

The Athens Reporter

Vol. XXXIII. No. 3

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1917

3 cents a copy

BROCKVILLE'S GREATEST STORE

At Our Annual Whitewear Sale

You can buy your year's supply of Undermuslins at a saving of one-third. Call and see the display of beautiful garments on sale for two weeks.

CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS—Neatly trimmed with lace edging around neck and sleeves; at 39c., 29c. and 25c.

CAMBRIC UNDERSHIRTS—With wide embroidery flounce or ruffle of lace and insertion, at \$1.25

CAMBRIC NIGHTDRESS—Slip-over style, with torchon lace around neck and sleeves, at 59c.

CAMBRIC NIGHTDRESS—Slip-over style, with wide embroidery insertion around neck with ribbon, and embroidery on sleeves. Sale Price \$1.00

The ROBERT WRIGHT CO. Limited
BROCKVILLE CANADA

A Welcome to Our Out-Of-Town Customers

To the many out-of-town people who will be in Brockville during Boosterweek we extend a cordial welcome.

This store offers you the largest collection of High-Class Dry Goods in Brockville and this will be a good opportunity for winter and spring shopping. No change in quality or price.

R. DAVIS & SON, BROCKVILLE

Parcels delivered to all trains

OUR WHOLE STOCK OF WOMEN'S AND MISSES' WINTER COATS ON SALE NOW

Comprising a most attractive collection of Fifty Coats, made in the newest styles and in the following desirable materials: Pretty Tweeds, Kersays, Baby Lamb, Beavers, Chinchillas, etc., etc., every size, at prices like these:

All Coats up to \$17.00	\$10.00
All Coats up to \$22.00	16.00
All Coats up to \$25.00	18.50
Two only Sealette Coats, satin lined, regular \$25.00, for	19.75

CHILDREN'S COATS IN ALL WOOL TWEEDS

Zibelines, Blanket Cloths, Chinchillas, etc., etc., divided in two prices:

All Coats up to \$5.00 for	\$3.50
All Coats up to \$9.00 for	5.90

C. H. POST

BROCKVILLE.

The Exclusive Women's Wear Shop.

Look at the address label on your paper. Jan. 17 means 1st of Jan. 1917 not 17th of Jan. If you have paid your subscription, see that the labels shows it. If it does not, notify us immediately.

BIG MIDNIGHT BLAZE ON MAIN STREET

Office of the Bell Telephone Co., Coon's Shoe Store and Warehouse and Gas Plant of The Earl Construction Co. Totally Destroyed Monday Night—Loss Heavy—Adjoining Buildings Saved by Heroic Efforts—Town Now Without Gas.

To-day the frame building in which were the Bell Telephone exchange, the G.N.W. Telegraph, Stearns Coon's Shoe Store, and the acetylene lighting plant of the Earl Construction Co. is a smouldering mass of charred and twisted wreckage as the result of a fire which was discovered at 10 o'clock Monday night. Situated very near the center of the business section, the blaze threatened to assume disastrous proportions. By heroic work, the fire was confined to the one building; although T. S. Kendrick's brick store and N. D. McVeigh's hotel, The Armstrong House, caught several times. The "Old Invincible," Athens' veteran band engine, vomited a continuous stream for hours; a bucket brigade swashed water on threatened parts, and other volunteers clattered in and out of the hotel salvaging the contents of the upper stories. The loss is probably in the neighborhood of \$5,000, partially covered by insurance.

THE ALARM

Stearns Coon, the manager of the telephone and telegraph exchange and proprietor of the shoe store in the west half of the building, was sitting conversing with his assistant Manfred Gifford and one or two other men. Suddenly there was a "pop" from the rear, followed by a second slight explosion. Startled they investigated, opening the door in the rear partition smoke. Flames rolled towards them, and the fire had obtained its start. The fire-bell in the Town Hall tower was rung. One stroke of the capper and the rope slipped from the wheel. It was out of commission! A few minutes later the big bell of St. Paul's sent its reverberating peals through the frosty air. The citizens flocked to Main street, and the town's fire engine was quickly drawn to the tank just across the street. Hose was run out and a stream spouted out of the nozzle, gathering force as the pumps got into steady action, until it flung itself crackling against the seething fire. Fortunately there was sufficient water in the tank.

A WEIRD SIGHT

Weird indeed was the spectacle. The wooden building burned rapidly sending sparks and hot cinders for blocks, and heavy clouds of flame-veined smoke. A sudden burst of flame issued from the second story belching intense heat across the street. The metal roof warped, buckled, and fell. In the midst of the flames, stood

Alone

Alone! alone! in this great wild land,
No voice to answer me back.
Thick and straight the stunted jack pines stand
And the stream runs swift and black.
The firelight flares and the shadows dance
On the floating specks of foam,
Oh well! this life is just a chance,
Here as it is at home.
Alone! alone! yet oft I see
In my dying camp-fire glow,
A face and form so dear to me,
The girl back home I know.
She smiles and distance disappears
And time turns back until
It almost seems that through the years
We are together still.

Alone in this great wild land I go,
North to the Arctic Sea;
But from my camp-fire's ruddy glow
My Dream Girl smiles to me.

—L. Glenn Earl.

the gas generators that supplied a great portion of the village. For half an hour they continued to supply acetylene to the various stores in the vicinity; then the pipe burst. There was no danger from an explosion as the machines contain only a few feet of gas at any time.

BUILDINGS IN DANGER

The flames leaped across the alley to the Armstrong house and played against the building, which is also of frame construction. The glass in the windows cracked and splintered; but the snow on the metal roof and the torrent of water from hose and buckets, in the end subdued the encroaching fire. In the hotel, the excitement was intense. Wet blankets and buckets of water were kept in readiness. The furniture was carried from upstairs, for at times there appeared to be no hope of saving the big building.

On the other side was T. S. Kendrick's store. The blank brick wall and metal roof withstood the heat for a long time. Then the latter buckled a trifle, and the fire obtained a slight hold, only to be extinguished by the stream of water. Mrs. A. L. Fisher's goods in the second story were considerably damaged.

By two o'clock the fight was over. Men in fur coats buttoned to the chin tottered from exhaustion. Some were clad in ice; but sloshed through the snow with a look of victory on their faces. There were laborers and preachers, merchants, councilors and school-teachers, all thoroughly tired. Farmers from outside the village were there to, muffled to the eyes as a protection against the heat. They had little at stake, yet they worked as hard and doggedly as if their own homes were in danger. Mr. McVeigh served a hot meal. They had saved his hotel, and he was so grateful that the very heat was none too good for them.

RESULTS

The Earl Construction Co. lost their acetylene plant, and a large quantity of supplies for the spring season. The building was owned by Jas. Ackland. It was totally destroyed. The G. N. W. Telegraph Co. and the Bell Telephone Co. lost all instruments and the service is crippled. Trunk telephone lines have been repaired by the help of the Rural system. Stearns Coon lost his entire stock of boots and shoes. If the fire had not been confined to the one building as it was, Athens would probably be burning yet. Danger from fire is a very live issue here. An inspection of the tanks yesterday showed a good supply of water in each except the one at the corner of Henry and Main and the one at the corner of Church and Elgin.

Y. P. C. Notes

At a special meeting of the Young People's Club last night, Mrs. E. Eaton, Mrs. Jos. Thompson and Mrs. (Dr.) Bright were appointed a committee to superintend the patriotic work of the Club. Combination or two-part meetings will be held on Tuesday and Friday nights of next week at which the work of cutting, sewing, etc., will be followed by the usual social program. Ladies should bring large shears, needle and thread. Refreshments are requested only for Friday night. The musicians of the Club are asked to note these dates, and make an effort to come.

A resolution was passed instructing the secretary to receive no more male members from points outside the village, as the membership had grown too large for the clubrooms.

The ice harvest has commenced. The House of Industry have been getting good ice from Lake Elvida this week.

WINNER OR WASTER WHICH ARE YOU?

On a recent public occasion the Honorable the Minister of Finance for Canada, in addressing a representative Canadian audience, dealt with the agency of everybody doing, even in the smallest way, their share towards aiding the Empire.

It is well to remember that every dollar thrown away extravagantly does one hundred per cent more good to the enemy than one dollar saved by oneself.

The wealth of the world finally filters through individual dollars, and if the curse of extravagance strikes deeply enough, our ruin is bound to follow. Save a dollar TO-DAY and do a hundred per cent more for the Empire than your extravagant neighbor does for the enemy.

The Merchants' Bank OF CANADA.

A THENS BRANCH.

F. A. ROBERTSON, Manager

LOCAL ITEMS

The St. Lawrence is frozen from shore to shore.

—Seed Oats, Full carload. Best quality. Lowest possible price. Athens Grain Warehouse.

A number from here are attending the Ottawa Winter Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Aimeron Blanchard, of Addison, were visitors of Mrs. A. M. Kelly last week.

Mr. John Cobey, who has been making cheese at Morewood, has returned home for the winter.

Miss Currie Robinson has again taken up the study of music with Mr. Albany, Brockville.

Miss Irene Earl has gone to Belleville to begin her studies at Albert College.

A meeting will be held in the Baptist church on Wednesday, January 24, at 7:30 p.m. An illustrated lecture will be given by Rev. Mr. Crawford, of Ottawa. Silver collection.

The social evening at the Young People's Club on Friday was productive of a most enjoyable time for the members.

Divine Service will be held in Christ's church, Athens, on Sunday evening next at 7 p.m. A temporary lighting system is being installed until the permanent one is restored.

The Militia Department has authorized the 5th divisional ammunition column, which is to be recruited in the different military divisions throughout the Dominion. The raising of this unit means that the 3rd Kingston division is called upon to furnish about 110 men.

On Monday evening a sleigh-load of young people from Athens and Plum Hollow drove to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Halladay, Charleston, to present their daughter, Miss Chlevera with a few remembrances in honor of her coming marriage. After the shower and singing she's a jolly goodfellow all partook of a very enjoyable evening in card playing and dancing.

Perth Courier: Harold Ferrier, son of Mr. John Ferrier, teller in the local branch of the Merchants Bank, has been transferred to Athens and left for there Wednesday evening. He has been with the local branch for five years, commencing as junior, and for the past year has been most capable in his position as teller. At Athens he will have charge of the cash and the accountancy as well. Fred Robertson, formerly accountant here, is manager of the branch there.

Many trains have been taken off the C. P. R. and G. T. R.

A meeting of the Athens Public Library Association will be held in the Institute rooms on Friday, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock, to appoint a board for ensuing year. A program will be given.

An assembly and oyster supper under the auspices of L. O. L. of Addison held in Ashwood Hall on Friday was favored with good weather and those who attended had a splendid time.

Mr. C. L. Gordon, of Montreal, has been appointed manager of the C. W. Lindsay Co., Brockville, and entered upon his duties last week. Mr. Gordon is a son of Mr. J. F. Gordon, of Athens.

A movement is on foot at Maltortown and Lansdowne which will also be extended to Gananoque to prepare a petition to be forwarded to the authorities praying that the local train now running from Brockville to Belleville and which last week discontinued to have it remain for the benefit of the people of those places.

COMFORT and CONVENIENCE WITHOUT WATERWORKS

By installing a Sanitary Odorless Closet in your home.

Get our free literature.

EARL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
ATHENS, ONT.

Sight Testing

If you have any trouble with your eyes—difficulty in seeing distinct or reading, aching eyes, tired eyes. If you suffer from headache call and have them examined most carefully.

We have all appliances for the most careful examination.

H. R. KNOWLTON

Jeweler and Optician
ATHENS

COLD WEATHER

Is Comfortable Weather to Men who are well clothed.

The question of good clothing never worries our patrons. If you do not buy your clothes from us, we ask you to call and talk the matter over. Every courtesy will be extended. We call the attention of clergymen to our special facilities for tailoring clerical clothes.

M. J. KEHOE, BROCKVILLE

Clean, bright utensils mean clean appetizing food—use Old Dutch



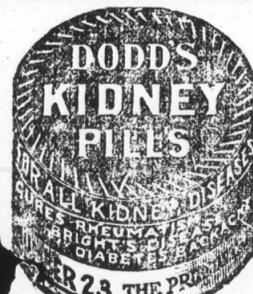
DAILY ROUTINE FOR ABLE SEAMEN A PLEASANT LIFE

Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve is Enlisting Patriots.

SEA EXPERIENCE IS NOT NECESSARY.

Wages Higher Than Pay Accorded British Sailors—Many Advantaged

As part of Canada's contribution of 200,000 men for overseas, the Dominion Naval Department has organized the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve, in which Canadians can serve the Empire afloat at the same rates of pay as in the Canadian expeditionary forces.



are physically fit and between the ages of eighteen and thirty-eight, even if they have never been at sea, are given the unusual privilege of joining the navy at full seaman's rank at a wage many times in excess of that paid the regular British navy seaman and rated two ranks higher than that allowed ordinary "green" recruits.

require them. A stock of ready-made clothing is kept in the naval depots and aboard many ships, and fitted to the men when necessary to replace lost or worn-out kit.

GOES TO HALIFAX.

After enlisting at the recruiting offices in Canada the recruit is sent to Halifax, where he is fitted out with an able seaman's kit, and thence forwarded on the first ship to a naval training depot in England.

When considered competent enough the naval seaman is drafted to a man-of-war and entered on her watch bill. A card is given him, which details him to his mess in one or other of the various departments of forecastle men, foretop men, main-top men or quarterdeck men, and in either the port or starboard watch and the subdivisions thereof.

THE DAILY ROUND.

In addition to these special duties, there is the daily round of work, which runs something as follows: At 5.30 each morning the boatswains and ship's corporals call the men. The seamen turn out, have a wash, lash up their hammocks and bedding, and stow them away. Hot cocoa is served out from the galleys, and at 6 o'clock both the port and starboard watches fall in on the upper deck, and the deck sweepers are told off to sweep the upper decks.

Ten minutes later "Divisions" is sounded by the bugler, and the entire ship's company musters in their respective groups and divisions, and under the particular officers. The names are called off by the various watch officers, and the men are inspected. After divisions, the crew march off for prayers, which is followed by fifteen minutes' physical drill, then the routine work of the day commences. Parties are told off for painting, overhauling gear and rigging, etc. If the ship is at sea,

certain men have their watches at wheel, lookout and signalling—the others, outside of the working parties, are being exercised and instructed in the arts of naval warfare at the guns, torpedo tubes, small arms, and manoeuvres of offence and defence.

At noon, all hands are piped to dinner, and at 1.10 p.m. decks are cleared and work commences again at 1.25 p.m. and continues until 4 p.m., when decks are cleared up ready for the evening muster at 4.15 p.m., after which the men go to tea. There is no work after this except necessary watch duties. Supper is served at 7 p.m., and 10 p.m. every man not on duty is supposed to be in his hammock. Saturday afternoon is generally a half-holiday, and on Sunday nothing but necessary work is done.

The Canny Scot.

The place is one of our most expensive and therefore popular restaurants.

"Excuse me, sir, but don't you think it out of the question that you should occupy the principal table in this cafe and order only one bottle of ginger ale?"

McTavish—Who are you that's speakin' to me like that?

"The manager."

McTavish—The verger man? wanted to see. What for's the band no playin'?"—Life.

Corns Applied in 5 Seconds Cured Quick

Sore, blistering feet from corn-pinchers can be cured by Putnam's Extractor in 24 hours. "Putnam's" soothes away that drawing pain, eases instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25c bottle of "Putnam's" to-day.

A Famous Welsh Fortress.

Carnarvon castle is the most splendid specimen of mediaeval military architecture surviving in Britain, not excepting Ainswick. Art and beauty were combined with strength by De Brecon, the architect, who had been within an impregnable fortress. Whether the mean little passage chamber in the bangle tower was the birthplace of the infant prince whom Edward I. made the medium of such a grim practical joke upon the Welsh seems doubtful, but the main story may still be true. Every famous soldier who helped to make history in this corner of Britain has played some part within or without the walls of Carnarvon castle. It has been starved into surrender, but never captured by force of arms and can, therefore, claim to be considered a "virgin fortress."—Westminster Gazette.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Every Wink an Eye Bath.

Every few seconds we wink both our eyelids at once, although not purposely. If we stop winking, our eyes become uncomfortable and gradually cease to work as they should. When the eye is open the front of it is exposed to dirt and dust and is apt to become so dry that a painful stinging sensation results or would do so if constant moisture were not provided to cleanse and soothe the tissues.

PILES CURED at HOME By New Absorption Method

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding piles, send your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box 3, Windsor, Ont.

MAKING ICEBERGS BY AIR VIBRATION.

It was at 5 o'clock in the morning that I had my first sight of the "Taka" glacier. The sun was already two hours or more high, and its rays caught the icebergs which floated about on the melt-water turned from icebergs. There were hundreds of these blue ice masses, through which our steamer passed its way to the face of the ice wall. The sea was calm, the wind light, and a crowd of tourists on board. It took us right up to the glacier, so that we were within 600 feet of the ice when we knew it.

Minard's Liniment for sale Everywhere.

ROYAL YEAST advertisement featuring an image of a yeast container and text: MADE IN CANADA, ROYAL YEAST, MAKES PERFECT BREAD.

THE POOR WOMAN'S LAWYER

During and after the American Civil War a horde of pension lawyers arose who filled the hall of Congress with clamorings for larger and larger pensions to their clients.

How Rochefort Hurlled Ridicule.

Henri Rochefort even more than Hugo was the natural butt of those caricaturists devoted to the destinies of Louis Napoleon. But none of the cartoons directed against him could hit deeper or leave a more lasting sting than his own satires in the columns of the Lanterne.

KEEP LITTLE ONES WELL IN WINTER

Winter is a dangerous season for the little ones. The days are so changeable—one bright, the next cold and stormy, that the mother is afraid to take the children out for the fresh air and exercise they need so much.

Old, But Wily.

Into the grocery store walked an ancient lady with a slow and halting tread, carrying on her arm a basket containing a large earthenware pot with a lid.

Placing the basket on the counter she made various purchases, which she put carefully in the pot and had her bill made out.

"By the way," she said, "do you mind keeping this pot with the purchases in it until I come back and pay for them, and it will be more convenient for me to leave the things here till later?"

The request was willingly acceded to, and, lifting the pot carefully out of the basket, she left the dame placed it with an effort in a corner, then, putting her basket on her arm, left the shop.

Hours went by, day ripened into evening, and evening gave way to night, but the old woman did not return.

At last the proprietor thought of examining the earthenware pot to see if by any chance it had the owner's address upon it, and great was his astonishment, not untinged with dismay, to find that it possessed no bottom!

Nowadays that shopkeeper is very suspicious of pots in baskets.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

TREES ON PASTURE.

Poor Location Results in Loss of Fertility.

Perhaps one of the greatest sources of loss of fertility from pasture soils results from the poor location of shade trees and brush, according to the author of the "Grazing Industry of the Blue Grass Region," a bulletin recently published by the department of agriculture. Trees and brush, he states, should always be set on the higher portions of the field and not along the banks of running streams, as so often is the case.

CURE FATIGUE! BUILD UP! GET FAT!

ONCE YOU START USING THE NEW BLOOD-FOOD REMEDY YOU'LL GET WELL QUICKLY. You're nervous and uneasy. Appetite is poor. Sleep is hard to get. Still worse, you are thin and fagged out.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Work must be done, but where is the strength to come from?

Make your blood nutritious and you have lots of strength. Your only hope is Ferreroze, an instant blood-maker, blood-purifier, blood-enricher. It brings keen appetite, digests food and supplies nutrition for building up the bodily tissues.

Undoing of a Thief.

A Scottish farmer was selling wool one day to a carrier, and after weighing it he went into the house to make out an invoice. When he came back he missed a cheese that had been standing on a shelf behind the outer door.

"Na, na, Meg," replied the farmer, quietly, "I have just sold the cheese for two shillings the pound."—London Tidbits.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

AFTER-CHRISTMAS GRATITUDE.

Or What We Would Really Like to Say.

Dear Friends, I thank you one and all for thoughtful gifts bestowed. The sewing box (or which I have already quite a load) The red silk stockings. Though of course I never would wear them.

Transport of Cocoa.

An interesting spectacle in the African gold coast country is the transport of cocoa, the bulk of the inland produce being carried by porters to the railway. Sometimes the roadways as far as the eye can see are one long line of cocoa bags on the heads of hundreds of carriers.

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HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK ON knit underwear—seamers and finished stitchers preferred. We also teach learners, any girl with good knowledge of plain sewing; good wages; ideal factory conditions. Zimmerman Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Aberdeen and Garth streets, Hamilton, Ont.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT for small family; highest wages; comfortable home. Address, Mrs. John Eley, 25 Homewood Avenue, Hamilton, Ont.

NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Ottawa, Dec. 30.—His Excellency the Governor-General as president of the Canadian Patriotic Fund has issued the following New Year's appeal on behalf of the Fund:

Twice His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught appealed to the people of Canada: in support of the Canadian Patriotic Fund. The prompt and generous response on each occasion proves how truly Canada appreciates the debt which she owes to her sons who are fighting for the Empire. Heavy as the sacrifices have already been, the Dominion is as determined as ever to carry this war to a successful conclusion and, however onerous the burden may be, she is equally determined to help the families of those who are serving in the army and in the navy.

Fifty-five thousand families, comprising one hundred and fifty thousand individuals, are to-day dependent upon the fund and it is estimated that twelve million five hundred thousand dollars will be required to meet the requirements of the next twelve months.

The sum is a large one but when the circumstances are fully realized I am confident that the people of Canada will willingly contribute the amount necessary for the fund to continue its patriotic and beneficent work.

(Signed) Devonshire.

His Plans.

The lady visitor was kindly and well meaning. As she chatted with a burglar who had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, she thought she detected signs of reform in him.

"And now," she said, "have you any plans for the future on the expiration of your sentence?"

"Oh, yes, ma'am," he said, hopefully. "I've got the plans of two banks and a post office."—Exchange.

JOHN WALKFIELD.

We have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in our home for a number of years and use no other liniment but MINARD'S, and we can recommend it highly for sprains, bruises, pains or tightness of the chest, soreness of the throat, headache, or anything of that sort. We will not be without it one single day, for we get a new bottle before the other is all used. I can recommend it highly to anyone.

The Trainman's Joys.

A woman swayed back and forth in the aisle on the trout car on train 104.

"There are plenty of seats in the rear cars, madame," said the conductor, politely.

"Let 'em stay there," she snapped back pettishly. "What I want is more vacant cars in the middle of the train. If you don't provide them so's I can get a seat when I want it I'll complain to the management and to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Seats in the rear car, indeed! I want a seat in the middle car or none at all."

Re-Caristened.

Two brothers of the name of Lawes, creating a disturbance at the Dublin theatre, were called to order by the celebrated Felix McCarthy, who was in the same box. One of them, presenting his card, said: "You shall hear from one of us. Our name is Lawes." "Lawes, is it?" quoth Felix. "Then I'll give you an addition to your name," and, exerting his well known strength, handed them out of the box, exclaiming, "Now, by the powers, you're both outlaws!"—Rochester Times.

The cook that prepares a good dinner is greater than the man who makes an after-dinner speech.

CANADIANS WANTED FOR THE ROYAL NAVY advertisement with a crown logo and text: Canadians wanted for the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve for immediate overseas service. Pay \$1.10 Minimum per day—Free Kit. \$20.00 per Month Separation Allowance.

Redpath SUGAR advertisement with large stylized logo and text: Redpath refining methods produce no second grade sugar. We make and sell one grade only—the highest—so that you will never get anything but the best under the name of Redpath.

LLOYD GEORGE OPTIMISTS ON VICTORY LOAN

Says Allies Look On Britain as the Strong Tower of Entente.

THE CHANCELLOR

Some Additional Information On the Loan He Put Forth.

London Cable.—Premier Lloyd George, speaking in the Guildhall this afternoon before a great crowd on the occasion of the launching of the "victory loan" said Emperor William had told his people that the Entente allies had rejected his peace offer. The Emperor did so, he said, to drug those whom he could no longer drag.

"We had rejected no peace terms," the Premier said, and added: "We were not offered terms, but a trap baited with fine words. It would suit Germany to have peace now on her own terms. We all want peace, but it must be a real one."

Premier Lloyd George spoke as follows: "My Lord Mayor, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen: The Chancellor of the Exchequer in his extremely lucid and impressive speech has placed before you the business side of this proposal, and I think you will agree with me after hearing his explanation of his scheme, that he has offered for subscription a loan which possesses all the essential ingredients of an attractive investment. They are the most generous terms that the Government can offer without injury to the taxpayer. I agree that the Chancellor was right in offering such liberal terms, because it is important that we should secure a big loan now not merely in order to enable us to finance the war effectively, but as a demonstration of the continued resolve of this country to prosecute the war—(loud cheers)—and it is upon that aspect of the question that I should like to say a few words.

"The German Kaiser a few days ago sent a message to his people that the allies had rejected his peace offers. He did so in order to drug those whom he could no longer drag. (Laughter and cheers.) Where are these offers? We have asked for them; we have never seen them. We were not offered terms; we were offered a trap baited with fair words. They tempted us once, but the lion has his eyes open. (Loud cheers.) We have rejected no terms that we have ever seen. Of course, it would suit them to have peace at the present moment on their terms. We all want peace, but when we get it it must be a real peace. (Cheers.)

"The allied powers, separately and in council together, have come to the same conclusion. (Cheers.) Knowing what war means, knowing especially what this war means in suffering, in burdens, in horrors, they have still decided that even war is better than peace at the Prussian price of domination over Europe. We made it clear in our reply to Germany; we made it still clearer in our reply to the United States.

"Before we attempt to rebuild the temple of peace we must see now that the foundations are solid. They were built upon the shifting sands of Prussian faith; henceforth, when the time for rebuilding comes, it must be on the rock of vindicated justice. (Applause.)

NO DOUBTS ABOUT RESULTS. "I have just returned from a council of war of the four great allied countries upon whose shoulders most of this terrible war falls. I cannot give you his conclusions—(laughter)—they might be information to the enemy. (Renewed laughter.) There were no defenses as to the magnitude of our task; neither was there any doubt about the results.

"I think I can say what was the feeling of every man there. It was one of the most businesslike conferences I ever attended. We faced the whole situation, probed it thoroughly, and looked its difficulties in the face, and made arrangements to deal with them. (Laughter and applause.) We separated feeling more confident than ever. (Renewed applause.) All felt that if victory were difficult, defeat was impossible. (Applause.) There was no flinching, no wavering, no faint-heartedness, no infirmity of purpose.

"There was a grim resolution at all costs that we must achieve the high aim with which we accepted the challenge of the Prussian military caste and of all Europe and the world forever and for avenge. (Renewed applause.) No country could have refused the challenge without the loss of honor. None could have refused it without impairing national security. No one would have failed to take it on without forfeiting something which is of greater value to every free and self-respecting people than his life itself. These matters did not enter into the enterprise without knowledge of what it really meant. They were not uttered by the president of the United States. "Take this, gentlemen. The millions of our men who enlisted in the army enlisted after the German victories of August, 1914, when they knew the accumulated and concentrated power of the German military machine. That was when they placed their lives at the disposal of the country. (Cheers.) What about the other lands? They knew what they were encountering; that they were fighting an organization which had been perfected for generations by the best brains of Prussia—perfected with one purpose, the subjugation of Europe. (Applause.)

WHY THEY FIGHT. "Why did they do it? I passed through hundreds of miles of the beautiful land of France and of Italy, and as I did so I asked myself this question: Why did the peasants leave by myriads these sunny vineyards and cornfields in France? Why did they quit these enchanting valleys, with their comfort, their security, their charm, in order to face the grim and wild horrors of the battlefield? They did it for one purpose, and one purpose only. They were not driven to the slaughter of kings. Those are great democratic countries. No Government would have lasted twenty-four hours that had forced them into an abhorrent war against their own free will. They embarked upon it because they knew the fundamental issue had been raised which no country could shirk without imperiling all that has been won in the centuries of the past and all that remains to be won in the ages of the future.

"That is why, as the war proceeds and the German purpose becomes more manifest, the conviction is becoming deeper in the minds of those people that they must work their way through to victory in order to save Europe from an unspeakable despotism. (Cheers.) That was the spirit that animated the allied conference in Europe last week (Renewed cheers.) BRITAIN THE GREAT TOWER.

"But I tell you one thing that struck me, and strikes me more and more each time that I attend these conferences and visit the continent: the increasing extent to which the allied peoples are looking to Great Britain. (Loud cheers.) They are trusting her rugged strength and great resources more and more. (Renewed cheers.) She is to them like a great tower in the deep. She is becoming more and more the hope of the oppressed and the despair of the oppressor; and I feel more and more confident that we shall not fall the people who put their trust in us.

"But when that arrogant Prussian caste flung the signatures of Britain in the treaty in the waste-paper basket as if it were of no account, they were treating with such insolent disdain. They know it now. (Cheers.) Our soldiers and our sailors have taught them to respect it. You had an eloquent account from my colleague, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, of the achievements of our soldiers; our sailors—(loud cheers)—are gallantly defending the honor of our country on the high seas. They have strangled the enemy's commerce; they will continue to do so in spite of all the piratical devices of the foe.

"In 1914 and 1915, for two years, a small, ill-equipped army held up the veterans of Prussia, with the best equipment in Europe; in 1916 hurling them back, and delivering a blow from which they are reeling. In 1917 the armies of Britain will be more formidable than ever in training, in efficiency, in equipment; and you may depend upon it, if you give them the necessary support they will cleave a road to victory through the dangers and perils of the next few months. (Loud cheers.)

BASIS OF NEW LOAN. Mr. Bonar Law outlined the terms of the new war loan approximately as had been forecast. The bulk of the issue will be five per cent. bonds sold at 95, thus yielding approximately 5 1/2 per cent.

"We are giving the option to those who prefer security to anything else," said Mr. Bonar Law, "of having a tax-compounded loan. That loan will be at the rate of four per cent. It will be issued at par and redeemable at the option of the State at the end of twelve years, but enduring for twenty-five years.

"Well, gentlemen, every one knows that from the viewpoint of financial security it is not a good thing for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give away the right of taxation in the future. But I do think that if there is anyone wanting to be quite sure that during the period of the loan he will not have to pay a higher income tax than five shillings, we ought to give him that option if it is desired.

The prospectus of the new war loan, which was issued to-night, adds a little information to that given in the speech to-day of Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer. It says that on the four per cent. loan "the dividends will be exempt from liability to assessment and to the British income tax, other than the super-tax, and specifically announces that the new loan does not carry the right of conversion into any future issue which the Government may make.

The five per cent. will be issued for a period of thirty years, with the option of redemption after twelve years. The loans will run for twenty-five years, with the same option. Five per cent. of the subscription must be paid with the application, and the remainder will be payable in equal installments before May 30. The previous war loan may be converted into the new loan at par. A similar provision is made for conversion of various types of short-term paper issued in the last few months. Foreign holders of the new loan will not be liable to the British income tax.

The sinking fund provision outlined by Mr. Bonar Law was the most striking innovation in connection with the new loan. This is the first time that a British loan has been issued with a sinking fund provision. The government agrees to set aside monthly one-eighth of one per cent. of the total amount of issue. This sum, plus the interest on a sinking fund of 100,000,000 is in hand, which will be used for purchasing bonds in the open market whenever they fall below the issue price.

NO HIGHER INTEREST RATE. The bonds will be issued in denominations of 250 and multiples thereof, while through the post-office subscriptions as low as 25 will be received. Mr. Bonar Law at one point in his speech aimed his words at investors who might be tempted to withhold their money for possible later issues at a higher rate of interest. "As far as the present Government can control the future," he said, "a higher rate of interest will not be paid at any time. As long as there is money in the country we will not allow lack of it to hamper the conduct of the war. There is a limit to the rate of interest the Government will pay for money. If this loan

should fall—but it will not—there are other methods which can be applied, and the rate of interest in such cases will not be five and one-quarter per cent.

"Should it ever be said of this country that it is willing to give its sons, but not its money? One supreme effort now and the goal will be reached. The military position does not represent the true position of the war, for the great German military machine is resting on an internal foundation which is crumbling irresistibly before our eyes."

GREEKS HEDGE ON SUBMISSION

Reply to Allies' Ultimatum Not Satisfactory. Complies On the Entente Main Demands.

Athens Cable.—The acceptance by the Greek Government of the ultimatum of the Entente Powers makes certain reservations. According to the Greek reply control by the Entente allies will be re-established for the security of the Entente allied armies only, without participating in the administration of the country of interfering with local communications. Adherents of ex-Premier Venizelos who have been imprisoned will be released in a manner to be mutually agreed upon between Greece and the Entente nations. The indemnities demanded for property destroyed will be regulated according to the laws of the country.

Moral satisfaction for the events of December 1 and the latest demands for the transfer of Greek troops were unreservedly accepted. WILL NOT BE TOLERATED. London Special Cable says—Under the heading "Evasive Greek Reply," the Times says: "The reply of Constantine's Government to the allied ultimatum is not entirely satisfactory, on the main points it complies or suggests compliance with the allied demands, but on some apparently minor issues it equivocates. The allied ultimatum, it is understood, required unconditional acceptance of the demands. How far the Greek royalist reply approximates unconditional acceptance can only be determined when the full text of the ultimatum and reply is known. The decision of this question may perhaps let the commander of the allied forces, General Sarrail, who now is understood to be in complete control enjoy great freedom of action. He is scarcely likely to tolerate equivocation or evasive tactics on the part of Constantine or royalists.

London Cable.—Germany to-day banished neutral Governments a note concerning the reply of the Entente to the German peace proposals, the Overseas News Agency announces. It is first stated, says the news agency announcement, that the German Government has received the reply of the Entente to the note of Dec. 12, containing a proposition to enter at once into peace negotiations. The note then continues: "Our adversaries declined this proposition, giving as the reason that it is a proposition without sincerity and without importance. The form in which they clothe their communication excludes an answer to them, but the Imperial Government considers it important to point out to the Government of neutral powers its opinion regarding the situation.

The central powers have no reason to enter into any discussion regarding the origin of the world war. History will judge upon whom the immense guilt of the war shall fall. History's verdict will as little pass over the encircling policy of England, the endeavor of Russia to gain Constantinople as over the indication of the Serbian assassination in Sarajevo and the complete mobilization of Russia, which meant war against Germany.

"Germany and her allies, who had to take up arms for defense of their liberty and their existence, consider this their aim of war, as obtained. "On the other hand, the hostile powers always went further away from the realization of their plans, which, according to the declarations of their responsible statesmen, were among others, directed towards the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine and several Russian provinces, the humiliation and diminution of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, the partition of Turkey and the mutilation of Bulgaria.

ASSERT THEIR SINCERITY. "In the face of such war aims, the demand for restitution, reparation and guarantee in the mouth of our adversaries produces a surprising effect. "Our adversaries call this proposal a war manoeuvre. Germany and her allies must protest in the most energetic fashion against such a characterization of their motives, which were frankly explained. They were persuaded that a peace which was just and acceptable to all the belligerents was possible, that it could be brought about by an immediate, spoken exchange of views and that therefore the responsibility for further bloodshed could not be taken.

"Their readiness was affirmed without reservation to make known their peace conditions when negotiations were entered into, which refutes every doubt as to their sincerity. "Our adversaries, who had it in their hands to examine the proposition as to its contents, neither attempted an examination nor made counter-proposals. Instead, they declared that peace was impossible so long as the re-establishment of violated rights and liberties, the recognition of the principle of nationalities and the free existence of small states were not guaranteed.

"The sincerity, which our adversaries deny to the proposals of the four allied powers, will not be conceded by the world to these demands if the world holds before its eyes the fate of the Irish people, the destruction of the liberty and independence of the Boer Republic, the subjugation of Northern Africa by England, France and Italy, the suppression of Russian alien nations, and also the violation of Greece, which is without precedent in history. CONDITION OF LAWLESSNESS. "Against the pretended violations of the laws of nations by the four allies (Teutonic), these powers are not entitled to complain, which from the beginning of the war trumpeted on justice and tore to pieces the treaties upon which it is built. England already during the first weeks of the war, repudiated the London Declaration, the content of which had been recognized by its own delegates as a valid law of nations, and in the further course of the war violated in the most severe fashion also the Paris declaration so that, by her arbitrary measures for warfare, a condition of lawlessness has been created.

"The war of starvation against Germany and the pressure exercised in England's interest against neutrals, are not less scandalously conflicting with the rules of the laws of nations as with the commands of humanity. "Likewise, contrary to the laws of nations and incompatible with the usages of civilization, are the use of colored troops in Europe and the extension of the war into Africa, which was done by a breach of existing treaties and which undermines the prestige of the white race on that continent. The barbarous treatment of prisoners, especially in Africa and Russia, and the deportation of the civilian population from Eastern Prussia, Alsace-Lorraine, Galicia and Bukovina, are further proof of how our adversaries respect justice and civilization. "At the end of their note of Decem-

operations, based on experiments and observations covering a prolonged period. Discing one acre with small disc (three cuts necessary), 30 cents; discing one acre with large disc (two cuts necessary), 80 cents; discing one acre with cutaway disc (one cut necessary), 45 cents; cultivating roots, once over with single cultivator, 62 cents; once over with double cultivator, 46 cents; plowing one acre with single plow, \$2; plowing one acre with two-furrow gang plow, \$1.25; cost of seed—seedling one acre, two-horse seeder, cost 22 cents; seeding one acre, three-horse seeder, cost 18 cents. Prof. Murray was not very committal in regard to the steam tractor for the farmer, the steam tractor for the small fields had much to do with making that form of cultivation unprofitable. He gave many figures gathered from observation in Western Canada which showed that the cost per acre for a steam tractor was \$2.17, and for a gasoline outfit it amounted to \$2.37. He mentioned several cases in the East where farmers had combined to get a tractor outfit, security of labor forcing them to do this.

In the evening, before a crowded audience, the Guelph, Ontario, agricultural and soil improvement committee, gave a very interesting illustrated lecture in science and the soil in the manufacture and use of fertilizers.

MORNING SESSION. In an address this morning Prof. Geo. E. Day, in speaking on "Production in Ontario of Animal Foodstuffs," referred to the alarming decrease in the number of farm animals in this province, and hoisted "a danger signal in the way of a train of happenings which seems to have set upon the wrong track and is likely to end in disaster if not checked."

The decrease in livestock, he pointed out in an address full of excellent hints to the farmers, has been going on for a number of years, but this year promises a larger decrease than its predecessors. Prof. Day thought a careful consideration of the questions submitted should convince them that they will be acting in their own best interests, if they, at this critical time, hold on to as many of their animals as they possibly can, striving to the best of their ability to maintain their herds and flocks at their normal level. There is no occasion for panic, and the Canadian farmer has every reason to regard the future with confidence if his farm is carrying its normal complement of livestock.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS. The first business of the morning meeting was the election of officers, which resulted as follows: President, H. Siret, Brighton, Ont.; Vice-President, H. B. Webster, St. Mary's, Ont.; Secretary, Dr. C. A. Zavitz, O. A. C. Guelph; Assistant Secretary, Prof. W. J. Squirell, O. A. C. Guelph; Treasurer, A. W. Mason, O.A.C. Guelph. Directors: Dr. G. C. Creelman, O.A.C.; Hon. Nelson Manich, Stratford; H. S. McLaren, Perth; A. H. McKenney, Amherstburg; Norman James, representing the O.A.C. body. Auditors: S. O. Gandler and R. R. Graham, O.A.C.

The reports of the treasurer and auditors were presented, showing that the receipts during the year were: Government grant, \$2,750; balance from 1915, \$1,515.67; membership fees, \$112; interest, \$66.78. There was a total expenditure of \$2,538, leaving a balance on hand of \$1,905.67. Dr. Zavitz presented a lengthy statement of the result of co-operative experiments with various kinds of fertilizers on potatoes, mangolds and rape. One of the most interesting addresses of the meeting was that of Henry B. Bell, B. S., of Chicago, a former graduate of the O.A.C. Mr. Bell dealt with the management of soil fertility, and he used a small laboratory and many charts in his explanation of the many methods employed in order to make the soil suitable for the growing of grains and other farm products. His address was one which was listened to very carefully, but the audience had to thoroughly understand the various charts presented in order to fully appreciate it. Mr. Bell is considered an expert on this class of work and his explanations were intricate and interesting. He answered a few questions in a very satisfactory manner.

Guelph Report.—"Co-operative Experiments in Agriculture," was the subject of an interesting address by Morley Pettit, provincial apiarist, at the afternoon session of the Ontario Experimental Union. He pointed out beekeepers are annually confronted with problems peculiar to that particular year. For these reasons the experiments to be of real value must be extended over a series of years, so as to gain cumulative evidence. The season of 1916 was particularly favorable for the production of honey, because of a combination of circumstances, particularly the frequent rains during the early part of the season. The clover plant bears honey in the second year of its life, a superabundance of moisture during the growing period of the first year, a favorable winter, much more moisture the second year right up to the blooming period, then heat and fine weather while honey is yielding; these are the conditions of clover honey production and were experienced in Ontario leading up to the large crop of 1915 and again 1916.

Reports of experiments made during the year were presented, which were summarized by stating that the season and shortage of farm help had more to do with the failure of many to report. The reports, however, were encouraging and the effect on the production of honey, of this work, which has now been carried on for some years is very marked. "The Home Vegetable Garden" was the subject of an exceedingly instructive address by M. A. H. McLennan, of the Horticultural Department of the O. A. C.

COST OF TILLING. Prof. James Murray, of Macdonald College, Quebec, spoke at the Wednesday afternoon session on "Cultivation of the Soil." He gave a most interesting resume of the various implements that had been used from the earliest days of which there is any record up to the time of the steam tractor. Speaking of the different kinds of plows and cultivators and their relative value in preparing soil, Prof. Murray gave some interesting figures in regard to the cost of the

operations, based on experiments and observations covering a prolonged period. Discing one acre with small disc (three cuts necessary), 30 cents; discing one acre with large disc (two cuts necessary), 80 cents; discing one acre with cutaway disc (one cut necessary), 45 cents; cultivating roots, once over with single cultivator, 62 cents; once over with double cultivator, 46 cents; plowing one acre with single plow, \$2; plowing one acre with two-furrow gang plow, \$1.25; cost of seed—seedling one acre, two-horse seeder, cost 22 cents; seeding one acre, three-horse seeder, cost 18 cents. Prof. Murray was not very committal in regard to the steam tractor for the farmer, the steam tractor for the small fields had much to do with making that form of cultivation unprofitable. He gave many figures gathered from observation in Western Canada which showed that the cost per acre for a steam tractor was \$2.17, and for a gasoline outfit it amounted to \$2.37. He mentioned several cases in the East where farmers had combined to get a tractor outfit, security of labor forcing them to do this.

HUNS THROW WAR'S BLAME ON ENTENTE

Note to Neutrals Claims Their Peace Offer Was Sincere.

CHARGE VIOLATION

Of Laws of War, in Justification of Course in Belgium.

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ber, our adversaries point to the special situation of Belgium. Imperial Government is unable to acknowledge that the Belgian Government has always observed the duties which were enjoined upon it by her neutrality. Already before the war Belgium, under England's influence, sought support in military force from England and France, thus herself violating the spirit of (of treaty), which she had to guarantee her independence and neutrality. "Twice the Imperial Government declared to the Belgian Government that it did not come as an enemy to Belgium, and asked it to spare to the country the terrors of war. Germany offered to guarantee the integrity and independence of the kingdom to a full extent and compensate for damages which might be caused by the passage of German troops. It is known that the Royal British Government in 1837 was resolved to oppose the use of the right of way through Belgium under those conditions. "The Belgian Government declined the repeated offer of the Imperial Government. Upon her and those powers which instigated her to this attitude falls the responsibility for the fate which befell Belgium.

"The accusations about the German warfare in Belgium and the measures taken there in the interest of military safety have been repeatedly refuted by the Imperial Government, as nature. Germany again offers energetic protest against these calumnies. "Germany and her allies have made an honest attempt to terminate the war and open the road for an understanding among the belligerents. The Imperial Government asserts the fact that it merely depended upon the decision of our adversaries whether the road towards peace should be entered upon or not. The hostile Government declined to accept this road. Upon them falls the full responsibility for the continuation of the bloodshed. "Our allied powers, however, shall continue the struggle in quiet confidence and with firm trust in their right, until peace is gained which guarantees to their nations honor, existence and liberty of development, and which to all the nations of the European continent gives the blessing to co-operate in mutual respect and under equal rights together for the solution of the great problems of civilization."

BRITISH FACE THEIR SHARE

AB Many Huns On Their Front as On the French.

Operations Against Trenches More Successful.

London Cable.—In discussion with the Associated Press to-day the new line which the British have taken over in France, Major-General F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the War Office, replied to the frequently-uttered criticism based on the fact that Great Britain with her great new army holds only a comparatively small portion of the western front. He stated that the 90 miles held by the British has as many Germans along its front as the 230 miles extending from the Swiss border to Rheims.

"Besides the numbers facing us," General Maurice continued, "it must be remembered that both climatic and ground conditions along our front are much worse than in any other section in the west. Just now we feel this acutely, as the water is always near the surface in Flanders, and, besides the churned-up ground on the Somme front, we must contend with adverse weather.

"With the numbers facing us, which equal all the Germans on the line between the Swiss border and Rheims, we are bearing our own weight. As you noted in the morning papers, we continue to make successful trench raids, and these operations are becoming increasingly easier. For example, in the Beaumont-Hamel raid reported this morning, 100 of our men took the 140 prisoners mentioned in the official communication. Reports just received show we are again raiding with equal success, one such position, being attacked, resulting in the capture of 159 men.

"On the Roumanian front, in the marshes of the Sereth and Pruth Rivers, weather conditions are interfering with operations. The Germans probably are finding the obstacles to their advance a little more serious than they expected.

"The action on the Riga front is only a local affair, but is encouraging as showing the growing Russian superiority over the Germans. However, such an operation is not in the same category as Gen. Brussiloff's big offensive last year. Information from captured German prisoners shows that while the nations served to their army are sufficient, they are by no means as ample as during the early part of the war, while men who have been home on leave tell stories of the utmost privations."

GERMAN LOSS NOW 4,019,160

London Cable.—The total German casualties since the beginning of the war were placed at 4,019,160 in an official summary issued by the British Government to-day which reads: "A summary of the German casualties reported in official German gazettes published during December given a total of 88,291, which added to those previously reported, brings the total German casualties to 4,019,160. The total colonial casualties are excluded."

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THE ATHENS REPORTER

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AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE, EDITOR AND PROP.

The Passing of a Menace

Like everything else, economy is a very good thing in its place. The national cry is to save. People are asked not to be extravagant; municipalities are expected to keep a tight hold on public monies. Yet the village has bought and erected a large fire-escape from the auditorium of the town hall. Was it a wise thing—this spending of public money?

Well, rather! If ever a village council deserved commendation, the present one does. No one has anything particularly favourable to say about the architecture of the Athens town hall, and many declare it was planned upside down. No thought was given to fire exits, and until last week when the new fire-escape was erected, the gloom of an impending holocaust hung over the village. The possibilities were terrible. Now the danger to life is greatly reduced. By stepping through a door on the south east side of the hall, one may walk down iron stairs to the ground—and safety.

The capacity of the auditorium is about seven hundred. In the event of a fire occurring behind the scenes, the new fire-escape and the stairs should allow the entire audience to reach the street in a few minutes.

Last week we were advised that an increase in the cost of paper would take effect at once. The war has been slowly forcing the one-dollar weekly cut of existence. The Reporter at present is one dollar a year in advance; but with increases in every detail of production, the price is becoming pitifully inadequate. An editorial in the Toronto Globe said that even before the war, the one dollar rate for a newspaper was not a success and that it was bound to go. To-day, the Reporter is one of the very few remaining dollar weeklies.

The fire-escape on the town hall is really an evidence of a waking up. After the war, we may expect electric power. Small towns that keep apace with the times are not so very bad places to live in.

Newspaper Expenses (Toronto Mail)

The Sherbrooke Record figures out that newsprint has advanced 30 to 60 per cent, press rollers, 33 per cent, stereo paper 47 per cent, postage 33 per cent, twine 125 per cent, and telegraphic news 100 per cent during the war. Increasing costs are forcing newspaper publishers to ask themselves why newspapers should not, like other commodities, sell at prices at least meeting the cost.
The weekly paper is touched in the same proportion as the daily, in fact has to pay from three to four dollars per ton more for their print paper. The daily secures its supply in large rolls, while the weekly, owing to the paper being cut into sheets, have to procure it wrapped in bundles, the additional charge being for the cutting, wrapping, binding rope, etc.

War Tax on Skating Tickets.

Considerable inconvenience was expected for the holders of season skating tickets on account of the necessity of always having to buy a war tax ticket every time on entering the rink. This is now remedied as the Provincial treasurer announced that a war tax of ten per cent of the value of the ticket may be paid when purchasing the same. On these tickets no war tax need be paid. The usual amusement tax ticket must be used in connection with all tickets except the above described season tickets.—Exchange.

Gordon Brown Training in England

Gordon Brown, of Caintown, now in England with the Canadian artillery, recently wrote a very interesting letter to his cousin, Mrs. H. R. Kowiton, of Athens. He tells of receiving some parcels safely although rough usage in transportation had battered them considerably. His letter goes on:

"I have a slight cold again, in fact I have never been quite free from one but that is not very surprising when you consider the change from Canadian winter to this damp, foggy, frosty weather. Many have had colds. We all have wet feet. Probably it is just as well that we are getting used to mud and wet here as there is lots of it at the front at this time of year.

"We have about 120 horses in the cattery now, just about our full complement. We are getting more of our other equipment all the time. We have had some inspections lately and are rapidly getting into shape. We have had no firing practice here yet—will have to have some before we leave England. As to when we leave, no one knows yet. It will likely be some time about the middle of January. I heard we might be stationed at Armentieres for a while—garrison duty or something. It is likely the whole 4th Artillery Division will go at the same time—that is the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th Brigades.

"I was detailed the other day to go with our quartermaster sergeant to Liphook, about nine miles, to get some supplies. We took lunches, and went on transport with a couple of drivers and teams—were gone the whole day, and passed through some very interesting country. About four miles from camp there is a large hemispherical hollow in the hills called the Punch Bowl. The road runs about half way around the rim of this. This road, by the way, is clean and paved all the way—one of the main roads from London to Portsmouth. There are many such roads all over England, Wales, and Scotland. By the roadside on the rim of the Punch Bowl is a stone erected on the spot where a man was murdered by drunken sailors a few hundred years ago. These men were caught and hung on a gibbet on the hillside above where the remains were left hanging—a warning to others. Where that gibbet once stood there now stands a stone pillar surmounted by a cross and circle. It is called the Gibbet of Hindhead. Hindhead, just beyond, is a very pretty village with a good sized modern hotel (Hotel Moorlands) and several old fashioned taverns. Some of these taverns bring to mind the days when people could not read, and when the name of the place was pictured on a sign. They often have both name and pictures now—names such as 'The Red Lion,' 'The Seven Thorns,' 'The Setting Sun,' etc. We also passed through Bramshott Camp which is only about seven miles from Witley Camp—mostly Canadian infantry, also has a hospital."

PLUM HOLLOW

Jan. 11
Miss Eliza Percival has returned from Watertown, N. Y.

Mr. Percy Gifford has moved to Spring Valley where he will run a cheese factory this coming summer.

Mr. C. Kilborn is ill with pneumonia, Miss Green (nurse) is caring for him.

Mrs. Charles Tackaberry is ill with grippe.

Word was received here on Sunday evening of the very serious illness of Mrs. Percy Gifford.

Mr. Lett Kilborn has been confined to his home through illness.

On Thursday evening the ladies of the Mitchell's Ladies Aid with their husbands and families and a few invited friends held a social evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Dowden. The night was very cold but over 50 were present. The evening was spent in games and music, a short programme of readings and music after which a very dainty lunch was served by the ladies.

The Montreal Morning Daily Mail and the Evening News Company which recently suspended publication has been re-organized and the paper will continue to be published by the new company, being managed and edited by Messrs. M. E. Nickols and B. A. McNab.

CHARLESTON

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Kavanaugh are visiting friends at Lyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Tye, Lyndhurst, have taken up residence at Oak Leaf cheese factory.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Heffernan entertained a few friends on Friday evening.

Mrs. Botsford received a letter on Monday from her son, Gerald. He stated that he had just returned from a two weeks practice at rifle range and on his return found a large quantity of mail and several pairs of good things from home awaiting him.

The concert which had to be postponed till Tuesday evening was a great success. The school-house was filled and the program was all that could be desired. A tree was laden with good things for the children and they in turn presented the teacher with an address and a brush and comb set. The musical part of the program was in the hands of Mrs. M. J. Kavanaugh, B. Slack and Miss Troy. S. Godwin occupied the chair. The proceeds go for patriotic purposes.

H. Webster attended the Green—Singleton wedding at Lyndhurst on Wednesday evening.

Deep regret is felt here over the death at Montreal of Mrs. (Dr) Ed. Giles, who made many friends here last summer and all were looking forward to her returning to Cedar Park in the spring.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Beale entertained a number of friends at progressive euchre on Friday evening and a very enjoyable time was spent. The prizes were won by Mrs. M. Hudson, Mrs. R. Foster, S. Godkin and E. King.

W. J. Slack, Lyn, was a visitor here for the past few days.

Mr. W. Eyre, who has been ill, has recovered.

Charleston members of the Athens Young People's club attended the party at the clubrooms at Athens on Friday evening.

Coffee has advanced from 2 to 2 1/2c a pound.

JUNETOWN

Jan. 15
Miss Janet Ferguson spent the week end in Brockville with her niece Mrs. Charles Walker.

Miss Mary Purvis, left on Sunday for Pasadena, California, where she will spend the winter with her brother, W. J. Purvis and family.

Mrs. J. A. Herbison and Mrs. Sandy Ferguson spent one day last week in Brockville.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baile, visited relatives in Lansdowne on Friday.

Miss Orna Mulvaugh, Athens spent the week end at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Norris Ferguson and Miss Irene were recent visitors at Mr. Wallace Griers, Tilley.

Rev. Mr. Usher and Miss Usher, Athens, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Manhard and Mr. and Mrs. George Herbison, Purvis Street, were recent visitors at Mr. Jacob Warren's.

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for Skunk, Fox, Muskrat, Raccoon, Mink, White Weasel, Beaver, Fisher, Otter and other Fur Beavers collected in your section. SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT to "SHUBERT" the largest house in the world dealing exclusively in NORTH AMERICAN RAW FURS a reliable—responsible—safe Fur House with an unblemished record of sending Fur Shippers prompt, SATISFACTORY AND PROFITABLE returns. Write for "The Skunk Trapper" the only reliable, accurate market report and price list published. Write for it—NOW—it's FREE.
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IN SUMS OF \$500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

GREAT CLEARING SALE

Saturday, January 20th we start our annual great clearing sale. People that have attended our previous sales know what a clearing sale means here and the great bargains they are getting.

Nothing reserved---every Winter Garment must go. Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Reefers, Odd Pants, Underwear, Coat Sweaters, Gloves, Caps, etc.

The above must be turned into money no matter what it cost us to accomplish our object. We need the ready cash, and we are going to give you great inducement to part with your money that it will pay you to buy now and put it away for next winter.

You know that goods are dearer now and it will be almost double the price next winter. We are sure that no shrewd buyer will miss this opportunity to save money and prepare themselves for next winter during our great clearing sale.

GLOBE CLOTHING HOUSE
Brockville, Ontario

OPTIMISM IN LONDON

Victory Loan Takes British Nation by Storm.

Premier Lloyd George Returns From Rome Like a Conqueror, and a Feeling of Power Has Made the People of England Feel Actually Blithe Over War Situation.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The week in London begins in a burst of optimistic sentiment. There is a balancing influence in the adverse conditions in Greece, where the battle has not yet been grasped, and an unexpected crisis in Russia, but there is a sparkle in the Russian atmosphere as of clearing skies after a storm.

The second item in the brightening situation, the magnificent financial strength shown by Britain to be getting more confident while borrowing the most colossal sum of money ever raised at one time on this planet, is a pointed illustration of the British temperament. They are actually blithe about it. One of the editorial headlines Sunday read: "Down With Dust," with exclamation point.

Bonar Law told them the other day, smilingly, but none the less firmly, that if they didn't lend it the Government knew another way to get it, and the audience of bankers tittered at the threat of confiscation. The prevailing cheerfulness is partly because it is now assured that this money and future amounts will be forthcoming as needed, partly because Germany has fallen into the very diplomatic hole dug by her for the Allies, and partly because Lloyd George comes back like a conqueror. Not only did he bring success back from Rome, not only did he spread the sense of certain victory by his speech at the Guildhall, but the steady, settled confidence in his methods and Government is gripping the British public.

The Prime Minister is disappointing the prophets of evil by his successful working of the scheme of meeting and dealing directly with department heads instead of holding full Cabinet meetings, and by multiplying counsel dividing wisdom and efficiency. Thus he is proving his capacity for details while still keeping the large situation in view—"seeing the world steadily, and seeing it whole." Naturally in London Germany is not thought to have cut a creditable figure in her mixup of whining and blustering by turns, and has diminished the fear of her prowess. "How can a people so great be ruled by a man and government who talk such rubbish?" sums up London club opinion of the latest Berlin outgivings. The impression made is of a defeated man drenching from an approaching retribution. Those who have known Germany since the war tell me that the solidarity of the German people themselves is the stake for which the Kaiser is playing.

Discharging an Army.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—It is estimated that between six and eight millions of persons now employed by the Government, representing half the wage-earning population of the United Kingdom, will have to be discharged at the end of the war, according to the report of the Committee on Labor Problems After the War. All these workers will not be discharged simultaneously, but it is probable that within two months after peace has been declared some two or three million workers will be turned off.

Regarding the army demobilization, the committee calculates that the rate of disbandment cannot exceed five thousand daily, at which rate six months would be occupied in demobilizing less than one million of the huge army.

Will Blame Allies.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—It is reported by the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co., that on the occasion of Emperor William's forthcoming birthday (he will be 58 years of age on Jan. 27), Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary, King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and the Turkish heir-apparent will go to Berlin to attend the birthday celebrations, and that while they are there the three rulers and the Turkish representative will issue a manifesto to the world, placing responsibility on the Entente for continuation of the war. The Sultan of Turkey will not attend the celebration, on account of his advanced age.

To Avenge His Son.

BELLEVILLE, Jan. 15.—Pte. James D. Ross, who enlisted with the 59th Battalion last spring, shortly before it sailed for England, returned home Saturday evening. He lost his son, Gunner Leo Ross, on May 1, 1915, who was killed by the explosion of a shell at Ypres, and enlisted last spring in order to get revenge. Quite a few months ago Pte. Ross was wounded in the back by a shell, and at first was thought to be in a rather dangerous condition, but he recovered somewhat and has been invalided.

Taxing Non-Fighters.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The Chamber is discussing a bill on cepnomy. The most interesting proposal has been presented by M. Rameil in the nature of a war tax. The tax would affect those who, although of an age or service, are for some reason exempt from service in the army. The tax would be fixed at the amount of 12 francs, besides, a proportional sum calculated on the principle of income tax.

Many at Monte Carlo.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Playing "trente et quarante" at Monte Carlo recently a man won \$12,000 in two days and in less than two hours lost it again and another \$12,000 as well. So many people are there now that an extra roulette wheel has replaced the fountain in the centre of the grand hall.

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper — A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

TUESDAY.

A hearty welcome was extended the Bonne Entente delegates from Quebec.

Mr. John G. Kent, Toronto, was elected to the presidency of the Board of Trade.

The anti-liquor import law of the U. S. was held constitutional by the Supreme Court.

Seventeen men accused in connection with the Lahore conspiracy in India were sentenced.

Rev. Dr. Daniel Strachan has resigned from the pastorate of Rosedale Presbyterian church, Toronto.

Rodolphe Lemieux, the only son of the ex-Postmaster General, has enlisted in the artillery unit from the city of Quebec.

Michael Kelly, composer of the music of "We'll Never Let the Old Flag Fall," died at St. John, N. B., of tuberculosis.

Kitchener Council aims to bring back peace and harmony in the city, and will make no attempt to re-change the name.

Fugh McCulloch, President of the Goldie & McCulloch Company, Limited, and one of the most prominent residents of Galt, died in his sixty-first year.

The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred by the University of Toronto on Sir George Garneau, one of the leading Bonne Entente delegates to Ontario from Quebec.

W. H. Bowly, M.A., K.C., the oldest Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace in Ontario, appointed by the first Government of the Province in 1867, died at his home in Kitchener, of acute indigestion and pneumonia.

WEDNESDAY.

Fred Stratton, a Toronto man, was killed by a fall from a ladder.

Dr. James Cotton, a veteran Toronto surgeon, died of heart failure.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg states that he will make another bid for peace.

The Russian Premier Alexander Trepoff has resigned after being in office two months.

Rev. Wallace Christie of Toronto has been called to Chalmers Presbyterian Church, Woodstock.

Rev. John McDougal, of Calgary, a pioneer missionary to the Province of Alberta, is seriously ill.

Twenty thousand Portuguese soldiers are now fighting with the Allies on the Western front.

Rheims cathedral will be restored as soon as the French can commence work on the historic building.

The Bonne Entente visitors from the Province of Quebec were accorded a hearty reception in Hamilton.

The Liberals nominate James G. Cane to oppose Hon. W. D. McPherson, the new Provincial Secretary, in West Toronto.

E. P. Mathewson, of Montreal, was awarded the coveted gold medal of the Metallurgy Society of American for his discoveries during the year.

A clergyman in Toronto Presbytery brings charge that seven Presbyterian clergymen have been practically evicted by their congregations within a year.

As a result of the sock knitting contest in the Maple Leaf Knitting Club of Woodstock, 748 pairs of socks have been knitted for the soldiers in two months.

Park Prentiss and G. E. Connell, two Canadians, are before the Duluth courts in connection with the terrible crime of asking Americans to fight for civilization as members of the Canadian army.

It was stated by the members of the new Kitchener City Council that they will endeavor to promote good feeling between the different nationalities and will not act in a pro-German manner.

THURSDAY.

An American "movie" film was banned by the authorities in Ireland.

Colonel William Cody (Buffalo Bill), the noted scout, died in Denver.

All French born in 1898 have been ordered to register for the class of 1918.

Three hundred and sixty school aeroplanes are to be built in Canada by the Imperial Munitions Board.

Judge Moses McFadden, Junior Judge of Algoma since 1913, died at Sault Ste. Marie, at the age of sixty-three.

Many Belgian civilians who were deported to Germany but who tried to escape, have been sentenced to life imprisonment.

Hon. Geo. P. Graham at a meeting of Southwest Toronto Liberals urged that all Canadians fill out their National Service card.

Rev. Dr. John Neil was again nominated by the Toronto Presbytery for the position of Moderator of the General Assembly.

Vincent Griffin was given two years in the penitentiary for robbing a sleeping car passenger, and two accomplices were also convicted.

A conference of Provincial and Federal Ministers is being held at Ottawa on the re-employment of returned soldiers and related problems.

Succession duties of the E. C. Walker \$4,000,000 estate at Walkerville amount to \$563,000, the largest amount from one estate ever received in Ontario.

John R. Wisler, the second clerk in Nichol Township Council's century of existence, having held that office for twenty-four years, was presented with a gold head cane.

FRIDAY.

The Allies presented a firm reply to President Wilson's peace note.

German casualties are reported to have reached a total of 4,010,160.

The British made progress on the Tigris, capturing trenches filled with Turkish dead.

Five people were burned to death

In a fire in a moving picture theatre in Montreal.

The Russians have been successful in their offensive in the Riga district, capturing a town.

An automobile ran away on one of the main thoroughfares of Toronto and two people were injured by it.

Sir Douglas Haig's troops made several successful raids and captured positions on a front of nearly a mile.

The German papers have published an order confiscating all tin organ pipes, for the use of the Government.

Munitions factory in Kingsland, N.J., was destroyed by fire, 500,000 war shells were exploded, and the loss will be over \$3,000,000.

Alexander P. MacAulay, of Toronto, under bond in St. Louis, Mo., as a fugitive from justice from New York, was indicted by the county grand jury on the charge of forgery.

A woman died in London, Eng., who had been in bed for 72 years. She was crossed in love when 21 years of age, and never got up again, although she was not ill at any time.

A despatch from Vienna, says the Cabinet of Count Ciano-Martinic probably will resign unless the Galician problem, the trade arrangement between Austria and Hungary and other questions can speedily be settled.

Paul Nelson, at one time recognized leader of Chinese and opium smugglers, Windsor, has willed his "fortune" of \$30 and small effects to Robert Gunliffe, former Windsor patrolman, Governor Harmon, of Sandwich County Jail, and Thomas Griffith.

Alphonse Barre, of Rose Corners, Ont., who was to have been hanged at O'Original on the 17th for the murder of his wife, had his sentence commuted to life imprisonment, being adjudged insane. Barre, after killing his wife, notified the village sexton that he had done so and asked him to ring the church bell.

SATURDAY.

Bulgaria has called out its last available reserves, and youths of 17 are now with the colors.

The Citizens' Recruiting League of Toronto was formally disbanded after two years of activity.

Naval Commander the Hon. Richard Bridgeman, brother of the Earl of Bradford, has been killed in action.

Two Austrians trying to escape from Canada were arrested in the Sarnia tunnel by the immigration officers.

The Italian battleship Regina Margherita struck a mine on the Albanian coast and sank. 675 men perished.

Dr. Walter Geikie, one of the founders of Trinity Medical College and "Dean of the Medical profession in Ontario," died in Toronto, aged 87.

Captain A. G. Knight, twice honored for good work as an aviator at the front, is reported missing, having dropped into the enemy's lines. Captain Knight was a Toronto boy.

Two of the powder magazines of the DuPont Powder Company, Haskell, N.J., were blown up with a loss of life of 21 men. As this is the second explosion of the kind within a week, German agents are suspected.

The Superior Court of Quebec delivered its decision in the case of Lavergne against the Garrison Club. The court's decision grants Mr. Lavergne \$100 damages and also quashes the club's resolution expelling Mr. Lavergne from the club, stating the resolution was ultra vires and illegal.

The special regulation made two weeks ago as a result of which all letters addressed to Berlin, Ont., instead of to Kitchener, as that municipality is now styled, were to be sent to the Dead Letter Office, has been rescinded. It was found that too many epistles were being so wrongly addressed and consequently reaching the haven of "dead letters."

MONDAY.

The French Government may make ante-strike arbitration compulsory.

Heavy German attacks in the Riga region were repulsed by the Russians.

The French War Cross was pinned on Gabriele d'Annunzio, the great Italian poet.

Paris is threatened with serious trouble through the steady rising of the Seine River.

Mr. J. W. Flavelle in an address said women could make 95 per cent. of the munitions.

Neil H. Stubbart, ten-year-old son of a soldier, was drowned while skating at Milton Pond, N.S.

Miss May Power, sixteen years of age, of New Waterford, N.S., was drowned while skating.

Rev. Dr. S. D. Chown, General Superintendent of the Methodist church, was made a sailors' chaplain.

At a recruiting meeting men joined the non-combatant 257th Battalion in preference to the 208th Battalion.

Four young men were drowned at Grand Mira, N.S., in view of many persons while skating home from church.

The Government has warned the western coal operators that it may take over and operate their mines to settle the wage dispute.

Rev. L. Ralph Sherman delivered his first sermon at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Toronto, of which he has been appointed rector.

Mr. H. Hartley Dewart, M.P.P., declared at Collingwood Saturday night that there is only one Liberal leader in Ontario—Mr. R. W. Rowell.

A two-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Milligan, living near Walkerville, was smothered to death in bed while the parents were out.

Rev. Dr. W. H. Hincks, speaking at Trinity Methodist Church, urged that the Bonne Entente movement be extended to an exchange of visits by ministers.

Canadians have up to the end of December won six Victoria Crosses during the present war, 114 Distinguished Service Orders, 329 Military Crosses, 35 Royal Red Crosses, 371 Distinguished Conduct Medals, besides numerous other decorations, totalling 2,715.

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Here's Proof That ZUTOO Cures Headache

Mr. E. F. Tomkins, Ex-Mayor of Coaticook, Que., proves it. "Your Tablets are a safe and effective remedy for headache."
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25 cents per box—at all dealers.

Catarrah Cannot Be Cured
with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrah is a constitutional disease, and in order to cure it, you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrah Cure is taken internally, and acts upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrah Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrah. Send for testimonials, free.
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NEW TERM ANNOUNCEMENT

The New Year Term will open Jan. 2, 1917. Do you want to qualify for an office position? There never was a time when the large city firms needed so many trained bookkeepers, stenographers, etc. as a glance at the "Want-ad" columns of such papers as the Montreal Star, Winnipeg Free Press, Toronto Telegram, etc., will show. We shall have a large enrollment in January; perhaps you had better start in now. Civil Service examinations every November and May. Send for catalogue.

BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE
W. T. Rogers, Prin.
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Half Price Sale of All Ladies' CLOTH COATS

Thirteen only in the lot ranging in price from \$13.00 to \$29.00 to be cleared at half price.

2 only, Coats, reg. \$13.00, to clear at.....	\$6.50
1 only, Coat, regular \$14.50, to clear at.....	\$7.25
1 only, Coat, regular \$15.00, to clear at.....	\$7.50
1 only, Coat, regular \$17.00, to clear at.....	\$8.50
3 only, Coats, regular \$18.00, to clear at.....	\$9.00
2 only, Coats, regular \$20.00, to clear at.....	\$10.00
1 only, Coat, regular \$24.50, to clear at.....	\$12.25
1 only, Coat, regular \$28.00, to clear at.....	\$14.00
1 only, Coat, regular \$29.00, to clear at.....	\$14.50

Some of these coats are in Misses and Junior sizes; balance in sizes 36 and 40.

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W. B. PERCIVAL

Note the Notes

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson III. Jan. 21, 1917. First Disciples of the Lord Jesus—John 1: 35-51.

Commentary.—I. Following Jesus (vs. 35-39). 35. Again the next day—The day following the one on which John the Baptist said to the people, "Behold the Lamb of God." The records of his testimony as to Jesus are that on three successive days he declared to the people that Jesus was the Messiah. He gave witness of this fact to the priests and Levites who came from Jerusalem. He introduced Jesus to the multitude. He declared this truth privately to two of his disciples. Two of his disciples—We are not told how many disciples John the Baptist had. From this chapter we learn that some of them directly became followers of Jesus. From an account of his sending an inquiry from the place of his imprisonment, asking Jesus of his Messiahship, we know that he had disciples then (Matt. 11: 2-6); and he had disciples at the time of his death (Mark 6: 27-29), 36. Looking upon Jesus—"The verb has in it the thought of beholding with intense interest. Behold the Lamb of God—"Behold, the Lamb of God!"—R. V. This announcement declared both the nature and mission of Christ. 37. They followed Jesus—"The two disciples were so impressed by the declaration the Baptist made and the appearance of Jesus, that they were fully convinced that he was the Christ and henceforth became his disciples. It was but natural that they should do this, and John could not expect them to do otherwise. He was preparing the way for the establishment of Christ's kingdom and was not interested in securing a following for himself. "They followed Jesus" as truly as their former master had heralded his coming. They followed him when there was little in sight to attract them. They followed him because they were convinced that he was the "Lamb of God" to take away the sins of the world. They followed him through reproach and shame and through suffering, but they followed him to eternal triumph and bliss.

38. What seek ye—This was not asked to obtain information. It was a kind of inquiry respecting their desires, an invitation to lay open their minds, to state their wishes, and to express all their feelings respecting the Messiah and their own salvation.—Barnes. Rabbi—A Jewish title. Jesus forbade his disciples to accept it (Matt. 23: 8). It means master, or teacher. Interpreted—John explained the Hebrew term rabbi for the benefit of those who were not Jews. Where dwellest thou—They wished to know where he lodged that they might have an extended interview with him. 39. Come and see—Jesus gave them a hearty welcome. He recognized their sincerity and devotion. About the tenth hour—According to the Roman method of reckoning it would be ten o'clock in the forenoon, but according to the Jewish method it would be four o'clock in the afternoon. The latter was probably the hour.

40. Attending souls (vs. 40-46). 40. One of the two—was Andrew—Andrew's name is the first mentioned in the list of Christ's disciples. There is no doubt as to the other one, for it must have been John, the writer of this Gospel. He always modestly refrained from mentioning his own name. 41. He first findeth his own brother Simon—The language in the Greek would imply that each of the two disciples sought at once his own brother to bring him to Jesus, and Andrew succeeded first in bringing his brother Simon. Thus each disciple sought to bring some one to Jesus. This has ever been the method of advancing the cause of Christ. We have found the Messiah—There was an expectation at that time that Christ was about to appear. It was wonderful news that Andrew carried to his brethren. The fullness of time had come, and he who was to redeem the world had been found. 42. He brought him to Jesus—It was through human agency that Simon was brought into contact with the Saviour of men, thou art Simon—Though it is the first time that Peter ever saw Jesus, it is not the first time that Jesus, in spirit at least, ever saw Peter. He knows his parentage, his name and history.—Whedon. John—John, thou shalt be called Cephas—Jesus saw clearly the nature of Simon and what he might become through grace, and he changed his name accordingly. His new name meant rock and stood for solidity, which is by interpretation, a stone.—"Which is by interpretation, Peter."—R. V.

43. The day following—The day after Christ's interview with Peter. Jesus would go forth into Galilee—Jesus determined that his ministry should begin in Galilee rather than in the wilderness where John was preaching or in Judea, where ecclesiasticism was intense. His home was in Galilee, and the people of that district were not closely bound up in religious customs and hence would be open to the teachings of Jesus. Bethsaida—Bethsaida was in Galilee, on the north-west shore of the Sea of Galilee, and one also at the north end of the Sea of Galilee. This was called Bethsaida. The home of Philip, Andrew, and Peter was the Bethsaida, first mentioned. The name means house, or place, of fish. 45. Philip findeth Nathanael—As soon as Philip became a disciple of Jesus, he went forth to bring another to him. He became at once a winner of souls, in the law—the Pentateuch, or the five books of Moses, the prophets—The Old Testament prophets foretold the coming of the Messiah. Jesus of Nazareth—Nazareth, the early home of Jesus, is a city about fifteen miles west of the Sea of Galilee, situated among the hills, high above the plains of Esdraelon, which stretches away to the south. In overlooks the scenes of many of the great events of Old Testament history, the son of Joseph—This was the language of Philip. Joseph was the reputed father of Jesus, and Philip expressed the common opinion of those

who knew the family. 46. Can there be any good thing come out of Nazareth—The question implies either that Nazareth was an insignificant town or that it bore a bad reputation. Nathanael lived in Cana, only four miles from Nazareth, and he was astonished that the Messiah should come from that place, come and see—Personal investigation would answer his inquiry.

III. A hearty confession (vs. 51). 47. Behold an Israelite indeed—Jesus not only saw Nathanael as one man sees another, but He also saw thoroughly his character. He noted that there was no guile, or deception, about him. He was an honest descendant of Abraham, 48. Whence knowest thou me—Nathanael was not acquainted with Jesus and he was filled with wonder that Jesus should know him. When thou wast under the fig tree, I saw thee—The thick foliage of the fig tree furnished a choice place for meditation and prayer, and doubtless Nathanael made use of it for that purpose. He was astonished at the words of Jesus. 49. Thou art the Son of God—The bearing of Jesus together with the marvelous knowledge that He manifested drew forth from Nathanael this sincere and worthy confession. He declared that He was the Messiah and the long-expected King of Israel, 50, 51. As great as was the mystery of how Jesus saw Nathanael under the fig tree, there would yet be shown much greater manifestations of His power and glory.

Questions.—What did John the Baptist announce to two of his disciples concerning Jesus? What course did those disciples take? Why did they address Jesus as "Rabbi"? Who were the two disciples? Whom did they go to seek? What name did Jesus give to Simon? What does the name mean? Whom did Philip bring to Jesus? What confession did Nathanael make?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Finding the Christ. I. Was the culmination of John's ministry.

II. Led to personal, saving faith. I. Was the culmination of John's ministry. We have here the first steps in the history of the gospel. The first announcement which came to men in Christ was, "Behold the Lamb of God." John the Baptist and Jesus had here met for the last time. The Baptist was preparing for the change in their relative positions implied in the entrance of Jesus upon His public career. It was a proof of John's humility that he should be content to transfer his disciples to One greater than himself. In the school of the herald they had been prepared for the service of the King. It was a proof that they had profited by the lessons of the herald when they evinced a yearning for the still higher society of Christ. There was much to be known of Christ which their teacher could impart. In following Jesus they acknowledged His high character as a Master, on whose instruction they desired to wait. We have brought before us the first beginnings of the Christian Church, beginning with the quietness which is characteristic of God's noblest works. It is the beginning and first movements of personal religion. In this record we have the principle of Christian missions condensed into a few words, the happy exercise of Christian sympathy and enterprise. The two disciples of John followed Jesus. That was the decisive act which determined their destiny.

II. Led to personal, saving faith. Jesus came to earth in order that in him the favor, fellowship and life of God might be made accessible to man. The efficiency of his sacrifice covers all the needs of spiritual life. It was not an accident that the first words of the Master, spoken in his Messianic office, expressed the profoundly significant question, "What seek ye?" It suggested to the disciples of John their need of having a clear consciousness of their object. Jesus set them on examining their purpose in following him. There was no lack of tenderness in his question. He saw that the motive of these ardent disciples must be laid bare to themselves. He foresaw that they were to become able ministers of his gospel to their fellow-men. They desired a private interview that they might have a deeper insight into his character and mission. Their question, "Where dwellest thou?" was a direct confession of a desire for closer communion. It was the time for a deeper exercise of faith and the rising by it into a higher life. Jesus fully gratified their desire and satisfied all their hopes. The seed sown in the wilderness bore fruit when Christ by his invitation quickened it into life. The conviction was formed in the minds of his two guests that their Host was none other than the Christ foretold in Hebrew prophecy. Momentous consequences flowed from Andrew's loving act. He could not have performed for his brother a nobler act, neither presented to Christ a nobler tribute of his love. His was the impulse of a brother's heart, the action of a brother's energy. Prompt zeal, quiet helpfulness and yearning faith entered into his act. The Master took possession of Simon, changed his name and received him at once into his service. Philip did not seem to have been moved by the preaching of the Baptist to follow Jesus. He was called to discipleship by the direct voice of Jesus. Gratitude to the Redeemer impelled him to a proclamation of redemption. By inviting Nathanael to see for himself, Philip showed his entire confidence in his own assertion and his willingness to have it proved. Philip's mission was to bring Nathanael into personal communication with Jesus. Nathanael heeded Philip's terse advice. He promptly yielded to the force of truth. He uttered at once an emphatic testimony to Christ's divinity and Messiahship. That earliest creed, formulated by a guileless Israelite, was a brief statement of faith in Christ, made to Christ himself. In obedience to John's wilderness preaching we trace results in the disciples beholding Jesus, in following him, in communing with him, and finally pointing others to him. In faithfulness to his mission we mark the searching question of Jesus, put to his first followers, his gracious invitation to them, his encouraging promise to Peter, his divine command to Philip and his revelation to Nathanael concerning himself.

HOW TO MAINTAIN FERTILITY OF THE SOIL

Growth of Leguminous Crops, Conservation of Barnyard Manure, Application of Lime and Phosphatic Fertilizers Are the Four Essentials.

Every agricultural country so far as the fertility of its soil is concerned, passes through four stages. The first stage is where the soil is fertile and yields crops bountifully. No manure or fertilizer of any kind is required, and indeed, on account of the richness of the soil, it would not pay to use them. The second stage is where the land has been depleted of a certain amount of its virgin fertility, but still contains sufficient plant food to yield profitable crops, if leguminous crops are grown, and all the manure that is made is returned to the land. The third stage is where the reserve of plant food in the soil is still further depleted, and where the application of manure made from the crops grown on the farm is not enough to produce crops that will yield maximum profit. The soil has also probably become somewhat acid through the continued use of barnyard manure. Now the growth of leguminous crops (clover, alfalfa, peas, beans, etc.), and the use of manure must be supplemented by regular applications of lime (to correct the acidity of the soil), and phosphatic fertilizers. The fourth stage is where not only must leguminous crops be grown, manure applied, regular dressings of lime and phosphatic fertilizers given, but potassic fertilizers must be used as well. In other words, the soil through heavy cropping has become deficient in all the essentials elements of plant life and a complete fertilizer must be used.

CLOVER INCREASES YIELD OF NEXT CROP.

All these different stages of soil fertility are represented in Canada. Only a very limited area has reached the fourth stage, but practically all the older settled portions have reached the third stage. Some leguminous crop should be included in every rotation. Extensive experiments have shown that where land is fertilized regularly with lime and phosphatic fertilizers, and the only manure applied is that obtained by feeding the roots on the land, that the fertility of the soil can be maintained for at least sixty years. Leguminous crops are the sheet anchor of modern agriculture.

A great many farmers do not realize the necessity of conserving the manure on the farm. They regard it more as a nuisance than anything else. If they realized that every ton contained about two dollars' worth of fertility, they would probably take more care of it. A ton of manure contains about 10 pounds of nitrogen, 5 pounds of phosphoric acid and 10 pounds of potash. At present prices these elements of fertility would cost in artificial fertilizers about \$2.25.

Not only does manure enrich the soil directly with plant food, but when it rots or decays the acids formed which act on the insoluble plant food already present, and make it

soluble and available for plant use. The organic matter in the manure furnishes the living bacteria in the soil with energy to work. The activity of Azotobacter and other nitrogen fixing bacteria is directly proportional to the amount of organic matter the soil contains.

Not only does manure enrich the soil with plant food and benefit the soil bacteria, but it has a very important physical effect. It loosens up heavy clay soils and makes them more easily worked. On the other hand, it makes loose sandy soils more compact. The desirability of an abundance of organic matter in the soil is noticed especially in dry seasons, when it will be observed that soils that are lacking in this respect dry out very quickly and become hard and crack. If lots of manure has been applied and the soil consequently has an abundance of organic matter, the moisture will be held—where it is wanted—near the surface, in reach of the plant roots.

Barnyard manure does not make a "balanced ration," so to speak for plants. It is deficient in phosphoric acid. For this reason, when land has been worked for a number of years and the crop yield is not as large as it was formerly, it pays to use phosphatic fertilizers. They should be used as a rule on the roots or corn. The application of from two to four hundred pounds of acid phosphate or basic slag per acre will generally prove profitable.

When land has been dressed regularly with barnyard manure for a number of years it becomes acid. Lime will correct this acidity. Experienced farmers in the older countries give their land a dressing of lime every few years.

There are three chief kinds of lime, viz.: lime carbonate or ground limestone, slaked lime, and sypsum. The lime carbonate or ground limestone is the kind that should be used in most cases. It is very caustic than the slaked lime and moreover is a good deal cheaper.

Gypsum, or sulphate of lime, is found in beds or deposits in various parts of the Dominion. When pulverized, it is very commonly called land plaster. It is a valuable source of lime, as the compound is more soluble in water than the carbonate of lime, but it does not neutralize the acid of sour soils as de the lime carbonate and slaked lime. In other respects, gypsum or land-plaster may substitute lime, and bring more soluble, may be applied at a much less rate per acre. It also contains some sulphur, which some authorities now think may have a special value in the soil.

Ground limestone may be applied at almost any time of the year. Freshly slaked lime, especially if the soil is very sour and a heavy application is required, is perhaps best applied in the fall. It is the surface soil that

needs the lime most, consequently, it should not be plowed down.

In considering the amount of the various forms of lime that should be applied, it is well to remember that 56 pounds of pure quick lime is the equivalent of 100 pounds of pure carbonate of lime. That is, 56 pounds of fresh lime or 74 pounds of slaked lime will have the same general effect in the soil as 100 pounds of ground limestone. While not quite accurate, one ton of quicklime can be considered equal to two tons of the carbonate. However, the character of the soil should be taken into consideration in deciding which material to use, carbonate or lime, that is, ground limestone and marl, is much milder in its action than the freshly slaked lime, and is therefore the better material to apply where rapid action is not an important point, and especially on light sand and gravelly soils. These soils are usually poor in organic matter, due to the free oxidation induced by their open porous nature. Freshly slaked lime is generally credited with hastening this oxidation and on light soils would thus cause too rapid a dissipation of this valuable material. On heavy clays, freshly slaked lime may be used to advantage. There is not the same fear of unduly hastening the decay of the organic matter and its action in causing flocculation of the clay particles will be more rapid and the improvement in the physical condition of the soil more quickly obtained. On soils between the sands and clays, experiments in other countries indicate that the carbonate of lime will probably give the best results through a term of years, although the returns for the first year or two may be in favor of fresh burned lime.

AMOUNT OF LIME TO APPLY. For mucks and peaty soils that may be decidedly acid, the fresh slaked lime is to be preferred. The amount of lime that should be applied naturally varies with the nature of the soil, and the degree of acidity. We have generally recommended one ton of fresh lime or two tons of ground limestone, per acre. This is probably enough for light soils that are not very acid, but experience is showing us that much heavier applications may be made on clays that show acid with litmus paper. Too heavy dressings with fresh lime tend to sterilize the soil for a time, that is, the lime checks the life process of organisms within the soil. There is, however, no fear of this with the carbonate of lime. On light soils it is safe to apply from one to two tons of the ground limestone, and on clay the same amount of the fresh lime. But in some cases the clays may be so sour that much heavier applications are required to neutralize the acid present and give the maximum results.

Canadian Countryman.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET. Dairy Products: Butter, choice, 20 lbs. \$2.40; Butter, new-laid, 20 lbs. \$2.35; Eggs, 1 doz. \$1.15; Turkeys, 1 lb. \$0.25; Chickens, 1 lb. \$0.20; Poultry, 1 lb. \$0.15; Ducks, 1 lb. \$0.18; Geese, 1 lb. \$0.12; Spring chickens, 1 lb. \$0.20.

MEATS-WHOLESALE. Beef, forequarters, cwt. \$12.00; Beef, hindquarters, cwt. \$11.00; Pork, common, cwt. \$10.75; Veal, common, cwt. \$9.00; Lamb, heavy, cwt. \$10.00; Mutton, heavy, cwt. \$9.00; Lamb, light, cwt. \$9.00.

SUGAR MARKET. Wholesaler quote on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, as follows: Royal Acadia, granulated, 100 lbs. \$7.45; Lantic, granulated, 100 lbs. \$7.45; Redpath, granulated, 100 lbs. \$7.45; St. Lawrence, granulated, 100 lbs. \$7.45; Dominion, granulated, 100 lbs. \$7.45; St. Lawrence, Beaver, 100 lbs. \$7.45; Lantic, Blue Star, 100 lbs. \$7.45; Dark yellow, 100 lbs. \$7.45; 10-lb. bags, 10c over granulated bags; 25-lb. bags, 10c over granulated bags; Two and five-pound cartons, 3c over granulated bags.

LIVE STOCK.

There was a strong demand for cattle, and prices were firm. Lumber was a sharp advance, and hog were also higher. Export cattle, choice, 100 lbs. \$10.00; Export cattle, choice, 100 lbs. \$9.50; Do, do, medium, 100 lbs. \$9.00; Do, do, common, 100 lbs. \$8.50; Do, do, medium, 100 lbs. \$8.00; Do, do, common, 100 lbs. \$7.50; Do, do, medium, 100 lbs. \$7.00; Do, do, common, 100 lbs. \$6.50; Do, do, medium, 100 lbs. \$6.00; Do, do, common, 100 lbs. \$5.50; Do, do, medium, 100 lbs. \$5.00; Do, do, common, 100 lbs. \$4.50; Do, do, medium, 100 lbs. \$4.00; Do, do, common, 100 lbs. \$3.50; Do, do, medium, 100 lbs. \$3.00; Do, do, common, 100 lbs. \$2.50; Do, do, medium, 100 lbs. \$2.00; Do, do, common, 100 lbs. \$1.50; Do, do, medium, 100 lbs. \$1.00; Do, do, common, 100 lbs. \$0.50.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE. Wheat—Open, High, Low, Close. May, 1917, 1.90 1.95 1.85 1.85; July, 1917, 1.85 1.90 1.80 1.80; Oct., 1917, 1.80 1.85 1.75 1.75; Dec., 1917, 1.75 1.80 1.70 1.70; Feb., 1918, 1.70 1.75 1.65 1.65; May, 1918, 1.65 1.70 1.60 1.60; July, 1918, 1.60 1.65 1.55 1.55; Oct., 1918, 1.55 1.60 1.50 1.50; Dec., 1918, 1.50 1.55 1.45 1.45; Feb., 1919, 1.45 1.50 1.40 1.40. MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis—Wheat—May, 1917, 1.85; July, 1917, 1.80; Oct., 1917, 1.75; Dec., 1917, 1.70; Feb., 1918, 1.65; May, 1918, 1.60; July, 1918, 1.55; Oct., 1918, 1.50; Dec., 1918, 1.45; Feb., 1919, 1.40. DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.85; No. 2, \$1.80; No. 3, \$1.75; No. 4, \$1.70; No. 5, \$1.65; No. 6, \$1.60; No. 7, \$1.55; No. 8, \$1.50; No. 9, \$1.45; No. 10, \$1.40; No. 11, \$1.35; No. 12, \$1.30; No. 13, \$1.25; No. 14, \$1.20; No. 15, \$1.15; No. 16, \$1.10; No. 17, \$1.05; No. 18, \$1.00; No. 19, \$0.95; No. 20, \$0.90; No. 21, \$0.85; No. 22, \$0.80; No. 23, \$0.75; No. 24, \$0.70; No. 25, \$0.65; No. 26, \$0.60; No. 27, \$0.55; No. 28, \$0.50; No. 29, \$0.45; No. 30, \$0.40; No. 31, \$0.35; No. 32, \$0.30; No. 33, \$0.25; No. 34, \$0.20; No. 35, \$0.15; No. 36, \$0.10; No. 37, \$0.05; No. 38, \$0.00; No. 39, \$0.00; No. 40, \$0.00.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

The offerings at the wool auction sales to-day amounted at 1200 bales. It was the best selection of the series and the demand was animated at firm prices. A considerable amount of wool was sold at 2s. 1d. and Victorian greasy at 2s. 8d.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Jan. 15.—The offerings at the wool auction market (C.P.A.) this morning amounted to 650 bales, 450 sheep, 400 hogs, and 500 calves. There was an active demand for the best cattle, especially in steers, but even the light offerings were sufficient to fill the market. The cheaper grades of cattle find ready buyers, but medium grades do not seem to be wanted generally. Calves were in demand, especially grass-fed, at \$5.00 to \$6.00. Choice steers \$9; good steers \$7.50 to \$8.50; butchers' bulls \$7 to \$8; butchers' cows \$5.50 to \$7.50; canners' bulls \$6.00; canners' cows \$5.00 to \$6.00; milk-fed calves \$10; lambs \$12 to \$13.50; select hogs \$12.75 to \$13.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 8,000. Market steady. Native beef cattle, 100 lbs. \$7.75; Western steers, 100 lbs. \$7.60; Stockers and feeders, 100 lbs. \$6.00; Cows and heifers, 100 lbs. \$5.00; Calves, 100 lbs. \$8.00; Hogs, receipts 55,000. Market steady. Mixed, 100 lbs. \$9.50; Heavy, 100 lbs. \$10.00; Light, 100 lbs. \$10.50; Pork, 100 lbs. \$7.00; Bulk of sales, 100 lbs. \$10.25; Sheep, receipts 10,000. Market strong. Western, 100 lbs. \$9.40; Native, 100 lbs. \$11.50.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Jan. 15.—Cattle, receipts 600; steady. Vails, receipts 1,000; active; heavy and mixed \$11.25 to \$11.50; Yorkers \$11.25 to \$11.50; light Yorkers \$10 to \$10.75; pigs \$7.75 to \$10.00; roughs \$8.50 to \$10; steers \$7.50 to \$8.25. Sheep and lambs, receipts 400; active; unchanged.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

15; to 15, 15s. Linnis, short cut, 14 to 15 lbs. 10s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 10 to 12 lbs. 10s. 6d. Long bellies, 14 to 15 lbs. 10s. 6d. Long clear middles, 14 to 15 lbs. 10s. 6d. Short clear bellies, 14 to 15 lbs. 10s. 6d. Shoulders, 14 to 15 lbs. 10s. 6d. Lard, prime, 100 lbs. 10s. 6d. New-laid, 100 lbs. 10s. 6d. American, 100 lbs. 10s. 6d. Chinese, 100 lbs. 10s. 6d. Lard, 100 lbs. 10s. 6d. Butter, 100 lbs. 10s. 6d. Flour, 100 lbs. 10s. 6d. Sugar, 100 lbs. 10s. 6d. Coffee, 100 lbs. 10s. 6d. Tea, 100 lbs. 10s. 6d. Rice, 100 lbs. 10s. 6d. Beans, 100 lbs. 10s. 6d. Peas, 100 lbs. 10s. 6d. Lentils, 100 lbs. 10s. 6d. Oats, 100 lbs. 10s. 6d. Barley, 100 lbs. 10s. 6d. Corn, 100 lbs. 10s. 6d. Wheat, 100 lbs. 10s. 6d. Rye, 100 lbs. 10s. 6d. Buckwheat, 100 lbs. 10s. 6d. Sorghum, 100 lbs. 10s. 6d. Millet, 100 lbs. 10s. 6d. Spelt, 100 lbs. 10s. 6d. Tritic, 100 lbs. 10s. 6d. Oats, 100 lbs. 10s. 6d. Barley, 100 lbs. 10s. 6d. Corn, 100 lbs. 10s. 6d. Wheat, 100 lbs. 10s. 6d. Rye, 100 lbs. 10s. 6d. Buckwheat, 100 lbs. 10s. 6d. Sorghum, 100 lbs. 10s. 6d. Millet, 100 lbs. 10s. 6d. Spelt, 100 lbs. 10s. 6d. Tritic, 100 lbs. 10s. 6d.

Care With Ashes.

During the winter months the disposal of ashes from stoves and furnaces demands attention. Though many fires are caused by the deposition of hot ashes against frame buildings, wooden fences, etc., the practice is still continued. Too much care cannot be given to the disposal of ashes. Either metal containers should be used, or the ashes should be placed at a safe distance from anything combustible.—Conservation.

PECULIARITIES OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES

It is now realized that armies in the field are using many different kinds of explosives, of which the most consists of nitrocellulose, manufactured from cotton. For this purpose, as the late Sir William Ramsay pointed out, the gun cotton must be "nitratized" or converted by the action of nitric acid into a gelatin-like material, which may or may not be combined with nitroglycerine. It is a frequent mistake to suppose that nitroglycerine itself supplies the propulsive force of modern ammunition. It has been found, on the contrary, that it is inferior to some other explosives, while it has certain objections, such as the space it occupies, and its tendency to explode when struck or when a concussion takes place near it, as during the firing of a heavy cannon. Hence, the material made by nitrating cellulose and cotton, when reduced to a very fine powder or to threads, known as cordite, is employed for the purpose of generating the force which propels a projectile out of a gun. This modern ammunition is far more effective than ordinary gunpowder, made from charcoal, sulphur and saltpetre. It develops an enormous amount of energy. The pressure of the gases liberated may equal twenty tons to the square inch in the chamber of the gun, and the projectile may leave the barrel with a velocity of 1,000 yards a second.

Cotton, however, is not the only form of woody fibre from which nitrocellulose can be made. Wood pulp, straw and substances like coke dust, have been used, for example, in Austria, but these substitutes have various drawbacks. First, they have the defect mentioned before of occupying too much space and, secondly, they ignite too quickly, and thus the pressure is raised so suddenly that they cannot be used to propel a bullet from a gun. They are manufactured for other purposes, however, being excellent explosive material for shells, since they are not so easily made to explode as gun cotton is, and because this property enables them to pass through the barrel of a gun without exploding; whereas the concussion of firing, as Sir William Ramsay says, is apt to explode a shell filled with gun cotton.

Another objection to nitrocellulose prepared from straw or wood pulp is that, though it possesses similar properties to gun cotton, the powders made from it have not the same propulsive power as has an equal weight of cotton, from which it is apparent that a bullet propelled with one of these substitutes will not have the same velocity as if propelled by an equal weight of gun cotton. It is probable, however, owing to the great demand for explosives that much nitrocellulose made from wood pulp is now being

used, and as it will be necessary to compress it into a smaller bulk to fit guns already designed for gun cotton there is a new danger due to this confinement.

Whether this confinement of nitrocellulose could have been one of the causes of the explosion in New York is, of course, more or less conjectural, but it is quite likely that some circumstances like the compression of explosives may have been a contributing cause. It will be noticed that there were several explosives reported. The concussion produced by a single explosion would initiate a state of the elements of such substances as mercury fulminate or picric powder sufficient to cause their detonation, a condition of things which would immensely increase the unstable properties of high explosives like trinitrotoluene and picric acid, otherwise not easily made to explode by burning or ordinary percussion.

Now the packing or confinement of explosives, as in railway cars and barges, can produce other effects that heighten the danger or what may be called spontaneous explosion. If these explosives should contain picrates or picric acid, there is the danger that compounds of a highly explosive nature will be formed. Picric acid, for example, forms dangerous compounds with lead, and for this reason it is necessary to pack it in shells or receptacles which contain no lead, nor even lead paint on the screw threads of the plugs. To avoid this danger manufacturers commonly varnish the interior of shells which are filled with picric acid, but at the best it has a capricious chemical character and may explode even after such precautions have been taken.

In the present war picric acid is used on a great scale. It is reported that Lyddite shells were stored in barges in the harbor, Lyddite is picric acid, either uncombined, that is, mixed with other substances, or molten and "cast" picric acid. Cast picric acid is a treacherous substance with a dangerous and wholly unvaried reputation for stability. In fact there are chemists who say that it is the safest explosive for transport. This is quite a mistake. The French have found that it has an unstable nature, sometimes exploding after a very slight concussion, though at others it requires a considerable detonation to make it separate into its gaseous elements.

An expert of the "Conservateur des arts et metiers" describes it as the perfect type of explosive. He means that in ordinary circumstances it does not explode under violent shocks, and it is not easy to ignite. But there appears to be no absolute security for this stability. "Without any apparatus used," he writes significantly,

"It explodes spontaneously by detonation" (Revue Scientifique, p. 452, 1915). He then says: "If we examine the causes of this singular property with more care we find that this capricious explosiveness is due, in the first place, to the formation of picrates. Picric acid, which is made by nitrating phenol or carbolic acid, combines with most metals, forming salts which are more unstable than picric acid itself.

Picric acid, when detonated, is one of the most powerful of known explosives. The violence of the explosion in the harbor would indicate the true origin of the unhappiness occurrence. It is also quite likely that the picric acid and its mixtures were improperly packed and stored, and certainly the presence of such a large quantity of this explosive in one place, under bad atmospheric and other conditions, is a wonderful example of imprudence and that happy go lucky system of guarding such things under which we live.

There is still another peculiarity of the explosion to be noticed. The question of relative bulk has had a great influence in the selection of the charges for shells. We have seen that modifications of picric acid which are known, like shimece and melinite, and doubtless other modifications which are unknown, and due to the genius inspired by the war.

Modern inventors have tried to make an ammunition which concentrates the greatest energy in the smallest space and the greatest explosive power in the most manageable form; nitrocellulose is a type of the first; picric acid and picrates, ammonium picrate and others are types of the second. But, according to Sir William Ramsay gun cotton cannot be compressed to a greater density than 1.25, but picric acid and other shell fillings can be compressed to a density of 1.68. In other words, a shell which would hold a pound and a quarter of gun cotton would hold one and three-quarters pounds of the denser picric acid and trinitrotoluenes.

The explosion is therefore increased in violence because the larger amount is used as well as the more rapid explosion of the shell filling. Sir William Ramsay is an incontestable authority, and his views on explosives throw much light on the New York catastrophe. As usual we have done business in a modern, up to date manner, which is a melancholy satisfaction, if such a reflection can support our optimism in this mess.—N. Y. Sun.

Souvenir for Germans.

"Bike" Evans, former Brantford ball player at the front lost none of his old nerve. The story has come out that recently "Bike" crawled over to a German dug-out and called out with explosives: "How many are there of you down there?" The answer came back in good English: "Eight of us." "Then divide those among you," called Evans, and with that he hurled in two hand grenades, and in the confusion made his way back unharmed.

HER HUMBLE LOVER

Lady Bumbleby complains that she is scarcely getting any dinner, but still implores him to tell her another story "like the last," and Lady Rookwell nods and grins with pleased satisfaction. She likes her dinners to be a success, and she feels, with all the acuteness of a woman of the world, that Hector Warren is helping pretty considerably toward the success of the present one.

Still Sir Frederic makes an effort. He tries to shut out the voice, to forget the presence of the man he hates, and struggles to talk to Signa about the Park, his mother, anything that he can think of, but it is of no use; for though Signa makes proper responses, he knows that her eyes are wandering ever and again to that handsome face opposite her, and that she is listening to him with but half her ears. Then, with a fierce, passionate jealousy in his breast, he releases into silence.

Presently a name is mentioned that attracts his attention. It is Lady Rookwell who speaks.

"And how are you getting on at the Moated Grange, Mr. Warren?" she asks. "Have you quite tired of your friend Lord Delamere's permission to cover yourself with dust, and get bored to death in his deserted book-room?"

Hector Warren finishes what he is saying to Lady Bumbleby, then turns calmly.

"Not at all tired yet, Lady Rookwell," he says, with a smile. "Perhaps I am rather partial to dust."

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Please Mention This Paper.

"Hem," says her ladyship, with a grin. "You don't look much of a book-worm."

"Am I to infer that I am a bigger fool in your ladyship's estimation than I look, or that I appear more of an idiot than I really am," he asks demurely.

Lady Rookwell joins in the general laugh that rises at her expense.

"I don't know," she says. "I shall make up my mind some day. At any rate you are not such a fool as your friend Lord Delamere!"

Hector Warren inclines his head with a slight gravity.

"I don't know whether to feel grateful or indignant," he says. "But at least I am thankful that Delamere is not here to hear you."

"I shouldn't care if he were!" retorts her awful ladyship. "You can tell him what I say if you like!"

He shakes his head gravely, but with a suspicion of a smile about his lips.

"Do you mean that you are afraid?" says her ladyship. "Well, I suppose that you are. It seems that his lordship is ready enough with his duelling pistols."

There is an awkward silence for a moment, for the story of the man whom Lord Delamere robbed and then killed has spread pretty widely by this time, and the rector hastens to fill in the pause by remarking in the saddest of voices that really there seems to be a chance for an exceptionally good harvest. But Lady Rookwell cares nothing for awkward silences.

"By the way," she says, "do you know—have you ever heard of—don't pass that junket, my dear—this to Lady Bumbleby? My woman is good at junkets; it's the only sweet thing she understands, poor wretch—have you ever heard of Laura Derwent, Mr. Warren?"

Hector Warren looks up at the ceiling, as if making an effort of memory.

There is somewhat of a silence as the praised junket goes round, and Signa finds herself looking and waiting intently for his answer.

Lady Bumbleby and one or two others listen and wait, also, expecting some piece of audacity from her ladyship.

"Derwent—Derwent," he murmurs.

"Oh, if you don't recollect her on the instant you assuredly haven't seen her," says Lady Rookwell, abruptly. "No one ever saw her, especially a man, and managed to forget her. Laura Derwent is one of the most striking women I know. Why, where have you been not to have heard of or seen her? Laura was the reigning professional beauty for at least three seasons!" and she grins.

Hector Warren looks humbly remorseful.

"Deal gently with me, Lady Rookwell," he says. "I am a wanderer in wild places, and that only."

"You must be not to have heard of Laura," says Lady Rookwell, shortly. "Fancy, Sir Frederic, Mr. Warren never heard of Laura Derwent!"

Sir Frederic looks up and tries to smile, but the smile turns to a scowl as his eyes meet the calm ones of his opposite neighbor.

"Sir Frederic will tell you all about her," says Lady Rookwell, maliciously. "She was down here staying with me two years ago. She's a sort of niece of mine; a cousin, I think, though she calls me aunt. Younger cousins generally prefer to call their older ones aunt. You remember her, Sir Frederic?"

"Oh, yes," he murmurs, awkwardly, "of course I do."

"Of course you do," retorts Lady Rookwell, coolly. "You used to flirt with her shamelessly. I think she turned all your heads—even the rector's there," and she grins across the table.

The rector smiles blandly, and coughs.

"Most charming—ahem—young lady. Yes, yes," he murmurs.

"You would have admired her immensely, my dear," says her ladyship, nodding her head at Signa till her feathers and lace quiver and shake in the candle-light.

Signa smiles.

"Dark women always admire fair ones, and vice versa," she goes on. "or they say they do—with a grin—which is the same thing."

Signa laughs softly.

"And is that all?" demands the rector Warren, with an admirable affectation of intense disappointment. "Lady Rookwell, you are bound to tell us something thrilling about Miss Clara Derwent, or we shall never survive our blighted curiosity."

"Laura—not Clara," says Lady Rookwell, sharply. "You seem to have a remarkably bad memory for so young a man—study and late hours, I shows all her teeth."

Hector Warren joins in the laugh supposed to be a malicious grin that which this chilling rebuke produces.

"Exactly," he says. "But don't punish the rest for my misfortune—"

"Or your fault," she cuts in. "Well, you don't deserve it, but I will tell you what I intended. Well, I have had a letter from Laura—not Clara—a singular sort of letter. I ought to have

said that when she was here two years ago, she was immensely taken with the Grange."

"It is a fine old place," says Hector Warren, calmly, as he chooses an olive with careful discrimination.

"Yes," nods her ladyship, "immensely. Nothing would do but she must go over it. Of course she didn't. She would have gone sharp enough, but I wouldn't allow it. I don't care for any one belonging to me trespassing on Lord Delamere's place."

"Of course not," murmurs Hector Warren, assentively.

"She was very much put out, but as she was my guest, and as I have as strong a will as any Laura Derwent, I forbade it—Are you all waiting to leave them to their wine, my dears?" she breaks off, looking at the ladies.

"I'll tell you the rest in the drawing-room, over the tea. Mr. Warren isn't a bit interested, although he looks so modestly attentive."

would get Lord Delamere's permission to visit his deserted Grange, and see it in spite of me."

There is a profound silence, and all eyes are fixed on Lady Rookwell.

"Yes," she says, nodding. "That is the sort of young lady that the period has turned loose upon us. If I had made such a speech to my aunt—"

There is a general smile, which grows into a burst of laughter at the idea of Lady Rookwell having at any time of her life possessed any scruples respecting her mode of speech.

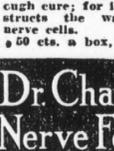
"But times are changed," she says, not at all affected by their incredulity. "A young woman nowadays, I'm told, doesn't scruple to ask a man to marry her, if he is fit at all backward and she wants him very much."

"This is indeed good news!" murmurs Hector Warren, with a tone and air of devout thankfulness and satisfaction, and of course there is another laugh. "Is the custom confined to young ladies, Lady Rookwell?"

"Oh, dear, do be quiet, Mr. Warren!" implores Lady Bumbleby, wiping her eyes and shaking with laughter; but Lady Rookwell merely grins, as if she were reserving herself and intends to have revenge upon him.

"Yes; she said she meant to meet Lord Delamere and ask him straight out for permission to inspect the

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Grange; she was sure of meeting him somewhere."

"And was it good Chartrouse?" asks Hector Warren, with an air of intense interest.

Lady Rookwell grins on him.

"Oh, you think she failed, do you? Well, then, you are wrong. I shall not see my cordial, and I shall lose my old pearl suit, for I was foolish enough to stake it against her success. Here's the letter I had from her. It came yesterday," and she fumbles at her dress, then looks up sharply at one of the footmen: "Tell Grimes—that is the lady's maid—to give you a letter out of the pocket of my morning dress."

The man goes, and to fill up the few minutes of waiting, the rector endeavors to start up a conversation; but too much curiosity has been aroused, and all eyes watch the delivery of the letter by the footman to his mistress.

"Hem!" says Lady Rookwell, putting up her gold eye-glasses and scanning the letter. "Lady Foxwell has run away with Jack de Vere—No, that's not it," she breaks off, coolly. "Oh, here it is! I am glad to say, my dear aunt, that you have lost your bet. You can send the pearl suit in my next box from London. Perhaps it may want resetting. If it should, Blobs, of Regent street, is the best man—Yes, there's no fool like an old fool. I'll send them to Blobs—he will do them properly. I have met the mysterious Lord Delamere at last. It was at a small wayside inn in Tuscany, where we had put up for the night in consequence of an awful storm. He came in drenched to the skin. It seemed that he had been stopping here—Cas—Cas—I can't make the name out. See whether you can, Mr. Warren," and she hands the note to Lady Bumbleby to give to him.

Hector Warren takes the letter, and Signa, watching him, notices that he does so with rather a bored expression, as if the story had ceased to interest him; indeed, had grown rather wearisome.

"I've dented the place with my finger-nail," says Lady Rookwell.

"Oh, thanks! Yes, here it is," he says. "Casalina," and he hands the letter back.

"Casalina. Thanks," says Lady Rookwell—"Casalina is the name of the place, and he is stopping here to see out some adventure"—ahem—er—"

She breaks off and there is an awkward silence.

"On Lord Delamere's part, do you mean?" asks Hector Warren, with a well-feigned innocence.

"No, sir, on the young lady's," retorts Lady Rookwell, sharply, as she rises.

Hector Warren gets up to open the door for them before he replies, then he says carelessly, almost indifferently:

"I think she deserves to succeed. And I only hope she doesn't intend to make a bonfire of the old place unless she also intends to rebuild it," and he meets Lady Rookwell's keen glance as she passes him with a easy smile.

CHAPTER XIII.
"My dear, I suppose if I asked you to play whist you would feel quite insulted?" says Lady Rookwell, as the footmen noisily open the card-tables, and wheel them into convenient positions, the old people casting wistful and expectant glances at the operation.

"I should only feel ashamed," said Signa, coolly nestled in a capacious chair. "For I should have to admit that I am about the worst player in the world."

"Then I certainly won't ask you!" exclaims her ladyship, emphatically. "Besides, we shall want you to warble



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awkward moment, during which the rector coughs and rubs his chin, and the ladies try to look as if they did not understand—all excepting Signa, whose eyes, fixed innocently on Hector Warren's face, do not swerve.

"Of course I didn't know his name, and only by accident discovered it from picking up an envelope which was directed to the Earl of Delamere. Rather foolish of Lord Delamere to leave his letters about," says Lady Rookwell, maliciously. "But to go on. He doesn't seem at all the sort of man one would imagine him. He is tall and—"

Hector Warren emits a little groan and smiles, but Lady Rookwell goes on:

"Handsome, and not at all huffy or disagreeable, as you led me to expect. Indeed, if one did not know the character he bears, one would really have thought him a quiet, respectable member of society. What a hypocrite the man must be," says her ladyship sharply. "He was very pleasant with us, so much so that, though I only made our wager in fun, and was rather afraid of him, I ventured during the course of the evening to tell him that I had seen his place in England from the outside, and wanted to see the interior; and what do you think he did? He actually took a sheet from his pocket-book and wrote a letter to his agent, authorizing him to place the Grange at my disposal for as long a time as I desired."

There is a murmur of astonishment as Lady Rookwell looks up from her letter.

"There! So you see, Mr. Warren, you are not the only person to whom Lord Delamere gives the use of his deserted Grange. I am sorry to lower you in your own estimation, but here it is in black and white."

All eyes are turned on Hector Warren, and Sir Frederic throws him a glance of contemptuous satisfaction at his anticipated discomfort. But nothing like embarrassment does this gentleman display. He laughs, even, though softly, and nods.

"If Delamere granted such a favor to me, it is impossible that he should be able to refuse it to such a charming lady as Miss Laura Derwent," he says. "Ahem! and does Miss Derwent intend taking advantage of her extraordinary privilege?" asks the rector.

"Listen," replies her ladyship. "I told him that I should take him at his word, and that I was quite serious, and he said that I might do as I liked with the place, and I'm just considering what I really can do. Don't be surprised if I startle you with some wonderful use of Lord Delamere's little piece of paper! I should be very much surprised if she don't!" says Lady Rookwell, folding the letter

to us; for the same reason I sha'n't ask Mr. Warren, though no doubt he is a most splendid player."

"I meant once more," says Hector Warren, with a smile above his coffee cut. "I was trembling in my shoes, Lady Rookwell. If you'll let me off I will turn the music for Miss Grenville, or play an accompaniment on a comb, or do anything in fact. There is only one thing from which my soul shrinks in mortal fear and trembling, and that is the idea of whist with you, and the rector, and the doctor!"

Lady Rookwell grins.

"Very well," she says; then she looks round the room, and her eyes fall upon Sir Frederic seated moodily on a small chair—why do big men habitually choose the smallest and frailest chair in the room?—making a pretense of studying the photograph album, but watching Signa and Hector Warren out of the corner of his eyes. "You'll play, of course, Sir Frederic?"

"I'd rather not," he says, coloring, and wishing with envious rage that he could answer as readily and lightly as the man he hates, whose repartee comes so easily. "You can find plenty of other people," he adds, not over pleasantly.

Lady Rookwell grins.

"Oh, yes," she says. "But how will you amuse yourself?"

He smokes angrily.

"Oh, I am all right," he replies, with a sneer. "I can listen to Mr. Warren's singing, you know."

"Ah, so you can," says Lady Rookwell, rather coolly. "That's a nice compliment to Mr. Warren!" and with another pronounced grin she leads the way to the table, round which the old hands have gathered like warhorses scenting and anxious for the battle.

(To be continued.)

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PEACES OF THE PAST.
How Former Great Wars Have Been Closed.

Definite proposals for peace always secure a more or less protracted period of deliberate attention and their adoption is customarily preceded by armistices suspending hostilities until they can be permanently dispensed with.

The period which lapsed between the beginning and ending of the overtures which put a full stop to the Russo-Japanese war in 1905 was almost three months. The parleys at Portsmouth lasted only three months when overtures for peace were made by Spain, and seventeen days later a protocol ended hostilities, but it took months to arrange the terms of peace at Paris which brought the Philippines and Porto Rico under our flag, after the payment of \$20,000,000 to Spain.

It took about four months for the peace proposals ending the Franco-Prussian war in 1871 to reach the point of final agreement and the signing of the treaty which provided for the enormous indemnity of a billion dollars, or 5,000,000,000 francs, which the people of France had to pay, besides the cession of Alsace-Lorraine.

The British Boer war was brought to a conclusion in 1902 by the complete defeat of the Boers, but a treaty of peace was finally negotiated at Pretoria while guerrilla warfare was kept up.

In the Balkan conflicts which preceded the present great war, terms of peace were agreed upon twice, but the conclusion of the first negotiations was speedily followed by preparations for the resumption of hostilities. The second effort to bring about peace was more effective and resulted in the Treaty of London.

In our last war with England which the Treaty of Ghent ended in 1814, its terms had been agreed upon and the document signed before the Battle of New Orleans was fought and the British conquered by General Jackson, as the news of the agreement to end the strife had not crossed the ocean in these days before the steamship, the telegraph, the wireless and aviation.—Brooklyn

Money talks, and even the most pure-minded of us don't object to listening to the conversation of filthy lucre.

A Mistake Remedied.

If too much salt has been put into the soup, add slices of raw potato. After the pieces of potato have boiled for a few minutes, remove them. If the soup is still salty, repeat the process.

Magical Effect on Neuralgia Throbbing Pain Goes Quickly

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No person reading this need ever again suffer long from Neuralgia. Nerviline will quickly cure the worst Neuralgia, and Mrs. G. Evans, in her strong letter written from Russell postoffice, says: "One long year, the longest of my life, was almost entirely given up to treating dreadful attacks of Neuralgia. The agony I experienced during some of the bad attacks was simply unmentionable. To use remedies by the score without permanent relief was mighty discouraging. At last I put my faith in Nerviline; I read of the wonderful pain-squodding power it possessed, and made up my mind to prove it valuable or useless. Nerviline at once eased the pain and cured the headache. Continuous treatment with this magic-working remedy cured me entirely, and I have ever since stayed well."

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The Englishman.

During a lull in trench activities, a Frenchman and an Englishman fell into a dispute in which each stoutly maintained the supremacy of his own country. Finally to end the discussion amicably, the Frenchman politely remarked: "Eh bien, monsieur, if I were not a Frenchman, I would wish to be an Englishman."

"And," replied the Englishman, stoutly, "if I were not an Englishman, I would want to be one."—New York Evening Post.

A German Dug-out.

An officer in the Lancashire Regiment gave an amusing description of a scene in a trench abandoned by the Germans. The officers were described as looking as if they were dressed for parade, with their uniforms quite clean. The trench and dug-outs were fitted up like dressing rooms in a hotel. There was electric light, a great water pump, and abundance of clean clothes, socks, linen, boots, washing and shaving gear, cigars, cigarettes and food. It looked as if the German officers had expected to be there for many a long month.

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The lack of sufficient red health-giving blood does not end merely in a pale complexion. It is much more serious. Bloodless people are the tired, languid, run-down folk who never have a bit of enjoyment in life. Food does not nourish, there's indigestion, heart palpitation, headache, backache, sometimes fainting spells and always nervousness. If anaemia or bloodlessness be neglected too long a decline is sure to follow. Just a little more blood cures all these troubles. Just more rich, red blood, then abundant health, vitality and pleasure in life. To make the blood rich, red and pure, use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. No other medicine increases the pure blood supply so quickly or so surely. The cure actually begins with the first dose, though naturally it is not noticeable. This is not a mere claim. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been doing this over and over again in Canada for more than a quarter of a century. This is why thousands have always a good word to say for this great medicine, for instance, Mrs. Alex. Gillie, Glenville, N. S., says: "I cannot praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills too highly. They are really a wonderful medicine. I was very much run down, suffered from frequent dizzy spells, and had an almost constant severe pain in the back. My home work was a source of dread, I felt so weak, and life held but little enjoyment. Then I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and the result was most marvellous. They made me feel like a new woman and fully restored my health. I would urge every weak woman to give these pills a fair trial."

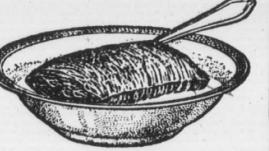
You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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Made in Canada.

LOCAL ITEMS

Mr. John Layng is receiving medical care in Brockville.

Miss Chlevera Halladay was a week end guest of Miss Mildred Hickey.

Mr. R. J. Campo is in Ottawa for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Surplis, of Rockport were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ferguson for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Bradlev from Rush Lake, Sask, are visiting friends in this vicinity.

Mr. Henry Layng, Smith's was a week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Layng.

Miss Marjorie Moore is in Toronto where she will attend the McKean-Ross nuptials.

Mr. W. G. Parish has brought up his motor boat from the lake to make repairs and some changes in its construction.

At the Presbyterian church, Sunday service will be at 7 p.m. A temperance address will be given by Mr. Halpenny at the Guild Monday evening at 8. Saturday at 2.30 the Mission Band will meet.

—WANTED: Young lady to assist at house work, mornings and evenings, in return for board while attending school. A splendid opportunity for some person desiring to attend "The Brockville Business College". Apply immediately to Post Office Box 20, Brockville, Ont.

CAINTOWN

Jan. 8 Miss Beatrice Dickey of Caintown opened school here on Wednesday.

Mr. F. L. Chick who has been ill with a bad cold has just recovered and is able to be out around again.

Mr. and Mrs. James Manhard and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Herbison spent one evening last week at Mr. J. A. Warren's, Lyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Herbison attended the Herbison and Marshall wedding last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Earl spent Monday in Brockville.

Miss Luella Herbison has returned home from Lyn.

Miss Florence Quinsey spent her Xmas holidays at her home here.

Mrs. John Herbison is now spending a few days visiting friends in Brockville.

SOPERTON

Jan. 8 J. M. Singleton, who has been spending the holidays at his home returned to Toronto on Monday.

Miss A. Horton is spending a few days with Miss Whaley, Hard Island.

S. Singleton and L. Halladay are drawing stone to be crushed for the road during the summer.

W. G. Swayne, Athens, called on parishioners during last week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Stafford report the condition of Miss Muriel Stone in Brockville hospital as very favorable.

Mr. R. J. Phillips has moved some of his farm implements to Forfar where he will reside the coming season.

Mrs. C. Frye has been ill with La Gripe.

LEEDS

January 8th Born, Sat. Jan. 6, to Mr. and Mrs. William Wills, a daughter.

A number of people have the La Gripe.

Mrs. Jas. Somerville sr. and Mrs. Miner Sweet are confined to their homes.

The national service cards have been issued and are being rapidly filled.

Miss Ella Smith, Lyndhurst, spent Sunday at Miner Sweet's.

Mrs. Thomas Arthurs and children, of Invenary, spent a week with Leeds relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Earl have returned from Brockville after visiting their daughter.

Little Miss Marjorie Gamble spent a few days in Gananoque last week.

Mrs. Lloyd and family have returned to their home after spending two weeks at Berryton.

Miss Blanche Wills returned to Ottawa Normal school last week.

ARCHIE CRAWFORD WRITES HOME

His Mother Receives a Letter which Assures Her of His Health and Safety.

Mrs. G. L. Crawford, of Gananoque, a few days ago received the following letter from her son, Archie, who is serving in the R. C. H. A. in France. Archie was for some time teller in the Merchants' Bank, Athens, and will be remembered as a pitcher who many times helped the Athens baseball nine, to win hard fought battles.

France, Dec. 13th, 1916

Dear Mother: Things have been very unsettled lately with the usual result of no letters being written. We are now in rest billets, some distance back and do not even hear the guns where we are. It has taken nearly a week to get settled and I now find myself in an old French Louse with two old people to talk to me at a tremendous rate. All I can do is smile and say "Oui" and I get everything I need. I am here by special permission and a little extra cash. It is much more comfortable than a hay loft.

I received your parcel in good condition and when I called Madame and showed her the cake there was much waving of hands and "Bon Mama" repeated several times.

We rest here for some time I believe, but now have two days on duty and four off. Our position is a good one and we deserve some rest as the summer advance means a great deal of hard work. We have nothing to do when off duty and as every house sells eggs and chips, the boys put in a great deal of their time around the many household fires.

I am now sleeping in a bed, the first time in six months and the luxury is more than I can stand. The dear old lady wanted to charge me five cents each night for my room. I said that would be satisfactory but intend paying her a little what the pleasure is worth.

I had the unique experience of attending church last Sunday morning. Everything was French, sermon, songs, and custom. The Priest spoke vehemently about the brutal German, and as the service drew to a close, a song was sung for the soldiers and sailors. This affected the audience visibly and many women all in black wept bitterly.

The absence of male population is very noticeable and women are doing all kinds of farm work. The farm houses are built with a yard in the centre, where in nearly every case, a huge pile of roots is seen. I am beginning to like the French immensely and they can't do enough for Canadians. In every store they are glad to have us purchase their goods. There was quite a snow storm yesterday but all the snow has disappeared. I hardly think it will be much colder this winter, and so far the weather has been good considering the conditions under which we work. I drew No. 29 on my leave ticket so expect to have ten days leave in England before long. Must close and hope you are all well,

ARCH

Township Council

The council elected for Rear Yonge and E-cott for 1917, met at eleven o'clock on Monday the 8th, when Messrs. A. M. Ferguson, Reeve, S. W. Kelly, W. J. Scott, Thos. H. Fernan, and H. A. Laforty subscribed to the declarations of office and qualification.

A resolution was passed that any work done on roads without being authorized by council would not be paid for.

John Fortune was appointed valuator of sheep killed by dogs.

The following officers were appointed by by-law: R. E. Cornell, clerk and caretaker of hall, salary \$145; T. D. Spence and M. C. Bates, auditors, salary \$5 each; Irwin Wittse, treasurer, salary \$45; Jos. M. Clow, assessor, salary \$10; Dr. J. F. Harte, medical health and indigent officer; Erastus Livingston, member of local board of health; John Fortune, sanitary inspector; David Sheffield, high school trustee.

Accounts ordered paid: D. P. Shea, building town line road, \$65; W. G. Parish, insurance on hall, \$10; Wm. Flood work on div. 1, \$23; grant to Hospital for sick children, \$10; Wm. J. Johnson, blasting and breaking stone, \$4. A. E. Thornhill's dog tax was thrown off as dog is dead.

Council adjourned to meet at call of Reeve.

R. E. Cornell, Clerk

A Popular Lecture

Rev. A. E. Baker, Delta, will deliver his popular lecture "Then and Now"—some pages of British History from Geo III to Geo. V—illustrated with lantern views, in the Town Hall, Athens, Jan. 30.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

OTTAWA WINTER FAIR

OTTAWA, JANUARY 16 to 19
Return Tickets \$2.25
from Brockville

Dates of sale—Monday, Jan. 15 to Thursday, Jan. 18.

Return limit, Saturday, Jan. 20.

Trains leave Brockville—6.30 a.m., 2.30 p.m., 6.20 p.m.

Leave Ottawa—Broad St., 7.15 a.m., 10 a.m., 7.05 p.m.

Brockville City Ticket and Telegraph Office, 52 King street.
GEO. E. McGLADE,
City Pass. Agent

Farm For Sale

110 acres more or less, one and a half miles east of Athens on the Brockville road. So acres under cultivation and balance good pasture land. On the premises are erected a good stone house and out buildings. This farm was owned by the late Erastus Rowsom and is one of the best in the county of Leeds, well watered, convenient to school, churches, and cheese factories.

Apply to
Henry D. Rowsome
Athens

TENDERS WANTED

The Council of Rear Yonge and E-cott ask for tenders for 35 cords of stone suitable for road purposes to be piled at "The Commons" near Florida Camp Ground.

R. E. CORNELL, Clerk

APPRECIATION

Fellow Citizens of Athens and vicinity accept our hearty, heartfelt appreciation of your efforts in assisting to save our property from the fire of Monday night.

T. S. KENDRICK

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Four calves, three white and one black strayed from my premises about Nov. 1.

Return to

W. E. JACKSON
Plum Hollow

Reporter Advertisements
Bring Results.

She hath done what she could

Every married man in the ranks of Canada's soldiers means that his wife gave her consent.

His the sacrifice, the danger, yes—but his also the interest of a new experience, the companionship of comrades, the inspiration of action, the thrill of the advance, and the glory of victory.

Her's the pitiful parting, the weary waiting, the fevered watching for the dreaded message, the gruelling grind of daily responsibility for those dependent upon her—and her alone.

No, No; not alone! Not alone, as long as the people whose battles her husband is fighting have a heart in their bosoms or a dollar in their pockets.

Not alone—as long as Canadian manhood and womanhood knows the meaning of the word "trust." Not alone, as long as Generosity is the hand-maiden of Duty and Privilege.

Only an appreciation of the need is required by those of us who here at home keep the hearth fires burning. Not for some of us the supreme sacrifice, but for one and all of us at least that whole-hearted answer to the cry of patriotism that never yet has failed to go ringing around the world when the call has come.

GIVE — GIVE — GIVE as your own heart prompts you, give to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. \$6,000,000 must be raised in Ontario for the vital necessities of the great work of caring for the needy families of Ontario's men at the front.

Every case is carefully investigated, everything humanly possible is done to eliminate mistakes and prevent imposition—but to the needy is held out a helping hand, without lavishness, but with the determination to see no real want unsupplied.

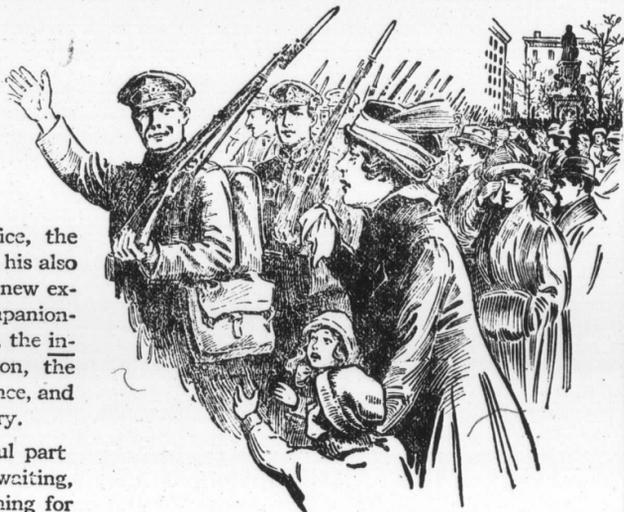
You are again offered the great privilege, not of charity, but of recognition of the magnificence of Canadian Wifehood.

Remember, if the Man is a Hero, the Woman is a Martyr.

"She hath done what she could"

Ontario is being asked to assure the Canadian Patriotic Fund that it can depend on having six million dollars in 1917 for the families of Ontario's soldiers.

Four million of these dollars must be secured from individual subscriptions. If there is no Branch of the Fund in your town or county send your subscription direct to the Head Office, Canadian Patriotic Fund, Victoria street, Ottawa.



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Any order for building material will be filled on short notice.

Present stock includes a quantity of

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A large quantity of slabs and fire-wood.

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