

# The Athens Reporter

Vol. XXXIII. No. 27

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, July 4, 1917

4 cents a copy

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\$14.00 WOMEN'S AND MISSES' COATS \$9.90 — All our Women's and Misses' Separate Coats in all the new shades, all sizes, values up to \$14.00.....\$9.90

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\$8.50 RAIN COATS \$6.50—Women's Guaranteed Raincoats, best quality poplin finish, colors are green, fawn, navy and black, every size, regular \$8.50.....\$6.50

**C. H. POST**

BROCKVILLE.

The Exclusive Women's Wear Shop.

### ATHENS PUBLIC SCHOOL PROMOTIONS

The following is a list of the mid-summer promotions of the Athens Public School. Names are arranged in order of merit.

**I Sr. to II Jr.**  
Honors—Edna Wing, Rhea Kavanagh, Annie Goodfellow, Kenneth Gifford.

Pass—Stuart Rahmer, Ivan Dillabough, Erma Blancher, Edwin Evans Ross Robinson.

**I Jr. to I Sr.**  
Honors—Jessie Hawkins, Joey Gainford, Howard Stevens, Laura Purvis.

Pass—Elva Gifford, Roy Fenlong, Jack Thornhill, Dorothy Vickery Eugene Heffernan, Doris Connerty, Beatrice Duclon.

**Jr. Prim. to Inter. Prim.**  
Edith Siznet, Jean Kavanagh, Laura Hawkins, Carmen Blancher, David Goodfellow, Aulden Hamblin.

Ada L. Fisher, teacher

**Jr. II to Jr. III**  
Honors—James Bright, Howard Burchell, Orval Hollingsworth.

Pass Kathleen Taylor, Francis Hawkins, Bernard Steacy, Doris Bendall, Beatrice Bulford, Lillian Hawkins, Charles Hammond.

**Jr. III to Sr. III**  
Honors—Robert Rahmer, Dora Mulvena.

Pass—Bevy Purcell, Howard Holmes, Gerald Wilson, Henry Bigalo, Knowlton Hanna, Katherine Purvis, Edward Purvis, Francis Sheldon, Marjorie Gifford, Vernon Robeson, Marion Robeson.

Gladys Johnston, teacher

**Sr. III to Jr. IV**  
Honors—S. Burchell, Pass—V. Lee, L. Bulford, F. Wiltse, A. Judson, A. Stevens, I. Gifford, L. Johnston, G. Gifford, M. Morris, S. Bigalow, A. Leadbeater.

**Jr. IV to Sr. IV**  
Honors—C. Vickery, E. Eaton, M. Howarth, Z. Topping, H. Smith.

Pass—R. Layng, B. Kelly, S. Vickery, D. Peat, K. Bulford, C. Layng, M. Gifford.

S. J. G. Nichols, principal

### JUNE PROMOTION EXAMS FOR WILTSETOWN

In order of merit.

**Sr. III to Jr. IV**—Marion Earl, Mazie Redford, Joseph McAvoy (equal)  
**Jr. III to Sr. III**—Maude Algure.  
**Sr. II to Jr. III**—Sadie McAvoy, Clifford Redford.

**Jr. II to Sr. II**—Ina Algure, Beatrice Parish.

**Jr. Pr. to Sr. Pr.**—James McAvoy, Laura Redford, Polly Algure.  
**Jr. Pr.**—Watson Parish.

**I to Jr. II**—Jock Earl.  
V. J. Beaman, teacher

### Violated Temperance Law.

Two young men of this vicinity were hailed before the authorities at Delta and contributed \$45 to the Government coffers for violation of the Temperance law.

### Schools Closed.

The long vacation is here at last. Schools are closed, and the village is marked by a dearth of young people. The High School students, most of whose homes are at other points in the country, have returned to paternal roofs.

### Improving His Cottage.

Mr. E. C. Tribute has made several alterations to his camp at the lake, and has added a front veranda.

### Was Not Held.

Christ's church Sunday school picnic was to have been held Friday last; but downpours of rain would not permit of a trip to the lake. No date has as yet been set for a postponement.

### Sets Date.

Trinity church, Addison, has set the date for its lawn social—Wednesday, August 1st.

### Realized \$20.

The L. T. L. of Eloida and Hard Island held its annual lawn social at Mr. Burt Algure's, Wight's Corners, Friday evening; but as the weather was unfavorable, it was decided to continue it next evening. There was a fairly large crowd Saturday night, the net proceeds amounted to about \$20. The program was good and was much enjoyed.

### Purely Personal

Miss Georgie Robinson is suffering from an attack of mumps.

Mrs. Martha Holmes has purchased a McLaughlin Four.

Isaac Rockwood, of Brockville, is holidaying with friends here.

Miss Irene Earl, who has been attending Albert College at Belleville, is home for the vacation.

Mrs. Herbert Stephenson was at Pickering attending the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends.

Mrs. E. Fair attended the Leadbeater-Steacy wedding at Lansdowne.

Mrs. Barry is at New Dublin supervising improvements being made on her property there.

Miss Irene Morris has returned from Albert College, Belleville, for the vacation.

Born: June 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Bresee, Addison road, a son.

Miss Wilma Steacy was a week-end guest of Miss Irene McLean at "Ingle Wave" Charleston Lake.

Mrs. Alex Fraser and son, Bruce, of Ottawa, are at Bertha Island, Charleston Lake.

Mr. Douglas Johnston has gone to Oak Leaf to work on the farm of Mr. David Johnston.

Mr. John Coby was visiting his sons in Lansdowne and Alexandria Bay for a few days last week.

Mrs. F. W. Tribute and Mrs. Irwin Wiltse are spending the week at Charleston Lake.

Mr. Stearns Cogg, of Toronto, was a guest over the week-end of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Coon.

Miss Irene McLean and Miss Florence Williams are at Ingle Wave, Charleston Lake, with Miss Adda Hunt.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams, of Morrisburg, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Parish.

Mr. Clarence Mulvena has been engaged by Mr. C. J. Banta for the summer season.

Mrs. C. Yates and daughter, Geneva, have been on a visit to relatives at Toledo, Merrickville and Cornwall.

Mrs. Lewis Washburn, of Montreal, arrived in Athens last week and will spend the summer on the old homestead at Soperton.

Mrs. G. F. Donnelly and family have moved to their camp at the lake. A new skiff went through from Brockville for them on Saturday.

Mr. A. E. Donovan, M. P. P., Toronto, was a week-end visitor in Athens. He was a guest of Mr. N. D. McVeigh at the latter's cottage at the lake on Sunday.

Mrs. Morrison and child, of Brockville, and Mr. Gordon Thompson, of London, arrived in Athens on Wednesday last and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson at their summer home at the Lake.

Mrs. A. Robinson is spending a week or so in Brockville with her daughter, Mrs. D. M. Spidal and purposes going on to Montreal to visit her sister, Mrs. C. Richards.

Mrs. S. Blackwood and little son, Lawrence, of Brockville, are guests of her mother, Mrs. N. Steacy, Mill street.

Mr. and Mrs. K. E. Redmond, and daughter, Miss Erma, of Montclair, N. Y., are this week going to Charleston Lake to spend the hot weather. They have been guests in Athens for a few days of Mr. Redmond's father, Mr. J. K. Redmond.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Barber and little son, Keith, of Drummondville, Que., were in Athens last week visiting old friends, guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Beach. Mr. Barber went to Trenton this week to take a position in the munition works, but his family will return to Drummondville for the summer and probably take up residence in Trenton in September.

## Money Talks

Certainly it talks, but unless you have sense and pluck enough to make it talk to you directly through money saved, the talk is useless.

LISTEN TO-DAY. Commence a Savings Bank Account, and what you hear will help you.

**The Merchants' Bank**  
OF CANADA.

ATHENS BRANCH

F. A. ROBERTSON, Manager

## BRIEF LOCAL NEWS

### Voted \$1,000.

Lanark County Council voted \$1,000 to the Y. M. C. A. overseas fund.

### Some Dip Net.

While fishing with a dip net at Pembroke Mr. H. Church brought from the Muskoka river a sturgeon measuring five feet four inches in length and weighing 35 pounds.

### Gardens Look Well.

Never before have the gardens in the village looked so well; and never before has there been so much land under cultivation. Everyone is growing all the vegetable he needs, and consequently there is no market for green stuff. Potatoes and beans will be a large crop this year.

### Watching Lake Affairs.

Inspector Taber has been visiting Charleston Lake to watch for any infringement of the Ontario Temperance Act. Violating this law is becoming foolish in the extreme.

### The Boy and His Cart.

The police are trying to curb the activity of the small boy and his wagon on the sidewalk. The chief objection is their intolerable noise, but some complaints have been made by citizens who have been run into. The latter cases are too small to prosecute, but the police will bring the offenders before the magistrate in future.—Prescott Tribune

### Lanark Tax Rate—

The Lanark county tax rate has been fixed at 6 9-10 mills. In 1914 it was 3 8-10 mills, and twenty-five years ago 1 7-10 mills.

### A Month Earlier.

August 24th and 25th have been selected as the dates for holding Kemptville Fall Fair Exhibition this year. This is about one month earlier than previous years, the object of the directors in selecting these dates being a desire to avoid rainy weather, similar to which has pursued them in years past.

### Masons at Lombardy.

Dr. W. L. Tait, District Deputy Grand Master, paid an official visit to Otter Lodge, A.F. & A.M., Lombardy, on Monday evening, accompanied by a number of Smith's Falls Masons. Visitors were also present from Merrickville and Perth and after lodge a banquet and social time was enjoyed. The speakers were Dr. Tait, B. Magee, and T. H. Watchorn, Merrickville; Clark Nicholls, of Lombardy, and others.

### Paris Green Comes High.

Paris Green has advanced from 15 cents to seventy-five cents a lb. since last year and potato growers are seeking other insecticides with which to combat the ubiquitous potato bug this summer. Popular substitutes are Pyrox and arsenate of lead. The former is selling for 30 cents a pound and the latter 25 cents a pound.

### New Club House.

Otter Lake, two miles above Lombardy is coming into some prominence as a new summer resort. It is a small but very pretty lake and it has always been understood that there was good fishing in it. Some men from Rochester, N. Y., seem to have discovered this and have purchased an island on the lake on which they are preparing to build a club house. Mr. J. C. Allen of Lombardy has the contract for the building which is to be 20 x 35 feet with wide verandas and fitted up very handsomely.

### Subscribed \$3,250

Lanark Village subscribed \$3,250 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund—a very generous gift.

### Water Is High.

The water in the St. Lawrence is gradually rising, but the indications are that it will not come up to last year's level.

### Issued New Programs.

The Athens Women's Institute has issued its yearly program. Some very interesting topics are to be discussed, many of them of national importance. Ten minutes of every monthly meeting is to be devoted to the subject, "Knowledge necessary for women to vote intelligently."

### Was Successful.

At the recent examinations of the London College of music held in Brockville, Miss Bernice Bolton, of Portland, was successful in passing the Advanced Intermediate in Piano-forte playing gaining a first class pass certificate. Miss Bolton is a pupil of Miss Carrie N. Robinson, A. L. C. M., of Athens.

### To Their Summer Homes.

There will be a general exodus immediately of those owning cottages at the lake. This week a number of lake dwellers are preparing to move; for the season is short. The weather has been cold this year; but there is every indication of a period of sweltering heat.

### W. M. S. Meeting.

At the meeting of the W. M. S. of the Methodist church Thursday (tomorrow), Mrs. A. Kendrick and Mrs. M. King will give reports of the recent branch meeting at Kingston. Ladies are requested to bring light refreshments for the social half-hour which will terminate the meeting.

### TIRES and SUPPLIES

Free Air to our Customers

**EARL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY**  
ATHENS, ONT.

## Efficiency in Optical Service

That is what we claim for our optical department. With a proper room suitably lighted, and equipped with the most modern instruments, we offer you a service equalled in very few places in Ontario.

Give us the opportunity to add "you" to our list of satisfied customers.

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If you use Cuticura Soap for every-day toilet purposes, with touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then as needed to soothe and heal the first pimples, redness, roughness or scalp irritation, you will have as clear a complexion and as good hair as it is possible to have.

Sample Each Free by Mail  
Address post-paid: Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A. Sold throughout the world.

**CRUSHING A NATION.**

**Cambray League and Fall of Venetian Republic.**

The League of Cambray was the political combination of continental Europe in 1508 against the Venetian republic, which tore from the "Queen of the Adriatic" her resplendent crown and forced to her lips the cup of deepest humiliation.

Back of the league and causing its formation were jealousy, ambition and the desire of crippling the proud people, whose history was the wonder and envy of the world. Too powerful to be overthrown by any single power, it was resolved that Venice should be crushed by the combined forces of all Europe.

During the terrible days of Attila, about A. D. 452, Venice was founded out among the lagoons of the Adriatic, where, it was felt, safety would be found from the ravages of the Hun. The history of the thousand years from the foundation of the city to the year 1508 reads like magic. Rising from the waves, Venice became the wonder of the world. Her navy cut the waters of every known sea. Her merchants were the greatest on earth. Her bank was the financial centre of the world.

And for more than ten centuries did Venice remain the glory of the world, the centre of wealth, opulence and power, the home of culture and intelligence, the hearthstone about which sat the finest of the intellectual graces and hospitalities, and such she might have remained, but for the League of Cambray, which with its overwhelming forces, gave her a blow (at Agnadello in 1509) from which it was impossible for her to recover. — Exchange.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

**THE CROW.**

**An Appreciation of a Generally Unappreciated Native Bird.**

Country people are now much more friendly to the crow than they were in my boyhood. He is not so black as he was painted. The farmers have learned that he is their friend, for all his occasional corn-pulling and chicken-stealing. His is the one voice you are pretty sure to hear wherever your walk leads you. He is at home and about his own business. It is not his grace as a flyer that pleases us; he is heavy and commonplace on the wing—no artness, no easy mastery as with the hawks! Only when he walks is he graceful. The pedestrian crow! how much at home he looks upon the ground—an abony eld-hopper, but in his bearing the lord of the soil. He always looks prosperous; he always looks contented; his voice is always reassuring. The farmer may be disgruntled and discouraged, his crows are not. The country is good enough for them; they can meet their engagements; they do not borrow trouble; they have not lived on the credit of the future; their acres are not mortgaged. The crow is a type of the cheerful, successful countryman. He is not a bird of leisure; he is always busy going somewhere, or policing the woods, or saluting his friends, or calling together the clans, or mobbing a hawk, or spying out new feeding grounds, or taking stock of the old, or just enjoying to keep in touch with his fellows. He is very sociable; he has many engagements, now to the woods, now to the fields, now to this valley, now to the next—a round of pleasure or duty all the day long. Not given to solitude and contemplation like the proud hawk, not pugnacious, never or rarely quarrelling with his fellows, cheer-

fully sharing his last morsel with them, playing sentimental while they feed, suspicious, inquisitive, cunning, but never hiding; as open as the day in his manners, proclaiming his whereabouts at all hours of the day, looking upon you as the intruder and himself as the rightful occupant. The stiller the day the more noise he makes. He is never a snarker, never has the air of a prowler. He is always in the public eye or ear. His color gives him away, his voice gives him away; on the earth or in the sky he is heard or seen afar. No creature wants his flesh, no lady wants his plume, though a more perfect and brilliant ebony cannot be found in nature. He is a bit of the night with a sheen of the stars in it, yet the open day is his province; publicity his passion. A spy, a policeman, a thief, a good fellow, a loyal friend, an alarmist, a socialist, all in one. Winter makes him gregarious, as it does many men; at night he seeks the populous rocky in the woods, by day he wanders in bands seeking food. In spring he establishes a crow nest-work all over the country and is rarely out of earshot of some of his fellows. How we should miss him from the day! Among our community of birds he is the conspicuous, all-the-year-round feature. We do not love him, there is no poetry in his soul; but he challenges our attention; he is at home in the landscape, he is never disgruntled. Come rain, come shine, come heat, come snow, he is on his job and is always reassuring. —John Burroughs in "Art World."

**STRENUOUS WORK SOON TELLS ON YOU**

**BUSINESS MEN AND BREADWINNERS THE VICTIMS OF NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.**

When worry is added to overwork men soon become the victims of nervous exhaustion—neurasthenia—the doctor calls it. Some have no reserve strength in their systems to bear the strain; others overtax what strength they have. If you find that you are nervous and not sure of yourself, that you sleep badly, and wake up tired and aching, your nerves are out of order. Other signs are inability to take proper interest in your work; your appetite is fickle; your back feels weak, and you are greatly depressed in spirits. One or more of these signs mean that you should take prompt steps to stop mischief by nourishing the nerves with the food they thrive on, namely the rich, red blood made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills have cured thousands of cases of nervous disorders, including nervous prostration, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance and partial paralysis. Here is an example. Mr. P. H. Callan, a well-known business man in Coleman, P. E. I., says: "I owe my present health, if not life itself, to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had always been an active man, and when I began to run down in health paid little attention to it, as I thought it only a temporary weakness. As time passed, however, I found myself growing worse, and consulted a doctor, who said that I was not only badly run down, but that my nervous system was badly shattered. I lost flesh, my appetite was poor, I slept badly and notwithstanding the doctor's treatment grew so weak that I had to leave my business and was confined to the house. Time went on and I was steadily growing weaker, and my friends were all greatly alarmed for my condition. In this condition I was strongly recommended to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as the doctor's medicine was not helping me I decided to do so. By the time I had used three boxes I could tell that they were helping me. When I had taken eight boxes of the pills I felt able to attend to my business again, and people were surprised to see me out. I continued the use of the pills until I had taken twelve boxes, by which time I was feeling as well as ever I did, and was being congratulated by all my friends on my full restoration to health. I feel now that if I had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at the outset I would not only have saved much money spent on doctor's bills, but would have had renewed health sooner. I cannot speak too highly of this medicine, and I would recommend it to every man who feels weak, nervous or run down."

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

**Motor Driving at Night.**

Every automobile owner should cooperate in solving the most difficult problem of night driving—flaring headlights. They are more than objectionable; they are a source of constant danger. To meet another at night with its dazzling, brilliant lights shining straight in your eyes is a very trying ordeal. It absolutely blinds you and forces you to either slow up until he passes you or risk either a collision or going into a ditch. That many laws have been passed in various parts of the country regulating the kind of lights that may be used indicates that thoughtful motorists are united in their efforts to eliminate every condition that tends to create discomfort and danger to the automobile driver.

Brilliant, glaring lights are not necessary. Several lamps are available that have practically solved this problem, each in its own way, and every car owner should do his own part in halting the glaring light only a memory to the great motoring public.—C. P. Christopher in Southern Woman's Magazine.

**Helping Old Rubber.**

Rubber that has lost its elasticity may be rejuvenated by immersing it for five minutes in a bath of glycerin mixed with twenty-five times its volume of distilled water and heated to 70 degrees C. and then drying it with filter paper.

A nation's character is the sum of its splendid deeds.—Henry Clay.



**A Toronto Hotel Flirting With Rural Ontario For Business.**

Rather a unique way of stating it, but it will attract your attention and that's the first duty of a flirt.  
The matter of Hotel Accommodation is a serious problem just now. Since September last, many hotels have found it necessary to close.  
The WALKER HOUSE (The House of Plenty) has actually been doing an enormous business since last September. Its wonderful service, and every detail connected therewith have been responsible for its tremendous patronage. The house is more like a home than a hotel, so skillfully and wisely it is managed.  
When you come to the city stay at the WALKER HOUSE, where home-like comforts are the dominating characteristics.  
Special attention paid to Ladies and Children travelling without escorts, at Toronto's Famous Hotel.

Reasonable Rates THE WALKER HOUSE GEO. WRIGHT & CO. Proprietors

**MOLYBDENUM. Rare Mineral Which Toughens Metal in Big Guns.**

Few people realize the remarkable characteristics of Molybdenum. It may even be stated with little fear of contradiction, that only a small percentage of the population of this continent know that there is such a thing. And yet this rare mineral is playing an important part in the affairs of the world just as present, particularly on the other side of the ocean. For molybdenum is what is used to harden the linings of Germany's big guns.  
In its natural state it looks like a cross between graphite and bismuth, but its uses are very different. In a general way molybdenum acts like tungsten and vanadium in hardening steel, but is more active. The effective ratio of molybdenum to tungsten or vanadium seems to be between 1 to 2 and 1 to 3 respectively.  
For imparting to steel great strength and resistance to strain these three metals are indispensable. They each command approximately the same price, namely, \$3.50 per pound, but molybdenum has a great advantage over the other two because less than one-half as much is needed to produce the same results.  
For large guns, rifle barrels, car axles, etc., it is used by all the leading nations of the world to-day, which really did not realize its vast importance until Germany's great guns, containing 3 per cent. to 4 per cent. of molybdenum alloys started to smash all the "impregnable" fortresses of ordinary guns.  
Molybdenum is used also in electrical contact making devices, X-ray tubes, voltage rectifiers, electric lamps, dentistry and in innumerable other ways.  
The great future of molybdenum is the economy it can command in the use of steel.  
Colorado and Arizona produce the bulk of the molybdenum now mined in America, but recently valuable deposits have been found in Canada. The latest field to be uncovered is in Renfrew, Ontario.

**OUR UNEXPLORED LAND. Fortunes May Await Seekers in the Vast Vacant Stretches.**

Unexplored Canada is the subject of an article, by Charles Cammell, of the Geological survey, at Ottawa, in "The Geographical Journal." He says: "I find in Western Canada areas aggregating 642,000 square miles in extent which must still be considered as unexplored, and in Northern Quebec about 259,000 square miles more, making an aggregate of 901,000 square miles. This does not include areas under 4,000 square miles in extent."  
East of Reindeer Lake and Kasan River, in Manitoba and Northwest Territory, there are 73,000 square miles of unexplored country, it is estimated. This is larger than Missouri or North Dakota, and larger than the sum of the areas of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. On the peninsula between Ungava and Hudson Bays, Quebec, there is a still more extensive area of 75,000 square miles that is a blank on an honest map. Here are other large tracts that invite the explorer: South and east of Backs River, Northwest Territory, 29,000 square miles; north of Eastman River, Quebec, 65,000 square miles, northwest of Great Bear Lake, Northwest Territory, 61,000 square miles; north of Great Slave Lake and Banks River, Northwest Territory, 61,000 square miles; east and south of Kanapiskaw River, Quebec, 54,000 square miles. For the purpose of comparison the area of New York is 49,204 square miles. Northwest Territory contains more blank spaces even than Yukon. Ontario has three, in extent from six to eight thousand square miles. Twenty-eight per cent. of Continental Canada is still unexplored.  
The earlier pioneers searched the Canadian wilderness for fur-bearing

animals; today men penetrate it to look for minerals and oil. "If we surpass these unexplored areas on the geological map of Canada," says Mr. Cammell, "we shall find that the greater part of them lie in what is colored as pre-Cambrian, or in geological formations similar to those in which, under certain conditions, the rich deposits of copper, nickel, iron, silver, and gold of Northern Ontario occur."  
But there must still be productive agricultural land in the Peace River and Athabaska River regions marked as unexplored. "In the basin of the Mackenzie River," he believed to be one of the largest areas of possible oil bearing country yet unexplored on the face of the earth. "It is to be noted that experts estimate that the oil supply of the United States will be exhausted in thirty years."  
Indians have reported lakes in Yukon sixty and seventy miles long that no white man has ever seen. The Mackenzie mountains even the Indian knows nothing about; and it will be many years before the mystery of Northern Canada is lifted for the cartographer. Fortunes await the daring prospector; for the hunter there is an abundance of game and fish, and innumerable virgin peaks invite the mountain climber.

**THE CLOVE. Something About a Well-Known Article of Commerce.**

The clove has been the text of jokes ever since men hit upon it as a means of disguising, or rather overpowering, the odor of other things which they put in their mouths. The joke is perhaps nearly as old as the clove and as old as man and his fondness for strong drink.  
Notwithstanding that the clove has been so useful as a humorous subject, it is really an important little thing in the commerce of the world, and has been for many centuries. The tree of which it is the bud is indigenous to the Moluccas, often called the Spice Islands, a small group of Islands of the Indian archipelago. The treasures of these spice islands were the lure of many of the early navigators of the far eastern seas. It has been written: "Clove was one of the principal oriental spices that early excited the cupidity of western commercial communities, having been the basis of a rich and lucrative trade from the early part of the Christian era."  
After the Cape of Good Hope had been circumnavigated by Vasco de Gama and his hardy adventurers, the Portuguese took possession of the clove trade and held it in their control until the opening years of the 17th century, when the Dutch took forcible possession of the Spice Islands. Not content with the produce of the wild clove trees, they set out clove plantations in the Moluccas Islands, as well as in many of the neighboring islands, and these parts of the world continue to this day to be the chief source of the supply of cloves, though they are now cultivated in a number of other lands, but the cloves of the Indian archipelago remain the standard cloves of commerce.  
The clove tree has been introduced into the western world and now is, and for more than a century has been, grown in Brazil, Guiana and the West Indian Islands. Clove trees now grow in groves in the Island of Mauritius, where plantations were set out under the auspices of the French in the 18th century, and in Zanzibar and Pemba. These last-named islands, of the east coast of Africa, have become important producers of cloves. Java and Sumatra, in the east, also make their contribution to the world's supply of cloves.  
The word "clove" has come down from the French word "clou," which means a nail, because of the resemblance, partly real and partly fanciful, which the dried clove bears to a nail.  
Though the clove had had for centuries and still has an honorable standing in the culinary art as a condiment, it has long held a place in the distillation of liquor and in medicine. Nearly everybody knows something about oil of cloves, and most persons at one time or another have used it as a remedy or palliative for toothache, it being a valuable local anaesthetic which has found use in professional dentistry as a means of lowering the sensitiveness of the dentine of a tooth undergoing repairs.  
Oil of cloves is obtained from cloves by distillation, and the principal constituent of this volatile oil is called by chemists eugenol. Another of the main constituents of oil of cloves is hydro-carbon. Most persons by pressing hard upon a clove, or by biting it, have observed that it contains a very pungent volatile oil. In the Pharmacopoeia cloves are rated as of value as a tonic and carminative, but their principal employment in pharmacy is in connection with some other remedy.  
The clove is the flower bud of a tree

called by botanists "Eugenia caryophyllata." It is an evergreen and grows from 30 to 40 feet tall. It has crimson flowers that bloom in clusters at the ends of small branches. There are usually from ten to twenty flowers in a cluster. The leaves of the tree are large and oblong. The cloves, which are the undeveloped and unfolded buds, are at first white, then light green and at the time they are mature enough for harvesting are bright red.

In a dried clove one can easily identify the four sepals of the flower, while the fall in the centre of the clove is formed by the four petals, which had not unfolded at the time of gathering the buds. It is said that a clove tree begins to bear when it has reached the age of ten years, and if it remains healthy it will continue to be productive until it has passed the age of three-quarters of a century. The unripe buds are generally beaten from the tree by poles and are caught in sheets spread on the ground. After being gathered they are dried in the sun. Clove planters generally harvest in June and the second crop in December. The first crop comes into bearing in June and the second crop in December. —Washington Star.

**Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.**

**TOWARDS IN DAYLIGHT. But the Great Eagle Owls Are Fierce Fighters by Night.**

There are about 200 kinds of owls. Some are tiny owls, some are big eagle owls, twenty-eight inches in length, very fierce and strong, ready to attack a man who goes near, able to kill fawns and large game birds and to do battle with the golden eagle. The courage of one of these golden owls deserts it in the daytime, and then little birds, led by a crow, may find it and drive it into the open and tease and worry it without danger to themselves. But, when night comes and the bird can see, only a mighty eagle dare do battle with it.  
The hawk owl is one of the owls which work by day. It is big and strong and savage. There are owls with great ear tufts of feathers and owls with none at all. Some are snowy white; others are mottled. Some live in holes in the ground with prairie hogs and such animals; some make burrows for themselves. But most owls live in hollow trees or in church belfries or other high towers. Among so many kinds of owls there are some, of course, that do harm, but most of them do more good for men than evil. —Exchange.

**What to Do for Fainting.**

This condition may be caused by many things. Anything which disturbs the circulation of blood in the brain will produce a feeling of faintness and unconsciousness. The heat in a crowded car or room will cause fainting. Persons faint when exhausted, when suffering from indigestion, from loss of blood (sometimes), from loss of blood. Sudden tidings of an illness or death may shock one so as to cause loss of consciousness.  
Whatever may be the cause of fainting, always place the person in a recumbent position—on the bed, sofa or floor. See that the head is lower than the feet. It is better to lift up the feet and legs so as to facilitate the flow of blood to the brain. Unfasten the shoes, wristbands, belt, collar—nothing must be allowed to bind the person, as this delays the return of blood to the brain.  
Bathe the face with cold water, give plenty of fresh air to breathe and water to drink if the patient is conscious. Send for a physician if a person in a faint does not respond quickly to the fresh air and cold water treatment.

**How to Be Happy Though Married**

Domestic happiness does not come as a matter of course, but, like everything else worth having, must be worked for.  
Don't imagine that because you have won each other you need no longer be affectionate.  
Carry over into the wedded life the refinement of manner that characterized your wooing days.  
Once in awhile let your husband have the last word. He will please him and be no loss to you.  
Husband and wife are one, but it is a parody on unity if each wants to be that one.  
A rose strewn on life's path while weary feet are painfully walking over it is more than wreaths for the dead.  
Make your home a cabinet room where all the affairs of the household and sometimes of business come under comparison and advisal.  
Many a failure would have been avoided if men had consulted with their wives.—Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters.

**Maine's Knights.**

Maine is the only state in the Union which can boast of having three native born sons knighted by English kings. They are Sir William Phipps of Woolwich, once royal governor of Massachusetts, who was knighted in 1694; Sir William Pepperell of Kittery, who captured Louisbourg for the British; and Sir Hiram Maxim.—Exchange.

**WAY OF THE INCAS. More Light On Building of Wonderful City of Machu Picchu.**

Interesting facts concerning the builders of the wonderful city of Machu Picchu, the ancient Incas, are given in a communication to the U. S. National Geographic society by Professor Hiram Bingham, director of the Peruvian expedition of 1915, sent out by the society and Yale University. The ruins of this great centre of a vanished civilization were discovered by Professor Bingham and his party after they had been lost for generations. Some of the results of the expedition contained in the director's report to the National Geographic Society are given in a bulletin from the society's headquarters in Washington.  
The buildings of Machu Picchu, writes Professor Bingham, had an elaborate system of highways throughout this little known and almost unexplored country which lies between the Uruhamba valley and the Apurimac. The region was densely populated, and Machu Picchu was its capital.  
Lack of timber, the prevalence of heavy rains during part of the year, and the ease with which stone might be procured early led to the development of stone as a building material. Strength and permanence were secured through the keying together of irregular blocks. The upper and lower surfaces of these stones were frequently convex or concave, the convexity of one stone approximating

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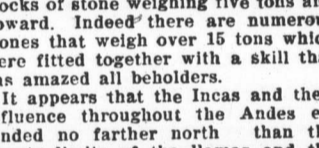
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the convexity of the adjoining stone, in constructing their walls the pure arch was not evolved.  
Their pottery is marked by simple and graceful lines, bearing a striking resemblance to that of ancient Greece and resembling in its simplicity and utility some of the modern vessels at present in use in French kitchens. Owing to the supreme moisture of the climate, the remains of cloth are very few; but we know that the Inca peoples actually did arrive at a high degree of skill in the manufacture of textiles through their ability to procure the wool of the alpaca. By the use of hand looms artistic and intricate patterns were produced, and cloth of the most delicate textures was not uncommon. Their metal articles were easily preserved, and so we have been able to learn that the people of Machu Picchu were extremely skillful makers of bronze.  
Their surgical tools were probably of bronze or obsidian. Surgery appears to have been practiced to a considerable degree, if one may judge by the large number of trepanned skulls that we have found in caves within a radius of twenty-five miles of Machu Picchu. In some cases the cause of the operation appears to have been disease; in others evidence leads us to the conclusion that the operation was intended to relieve pain caused by wounds received in battle. Since the favorite weapon of the Inca peoples was the sling, and clubs were common, it is not surprising that the skulls of many soldiers should have needed the relief that came from skillful trepanning. In the art of war they exhibit skill in defense rather than offense. Fortifications constructed with salients and re-entrant angles so as to admit of lateral fire were not uncommon.  
They had no machinery and did not use iron or steel. They used levers and inclined planes. They also made huge fibre ropes, out of which they constructed long suspension bridges. They thought nothing of handling blocks of stone weighing five tons and upward. Indeed there are numerous stones that weigh over 15 tons which were fitted together with a skill that has amazed all beholders.  
It appears that the Incas and their influence throughout the Andes extended no farther north than the known limits of the llamas and the alpacas; in fact, the development of their culture may be said to have depended in large measure on their success in domesticating these varieties of the South American camel so long ago that no wild members of either species remain. Their ability to raise and train hundreds of thousands of llamas which could carry from 50 to 100 pounds apiece enabled the Incas to carry out engineering and agricultural works far more difficult than they could have accomplished had they been obliged to depend on human burden-beilers.  
Most unfortunate was the failure of the Incas to develop an alphabet, or even some form of hieroglyphic similar to that which existed in Southern Mexico and Central America. It is remarkable indeed that a people who succeeded in equalling the ancient Egyptians in architecture, engineering, pottery and textiles should have fallen so far behind in the development of a written language. This is the most serious obstacle that stands in the way of our learning more of that enterprising race.

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A nation's character is the sum of its splendid deeds.—Henry Clay.

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# CATEGORICALLY REJECTS ANY MOVE FOR SEPARATE PEACE

### Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies of All Russia Takes Firm Stand.

Petrograd, Cable.—A resolution categorically rejecting any move for a separate peace between Germany and Russia has been adopted by an overwhelming majority by the Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies of all Russia. The resolution at the same time declares that restoration of peace at the earliest possible day is the most important need of the Russian revolutionary democracy. The text of the resolution, which was proposed by revolutionary Socialists and the minimalist Social Democrats, says the present war arose in consequence of the aspirations of imperialists prevailing among the ruling classes of all countries, and tending towards the usurpation of markets and submission to their economic and political influence of small and decadent nations. The war is leading to complete exhaustion of the peoples of all countries, and is placing the Russian revolution on the edge of a precipice. While making millions of victims, and absorbing billions of the wealth of the country, it threatens to increase still more the disorder in which Russia was left by the old regime, leading to famine, and turning the country from productive labor for consolidation of its newly won liberty.

The congress recognizes, consequently, that the struggle for more rapid ending of the war constitutes the most important problem for the revolutionary democracy. The problem imposed as much by the interests of the revolution as by the aspirations of the workers of all countries to put an end to mutual extermination and restore their fraternal union for the common struggle for complete liberation of humanity.

"The congress recognizes, first, that ending the war by means of the defeat of one of the belligerents would constitute the point of departure for fresh wars, increase dissensions among nations, and lead them to complete exhaustion, famine and ruin; second, that a separate peace would strengthen one of the belligerents and give it the possibility of gaining a victory over the other, would strengthen aspirations toward usurpation by the ruling classes, and, while liberating Russia from the grip of world wide imperialism, would hinder international unification of workers. Consequently the congress categorically rejects every policy tending in fact to the conclusion of a separate peace, or to its prelude, a separate armistice."

# NORWAY IS APPALLED

### By the German Ship Wreckers' Plots. Ton of Explosives in Fake Coal Lumps.

Christiania, Norway, Cable says—Discovery of the German plot to destroy Norwegian steamers by explosives, unmasked late last week, has appalled the whole nation. The newspapers demand publication of all the facts in the case and of the steps which are being taken to bring the matter to the attention of the German Government.

In all, a ton of explosives has been discovered concealed in artificial lumps of coal, which presumably were to be placed in ships' bunkers and in bombs fitted with the most ingenious mechanism. It has developed that a trunk full of explosives was brought to Christiania in February by a courier of the German Foreign Office, whose official seal was on the trunk. The trunk was addressed to the German Embassy here, and, according to international usages, it was admitted without examination.

After the discovery the German office claimed that the trunk was destined for Finland, but no explanation was given as to why it had remained here so long. The explosives were found in all manner of articles, including glass vials, fountain pens, pencils, cigarettes and tobacco.

At the examination of Aron Rutenfels, a German citizen, and others arrested in connection with the case, it was admitted that explosives were also to have been placed on steamers bound for America.

# SPAIN IS CALM.

### Premier Dato Explains His Recent Move.

Madrid Cable—Premier Dato said today the Government believed its measures had been well received by the public. (The Cabinet decided on Monday on the suspension of constitutional guarantees).

"The Ministers had intended to govern as if in normal times," said the Premier. "but in as much as, notwithstanding their hopes, the alarm has sounded everywhere by suspicious elements, and special correspondents of foreign newspapers had come to Spain in the expectation of revolution, the Ministers thought it right to take extreme measures to preserve order."

"Our foreign policy, too, made these measures necessary, in view of the exaggerated comments of our newspapers on the international situation, which might well lead to difficulties with other countries, and endanger the principle of Spanish neutrality, which we do not intend to abandon. All Spaniards must support the Government, as its political opponents already are doing."

The Premier asserted absolute calm reigned throughout the country.

# CROP OUTLOOK STILL BRIGHT

### Spring Grain Fields Are in Fine Condition.

### Potatoes Doing Well—Live Stock Thriving.

Toronto Report.—A summary of the weekly crop reports by district representatives to the Ontario Department of Agriculture indicates that during the past week considerable corn, beans, potatoes, turnips, buckwheat and millet were put in, the work being only partially interfered with by the rain and the scarcity of good farm help. Tobacco and tomato planting was also vigorously pushed. Spring grain fields are looking in fine condition. Fall wheat continues to improve, and is beginning to head out, as is also winter rye.

Early roots look well, and those planted more recently are finding a good seed-bed. Potatoes are vigorous in growth and never promised better at this stage.

Pastures are most inviting in appearance, and live stock on the grass are thriving. Estimates regarding the new hay crop run all the way from a light to a full yield. Red clover is about one-third in bloom, and some will be cutting this week.

Early cabbage have done well under favorable June conditions. In and near towns and villages more potatoes and tomatoes have been put in than ever before, and vegetable gardens generally are reported to be in a promising state.

Reports concerning orchards vary according to locality and care. Cherries and small fruits promise a large yield, but apples will generally be a light crop. Lambton reports considerable leaf curl in peach orchards, and the yield in that district will be only fair.

There is a steady demand reported for pure-bred sires and dams of both beef and milking breeds, and at good prices, as shown by sales during the week. There has also been a brisk enquiry for stockers, as all classes of cattle are doing well on grass. Prices for veal continue high.

The milk flow is at high tide, and cream gatherers have bigger loads than usual, as much of the surplus is being turned into butter. Cheese factories also are being worked hard.

Hogs are selling at from \$14.25 to \$14.50 a cwt. Owing to the scarcity of grain it is stated that some farmers are not hastening the growth of their pigs, but that this will come on later. The demand for brood sows, however, is said to be very great.

The keen competition in the wool market is the leading feature of the sheep industry. Dufferin reports washed wool as bringing as high as 74c a pound.

At the Lindsay Horse Fair on Thursday 11 horses were purchased by military buyers at prices ranging from \$190 to \$220.

Representatives are still placing men and boys on farms, but in some cases it is impossible to meet the requests owing to the low wages offered for men who are sufficiently skilled to give satisfaction in hoeing and other cultivation work now being called for. It is pointed out, however, that the weather conditions of the past month have favored a long seeding period, making the scarcity of labor less keenly felt.

# GERMAN STAFF LEAVES THE LYS

Amsterdam, Cable.—The Telegram's frontier correspondent says that the town of Menen, northeast of Messines, has been evacuated by the population, who left their belongings behind. The burghers have left Werwico, between Messines and Menin, while Halluin, which is opposite Menin, on the other side of the Lys, will also be abandoned. Many houses in Courtrai, northeast of Menin, have been confiscated by the military. Troop movements towards the front continue. The Great German Staff, which last stayed at Courtrai, left for the neighborhood of Ghent. Many wounded some bearing marks inflicted by flame-throwers, are arriving from the front.

The correspondent says hard work continues everywhere behind the front; also behind the Yser at Suyppe, Leffingneel and Ghistellezele, where Flanders resembles a veritable fortress.

# AS TO WAR AIMS.

### Russia Desires a Conference of Allies.

London Cable.—Foreign Secretary Balfour said in the House of Commons today he understood Albert Thomas, member of the French Cabinet, who has just returned from a mission to Russia, had been informed by the Russian Government of its intention, as soon as circumstances permitted, to suggest the convocation of a conference of the allies to revise the agreements concerning their war aims, with the exception of the London agreement, in which the allies covenanted not to conclude a separate peace. The British Government thus far has received no communication from the Russian Government on this subject.

# GREEK AFFAIRS.

### Probable Names of Venizelos' Ministers.

Athens, Cable.—The resignation of Premier Zaimis was occasioned by his decision that he could not assume responsibility for convocation of the Parliament of May 31, 1916, which King Constantine dissolved. M. Jannart, diplomatic representative of the Allies, demanded the assembling of this Parliament, in which, M. Venizelos had a majority.

In resigning, M. Zaimis announced that King Alexander was willing to comply with all demands of the Entente.

It is understood that Venizelos will be Premier. Nicholas Politis, Foreign Minister of the Provisional Government, set up at Saloniki by M. Venizelos, probably will have the Foreign portfolio in the Venizelos' Cabinet. It is expected Admiral Coundouriotis will be Minister of Marine, and General Danglis, Minister of War, or chief of the general staff. Neither the Archbishop of Athens, nor members of the Holy Synod, who took part in the anathematizing of M. Venizelos, will be present at the administration of the oath. They will resign. Cretan gendarmes will act as a bodyguard for M. Venizelos.

Proceedings have been instituted against the ringleaders in the recent demonstration.

# HUN PRESS HIDES NEWS

Copenhagen Cable.—German newspapers generally refrain from giving their readers embarrassing details of the German bomb conspiracy at Christiania. They eliminated yesterday from a Norwegian news agency despatch all reference to German complicity in the plot to sink ships, and suppress entirely today's wireless despatch implicating the German local courier and the German legation.

# SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

### P. & O. Liner Mongolia Sank Off Bombay—Mails Were Lost.

### RECORD WOOL PRICE

### U. S. Navy Dep't. Supplies Wind-proof Shirts to Its Men.

A large delegation from New Jersey inspected the Toronto harbor improvements.

Flight Lieut. Paul Herrick Bigwood, of Toronto, was killed in action.

Hotel men of Canada and the United States are co-operating with Government action for food control.

The new budget of Austria was adopted in the lower House by 292 to 150.

Robert Wright, B. A., of Leamington, was appointed public school inspector for the south riding of Gray.

The Peninsular and Oriental liner Mongolia struck a mine and sank off Bombay on June 23. The passengers and crew have arrived at Bombay. The mails are believed to have been lost.

Sixty-five thousand pounds of wool were sold at Portland, Ore., to Boston interests at 72 cents a pound, said to be the highest price ever paid for wool in the State. In past years the price has averaged forty cents.

The auction sale of Indian lands in the Townships of Ridley, Comanda and Beaucage took place at North Bay. A large amount of land was disposed of at fairly good prices.

John Stapley died at Belleville as the result of injuries sustained when a team of horses, becoming frightened at an aeroplane passing over the city, ran away. The victim was 48 years of age and is survived by a widow and family.

The United States Navy Department has awarded contracts for the manufacture of 200,000 windproof shirts as part of a special uniform to be furnished American sailors on submarines, submarine chasers, destroyers and other craft on which men are greatly exposed.

The will of the late John Roaf Barber, a paper manufacturer of Georgetown, and a member of the Barber & Ellis Company, which was entered for probate in Toronto, disposes of estate valued at \$438,133 among six children and ten grandchildren.

While attempting to cross King street west, Toronto, near the subway John Dugs, a Roumanian, was run down by a motor car and knocked unconscious. At the Western Hospital, where he was conveyed in the police ambulance, it is feared he has internal injuries, and may not recover.

# BRITAIN WILL NOT DESCEND TO THE LEVEL OF THE HUN

# HUNS EXPECT DRIVE BY HAIG

### Military Writers in Doubt Where Blow Will Fall.

### Recent Feints Cover Grouping and Surprise.

Copenhagen Cable.—Kerman military writers, with enlightenment furnished to them by the War Press Bureau, express the opinion that the British are preparing a new offensive, but Field Marshal Haig's tactics in striking now here and now there along the British front leave them in doubt as to where the blow will fall.

Captain Salzman writes in the Vossische Zeitung that the feints of the British commander in the last week evidently were to cover a regrouping of troops and a surprise attack which probably will be made like the Wytshaeft offensive against a narrow front with an extraordinarily heavy concentration of artillery and infantry. He believes the attack may come north of Ypres.

Lieut. Gen. von Ardenne, military critic of the Tageblatt, makes the guess that the British will strike in the Warneton region, at the southern end of the new defensive line taken up by the Germans after the Wytshaeft defeat. All the critics agree that no serious French offensive is to be expected at present.

General von Ardenne also declares a Russian offensive is entirely impossible at this time.

# FIX FOOD PRICES.

### British Food Controller Explains His Plan.

London Cable.—Baron Rhondda has decided that in order to limit any further rise in prices of the more important foodstuffs, and as far as possible to reduce the present level of prices it will be necessary to institute much stricter measures in the production of foodstuffs.

"Many prices," says Baron Rhondda in the statement announcing the new departments for that action, "require to be enforced by strict control from the producer to the retailer with the object of limiting the profits at every stage from production to distribution to a fair remuneration for the services rendered."

"The first step is to determine the exact cost of production and handling. For that purpose steps have been taken to set up a costing department in the Ministry of Food of highly skilled accountants, who will have full powers to examine books and obtain all particulars which may assist the controller in arriving at accurate figures as to cost.

"The object of the control will be to fix prices by reference to actual cost, with the addition of the normal pre-war rate of profit, independent of market fluctuations, which has already enabled the army authorities to purchase many of their essential supplies at prices considerably below the market prices ruling for normal consumption."

# GERMAN GALL.

### Protested Opening Baggage of Bomb Platter.

London Cable.—Reports received here from Norway say that the German Legation at Christiania formally protested against the breaking of the German official seal on the baggage of Aaron Kauteniels, a German, who is among those arrested in connection with the conspiracy to blow up seized ships. The Legation demanded the surrender of his trunk, but without success. There is no confirmation in the statement printed in Paris that Germany asked Norway to apologize for the breaking of the seals.

The recall of Germany's Minister, Michaelis, is attributed to Norway's insistent demand. He has been succeeded by Admiral Paul von Hintze, former Minister to Mexico and China.

# SUNKEN TREASURE.

### \$1,000,000 Copper Cargo Located in Superior.

Alpena, Mich., Report.—Attired in novel diving armor of his own invention, Benjamin Leavitt, a Toledo man, descended 150 feet into the waters of Lake Superior late afternoon, and located the bulk of the steamer Pewabic, which was sunk with a valuable copper cargo on the night of August 9, 1865. The Pewabic went down at a point seven miles off Thunder Bay Island, after being rammed by the steamer Meteor. One hundred and twenty-five persons lost their lives.

Half a dozen times attempts have been made to salvage the cargo of the Pewabic. Ten days ago the wreck of the vessel was located by soundings, but its identity was not established until the diver's descent this afternoon. After remaining down for more than thirty minutes Leavitt brought up a portion of the bulwark of the Pewabic, some scroll work and a stuffed American eagle taken from the cabin. At the present market prices the copper which has been held inside the timbers of the Pewabic is worth close to one million dollars.

Hoax—Jones complains that he can't make both ends meet. Hoax—What is he doing? Hoax—He has a contract to dig a railroad tunnel.

# "Eye for Eye, Tooth for Tooth," for Air Raids, Repugnant to the Nation.

London Cable.—(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency).—In the House of Lords today Lord Derby, dealing with the question of reprisals for German air raids, emphasized the fact that our air craft were daily bombing positions in the enemy's rear. He declared, on the authority of the head of our air craft service in France, that he would be well within the mark if he said that for every bomb the Germans dropped behind our lines we dropped a hundred behind the German lines. All that bombing was done with a military object, but the idea of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, of massacring women and children, was absolutely repulsive to the British nation.

Lord Derby emphasized that the reprisals must have definite military objectives, such as the blowing up of bridges and munition works. The military authorities must be allowed to use aeroplanes in whatever way they thought fit in order to bring the war to a successful conclusion. He did not want to see the war waged with gold gloves. We must hit back. But the military authorities should be left to decide where and when we should hit back.

Continuing, the Minister of War said that the Government had given the military authorities an absolutely free hand in the use of their aircraft, in order to secure the best military results. Everything possible was being done at present to secure the defense of the country by the means of anti-aircraft. There was the closest possible co-operation with the army.

Dealing with the question of giving warning of air raids, Lord Derby stated that the naval and military authorities today were unanimously agreed that giving warning might do more harm than good.

# KUT DISASTER BLAME PLACED BY COMMISSION

### Sir John Nixon Chiefly Responsible, in Opinion of That Body.

# POORLY PREPARED

### Townshend's Surrender Caused by Too-Confident Optimism.

(Reuter Despatch.) London Cable.—The report of the Mesopotamian Commission, constituting another historic war document, was issued to-night as a Blue Book of 188 pages. It deals comprehensively with the operations from the time of the origin of the campaign down through the various stages of the advance towards Bagdad, and its incidental happenings. It examines at great length the questions which have given rise to public criticism. The main report, embodying its findings, conclusions and recommendations, is signed by all the commissioners except Commander Wedgwood, who presented a dissentient report.

The commissioners find that the expedition was a justifiable military enterprise, but that the division of responsibility between the India Office and the Government of India in connection with it, was unworkable. The scope of the objective of the expedition was never sufficiently defined in advance. The report criticises the commanders-in-chief of their representatives, for failure periodically to visit Mesopotamia. It says the advance towards Bagdad was an offensive movement based on political and military miscalculations; was attempted with tired and insufficient forces and inadequate preparation, and resulted in the Kut disaster.

# THE MAIN CAUSE.

The responsibility for this untoward advance, says the commission, lies with Sir John Nixon, whose confident optimism was the main cause of the disaster. Others responsible, in the order of sequence, were Lord Hardinge, Viceroy of India; General Beauchamp-Duff, commander-in-chief; Major-General Barron, Military Secretary to the India Office; Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and the War Committee of the Cabinet. The commissioners point out that the last two are responsible as political heads, who cannot secure complete immunity through adopting the wrong advice of expert subordinates.

In general the armament and equipment were quite insufficient to meet the needs of the whole system and the commissariat was badly organized during the period of the Indian Government's responsibility, although no general breakdown occurred. The authorities at Simla bestowed meagre attention and illiberal treatment upon the wants of the expedition during 1914-15, and the supply of reinforcements was accordingly insufficient.

In connection with the advance towards Bagdad and the Kut relief operations, says the report, the military authorities did not sufficiently realize from the first the paramount importance of river and railway transport

in Mesopotamia. Their responsibility is grave. Sir John Nixon is found responsible for recommending the advances in 1916 with insufficient transport and equipment. The transported shortage, beginning in 1916, rendered the Kut relief operations futile.

# LAMENTABLE BREAKDOWN.

Dealing with the medical provision, the commissioners declare that this was insufficient from the beginning and ultimately resulted in a lamentable breakdown after the battles of 1915-16, and in the most lamentable and severe sufferings. The commissioners find that Surgeon-General Hathaway showed unfitness for his office, while the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, is held generally responsible by virtue of his position. The commissioners proceed:

"The most severe censure must be passed upon the Commander-in-Chief of India, who not only failed to closely superintend the inadequacy of the medical provision, but until the Viceroy's superior authority forced him to do so, declined to take notice of rumors which were true."

The commission in apportioning the blame upon the India Government for inefficiency in the management of the Mesopotamia campaign, recognize the Government's activities in other quarters. The commissioners also declare that notwithstanding a period of reverses the success of the campaign, as a whole has been remarkable. They assert that in the many parts of the world in which the Allies have been engaged no more substantial results or no more solid victories have been achieved than in Mesopotamia.

In conclusion the report seriously censures the India Government for the lack of knowledge and foresight shown in the inadequacy of the preparations and for lack of readiness to recognize and supply deficiencies.

# AIR BUTCHERS CAUGHT ALIVE

London Cable.—When the British recently brought down a Zeppelin on the East Anglian coast, they captured two members of the crew, who, in a miraculous manner, escaped death as the airship plunged to earth. This fact was made known to the newspapers today by the Admiralty.

One of the prisoners is an officer and the other a private. The private sustained broken legs in the fall of the airship, but is recovering. His companion escaped virtually unscathed. The Zeppelin fell from a height of 13,000 feet, and was in flames when it reached the ground. How the two Germans escaped death cannot be accounted for.

The above undoubtedly refers to the air raid on the east and southeast coast of England early Sunday morning, June 17, when one Zeppelin was brought down in flames.

# U-BOAT VICTIMS.

### Two Norwegian Steamers, One U. S. Sailer.

London Cable.—A Central News despatch from Copenhagen says the Norwegian steamship King Haakon has been sunk by a German submarine and that only six of the crew were saved. (There are two Norwegian ships King Haakon, of 2,231 and 874 tons gross.)

The Norwegian steamship Maggie (1,178 tons gross) has been sunk in the Atlantic. The crew was saved.

The American sailing ship Galea, 951 tons, was sunk by a bomb on June 25. There were no casualties.

The Galea was sunk off Ushant Island (off the coast of France, 26 miles northwest of Brest). Fifteen survivors were taken to Brest.

# Lincoln's Famous Phrases.

Truth is generally the best vindication against slander.—Remark made when, requested to dismiss Montgomery Blair, Postmaster-General.

Let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.—Address, Cooper Union, New York City.

Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world?—First inaugural address.

It is not best to swap horses while crossing the river.—Reply to National Union League.

The Almighty has his own purposes.—Second inaugural address.

Men are not flattered by being shown that there has been a difference of purpose between the Almighty and them.—Letter to Thurston Weed.

With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan, as we do that which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.—Second inaugural address.

You can fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time.—Remark attributed to Lincoln.

# Skating Advice.

Don't skate very heavily clothed, except in extremely cold weather.

Don't skate until exhausted and overheat and then stop to rest in the cold wind; that means a bad cold, sometimes pneumonia.

When an overcoat is found an embarrassment wear a paper or fiber vest; it will protect the back and chest from the wind.

Don't try to skate in low shoes or buttoned boots.

Don't wear extra high laced shoes and do without straps, if possible as both hinder the freedom of the ankle and stop circulation.

Always breathe through the nose. It may be difficult at first, but after a little practice it will be easy.

# Cool Fashions.

Soft greens, Organdies and Georgettes, Foulards, voiles and batistes, Follie-trimmed millinery, usually flowerless.

**THE ATHENS REPORTER**  
 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:**  
 To Canadian points—\$1.50 per year in advance. \$1.75 if not so paid.  
 To United States—\$2.00 per year in advance.

Business notices inserted in local columns or 3 cents per line every insertion.  
 Small adv. card per year, such as Societies, Business, etc., \$4.00.  
 Condensed advertisements 25 cents each per line for 4 insertions; subsequent insertions, 10 cents each.  
 Cards of thanks, 10 lines or less, 35c.  
 Obituary poetry 5c a line for 50 lines or less a line for more than 50 lines.  
 Advertisements without special directions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly. Subscriptions may commence with any issue. The paper will not be discontinued unless notice is given. No subscriptions will be cancelled unless all arrears are paid.  
 Legal, municipal and government advertising, 10c a line first insertion, and 5c a line for subsequent insertions.  
 No advertisement published for less than cents.  
 Display advertising rates on application.

AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

**ROAD IN BAD CONDITION**

The Charleston road is now barely passable. Loads of rocks have been dumped here and there along this thoroughfare to the danger of every passing vehicle. The Reporter learns that a month will elapse before any stone crushing is done, and in the meantime, with the lake season at its height, the road is not fit for the passage of even a milk-wagon.

It is presumed, however, that as the township authorities have permitted the placing of road-building material in the road, they will assume responsibility for any damage done.

**EAT FISH—SAVE MONEY**

Fish is a desirable food because of its brain and tissue-building properties. In view of the serious food shortage facing the world, it is doubly desirable at this time. Experts declare that under normal conditions it will take at least three years to replenish the world food stocks. In the meantime, there is danger that many will want and go hungry. Ontario has been bountifully blessed with a number of varieties of fish, all of which make good eating. Whitefish, salmon trout, herring, perch, pickerel, pike, burbot, carp, and catfish, these are all commercial fish, caught in our lakes and rivers, but unfortunately sent mostly to foreign markets. It is the problem of those in authority to-day to make the available food go as far as possible. If we used more fish it would lessen the consumption of meat and grain, and if the dealers in Ontario had enough of this commodity to handle, the price would come down and there would be one article at least on the daily menu that would show a saving to the thrifty householder. It is just a cold problem of dollars and cents that the Organization of Resources Committee of Ontario is seeking to place before the people. By taking advantages of this source of supply which Providence has placed at our doors, we will accomplish a two-fold purpose, save other food for the men overseas and save dollars for ourselves.

**CHURCH ADVERTISING**

For the edification of those who think that the church should not be made a business to the extent of advertising in the newspapers, we reproduce the same reasoning of a clergyman.

"Advertising," he said "is the best way for we ministers do get our goods before the public. It is our best means of securing publicity. We know the people will come to church when they are aware of what we have to offer them, and the best way we have of making them aware is through the newspapers and the billboards.

The attention of the minister was called to the fact that church advertising often appears sandwiched in among the theatre advertisements; sometimes under the announcements of a burlesque show opening, and often in competition for "position" with the "movie" ads.

"Why should we not compete with the amusements," he inquired? "We have something infinitely more worth while than the theatres or the motion picture houses to offer. And then the prime reason for advertising in the amusement columns is that newspaper readers look there for suggestions. They want to know where they may spend an hour or two on Sunday. They might not think of the church if they did not see it advertised in the amusement columns."

Died—on Tuesday, June 3, 1917, in Ottawa, Rev. J. B. Robeson, of Beachburg, Ont., in his 63rd year. The body was brought to the home of his brother, H. S. Robeson, Elgin street, Athens, to-day. Rev. T. J. Vickery will conduct funeral services in the Methodist church, Athens at 10.30 Thursday morning.

**Recent Casualties.**  
 Recent casualties include: wounded, Pte. A. R. Molasky, Elgin and Pte. H. W. Isaac, Elgin.

**THE "PEACE" LEAGUE**  
 (Youth's Companion)

Many thousands of Americans, among them some of the most right-minded and right-feeling men and women in the country must, if they read the evidence produced at the recent trial in New York of Capt. von Rintelen and his associates, have been amazed at the manner in which they had been deluded. Not only the witnesses for the prosecution but admissions from the prisoner's dock proved that the great campaign to prohibit the exportation of munitions and food to the Allies was organized by an agent sent by the German government expressly for the purpose, and that it was financed with German money.

Furthermore, the agent undertook to incite munitions workers to strike; he tried to institute a boycott of the banks that helped the Allies loans; he sought to help Huerta to cross into Mexico and to create trouble for us there; and in general he engaged in furthering enterprises that would cause internal disorder and dissension, and so render our government, occupied wholly with troubles of its own, powerless to act with decision against Germany.

For all those purposes, and particularly to organize and rouse to activity those who would favor peace at any price, it was necessary for Rintelen to act secretly through subordinates. For first lieutenants he needed and found Americans who were willing to sell their services, plausible men who could profess lofty motives and repel with well-assumed indignation the charge that they were working in the interest of Germany. Having got such sub-agents, he found the rest—up to a certain point—comparatively easy. It was only necessary to play upon the sentiments of that large class of men and women to whom peace is the shibboleth of their national and international principles and "militarism" the ever-present bugbear. How successfully the league was organized we know; how active and vociferous it was, how stunning were its posters—and how completely it ultimately failed of its main purpose.

Through the persuasive powers of Rintelen and his subordinates, men and women of humane and patriotic ideals were induced to join his campaign. But he did not depend wholly upon the assistance of such persons. He had an immense amount of money with which he purchased other aid.

There were two men of Congressional rank indicted with Rintelen. As to their guilt the jury disagreed, for it was unable to decide whether they acted with full knowledge of the origin and the real purpose of the enterprise to which they lent themselves, or whether they were the unconscious tools of the grand conspirator. If such a doubt could exist about men who, judging from their prominence in public affairs, it is surely both charitable and reasonable to believe that the rank and file of those who formed the "peace" league were not aware by whom they were led, or whither or why. But they will be more cautious hereafter.

**Advertising Reduces Prices.**

The man who argues that advertising is an expense which must be charged up to the consumer is usually a fellow who does not advertise. Generally his prices are just a trifle higher than those of the man who does advertise, and it is frequently the case that his goods remain on the shelves so long that he is selling last year's goods this season. If he advertised, he would have cleaned out the stock twelve months ago, and his turnover would have been so fast that it would have been possible for him to reduce prices—and make more money on a larger volume of business.

**Rod and Gun.**

The July issue of the Rod and Gun in Canada is a good number to tuck into the grip of the sportsman or tourist on vacation bent. A glance at the list of contents shows the following titles: "With The Masking-ong and The Shark: Two Opening Days," by Bonnycastle Dale; "Tuhoo" by Wm. MacMillan; "Trout Fishing in Northern Ontario" by C. W. Young; "The Beloved Vagabond" by Edward M. Towler; "The Last Trip Ashore" by F. V. Williams etc. etc. and in addition well main-Guns and Ammunition, Fishing W. J. Taylor, Ltd., Woodstock, Ont. are the publishers of this representative Canadian sportsman's magazine.

**The Dominion Day services in the churches were beautifully commemorative of the birth of the dominion. Decorations and patriotic sermons marked the semi-centennial of the confederation. On Monday in the village many flags were to be seen; the stores were closed; and the holiday was observed in a way that showed that "business as usual," was not in the thoughts of the tradesmen.**

**FARMERS TO GET CITY HELP**

Manufacturers to Release Men for Work on Farms—Over 1,000 already Offered.

Representing the Organization of Resources Committee, Professor Robert Thompson, of Toronto, was in Athens on Saturday in connection with the farm labor problem which is demanding attention at this time. He stated that manufacturers are offering to release employees who are willing and physically capable of doing farm work, paying them two weeks' ordinary wages and letting them free for the third week provided that they put in three weeks' satisfactory work on the farm. These employees are to receive soldiers' pay on the farms—a minimum of \$1.10 a day.

Professor Thompson's visit was for the purpose of having the county declare its need to the Organization of Resources Committee, who agree to supply the men. The need of the farmers would have to be found through local organizations. Mr. Thompson approved of the suggestion by the District Representative, that the Leeds County Board of Agriculture assisted by boards of trade and patriotic citizens in the county get from the farmers a statement of their need of farm labor.

**Dates of Release**

Men will be released from the city establishments on July 16 and Aug. 6. At all these factories, forms may be found within the next few days, which farmers should sign, with an indication of which date (or both) they will require help. This will make it easy for the farmers, and they will facilitate the work of the Organization of Resources Committee by giving the matter their careful attention. Information may be had from the local Department of Agriculture.

**Purely Personal Items**

Miss Marian Bottomley is a guest of Miss Marian Cornell.

Miss Alma Stevens, Toronto, has arrived home to spend two weeks' vacation.

Miss Marjorie Moore is visiting relatives in Arnprior.

Miss Cora Gray was a week-end guest at her home in Brockville.

Pte. Fred Robeson, of Petawawa Camp, spent a few days here with his grandfather, Mr. Matt Ritter.

Principal Burchell of the A. H. S. is in Guelph taking the teachers' course in agriculture.

Miss Hazel Latimer spent Dominion Day with her brother in Brockville.

Miss Phyllis Walker, of Merrickville, is a guest of her aunt, Mrs. C. F. Yates.

Dr. and Mrs. Richard Layng, of Chicago, are guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Layng. Dr. Layng will leave in a week for Winnipeg where he will practice dentistry.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Judson and son Alvin spent the week-end and Monday in Almonte visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Lee. They made the trip by motor.

**Too Slow.**

Mr. Slowgait (about to propose; time 11 p. m.)—I am about to say something, Miss Chillington, that I should have said some time ago. Look into my eyes and tell me if you cannot guess what it is. Miss Chillington (suppressing a yawn)—You look as sleepy as I feel, so I suppose you must be going to say "Good night."—Stray Stories.

**A Clever Reply.**

Mme. de Maintenon once asked Lord Stair why it was that the affairs of government were so badly managed in France under a king and so well managed in England under a queen. "For that very reason," replied the English ambassador, "for when a man reigns the women rule him, and when a woman reigns she is ruled by men."

**Sorrow.**

Sorrow is not an incident occurring now and then. It is the woof which is woven into the warp of life, and he who has not discerned the divine sacredness of sorrow and the profound meaning which is concealed in pain has yet to learn what life is.—F. W. Robertson.

**Sample.**

"George didn't keep his engagement with me last night," said the girl who was betrothed to him.

"I'd give him a piece of my mind," said her mother.

"Just a little sample of married life," suggested father.—Cleveland Leader.

**INDIAN SIGN LANGUAGE.**

Members of Every Different Tribe Can Read These Signals.

A white man who visits a foreign nation finds it hard and sometimes impossible to make his most ordinary wants known. The red man has no such difficulty. The problem of a universal language was solved centuries ago by the savage inhabitants of this western world.

Should an Indian from northern Alaska go to Patagonia he could by means of this universal language converse with his southern brethren almost as easily as he could with his neighbors at home. That would also be the case if he visited Central America or met the tribesmen of our own western prairies and mountains.

When this language was invented no one knows, but every Indian learns it in addition to his own. Recently two chiefs of different tribes met in the Geographical society rooms in Washington and held a conversation that lasted nearly three hours, and yet neither one knew a word of the other's language.

This universal language is, of course, made up of signs. For example, if an Indian is passing through a strange country and sees other Indians at a distance he makes the "peace sign"—that is, he holds up his blanket by two corners so that it covers his whole figure. The same thought is expressed by extending the hands, palms outward, slightly inclined from the face. Any Indian would understand either one of these signs.

Then there are the abstract signs by which these "savages" can express their thoughts with regard to the Great Spirit, heaven, good, evil, life and death, sickness, health, riches and poverty. Life is expressed by drawing an imaginary thread from the mouth and death by chopping this thread off. Another sign for death is to hold the tips of the fingers of one hand against the palm of the other and let them gradually slip downward and at last drop beneath the palm.

Most white people think that the Indian word of greeting, "How," is merely the abbreviation of the question, "How are you?" But that is not so. The word is really "aou," which means "brother" or "friend." So when he comes up and greets us with his seemingly inquisitive "How" he is not asking after your health, but telling you that he is a friend.—Youth's Companion.

**Jutland and the Sea.**

Jutland is one of the few countries where political change has been avoided. Denmark has looked after the Jutes for over 1,000 years without challenge. But the sea has refused to let Jutland alone. Like Holland, it needs the protection of dikes, and but for these there would be considerably less Jutland. Even on the east coast, with its higher elevation, the sea runs into many inlets. One of the longest of these, the Lymfjord, was in 1825 broken into from the west by the waters of the North sea, and the north corner of Jutland has ever since remained an island.—London Chronicle.

**Had His Title All Ready.**

Disraeli's first novel affords a curious instance of intelligent anticipation. Among the host of characters in "Vivian Grey," most of them slightly veiled portraits of celebrities of the day, Lord Beaconsfield is one of the most important in the secondary rank. The novel was written in 1826, exactly fifty years before the writer assumed the title he had invented. It is usual for novelists to portray themselves in their first book, but no other instance can be found of an author christening a character with a name subsequently to become his own.—London Spectator.

**Sheepskin.**

Sheepskin was used as parchment before the invention of paper. Even then it was a substitute for vellum, which is made from calfskin and of a far finer quality than parchment, and was employed for fine illuminated work. Tanned sheepskins are in the trade called basils. For these there are many legitimate uses, but it is for imitation purposes that the sheepskin is most largely used.

**Already Knew Some of It.**

"Johnny," said the small boy's mother, "I want you to stay home all afternoon and learn the Declaration of Independence by heart."

"I'll have to try my best. But the idea doesn't line up with my ideas of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."—Washington Star.

**In a Safe Place.**

First Undergraduate—Have you telegraphed to the old man for money?  
 Second Undergraduate—Yes.  
 "Got an answer?"  
 "Yes. I telegraphed the governor. 'Where is that money I wrote for?' and his answer reads, 'In my pocket.'"  
 Baltimore Sun.

**Early Morning Talks.**

"He is always doing something that causes a lot of talk."  
 "Why, I never heard any of it."  
 "He is the only one who hears it. He is always staying out at night later than his wife wishes him to."—Houston Post.

**Wonderful Tree Roots.**

The jand, a tree which grows profusely in the Indian Punjab, a very dry region, is chiefly remarkable for its very long tap root, which was eighty-four feet in one remarkable specimen and which descended vertically sixty-four feet into the earth.

"I'll try" has not the genuine metal ring. "I will" puts money into the pay envelope.

**900 DROPS**  
**CASTORIA**  
 For Infants and Children.  
 Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Hutchins In Use For Over Thirty Years **CASTORIA**

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

**NOTICE**

To Entrance Candidates and to 1st year, 2nd year, and 3rd year High School Pupils:

You can take your place in the army of office workers at a salary of from \$25 to \$75 per month with less than a school year's preparation.

Book-keepers, Stenographers, Typists and Office Assistants always in demand, but increasingly so just now.

Fall term opens September 4th.

**BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE**  
 FULFORD BUILDING  
 Brockville

W. T. ROGERS, Principal

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.**

**New Time Bill**

EFFECTIVE JUNE 24, 1917

Departures from Brockville  
 No. 560 (except Sunday)—6.00 a. m. for Ottawa.  
 No. 562 (Daily)—2.30 p. m. for Ottawa.  
 No. 564 (except Sunday)—6.20 p. m. for Smith's Falls.

Arrivals at Brockville  
 No. 561 (except Sunday)—11.20 a. m. from Smith's Falls.  
 No. 563 (Daily)—1.10 p. m. from Ottawa.  
 No. 565 (except Sunday)—10.15 p. m. from Ottawa.

GEO. E. McGLADE  
 City Passenger Agent  
 Brockville City Ticket and Telegraph Office, 52 King St.

**Ice-Cream**

Homogenized and Pasteurized—that spells **NEILSON'S**—the perfect Ice Cream

Neilson's Ice Cream served in sanitary paper dishes in silver holders—the modern way.

Attractive Sundae and plain creams. There are none better.

Real Cake Cones, in any quantity, for socials, fairs, and other gatherings. Call or write for prices.

**E. C. TRIBUTE**

**Do as Mr. Gard**

Mr. Anson A. Gard, the well known Litterateur of Ottawa, called the Wandering Yankee, says in an unsolicited testimonial for ZUTOO Tablets:

"Zutoo Tablets stop my headaches so completely that I do not mind having them any more."

No need for any one to suffer from headache if they do as Mr. Gard does

**and take Zutoo**

THE CANADIAN ROCKIES

The best and newest sections, and highest peaks are seen from the transcontinental trains of the Canadian Northern Railway leaving Toronto every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. For attractive booklet, through tickets, and full information write to R. L. Fairbairn, General Passenger Agent, 68 King Street, East, Toronto.

Beginning Tuesday, May 8th, and every succeeding Tuesday during the summer months until Oct. 31st, the C.P.R. will run cheap Homeseekers' Excursions by regular trains to all principal points in British Columbia. Tickets are good for 60 days with privilege of extension on payment of \$5.00 for each month or part thereof but in no case will extension be granted for more than two months or before Nov. 30th, 1917. Stopover allowed. Tourist sleeping car space can be secured on payment of usual berth rates. Write to or call on Geo. E. McGlade, City Passenger Agent, Brockville, for folders and full information.

**BAPTIST CONVENTION**

**Large Attendance of Delegates—A. H. Edwards New Moderator.**  
(Carleton Place Herald)

The annual convention of the Canada Central Baptist Association was held in Carleton Place last week, opening with a public service in the Baptist Church on Monday evening. In the neighborhood of 100 delegates and visitors were in attendance.

The business sessions were held during the day and public meetings Monday and Tuesday evenings. The Moderator's address by Rev. D. Laing, of Kingston, urged the following in church life of a course similar to that being pressed in connection with national life, a clean view of the need and demand of the time and an increased aggressive effort to fully meet that need.

The annual sermon by Rev. W. H. Wright, of Smith's Falls, also on Monday evening called to a rendering in richer, fuller measure of that distinctively unselfish service which had been glorified by the Saviour of men.

Reports from different churches as represented on Tuesday morning and from the representative of the various departments of denominational work, missions, etc., were largely encouraging and elicited much favorable comment.

A book review by Rev. A. E. Kelly, of Brockville, "The Preacher's Life and Work," the presentation of The Church Plan of Finance by Mr. W. C. Senior, of Toronto, and Association of Evangelism by Rev. J. A. Bradford, of Arnprior, occupied Tuesday afternoon and drew forth much discussion. Mr. Senior was invited to visit the churches and a committee was appointed to consider and promote evangelism among the churches.

An address on Tuesday evening by Rev. O. D. Fournier, of Hull, Que., was of striking interest and importance. Speaking on the work of the Grande Ligne Mission in Que., he points out the serious menace of the present situation in that province and urged the necessity of preparation to meet the emergency which undoubtedly will arise. The address, with its pointed references to the political, educational and religious significance of the situation, was listened to with marked attention by the large audience.

Rev. C. L. Timpany, missionary on furlough from India, gave an illuminating address on the conditions met and the demands made upon the missionary in his work in India.

Mr. W. C. Senior gave a stirring address on the present needs of the work in the Great West.

Rev. A. White, of Renfrew, spoke on "The Adult Bible Class;" Rev. A. H. Barker, of Delta, on "The Co-operation of the Sunday School and Home;" "The Sunday School, a Recruiting Agency for the Church." Earnest and interesting discussion followed in which many valuable things were emphasized and great help given.

Wednesday afternoon was occupied in the consideration of B.Y.P.A. work in the form of Conference. Question and Answer led by Mr. Fred Reynolds, of Brockville, and was a helpful session.

Dinner served by the ladies in the lecture room of the church and the generous and kindly entertainment in the homes left nothing to be desired by the visitors and appreciation of this and of all the untiring proved effects of the pastor, Rev. E. T. Newton, and of the church in making the meeting a great success they have proved to be was expressed in a resolution passed with great applause Wednesday morning.

Among others the following resolutions were passed by the Association:—

**On Prohibition**

Resolved that we as an Association express our gratification at the effectiveness of prohibition in the province of Ontario but that we deeply deplore the continued wastage of resources at this critical time resulting from the continued manufacture and importation of liquor, and that we pledge ourselves earnestly and persistently to use every legitimate means to urge the Federal authorities to prohibit the same.

We also desire to express our deepest regret that the sale of liquor is still permitted in overseas cantons contrary to the promise made by the Government to the Canadian people in the earlier stages of the war.

**Race Track Gambling**

Whereas the Dominion Government by order in council has already decreed that race-track gambling in Canada shall be abolished for the duration of the war.

Therefore be it resolved that his Association of Baptist churches of Canada Central Association desire to express our sincerest appreciation of this act of our Government and our hope that not only for the duration of the war but for all time

to come this evil may be abolished in our fair Dominion, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to our Premier Sir Robert Borden.

**Jubilee of Confederation**

Whereas, the Dominion of Canada will on July 1st, 1917, complete the first fifty years of its history as a Confederacy, and whereas this period has been signally marked with the favor of God in the development of our resources and the growth of our people in the great elements of national life. Therefore Resolved, That we recommend our Churches to observe the date above named by public Thanksgiving to God for his mercies to us as a people and by praying for his power and wisdom to direct us in the very serious responsibilities arising from His gifts of the past and the problem of empire now before us.

Mr. A. H. Edwards, of Carleton Place, was elected Moderator of the Association for the coming year by the unanimous vote of the delegates.

**THE WOMEN'S MEETING**

The meeting of the Women's Circles and the Mission Bands of The Canada Central Association was held in the Zion Presbyterian church on presented showed very encouraging increase in the amount contributed.

An address on Home Missions by Miss Washburn, of Smith's Falls, and one on Foreign Missions by Miss M. Stevens, of Plum Hollow, were chief features of the meeting and helpfully presented the conditions and needs of these two departments of work. A duet by Mrs. Warren and Miss Cram brightened the program.

The thanks of the ladies are extended to the Zion Presbyterian friends for their kindness in giving the use of the building for the meeting.

**Harlem**

Harlem, June 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Luckey, of Newbliss, who were recently married, motored here last week to visit their relatives and spent Friday evening as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Raison.

Mrs. B. Alexander and master Gerald, of Moosejaw, are making an extended visit with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith and with other relatives.

H. I. Smith, of Ottawa, has returned after a short visit with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Bichy, of Gloverville, N. Y., are visiting the latter's prents, Mr. and Mrs. John Raison.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Whiteland and children, of Brockville, made a recent visit at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Chapman.

Miss Amy Richard, a student of the Athens High School who successfully passed the examinations returned home last Friday.

The Harlem School was destroyed by fire last Thursday night. The cause was unknown as there had not been fire in the building for about two weeks. The trustees met on Saturday evening for the purpose of arrangements for rebuilding as soon as possible.

The road work began this week, with George Raison as overseer.

**Greenbush**

Greenbush, July 2nd—Mrs. Sarah Blanchard came to her home from St. Vincent de Paul hospital in Brockville last Saturday where she has been under the care of Dr. Cornell.

Miss Hattie Patterson recently of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., is renewing old acquaintances here. This week she goes to Toronto to do work on the examination board in the department of Education.

Miss Running from Brockville was a guest of her aunt, Mrs. Pierce.

Mrs. Geo. Burke was a guest on Sunday at the home of her mother, Mrs. Patterson.

Mrs. E. B. Griffith, of New York, is visiting her brother, Mr. Norris Loverin.

Messrs. Tackaberry and Loverin did the canvassing in this polling sub-division in the interests of the Patriotic campaign now being carried on in Elizabethtown.

Miss Gladys Ode'l, of Prescott, and Mrs. Ford Earl, of Lyndhurst, are guests at the home of Mrs. Jas. Hewitt.

Mrs. Cora Rickett has returned after a lengthy visit with friends at Spencerville.

Mrs. John C. McBratney, of Saskatchewan, is renewing old acquaintances here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kitchen, of Brockville, called on friends here on Sunday last.

June 26th—Miss Gladys Zeadon, of Brockville, is a guest of Mrs. Harry Carter.

Mr. Ross Blanchard and family have returned to the neighborhood and are at present living at the home of Mr. Geo. Davis. Mr. Blanchard's health is so poor he had to abandon his plan for making cheese this season.

Purvis Street.  
Mr. Roy Gibson went to Brock-

ville on Friday.

We are sorry to say that little Miss Bernice Bushfield is ill with scarlet fever. She is fast improving.

Road work was done in this section last week.

Miss B. Dickey closed school on Wednesday and returned to her home at Calntova.

Mr. James Marhard has purchased a new buggy.

Mrs. Frank Herbison spent one day last week visiting at Mr. James Marshalls at Lillies.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Franklin, Junctown, and Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Graham and children motored to Athens last Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. James Pottinger spent Sunday at Mr. Wm. Curtis at McIntosh Mills.

**Philipsville**

Mrs. Nancy Lynn, of Toronto, is here visiting her daughter, Mrs. Jessie Brown and her sister, Mrs. D. Wood. Her son George Lynn is overseas.

Pte. F. Chisholm is here on sick leave from Camp Borden, a guest of his grandfather.

The Harlem school was burned on Thursday the 21st about 11 p.m. As there had not been any fire in the building for some days the cause is a mystery.

The farmers finished planting corn this last week.

Miss Florence Johnson closed school on Friday for the holidays.

Misses Anna and Helen Nolan arrived home from their schools in Pembroke and are spending their holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Nolan.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Lockwood, Westport, are week-end visitors at F. Chisholm's.

J. L. Laisley, Toronto, is spending his vacation with his grandfather, W. B. Phelps.

Mrs. J. W. Halladay and daughters, Winifred and Fern, were the guests of her mother, Mrs. Bullard, in Plum Hollow.

**Soperton**

Mr. Metcalfe Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Metcalfe and Miss Mulloy, Windsor, arrived at E. J. Suffer's on Saturday having motored the entire distance.

The union picnic of the day and Sabbath schools which was held on Saturday instead of Friday was very successful. The races were run off in the afternoon and the children thoroughly enjoyed the day.

Miss Blanche Singleton, B. A., left for Toronto Monday to take a six week's course in Physical Culture.

Miss Gertrude Best, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. Scotland, went on Saturday to visit her parents at Glen Buell.

On Sunday morning at nine o'clock the Oddfellows met at Sand Hill cemetery for the first of the memorial services conducted at the different cemeteries in this district during the day. Ten automobiles carried the members from here to Plum Hollow, Harlem, and Elgin to decorate the graves of their deceased members.

Several members of the Women's Institute attended the District meeting held at Newboro Tuesday June 26. The evening meeting was addressed by Mrs. J. D. Darling, Lansdowne.

Some local telephones were installed during the week.

Mrs. C. Frye gave a report of the annual meeting at Napanee on Thursday at the auxiliary of Oak Leaf.

Mr. Lloyd Irwin made a business trip to Gananoque on Saturday.

Mrs. Healey, of Toronto, is a guest of Mrs. C. Goodbody and Mrs. Washburne, Athens, is a guest at W. Sheridan's.

Born, on Monday, June 25th at Glen Morris, to Pte. Herbert and Mrs. Shire, a daughter.

**Charleston**

The recent rains was much appreciated here.

Mrs. C. Hickey, the Misses Annie and Mildred Hickey, Athens, Mrs. F. J. O'Donnell and children, Regina, Sask., and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hickey, Port Arthur, are camping at one of Dr. Lillie's cottages.

On Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. S. Godkin very pleasantly entertained a number of friends. The gathering was in the form of a farewell to Miss Helen Troy, teacher, who was about to leave for her home in Ottawa for the holidays and who has endeared herself to both pupils and people during her stay here.

On Friday evening there was a similar gathering at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. Heffernan and a very pleasant evening was spent in games music, and dancing. It was also a farewell to Miss Troy who has been asked to take charge of the school for another year but was unable to decide for a few weeks. She left for her home at Ottawa on Saturday.

E. Bryan, Lenna Bryan and Miss Madaline O'Connor, Long Point, were among the guests at T. Heffer-

nan's on Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. T. McConnel, Mr. and Mrs. S. Jacob, Lyndhurst, were Sunday visitors at Mrs. Venas.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Ross, Toronto, were visitors at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Halladay over Dominion Day.

**They Took the Lash.**

One of the traditions of the British Royal Yacht club is of Lord Yarborough's Falcon, the crew of which were paid extra wages on condition that they they submitted to the usual rules in force on British vessels of war. These included flogging under certain circumstances, and it is said that in consideration of the additional sum paid by Lord Yarborough some of the crew cheerfully submitted to the occasional application of the cat-o-nine-tails. "Indeed, before the Falcon left Plymouth sound for a cruise all hands cordially signed a paper setting forth the usefulness of a sound flogging in cases of extremity and their perfect willingness to undergo the experiment whenever it was deemed necessary for the preservation of good order."

**Superstitions About Hares.**

There have been at various periods all manner of queer superstitions about hares, which would seem to indicate that the believers were themselves madder than any hare that ever gambled in March. Its brains were believed to make children's teeth come quickly and painlessly; those who ate its flesh became lovely and gracious for a week after; a waistcoat made of hare's skin straightened the bodies both of young and old, etc. Even today there are those who take as an evil omen the crossing of the road before them by this most innocent of creatures.—London Chronicle.

**THE ORIENT.**

That illustrates the Way of the Far East.

had experience with corruptible Turkish officers, and one day when tarrack conditions became unendurable I went to the officer commanding our division, an old Arab from Latakiah who had been called from retirement at the time of the mobilization. He lived in a little tent near the mosque, where I found him squatted on the floor nodding drowsily over his comfortable paunch. As he was an officer of the old regime, I entered boldly, squatted beside him and told him my troubles. The answer came with an enormous shrug of the shoulders. "You are serving the sultan. Hardship should be sweet."

"I should be more fit to serve him if I got more sleep and rest." He waved a fat hand about the tent. "Look at me! Here I am, an officer of rank and"—shooting a knowing look at me—"I have not even a nice blanket."

"A crime! A crime!" I interrupted. "To think of it, when I, a humble soldier, have dozens of them at home! I should be honored if you would allow me"—My voice trailed off suggestively.

"How could you get one?" he asked. "Oh, I have friends here in Saffet, but I must be able to sleep in a nice place."

"Of course. Certainly. What would you suggest?"

"That hotel kept by the Jewish widow might do," I replied.

More amenities were exchanged, the upshot of which was that my four friends and I were given permission to sleep at the inn—a humble place, but infinitely better than the mosque. It was all perfectly simple.—Alexander Aaronsohn in Atlantic Monthly.

**YOUR SUMMER OUTFIT**

Now's the time to prepare for the warm weather. We've nice light-weight suits in nice shades of greys and checks. Outing Trousers in Khaki and serges. Nice outing shirts and the new style Sport Shirts.

The very latest in Straw Hats, Panamas, and Silk Caps. Cool Underwear in 2 pieces or Combinations, short or long sleeves.

Light weight Socks, Jerseys, Bathing Suits, Belts, Negligee Brace, etc.

We have everything to keep you cool during the hot weather at cool prices.

A big range of Boys' Wash Suits.

**Globe Clothing House**

Brockville, Ontario

**Spring and Summer Styles**

We have always had the reputation of giving the highest satisfaction in the making of men's clothes. Men who are particular about their apparel come to us year after year. Let us make your spring suit this year. We are confident of pleasing you.

M. J. KEHOE, BROCKVILLE

**Ladies' Sweaters**

We have just opened another choice assortment of Ladies' Sweaters in Brush Wool, Silk and Shetland Wool.

These new Sweaters are priced at \$5.00, \$7.00, \$10.00, \$13.00 and \$15.00.

They all have two pockets, large square collar with sash and buttons to match.

The colors are Gold and White, White and Paddy, Copen and White, Paddy and White, Plain Purple, White, Paddy, and Rose.

We invite inspection.

**The Robt. Craig Co. Ltd.**

LADIES' PANAMAS \$3.00 TO \$7.50.

Brockville, Ont.

Special Showing of Summer Furs.

**Automobile Tops and Cushions**

We have a full line of everything for Tops, Cushions, Slip Covers, Buggy Tops, etc.

Write for Prices on Repair Work

JAS. W. JUDSON, Brockville  
36 George St. Phone 663

**PROFESSIONAL CARDS**

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PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR  
OFFICE HOURS: (Until 8 a.m. 1 to 3 p.m. 7 to 8.30 p.m.)  
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COR. VICTORIA AVE AND PINE ST.  
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EYE, EAR, THROAT AND NOSE.

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Licensed to sell by Auction in Leeds County Apply for open dates and terms  
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**Furniture**

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

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**Catarrhal 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 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, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**LUMBER**

Now on hand, a stock of plank and dimension lumber suitable for general building purposes and a quantity of rough sheeting lumber.

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

Present stock includes a quantity of

**FOUNDATION TIMBER SILLS, SLEEPERS, ETC.**

A large quantity of slabs and fire-wood.

**F. Blancher**  
ATHENS

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON II. July 8, 917. Ahaz, the Faithless King.—2 Chronicles 28; 1-27.

COMMENTARY.—I. Wickedness of Ahaz (vs. 1-4). Ahaz was the twelfth ruler of the kingdom of Judah. He succeeded his father, Jotham, on the throne. Being twenty years old when he began to reign, he was old enough to have observed the character of his father's administration, and to have profited by it.

II. Distressed by enemies (vs. 5-15). 5. Wherefore—Having enumerated the great sins of Ahaz, the historian proceeds to describe the punishment that came upon him. It was because of his evil course that his enemies were permitted to afflict him and his nation.

III. Seeking help from Assyria (vs. 16-21). 16-19. Because the Edomites had come from the southeast and defeated Judah and taken away captives, and the Philistines had invaded the kingdom from the southwest and occupied a considerable territory.

IV. Becoming more idolatrous (vs. 22-27). 22. In the time of his distress by Israel, by Syria and by other nations and was treacherously dealt with by Assyria.

Israel.—The cause of Judah's distress is here attributed to the idolatry of Ahaz. 24. Gathered together the idols of the house of God, etc.—an account of the sacrifice of Ahaz is more particularly given in 2 Kings 16:17.

Questions.—Who was Ahaz? How old was he when he began to reign? How long was he king? What was his character? Of what different sins was he guilty?

PRactical SURVEY. Topic.—An idolatrous career.

I. Degraded the king of Judah. II. Enslaved the people of God.

I. Degraded the king of Judah. In Ahaz we have a conspicuous example of persistent wickedness. He systematically framed mischief through sacrifice and idolatry.

II. Enslaved the people of God. The lengths to which Ahaz went without public opposition showed how far the nation had departed from God.

III. Seeking help from Assyria. The form of this name in some instances is given as Tiglath-pileser (2 Kings 15:29; 16:7).

IV. Becoming more idolatrous. In the time when he was defeated by Israel, by Syria and by other nations and was treacherously dealt with by Assyria.

Chic Combinations. Linen and voile. Organdy and tussah. Poulard and silk rep.

FEEDS AND FERTILIZERS The Latest in Science, The Best in Practice

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SOIL NOT A SURE GUIDE TO FERTILIZER REQUIREMENTS.

Contrary to the common opinion that chemical analysis of a soil reveals facts leading to its immediate treatment with respect to the use of fertilizers, such a test is not a sufficient guide to land treatment.

The soil is like a storage battery, in which plant food is locked up in unavailable form, and then is gradually and slowly made soluble as plants need it.

During the next fifteen weeks gradually increase the skim milk to 15 to 20 pounds daily. Add to the flaxseed jelly other constituents to make a cream substitute as follows: Fine ground flax 1 part, fine ground oats 2 parts, ground corn 2 parts.

PRICES ARE GOOD—WHY NOT RAISE A FALL LITTER OF PIGS?

The present high prices for pigs should be an inducement to farmers to raise two litters of pigs this year. Many farmers, we know, claim that they cannot profitably raise two litters of pigs a year.

VALUE OF MANURE FROM 24 STEERS. (Experimental Farm Note.)

The manure from twenty-four steers averaging in weight close to 1,000 pounds each and running loose in two box stalls at the Experimental Station, Kentville, N. S., covering a period of 120 days, or four months.

It is a well known fact that half the total value of the excrement from the live stock is in the urine. If the liquid is allowed to drain away through holes in the stable floor, or otherwise, over one-half of the value of the manure will be lost.

Wheat straw, 220 pounds; Oat straw, 285 pounds; well dried peat, 600 pounds; dry sawdust, 435 pounds; dried leaves, 162 pounds.

Which joys in living each and every day. Love is the light which lightens all the way. Until at last, when earthly love is over—

Love is the mainspring; love, and love alone. Supplies the sweets of life, the joyful tone

and in his pity he redeemed them. I will not leave you comfortless (Marg. orphans): I will come to you.—Can a woman forget her suckling child, that she should not have compassion on the son of her womb? yea, they may forget, yet will I not forget thee.

AN EXCURSION. (By the late Rev. H. T. Miller.)

Come, sleep, and keep mine eyelids down; thy wings are soft, thy lips are softer still. Cry hush to this subliminary strife, and let me take the hand of the chosen one—chosen not by me, but accepted with that secret impulse of approval which asks for nothing more, and no one else.

Remove the dairy calves from the cow at birth. Do not allow them to suck, unless weak or unable to drink, or unless the cow's udder is severely caked.

During the next fifteen weeks gradually increase the skim milk to 15 to 20 pounds daily. Add to the flaxseed jelly other constituents to make a cream substitute as follows: Fine ground flax 1 part, fine ground oats 2 parts, ground corn 2 parts.

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I sought a word I hoped to rhyme With childhood's happy laughter, I followed on an endless time Pursuing closely after.

I searched my books by day and night, And lexicons I treasure, But there I found no word that might Attune the dainty measure.

Till, wearied of my fruitless quest, I stole away to wander Where Nature sings and songbirds nest.

By lanes and woodlands yonder, Ah, lexicons and books are chaff! 'Twas there my quarry found me—The rhymes for Childhood's slivery laugh.

Were singing all around me! —John D. Weig.

Spanish at Saloniki. Saloniki contains a large number of Spanish speaking inhabitants, not very surprising perhaps in a mongrel city of the near east.

Save it. It is good. It means economy. Use it for seasoning. Clarify it before setting away.

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MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKET. FARMERS MARKET.

Table with 3 columns: Product, Price, and Quantity. Includes items like Dairy Produce, Cheese, Potatoes, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Product, Price, and Quantity. Includes items like Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Product, Price, and Quantity. Includes items like Flour, Wheat, Corn, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Product, Price, and Quantity. Includes items like Pork, Bacon, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Product, Price, and Quantity. Includes items like Butter, Eggs, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Product, Price, and Quantity. Includes items like Cattle, Sheep, etc.

NEW VICTORY. Kaiser.—Thank Heaven, Bethmann, we have won another great victory—over the Social-Democrats.

STRANGE FORESTS. Australia's Flora Contains Unique Relics of Jurassic Times.

One readily understands why the Australian loves his trees. The groves of giant eucalyptus form pictures never forgotten, and the scent of the wafted breeze brings a homesick feeling like the smell of sage to the Westerner.

Forms which may be recognized as tulip, lily, honeysuckle and fern take on a surprising aspect. They are not garden flowers, but trees, and the landscape of Mesozoic time, a period antedating our own by millions of years.

Save it. It is good. It means economy. Use it for seasoning. Clarify it before setting away.

By repeating this several times some fine white fat will be achieved. Should there be a burned taste it may be removed by heating with a thick slice of raw potato.

# HER HUMBLE LOVER

Sir Frederic paced up and down for another hour, then, parched with thirst, remembers the wine, and going in, drinks a goblet with unsteady hand and feverish haste; then absently he sinks into the chair in which Signa had been seated, and half drowses. There is no fear in his heart, though he knows that he is waiting for the man whose villainy he has unmasked, and whose wife he has sent away; he has passed beyond the range of all feeling save miserable despair.

The evening draws in; lights shine here and there in the windows of the village street; peasants drop in at the Mountain Goat, wearied with their day's work, to get their simple draught of wine and water. The landlord opens the door and looks into the sitting room, but thinking his strange guest has fallen asleep, retires again on tiptoe.

Presently there comes the sound of horse's hoofs down the paved street, and with an abruptness that brings the horse to his haunches with a clattering noise, Lord Delamere pulls up lord, who has been waiting behind the blind, comes into the passage, then shrinks from his task, and muttering: "He said he would wait and explain; let him do so! Yes," creeps discretely out of sight.

Hector hastens through the little hall and opens the door of the room, suddenly, but gently.

"Well, Signa," he says, cheerfully, with an undertone of joyous relief. "I have come back, you see. Where are you? Are you sitting in the dark? Saunders is not so bad, after all. It is a sprain and I left him in good hands. Signa—for the silence suddenly frightens him—"are you there? Are you asleep? Where are the lights?"

Hurriedly he takes his match-box from his pocket, and striking a match, lights a candle, then, shading it with his hand, he turns round and sees—not Signa, but Frederic Blyte asleep in her chair.

For a moment he stands as if he were dreaming, and the candle almost drops from his hand; then he looks round the room eagerly, and without waiting to rouse the sleeper, darts upstairs into her room. She is not there. With a sudden, awful fear, which he chokes with a disordered laugh, he returns to the sitting-room, and lays his hand upon Sir Frederic's shoulder. The sleeper awakes, and with startled eyes stares up at the dark, threatening ones glaring down at him, for a moment in a bewildered fashion. Lord Delamere's hand grasps him tighter.

"Wake up," he says, not roughly, but with deep intensity more ominous than any mere roughness. "Why are you here?"

Sir Frederic rises and confronts him, and even to that moment Lord Delamere notices the change that time and passion have wrought in the once self-satisfied countenance.

"You have returned then," says Sir Frederic, not yet quite in possession of his faculties.

"I am here, yes," retorts Lord Delamere, impatiently. "Answer my question: why are you here?—in this place?—in this room?"

"Take your hand from my shoulder," says Sir Frederic, gloomily.

Lord Delamere's hand drops, and he smiles darkly.

"Now, then," he says, "speak quickly. Why are you here?—what is your business?"

"I came to seek you. I followed you here," answers Sir Frederic, calmly, but with the calmness of a man wrapped in despair, and too careless of his danger to heed it.

"Well, you have sought and found me," says Hector, instantly. "And then, what did you come for?"

"I came to tell you that you were a villain," says Sir Frederic, "a cruel, heartless villain."

An awful smile crosses Lord Delamere's face.

"Could you not wait until I returned to England? Was it necessary to take so long a journey for such a purpose?" he says, with deep sarcasm. Then he starts, and looks at him closely.

"Was it to tell me only, or to tell another?" he asks. "Have you seen Sir—Lady Delamere?"

"Yes, I have seen her," answers Sir Frederic, with a sigh.

"Where is she? Do you know where she is?" demands Lord Delamere, with a fierce look.

"I have seen her! I know where she is," is the response, dogged and heavy.

Lord Delamere seizes him by the arm. "You have seen her, you have followed her here, to pour some wild, mad story in her ear!"

"I have come to tell her the truth—the truth of which I warned her the night you treated me like a dog and tore her from me."

Lord Delamere draws a long breath. "The truth? What is it? No matter. Don't answer. Tell me, where is my wife?"

Almost madly he put the question, and with the same heavy manner Sir Frederic answers: "Yes," he says "she has gone alone. She would not permit me to accompany her—"

"You!" echoes Lord Delamere, with a wild scorn that is so like Signa's that Sir Frederic flushes a heavy red.

"I am a gentleman and an honest man, Lord Delamere; you know that she would have been as safe with me as—"

"Cease, you madman!" breaks in Lord Delamere, seizing him by the arm. "Do I not know that she would have rather died than have you with her—oh, my darling—but—oh, Heaven, sent me calm sufficient to deal with the fact!" and his lips open with a wild prayer. "Now, listen to me. You say that she is beyond my pursuit. Whither have you sent her? Answer at once, or as there is a Heaven above us, I will bring the answer from your throat!" and, indeed, his hand waves in the air with an ominous motion.

"I am not afraid; you cannot awe me, Lord Delamere!" says Sir Frederic. "I directed my man—"

"Your man!"

"Yes, my coachman, to take her ladyship to Aletto; if he drives quickly—and he will do so, he knows the road, and the horses were fresh—she will catch the night mail!"

Hector tears the watch out of his pocket, and with his hand to his head makes a rapid calculation.

"Oh, Heaven! It is too true!" he groans. "She will cross before I can reach her. Oh, fool, fool, to leave her alone and unprotected. I felt this evil! I felt it approaching! Oh, Heaven! if I had but stayed! Oh, my darling! my darling!" and giving way to his emotion for a moment, he hides his face in his hands, quite forgetful of the tall, white-faced, Sir Frederic.

After a moment he recovers, and he looks darkly at his companion, darkly and wonderingly. "You madman!" he exclaims. "What wild story did you tell her? And to think that she should believe you—you—believe your simple word against my love and devotion! It is incredible! Am I, too, mad? I cannot believe it. By what witchcraft, what miserable art did you gain her ear and convince her?" he demands, with desperate intensity.

Sir Frederic flushes, then pales again.

"You are right. My bare word, though she knows I would not lie, was not enough. I brought proofs, Lord Delamere, absolute, irrefutable proofs of your crime—"

"Crime!" he echoed it with a bewildered air. "Crime! But you said proofs! What proofs? Answer! If you knew that you were in peril of your life—that I can scarcely keep my hands from your throat, you would be more acute, Sir Frederic Blyte!"

"I am not afraid," he responds, doggedly. "I told you so before. I know I am dealing with a desperate, unscrupulous man; but I am utterly and completely indifferent. For myself I care nothing—it is of her—"

"Silence! You shall not speak of her!" exclaims Lord Delamere, sternly. "The proofs—the proofs by which you convinced her, you madman!"

"They were not far to seek; they were ready to my hand," replies Sir Frederic, coldly. "The girl you ruined, whose lover you shot, is here in this place. I had but to bring them together; Signa had but to hear the miserable, cruel story from the victim's own lips—"

Lord Delamere interrupts him, with a groan.

"Oh, Heaven! I see it all!" he says, striking his forehead, and leaning against the table. "I see it all! Oh, my poor darling, what you are suffering now! And alone, too—alone!" and more than once he hides his face in his hands.

There is silence broken only by the buzz and hum of the peasants chattering over their wine. Then Lord Delamere lifts his pale, haggard face, and looks sternly at his companion.

"Sir Frederic," he says, and his voice is stern and solemn, "this day you have done a wrong which, if there be any true manhood in you, will bring you remorse that shall last you until your death!"

Sir Frederic starts and glares at him.

"Wrong!" he says, hoarsely. "I have done no duty, my duty. I have unmasked a villain, and unmasked a pure, trusting woman."

"No!" responds Lord Delamere, in an awful voice; "you have committed an error that, by its consequences, amounts to a crime."

"Error!" says Sir Frederic, panting. "Yes. Who were you to judge? You elected yourself my judge; you tried me on a matter of life and death; you convicted me; you sentenced me without hearing both sides. For myself, I—I can bear the consequences of your mad injustice and malice; but she—oh, my darling, my tender-hearted girl, whom I have watched over as never father watched over daughter, husband over wife—you have broken her heart, and sent her into the world to bear her misery alone! Oh, Heaven! if there be any sense in you, any feeling of humanity, any capacity for remorse, you will wish that you had died before you did this day's black, bitter work!"

White and trembling, Sir Frederic glares at him.

"What—what is this?" he demands, hoarsely. "Do you dare to tell me that it is not true?—that—"

"Look at me," retorts Lord Delamere, confronting him with flashing eyes, and with a face awful in its

sternness and solemnity. "Is this the face of a coward—an assassin? You mad fool! If you had but waited—if you had but met me man to man, instead of man to woman—I would have convinced you—"

With an awful cry, Sir Frederic staggers against the table, and holds out one trembling hand, as if to put the wretched doubt away from him.

"No, no! It is true! You shall not deceive me!" he pants.

Then his voice changes to one of wild, piteous supplication: "You dare to say it is not true? Prove it to me, prove it to me, and I will grovel at your feet like the cur you deem me!"

"And will that bring my darling back to me?" demands Hector, in a dry, harsh voice. "Will that atone for her broken heart? Through I stretched you dead at my feet, would that efface the agony you have made her endure—"

"Stop! stop! Spare me!" moans Sir Frederic, bending like a reed before the hurricane. "For Heaven's sake, spare me! Oh, Heaven! what have I done?"

"You have broken a trusting woman's heart!" is the stern response. "You want proofs—you shall have them. Not proofs such as yours, but evidence so indisputable that your craven soul shall, indeed, grovel in the dust. Come with me, you madman!" and, with a wild gesture, he snatches the candle from the table and strides out.

Sir Frederic follows, trembling and awe-stricken.

### CHAPTER XXXII.

There is a bright moon overhead, and as they step out into its rays, Lord Delamere flings the candle from him and strides into the road toward the fountain.

Sir Frederic looks at it and shudders. It—if the girl's tale should be false, then—then he has, indeed, broken Signa's heart and wronged this man!

With white, working face, Lord Delamere makes his way up the lane; every step is familiar to him, and stops ping before a small cottage within the churchyard boundary, he knocks gently.

"Where—where are we going?" asks Sir Frederic, faintly.

"To a man who knows the truth, and whose word even you dare not doubt," says Lord Delamere in a low, stern voice.

The house is quite still; no sound or light comes in answer to the summons.

Hector waits a moment, then he looks toward the chapel, from the windows of which streams of exquisite colored light are falling faintly on the grass and gleaming crosses of the churchyard.

"Follow me!" he says.

With bent head Sir Frederic follows. As they go along the narrow gravel path between the house and the chapel, a shadow comes into the light from the windows and follows. too. It is a woman's figure; it is the girl Lucia!

Hector pauses a moment at the porch, and Sir Frederic comes up to his side. They stand in silence as the last strains of the organ accompanying the evening service die away upon the air, and Hector stands with bared head as if the music and the solemn chant had come upon his troubled and tortured soul like healing from angels' wings. Then he lifts his head, as he does so, the light falls full upon it, and at the instant, with a low cry, the girl, who has been watching, springs before him and all upon her knees, with upstretched hands and with pleading, half-earnest, half-joyous face.

Hector starts and his face grows pale, then he says, gently: "Lucia, you are here, then?"

"Yes, yes," she pants, "I am here! I have been waiting for you! Something told me you would come, and ah, Heaven! you are here!" and she clasps her hands wildly.

Gently, almost pitifully, he bends over her.

"Get up, Lucia; I want to speak to you. This gentleman—you have seen him before?"

She looks coldly, indifferently on Sir Frederic, and nods.

"Yes! How long you have been coming, Hector, I have seen you in my dreams so often, and they told me that you would come, but when I woke—and, oh!"—she breaks off, her tone of gentle melancholy changing to one of fierce questioning—"it is not true what they say in the village?"

"What is not true, Lucia?" he says, in the same voice, the voice in which he would speak to a wayward child.

She laughs with light scorn. "They said—come near, he will hear!"

Humoring her, he draws a little apart, and she stands on tiptoe to whisper.

"They said that I was not your wife, Hector, that—that you had another wife, that the beautiful girl at the fountain who would not let me touch her was your wife—"

she breaks off suddenly, alarmed, smitten with dread by a look in his eyes. "Tell me! Speak quickly!" she pants, in her swift



## Chat With the Doctor

(By a Physician)

### JOINTS.

Italian. "It is false, is it not? Ah! it could not be true, you would not be so cruel, so false—ah!"

"Lucia," he says, gently, and Sir Frederic, as he hears the tone—he cannot understand the words—puts his hand to his head, bewildered. Is this man a master in the art of deceit? If this is not further proof—this meeting of these two and their manner—what is it? "Lucia," he says, "we will talk of that another time. Go now."

"Go, and you!"

"Go, and wait for me at the fountain; I will come to you directly. Go now, like a good child," and he puts his hand on her head soothingly.

Her head sinks on her bosom, but she obeys him. With a swift gesture, she snatches his hand to her lips, before he could have prevented her had he wished to do so, and glides away. Lord Delamere motions to Sir Frederic to remain where he is, and then bareheaded enters the chapel.

Sir Frederic sees him disappear in the light, and then turns away a few paces; as he does so, he feels a light touch upon his arm, and looking down, sees the girl at his side.

She waits a moment, looking steadily up into his face, her eyes gleaming darkly in the half darkness; then she draws nearer, and whispers, in broken English:

"Milord—that young girl—she who listened at the fountain, and snatched her hand from poor Lucia, who is she?"

Sir Frederic hesitates; then he says, slowly, coldly: "That lady was Lady Delamere, senora."

"Miladi De-lamere!" she echoes. "Then it was my Hector's sister?"

Sir Frederic shakes his head. "No; the lady was his wife. Why do you ask?"

"His—his wife? His!" paining in the direction of the porch.

"Yes," he says, bewildered, his mind in a whirl. "Why do you ask? You have asked me a question; will you answer mine; do you understand me?"

She does not reply, does not seem to understand or even hear him; her lips, half-parted, murmur the words: "Wife—wife," in a crazed tone, as if she were trying to realize it.

"Why do you ask?" he says, touching her arm to recall her.

She shakes his hand off in a dull, heavy sort of way, and still murmuring "Wife," glides slowly from his side.

With his hand to his brow, Sir Frederic turns to the porch.

What is this mystery which, even at the moment of its promised solution, thickens and becomes more inscrutable?

Steps are heard on the walk. It is Lord Delamere. Beside him is the priest, his beautifully placid face, with snow-white hair inflaming it, looks angelically serene beside the dark, haggard one beside it.

Seeing Sir Frederic, he touches Hector on the arm. Hector looks up. "My frie—the man of whom I spoke," he explains.

(To be continued.)

### BEST TREE FELLERS.

Beavers Are More Expert Than the Best Lumberjacks.

The most expert lumber jack is inferior to the beaver as a tree feller. He cuts down trees in the most scientific way. He can fell a tree so it will fall toward the pond where he wishes to construct his home, thus saving himself unnecessary work.

After the trees are felled the construction work begins. He works chiefly by night, for he is a nocturnal prowler. The moon is his lantern, the quiet of the night his inspiration, his sharp teeth are his hatchet and chisel, and his little paws are his means of conveyance, his spade, his hammer and his trowel. His hard, flat, hairless and scaly tail is a propeller when swimming and a balance when he is cutting timber, for he stands on his hind legs when gnawing down trees.

The beaver is a strict vegetarian, and his diet consists chiefly of barks, tender shoots and water plants.

To flood low grounds the beavers sometimes have to build a dam exceeding fifty feet in length. They usually lay it out with the curve facing upstream. The foundation is built of poles four or five feet long by an inch or two thick. These they lay crosswise, filling all crevices with mud.

The beaver digs up mud with his fore feet, then holds it close to his breast with his fore legs, swims to where he has started his dam, and having deposited it in its proper place, beats the mud down with his paws— not with his tail, as has been believed.

—St. Nicholas.

## The Real "War Bread"

must contain the entire wheat grain—not the white flour center—but every particle of gluten and mineral salts—also the outer bran coat that is so useful in keeping the bowels healthy and active. Shredded Wheat Biscuit is the real "war bread" because it is 100 per cent. whole wheat prepared in a digestible form.

Contains no yeast, baking powder, seasoning, or chemicals of any kind. Food conservation begins with Shredded Wheat Biscuit for breakfast and ends with Shredded Wheat Biscuit for supper.

Delicious with sliced bananas, berries, or other fruits. Made in Canada.

Parboiled and then fried in boiling dripping, they have a most delicate and attractive quality. In this way they can either be served as a vegetable, with the dinner, instead of potatoes, or as a separate savoury. They can also be cut in slices and fried briskly for about ten minutes, without being boiled first. They should be piled on a dish when cooked, and a little salt sprinkled over them.

Baked until tender, then thoroughly strained to remove all water, they can be placed in a saucepan and beaten up with salt, pepper, and a little milk or butter.

Chinese Locksmiths. The earliest locks known to man were of Chinese make. Although it is impossible to tell the exact date of those still extant, they are wonderfully well made and as strong as any manufactured in Europe up to the middle of the eighteenth century.

The Chinese locksmith of to-day uses exactly the same kind of tools that his forefathers had, for they are very simple and primitive. He carries all his implements in two cabinets, sitting on one and working at the other. When he has finished all the work available in one neighborhood he fastens the two cabinets to a bamboo rod and slings it over his shoulder. He tramps through the towns burdened in this way and stops when he is called, much as a scissor grinder or umbrella mender does in our country.—Wide World Magazine.

1917	37,675,940 Bushels
1916	38,825,602 Bushels
1915	11,564,305 Bushels

### CANADIAN COMPARATIVE GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of wheat and other grain in store at terminal elevators, interior terminal elevators and public elevators in the east on June 1, 1917, with comparisons for three years.

Her Waist. Yet sometimes the "nip in" is pressed. There is much leeway as to its position. But mostly it stays where it really belongs. It may be swathed, draped, leather-belted, sashed or simply suggested by line.

## BABY'S OWN TABLETS OF GREAT VALUE

Mrs. J. A. Lagace, Ste. Perpetue, Que., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets have been of great value to me and I would strongly recommend them to other mothers." Thousands of other mothers say the same thing. They have become convinced through actual use of the Tablets that nothing can equal them in regulating the bowels and stomach; driving out constipation and indigestion; breaking up colds and simple fevers; expelling worms and curing colic. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Worth Knowing. All rubbing and wringing by twisting is harmful when washing woollens; be sure to rinse out all the soap-suds.

A chicken for broiling should be wrapped in a buttered paper bag. This will keep the meat moist and retain flavor.

The stove with a red top will have a cool oven.

Never mix any salad with dressing, until you are ready to use it.

A very practical way to finish a floor is to paint it with linseed oil.

A boot tree is an excellent thing to use when darning a stocking. It helps in shaping the darns to the foot.

Paper bag cookery is peculiarly suitable for fish. They are much more delightful when cooked by this method.

When boiling eggs, always have the water boiling when eggs are put in, and then boil them for two minutes.

Jelly bags, pudding cloths and strainer cloths should be thrown into clear, warm water immediately after using.

Sleeve Vagaries. Cuffed or cuffs. Tight or of a looseness. Long or brief to shortness. Kimono-shouldered or inset. Belled or bishoped at the wristline. In fact, anything's "it" but leg-of-mutton.



"Redpath" stands for sugar quality that is the result of modern equipment and methods, backed by 60 years experience and a determination to produce nothing unworthy of the name "REDPATH".

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Made in one grade only—the highest!



2 and 5 lb. Cartons—50, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

**WOMEN'S INSTITUTE  
HOLDS FIRST MEET-  
ING OF NEW YEAR**

The Women's Institute is starting another year's work and the 1st meeting of the year held on June 30 was wide-awake and full of interest.

After business discussion all present enjoyed a vocal solo by Leonard Johnston, and a piano selection rendered by Miss Chatham, of Ottawa. Mrs. (Dr.) Bright gave a talk on the making and serving of cold drinks, preparation of fruit juices etc. A few salad hints were given by members.

Letters of appreciation and thanks written by Ptes. A. Berney, A. Thornhill, Frank Covey and Reg. F. Sauvey were read and made all present feel thankful that they are privileged to encourage and help our boys who are undergoing hardships for our sake. Every letter, while earnest, was full of good spirit. A letter expressing thanks for a barrel of field comforts sent to Moore Barracks was read also.

A full number of members have already enrolled for the new year and plans for many lines of work are being made. A call from a military hospital was responded to by the voting of \$20 to be expended in material which will be made up at once and shipped. \$5 was voted as a contribution to the soup fund.

Booths are to be held at the school fairs.

Plans are being made for a unique garden party to be held on the lawn at Cedar Park, Charleston, the later part of July. Proceeds for Patriotic work.

Arrangements have been made through the Ontario Government Public Employment Bureau by which women, especially farmer's wives who may require help in their homes, may secure assistance by applying to the secretary, Mrs. Ettie Eaton, by letter or telephone. All engagements subject to two weeks trial with wages.

During July all school fair gardens as well as Institute contest gardens will be inspected. They will be judged on following points:

- 1 General appearance.
- 2 Vigor of growth.
- 3 Care in laying out plot.
- 4 Freedom from weeds.
- 5 Freedom from diseases.
- 6 General care and cultivation.

Proceeds received from last paper shipment amounted to \$32.88. The Institute thanks all citizens for assistance given with paper and for the good condition in which most of it was handed to the collectors. When the bundles are neatly and securely tied it does away with a great deal of work at the station.

Any women who is not a member of the Women's Institute is asked to join as your help is needed. Educational and entertaining program each month.

**BEE-KEEPERS'  
FIELD DAY**

The Leeds and Grenville Beekeepers' association held their seventh annual field-day demonstration picnic and conversation on Saturday, June 30, at the home of Morley Horton, one mile east of Glen Bueil, in the Township of Elizabethtown.

The day was ideal for such an event, and arrivals from Escott, Kitley, Crosby, Bastard, and other places were early at the meeting place.

The spacious grounds surrounding this fine farm residence, were decorated with flags and bunting for the occasion. A banner with the words "Welcome" at the entrance serving as a passport, and another large painted banner at the apiary with the words, "Keep Bees Better," "Keep Better Bees," (the slogan of the association) indicated the nature and purpose of the meeting.

At high noon the call for dinner and the long tables on the lawn, laden with good things and under management of a competent committee of ladies, was now the center of attraction.

**The Program**  
Following the dinner, the president of the association in a few words, outlined the work in hand, and invited the visitors to the beeyard, where James Armstrong, the of Guelph, the lecturer of the day, gave a demonstration of the mysterious inner work of a colony of bees; after which Mr. Armstrong lecture was continued in a text on the lawn.

Literary numbers contributed by Mrs. W. G. Towriss, Athens, and Mr. H. E. Eyre, of Harlow, were very much enjoyed.

**Question Drawer**  
The question-drawer brought out discussions in which Messrs. Franklin, Halliday, Coon, Livingston, and Eyre, and others took a lively part. Mr. W. H. Smith, District Representative of the Department of Agriculture, outlined in a brief address, the

**The Legend of  
and the Stars**

By L. Glenn Earl

Many, many moons ago, The world was a beautiful garden below

A clear deep sky of wonderful blue Tinged at night to a glorious hue But never a star was seen at night To twinkle its tiny welcome light.

The gods above watched the world they'd made, The quiet land, the wild cascade, The vales of flowers and ferns and trees,

That whispered in the evening breeze, And the god of Love made a visit here

On a night when the sky was bright and clear,

The heavens a dome of unbroken hue For not a star showed through the blue.

And he returned from whence he came To light the heavens with starry flame.

The Pueblo Indians tell the tale That the coyote, and especially the male

When the world was young and animals came,

Had a wonderful voice that won it fame.

To-day its howl is dismal and drear At night a dreadful sound to hear, That the god of Love called a coyote to him

A graceful brute, speedy and slim And entrusted to it a tight closed bag,

Made from the soft tanned skin of the stag.

And told it to carry with greatest haste

Cross hills and valley and desert waste

To the edge of the world and there untie

The stars it contained for this clear blue sky,

But not to open on the way.

The coyote took the bag and ran According to the god's great plan For many days and many nights Until he reached the distant heights

That marked but half his journey's run,

That half his tiresome trail is done.

Now the god of Hunger, a hideous thing,

With cruel intention sought to bring Failure to the scheme of the god of Love

Who would place the stars in the sky above.

And the god of Hunger called the coyote to tarry,

Eat, my friend, from the bag—you carry,

There is meat and fish, I am sure within,

Eat and be on your way again."

So the coyote stopped and the bag untied

And he saw the wily god had lied For the beautiful stars with dazzling light

Flew straight to the sky and every night

They twinkle their message of long ago

To the little children here below.

But the god of Love was much displeased

That thus the stars should be released,

So he willed the coyote should ever roam

Hated by all and without a home,

And that the thought of its terrible plight

Should ever be with it day and night,

And its dismal cry o'er hill and glade

Should signal the brute that disobeyed.

When this long drawn howl next you hear,

And know the coyote is lurking near,

Curse not the brute that is destined to roam,

Forever without a home,

But think of the stars as they sparkle above,

They're a present to us from the god of Love.

attitude of his department to the bee-keeping industry.

**Meeting Closes.**  
Refreshments were again served at five o'clock, after which votes of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Horton and Prof. Armstrong brought to a close one of the most successful midsummer meetings of the association. Supplementary meetings will probably be held at Junetown and Elgin some time in August.

**Reporter Advertisements  
Bring Results.**

**JOHN EATON  
IN THE FAR WEST**

To the Editor:

The trip north, made by my brother and myself, was not exceptionally long, neither as regards its duration nor the distance covered; but it was exceptional in many other ways. On this journey we saw a land that was new to us at least, we had intercourse mostly with men of other nations and the Indians, and we came in contact with conditions that were new to us, as regards living in a sparsely settled country, where only wood, water and great marshy reaches abound, large game of all kinds of the Canadian varieties included.

The object of our trip north was to take the Word of God to the Indians living on the Peguis reserve at treaty time, (June 19), the reserve being about one hundred miles due north of Winnipeg; but being ready a few days too soon, we decided to fill in the intervening time by going out on another rail line which runs north but more west, the same skirting Lake Manitoba, passing through the Sotah Indian reserve at Fairford, and terminating at Gypsumville.

Continuing, it may be said, that we arrived safely at Gypsumville, a point one hundred and sixty miles north of Winnipeg, where gypsum is mined, and held two quite well-attended services, distributing tracts booklets, mottoes, the Word of God etc.

In these services, people of at least four nationalities were present. Our next stop south was at the Indian reserve at Fairford. At this place there are only two white families, an Icelandic and an old Hudson Bay trader, by whom we were entertained mostly. In religion, the Indians at Fairford are mostly Anglicans and Pentecostal, and while there we had one service with the dusky sons of the forest. At Fairford we came in contact with a second Billy Bray, a Frenchman married to an Indian woman, a man who has built three chapels, and preached all his life. It was here that we had our first taste of Indian food, while dining with an Indian lay reader of the Anglican persuasion. The Indians here chop wood in the summer but in winter they subsist by fishing and hunting. Mulvihill was our next stop, a point in the same latitude with the Peguis reserve, and about thirty miles from it. We stayed over Sabbath at Mulvihill, and while there we had three services, quite well attended by people of at least four or five nationalities. They were glad to hear the gospel, and as an outward evidence of the same gave a voluntary contribution of nearly four dollars to the lone preacher. This came as a surprise, we assure you dear reader, for we once held well-attended meetings in Ontario all one winter with out receiving a cent.

Now treaty-time at the Peguis reserve being come we betook ourselves thereto, arriving at Hodgson on Monday evening, a village bordering on the reserve, and the terminal of the line that we first referred to. The next morning after a walk of two hours, we arrived at the treaty ground. Here a never-to-be-forgotten scene met our gaze. We were in the midst of our Indian village. On either side of the wagon-road which kept close to the Fisher river that ran the entire length of the reserve, were the tepees of the tribe scattered promiscuously about, their dark inhabitants either reclining, walking about, or engaged in making things comfortable for their two-day stay. Close to the road in the village was the Indian agent tent, the habitual mealhouse, stores etc; while on the outskirts of the village might be seen the ox-teams, horses, waggons, etc. the Indian means of locomotion.

At this stage the reader might be inclined to ask "what were your feelings as you intermingled with these sons of the roving timbered tribes that we have so often read about?" We answer the above question by saying that "we were not among a fierce, war-like tribe of the dark past, but among friends, for in that tribe nearly every one is a church member." They were of the Anglican and Pentecostal persuasion. In that tribe were men who had embraced the gospel, and the fruit thereof was plainly evident. On the evening of the first day we held a gospel service, and our hearers were entirely Indians, with the single exception of a Syrian, who was born in Nazareth, our Saviour's birth place. It was a remarkable thing to see these redmen of the north, singing the songs of Zion, both in Indian and in English, and raising their hearts in prayer and praise to the one God in three Persons. While here we were entertained by an Indian brother, who showed us every respect. For the edification of the reader, we might add that our brother's bill of fare was plain but healthy consisting of an Indian bread called bannock, dried fish and pemmican. This may surprise some of our

friends, but I hope to have the privilege of seeing our brother again, and partaking of his hospitality. We might observe that our Indian brothers of these two tribes no longer use the bow and arrow, the tomahawk, the stone instruments for removing pelts, but they invariably use the white man's most effective weapons of the chase etc.

If anyone is desirous of making their home where we were, it may be said, that there is much good land, well wooded in some instances, while the lakes abound with fish. The land is nearly all taken now but there are many chances of obtaining a claim by cancellation, and other portions of land will doubtless be opened up in the near future. Thanking you kindly for the space in our much-valued home paper, believe me to be

Your respectfully  
John O. Eaton

**Teachers Returning.**

School teachers whose homes are in Athens, are daily arriving. Being an educational center, this town supplies teachers for a great many rural schools.

**FOR SALE**

3 1/2 h.p., 18 1/2 feet, Detroit motor boat complete \$100, also 18 to 20 h.p., 3 cylinder engine complete including Heinze coil and Baldrige reverse gear \$75.

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Between Sheldon's School house and Eloida on the town line, a raincoat. Owner may recover by identifying and paying for advertising.

Wm. T. YATES  
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**House for Sale**

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**CHOICE MILLET SEED**

Feed Prices Down  
All Goods Sold at Lowest Possible Prices

ATHENS GRAIN WARE  
HOUSES

**MASONIC OFFICERS  
WERE INSTALLED**

The following officers of Lyn Lodge No. 416 A.F. A.M. were installed on Monday night at Lyn, by W. Bro. M. Brown.

I.P.M., Mor. Bro. Fred H. Bolte; W.M., Wor. Bro. Frank F. Stafford; S.W. Bro. J. C. McCready; J.W. Bro. A. Sherman, Chap. T. Pottam; Treas. J. Pergau; Sec'y., M. Brown; S. D., Bro. E. B. Mott; J. D. Bro. H. Pettem; I. G., rBo. M. M. C. Connell and Tyler, Bro. E. Clow.

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