

The Athens Reporter

Vol. XXXIII. No. 52

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1917

4 cents a copy

BROCKVILLE'S GREATEST STORE

HAPPY NEW YEAR

We thank our many friends for favors of the past year and wish them every prosperity in the days to come.

THE ROBERT WRIGHT CO. Limited
BROCKVILLE CANADA

We take this opportunity of wishing you the compliments of the Season and a Happy New Year

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Automobiles, Gasolene or Steam Engines Repaired
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Call and See Sample of Retreading and Vulcanizing
Any Style of Tread Replaced
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H. W. Lawson

USE THE REPORTER AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

THE PASSING OF THE YEAR.

The old year dies amid the rage
Of storms that herald the end,
And carries on its finished page
The pictures we have penned.
Fair pictures, some, and others drear,
Tales of love and woe—
Could we but keep the bright ones near,
And let the others go.
O dying Year! Could we but guard
And keep some pictures yet,
And with your passing now discard
The ones we would forget.

Farewell old Year, farewell again!
We welcome in the new,
And may the pages that we pen,
Shine forth a brighter hue.
—L. Glenn Earl

Out for Mayorality.

Mr. J. A. Derbyshire is out for the mayorality of Brockville. He is a Liberal who has served eight years as councillor.

The Gleaners.

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Two "lightless" nights a week have been ordered by the fuel administration at Brockville. Sunday night was to be dark, and thereafter Sunday and Thursday of every week will see the city white ways and advertising signs darkened, only necessary street lights used, and only such lights as the law requires in offices and stores not open for business.

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Mrs. I. C. Algure is on the sick list.

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Miss Hattie Hawkins, of Brockville, is here on a visit to her father, Mr. E. Hawkins.

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Mrs. J. Morris and daughter, Rebecca, spent Christmas Day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Morley Earl.

Miss Clare Lillie who has been attending Model School in Orillia is home for the holidays. She has been engaged to teach in school section No. 1, Rear of Yonge and Escott.

Miss Cora Gray has closed her millinery parlor and has gone to her home in Brockville to stay until the opening of the spring season.

The staff of the A.H.S. are spending the holidays at their homes: Miss Allen at Toronto; Miss Finch at Hagersville; and Mr. Halpenny at Kemptonville.

Mr. Winford Gifford, of the staff of the "Gazette," Aylmer, Ont., is spending Christmas week at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gifford.

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CHARLESTON HONOR ROLL.

IV—Elva Spence, George Godkin, Frances Stevens, Claude Botford, Walter Wood, James Botford, Hubert Hefferman.
III—Evelyn Latimer, Cora Stevens.
Sr. II—Kenneth Latimer, Charlie Webster, Raymond Hefferman, Jr. II—Bernard Godkin.
I—Albertus Kelsey.
Sr. Pr.—Samuel Kelsey, Ida Belle Covey, Mabel Covey.
Jr. Pr.—Francis Crozier.
Total Enrollment—19.
Average attendance—13.25.
Mina Pritchard, teacher

REQUEST TO SUBSCRIBERS

Just as at New Year's time, subscriptions expire, so at Christmas time, the year's subscription is closed. In many cases still owing. Such small matters as subscriptions to a weekly paper are apt to be overlooked in the Christmas festivities. Like the ministers in the parable we don't like hearing about money that is due, and we trust our subscribers will look at the label on their paper and read while the matter is fresh in their minds. The day of the month is not often shown on the label, but two figures such as 17 or 18 stand for the year as 1917 or 1918. Subscriptions are payable in advance at the rate of \$1.50 a year. We thank you all for past favors and wish you content and prosperity amid the war clouds of the coming year.

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D. C. HEALEY,
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For 60 days we will sell Sanitary Odorless Closets at a special price. Get one installed now.

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And carries on its finished page
The pictures we have penned.
Fair pictures, some, and others drear,
Tales of love and woe—
Could we but keep the bright ones near,
And let the others go.
O dying Year! Could we but guard
And keep some pictures yet,
And with your passing now discard
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SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XIII. December 30, 1917. God's Redeeming Love—Review.—Psalms 123, 124. (A reading lesson only.) SUMMARY.—Lesson I. Topic: Restoration. Place: Jerusalem. The writer of the psalms which constitute the lesson sounds notes of joy and gives utterance to pleas for mercy. There is thanksgiving for deliverance and there is petition for a revival among his people. Jehovah is recognized as the help of his people. There is a promise of success to those who labor earnestly for him. As surely as there is a faithful sowing of effort for the salvation of men, there will be a joyful harvest. II. Topic: Release from captivity. Places: Babylon; Jerusalem. The seventy years of Judah's captivity in Babylon had passed and the Lord moved the heart of King Cyrus to issue a proclamation to the Jews to return to Jerusalem and build up the house of the Lord. The king gave the Jews great assistance in their undertaking and many improved the opportunity of returning. This is a remarkable instance of God's faithfulness in keeping his promises to his people, even employing a heathen king as an agent in their fulfillment. III. Topic: The temple rebuilt. Place: Jerusalem. The task of the exiles, after providing homes for themselves, was to undertake the restoration of the system of worship. They did not wait to build the temple, but they built an altar on the site of the ancient one and then set about the building of the temple under the leadership of Zerubbabel. In spite of hindrances and opposition, the temple was finished and dedicated amid the shouts and weeping of the people. IV. Topic: Armed faith. Places: Babylon; Jerusalem. Seventy-eight years after the return of Jewish exiles under the leadership of Zerubbabel another company returned under the leadership of Ezra. After a period of fasting and prayer, and after special precautions were taken for the security of the large amount of treasure which was being taken, the company set out on their long journey to Jerusalem, where they arrived in safety. The Lord's hand is seen in their success. V. Topic: The God of battles. Place: Samaria. The temperance lesson is taken from the history of Israel in the town of Ahab. Although the nation was corrupt, the Lord had compassion on the people and drove back the great army of Syria. Ben-hadad, the king of Syria, and his chief officers gave themselves up to strong drink, and the army of Israel easily defeated the Syrian army. The use of intoxicants resulted in a great defeat then, and their use is no less disastrous now. VI. Topic: True patriotism. Place: Shushan, in Persia. Nehemiah was a Jewish captive and was a trusted officer of the king. He heard of the desolation of Jerusalem and was sad. He prayed earnestly for his people and prayed that the Lord would give him favor with the king and open the way for him to go to Jerusalem to build up the walls of the city. He was sure that the Lord was able to afford just the help that was needed. VII. Topic: Qualified leadership. Places: Shushan, in Persia; Jerusalem. When King Artaxerxes saw Nehemiah's sad countenance, he inquired the cause. Nehemiah told him the condition of Jerusalem, and lifting his heart to God in prayer, sought permission from the king to go to his own land and try to improve conditions there. His request was granted and the king gave him much assistance in every way. Nehemiah received signs and tokens to his prayer. VIII. Topic: Spiritual meditation. Place: Probably Jerusalem. Psalm 103 is full of expressions of praise to God. The writer dwells much on the goodness of God. He is merciful, is just and is faithful in keeping his promises. He removes our transgressions from us as far as the east is from the west. God is upon the throne of the universe. All the world is called upon to praise the Lord. IX. Topic: Opposition. Place: Jerusalem. Nehemiah saw the extent of the ruins of the city and set about building up the walls and certain structures in the city. The enemies of the Jews tried by derision and conspiracy to hinder the work. Nehemiah took precautions and the workers labored under the protection of guards. X. Topic: Spiritual progress. Place: Jerusalem. The walls of Jerusalem were completed. The law of the Lord had been broken by the people. Ezra and Nehemiah undertook to teach the Jews the word of God. There was a great assembly called and the book of the law was read to the people, who were deeply impressed by it. The feast of Tabernacles was observed with great enthusiasm, and there was much joy among the people. XI. Topic: Law enforcement. Place: Jerusalem. Nehemiah found that there was much desecration of the Sabbath. Many were carrying on ordinary work on the Sabbath, both in the city and in the country. He had the gates of the city closed during the day and threatened to arrest those who persisted in desecrating the day. He succeeded in breaking up the evil practice. The Sabbath-breakers came to know that Nehemiah was determined to put an end to their evil, even if he had to arrest those who were guilty of violating the law of the Sabbath. XIII. Topic: A message for the times. Place: Jerusalem. Malachi was the last of the Old Testament prophets. He uttered a clear prophecy of the coming of the forerunner of the Messiah and of the coming of the Messiah Himself. He showed the people their sins and exhorted them to return to the Lord. They should bring in all the tithes and offerings. Great blessings would be bestowed upon them.

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—National restoration. I. Reviewed with gratitude and praise. II. Promoted under strong leadership. III. Divinely prospered through prayer. IV. Established on piety and patriotism. I. Reviewed with gratitude and praise. The lessons of this quarter present a turning-point in the history of the Jewish nation. From the melancholy history of a decadent nation, which found its chastisement in a long period of captivity, we began this quarter with psalms of deliverance, the details of which are worked out through the quarter's study. The bitterness of exile brought to pass God's sovereign will in the complete recovery of His people from their inclination to idolatry. The humiliation of slavery, the deprivation of all religious independence, the memory of their ruined city with all the temple services, the ever-present scenes of open idolatry, all served to complete their humiliation and turn their desire toward pure worship and freedom in its exercise. In a retrospect of the wonderful event of release from captivity and the manner in which it was brought about the psalmist endeavored to describe the feelings and conduct of the delivered people. In an expression of personal experience for the mercy of God with every added blessing, the psalmist views all humanity as indebted to God for the same great deliverance from sin and its consequences. II. Promoted under strong leadership. While the captives were being purified through chastisement, God was causing such changes in the formation of nations as to bring about the fulfillment of His promises to His people. Contrary to the customs of conquering nations, the generous proposal was made by Cyrus to liberate a whole nation of slaves, not to transport them for his own advancement, but to send them forth to re-establish their national religion. He impressed strongly the object of his proclamation, and confessed his conviction that such a plan had been given him from the God of those people to whom he offered liberty. That there existed among the called people some devoted souls in whom the Spirit of God dwelt, was clearly evident in the heroic effort made by a representative company in their response to the opportunity to take definite steps toward rebuilding God's sanctuary where they might again worship God according to His word. Conditions at Jerusalem reminded the feeble company of the great evil which sin had brought upon them and the long, weary toil that was involved in an effort to recover their ruined city. They could never attain to former excellence in the construction of a temple. III. Divinely prospered through prayer. Nehemiah could not pray for the prosperity of his people without himself being willing to sacrifice his own comfort to become their leader. It was a tremendous situation. He could not discern the best way to proceed. He knew that God had a way to enable him to go. He knew that God could influence the king to provide for the undertaking. He made it his habit to pray every situation into success, not only in the matter of securing authority, but throughout his whole stay he was a man of prayer. IV. Established on piety and patriotism. Jerusalem was the strongly-contested stronghold of Jewish possessions. It was the city of their prayers, the centre of their religious worship. Piety and patriotism mingled inseparably in their efforts to rebuild Jerusalem and the temple. It must be held as a place where every tribe could engage in the temple services. It must be kept for national festivals where the unity of the nation could be maintained. At great cost they struggled to fortify it against other nations. They were greatly prospered as they adhered closely to the fundamental basis of their restoration. Any laxity in the obedience of God's law or their covenant with him brought distress and complications from intruding nations. A glimpse into Israel's history during Ahab's idolatrous reign reveals the bitterness of forsaking the God of all nations. The ever-radiant light of the star of Bethlehem shines through the closing lesson of the quarter. In Christ Jesus "the desire of all nations" was manifested. T. R. A.

FUTURE PRICES FOR LIVE STOCK Indicated by \$2.00 Per Bushel for Wheat Next Year Guaranteed by the U. S. Government—Feed Relatively Cheaper Than Live Stock.

Practically ever since the war started farmers have been urged by the government to produce more food, and as a whole they have responded nobly. At the present time live stock men are being asked to help increase production by conserving their breeding animals so that as many animals may be raised as possible. This suggests the interesting question: "Which is producing the most food, the man who raises live stock or the man who grows grain exclusively?" One of the best ways of estimating the value of a food is by the amount of energy giving nutrients it contains. The Calorie is the unit of heat, which is one form of energy. And the rations of our soldiers at the front are made up so that each man receives the equivalent of so many Calories a day. It is estimated that a crop of 35 bushels of oats to the acre is equivalent to 1,254,400 Calories. It is also estimated that, on the average, 350 pounds of pork is produced from an acre. This amount of pork contains 672,945 Calories. That is, about twice as much food, reckoned as calories, is produced from an acre where oats are grown as would be produced from an acre where pigs are raised. Even less calories are produced per acre where cattle or sheep are raised. Where milk is produced 711,750 calories are produced per acre. The figures show very clearly that acre for acre the grain farmer is producing more actual food than the live stock man. There are many reasons, however, why it would not be wise for the individual, or even in the national interests, for men who have been raising live stock to change their methods of farming and grow nothing but grain crops. The most important reason probably is that raising live stock and returning all the manure to the land is one of the best and cheapest ways of maintaining the fertility of the soil. A cow or a steer will produce from 6 to 8 tons of manure during a six months' feeding period. This manure will be worth anywhere from \$10 to \$20 per ton as measured by increase in crop yield. This should be considered when one is considering the advantages and disadvantages and disadvantages of keeping live stock. Even though prices for feeding stuffs appear exorbitant the prices being obtained for cattle, sheep and pigs are very high, and with the world food shortage it appears that prices will remain high for some time to come. During the month of November the price of cattle increased about 38 per cent., the price of sheep advanced 44 per cent., and the price of hogs advanced 58 per cent. over the price obtained during the same month last year. Although the price of feeding stuffs has advanced it has not advanced in nearly the same proportion. Thus oats during November were 8 per cent. higher, and oil cake 20 per cent. higher. That is, while the price of cattle, sheep and hogs have increased on the average of 45 per cent. the average price of the feeds mentioned has only increased 13 per cent. Prices so far as the dairyman is concerned are not quite so favorable. The price of cheese at the cheese boards during the summer was about 25 per cent. higher than last year, the price of butter during November only increased 5 per cent. over that of last year. There is a big surplus of corn in the United States, and it is estimated that the production of oats in Ontario will amount to 103,450,000 bushels this year as compared with only 50,771,000 bushels last year, although the total yield for the whole of Canada, it is estimated, will be somewhat less than last year. On the whole, the yields of fodder crops, such as roots, corn silage, hay, etc., have been good, so that the breeder of live stock is in a much more favorable position this year than he was last year. When one attempts to prophesy what future price of live stock will be he is on dangerous ground. If the amount of food produced in the world is greatly increased, even though there is a shortage of live stock, prices for live stock will tend to go down because hogs, sheep or cattle after all only represent so many calories and if the total number of calories in farm produce produced by the world is greatly increased the price of food must go down whether that food be live stock or grain. There is a shortage of some 33,000,000 hogs in Europe. With about 3,500,000 hogs in Canada and somewhat less than 70,000,000 hogs in the States, this shortage could be made good in less than six months. The possible increase from one sow is 1,002 pigs in four years, on the supposition that all litters consist of six pigs, that all live, that half are females, and that each gilt should farrow at one year and every six months thereafter. Prices for hogs during the coming year will probably be good, not because there is a shortage of hogs, but because there is a world shortage of Calories, as represented by farm produce. The United States Government has guaranteed farmers a price of \$2 per bushel next year for their wheat, and this is a pretty good indication of what the prices for live stock will be. —The Canadian Countryman.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS FARMERS' MARKET. Dairy Produce—Butter, choice dairy... \$0.45 \$0.47 Eggs, new-laid, doz... 0.09 0.10 Cheese, lb... 0.00 0.29 Do, fancy, lb... 0.00 0.30 Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, lb... 0.00 0.32 Poultry, lb... 0.15 0.22 Spring chickens... 0.25 0.27 Ducks, Spring, lb... 0.22 0.23 Geese, lb... 0.00 0.22 Fruits—Apples, hkt... 0.50 0.60 Potatoes, hkt... 1.00 0.79 MEATS—WHOLESALE. Beef, forequarters, cwt... \$15.00 \$17.00 Do, hindquarters... 15.00 17.00 Carcasses, choice... 13.00 14.50 Do, common... 13.00 14.50 Veal, common, cwt... 12.00 14.00 Do, medium... 12.00 14.00 Do, prime... 20.00 23.00 Heavy hogs... 17.50 19.50 Sheep, heavy... 12.00 15.00 Mutton, heavy... 15.00 17.00 Do, light... 15.00 17.00 Abattoir hogs... 22.00 24.00 Lambs, Spring, lb... 0.21 0.25 OTHER MARKETS. MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis—Corn—No. 2 white... \$1.70 to \$1.75 Oats—No. 3 white... 73 to 74c Flour unchanged; in carload lots, fancy patents, \$9.90; wood; first clear, \$9.20; extra second clears, \$8.00. Bran, \$10.00 to \$10.50. DULUTH LINSEED. Duluth—Linseed, on track... \$3.35 to \$3.50; arrive... \$3.25 to \$3.28; arrive December, \$3.41; December, \$3.38 asked; May, \$3.23 to \$3.27. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Hogs—Heavies... 7.25 14.50 Wethers... 6.25 12.75 Stockers-feeders... 6.25 10.25 Cows-helpers... 5.00 11.10 Calves... 9.00 16.00 Hog receipts, 50,000. Market slow. Light... 15.00 15.95 Mixed... 15.45 16.25 Heavy... 15.50 16.25 Rough... 15.50 15.65 Pigs... 10.75 14.00 Bulk sales... 15.60 16.10 Sheep receipts, 18,000. Market weak. Wethers... 9.00 10.20 Lambs, Na... 12.65 15.85 THE EVIL EYE. (By the Late Rev. H. T. Miller.) One of the most appalling and widespread terrors that brood over the mind of British India to-day is the Evil Eye. This is only another name for witchcraft, or sorcery. The darkest blot on the colonies of North America was part of the inheritance of the old country. Let us hope we may safely prophesy that no more witches will be burnt under the British flag, or Stars and Stripes. What a terror two hundred years ago; a deep-seated and far-reaching superstition which had penetrated into the holiest relationships of domestic and social life. Neither rank, nor religion, nor learning was exempt from its influence. John Wesley said, "The giving up witchcraft is in effect giving up the Bible." Blackstone said, "To deny the possibility, nay, actual existence, of witchcraft and sorcery, is at once flatly to deny the revealed word of God." These two names will live in English literature. But we simply stand amazed at the words of these great, good men. What are we to understand by the Word of God, the Bible. It is a book printed in Paradise, and then sent down for the guidance of sinful man? Next it is a human book, a good, honest book; it puts on record facts of human life, biographies as well as beautiful. Let us clear the ground and see where we stand, and then ask these great men what they mean by the Bible. Do they mean that because these facts, or assumed facts, are recorded in the Bible, that therefore, these terrible marks of mental bondage have the sanction of the God of the Bible? "Shall there be evil in the city and the Lord hath not done it?" Does He do it? Is God the author of evil? Let us pause before we answer. Scripture precedents are not precedents for us. Apostolic precedent has no enforcement force. Paul said, "Circumcision is nothing, the law is a shadow. Christ sent me not to baptize, I thank God I only baptised a couple, a mere trifling fragment in my calling: as an apostle. Clear the ground, I am free, ye are called unto liberty." It is truly lumbering to think of these two great Englishmen. One an authority in religion, the other in the law of the land, to put themselves on record, as being in bondage to enslaving, and degrading, and most objectionable care-fretted devastation. Is there a fresh need to write again the plain man's pathway to heaven. Will learned men-bell down their learning and give us a few rules, how to find our way through conflicting currents, through muddy waters, tell us what we are to throw overboard as no longer fit for use. More especially, and here is a stupendous task; not to read the Old Testament into the New. We have read war out of the old into the new, with unparalleled disaster. We have loaded up baggage wagons with old furniture, we have hinged the very stones, crumbling in their ruins, when the Master, in His dignity and authority has said, "there shall not be left one stone upon another." Have we duly considered the perils of eminent men? They risk their reputation by putting skeletons in the cupboard, and keeping them there. Was it not a trait in the character of the great Dr. Chalmers to divide his life into decades, to review, revise and enlarge? Did not John Milton do the same? Did he not revise himself out of the machinery of the church? That was a severe mark of growth, but it was growth. Father Hyacinth, the famous French preacher, was no mean factor in the life of the nation. He had long discontinued the use of any sacraments, and desired none on his death-bed. His last words were, "I can appear before God; I am at peace." "Unless above himself he can erect himself, how poor a thing is man." H. T. MILLER The man who is killed with kindness would probably have been a dead one, anyway.

PRONOUNCING WORDS.

A Test and Flippant Fling at the Critic and His Theory. Comes now another to trouble us in these days when the wayfarer has already enough bothers to keep him from lingering overlong in his humble repose. It is a man who has discovered that there are 25,000 English words more or less commonly mispronounced and who would show us how to rescue ourselves from the disgrace. By way of illustration he challenges all comers to try to pronounce out-hand such words as antinism, archimandrite, batman, beaufin, bourgeois, brevier, buoy, demy, flegman, fusil, oboe, rowlock, tasse, vase and velvety. He intimates that anybody who can give them all correctly can qualify as a 300 hitter in the pronunciation league, but still has a long way to go before he reaches perfection. But what of it. An oboe sounds as sweet whether one calls it an oh-bow or an oh-boy. If the writer of this article told his printer to set it in longswath type the printer probably would call a meeting of the chapel and insist on a strike vote. You can call it a vase or vawze, but it takes a dime to get it filled, where it used to cost only 5 cents. As to demy and velvety, most of us have got along very well for a good many years without writing or speaking either of them and hope to struggle along the same way at least until we have a little rest from worry over the high cost of potatoes. The hardest thing about it is to determine which of several schools of pronunciation is most desirable. The London, the Melbourne, the Canadian, the Texas, the Massachusetts, the Alabama, the Georgia or the Missouri. Moreover, if 25,000 words are mispronounced most of us are democratic.

ENOUGH TO LET THE MAJORITY RULE AND BE WILLING TO MAKE IT UNANIMOUS.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

THE GOD OF ALL GRACE, who hath called us unto His eternal glory by Christ Jesus, after that ye have suffered a while, make you perfect, stablish, strengthen, settle you. THE EVIL EYE. (By the Late Rev. H. T. Miller.) One of the most appalling and widespread terrors that brood over the mind of British India to-day is the Evil Eye. This is only another name for witchcraft, or sorcery. The darkest blot on the colonies of North America was part of the inheritance of the old country. Let us hope we may safely prophesy that no more witches will be burnt under the British flag, or Stars and Stripes. What a terror two hundred years ago; a deep-seated and far-reaching superstition which had penetrated into the holiest relationships of domestic and social life. Neither rank, nor religion, nor learning was exempt from its influence. John Wesley said, "The giving up witchcraft is in effect giving up the Bible." Blackstone said, "To deny the possibility, nay, actual existence, of witchcraft and sorcery, is at once flatly to deny the revealed word of God." These two names will live in English literature. But we simply stand amazed at the words of these great, good men. What are we to understand by the Word of God, the Bible. It is a book printed in Paradise, and then sent down for the guidance of sinful man? Next it is a human book, a good, honest book; it puts on record facts of human life, biographies as well as beautiful. Let us clear the ground and see where we stand, and then ask these great men what they mean by the Bible. Do they mean that because these facts, or assumed facts, are recorded in the Bible, that therefore, these terrible marks of mental bondage have the sanction of the God of the Bible? "Shall there be evil in the city and the Lord hath not done it?" Does He do it? Is God the author of evil? Let us pause before we answer. Scripture precedents are not precedents for us. Apostolic precedent has no enforcement force. Paul said, "Circumcision is nothing, the law is a shadow. Christ sent me not to baptize, I thank God I only baptised a couple, a mere trifling fragment in my calling: as an apostle. Clear the ground, I am free, ye are called unto liberty." It is truly lumbering to think of these two great Englishmen. One an authority in religion, the other in the law of the land, to put themselves on record, as being in bondage to enslaving, and degrading, and most objectionable care-fretted devastation. Is there a fresh need to write again the plain man's pathway to heaven. Will learned men-bell down their learning and give us a few rules, how to find our way through conflicting currents, through muddy waters, tell us what we are to throw overboard as no longer fit for use. More especially, and here is a stupendous task; not to read the Old Testament into the New. We have read war out of the old into the new, with unparalleled disaster. We have loaded up baggage wagons with old furniture, we have hinged the very stones, crumbling in their ruins, when the Master, in His dignity and authority has said, "there shall not be left one stone upon another." Have we duly considered the perils of eminent men? They risk their reputation by putting skeletons in the cupboard, and keeping them there. Was it not a trait in the character of the great Dr. Chalmers to divide his life into decades, to review, revise and enlarge? Did not John Milton do the same? Did he not revise himself out of the machinery of the church? That was a severe mark of growth, but it was growth. Father Hyacinth, the famous French preacher, was no mean factor in the life of the nation. He had long discontinued the use of any sacraments, and desired none on his death-bed. His last words were, "I can appear before God; I am at peace." "Unless above himself he can erect himself, how poor a thing is man." H. T. MILLER The man who is killed with kindness would probably have been a dead one, anyway.

CONSIDER PEDIGREES IN YOUR HERD Study Both Individuality and Pedigree.

In buying an animal for breeding purposes I am very particular to see that it has a good pedigree. I have heard men say that they did not care anything about getting a pedigree, but they did want an animal that was good individually. Considering pedigree of minor importance is one of the worst mistakes a buyer of a breeding animal can make. How often have some of us visited a neighbor who is recognized as a good feeder of any kind of live stock, and in looking over his bunch of pigs or calves found that they are not up to the standard usually kept on his farm. We ask him why it is and he will reply, "I don't know. I have taken every care I could of them and even given them special attention, but somehow or other they do not grow as they should." In nine cases out of ten the fault lies in the pedigree of the sire of such animals. It is possible that the sire may have been a pedigree of good individuality, yet if the pedigree was not very far back would probably be revealed. MUST HAVE GOOD PEDIGREES. Often we have come across the reverse condition. We visit a neighbor who is not a good feeder and scarcely has his animals up to the standard. In his herd we find good individuality, the animals looking good and thrifty and evidently making good money for him. He is asked how it is that he has a bunch so much better this year than usual. His reply will be, "I don't know. I have not taken them any extra care, but they just come along fine." It is a good guess that the sire of these animals had a first class pedigree, showing strong breeding character, backed up with easy feeding quality. It is as much the business of a stock grower to carefully study the pedigree of his animals as it is to study feeds and how best to feed them. We must have a good foundation before we can get the most out of the animals. To be sure of a good foundation we must have animals of good breeding, which are nothing more or less than animals having good pedigrees. It is a well known fact among experienced breeders that sometimes there are genuine freaks. By this I mean that there may be an animal of splendid individuality, but having a pedigree that is recognized as practically worthless. In the great majority of cases this animal will prove a dismal failure as a breeder. Sometimes we have the other kind of a freak, an animal of poor individuality but having a good pedigree. If I were compelled to make a choice between the two I would prefer the poor individual with a good pedigree rather than the good individual with the poor pedigree. It is not, however, necessary for us to use either for breeding purposes and the use of either one is certainly to be discouraged. By giving the matter our careful attention we can easily buy and use an animal of good individuality with an equally good pedigree. What we want is the animal that will produce the greatest amount of meat, milk or wool for the feed consumed. To get this we must not only study the individual, but we must study the pedigree as well. If one's breeding and feeding operations are now satisfactory, let him keep them so by going along the same line, only selecting if possible better sires each year. The best and surest way to do this is to study the pedigree. —Canadian Countryman.

HERE AND THERE.

Most army cooks prefer the kerosene stoves to those burning wood. Dining room employees of some of the big hotels must be manured every day for the sake of sanitation. A number of leading American railroads are at present conducting a publicity campaign which has for its object the warning of the public not to trespass on railroad tracks. The latest idea for speeding up the automobile calls for propellers in addition to the usual gear to help it over the ground. The report of a gun a mile away takes a full five seconds to reach the ear. A Knoxville, Tenn., girl makes clever character dolls with heads carved of dried apples. Africa is three times larger than Europe. Frock Features. Draped skirts. Turkish hems. Belt buckles. Simplicity of cut. Combined materials. Rich, colorful embroideries. Straight and semi-straight lines. Sporting Editor—At a lot of those swell affairs you are assigned to, I don't see how you can tell the guests from the waiters. Society Editor—Oh, the waiters generally stay sober.

SCIENCE NOTES.

The best marksmen are generally those with blue or gray eyes. Costa Rica now manufactures and exports Portland cement, a quarry of suitable stone for the purpose having been recently discovered. Under perfect conditions water-proof may be made to lower and seed within eight days of planting. Since 1891, 30,000 miles of fencing have been erected in the State of South Australia for the purpose of controlling the rabbit pest. There are 15 technical colleges in Queensland with 8,000 students in attendance. The world's production of whale oil during 1916 amounted to 64,500 barrels. Compared with the world's production the Norwegian production during 1916 was about 5 per cent., during 1915 about 75 per cent., during 1914 about 78 per cent., and during 1913 77 per cent. Of the quantity of coal and coke produced in England in 1915 over 155,000,000 tons were carried on the railways, compared with 7,155,000 tons by canal. German silver is an alloy of copper, nickel and zinc. There is no silver in it. Each year the American people lose more than \$1,600,000,000 because of sickness and accidents which might have been prevented by the exercise of a few precautions. "Orokerit" is a natural mineral wax, found originally oozing in small quantities from rocks of the coal formation. It has been discovered in Moldavia and Galicia, and is used chiefly in candle-making. In a new gun the propelling agent is compressed carbon dioxide. The carbon dioxide is contained in a small case that fits into the gunstock, and that holds enough gas for from 100 to 800 shots. Telling the trigger releases the requisite amount of the gas to propel the shot from the barrel. With small shot the gun has a range of about 30 feet, with bullets a range of about 120 feet. It is expected that the bees will very materially contribute to the war by the war activities by helping down the sugar shortage. A conservative estimate of the loss caused by the rodents is \$24,000,000. Most of this could be prevented by the extermination of the pests. The cattle tick alone is said to cause more than \$200,000,000 loss each year. More than 3,000,000 persons are ill on any day in the year, and of these 500,000 are suffering from consumption, a preventable disease. Of all the numerous pests that have been allowed to gain a foothold in the United States, the insect class has been the cause of the greatest damage. The production of copper in Michigan in 1916, as reported by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, was 273,622,575 pounds, valued at \$67,228,361. The average price of copper per pound for 1916 was \$0.246, compared with \$0.175 in 1915. He (with cold feet)—Why now? She—The cook talks of leaving because our family is too large. Paul de anything to induce her to stay.—Hesperia Transcript.

"BELA"

"What can you do?" Mahooley demanded.

"Any hard work."

"You don't look like one of these here Hercules."

"Try me."

"Lord, man! said Mahooley. "Don't you see me here twiddling my thumbs? What for should I hire anybody? To twiddle 'em for me, maybe."

"You'll have a crowd here soon," persisted Sam. "Four men on their way in to take up land, and others following. There's a surveying gang coming up the river, too."

"Moreover, you ain't got good sense," Mahooley went on. "Comin' to a country like this without an outfit. Not so much as a chaw of bacon, or a blanket to lay over you nights. There ain't no free lunch up north, kid. What'll you do if I don't give you a job?"

"Go to the company," returned Sam. "Go to the company?" cried Mahooley. "Go to hell, you mean. The company don't hire no tramps. That's a military organization, that is. Their men are hired and broke in outside. So what'll you do now?"

"I'll make out somehow," said Sam. "There ain't no make out of it!" cried Mahooley, exasperated. "You ain't even got an axe to swing. There ain't nothin' for you but starve."

"Well, then, I'll bid you good-day," said Sam, stiffly.

"Hold on!" shouted the trader. "I ain't done with you yet. Is that manners, when you're askin' for a job?"

"You said you didn't have anything," muttered Sam.

"Never mind what I said. I ast you what you were goin' to do."

The badgered one began to bristle a little. "What's that to you?" he asked, scowling.

"A whole lot!" cried Mahooley. "You fellows have no consideration. You're always comin' up here and starvin' on us. Do you think that's nice for me? Why, the last fellow left a little pile of white bones beside the trail on the way to my girl's house, after the coyotes picked him clean. Every time I go up there I got to turn my head the other way."

Sam smiled stiffly at Mahooley's humor.

"Can you cook?" the trader asked. Sam's heart sank. "So-so," he said.

"Well, I suppose I've got to let you cook for us and for the gang that's comin'. You'll find everything in the kitchen across the road. Go and get acquainted with it. By gad; you can be thankful you run up against a soft-hearted man like me."

Sam murmured an inquiry concerning wages.

"Wages!" roared Mahooley, with an outraged air. "Stiffy, would you look at what's askin' for wages! Go on, man! You're damned lucky if you get a skinkful of grub every day. Grub comes high up here!"

Sam reflected that it would be well to submit until he learned the real situation in the settlement. "All right," he said, and turned to go.

"Hold on," cried Mahooley. "You ain't ast what we'll have for dinner." Sam waited for instruction.

"Well, let me see," said Mahooley. He tipped a wink in his partner's direction. "What's your fancy, Stiffy?"

"Oh, I leave the mean-you to you, Mahooley."

"Well, I guess you can give me some patty de foy grass, and squab on toast, and angel cake."

"Sure," said Sam. "How about a biscuit Tortoni for dessert?"

"Don't you give me no lip!" cried Mahooley.

CHAPTER XVI.

On the fourth day thereafter the long tedium of existence in the settlement began to be broken in earnest. Before they could digest the flavor of one event, something else happened. In the afternoon word came down to Stiffy and Mahooley that the bishop had arrived at the French mission, bringing the sister of the company trader's wife under his care.

Likewise the Indian agent and the doctor had come to the police post. The whole party had arrived on horseback from the Tepiskow Lake district, where they had visited the Indians. Their boat was held up down the lake by adverse winds.

Before Stiffy and Mahooley had a chance to see any of these arrivals or hear their news, quite an imposing caravan hove in view across the river from the store, and shouted lustily for the ferry.

There were four wagons, each drawn by a good team, beside half a dozen loose horses. The horses were in condition, the wagons well laden. The entire outfit had a well-to-do air that earned the traders' respect even from across the river. Of the four men, one carried his arm in a sling.

Stiffy and Mahooley ferried them across team by team in the snow they kept for the purpose. The four hardy and muscular travellers were men according to the traders' understanding. They used the same scornful, jocular, profane tongue. Their very names were a recommendation: Big Jack Skinner, black Shand Fraser, Husky Marr, and Young Joe Hagland, the expugnant.

After the horses had been turned out to graze, they all gathered in the store for a gossip. The newcomers talked freely about their journey, and its difficulties, avoiding only a certain period of their stay at Nine Mile Point, and touching very briefly on their meeting with the bishop. Something more was hidden there.

When the bell rang for supper they trooped across the road. The kitchen in reality consisted of a mess-room downstairs with a dormitory overhead; the actual kitchen was in a lean-to behind. When the six men had seated themselves at the long trestle covered with oilcloth, the cook entered

with a steaming bowl of rice.

Now, the cook had observed the new arrivals from the kitchen window, and had hardened himself for the meeting, but the travellers were unprepared. They stared at him, scowling. An odd silence fell on the table.

Mahooley looked curiously from one to another. "Do you know him?" he demanded.

Big Jack quickly recovered himself. He banged the table, and bared his big yellow teeth in a grin.

"On my soul, it's Sammy!" he cried. "How the hell did he get here? Here's Sammy, boys! What do you know about that! Sammy, the White Slave!"

A huge laugh greeted this sally. Sam set his jaw and doggedly went on bringing in the food.

"How are you, Sam?" asked Jack, with mock solicitude. "Have you recovered from your terrible experience, poor fellow? My! My! That was an awful thing to happen to a good boy!"

Mahooley, laughing and highly mystified, demanded: "What's the con, boys?"

"Ain't you heard the story?" asked Jack, with feigned surprise. "How that poor young boy was carried off by a brutal girl and kept prisoner on an island?"

"Go away!" cried Mahooley, delighted.

"Honest to God he was!" affirmed Jack.

Joe and Husky not being able to think of any original contributions of wit, sang all the changes on "Sammy, the White Slave!" with fresh bursts of laughter. Shand said nothing. He laughed harshly.

"Who was the girl?" asked Mahooley.

They told him.

"Bela Charley!" he exclaimed. The best-looker on the lake! She has the name of a man-hater."

"I dare say," said Jack, with a serious air. "But his fatal beauty was too much for her. You got to hand it to him for his looks, boys," he added, calling general attention to the tight-lipped Sam in his apron. "This here guy, Apollo, didn't have much on our Sam."

"A highly-colored version of the story followed. In it Big Jack and his mates figured merely as disinterested onlookers. The teller, stimulated by applause, surpassed himself. They could not contain their mirth.

"Oh, Lord! Oh, Lord!" cried Mahooley. "This is the richest I ever heard! It will never be forgotten!"

Sam went through with the meal, gritting his teeth, and crushing down the rage that bade fair to suffocate him. He desisted to challenge Jack's equivocal tale. The laughter of one's friends is hard enough to bear sometimes, still, it may be borne with a grin; but when it rings with scarcely concealed hate it stings like whips.

Sam was supposed to sit down at the table with them, but he would sooner have starved. The effort of holding himself in almost finished him.

When finally he cleared away, Mahooley said: "Come on and tell us your side now."

"Go to hell!" muttered Sam, and walked out of the back door.

He strode up the road without knowing or caring where he was going. He was moved merely by the impulse to put distance between him and his tormentors.

Completely and terribly possessed by his rage as youths are, he felt that it would kill him if he could not do something to fight his way out of the hateful position he was in. But what could he do? He couldn't even sleep out of doors because he lacked a blanket. His poverty had him by the heels.

He came to himself to find that he was staring at the buildings of the company establishment mounted on a little hill. This was a mile from the French outfit. The sight suggested a possible way out of his difficulties. With an effort he collected his faculties and turned in.

The buildings formed three sides of a square open to a view across the bay. On Sam's left was the big warehouse; on the other side the store faced it, and the trader's house behind a row of neat palings, closed the top. All the buildings were constructed of squared logs, whitewashed. A lofty flagpole rose from the centre of the little square, with a tiny brass cannon at its base.

Sam saw the trader taking the air on his veranda with two ladies. The

neat fence, the gravel path, the flowerbeds had a strange look in that country. A keen feeling of homesickness attacked the unhappy Sam. As he approached the veranda one of the ladies seemed vaguely familiar. She gazed toward him with extended hand.

"Mr. Gladding!" she exclaimed. "So you got here before us. Glad to see you!" In a lower voice she added: "I wanted to tell you how much I sympathized with you the other day, but I had no chance. So glad you got out of it all right. I knew from the first that you were not to blame."

Sam was much taken aback. He bowed awkwardly. What did the woman want of him? Her over-impulsive voice simply confused him. While she detained him, his eyes were seeking the trader.

"Can I speak to you?" he asked.

The other man rose. "Sure!" he said. "Come into the house."

He led the way into an office, and, turning, looked Sam over with a quizzical smile. His name was Gilbert Beattie, and he was a tall, lean, black Scotchman, in equal parts good-natured and grim.

"What can I do for you?" he asked.

"Give me a job," replied Sam abruptly. "Anything?"

"Aren't you working for the French outfit?"

"For my keep. That will never get me anywhere. I might as well be in slavery."

"Sorry," said Beattie. "This place is run in a different way. The Service, we call it. The young fellows are indoctrinated by the head office and sent to school, so to speak. I can't hire anybody without authority. You should have applied outside."

Sam's lip curled a little. A lot of good it did telling him that now.

"You seem to have made a bad start all around," Beattie continued, meaning it kindly. "Running away with that girl, or whichever way it was. That is hardly a recommendation to an employer."

"It wasn't my fault!" growled Sam, desperately.

"Come now," said Beattie, smiling. "You're not going to put it off on the girl, are you?"

Sam bowed, and made his way out of the house. As he returned down the path he saw Miss Mackall leaning on the gatepost, gazing out toward the sinking sun over Beaver Bay. There was no way of avoiding her.

She started slightly as he came behind her, and turned the face of a surprised dreamer. Seeing who it was, she broke into a winning smile, play was lost on Sam, because he was not looking at her.

"It's you!" murmured Miss Mackall. "I had lost myself."

Sam endeavored to sidle around the gate. She laid a restraining hand upon it.

"Wait a minute," she said. "I want to speak to you. Oh, it's nothing at all, but I was sorry I had no chance the other day. It seemed to me as I looked at you standing there alone, that you needed a friend!"

"A friend!"—the word released a spring in Sam's overwrought breast. For the first time he looked full at her with warm eyes. God knew he needed a friend if ever a young man did.

Miss Mackall, observing the effect of her word, repeated it. "Such a humiliating position for a manly man to be placed in!" she went on.

Sam's heart expanded with gratitude. "That was kind of you," he murmured.

It did not occur to him that her position against the gatepost was carefully studied, that the smile was cloying, and that behind the inviting friendliness of her eyes lay the anxiety of a woman growing old. It was enough that she offered him kindness. Both the gift and the giver seemed beautiful.

"There is a bond between us!" she went on, half coquettish, half serious. "I felt it from the first moment I saw you. Arriving together as we did, in a strange and savage country. Ugh!"—a delicate shudder here. "You and I are not like these people. We must be friends!"

A humiliated and sore-hearted youth will swallow more than this. Sam lingered by the gate. At the same time, somewhere within, was a dim consciousness that it was not very nutritious food.

But it went to the right spot. It renewed his faith in himself a little. It gave him courage to face the night that he knew awaited him in the dormitory.

Events still followed fast at the settlement. Next morning a native came in to Stiffy and Mahooley's with the information that two yolk boats were coming up the lake in company. One was enough to make a gala day. Later came word that they had landed at Grier's Point. This was two miles east.

Owing to the low water in the lake, laden boats could not come closer in. The first was the police boat, with supplies for the post and for the Indian agent. The second carried the government surveyors, six strong, and forty hundredweight of implements and grub.

Presently the surveyors arrived at the store, making a larger party of white men than had ever before gathered on Caribou Lake. The natives were in force also. Seeming to spring from nowhere, they gathered in quite a big crowd outside the store and peered through the windows at their betters.

Within a great gossip was in progress. Especially was the story of Sammy, the White Slave, told and retold, amid uncontrollable laughter. At dinner-time they adjourned to the kitchen for a look at the tale, according to the way you looked at it. It was considered that Sam did not take the chaffing in very good part, but they had to confess that he fed them adequately.

As soon afterward as riding horses could be secured, the whole party, excepting the traders, rode off around Beaver Bay. The government land was to be laid off on the other side, and Big Jack and his pals were looking for locations there. As Graves, the chief surveyor, was mounting his horse, Mahooley said to him casually: "How about freighting your outfit around?"

"Oh, that's all arranged for," was the answer.

Mahooley shrugged, supposing that

the company had secured the contract outside.

When the excitement of the departure died away, Mahooley for the first time perceived a squat little figure in a blanket capote sitting patiently on the platform in front of the store.

"Musquosis!" he exclaimed. "Blest if I didn't overlook you in the shuffle. How did you come?"

"Graves bring me in his boat," Musquosis answered.

"Come on in."

"I come get trade for my rabbit-skin robe."

"Sure, what'll you have?"

"What you got?"

"Damn little. Take your choice."

After due observance on both sides of the time-honored rules of bargaining, the matter was concluded, and Musquosis made a feat of gathering up his bundles. As a matter of fact, the lad had not yet reached what he had come for.

"What's your hurry?" said Mahooley. "Sit down and talk a while."

This was not pure friendliness on the trader's part. He had a particular reason for wishing to cultivate the old Indian.

Musquosis allowed himself to be persuaded.

"Where's Bela?" asked Mahooley.

"Home."

"What's all this talk about her carrying off the cook?"

Musquosis shrugged. "Fellas got talk."

"Well, what are the rights of the case?"

"I don't know," he returned, indifferently. "I not there. I guess I go see Beattie now."

"Sit down," said Mahooley. "What do you want to see Beattie for? Why don't you trade with me? Why don't you tell all the Fish-Eaters to come here? They do what you tell them."

"Maybe," said Musquosis, "but we always trade with Beattie."

"Time you made a change then. He thinks he got you cinched."

"Gilbert Beattie my good friend."

"Hell! Ain't I your friend, too? You don't know me. Have a cigar. Sit down. What do you want to see Beattie about in such a rush?"

"I goin' buy team and wagon," said Musquosis, calmly.

Mahooley laughed. "What are you going to do with it? I never heard of you as a driver."

"I goin' hire driver," asserted Musquosis. "I sit down; let o'er man work for me. So I get rich."

This seemed more and more humorous to Mahooley. "That's the right ticket," he said. "But where will you get the business for your team?"

By way of answer Musquosis produced a folded paper from inside the capote. Opening it, Mahooley read: "This is to certify that I have awarded the Indian Musquosis the contract to freight all my supplies from Grier's Point to my camp on Beaver Bay during summer at twenty-five cents per hundredweight."

Richard Graves, Dominion Surveyor. (To be continued.)

RELIEF AT LAST

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HARBOR OF GALWAY.

Is Ancient Irish City to Be Rejuvenated?

The announcement that the corporation of Dublin has urged the British Government to create a great harbor at Galway to deal with Canadian and American trade gives rise to the hope that the day is not far distant when the ancient glories of that historic mart may be revived. A war geography bulletin prepared by the National Geographic Society says:

"Galway is the capital of Galway county, where the River Shannon flows. It is situated on Galway Bay, in a direct line west from Dublin, 2,385 miles from Boston and 2,700 miles from New York. On his remarkable map Ptolemy marked Galway Bay, calling it Ausoba. To-day it contains not more than 15,000 inhabitants, emigration to America having sadly depleted the population."

"In the 'Ogygia of O'Flaherty's' we read: 'Gailieath, daughter of lasting Bressail, bathed in the full cold stream, when the bright branch was drowned. For her the River Gaillima is named.' And thus we named the town which has stood on the banks of this small stream from time immemorial. Traditionally known as Ballinsruane, the name Gillieath became in the mouths of the Norman settlers 'Galvir'—hence Galway."

"An attempt to compass in brief space the sanguinary history of this neighborhood must end in failure. For centuries it was in a ferment of land-robbery, pillage and fanaticism beggaring description. Centuries before the Christian era the Carthaginians and Romans traded with the descendants of a still earlier period. Tighe speaks of one Partholomus, a Scythian, settling in Ireland some centuries after the flood, and dying divided the country into four parts, assigning one to each of his four sons. They were dispossessed by the Firbolgians. Con and Eoghan made a partition in A. D. 768. In these partitions the cities of Dublin and Galway were the termini of one of the other lines of divisions."

"In the ninth century the town suffered from the ravages of the Danes, and for 100 years following 1171 the de Burkos, the O'Connors and the O'Flaherty's were engaged in a battle-royal for the possession of the surrounding territory, the house of O'Connor being wiped out in 1246.

"In 1473 the town was burned. Be-

One always has pleasant memories of a stay at the Walker House.

I KNOW WIFE AND KIDDIES ARE SAFE AND COMFORTABLE AT THE WALKER HOUSE TORONTO

THE WALKER HOUSE THE HOUSE OF PLenty CANADA TORONTO

CONVEX LENS OF THE EYE.

A Burning Glass That Adjusts the Sight to Varying Distances.

One of the manifold wonders of the human eye is the convex lens with which the focal distances of sight are made instantly and without mental effort. This lens in the eye is a literal "burning glass," as may be shown by the simplest of experiments.

Let the person at midday hold a straw against the face of the sun and focus his eyes on the straw. He can look at the straw, with its background of a dazzling sun, and without discomfort. But the moment he looks at the fiery ball of the sun itself unconsciously the lens of the eye comes to its proper focus, with the result that a "burning" sun spot appears on the retina of the eye, and it is said that few seconds of such looking would burn out the retina as if by fire itself.

In the subconscious adaptability of the eye lens to adopt itself to different distances lies its value to the human sight. The man with a camera adjusts the focus of his lens by sliding them forward and back. The lenses of the human eye, by changing their curvatures, allow of one looking at fine print six inches from his nose and in a fraction of a second to look up and away, probably fifty miles to a mountain peak that in an instant is in true camera focus. — Pittsburgh Press.

KNOW THE CAR'S LOAD.

Method by Which a Motorist Can Get the Best Tire Service.

"Perhaps the greatest and most important thing a motorist should know about a car is its weight with the average load carried," says an expert. "By knowing the weight of his car when loaded ready to run the motorist is in a position to regulate his tires so that they not only act as the best shock absorber obtainable, but are fit to offset any injuries which may come from over or under inflation."

"With the weight of the car known when preparing for a trip which includes passengers it is very easy for the motorist to regulate his air pressure in the tires so that they will run with the least injury to themselves. This foresight will also prevent a break in the side walls caused by an overload."

"With the weight of your car, plus the weight of gasoline, water and extra tires, with the weight of the passengers added, you have the total running weight of your car."

"For a quick way of determining what air pressure you will carry in your tires if you have no regular table of inflation the following table is suggested:

"For three-inch tires divide the weight of the load by thirty-two.

"For three and one-half-inch tires divide the weight by forty.

"For four-inch tires divide the weight of the load by forty-eight.

"For four and one-half-inch tires divide the weight of the load by fifty-six.

"For five-inch tires divide the weight of the load by sixty-four.

"For five and one-half-inch tires divide the weight of the load by seventy-two."

"To further illustrate the working out of the above table suppose your car weighed 2,880 pounds and you are using four-inch tires. From the above we find that for four-inch tires the weight of the load should be divided by forty-eight. This will give you sixty pounds air pressure, which should be carried in your tires. The tire mileage will be greatly increased if the motorist will regulate his air pressure by the load he carries."

YOUR MENTAL MACHINE.

Shut Off Its Power at Night After a Day's Hard Work.

It is a great thing to learn—to shut off the mental steam when you quit work. What would you think of a factory manager who would leave all of his power turned on after the operators had left the factory, the delicate machinery running everywhere, pounding itself to pieces, grinding out its delicate bearings without producing anything?

Many of us do not turn off our mental power after we are through producing or creating for the day. We carry our business home, take it to bed with us, think, plan, worry and waste precious energy in all sorts of ways, in superfluous thinking, foolish worrying that produces nothing, but grinds out the exquisite mental machinery and unfits it for the next day's work.

It is a great art to learn to shut off power when through our day's work, so that we can oil our mental machinery, refresh our minds and recuperate ourselves, so that we can go to the next day's work completely reinvigorated.

Many men seem to think that they are accomplishing something if they keep their minds on business even when not at work, but they really accomplish less than nothing because they are wasting precious mental energy, the power for concentration, the vigor, the focusing of the mind, which is imperative for creating purposes.—Orison Sweet Marden.

STUDY AND EXERCISE

Overstudy and lack of exercise make thin bloodless children. Study does not usually hurt a child at school unless the studies enervate a time that should be spent in out-of-doors exercise. But lack of exercise and overstudy is a combination that brings on St. Vitus dance. If your boy or girl at school is thin and pale, listless and inattentive, has a fickle appetite, is unable to stand still or sit still, you must remember that health is much more important than education, and more time should be given to exercise and recreation.

See to it at once that the child does not overstudy, gets plenty of out-of-door exercise, sleeps ten out of every twenty-four hours, and takes a safe, reliable tonic like Dr. Williams' Pink Pills until the color returns to the cheeks and lips and the appetite becomes normal. For growing children who become pale and thin Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not only safe, but in most cases are the very best tonic that can be taken. These pills build up the blood, strengthen the nerves and assist nature in keeping pace with rapid growth.

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

Don't say "Breakfast Food"—say "Shredded Wheat"—for while you no doubt mean Shredded Wheat, you may get one of those mushy porridges that are a poor substitute for the crisp, delicious shreds of baked whole wheat—that supply all the nutriment for a half day's work. Two Biscuits with milk or cream make a nourishing meal at a cost of a few cents.

Made in Canada.

WIFT IN EARLY LIFE.

It Was the Start of the Fortunes of Our Greatest Financiers.

The early life of the great builders, the self-made financiers of this country, shows the early cultivation of the saving habit.

With few exceptions our Rockefellers, Hills, Harrimans, are men who endured great privations to save their first few hundreds or thousands of dollars.

But in the use of these savings these great men of business seemed most reckless.

Each in turn staked his all on a little known and decidedly shaky proposition and stuck with it until he won out.

Rockefeller put his few hundreds, saved from a bookkeeper's salary, into making a start in the oil business, a business so unknown at that time, so full of failures, that it was with the utmost difficulty he was able to borrow any additional funds when in desperate need.

James J. Hill staked his few savings, scraped together from his work as a dock laborer and clerk, on a well nigh bankrupt railroad, on which the experienced financiers of his day would scarcely lend a penny.

Ford staked his own savings on building a gas engine and a small car, of which it was the motive power. When he was ready to build his first cars there is no record of the banks or the big financiers of his day offering to furnish the funds to gather together the organization and build the necessary factory to make and market his product. On the contrary, his enterprise was so poor a risk that the few thousands necessary to get his first start came from wage earners and small business men, the class who no doubt, were considered "placers," investing in a business which, had the so-called financial authorities paid any attention to it at all, they would have pronounced highly speculative.

Yet these and the hundreds of other successful enterprises that have built immense corporations and made millions and millionaires are the kind of investments that appeal most to the optimistic progressiveness of the American investor.

WEIGHT OF THE FEET.

Greater When You Are Asleep Than When You Are Awake.

Your feet weigh more when you are asleep than when you are awake. At least that is the conclusion of a scientist who has experimented with the question. These tests were conducted in a most interesting manner. The subject was laid on a long plank, which was then placed upon a crosstree, saw-saw fashion. The man upon the plank was balanced on this crosstree, and the plank remained at a level without any effort upon his part. But the moment that he went to sleep it began to incline downward at the end opposite his head.

This experiment was repeated with a number of persons belonging to both sexes, and in every case the result was the same. In no instance did the sleeper's head incline toward the ground.

This phenomenon is explained by the fact that the head is drained of surplus blood when a person is asleep, and the blood naturally flows toward the extremities of the sleeper. Immediately this makes the head lighter in weight, the difference being sufficient to upset the balance of a man resting in the position described.

CADETS OF CHAPULTEPEC.

Heroism of Gallant Little Band of Mexican Schoolboys.

The defense of Chapultepec during the war between the United States and Mexico in 1847 was almost as gallant as was the attack. In this attack forty-eight Mexican cadets, among others, lost their lives. The story is a stirring one.

For many years the celebrated castle of Chapultepec, where Montezuma held his barbaric court in the surrounding groves of cypress, where during nearly three centuries lived the successive viceroys of Spain and where Maximilian made his imperial home, has been the West Point of Mexico.

When General Scott had taken the place by storm and General Bravo had surrendered, a Mexican cadet only fifteen years old, seeing the flag of his country in peril, most of his comrades being already slain, climbed the flag-staff, tore the banner from its place, wound it around his body and slid down, intending to plunge over the precipice in order to save the colors from falling into the hands of the enemy.

That act of heroism being frustrated, the brave boy, with the banner still wrapped about him, fought until he was cut to pieces. Forty-eight of these schoolboys, ranging in age from fourteen to twenty years, lie buried in one grave at the foot of the hill. Year after year the cadets of Chapultepec strew flowers upon the grave.

TO SUCCEED IN BUSINESS.

Find Out Whether You Are a Promoter or a Caretaker.

In the American Magazine a writer says:

"All the world of men is divided into two classes—caretakers and promoters. The most important decision a man can make in his business life is to determine in which one of these two classes he belongs.

"Really I have come to believe that at least half of the sorrow and failure and heartache in the business world comes simply because men won't recognize that law. Square pegs in round holes—what are they? Just promoters in caretakers' jobs, that's all, or vice versa. Brilliant subordinates who fall utterly in business on their own account? Simple enough. They are caretakers—splendid, efficient, successful caretakers—and they get the wrong idea that they are meant to be something else. A great big business suddenly begins to stagger and fall apart, and everybody wonders why. But apply the same law and it's easy—too many promoters or too many caretakers, not the proper working mixture of each.

"Alexander was a promoter of the first order. He conquered the world. But where were the caretakers to conserve and consolidate and solidify? They just weren't, that's all, and Alexander's empire fell to pieces almost before his ashes were cold. A few hundred years later Caesar conquered the world, and his empire stood for generations. Why? Because Augustus, one of the great caretakers of history, followed Caesar."

EYES IN PORTRAITS.

Why Some Always Seem to Gaze Right at You and Some Never Do.

You probably have noticed that some faces in pictures seem to follow you; also that in other pictures there are faces which are not looking at you, but no matter where you walk, even though it be in the direction in which they seem to be looking, you will never find the face looking at you. Indeed, faces in pictures are either looking at us from wherever we look at them or else they never look at us from wherever we look at them. The same is true of photographs.

The rule is very simple. If the person who was being painted or photographed was looking at the painter or the camera, then wherever you stand he will seem to be looking at you. If he was looking on one side, then wherever you stand he will seem to be looking that side of you. This works very queerly if you have a group of people who were all looking at the camera when they were photographed. If you look at the photograph from one side they all seem to turn to follow you and then to turn back if you look at it from the other side. But if they were not looking at the camera you can never get them to look at you.

Blind Dogs and Rats.

Caines born blind or that become blind by accident are able to smell and paw their way into the most inaccessible and out of the way places. It is practically impossible to starve them, lose them or trap them. Furthermore, blind dogs learn as quickly as those that see. Loss of sight in no way interferes with their ability to learn tricks, acquire habits or find their bed.

Rats, as a matter of fact, if they use their eyes at all—a doubtful matter—can see little or nothing of the world. The retina of these creatures has no point of perfect vision such as is found in the higher animals and man; hence their noses, muscles, touch and hearing give them information about the world they live in.

Rice Culture.

The culture of rice is alluded to in the Talmud, and there is evidence that it was grown in the valley of the Euphrates and in Syria before 400 B. C. It was taken into Persia from India and later into Spain by the Arabs. Thence its culture was introduced into Italy about 1468 A. D. The Spaniards are also responsible for its introduction into Peru and other sections of Spanish America during the early colonial period, but the exact date has not been definitely determined. The first introduction of rice culture in the Americas seems really to have been in Brazil.

Illiteracy in Spain.

In many villages and small towns in the interior of Spain no one knows how to read or write. There are in Spain 30,000 rural villages without schools of any kind and many thousands which can be reached only by a bridge path, there being no highroads or railway communication of any kind. Attendance at school is voluntary, not obligatory. Seventy-six per cent of the children in Spain are illiterate.

Tomatoes and Grapes.

An Italian grape grower accidentally discovered that the presence of tomato plants in his vineyard made short work of the phylloxera, with which his vines were infested. This insect destroys both the root and the stem of the grapevine.

Never Fails.

Bob (looking at the menu)—What is an omelet surprise? Rob—The surprise comes when you get your check.

Duty puts a clear sky over every man, into which the skylark of happiness always goes singing.—Prentice.

Ups and Downs.

"I threw up a good position to please that girl."
"Did she appreciate the sacrifice?"
"No, she didn't; she threw me down."

Finger Prints.

Finger prints for identification were used by the Chinese as long ago as the seventh century.

A Theodore Thomas Retort.

A characteristic story is told of one of the first rehearsals of the college choir of the Cincinnati College of Music, at which Theodore Thomas had reprimanded some of the sopranos sharply for inattention. "He treats us as if we were members of his orchestra!" exclaimed an indignant singer to her next neighbor. Thomas overheard the remark and let it pass for the moment, but at the close of the rehearsal, as the performers were leaving the stage, he passed the lady in question and, turning to her, said very quietly, but with that biting sarcasm which those who knew him did not care to excite, "Madam, you will have to sing a great deal better than you do now before I shall treat you as I treat the members of my orchestra!"—Memoirs of Theodore Thomas.

Origin of the T Rail.

Robert Livingston Stevens sailed from New York to Liverpool before the advent of the ocean steamer. In those days the passage took two months, and Stevens passed many an hour, jack-knife in one hand and a piece of wood in the other, brooding over a problem that had often worried him—how to run a railroad without stone stringers for tracks. He wanted to get an iron rail that would "hold" and would take the place of the thin strips fastened to the chair of the roadbed. Just before he reached England his whittling revealed to him the solution of his problem, and that solution took the form of a T rail with a broad base that could be applied direct to a solid wood support. That T rail is still in use on all the railways of the world.

Baths For the Canary.

Under normal conditions most birds probably bathe daily, and canaries in captivity should be allowed the same opportunity. When individual birds obstinately refuse to enter the water gentle spraying usually will induce them to bathe.

Small china dishes that are not too deep make good bathing pans. When a bird becomes accustomed to one dish it usually will refuse to bathe in another one of different shape and color. In winter the water should be warmed until tepid. Even in warm weather too cold water is not advisable. If the room, ordinarily warm, becomes cold temporarily, birds should not be allowed to bathe.

During molt the bath should be given not more than twice each week. When breeding the female canary should not be allowed to bathe from the time the eggs hatch until the young are three or four days old.—United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin.

A Leap Into Fame.

How many actors have begun their stage career as leading man? Probably Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson is the only instance. One night when Sir Johnstone was a young man of twenty-one his father, who was an art critic and journalist, went to see W. G. Wills' "Mary Stuart," and after the performance Wills accompanied him to supper. In the course of conversation the dramatist asked his host how he thought Castelar, the leading part, was played. "Why, my son there, who has never acted, would do it fifty times better."
"The very thing!" cried Wills. "Will you try, Johnstone?"
The young artist modestly assented, went with Wills next day to rehearsal and a week later made a sensational debut. Since then he has always been a leading man.—London Standard.

A Small Boy's Invention.

Sir Hiram Maxim began to invent almost as soon as he could lisp. When but a small boy he invented a sort of sextant made of wood, with sights, a piece of thread with a bullet at the end and an indicator for the thread to swing along.
On a dark night he took his instrument outside, and while he sighted it to the north star his little sister read the indicator. "Forty-five, Hiram!" she called out. This meant they were living in 45 degrees north latitude. The observation proved to be perfectly accurate.

A Turkish Riddle.

Here is an old Turkish riddle which has been handed down for many centuries and yet has never been answered. "There was once a beggar who always dreamed he was a pasha, and there was a pasha who always dreamed he was a beggar. Which was the happier?"

TASKS OF MIDDLE AGE.

Work to Keep Youthful and to Insure Future Happiness.

In Woman's Home Companion Margaret Deland gives useful advice on how to meet middle age in such a manner as to insure future happiness:

"To hold on to our appreciation of nature we must spur our dull and lagging memory of beauty; to keep our appreciation of human nature we must refuse to be laid on the shelf; we must keep up with the procession of human thought. Only so can we see the sweat, the tears and smiles of our fellow creatures.

"These are the two tasks of middle age. If we perform them worthily our souls will never grow old. And plainly it is 'up to us,' as these slangy youngsters of ours express it—it is up to us to keep young; to make sure that our inner vision is open to beauty and to the joy and sorrow, the squalor and glory of our fellows. If we do this the 'compensation' is immediate.

"So what difference does it make if the body is rheumatic and nearsighted—and a little deaf when it comes to the song sparrow? What do such things matter if the eyes of the soul still see that crater mirroring the sky, if the ears of the spirit hear the bird's note in dawn and dew?

"Nor does it matter that the body declines a game of tennis and shudders at a plunge in the surf when the thermometer registers only 55 degrees if the body's tenant is able to say to the young people: 'Go ahead! Have a good time! But take my word for it—' "The best is yet to be!"

Why Poliseimai Was Arrested.

An American friend of mine in Port au Prince had a very useful house servant by the name of Poliseimai, who earned the notable sum of 5 gourdes (\$1 gold) a week and found. The federal authorities kept arresting Poliseimai for military service and his employer got tired of going to headquarters about once a week to pry him loose from the army. He found that the continual arresting was due to the fact that several officers wanted Poliseimai's job.—George Marvin in World's Work.

Dreaded Two Things.

Nicholas Romanoff, late czar of Russia, dreaded two things—assassination and revolution—and neither was a vain fear. Since 1891, when he was assaulted and wounded by a Japanese named Sango and escaped death only by the prompt action of Prince George of Greece, up to his abdication, there were thirteen attempts to assassinate him.

Swing Your Arms.

"Don't keep your hands in your pockets," says Dr. C. E. Page of Boston. "Keep swinging them as you walk. This is necessary to obtain needed and essential exercise when walking. Don't simply walk on your hind legs, but keep all four in some sort of motion, as nature intended you should do."

Trees.

Trees being associated with the best side of human life, none but the short-sighted and stupid will descend to estimate their worth upon a cordwood valuation.

Fight and Think.

Three things to fight for—honor, country, home.
Three things to think about—death, eternity.

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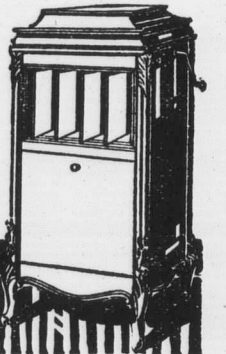
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Full particulars from the Station Agent, Canadian Northern Railway.

METAL FILLINGS IN TEETH.

The Use of Different Materials Does Not Cause Electrolysis.

Among dentists there is a difference of opinion as to whether the filling of two cavities in one tooth with different metals—one with mercury amalgam, one with gold, for instance—will cause rapid decay of the tooth through electrolytic action between the two metals.

The matter was submitted to the editor of the Electrical Review, who replies that if the amalgam is thoroughly mixed there is no danger of electrolysis, but that if the mercury be not properly incorporated in the mass chemical action is quite likely to follow. He says that he and a dentist experimented with voltaic piles made of gold and amalgam, with blotters wet with sodium chloride and later with acetic acid, and when the amalgam had been properly mixed they were unable to measure any electrolytic action.

When decay does follow in such cases, he says, it is due not to electrolytic but to chemical action. This causes disintegration of the filling, and, of course, as soon as this has begun the acids of the mouth and the juices of the food can penetrate to the unprotected surface of the cavity and start further decay. And this takes place irrespective of whether or not gold has been used near by.

IT'S AN ILL WIND.

When It Comes Out of the East It Bears an Evil Reputation.

No one has a good word for the east wind. In whatever part of the world it blows it is of ill repute, and this evil name began in old times.

At least one of the plagues of Egypt came on the wings of the east wind. "The Lord brought an east wind upon the land . . . and when it was morning the east wind brought the locusts." "Thou, Lord, breakest the ships of Tarshish with an east wind," cries the psalmist. "I will scatter them as with an east wind before the enemy" was the word concerning Judah that came to Jeremiah from the Lord. "Thus saith the Lord God of Jerusalem, according to Ezekiel: 'Shall it not utterly wither when the east wind toucheth it?' "And the east wind dried up her fruit," says the same authority, speaking again of Jerusalem.

Thus the stigma has come down the centuries. "Wind of the clinging mists and gray, harsh rains," a modern poet calls it.

Good old Izaak Walton knew its malefic influence when he wished, for the honest angler, that the east wind might never blow when he went fishing.

Animal Sentries.

Man is not alone in using sentries to guard him from danger. Birds and animals have been doing this for countless ages. Every gunner who knows anything about hunting geese is familiar with the fact that if he is to be successful he must always evade the wild goose picket.

Most birds that congregate in flocks, particularly in winter, always put a picket on guard. The golden plover is an example of this. The British stirlings conduct their movements on military lines.

The beaver always posts a picket on guard, and that probably accounts for the reason that so few are ever seen, although their work is much in evidence. Sentries of the wild are often killed "doing their bit."

Evidence Required.

The editor of the local paper believed that he was doing a kindly act by suppressing from the list of "drunk and disorderly" on market day the name of a country subscriber that by rights belonged there. The subscriber, however, did not regard the omission as a favor.

"I suppressed your name for your wife's sake," the editor politely explained.

"Well, that's the awkward part of it," the farmer said, "for, not seeing my name among the rest, she won't believe I came to town at all."

Her Self Sacrifice.

"She's awfully self sacrificing."

"How do you make that out?"

"Well, she stayed at home from church Sunday to sit up with a sick woman."

"Huh! She isn't a regular churchgoer. I don't see anything self sacrificing in that."

"You don't? But, my dear, she had a new gown and a new hat that had just arrived Saturday night."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

East and West.

A trifle of a trinket for his women folk is the only saving as an insurance for the poor against famine and starvation for a rainless day, a native writes in the Times of India. Kipling was right. East is east and west is west.—London Punch.

Its Chief Merit.

Clara—I don't see why you liked that group picture of our society. It wasn't particularly good of you. Isabelle—I know it, but it was so perfectly horrid of that conceited Miss Gushing.

Easily Mended.

"I thought you broke your engagement?"

"I did, but I've had it—er—reset."—Browning's Magazine.

Usual Thing.

She—The moon is under a cloud. He (bitterly)—Everybody is who gets down to the last quarter.—Baltimore American.

CARELESS LIVING.

The Awful Toll It Takes in Needlessly Shortened Careers.

There are more than 600,000 preventable deaths in the United States every year. There are a million and a half people lying on sick beds in the United States any day in the year who should not have been there. Such are the declarations made in the University of California Journal of Agriculture by the distinguished economist Irving Fisher, professor of political economy in Yale university.

"Human life is needlessly shortened at least fifteen years in the United States," declares Professor Fisher. "Moreover preventable diseases, even when not fatal, cripple the power to work and mar the joy of living. I venture the opinion," he says, "that the average man or woman in the United States is not doing half of the work nor having half of the joy of work of which the human being is capable."

While there is now a decreased loss of life from infection by the germ diseases, there is an increased loss of life after middle age from the degenerative diseases, such as hardening of the arteries or Bright's disease. Neglect of individual hygiene is declared by Professor Fisher the chief cause of this degeneration, and he urges every one to observe absolute cleanliness, to eat the proper foods, to work hard, but to play and rest and sleep, too, and to avoid worry.

"The secret of life and of happiness," says Professor Fisher, "seems to be in taking one's life and work cheerfully. Almost any one can assume this attitude if the proper desire is present."

Dispelling an Illusion.

When you think you can see a ghost, how can you tell whether it really is a ghost or not? A writer gives the following scientific method: "We assume that a person sees an apparition. It may be objective—i. e., having existence outside the observer's mind—or merely a creature of a disordered brain, subjective. The seer, while looking at the vision with both his eyes, gently depresses one eyeball with his forefinger from outside the top eyelid, so causing a squint. If objective, whether bogus or not, two outlines of the 'ghost' will be seen, but one, of course, if it be subjective. One may prove this by trial any time with any object, near or far. I mention this because of the many nervous and brain wearied people who see spooks and to whom it would be better that they should know that the trouble is with themselves and so seek a capable doctor than continue to be haunted, as they believe, by the supernatural."

A Pat of Butter.

One pat or serving of butter is a little thing. There are about sixty-four of them in a pound, says the department of agriculture.

In many households the butter left on the plates probably would equal one pat, or one-quarter of an ounce daily, scraped off into the garbage pail.

But if every one of our 20,000,000 households should waste one-quarter of an ounce of butter daily on the average it would mean 312,500 pounds a day—114,062,500 pounds a year.

To make this butter would take 285,261,560 gallons of milk, or the product of over half a million cows.

The United States department of agriculture, Washington, or your state agriculture college will tell you how to use every bit of butter in cookery.

Died For His Mates.

There is a tablet in the sailors' home at Melbourne to James Marr. He was a sailor before the mast on the Rip. On July 15, 1873, the Rip was caught in a squall. Marr sat astride of the gaff when a great wave broke over the boat and brought down the mainmast. There was only one chance to save the Rip. That was to cut away the litter. But Marr clung to the broken spar, and to cut away meant to send him overboard to his death. So, looking at him doubtfully, the men hesitated, their axes in their hands. Marr, helpless, pondered. He saw that his death would be the boat's salvation, and he shouted:

"Cut away, mates! Goodbye!"

Then he let himself fall into the cold, wild sea.

A Divided City.

Lying on either side of the Danube, just at that point where it definitely sets south, Pest spreads itself out over the flat sandy plain on the left bank, while Buda rambles over the series of small and steep hills which characterize the land on the right bank. Pest is modern in aspect. It is regularly laid out and presents a splendid frontage to the river. Buda, ancient and capricious, wanders in and out among the hills, finally shouldering its way up to the Blocksberg, nearly 400 feet above the river. Behind it all are the mountains, rising in great terraces, one behind the other.

Constituents of Soot.

Soot consists chiefly of carbon, tar and mineral matter, with smaller proportions of sulphur and nitrogenous compounds, and frequently has an acid reaction. The proportion of the various constituents varies greatly with different factors, such as the nature of the coal, the completeness of combustion and the distance from the fire at which the soot was deposited.

Identification.

"I shall try to leave footprints on the sands of time," said the man who is earnest, but not original.

"Very good," replied the absent-minded criminologist, "but thumb prints are now considered more reliable."

ONE WAY TO WOO SLEEP.

Travel in Memory Some Road You Know Well in Childhood.

It is hard for me to remember now that my knowledge of the sleepy road, gained so many years ago, came only through the chance bit of advice dropped by a wise, kind, weary old doctor as he shuffled at midnight down the corridor of the silent hospital, says the Atlantic Monthly.

Whatever was the errand of life or death that had called him in such haste, he had time to stop and give me a friendly word, although I, a small and incorrigibly sleepless patient, was sitting bolt upright among the pillows in defiance of all his orders and was staring wide eyed into the hot, pain-battered dark.

"You think you are never going to be able to sleep again, don't you?" he observed. "Well, shut your eyes and do just what I tell you. Think of some road that you know well, a good long road that winds and turns and shows you water and woods and hills. Keep your eyes tight shut and travel along it in memory. Go as slowly as you can, recall every sight and sound and perfume as you pass by."

"I have such a road of my own, the one I used to walk to school when I was eight years old. I have started out on it a hundred times when I thought I could not sleep, but I never get very far. I come just about to the old stone bridge over Damon's creek or perhaps to the swimming hole, where the willows dip into the brown water, but I never reach the end."

FACING THE CAMERA.

Don't Dress Up and Don't Pose When Having a Picture Taken.

"There are many things I would like to say to the woman who intends having her picture taken," said a famous photographer the other day.

"Many women come to me and say: 'Of course you prefer taking actresses. They must have many advantages over those women who never have time but to give an occasional glance in their mirrors.' This is entirely a mistake. The conscious pose never makes a satisfactory portrait. I would say emphatically to the woman who goes to have her photograph made not to rehearse her pose and facial expression beforehand."

"I always find it difficult to impress on the woman coming to my studio that clothes and jewels are of absolutely no account in a photograph. If a woman comes to be photographed in the clothes she is used to wearing she will feel at ease and therefore look her best."

"One of the curses of our present day civilization is the ever changing question of fashion. How much more civilized were the Japanese, who realized that the kimono was perhaps the most perfect dress for women at all times—who only varied it with different brocades and girdles. The photograph that concerns itself with clothes is soon out of fashion, and no matter how good a likeness of the face has been obtained, the picture is grotesque in a few years because the clothes are passe."

The Professor Worried.

The absent minded professor from the university town was in Indianapolis attending a convention. While in the city he took a tour of the larger department stores. In one of them he was much perplexed.

He read the sign over the door of the elevator:

"This car express to fifth and sixth floors. Up only."

Absently he read the sign again. Then the car door opened.

"I would like to know," he asked the elevator boy, "if this elevator goes only up, how on earth did you get down here?"

The elevator boy grinned, frowned, scrutinized the man closely and then said in a dignified voice, "Oh, I just came down."

Putting the Cat Out at Night.

The practice of turning the cat out of doors at night is as cruel as it is unnecessary. No animal is fonder of warmth and comfort, and the pet's happiness certainly is not increased by a night spent outside in cold and dampness.

If as much energy was exhausted in keeping the cat indoors as too often is expended in putting her out, how great would be the boon to human nerves and unfortunate wild things! All felines are normally nocturnal, and it is at night, if ever, that a curb on their activities is needed.—Lee S. Crandall, in "Pets."

True Economy.

There are great joys in practicing true economy in the right spirit. True economy, you see, is not abstinence from necessary things—not at all. The joys of true economy are for those who make the most of what they have; who, finding what may be theirs, proceed to the extraction of the greatest benefit from what is within reach.

Too Much Flirting.

First-Cord—Why, Doris, how tired your eyes look!

Tired One—Yes, my dear; I rolled them too much this evening.—Syracuse Orange Peel.

No Time For Her.

Physician—Your case is such, madam, that time alone will effect a cure.

Mrs. Randall—Then it is hopeless, for I never have even five minutes.—Life.

He Knew Her.

Mrs. Gable—I met Mr. Brown today while I was shopping. Her husband—That so? What did you have to say?

TITLES OF THE ROMANOFFS.

Alexander III. Was Proud to Be Called the Peasant Emperor.

The late czar of Russia in the great land over which he held autocratic sway. It is not the title by which he expected to go down to posterity.

M. de Blowitz, the famous correspondent of the London Times at Paris, was responsible for putting on record a story regarding Alexander III., the father of Nicholas, which is worth recalling in this connection. The czar and his courtiers had been discussing by what added title he should be known in history. His father had been called Alexander the Liberator and Alexander the Martyr. What should the son be called? "Alexander the Just," suggested one. "Oh, no," replied the czar. "I am and shall remain the peasant emperor. So some of my nobility have styled me in derision, scoffing at my affection for the moujik. But I accept the title as an honor. I have tried to procure for the humble the means of livelihood, and this, I think, is the best and only means of keeping the world going. . . . My greatest ambition is to deserve to bear to the last the title of the peasant emperor."

Little could Alexander III. have thought that the world was so near the time when his son would run the chance of becoming the "last of the emperors of Russia."

THE FIREPLACE.

Social Importance of Its Position in the Home.

The center of hospitality in the home is that point about which the family itself gathers most often. This point is in most homes the fireplace; hence its location and construction are of vast importance in building a home.

The fireplace, if there is only one, should be in the living room, for there the family and friends can enjoy it most. It should be located in the center of a wall space, either on one side or at one end of the room. Select the space which will permit the greatest number of people to sit around it.

In the construction of the fireplace you must not forget that its chief purpose is for a fire. The more simple the lines of construction the better taste is displayed and the more room the open fire receives.

There is a great variety of material suitable for a fireplace, and your individuality and taste can be well expressed in this important factor of the home. Brick, tile, wood and many tile substitutes may be used. These offer great possibilities both for good color and design and lend themselves to any style of architecture.—Farm and Fireside.

The Value of Birds.

Without birds successful agriculture would become impossible and the destruction of the greater part of all vegetation would take place. New York state now pays an annual insect tax of \$10,000,000, and birds are the chief agents in keeping this tax from increasing yearly. As consumers of weed seed a single species, the tree sparrow, is estimated to consume about 900 tons in New York state each year. The ravages of field mice and other rodents are kept in check by hawks and owls, and the farmer upon whose land a hawk or owl stays is saved upon an average \$20 a year by each owl or hawk. The damage done by some few species of birds to growing crops is more than offset by the benefits of their work in destroying insects, rodents and weed seeds.

The Sea of Space.

The mind cannot comprehend what is meant by the four little words in the expression "the sea of space." If the volume of "space" included within our solar system—which is perhaps but a single train of planets among hundreds of millions of a similar kind—were occupied by one single globe 5,000,000,000 miles in diameter it would be but as a feather in the marvelous spread of "vacancy" surrounding it. In fact, it has been calculated that in the space occupied by our solar system 2,700,000,000,000,000 globes of the size of our earth could revolve, each at a distance of 500,000 miles from the other, and the whole business would be nothing, for there is no wall to the treasure vault of heaven.

Personal Responsibility.

There is such a thing as personal responsibility which cannot be delegated to another. In the navy, for example, we dock ships, and the docking officer is held personally responsible. Disbursing officers in the navy are personally responsible for every payment made not only by themselves, but by their assistants. They cannot delegate responsibility to the pay clerks even for the petty cash.—F. C. Colburn in Industrial Management.

The Operation.

Putting on one's overcoat is sometimes so much of an effort that one is disposed to agree with the old negro who said:

"Fust yo' puts in one ahm, den yo' puts in de uddal ahm, an' den den' gibs a gen'ral convulsion."—Exchange.

Sure Enough Expert.

"You claim to be a food expert?"

"I do," replied Farmer Comtossel.

"I'm the kind of a food expert that can raise the stuff instead o' talking about it."

Under Water.

Willis—Where is Land's End? Gillis—It is where that lot which I bought from the real estate company begins.—Luck.

Freedom from out of a wound shall ease.

—Sidney Lanier.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

As Good For the Business Man as For the Soldier in Training.

If physical culture is needed for those who bear arms in defense of the country why should it not be applied also to the soldiers of the business and professional world, the men in the commercial trenches? If a certain number of our citizens are compelled to go through a rigid course of physical training, why should not all others be called upon to follow suit?

The soft muscled clerk, the devitalized student, the overworked business man—they need awakening. Now, in many instances they are but little more than human ciphers, 25, 50 or 75 per cent men. With a little properly directed exercise they could be fitted for the ranks of the 100 per centers.

Six hours weekly, two hours for three days each week, would put the average flabby muscled, sedentary worker in fine shape. It would square his shoulders, stiffen his backbone, put some energy and enthusiasm into his makeup. It would make a real man of him.

Every man who is not in training should begin now. If he cannot train with other men let him follow a system of home training. Hard muscles, strong, stable nerves, high grade endurance—in short, a physique as "hard as nails"—should be the ambition of every sensible man.—Physical Culture.

BRIGHT BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Head and Physical Marks of Intelligence in Children.

In summing up his conclusions on the relationship of intelligence to the size and shape of the head Karl Pearson is quoted in the Journal of Heredity as making these statements about the intelligence of children:

"To sum up, then, while no characters in school children so far dealt with show very high correlation with intelligence, we may yet say that the intelligent boy is markedly conscientious, is moderately robust, athletic and popular; he tends rather to quick than to sullen temper. He is more self-conscious and quieter than the dull boy; he has a slightly bigger head and possibly lighter pigmentation than those of more mediocre intelligence. His hair has a larger percentage of curliness."

"The intelligent girl is also markedly conscientious, moderately robust, athletic and popular. She, too, tends to quick rather than sullen temper. She is less self-conscious than the dull girl and noisier than the girl of mediocre intelligence. It is the slow girl who is quiet and shy. The intelligent girl has a slightly bigger head than the dull girl, and her hair is more likely to be wavy and much less likely to be curly."

St. Sophia's Palimpsest.

Travelers who have visited the great Mohammedan mosque of St. Sophia in Constantinople tell of the visibility of inscriptions made in the interior of the building when it was a Christian church. These had been painted over by the Moslem conquerors, but time defeated their purpose of total effacement, says the Christian Herald. Over the entrance is the inscription in Latin, "I am the door; by me if any man enter in he shall be saved and shall go in and out, and he shall find pasture." The bricks in the great dome in the interior reveal this inscription: "Deus in medio eius; non commovebitur. Adiuva-bit eam Deus vultu suo." The translation may be found in Psalm xvi, 5. These facts are of interest in view of the present tottering condition of the Moslem power.

Presidential Golf.

At the Columbia Country club links at Washington during one of the tensest days of the crisis with Germany President Wilson came up to drive from one of the most difficult tees. Two members of the club stood aside to let the president "go through." That's a way they have at Washington. Mr. Wilson drove, and his ball shot off into precisely the place where he didn't want it to go. Experiences of that sort come even to chief magistrates; golf is no respecter of persons. The president turned to the two and remarked, "You see even out here I can't keep out of trouble."

Homely Philosophy.

No hustler wants Time to wait for him. He's on time to meet Time when the train rolls into the station.

Trouble likes company, in order to exercise his voice in telling how it happened.

We'll all need rest when we get where rest is, and the good thing about it is there'll be room enough for all.

First Principles.

"Do you think that new recruit will ever learn to be a soldier?" asked the commanding officer.

"Well, he's acquiring the foundations," responded the drill sergeant. "He had not been in camp a day before he was putting up a howl about the food."

Taking Steps.

Redd—He's taking steps to reduce his flesh.

Greene—What steps is he taking?

"What do you mean—what steps? He's walking."

Old Fashioned.

"He's very old fashioned."

"That so?"

"Yes. He still shines his own shoes and spits on the dauber when he does it."

The man who is always trying to save himself trouble is likely to save a lot more than he can take care of.

—Youth's Companion.

NOMINATION MEETING

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the electors of the village of Athens will be held in the Town Hall on Monday evening, December 31st, 1917, and that nomination will be received from the hour of 7.30 to 8.30 for the office of Reeve, four councilors, to serve as such for the year A.D. 1918, and if an election be required, the poll will be taken in the two polling subdivisions of the municipality, on Monday, January 7th, 1918.

51-2 GEO. E. HOLMES, Clerk.

NOMINATION MEETING

The Public Meeting for Nomination of candidates for the office of Reeve and Councilors for 1918 for the Municipality of Rear Yonge and Escott will be held on Monday, December 31st, 1917, at the township hall, Athens, at the hour of one o'clock afternoon, and in case a poll is required, the vote will be taken in Polling subdivision No. 1 at W. P. Burnham's residence, J. A. Rowson, D.R.O., W. C. Brown, P.C.

In polling subdivision No. 2 at Albert Morris' residence, T. D. Spence, D.R.O., George Heffernan, P.C.

In Polling subdivision No. 3 at Wallace Darling's residence, John Mackie, D.R.O., Philip Yates, P.C.

51-2 R. E. CORNELL, Returning Officer.

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FOOD CRISIS IS FACED BY GREAT BRITAIN

All Classes Must Line Up for Sugar, Butter and Tea Morsel.

MUCH DISCONTENT

Compulsory Rationing is Working Well in Some Big Cities.

London, Cable.—The food question in Britain is rapidly approaching a crisis. The fourth winter of the war finds the public, rich and poor alike, driven to stand for long hours to secure daily necessities, such as tea, butter, margarine and sugar, of which the minutest portion is doled out to each customer, regardless of the size of the family or the actual needs.

This condition exists in nearly every large city in the country and it is worse in London, where the situation is so serious and public opinion has risen to such a pitch that prompt official action to relieve the situation has been promised and will soon be forthcoming.

LACK OF CONTROL.

This condition of affairs is not, as one paper suggests "an inevitable symptom of the malady of death which has afflicted the earth." It is with the control, or rather lack of control, of the transportation and supply system that the fault lies. Of these two difficulties, the first is practically incurable—the shortage of petrol, the lack of transportation facilities and the fact that the railways of the country have a full task in the conveyance of troops and war materials—such impediments as these offer little hope of immediate solution. Accordingly it is toward the question of regulation of the retail supply that the Government's attention will be turned.

To-day the Food Controller declared that no stone will be left unturned in an endeavor to solve the question, the gravity of which is fully realized. "We have some of the finest brains in the country hard at work early and hourly considering most carefully this problem in all its aspects," he declared.

GROWING DISCONTENT.

There is great and growing discontent among the housewives, especially those of the poorer classes, who feel that the well-to-do people are able to obtain supplies without inconvenience, whereas the poor are forced to wait hours in the cold to purchase almost infinitesimal amounts. This charge is unquestionably true in many instances, but to-day saw twenty or thirty long queues in different parts of the city, stretching sometimes for blocks, in which well-dressed and fur-coated women mingled with porters' wives and other neighbors to get their daily allowance.

GREAT SCARCITY OF TEA.

A quarter of a pound of tea is the most anyone is able to get, while butter, margarine and sugar are doled out in amounts of a quarter pound or two ounces. One woman told me to-day that she had only been able to buy one ounce of tea daily for the last week.

Bitter cold weather arrived yesterday, adding considerably to the suffering of those poor women who were obliged to stand in line outdoors. Two hours is the average wait in any London queue, and those who arrive late have to wait from three to four hours or run the risk of not being supplied.

There is alleged to be a great deal of ruthless profiteering indulged in in this connection, probably one out of every four standing in line buying to sell at a profit. I was present to-day when a woman who had fainted was discovered to have fifteen quarter pounds of sugar concealed about her person. She declared she had been standing in the line since 5 a.m.

COMPULSORY RATIONING.

Some of the big cities, such as Birmingham and Reading, have adopted compulsory rationing on their own hook, and it is working successfully. The Evening News strongly urges the adoption of the same system in London, having the Food Controller give notice to all retailers that they must register their regular customers and sell only to them.

This has been the worst week of the year for butter. No supplies have been received from Denmark or Ireland, and the present restrictions on the use of cream in this country, in order to increase the supply of butter, have not visibly improved the situation.

Of course when Britain increased blockade pressure on the Scandinavian countries a short while ago it cut its own throat so far as the matter of supplying the British people with sufficient butter and bacon is concerned. There is a shortage of these commodities, as well as of tea, sugar and margarine, but not a sufficient shortage to warrant the present queue hardship everywhere.

A RATIONED CHRISTMAS.

This is going to be a rationed Christmas for most folks in Britain, owing to the extreme inefficiency of

the meat distribution scheme now in force and to the high price of turkey. There are plenty of birds in the markets to-day, but many housewives already have set out on their Christmas shopping, and it will not be long before the supply is exhausted. Turkeys are going to be sixty and seventy-five cents a pound in the larger markets, and before the holiday they probably will touch a dollar a pound.

The Official Labor Gazette published figures yesterday showing that the rise in the principal items of food in the United Kingdom since the war began has been 165 per cent., an increase greater than in any other country of the world except Norway. Eggs took the greatest jump, costing now 239 per cent. more than before the war.

The average increase in France has been 83 per cent., but it is interesting to note that the daily bread supply there has been cut from three-quarters of a pound to about three-eighths of a pound, and that the wheat supply is less than half of that in 1913.

MUST BACK WAR ON JUNKERISM

Appeal to Americans of German Descent

By Influential Men of That Race.

New York Despatch.—An appeal to American citizens of German birth and descent to join its campaign for helping the United States to win the war, was made public to-day by the Executive Committee of the Friends of German Democracy. Franz Sigel, son of General Franz Sigel, of Civil War fame, is president of the organization.

"This war is not a war on the part of America against the German nation," the appeal stated. "It is rather a war against a peculiar system of society and government. This system dominates the German people to their own and the world's undoing."

The committee declared that "a majority of the German people, if properly informed about their own government and its misdeeds, will not wait until the German nation is completely crushed by force of arms, but will sooner or later rise against the Kaiser and the junkers and establish a democratic government in Germany."

"President Wilson has very clearly pointed out," the statement added, "that the war must go on until the triumph of democracy is complete. This matter is no longer debatable. All American citizens of German birth or descent must now realize that they are face to face with a known fact and not with an open question. America and her allies are going to win this war against the Emperor and the ruling classes of Germany."

"During the past seventy years over 5,000,000 Germans have come to America. We find that the principles for which many of our immediate ancestors, or we ourselves suffered exile, are threatened by the very powers which forced us, as a people, out of Germany. We must rally with our fellow-Americans against tyranny which has so long cursed the country of our fathers and which now rises as a dangerous threat against the liberty of the whole world."

"The friends of Germany democracy urge our German people in America, by every means in their power, to assert themselves on the side of right in this conflict."

SHIP LOSSES SLIGHTLY LESS

Fourteen Over 1,600 Tons, Three Under That, Sunk.

French Marine Only Lost One Ship.

London Cable.—Fourteen British merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons and three under that tonnage were sunk by mine or submarine during the past week, according to the Admiralty statement to-night. One fishing vessel also was sunk. The shipping losses by mine or submarine in the past week are slightly under those of the previous week, when fourteen vessels of more than 1,600 tons and seven under that tonnage were destroyed.

ONE FRENCH SHIP SUNK

Paris Cable says.—The losses to French shipping by mine or submarine for the week ending December 15 were exceedingly light. Only one vessel under 1,600 tons was sunk, and none over 1,600 tons. One ship was attacked, but escaped. No fishing craft was sunk.

U. S. SUBS. COLLIDE.

Washington, Dec. 25.—Nineteen lives were lost when the American submarine E-3 was rammed and sunk by a German U-boat in home waters during a fog Monday afternoon.

The E-3 was undamaged and picked up five survivors of her victims. Secretary Daniels announced the disaster to-day in a brief statement, which gave no further details.

Even the crook may be reformed when he finds himself in straitened circumstances.

2,000,000 HUNS FACE ALLIES ON THE WEST

But Entente Have Still More Men, and Are Confident.

QUIET JUST NOW

Only Small Affairs, While Awaiting Expected Foe Drive.

London Cable.—The fighting on the West front still remains below normal, although the artillery duels on various sectors continue intense. The artillery between the French and Germans in Champagne and in the mountainous regions near the Swiss border is increasing in volume, probably forecasting infantry attacks at an early date.

Germany's strength on the Franco-British front is placed in official despatches at 154 divisions, or within one division of the great forces amassed there last July, when the German military effort against France was at its maximum. The divisions are probably not of full maximum strength, but the total force is believed to be over 2,000,000 men.

Withdrawals from Russia and drafts upon the younger classes of reserves thus have enabled the Kaiser not only to make up the enormous losses suffered in bloody battles with the allies, but to send men to aid the Austrians in their invasion of Italy. Winter, therefore, finds the Germans with armies facing the allies in France equal to the largest ever before mustered, with advertisement of a great offensive.

The allies, however, are understood to maintain a considerable superiority in numbers on the French front.

BRITISH REPORT.

London Cable.—The text of Wednesday's War Office statement said: "During the night a hostile raiding party was driven off by our fire east of Guemappe (Arras sector). Other raiding parties attacked two of our posts in the neighborhood of Avion. Two of our men are missing."

"As a result of raids unsuccessfully attempted by the enemy last night near Passchendaele we captured fourteen prisoners and four machine guns. The enemy's artillery has shown considerable activity in the neighborhood of Bloegstert and Polygon wood (Ypres sector)."

FRENCH REPORT.

Paris Cable says.—The official communication issued by the war office Wednesday night reads: "Reciprocal bombardments occurred in the region of Juvincourt and north of the Cantieres wood (Champagne), as well as in the sectors of Hartmannswillerkopf, and Schoenhof in the Woevre. An enemy attack on our trenches before Regneville failed under our fire."

BELGIAN REPORT.

Paris Cable.—The Belgian War Office report of Wednesday said: "In the course of the day of Dec. 13 there were moderately intense artillery actions in the regions of Dixmude and Merckem. Furnes, the approaches to the station at Adinkerke and the region of Duijnhockje were cannonaded. On Dec. 19 the artillery activity was slight. The environs of Adinkerke and Duijnhockje were bombarded."

AWFUL FATE OF SERB CAPTIVES

Wholesale Barbarities by Austro-Germans.

7,000 Died in One Prison Camp Alone.

Washington Despatch.—The official Serbian press bureau has made public a startling report on the fate of Serbian prisoners-of-war and deported civilians prepared by a French journalist at Zurich, Switzerland. Forty thousand old men, women and children have been deported by the Bulgars from Serbia. Turkey, Serbians, interned and prisoners-of-war, are treated with appalling barbarity in Germany, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria. The Serbian race is menaced by the measures practiced against it by its enemies.

The report says: "Ever since last autumn heartrending accounts of the fates of the Serbian prisoners in Germany, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria have reached here in Switzerland. A strict enquiry was officially called for. It was a long and difficult business, but I interrogated many persons returning from Germany, French, English, Russian and Serbian wounded or escaped prisoners and subjects of neutral countries, all trustworthy witnesses. The result of my enquiry is appalling."

It is not easy to arrive at the exact number of Serbian prisoners-of-war and deported civilians in enemy countries. According to the returns published in the Frankfurter Zeitung of May 11, 1917, there were at the end of last year 155,950 Serbian soldiers prisoners-of-war, 898 of whom were officers.

"I will now give a small fraction of the evidence I have collected:

"At the beginning of 1916, 754 Serbian prisoners were taken to the prisoners' camp at Saitau (Hanover). They were in the last stage of exhaustion and could scarcely drag themselves along."

"A prisoner who could speak German makes the following report: "We are dying of hunger. During our passage through Serbia the peasant women often came and brought us bread, cheese and bacon; but the Magyar soldiers who formed our escort kept it all for themselves. In several Austrian towns we were mobbed. People spat in our faces and struck us over the head with sticks. About thirty of my countrymen were seriously injured in this way. For three months in Bohemia we were employed in field work and the construction of railway lines. The food was horrible—soup which made you sick, a few potatoes and a piece of bad bread in such insufficient quantity that by the end of six weeks thirty-two of my comrades had died of hunger. There were terrible punishments for those who failed to accomplish their allotted task, flogging, cells with only one piece of bread in four days or punishment like the following: The prisoner was suspended from a tree by his feet and kept in that position until death appeared imminent. In the country punishments were more summary. A soldier who picked up and ate a raw potato was shot on the spot. This happened in several cases. Besides this forty of my comrades were taken back in a body to Serbia under the pretext that they were to indicate the spots where our guns were buried. We never heard of them since."

"There were about 4,000 Serbs at the prisoners' camp at Koelnsberg. They were skin and bone and they were clothed in rags. They were housed in a field by themselves, divided from those of the prisoners of other Allied nations by a high barbed-wire fence. No one was allowed to communicate with them. The food they were given was disgraceful. 'Coffee,' clear soup without any taste, and a piece of bread. British and French prisoners who passed them some food were, in punishment, loaded with sacks filled with sand or pebbles and forced to run round the barracks, or they were compelled to sit down and rise again alternately until they broke down under the load. Several hundred prisoners died of hunger and exhaustion in that camp."

"The fate of the Serbian prisoners at Mauthausen was the most terrible of all. Worn out by fatigue, hunger and cold, prisoners succumbed every day. By the month of May, 1917, more than 7,000 of them had died. According to the account of an escaped prisoner, one could often see Serbian prisoners digging up bones which had been thrown on the refuse heap in their search for food. Others piled up grass and herbs and ate the roots, or, defying the blows of their guards, they threw themselves on carts containing mangel-wurzels for cattle and devoured them with the earth that clung to them."

"The significance of this to the fortunes of war does not have to be pointed out," Mr. Pollen continued. "It means that Germany's flank attack on allied communications has failed, and that there is no reason why ultimately the full military power of Great Britain, France and Italy, and, more important of all, of the United States, should not be felt in the western theatre of war. This is a tremendous result."

Speaking of the change in the chief command of the British Admiralty, Mr. Pollen said:

"In bringing about this new order of things at Whitehall, the reformers were undoubtedly assisted, first, by the fact that an extremely effective, well-equipped and brilliantly commanded contingent of American destroyers was already at work in a very important area of the theatre of war, and next by the British Government waking up to the truth that the belligerency of America meant not only the co-operation of a very gallant and enterprising ally, but the domestication, so to speak, of a new and extremely intelligent critic."

Mr. Pollen mentioned the concentrations of "three distinguished and resourceful American naval officers—Admirals Sims, Mayo and Benson. Through these men, American professional knowledge," he said, "has gained a first-hand experience of the reality of war, and has been able to contribute an impersonal and impartial judgment upon the character of the operations to be pursued and of the methods of command under which they should be carried out. I cannot doubt for a moment that much of the improved efficiency of the counter-campaign is due to this intellectual stimulus."

Mr. Pollen paid tribute to Secretary of the Navy Daniels, praising what he described as the secretary's policy of obtaining loyal team-work by allowing the forces under his orders to be directed, in strictly professional matters, "according to the judgment and advice of the singularly able and efficient officers that, so to speak, form his council of war."

Adverting to the recent North Sea raid by Germans, Mr. Pollen said: "The only remarkable thing about such incidents is not their occasional occurrence, but their rarity. Were the British or the American navy in the position of the German navy, if anything, they would be far more frequent."

Washington, D. C., Report.—An official despatch received here to-day from France says that the Turks before surrendering Jerusalem to the British brutally mistreated Christian priests, carried off the famous treasure of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, valued at millions of dollars, and sent to Berlin the church's celebrated ostensory of brilliants.

Monsignor Camassei, the Patriarch of Jerusalem, is said to have been deposed from his office, and Father Picardo, an Italian priest, to have died from the effects of Turkish brutalities.

The Church of the Holy Sepulchre had remained un molested heretofore during all the centuries of Moslem occupation of Jerusalem.

The same despatch told of indignation among Mussulmans of Asia Minor over the action of a German general in establishing staff headquarters in the great mosque of the City of Aleppo, near the Syrian border.

The Church of the Holy Sepulchre was consecrated in the year 336 on the traditional spot where Christ rose from the dead. In the year 614 the buildings comprising the church were destroyed by the Persians. The original building was in the form of a rotunda, the roof of which survives in the existing complex construction, which assumed various forms in the course of re-building during the middle ages. The edifice was badly damaged by fire in 1808. The Greeks contrived to secure to themselves the principal right to the buildings, and with the Armenians contributed most of the money for the erection of the church. The dilapidated dome, which the sepulchre is situated in, was restored by architects of various nationalities in 1863 as the result of an agreement made with Turkey by France and Russia.

The chief entrance to the church is from a court on the south. The court is paved with yellowish slabs of stone and is infested always by traders and beggars.

In the interior is the sepulchre proper, enclosed in a sixteen-sided chapel resting on eighteen piers and containing a great number of chapels appropriated to different creeds or nationalities, or marking various spots traditionally connected with the Saviour's presence.

Use the scales on a fish story and you will generally find that it is weighed and found wanting.

LAUNCHINGS EQUAL LOSSES OF THE ALLIES

Naval Expert Sees the End of the German U-Boat Menace.

NORTH SEA RAIDS

If Conditions Reversed, Would Be More Numerous, He Says.

New York Report.—Arthur Pollen, the British naval expert, who has sailed for Europe after spending six months in the United States, gave to the Associated Press a statement in which he said that the campaign of the allied navies against the submarine has at last resulted in keeping the world's tonnage from showing a monthly decrease, or will soon do so. Mr. Pollen gives credit for this success to the change in the chief command carried out by the British Admiralty last spring, and the participation in the campaign of the American navy.

Mr. Pollen pointed out that six months ago the German submarines were causing a net attrition in the world's tonnage at the rate of nearly 25 per cent. annually. While the present rate of attrition is difficult to estimate, it appeared that last month Great Britain launched as much tonnage as she lost; the first ship laid down by the United States since the war has been launched, and within the next twelve months a substantial portion of the six million tons provided for in this country will undoubtedly be afloat. Great Britain's shipbuilding program will similarly increase month by month, and moreover, the campaign of the allied navies against the submarine will grow in value week by week, he said.

"The significance of this to the fortunes of war does not have to be pointed out," Mr. Pollen continued. "It means that Germany's flank attack on allied communications has failed, and that there is no reason why ultimately the full military power of Great Britain, France and Italy, and, more important of all, of the United States, should not be felt in the western theatre of war. This is a tremendous result."

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Government the establishment of a Canadian air service.

The women of Canada are asked to pay not more than 35 cents a pound for Christmas turkeys.

Maj. W. L. Grant was installed in the principalship of Upper Canada College.

George H. Bradbury, former M. P. for Selkirk, Man., has been appointed to the Senate.

Colon La Fortune, who is in his hundredth year, cast the hundredth ballot at Port Dover on Monday.

John Wilson, aged 85, a retired farmer living alone near Hensall, was burned to death when his house was destroyed, owing to his putting coal oil on his fuel.

The Winter Fair building at Regina, costing \$140,000, was destroyed by fire. Seven hundred soldiers were sleeping there, and lost their personal effects and equipment.

Serious food troubles in the Berlin region are reported.

Senator Humbert's immunity was suspended by the French Senate.

Romania will remain loyal to the allied cause, the armistice being a military and not a political move.

Ex-Sheriff Dugald Brown, of Elkin County, died at his residence in St. Thomas, aged 83 years.

Rabies has broken out in Thorold, and an order has been issued to destroy all dogs running at large.

Two sailors were saved by the Germans from the American destroyer, Jacob Jones, according to an official German announcement.

Andrew J. Peppers, formerly assistant secretary, was elected Mayor of Boston, defeating Mayor James M. Curley.

Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, F.R.S.C., Dominion Entomologist and Consulting Zoologist of the Department of Agriculture, has been awarded the gold medal of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds.

Brockville lost one of its leading citizens in the death of W. H. Davis. With his father and brother he had been prominent in the mercantile life of Brockville for over 40 years.

Girard Parent, a five-year-old boy, was playing hide-and-seek with himself at his home, in Montreal, when fire broke out in the house. His parents searched the house in vain for him and finally found him burned to death.

The United States State Department telegraphed to American Consul-General Garrett at Alexandria, Egypt, \$185,000 for relief of the 100,000 sufferers at Jerusalem in want of food and other supplies.

Anvern Cheese factory, at Fairfield, one of the largest and best-equipped in Brockville, was burned to the ground. There was no person in the plant, and all of the season's cheese had been shipped out. The building was owned by Samuel Walker, whose loss is covered by insurance.

Pere Marquette Engineer McIntosh was drowned and Fireman Henning had a narrow escape from a similar fate when a Pere Marquette engine which was backing up on the south approach of the Black River railroad bridge dropped over into the river at Sarnia.

Petrograd Cable.—A Petrograd despatch to the Post says that the Cossacks finally occupied Rostov-Don Monday. The infantry joined the Cossacks, the rearwards surrendering.

Gen. Kaledin, hetman of the Cossacks, has proposed to the Bolshevik Government that the civil strife cease, stipulating that the independence of the Don territory and non-intervention by the Maximalists.

The executive council of Workmen's and Soldiers' deputies has proclaimed a state of siege in Petrograd in an effort to repress disorders due to the looting of wine cellars and shops.

LOSS TO ALLIES.

Patterns for Sub. Chasers Are Destroyed.

Albany, N. Y., Despatch.—Valuable patterns for the manufacture of special equipment for British, French and Italian submarine chasers were destroyed early to-day in a fire of undetermined origin, which ruined much of the manufacturing plant of J. George H. Thatcher Company. Loss is estimated at \$100,000. Owners have signified their interest in requesting an investigation by Federal authorities.

Besides the contracts for the Allies, the plant was engaged in turning out work of the U. S. emergency fleet corporation, and for other Government agencies.

TO AID WAR WORK.

Locomotives for France Seized in America.

Philadelphia Report.—Thirty Government locomotives, built at the Baldwin works here for military railroads in France have been ordered into service in Philadelphia and nearby territory by the Federal Government. It was learned to-day. These, without about 100 engines loaned by western railroads to eastern companies, are being used to speed up the movement of congested freight traffic so that coal can be rushed to cities where Government war work is threatened with interference by the shortage of fuel.

It isn't always possible to get straight to the point. A man can't even climb a ladder without going the rounds.

William Roliff, of Pembroke, was killed by the collapse of a derrick in West Toronto.

The Fire Club recommended to the

LIFE ON A WARSHIP

Home, Workshop, School, Club and Theater All in One.

RULE OF RIGID DISCIPLINE.

Laxness is Not Tolerated, Because Responsibility Rests Upon the Shoulders of Every Man on Board—The Duties From Captain to Seaman.

The modern battleship is probably the most complete and complex machine man has ever produced, and, though the picturesque features which surrounded the wooden man-of-war of years ago have gone, their place has been taken by features a thousand times more interesting and inspiring.

The modern battleship is the last word in a cold, brutal fighting machine that is also a home for a thousand men—a machine that fairly radiates personality and proves itself both a workshop and a self supporting community, able not only to clothe and feed, teach, employ and amuse those who live in it, but also to supply virtually everything that the average man's comfort or interest demands. Truly the modern battleship offers community life developed to the highest degree.

Probably, too, there is no more complete and startling proof of the value of rigid discipline, drill and co-operation for maintaining not only efficiency, but also safety, than that given on a battleship.

Responsibility rests on the shoulders of every man on board, and vital responsibility rests on the shoulders of many hundreds among the thousand.

That is why practical, not theoretical, training is necessary, why the maneuvers at Guantanamo are the most valuable side of naval life, why laxness is not tolerated. Too many million dollars' worth of property and too many hundreds of lives are at stake to permit of inefficiency or carelessness.

With such a complexity of duties in mind as fall to every man from common seaman to captain, one may readily understand why the government wants only its best and most intelligent among the young men of the country in its navy.

At the top, with full command and responsibility, stands the captain, the administrator. He is perhaps as near an absolute monarch when at sea as the civilized world offers.

After the captain comes the executive officer, on whose shoulders his chief places responsibility for maintaining the general and military efficiency of the ship. He is the captain's representative, and to him every question is referred. The heads of departments and all officers and men are under his direct orders.

Under the executive officer, who may have one of several ranks, but on the larger ships is likely to be a lieutenant commander, comes the first lieutenant. To him are delegated the care and order of the vessel. In short, he is "the housekeeper."

Then, day and night, some officer must be in temporary and full charge of the deck. His headquarters are on the bridge. He is known as the officer of the deck. On these officers rests the main executive control.

At the heads of the various departments are the medical and pay officers, the officer in command of the marines, or "sea soldiers," the chief engineer, who has charge of the motive machinery and lighting and heating plants; the navigator, the gunnery or ordnance officer, who is responsible for the real work for which the ship is built—that of destruction—and the chaplain. These men, with their direct subordinates, down to the younger ensigns, form what is called the ward-room mess.

The captain, however, dines alone. Other messes, or "families," dining together are those formed by the junior, the warrant and the petty officers.

Divided up among the various departments of the ship are the warrant officers and the petty officers of many classes and grades. The boatswain and his mates, acting under the executive officer and lieutenant, have charge of the decks, anchors and cables. They summon the crew to its duties by whistle and pass on all orders to the men. They are the experts in seamanship.

The gunners and their mates have charge of the ship's ordnance and electrical equipment, under the ordnance officer or his division officers.

The carpenters and their mates have as their duty the maintenance, in good condition, of the ship. The quartermaster and his assistants come under the navigator and see to the carrying out of all orders which have to do with navigation. The masters at arms act as ship police. The yeomen form the clerical force in the different departments. Coxswains act as boat crew commanders.—Richard Smith in

An Arizona City of Distances.

Mesa (Ariz.) streets are eighty feet wide, and every block comprises ten acres. A residence building site there averages about an acre. When you ask an address in Mesa and the obliging inhabitant directs you to walk six blocks it doesn't sound far, but you realize the distance before you arrive. Mesa was laid out by Mormons, who favored unusually wide streets for attractiveness and who made the ten-acre blocks in order that every family might be more or less self sustaining in time of Indian raids, when the family garden might be the only source of food.—El Paso Herald.

Falsehood may have its hour, but it is not the future.

YOUR OWN PERSONALITY.

Preserve it and Be Yourself and Not Somebody Else.

How hard do you fight to hold on to your personality?

You are willing to fight to save the money you have earned, to hold your job or to get a better one. You fight to keep your external possessions, but do you fight to keep yourself?

Without a personality, an individuality, it is impossible to achieve any great success, no matter how successful you may appear for a time. The success that comes from having some strong man's personality working through you is not permanent or genuine.

When Napoleon was fighting Austria in 1797, on the very soil where the Italian battle lines stretch today, he discovered that his own future depended on the overthrow of the royalist party back in Paris. He sent a young officer named Augereau to Paris to accomplish a revolution. Augereau succeeded in bringing about what Napoleon desired. But neither Napoleon nor history has ever given Augereau any credit. He deserved none. It was Napoleon, working through Augereau, who overthrew the royalists. Augereau lacked personality, individuality. That is why Napoleon chose him as a tool.

Trilby, singing under the spell of Svengali, entranced her hearers; but, with Svengali's influence gone, she was the same unsuccessful, lonely Trilby. Svengali chose her as a victim of his influence because her personality was not strong enough to resist him. He stole her personality, just as he might have stolen her little money or her old blue military coat.

Dr. Johnson was so strong a character that he unwittingly overwhelmed Boswell, and Boswell spent the remainder of his life tagging around after Johnson, worshipping him and writing down all he said.

But the Napoleons, the Svengalis and the Dr. Johnsons are not the only influences in this world that rob us of ourselves.

For you the world is really divided into two parts. One part is the multitude; the other part is you. The multitude tries to take away your individuality and make you part of itself. If it succeeds your life is bound to be a failure, for there can be no success for the young man or young woman who permits the multitude to absorb him.

Your personality is really all you have in this world. If you think the mob's thoughts or let the mob think yours, if you live the mob's life and have the mob's feelings, you don't own anything. There isn't any you.

As you look yourself over are you permitting anything to crowd you out of yourself?—W. G. Shepherd in Washington Star.

More Birds, More Food.

If the eastern states alone could bring back the quail, the rose breasted grosbeaks and other bird benefactors they would save \$15,000,000 a year in the price of materials used to kill potato bugs.

Charles P. Shoffner of the Liberty Bell Bird club made this statement at a luncheon at the Poor Richard club. He made a plea for the birds as a means of conserving the nation's food resources.

"If Pennsylvania had but one pair of robins to the acre," he said, "the birds would consume 3,600 tons of insects a day. The nation loses \$1,000,000,000 a year through ravages of insects which the birds can eliminate. One way to increase the crops is by bringing back the birds."

Liberty and Independence.

When the presidential struggle between Clay and Jackson was at its height it is related that a band of emigrants from Kentucky and the then other western states commenced to settle on the north side of the Missouri river and called their county Clay and the county seat Liberty.

At the same time another lot of emigrants from Virginia and other southern states pitched their tents on the south side of the Big Muddy and called their county Jackson and the capital Independence. And so it remains to this day. Clay stood for liberty and Jackson for independence.

Submarine Ridges.

The Norwegian sea is separated from the North Atlantic by what may be regarded as a continuous ridge running from Greenland to the British islands plateau, of which Iceland and the Faroe islands are emerged portions. The Mediterranean is cut off from the North Atlantic by a ridge at the Strait of Gibraltar, over which the greatest depth is only 175 fathoms, with steep slopes on either side.

Frostproof Corn.

Department of agriculture experts in Washington are trying to develop a frost proof variety of field corn. They say they are hopeful of early success. Plants have already been developed which have resisted cold which froze soil to a depth of two inches.

A Cynic.

A Clubman—Is that old chap in the corner always so glum as now? Another—By no means. He laughs twice a year, spring and fall, when the women's hats come in.—Puck.

Fitting Equipment.

"What kind of wheels are those they have on the bottom of aeroplanes?" "Of course they are flywheels."—Exchange.

Shun idleness. It is the rust that attaches itself to the most brilliant metals.

LOCAL ITEMS

Mrs. L. B. Moore is spending a week with her sister at Oswego, N.Y.

Miss Edna Whaley is home from Brockville for the holidays.

Born, at Oswego, N.Y., on Dec. 7, to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Ringland, a daughter.

The many friends of Mr. James Shea, pupil at the A.H.S., will be pleased to learn that he is speedily recovering from an operation for appendicitis at St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville.

Generous Gift.

The congregations of the Parish of Athens and Lansdowne Rear made their rector, Rev. Rural Dean Swayne the present of \$250.00 on Christmas Day.

Family Reunion.

A family reunion took place at the home of Mrs. Mary Rappell this Christmas, the first in seven years. There were present: Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hardy and son Edwin, of Solva, N.Y.; Cadet K. C. Rappell, of Deseronto; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Rappell, Toronto; Mrs. A. E. Brown and family of Leeds.

W.I. Meeting.

The regular meeting of the Athens Women's Institute will be held on Saturday, the 29th. A good program is being prepared, and several business matters will be discussed.

Several letters have been received from soldiers who have received pails from the Institute. They were very grateful for the kindness shown them.

Sherwood Spring

Mr. Robert Moxley, Brockville, made a business rip through this section last week.

Mrs. E. P. Eligh spent a few days recently with Mrs. C. W. Buell, Brockville.

Several from here attended the Presbyterian Xmas tree at Malloryown on the evening of Dec. 21.

The Misses Florence Dickey and Mary Warren, and Messrs. Roy Chick and Harold Warren, were recent guests of Mrs. Annie Eligh.

While in Canada on their wedding tour, Mr. and Mrs. Decker, Hammond, N.Y., spent a day with the former's aunt, Mrs. Geo. Sewart.

Rev. G. W. Bradford, Malloryown, called on friends here, and at Yonge Mills during last week.

Charleston

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Del Covey, a son.

Mr and Mrs. R. Foster have gone to Cardinal to spend Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. W. Amell.

Mrs. Mulvenna and daughter have closed up their home here for the winter and have gone to Lyndhurst.

Miss Eve Stevens has been ill. T. Hudson recently visited friends at Potsdam, N.Y.

Miss Mina Pritchard, teacher, gave a little concert at the school-house on Thursday afternoon.

R. Finley is visiting friends in Kingston.

The little Misses Beatrice and Angie Hudson, and Masters Johnnie and Marcus Hudson, Brockville, are holidaying with their aunts and uncles.

Miss Katie Halliday is home from Toronto.

Joe Kelsey is sawing wood in this section.

Bring Your Laundry To Us

WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE BROCKVILLE STEAM LAUNDRY. Basket is packed here each Monday night.

E. C. TRIBUTE

Daytown

Dec. 24.—The recent thaw has made the sleighing very poor, but raised the water for stock.

Adelbert Campbell who has been very ill is better but not able to sit up yet.

Will Campbell who has been on a trip to Toronto and New York state, has returned.

Miss Allen our school teacher held a Christmas tree and entertainment on Friday the last day of school, and it was very much enjoyed by all.

M. L. Day who has been ill for so long remains about the same.

Philipsville

Dec. 24.—Misses Helen and Anna Nolan, Pembroke, arrived home on Saturday to spend the Christmas holidays.

Allen Haskins and John Greenham returned from Toronto to spend the holidays at their respective homes.

Miss E. Dwyre is home for the Christmas season with her mother, Mrs. M. Dwyre.

Mr. and Mrs. John Baker have removed into their new home at the west end of the village.

B. C. Phelps has returned to his home in Carthage, N.Y., after a ten days' visit with his father, W. B. Phelps.

The farmers and wood-drawers are taking advantage of the good sleighing to get out wood for this year. Last year they had no such chance, consequently many people, besides themselves, suffered for dry wood.

The Baptist Sunday School held their annual entertainment in the Baptist church on Friday evening last. As usual the kiddies excelled themselves in entertaining the large audience present.

Mr. Richard Lawson who has been spending the last few weeks with his children in Bantry, N. D., has returned to the home of his father in Plum Hollow.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Tilton*

TEACHER WANTED

Qualified teacher for S.S. 14 Rear Yonge. Duties begin Jan. 3. Apply to Burton Hayes, sec.-treas., Route 3, Athens.

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Flour Exchanged for Wheat.

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Apply for open dates and terms
HARLEM, ONTARIO

Reporter Advertisements Bring Results.

METH. S. S. ENTERTAINMENT

The annual Methodist Sunday School entertainment was held in the town hall last evening, and as usual, attracted a large crowd. All numbers were well presented, and much pleasure was given to the children and their friends. Some very fine drills, sketches, and costume songs, as well as dialogues, solos, and duets, were features of the excellent program. This event is always looked forward to by the people of this district, and its presentation each Christmas night entails a large amount of work for pupils and teachers of the Sunday School.

ANGLICAN XMAS SERVICES

Bright and beautiful were all three services in the parish of Athens and Lansdowne Rear in commemoration of the great festival of the nativity of our Lord. All three churches were beautifully decorated in the traditional custom with evergreens and Christian emblems. The altars were bright and lovely with festal hangings and a profusion of choice cut flowers. There was a celebration of the Holy Communion at Oak Leaf at 8 a.m., a choral celebration at Athens at 10.30 and evensong at Delta at 7 p.m. At all services the musical parts were exceptionally well rendered. At Athens the choir sang the anthem, "The First Christmas Morn," and at Delta, Miss Zella Frye sang a very impressive Christmas solo. The long desired good news that the Holy City, Jerusalem, was now under Christian domination helped this year in no small degree to bring close home to all the reality of those great and momentous events of those two thousand years ago when Christ the Son of God came down to earth proclaiming the glory of God and peace, goodwill to man.

Catarrah Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed, you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

E. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio
Sold by Druggists, 15c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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I have a Registered Yorkshire Boar for service. Fee \$2.00 with privilege of return.

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Athens

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When intending Purchasing any kind of Furniture visit our store before doing so.

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The New Year Term will open January 2, 1918.

Bookkeeping, Stenographic and Civil Service Courses.

Rates: For three months \$40.00
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Distinction in Clothes

THERE is a distinctive quality created by good clothes that means much to a man. "Don't judge a man by the coat he wears," is a saying that evidences the natural appraisal that springs up naturally within us. A bankrupt business man bought a new suit with his last few dollars because the moral effect of good clothes is a great factor in civilized life. He knew it—and to-day, he is a successful man.

For years and years, Kehoe's clothes have been the standard for business men, school teachers, clergymen, doctors, and others.

M. J. KEHOE, BROCKVILLE

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Furs combine perfectly the two great requisites of beauty and utility. They are therefore doubly prized by the recipient. They are a lasting reminder of the donor and give pleasure and comfort throughout many years.

Craig-made Furs are of a quality beyond question and of a style that marks them as distinctive—unusual. Below are some notable examples of our good values—

Wolf Sets, \$21 up. Fox sets \$30 up. Hudson Seal Sets, \$45 up. Lynx Sets, \$26.75 up. Alaska Sable Sets, \$40 up. Coon Sets, \$22 up. Hudson Seal Coats, \$150 up. Muskrat Coats, \$65 up.



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