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Vol. XXXIV. No. 48

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Thursday, August 21, 1919

5 Cents Per Copy

Honesty—A Sermonette

(Crawf. W. Slack.)
Text—The day has come upon us, when the money-lenders and tuff-hunters look upon commercial dishonesty as keen, shrewd business.

The fortunes of the commercial world were not built up by honesty and fair dealing. In the cradle of luxury you will seldom find the wrap of righteousness. Pope, in his essay on man, said, "An honest man was the noblest work of God." We do not know whether honest men were as scarce in the days of Pope as they are to-day or not. I do not believe they were, for in reflecting back to the days of my youth you could then have confidence in almost everyone, and trust all, to a marked degree. To-day I do not advise you to do so. I do not say all are dishonest—there are a lot of good, conscientious souls, who, when they feel their conscience grip, establish that as their border to dishonesty. But there are many without any conscience to grip. I must admit, it is very hard to be at all honest to-day. The customs are such as to blight honesty, and even the laws of our country will not permit of a gilt-edged brand of this virtue. To-day should a man run a business on strictly honest principles, he would be looked upon as an individual lacking in the one thing most essential for success, namely, the propensity to steal. For honesty to-day in the eyes of high finance, like poverty, is a crime. The ticket roll, computing scales, and the cash register are direct public evidence that we are a bunch of crooks, not to be trusted, and need watching. We are, and I am one of the number. There are not many chances in my business to steal there are, however, some, and I take advantage of them all. I am forced to do this in order to keep even. There are many circumstances and conditions under which people are honest, and many kinds of honesty. There are a very few who are conscientiously honest—some are honest through the moral teaching of "Honesty is the best policy"; some through the influence of church and religion, though I am sorry to say, not so many as in days ago, when that unpretentious but righteous structure of honesty was yet with us, known in my boyhood as Quaker church, or the society of friends. There are a whole lot of honest because the law compels them to be honest. They are in the great majority. I belong to that class. While others in this class have accumulated by exploitations and keen, shrewd, dishonest business, thousands, even millions, in comparison to their stealings mine amounts to about one dollar and thirty cents. To that extent the courts compel me to be honest. There is honesty of thought, honesty of dealing, and honesty of purpose. The latter is the most essential. The most uplifting, the most charitable, the most Christ-like—honesty of purpose has lifted the civil world and humanity up to the present level, though many there be to-day who are striving to lower it. Honesty of purpose is to be found in such men as Wilberforce, Tolstoi, Kussuth, Lincoln, Gladstone, and our own David Lloyd George; in such women as Harriet Beecher Stowe, Joan of Arc, Florence Nightingale and others whose lives have been worth while. Every man and every woman, to accomplish great things, must be honest of purpose. Perhaps there has not been any one thing which has suffered quite so much as Christianity, through the lack of honesty of purpose. To-day the evangelists are in ill-repute with those who require their influence the most. Because of the commercial methods so many of them have adopted, the lure of gold has dwarfed the purpose; in fact, Christianity and the church have been commercialized at times to suit the selfish interests of their leaders to the extent that the man in the street regards the average evangelist as a fraud. As a proof of this, let me refer you back to the late federal election in Canada, when a certain president of a general conference endeavored to influence the electorate through the pulpits of that church to support a certain political party to which he belonged, from which he expected favors, and did receive them. Politics, corrupt as they are to-day—I care not whether they consist of Whig or Tory—are quite unfitted to be connected with the church in any way, shape or manner. And the man who stoops so low as to make a political tool of his church for self-interests, is most unfitted to lead, is dishonest of purpose and blighting the good cause. If self-interests and customs will not permit of us being strictly honest, let us all strive to be as honest as we can.

A. H. S. Notes

The following are to be congratulated, having passed the Lower School examinations:—

Mary Alguire, Maria Alguire, Willie Bulger, Alma Comerford, Myrtle Conlin, Cecil Earl, Marguerita Fleming, Lena Guttridge, Muriel Kenny, Evelyn Kilborn, Florence Leggett, Wilfrid Slack, Leota Steacy, Albert Scott, Hester Tackaberry, Lawrence Taylor, Eleanor Tett, Charlotte Vickery, Gertrude Vickery, Ruby Whitmore, Nina Mulvena (arith.), Generva Yates (arith.). 63 per cent. of those who wrote passed, the average for the province being 56.8 per cent.

Athens High School will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 2nd. Staff: J. E. Burchell, B.A., principal; Science, Lieut. H. J. Case, Mathematics; K. Ferris, B.A., Art; M. Lewis, B.A., Moderns; L. Guest, B.A., Classics. All alive and ready to keep up the good record of "Old A.H.S."

The following courses will be offered:—

(1) General Course.—This course is for the general improvement of the pupil's standing in language and mathematics. This will be helpful no matter what vocation he may afterwards follow.

(2) Teachers' Course.—This is a four years' course. There are splendid opportunities for teachers these days and salaries are very good. Many of the problems confronting Canadian life will have to be solved by our students. Get ready to direct public opinion through the children. There is a great work ahead of teachers.

(3) Jr. Matriculation Course.—This prepares students to enter the universities.

(4) Agriculture (optional course).—This work, which is gradually making its way into our school system, is in a very simple form yet, and is intended to furnish the pupil with some basic ideas in regard to agriculture. It is also intended to give the student a hint as to the possibilities in farm work.

(5) A course in Honour Matriculation or Faculty Entrance Part I will be given if there are at least five students for the work. Students intending to take this course should notify the principal at once.

Rockspring News

Mr. and Mrs. Jack McFadden and Miss Elsie McFadden, Smiths Falls, and Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hinton motored to Gananoque on Sunday last.

Miss Nellie Rowsome has returned to her home after visiting Miss Bertha O'Neill.

Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Connell and children, Newbliss, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Richards and children, Crystal, were recent guests at the home of H. E. Richards.

Miss Pearl Cannon, Smiths Falls, is spending a couple of weeks in this vicinity.

Mr. Hughie O'Neill and Mr. Frank Guinness left on Tuesday last for the Canadian West.

Another one of the series of ball games took place last Friday between the locals and Toledo. The result was a tie.

Miss Pearl Stevens, Athens, is a guest of her sister, Mrs. H. E. Richards.

Miss Davies has returned to her home after a short visit at Mr. Howard Tackaberry's.

Mr. and Mrs. John Guinness and son spent Sunday at Kilborn's Corners.

Dr. Bourns and Mr. Walter Honton, Frankville, made a business trip through here on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Richards and family motored to South Mountain for the week-end.

Several attended the social and reception at Jellyby last Wednesday, where they enjoyed a good supper and a splendid programme.

Mrs. Jas. Reynolds and daughter, Doreen, are spending a few days in Smiths Falls, the guests of Mrs. W. Saunders.

Plum Hollow

Miss E. Kilborn is visiting friends at Elgin.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Wiltse, Athens, have returned home after a visit with their daughter, Mrs. Lett Kilborn.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bradley, Philadelphia, are holidaying at W. B. Gifford's.

Mr. Bert Barber has purchased a new Briscoe car from W. H. Hanton, Frankville.

There is to be an ice cream social on the church lawn on Friday evening.

The little Misses Huffman, Delta, are guests of Miss Audrey Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wiltse have as guests this week Misses Edna and Ida Sweet, Brockville, and Mrs. Brainard and daughter of Oxbow, N.Y.

Mr. Claude Gifford spent the week-end at Ottawa.

Miss Dixon, Redan, is engaged to teach in our school for the coming year.

Miss Evelyn Kilborn is receiving congratulations on securing her Lower School.

Mr. Omer Kilborn has gone West on the harvesters' excursion.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tackaberry spent Thursday at Lyndhurst, guests of the latter's mother, Mrs. A. Argue.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Moulton spent the week-end at Easton's Corners.

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS

Brief Notes of Interest to Town and Rural Readers.

Ice Cream Social on Friday evening the 22nd of August, under auspices of St. John's Church, Leeds, on John Niblock's Lawn, Sweet's Corners.

Rev. T. H. Bradley will occupy the pulpit in the Methodist Church this Sunday evening at 8 o'clock—No morning service.

Miss Carrie Covey left today to join her sister in Rochester N.Y.

A Community Social will be held on the Baptist Church Lawn at Plum Hollow, on Friday August 22nd at 7.30 p.m.

The Delta Junior Baseball nine will be here Saturday afternoon for a game with our Juniors.

Ice Cream Social on School Grounds at Oak Leaf, Tuesday August 26th at 7 p.m. under auspices of Trinity Church.

The Rev. Cauon Bedford-Jones, Brockville and Mr. John Elliott, Manager of the Standard Bank, Belleville, will take the services in Christ's Church (Anglican) on Sunday the 24th, at 11 a.m., Delta at 3 p.m., Oak Leaf at 7.30 p.m. They are coming in the interests of the Campaign throughout the Diocese to increase the Stipends of the Clergy and all parishioners are asked to attend and hear what they have to say.

The remainder of this week Bread can be had for 8c per loaf at The Bazaar.

Miss Fern Spence, Union Valley is a guest at the home of her sister Mrs. Gladys Hockey.

Miss Benedicta Leeder, Mallorytown, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. John Cobey.

Oranges 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c and 60c per dozen—Bananas 35c to 50c per dozen and also all First-Class Fruits at The Bazaar—R. J. Campo, Prop.

Mrs. John Cobey, Athens, spent a couple of days last week with her daughter, Mrs. J. J. Leeder, Mallorytown.

Choice Potatoes, special this week at 65c per peck at The Bazaar.

Miss Sadie Leeder, returned home after spending a few weeks with her grandmother, Mrs. John Cobey.

Choice Selection of Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos at The Bazaar.

Special services are being conducted in St. Dennis church.

Rev. G. Code, rector of Christ church, and Mrs. Code and sons are visiting their former parish, North Augusta.

Rev. B. B. Brown, Montreal, occupied the Methodist pulpit most acceptably on Sabbath evening. For many years he was an Athenian, being a local high school graduate. With Mrs. Brown, son and daughter he is visiting at the old home, a guest of his father, Malcolm Brown.

Miss Jennie Doolan, Ottawa, is a guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Doolan.

Mrs. John Jones, Hamilton, is revisiting her native town, a guest of her sister, Mrs. A. Moulton, Main street west.

Mrs. Wm. Karley, Brockville, is a guest at the home of James Seymour.

Miss Phyllis Walker, Merrickville, is a guest of her cousin, Miss Doris Lyons.

The sons of Charles Parish, Watertown, are here on a visit to relatives in town and vicinity.

Mrs. Mary Wiltse and Miss Olive, Brockville, are guests of the former's brother, R. D. Judson, at his Main street residence, they all having returned from a pleasant holiday at Camp Lookout, Charleston.

Mrs. G. F. Donnelly came up from her Charleston cottage and spent a few days this week at her Main street home.

Mrs. E. Eaton and Mrs. W. Towriss gave a picnic last week at Charleston to the Hard Island community, and another to the Glen Elbe Mission Band.

Mrs. W. F. Earl entertained a house party of Athenians at Sunnyside, Charleston, last week-end.

Miss Marjorie Moore is visiting Gananoque friends.

Mrs. Jacob Morris and Miss Rebecca are visiting the former's daughter, Mrs. Mort. Lee, Adams, N.Y.

It is reported that N. G. Scott, Main street, baker, has purchased the Victoria street property of the late H. C. Phillips.

Miss Bertha Hollingsworth has been engaged to teach at Glen Elbe for the year beginning September 1st.

As secretary of the Charleston Lake Association, S. C. A. Lamb has been notified by the Department of Game and Fisheries that the notice has been served on the Gananoque Water Power Company to have a fish-way placed in their dam at the outlet of Charleston Lake.

The proceeds from the minstrel show, to be given by Camp Vega in the town hall on Saturday night, are for the Charleston Lake Association.

Mr. Sinclair Kirby and wife, and Mr. John Peore, New York, are spending a short time at their cottage, Ide White, Charleston Lake.

Dr. and Mrs. Wallace, and the Misses Electa and Hazel Mills, of Kemptonville, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Davison, Mont Eagle, Charleston Lake.

If you want a good smoke, get your Cigars, Cigarettes or Tobaccos from George's Cigar Store.

Mr. and Mrs. Egbert Wood and daughter were guests at D. Cross' recently.

Mrs. Peter Ducolon and daughter, of Brockville, at Mrs. A. Ducolon's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Lee and family, who have been guests at the home of

his parents for the past two weeks, have returned to their home in Almonte.

Better get your order in for that ladder you are needing now.—F. A. Judson, Athens.

Phyllis and Francis Hutton, Smiths Falls, are guests of Miss Myrie Cross.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bolin, Lyn, and Mrs. L. McNoye, Smiths Falls, at the home of Wm. Cross.

A good programme is being prepared for the Women's Institute meeting on August 30.

Mrs. Geo. Truesdell, Lansdowne, is visiting her sisters here, Mrs. D. Cross and Mrs. Robt. T. Shaw.

We have the brand of Cigars you like best. Drop in and select a good one from our large stock.—George's Cigar Store.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stevens and son spent the last two weeks at their camp at Charleston Lake.

The Misses F. and N. Pimperton, Smiths Falls, are visiting friends in Athens this week.

Miss Leila Arnold, B.A., who has been examining departmental papers at Toronto, is home for holidays.

Miss Gwendolyn Wiltse left on Friday for a visit with her sister, Mrs. Evert. Hunter, Riverdale, Cal.

Remember the dates of Frankville Fair—September 25 and 26. Arrange to be there.

Miss Mabelle M. Ellison, of Syracuse, N.Y., is visiting at the home of Alf. Robeson.

Master Vernon Robeson has returned home after spending six weeks with his sister, Mrs. Wm. Kinch, near Jasper, and other relatives at Merrickville.

Robert, Arthur and Mabel Taber, accompanied by Miss Taber, of Glen Buell, motored to Kingston on Saturday, returning by way of Battersea, where Myrtle will enjoy camp life for a time.

Mrs. S. B. Williams, of Brockville, and Miss Mae Stevens, of Ottawa, are the guests of Mr. A. W. Kelly.

Miss Margaret Gibson spent the week-end with friends in Brockville.

Mrs. A. W. Kelly and visitors, Mrs. Williams and Miss Stevens, spent Saturday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Blanchard, Addison.

James Moulton, Guideboard Corners, has purchased the house owned by the late George Brown, Delta road.

Mrs. John Hawkie and young children, Mallorytown, have moved to the Hendry house, corner of Main and Reid streets.

On Tuesday a deal was consummated whereby Philip Hollingsworth purchased from George Robinson the spacious brick residence and store at the corner of Elgin and Wiltse streets. The new proprietor will continue the work of the Leeds Farmers' Cooperative Association.

T. S. Kendrick and family have been enjoying a few days at Breezy Brae, their summer home at Charleston Lake.

On Sunday afternoon Sherwood Hall, son of the late Rev. James Hall, M.D. (a local high school graduate), of Ping Yung, Korea, gave a short address at the Methodist S.S. Miss Jennie Eyre also gave an interesting account of the sessions of the summer school held at Point Iroquois recently.

Rev. R. C. Horner, Ottawa, was in town on Tuesday en route to the camp meeting to open this week at Lake Elodia.

The Women's Institute are to be congratulated on their enterprise in placing the three new lawn seats on the grounds of the Town Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Northey, Peterboro, Ont., are visitors at the home of their daughter, Mrs. W. H. Morris.

Miss Emma Hanna, Ottawa, is this week a visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Thompson.

Miss Caroline LaRose, Regina, Sask., is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Parish.

Rev. Swayne is renewing old acquaintances here this week.

School Board, \$2,500; County rate, \$1,152.—Carried.

Moved by W. H. Jacobs, seconded by M. C. Arnold, that By-law No. 207 be amended by striking out the words "during the year 1915," at the close of clause 4, and the words "during the current year" be substituted.—Carried.

Moved by E. Taylor, seconded by M. C. Arnold, that leave be given to introduce and read a first time by-law amending By-law No. 207.—Carried.

Moved by M. C. Arnold, seconded by E. Taylor, that leave be given to read a second time the said by-law.—Carried.

Moved by M. C. Arnold, seconded by E. Taylor, that by-law amending By-law No. 207 be now read a third time and that it be signed by the reeve and the clerk and the seal of the corporation attached.—Carried.

Moved by M. C. Arnold, seconded by W. H. Jacobs, that a license be granted to George Stevens to sell cigarettes by retail in the municipality of the village of Athens for five months, ending Dec. 31, 1919.—Carried.

Moved by M. C. Arnold, seconded by E. Taylor, that this council adjourn until Friday evening, August 15, at eight o'clock.—Carried.

The adjourned meeting of August 8th of the Athens village council was held on August 15, 1919.

Moved by M. C. Arnold, seconded by W. H. Jacobs, that the chief be asked to enforce the Motor Vehicles Act and give every motorist warning that the Act will be enforced.—Carried.

G. W. LEE, Clerk.

Junetown

Misses Edith and Helen Scott, of Toronto, are here visiting their aunt, Mrs. James Herbison.

Mrs. Wright, of Rosthern, was a week-end visitor of Mr. Wm. Purvis.

Mrs. and Mrs. Anson Mallory, of Peterborough, and Mr. and Mrs. Harrison and child, of Bracebridge, motored here on Sunday and are guests of their mother, Mrs. J. Mallory.

Miss Myrtle Runnings, Brockville, was a visitor at Mr. Robert Mulvaugh's last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Abel Cughan spent Thursday at Mr. Poole's. Poole's Resort.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McDonald, and Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Bigford, motored to Burritt's Rapids on Sunday last and spent the day with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hudson and baby Helen, of Lyn, spent the week-end with relatives here.

Mrs. Z. Purvis and Miss Helen, of Lyn, were recent visitors at Mr. Walter Purvis'.

Miss Mabel Earl, Rockfield, spent Thursday evening here with Miss Orma Fortune.

Mr. W. H. Ferguson is a patient in the General Hospital, Brockville.

Mrs. (Dr.) Shaw, Lansdowne, and Miss Hulda Mallory, Mallorytown, spent one evening last week at Mr. J. S. Purvis'.

Mrs. J. Mallory, who is seriously ill, is under the care of Dr. Bissell, of Mallorytown.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ruttle, Quabbin, spent Sunday at Mr. Norman Mallory's.

A large number from here attended a picnic at Mallorytown Landing, held in honor of the returned soldiers of the Township of Yonge.

Mrs. Chas. Truesdell spent Thursday last at Caintown with her niece, Mrs. Fred Tennant.

Miss Nellie Pottinger, Purvis Street, has been here visiting her sister, Mrs. Thos. Gummer.

Dr. Annie Alguire and Mrs. Herbison, of Belvidere, are the guests of their cousin, Mrs. Jacob Warren.

Born, August 6, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ferguson, Mountain street, a son.

Mrs. W. H. Ferguson, Athens, spent a few days here last week visiting her daughter, Mrs. Harold R. Fortune.

Mr. W. H. Ferguson is a patient in the Brockville General Hospital.

Programme of Camp Vega Minstrels

ATHENS TOWN HALL
Saturday Evening, August 23rd, 1919

Song	Charleston Lake Chorus.
Dialogue	(from Tom Sawyer) Digging for Treasurer Richard Hosbrouck, Leighton Miller.
Song	Have a Smile Chorus.
Limericks	Edgar Kaufman, Donald Fobes
Dialogue	(from Tom Sawyer) How to Cure Warts Henry Reeder, Jens Grano.
Duet	Them Was the Happy Days John Fuller, Larry Kapp.
Dialogue	(from Tom Sawyer) I Can Lick You Richard Hasbrouck, John Wolf.
Song	Tears Larry Kapp, and Richard Hasbrouck, John Fullmer, Gens. Grano, John Wolf, Fulton Wright, Leighton Miller.
Monologue	How a Woman Pays Her Fare Parkman Osgood.
Song	I Love to Dance Larry Kapp.
Dialogue	(from Penrod and Sam) The Bully Henry Reeder, John Argue.
Song	Dear Heart John Wolf, Ukelele.
A Skit	from Penrod and Sam Shooting the Pistol Edith Fobes, John Gephart, Fulton Wright, John Douglas, Robert Johnston.
Song	The Unfurling of the Flag Chorus.
THE VEGA MINSTRELS	
Interlocutor	Moorhead Wright
Left End Man	John Fullmer
Right End Man	Charles Wright
	Camp Song.

Athens Council

Regular meeting of the Athens village council, held August 8, 1919. Reeve M. B. Holmes, and Councillors Arnold, Taylor and Jacobs present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted and the following business was transacted:

Moved by E. Taylor, seconded by M. C. Arnold, that the account of the Athens Reporter for printing of the voters' list, and adv., \$36.80, and Wm. Allingham, shovelling snow, \$2.00, be received and an order drawn on the treasurer for same.—Carried.

Moved by M. C. Arnold, seconded by W. H. Jacobs, that the following requisitions be received: Athens High School Board, \$3,400; Athens Public

DIVISION COURT SITTINGS FOR SEPTEMBER.

In consequence of the approaching revision of voters' lists for the referendum, Judge Reynolds has made the following changes in the sittings of the Division Courts appointed for September. No change is made in the sittings at Brockville:

- Newboro, from 9th September to 7th October.
- Delta, from 10th September to 8th October.
- Athens, from 11th September to 10th October.
- Prescott, from 16th September to 14th October.
- Spencerville, from 17th September to 15th October.
- Kemptville, from 18th September to 16th October.
- Merrickville, from 19th September to 17th October.
- Mallorytown, from 23rd September to 21st October.
- Gananoque, from 24th September to 22nd October.
- North Augusta, from 26th September to 23rd October.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
Contains no alum

We unhesitatingly recommend Magic Baking Powder as being the best and purest baking powder possible to produce. It possesses elements of food that have to do the building up of brain and nerve matter and is absolutely free from alum or other injurious substitutes.

LASSO OLD AS HISTORY.
Early Persians Roped in Their Wild Monkeys.

The lasso is of great antiquity. It is said to be depicted to the ruins of Nineveh, according to the Badminton Magazine. An early Persian manuscript, preserved in the Escurial, shows a sportsman (whom I suppose royal to his Olympian expression and careless ease) in the act of catching a wild ass with a nicely plated lasso. The monarch bestrides a rather "stubby" looking, dark colored horse, with four white feet, and a white face. A bow, quiver and a saber are hung from his saddle, and a sort of housing half covers the horse. How the wild ass is to be restrained, even by the hand of a monarch, is not at first evident, for the lasso is neither fixed to the saddle after the fashion of the gaucho, nor is a half turn taken around the pommel, in the style adopted by the vaqueros in Mexico and Texas. Apart from this detail, all is as realistically set forth as it would be in a photograph. The horse bears away from the beast lassoed, and the king sits a little to one side, exactly as a western cowboy or an Argentine gaucho sits under similar circumstances. Irides and parcels spring up under the horse's feet, and an applauding group of angels peep out of a cloud, while in the middle distance another Persian gaucho shoots an antelope with an arrow while going at full speed. The Lassoers are said to lasso their reindeer and the Tartars and modern Australians use a rudimentary lasso fixed to a long pole in order to catch wild or refractory horses. The Indians and Croats and Wallachians, with the Hungarians, seem to have used the lasso till about the beginning of the present century. A picture by the German artist Richter shows Polish remounts for the German cavalry being lassoed in the Zvinger at Dresden. The horses look as wild as a Texan broncho or an Argentine "gagual," and the attitude of men and animals and the way the ropes are called and thrown are identical with those depicted in Spanish America to-day. The lasso appears to run through a ring in the pommel of the saddle. It is, however, in Spanish America where the art has been most developed. This is on account of the open country and the vast numbers of wild and semi-wild horses which up to the middle of the present century overspread its plains.

Nurse Cavell.

Rev. H. S. T. Gahan, of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, who elected to remain in Brussels, with his wife, during the whole period of the war, told the story at Zion College of his last interview with Nurse Cavell in prison.

He made her acquaintance first of all, he said, in the nursing home, which Nurse Cavell had made a rendezvous for British and Belgian soldiers, who were assisted to escape across the Dutch frontier.

After her arrest, through the services of a German Protestant military chaplain, Mr. Gahan received permission to see Miss Cavell in prison.

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on the night before the death sentence was carried out. He met this chaplain, who reminded "I am sorry to say she is to be shot to-morrow morning."

Mr. Gahan continued: "We went to the cell door, and it opened, and Miss Cavell stood in the doorway. I had gone prepared for a very trying scene. There stood my friend, looking as calmly sweet as anyone could look. She was collected and unchanged, except that she appeared better for the enforced rest. The warden withdrew, and we were not interrupted.

"I remember practically all she said. She was thankful for the quiet time, as her life had been such a rush and burden and trial in many respects. She was thankful for the complete solitude, especially during the latter part of her imprisonment. She was not sorry to go, for her life had contained so much trial that she was weary beyond endurance.

"They have treated me very kindly here," she said. "I expected my sentence, but I am glad to die for my country. In the sight of eternity, I know now it is not enough to love your own. You must love all and not hate any."

The little communion vessels were placed on a chair, and after the service Mr. Gahan recited "Aldie With Me." "Nurse Cavell joined under her breath softly," said Mr. Gahan, "and we said it through together, all but one verse. Then I felt I must not stay much longer, for I had been there an hour. I stood up and said 'Good-bye,' and we were face to face. She was looking slightly strained, but nothing more. We shook hands and smiled, and I added, 'We shall meet again. Good-bye!'"

Bad Blood Fatal To Good Looks
Easy Enough to Restore Both By a Simple Home Remedy That Costs But a Quarter.

Bad looks and bad health go together. To look young, to be happy, to enjoy life, and be always at your best you must keep your blood pure, your liver active, your bowels well regulated. These are the prime essentials to a happy, healthy old age.

If you want a positive guarantee of good health, you can easily find it in the regular use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which for forty years have been keeping thousands of people in the pink of condition. It's no experiment to use Dr. Hamilton's Pills as a regular course of life. They are composed of certain extracts and herbs that search out disease, regulate, tone and strengthen the system.

If in need of better health, if lacking in strength, if subject to headaches, blood disorders, constipation, lack of appetite, and indigestion, 'tis safe to say you will be cured quickest by using Dr. Hamilton's Pills, sold everywhere in 25c boxes.

OUR HARD FATE.
Most of Us Dissatisfied With Our Lot.

As a rule we all hold a grudge against life, because of the one thing that we think should have happened to us and did not. This is not a new idea; it has been worked over and over, but, just the same, if we take the time to look a little more deeply into our hearts than we sometimes like to do we are very likely to find there a certain degree of resentment against life, or fate, or circumstances because some one outstanding thing has not happened to us, something that we would have liked to have happened and which we believe would have contributed in large measure to our happiness. Of course, the something that we have in mind differs with each individual; it may be a blessing that we just missed or something that we never had the least idea of obtaining; it may have to do with our personal happiness or our personal success; it may have been the one thing necessary to round out a beautiful life or it may have been the one thing that would have brought us disappointment, but whatever it was we know that we longed for it with all our heart and because it never happened to us, and never will happen to us as far as we can see, we continue to want it and to feel hurt and injured because we have not obtained it. We may not look upon such a condition as a blessing in disguise because most of us prefer our blessings in plain view and beyond all shadow of doubt or misunderstanding.—Charleston News and Courier.

NEARLY LOST.
Famous Writings Authors Thought Valueless.

It is said that Kipling's "Recessional" was rescued from his wastepaper basket, and had it not been for the intervention and pleading of a friend that magnificent fragment "Hyperion" would have been put behind the fire by Keats, while even the still more famous "Ode to a Nightingale" was discovered by the same friend behind a pile of books.

Newman thought nothing of his "Dream of Gerontius." We wrote to please himself and would forthwith have burned it. But again a friend stepped in and saved a poem which Elgar had set to splendid music, and which provides one of the finest hymns in the language. "Praise to the Holiest in the Height."

One day Tennyson wrote to "Omar" Fitzgerald, casually mentioning that he had left a few verses behind him in his cupboard at his late lodgings, and would be rather glad to recover them, says the San Francisco Argonaut. Fitz found them among the butter and sugar, written in an old book-keeper's book. They were "In Memoriam."

Fitzgerald thought a great deal about "Alfred's" verses but very lit-

GIRLS WANTED
TO LEARN RUBBER SHOEMAKING
Good Wages Steady Employment
\$1.50 per day while learning.
Board, \$4.50 per week.
Railway fare advanced.

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MERRITTON, ONT.

tle about his own. He wrote "Omar Khayyam" in all its haunting beauty long before his death, and had a few copies printed, but he seems to have told nobody about it. Another poet found a copy in the twopenny box of a second-hand bookshop, and boomed it into deserved fame.

Everything actually did destroy everything he wrote before "Pauline," and tried to withdraw that from publication in order to burn the last left copy. He did not succeed, but he made it so scarce that a first edition was sold recently for \$490.

Sir Walter Scott threw the first copy of "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" into the fire, and was only persuaded to rewrite it from memory by two friends to whom he had formerly read it. "Even the first of his novels, "Waverley," was accidentally fished out of some lumber where it had lain for years little regarded.

Heroism That is Real.
For heroism when the engine room of his ship was filled with live steam, Niels Anderson, chief machinist's mate, United States navy, has been given official commendation. The act occurred when the exhaust lines of the steering engine were carried away by the breaking of the filler, causing the engine room to fill with steam. Without hesitation Anderson went down a ladder to the compartment, but was driven back. Again he made two more attempts. The third was successful, and groping his way through the cloud of steam, he cut it off. Anderson enlisted in the navy at Norfolk, Va., in April, 1898, giving as his home address 2420 South Broad street, Philadelphia.

Laugh Was On Farmer.

Society is having a delightful giggle over a story now going the rounds and of which Mrs. Mackay is heroine. Seems that with several other prominent women of the 400, she went in for farming on Long Island, and the brigade was assigned to a farm whose owner had always had a grudge against the rich. He thought that now was his opportunity, and approaching Mrs. Mackay said: "The first thing I'd like you to do is clean out the plastic. Think you can manage it?"

Imagine his amazement and chagrin when the multimillionaire social acrobat smiled and cooed: "Certainly; at home I always attend personally to cleaning out the bird cage."

\$100—REWARD—\$100

Catarrh is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. **HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE** is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. **HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE** destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists nature in doing its work. \$10.00 for any case of Catarrh that **HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE** fails to cure.

Druggists 75c. Sentimental free. E. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

FOOD FROM AIR.

Chemical Parsons May Yet Make It Possible.

Chemical parsons, although aristocrats of the laboratory and expensive retainers, are cutting down the cost of living for mankind. With their aid it may be possible one of these days to get something very much like beef-steak from the air, just as now with the assistance of these true friends of the race excellent butter substitutes are made from oils. A chemical parson, to use the lingo of the laboratory, is a substance which brings about radical changes without being in the least changed itself. One of the best known of them is nickel, now largely employed in producing valuable substitutes for butter.

Paul Escher, a member of the American Chemical Society and a chemist connected with one of the large Chicago packing houses, says that few realize the extent to which hardened oils are now taking the place of solid fats and butter. The ever increasing population and the continuous decreasing ratio of milk cows have made it necessary to supplement the supply of natural butter by vegetable oils and fats so blended as to resemble butter. The little country of Holland, where this industry has reached a very high stage of perfection, has for years been supplying Europe with Margarine, the better grades of which are difficult to distinguish from the natural products. They are made by heating

the oil and bubbling through it a pure hydrogen gas in the presence of a chemical parson or catalyzer. The parson employed in this hydrogen process, through under pressure, the oil takes up some of the gas and in so doing it changes its internal structure and becomes in cooling a solid, hard fat. In this way it is possible to produce oocanout oil butter or peanut butter which can be made into prints under ordinary temperatures.

Lard may also be made so solid that it can be sold in pound packs without the need of a container. Highly refined cottonseed oil, peanut oil, corn oil and the oil from the Chinese soybean or fish oil and cheap grades of vegetable oil can all be converted into a more or less solid fat by this magic process. The degree of hardness depending on the length of the process. The nickel is all removed from the oil before it is sent to the market.

If a process of using nitrogen in place of hydrogen through oil and other liquids were perfected, for that is within the dream of chemistry, a new source of food would become available. By treating glucose, oil or soluble starch in the presence of a catalyzer which would combine them with the nitrogen, it may be possible to produce peptones, which are so plentiful in meat extracts used in the making of soups. It might be feasible to combine these substances into a cream, and thus have synthetic milk and cheese. They might also be converted into albumen, the equivalent of the white of the egg, or into other proteins which figure so prominently in food.—American Chemical Society Bulletin.

5,000 OUT OF WORK

Not men, but corns that were put out of business last week by Putnam's Corn Extractor. No corn can live, it treated by Putnam's. It is safe, painless and sure. Use only Putnam's, 25c at all dealers.

Prosaic Proposals

Perhaps the romantic proposals of fiction are more picturesque than the usual proposals of real life; the fact that lovers are reluctant witnesses make it hard to tell. But certainly the queer or comic proposals and attempted proposals of fiction cannot be any queerer than some of those recorded in actual chronicle of countryside tradition.

Mr. Howells in his reminiscences gives an amusing Middle West example of a country bachelor who belatedly made up his mind to marry, and in his default of female acquaintance took his place on the top rail of a roadside fence and called to the first woman who passed: "Say; You a married woman?"

"And then as the frightened answer indignantly gasped out, 'Yes, sir,' he offered a mere 'Oh!' for an apology, and explanation, and let himself vanish by falling into the cornfield behind him."

Almost equally contemptuous of finesse was a New England bachelor in middle life who had lived contentedly on his farm under the able administration of an aunt only a year or two older than himself. His next-door neighbor, and the owner of a small but cozy farmstead, was a competent and contented spinster, in whom Enos had displayed less than the ordinary neighborly interest. But one day he hailed her over the dividing fence: "Hi! Selma!"

Selma did not immediately understand that she was being addressed, and so Enos leaned across the fence and continued shouting "Hi! Hi! Hi! Hi!" until he attracted her attention.

"Well, Enos, what is it?" she inquired, turning.

Enos allowed her to walk close to the fence before he replied.

"Aunt Jane's going to get married, so I guess I better, too. What d'ye think about it Selma?"

"I think ye better, Enos."

"Then if ye'll have me, guess I better marry you, Selma."

"Er I will, Enos, I guess ye better."

"Will ye, Selma?"

"I won't, Enos."

"Shucks, Selma, ye better."

"That's your say-so, Enos. My idea is, I bettern't!"

Certainly, whether she would have bettered herself or otherwise, she did not marry Enos, and he remained a bachelor.

Even less of grace and glamor attended the courtship of a prosaic youth by the name of Joseph and

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FREE

To Asthma, Hay Fever and Catarrh sufferers. Write to-day and get a trial treatment of the world's greatest remedy, Buckley's two bottle mixture; nothing ever made like it... One bottle gives instant relief, while the other drives the poison from the system. Something different; no burning or nerve wrecking drugs, but two scientific mixtures that will conquer any of the above ailments. Don't hesitate a minute longer. Fill out the blank below and get started on the road to health.

W. K. BUCKLEY MANUFACTURING CHEMIST.
97 Dundas St. East, Toronto.

Sir:—Please send me two bottles of your mixture. I enclose ten cents to cover cost of packing and mailing. Do this to-day as for a limited time only I make this offer.

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....

his sweet heart—if that term is not too gentle—the excellent and practical Susannah. Coming up her father's fence lane, Joseph perceived her crossing it at the far end with a basket of plums, and called to her to wait for him.

"Can't stop, Joe, the pigs are waiting!" she shouted back.

"Just a minute, Sue! I got something to say to ye!" yelled Joe.

"Ye can say it after I've fed the pigs!" shrieked Susannah.

Joe broke into a run. As he approached her, where she had paused reluctantly to await him, he panted indignantly, "Ye got to let the darn critters wait for once, Sue! Hang it, I want to propose!"

"Come along and propose then," responded Susannah with sweet encouragement. "Ye can do it while we feed the pigs, can't ye, Joe?"

Joe nodded and did; Susannah accepted him; the pigs were fed. Whether or no the match was made in heaven, it proved as happy as if its atmosphere of early bliss on earth had not been mingled with the aroma of the pigpen.—Years of My Youth.

Spanking Doesn't Cure!

Don't think children can be cured of bed-wetting by spanking them. The trouble is constitutional, the child cannot help it. I will send FREE to any mother my success. Full home treatment, with full instructions. If your children trouble you in this way, send no money, but write me to-day. My treatment is highly recommended to be used with urine difficulties by day or night. Write for free trial treatment.

MRS. M. SUMMERS.
Box 21, Windsor, Ontario.

OYSTER RECIPES

What is more savory and incidentally more easily prepared than a hot oyster dish for the home luncheon or supper?

Many of the methods of cooking these popular shellfish lead themselves to the use of the chafing dish or the small electric grill and prepared in this way they may be cooked at the table for the late supper party or the impromptu "Sunday night high tea," a decided convenience if the maid is absent.

It should be remembered in cooking oysters that as they contain an albuminous substance (which increases in hardness with a high degree of temperature) they should only be subjected for a short time to a low temperature; also bear in mind that 100 to 150 degrees F. is the proper cooking temperature of albumen.

In the following tested recipes will be found some novel and delicious methods of cooking these shellfish to the best advantage.

SAVORY OYSTERS

This is an excellent way to make a small quantity of oysters go a long way. Either troll or lightly pan the oysters. Prepare a rich dressing from grated bread crumbs and add to each pint of the crumbs two tablespoonfuls of chopped parsley, salt and paprika to taste, one teaspoonful of poultry seasoning, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one lightly beaten egg and enough oyster liquor to form a mixture that can be molded. Make into small, flat cakes, folding two of the cooked oysters into the centre of each and saute the cakes in hot bacon fat. These are delicious to serve with cold chicken.

OYSTER CLUB SANDWICH

Allow two slices of toast, four oysters, a thin slice of bacon, a crisp lettuce leaf and a little tartare sauce for each portion. Drain each oyster, dry thoroughly and roll in seasoned cracker crumbs; then dip in melted butter and again roll in cracker crumbs. Arrange on a greased oyster broiler and broil until the edges of the shellfish begin to curl. Lay the oysters on a slice of the toast, cover with the other ingredients and serve very hot.

FRICASSE OF OYSTERS

For a pint of oysters, prepare a cupful of thin cream sauce and add half a minced green pepper (parboiled), salt, celery salt and paprika to taste and the drained oysters that have been scalded in their own liquor. Then add half a cupful of grated American cheese, and as soon as it is melted stir in quickly one lightly beaten egg. Serve immediately.

SUMMER HEAT HARD ON BABY

No season of the year is so dangerous to the life of little ones as is the summer. The excessive heat throws the little stomach out of order so quickly that unless prompt aid is at hand the baby may be beyond all human help before the mother realizes he is ill. Summer is the season when diarrhoea, cholera infantum, dysentery and colic are most prevalent. Any one of these troubles may prove deadly if not promptly treated. During the summer the mother's best friend is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach and keep baby healthy. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Woolsock.

The woolsock is the big red bag, without back or arms, on which the lord chancellor sits when presiding over the deliberations of the House of Lords. Its origin is curious. An act was passed in Elizabeth's reign prohibiting the exportation of wool, and to keep this source of national wealth in their lordship's minds the kindergarten notion of making them sit on wool bags was tried. Nowadays when a new chancellor is appointed he is said to be appointed to the woolsock and to sit on the woolsock.

The poet makes himself understood by human generations and the crowd; the philosopher addresses himself only to a few rare minds.—Amiel.

FARMS FOR SALE

LARGE NUMBER IMPROVED FARMS for about half cost of improvements, 500 and up; in abundance all kinds of vegetables; auto roads; flowing wells; schools; churches; game; have farmed here 21 years; never had crop failure. J. Locking, Emo, Ont., Rainy River Valley.

IF YOU DESIRE TO SELL YOUR farm send me full particulars and have description published in my new Catalogue. No expense whatever to you unless I effect a sale. J. D. Biggar, 205 Clyde Block, Hamilton, Ont.

120 ACRES, PICKERING; EIGHTY Markham; 625 Markham, fine grain and stock farm, one ten per acre, or divide; live stock and a fine home in Markham village. F. K. Reesor, Markham, Ont.

FOR SALE—SHEEP AND HAY ranch, 205 acres, 1,000,000 fine stock; house, barn, about five acres finest black soil, cultivated garden and hay; post office, church, school, telephone, in water-main, Canadian Northern Railway, saw mill, planing mill; most beautiful climate in the world; radius 6 miles full climate; fine auto roads; electric wire soon. Reason for selling, Dr. Barker, Happy Valley, Vancouver Island.

SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY FARMS—Dairy and grain; top prices for milk; modern buildings; state roads; estate property, must be sold; it will pay you to tell us what you want; we are not members of any farm agency, Wheeler & Baber, Skidaw, N. Y.

640 ACRES FOR SALE—3/4 MILES from Wolsley, Sask.; on main line C.P.R.; 82 miles east of Regina; good district; fine farms; school; 450 acres under cultivation; pasture; 1000 acres; all fenced and cross-fenced; good schools; house, also frame house for hired hands; implement shed; barn and addition and eight bins; excellent water supply; price \$60.00 per acre; \$5,000 cash, balance cash payments, with interest at 7 per cent.; possession in fall. G. Croome, Drawer E, Wolsley, Sask.

200 ACRES, FINE STOCK AND grain farm, Township of Arthur, County of Wellington, with bank barn 30 x 60, stone house, good orchard, well watered and fenced, 20 acres hardwood bush, and 150 acres under cultivation. For further particulars for price, terms, etc. Apply to Jas. McMillan & Sons, Mount Forest, Ont.

100 ACRES IN THE TOWNSHIP OF Arthur, County of Wellington, Lot 12, Concession 7, all cleared and in good state of cultivation; fine bank barn 30 x 60, log house, two good wells, one from Kenilworth, church, school, and good market. Fine for electric supply to owner, Mrs. Lynch, 600 Crawford St., Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES, NORTH HALF lot 6, concession 8, Beverly, 5 miles east of Galt, good buildings, well fenced, well watered, in first class condition. For price, rural route, school, convenient. A. F. Allan, Galt, Ont., R.R. No. 4.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHEN ORDERING GOODS BY MAIL send a Dominion Money Order.

AUTO OWNERS AND MECHANICS. Don't lose your tools. Stamp your name on every one and be insured against loss and theft. We will make for you a Stamp hand out from each tool, it will last a life time; send 30c for each letter of your name and full postage, it only costs 10c to make. Write to: Crown Stamp & Die Works, Watford, Ontario.

NEEDLES AND PARTS FOR ALL Sewing Machines. Springs made for Gramophones. J. Jackson & Co., London, Ont.

HOME BUILDERS.

Write for Free Book of House Plans, and information telling how to save Plans, two to four hundred dollars on your new home. Address: Halliday Company, 21 Jackson Street East, Hamilton, Ontario.

LIVE STOCK.

SAPPHIRE SWINE (BLUE EGG) actually blue in color. The blue shogs are no longer an experiment. We have bred them for years for blue shogs and they are the most prolific breeders on earth. Write for literature. Mention this paper. The Blue Hog Breeding Co., Wilmington, Mass.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FOR \$1200—IMPERT- able 5-roomed cottage—convenient frame stable, 18 x 22, and one acre of land, with garden and vegetables; situated in village of Seguin, P.E.I. Also 200 acres of meadow and bush land. For particulars apply Angus A. McKinnon, Seguin Falls, Ont.

That Was It.

One of the favorite stories told in army camps in the earlier days of the war was that of the recruit who developed a queer mania very shortly after he had been assigned to a depot regiment. Time and again in barracks and out he was seen picking up pieces of paper from the floor or ground, looking at them muttering, "That's not it," and passing on. He refused to explain his actions. The matter finally came to the attention of his officers, and they had him reported to the attention of a medical board for examination. When he came before the board the recruit grabbed up the papers on the table and looked them all over before he could be prevented. "That's not it," he repeated, as he examined each one feverishly. Finally, after lengthy observation, the medical officers recommended his discharge, via the "s. c. o." route. When the soldier detailed to accompany the apparent lunatic to his home was handed the discharge certificate the cause of it all eluded it and perused it hastily. "That is it!" he yelled. And it was, for the release from the service was permitted to stand.

Use for Prejudice.

Prejudice must serve some useful purpose since we all have it. Demosthenes valued distrust. When the arguments of antecedent probability is shelved for all time there will be no partisans, no nations—only uncareful cemeteries.

MURINE
Night and Morning
Keep Your Eyes
Clear—Clear—Healthy
Write for Free Eye Care Book Murine Co., Chicago, Ill.

KOLCHAK WILL HOLD CAPITAL

Omsk Gov't. Prepares for Battle On the Tobol.

Cossacks Threaten Bolsheviks From Rear.

Washington Despatch — While Administration officials are pessimistic over the outlook for the Kolchak Government in Siberia, advisers reaching the Russian Embassy throw hopeful light on the situation. It is indicated that the Kolchak forces are withdrawing to the Tobol River, 250 miles west of Omsk, and that the Kolchak capital will not be given up without a strong fight. The Tobol is a wide and deep stream and offers many strategic advantages. The Bolshevik forces, although they outnumber Kolchak's about two and a half to one, will be far from their base and will have to draw their supplies through the passes of the Ural.

Meantime Gen. Denekine is advancing up the Volga and threatening their rear. Aided by tanks and heavy artillery with which the British have supplied him he has reached a point half way between Tsaritzin and Saratoff on the Volga. The latter city is an important base for the Bolsheviks operating against Kolchak.

Denekine's forces have been increased by the addition of Ural Cossacks who formed the extreme left wing of the Kolchak army and have now effected a junction with the southern leader.

It is the belief of Russian authorities here that the Bolsheviks are carrying on their last desperate campaign, which may be likened to the attempt of the Germans in March, 1918, to gain victory by a final whirlwind offensive.

Admiral Kolchak, at the front, has addressed a proclamation to the Siberian people in which he declares that "the only issue for us in this last and terrible struggle is to defeat the enemy or to die."

He urges officers and men to continue fighting and the civilian population to give them every support.

Kolchak's troubles are not confined to the disaster to his army, however. While the army was going forward early in the war, local governments in Siberia were ready to submit to its decree. Since the reverse began a few weeks ago internal weaknesses have developed, American advisers indicate, and the Government lacks sufficient powers to enforce obedience to its decrees.

The Government itself is showing signs of impending collapse.

Clear Stomach, Clear Mind.—The stomach is the workshop of the vital functions and when it gets out of order the whole system clogs in sympathy. The spirits flag, the mind droops and work becomes impossible. The first care should be to restore healthful action of the stomach and the best preparation for that purpose is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. General use for years has won them a leading place in medicine. A trial will attest their value.

NAMING GREY PLEASES ALL

British Press Gratified With Envoy to U. S.

And New York Papers Also Eulogistic.

London Cable — Viscount Grey's acceptance of the appointment of temporary British Ambassador to the United States is given warm approval by the press here, which eulogizes his public services, and, for the most part, regards his appointment as excellent. There is, however, dissatisfied criticism in some quarters, not on the ground of Viscount Grey's fitness, or his acceptability to America, but because of the extraordinary responsibilities attaching to the post at this moment. Doubt is expressed whether the naming of a temporary Ambassador is suitable, for this reason.

The Daily News severely scores the Government for making an "emergency appointment," adding: "To choose a statesman who for more than two years has been out of touch with active political life, to say the least, a singular proceeding."

The Post, which is an opponent of Viscount Grey politically, nevertheless assumes that America will regard his appointment as a compliment, as he is a notable Englishman.

In most of the editorials Viscount Grey's sympathy with the League of Nations is dwelt upon, though, the Telegraph remarks he has not revealed whether he champions the particular form of the league incorporated in the peace treaty.

The Chronicle regards it as particularly fortunate he is going to America now, saying:

"For, with his rare tact and knowledge, he will be especially qualified to take counsel, both with President Wilson and those who are not satisfied with all the terms of the League of Nations covenant."

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

A safe, reliable, regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, \$1; No. 2, \$3; No. 3, \$5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, CAN. (Incorporated in U.S.A.)

NEW YORK VIEWS

New York Despatch — Commenting editorially upon Viscount Grey's appointment to Washington, the "Times" this morning says that while the permanency of the Ambassadorship remains unsettled, "nevertheless for the next year or two, which may be a period of great importance in Anglo-American relations, this very responsible post will be occupied by a man of proved capacity and American and British interests should both profit by the conjunction."

The World says:

No more fitting appointment could have been made. In every sense it is a happy choice. A hearty personal welcome awaits him in this country, his due.

The Sun says the appointment assures the British Empire of able representation at Washington, and the American people of a sympathetic and informed guest, clear in thinking and lucid in expression of his thought.

The "Herald" says the appointment is a distinct compliment to the United States.

All of the papers deal with the great ability of Viscount Grey, and eulogize his efforts wherein he exhausted all the resources of diplomacy to avert the world war.

Miller's Worm Powders were devised to promptly relieve children who suffer from the ravages of worms. It is a simple preparation warranted to destroy stomachic and intestinal worms without shock or injury to the most sensitive system. They act thoroughly and painlessly, and though in some cases they may cause vomiting, that is an indication of their powerful action and not of any nauseating property.

PEACH CROP HAS NEW AFFLICTION

New Pest Makes Elbertas Fall From Trees.

Blow to Growers in Hour of Victory.

St. Catharines, Ont., Despatch — Niagara district fruit growers have just won one victory, but another evil has arisen to offset its good effect. The victory consists in the defeat of the express companies in their efforts to raise the rates for carrying fruit, the decision of the Railway Board having just been announced, but only a day or two ago prominent growers here have found a new affliction to the Elberta peach, similar to water core in an apple, and this is causing the peaches to fall to the ground before ripening, thus lessening the peach crop considerably, a serious thing in view of the curl leaf cutting it down to less than half a crop this year, according to W. H. Bunting, one of the most prominent growers here. Mr. Bunting said the same disease was discovered in the peaches a few days ago across the line. Professor Strickland, an authority from Albany, who was over here last week, gave it as his opinion that it was a new kind of insect which bored its way into the peach and tunneled to the core, but Mr. Bunting does not agree with this, as only the Elberta peaches are affected here.

The victory over the express companies is a notable one. The rate for carrying 100 pounds of fruit from St. Catharines to Toronto is 40 cents now. The express companies asked permission to raise the rate to 75 cents. Instead of 80 cents and Montreal they wanted \$1.65 and \$5.05 to Winnipeg from St. Catharines instead of \$2.65 as now. The board refused to raise the rate on commodities, considering it would have the effect of making living higher than ever, and it classed fruit as a commodity.

"It would simply have put the fruit growers out of business if they had given the express companies what they asked in connection with fruit," said Mr. Bunting. "That, coming on the head of the fruit-growing industry, which beset the fruit-growing industry, it would have been the last straw."

DESTROYED SIX RED BATTALIONS

London Cable — Six Bolshevik battalions were destroyed in a successful Anglo-Russian offensive on the Dvina River on Aug. 10, the War Office announced to-day. More than 1,000 prisoners, 12 field guns and many machine guns were captured. The Anglo-Russian front on the Dvina was pushed forward twelve miles. The official statement reads:

"In north Russia, Anglo-Russian troops on Aug. 10 attacked the Bolshevik forces on the Dvina with great success. All the objectives were gained. Six enemy battalions were destroyed, the troops being either killed, captured or dispersed. More than 1,000 prisoners, 12 field guns and many machine guns were captured. Our line on the Dvina was advanced twelve miles to Thadnova and Borok."

All mothers can put away anxiety regarding their suffering children when they have Mother Gray's Worm Exterminator to give relief. Its effects are sure and lasting.

Very Sound Asleep.

Two men had argued about politics until at length they had come to blows. "Sir," said one with dignity, "you have called me a knave and a fool, you have broken my spectacles, you have punched me twice I hope you will not rouse the sleeping lion in my breast, for if you should, I cannot tell what may be the consequences."

DRIFTS SIX MONTHS ON AN ICE FLOE

Stefansson's Second in Command Has Arrived at Edmonton.

KEENAN LAND MYTH

No Permanent Currents Exist in the Arctic Sea, is Report.

Edmonton, Alta., Despatch — Six months adrift on an ice floe in the Arctic Sea, cut off from all civilization by miles of deep water—such was the experience of Stoker T. Storkersen, who arrived in this city last night from the great Northern wastes. Observations of great scientific value were made while the party was on the ice floe, but these will not be fully discussed until Storkersen meets his chief, Vilhjalmar Stefansson, in Banff next Saturday and prepares his full report.

Stefansson was taken ill at the last moment, and Storkersen, being second in command, was flogged to take command of the party and proceed without the other explorer.

So, in the spring of 1918, after all preliminary arrangements had been made, he set out from Boder Island on March 15 with 18 men, 80 dogs and eight sleds.

The object before the daring little party was to stay for one year if possible on an ice floe and drift during this time. They wished to determine the currents, if any, in Beaufort Sea, to take soundings and to discover any new land that might not have been sighted before.

Four months after the party went adrift on the floe, Storkersen was taken ill with asthma, brought on by the extreme cold, and it was decided to return to shore. The rest of the party then being at latitude 74, longitude 147 W., started again for the American Continent and arrived at Cape Halkett on Nov. 7. From Cape Halkett they proceeded to Boder Island, where they fell in with Captain Anderson, from whom they got supplies for the winter of 1919. The trip was absolutely the first of its kind. No other living man has ever deliberately set himself adrift on an ice floe for scientific purposes. Taking everything into consideration, the journey was most satisfactory.

NO PERMANENT CURRENTS.

In the first place it was found that there were no permanent currents in the sea. The ice floe drifted with the wind and its course appeared to be determined by that agent alone.

Owing to certain phenomena observed by Mr. Storkersen, he was inclined to think that there was land

to the north of the point reached. The reason for this supposition was the fact that in six months the floe turned completely around.

The huge floe was seven miles in length and at least fifteen miles in width. Seals, polar bears, ducks, gulls and land birds abounded on it, while shrimp and small fish appeared to be the chief food of the seals.

KEENAN LAND A MYTH.

As a result of the strange voyage, much important information was gleaned. Keenan Land, which was supposed to be discovered by Captain Keenan, was found to be non-existent. At least there was no land on latitude 74 and between longitude 140 W. 53, which was only direction to apply. The distance of land was water from 500 metres to 4,500 metres deep.

Mr. Storkersen strongly recommended the Government's plan of commercializing the musk ox.

Simple and Sure.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is so simple in application that a child can understand the instructions. Used as a liniment the only direction is to rub, and when used as a dressing to apply. The directions are so plain and unmistakable that they are readily understood by young or old.

JELICOE FOR PREPAREDNESS

His Speeches in Australia Give Clear Warning.

Existence of Empire Depends On Sea Lanes.

Sydney, Australia Cable.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Admiral Viscount Jellicoe preached a policy of preparation for war in some of the speeches he has delivered here while visiting Australia to inform the Australian Government concerning matters of naval policy.

"When discussions take place on such subjects as the League of Nations or the question of limitation or armaments, I trust it will never be forgotten that the existence of the British Empire depends absolutely upon the safety of its sea communications," said Viscount Jellicoe at Sydney, where he addressed the Mary League. Before the war, he said, Great Britain suffered from a lack of sufficient ships to guard the long lines of communication between London and Australia, and he added, "it is up to the British Empire to see that we are never in want of sufficient policemen afloat in the future."

Speaking of the "deadly risks run in the last five years," the Admiral said: "One can only hope that in the future sufficient provisions will be made both by the mother country and by the overseas dominions to insure the impossibility of defeat of the British navy."

LETTS RULE BOLSHEVIKI

Lemine Really Powerless for Three Months

Who Plan a Massacre in Moscow.

Copenhagen Despatch.—Dr. Martini, head of the Danish Red Cross in Russia, has returned. He says there are some reports that Nikolai Lemine, the Bolshevik Premier, has not really ruled in the last three months.

"The Ultra-Radicals have taken power from him," Dr. Martini told the Politiken. He continued: "Russia—that is Moscow—at present is governed by the Letts, Peter, Oderschenki and Antonoff, who probably organized the Hungarian Bolshevik regime. They are the reddest of the Jacobins, and will, as soon as possible, carry out a massacre of all the foreigners in Moscow." Tchicherin (George Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister) admitted to me that the Government was unable longer to protect us. I believe that Lemine is now residing at Tula, outside of Moscow. Trotzky has more power. He is believed to be with the army."

A Bolshevik wireless message received here asserts that after a meeting of Russian monarchists in Siberia, the Russian throne was offered to the Duke of Romanowsky, a member of the Cadet or younger branch of the Romanoff family headed by former Emperor Nicholas. The despatch adds that the duke accepted the offer.

The Duke of Romanowsky referred to above probably is Prince Alexander Romanowsky, head of the House of Beauharnais, and son of the late Duke George Maximilianovich and Theres, Duchess of Oldenburg. He also bears the title Duke of Leuchtenberg. The Romanowsky family is connected with the nobility of Italy, Bavaria and France. Prince Alexander is 39 years old.

The most obstinate corns and warts fall to resist Holloway's Corn Cure. Try it.

THE VERSION OF ROUMANIA

Denies Aiding Move, Giving Archduke Power.

Conference Regards Note as Ultimatum.

Paris Cable — Constantine Diamandy, Rumanian High Commissioner,

er at Budapest, according to a message received to-day from the Inter-Allied Military Commission in the Hungarian capital, informed the members of the commission that he would not consider its instructions as orders. The Allied generals thereupon telegraphed to Paris, asking if they were right in considering instructions from the Conference as military orders.

M. Diamandy, the message adds, was authorized to carry on negotiations with the Inter-Allied Commission, but would not obey its orders.

The orders which M. Diamandy refused to accept, it is learned, were based on instructions from the Peace Conference to the Inter-Allied Mission ordering it to carry out the disarmament of the Hungarians in accordance with the terms of the armistice of November, 1918.

The Rumanian Commissioner denied that his Government had supported the movement which placed Archduke Joseph in control in Budapest. He said he would study the representations made concerning requisition of foodstuffs and material by the Rumanians.

M. Diamandy, the message continues, also denied that the Rumanian Government had sent an ultimatum to Archduke Joseph. He said it had only sent an informal document through a liaison officer. As the document Rumania sent, the Archduke insisted upon the frontier established by the Allies between Hungary and Rumania in 1916, when Rumania entered the war, the Conference regards the communication as distinctly an ultimatum intended to supersede the action of the Conference.

CANADA 54,919; STATES 49,498

Official Figures of Heroic Soldier Dead

In the Great War for World Liberty.

Washington Despatch — The final casualty report from the Central Records Office of the United States expeditionary forces in France, made public by the War Department to-day, gave the total battle deaths as 49,498; total wounded, 205,690, and prisoners 4,480.

"Only slight revisions" will be made in this report, it was announced. Recent corrections in the list of missing have reduced the number to only 17 names, as compared with 264,000 for France and 121,000 for Britain. To July 1 the army had reported 149,433 cases of disabled soldiers to the War Risk Insurance Bureau. It was estimated that the final total would be close to 200,000.

CANADA'S TOLL.

Ottawa Despatch—Canada's war toll in men, according to the official figures of the Militia Department, is 54,919 dead, 8,119 reported missing, 2,818 prisoners of war, 149,709 wounded.

The details are as follows: Killed in action or died of wounds—Officers, 8,536; other ranks, 48,333; died—Officers, 234; other ranks, 3,706; missing—Officers, 352; other ranks, 7,767; prisoners of war—Officers, 130; other ranks, 2,688; wounded—Officers, 6,344; other ranks, 143,365.

Relief from Asthma. Who can describe the complete relief from suffering which follows the use of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy? Who can express the feeling of joy that comes when its soft and gentle influence relieves the tightened, choking air tubes? It has made asthmatic affliction a thing of the past for thousands. It never fails. Good druggists everywhere have sold it for years.

MACEDONIAN CRY.

These People Want Independent State.

Paris, Cable — The people of Macedonia societies in Switzerland have sent an appeal from Lausanne, urging that the peace conference give a hearing to Macedonia's claims for relief, and not to permit the dismemberment of their country. Their desire is first to have Macedonia occupied by the powers, making possible a plebiscite, and then to create a Macedonian independent state, under the protectorate of one of the disinterested great powers.

The appeal, which is signed by Professor Constantine Staphanov, President and B. L. Boyadjeff, secretary of the societies, requests permission for Macedonian refugees scattered abroad to return to their homes and resume their former peaceful occupations.

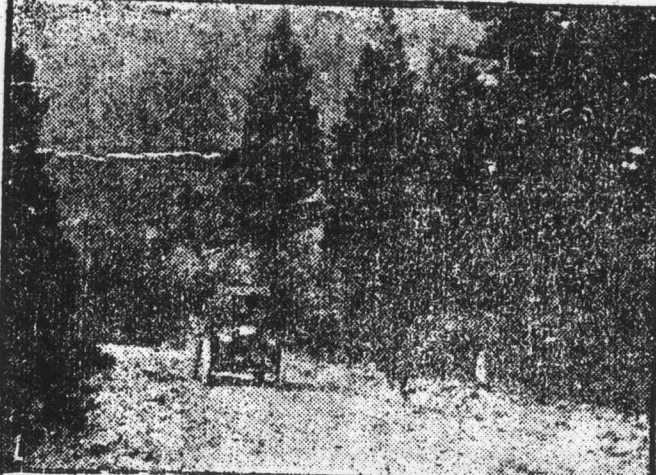
Henry Adams On Facts.

Adams was a man of industry, always doing more work than he confessed to. With him all facts had to be interrelated into meaning and significance. "For facts as such I have a profound contempt," he said one day in his classroom; just as in his education he remarks that, "nothing in education is so astonishing as the amount of ignorance it accumulates in the form of pet facts."—Henry O. Taylor, in Atlantic.

HE DESERVED ACUSTOMER.

Agent—"Here is a book you can't afford to be without."
Victim—"I never read books."
Agent—"But for your children then."
Victim—"I have no family, only a cat."
Agent—"Well, don't you need a good heavy book to throw at the cat sometimes?"

Highway of the Great Divide



In Canada, opening up an Alpine region of entrancing beauty. It will be possible to motor from Calgary to Windermere between sunrise and sunset through a hundred miles of the most glorious scenery in North America. A good automobile road runs south to Fort Steele and Cranbrook, and from Cranbrook there are excellent roads to Spokane, or eastwards through the Crow's Nest Pass, and back to Calgary. The Good Roads Association of Alberta is enthusiastic over the prospect as this will mean the advent of many tourists from all over America. The new road will also be of great benefit to the Upper Columbia Valley which has many attractions for settlers on account of the fertility of the soil and suitability for mixed farming. This valley is served by the Kootenay Central Railway, a recently constructed branch of the Canadian Pacific.

Between Banff, the popular summer resort in the Canadian Pacific Rockies and Lake Windermere, the head waters of the great Columbia River, lies an Alpine ridge of spectacular beauty, forming part of the Great Divide. This ridge is penetrated by two comparatively easy passes, the Simpson, and the Vermilion which lead into the Valley of the Kootenay River, a region abounding in game on account of its being well south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Between the Kootenay River and the Columbia River is a small range of mountains through which the Sinclair Pass and Canyon provide an easy road. When the first surveys were made for an automobile road between Banff and Windermere it was planned to use the Simpson Pass, named after Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, who made this crossing in 1841. But the route over the Vermilion was found to be easier and at the same time more beautiful, and construction of the Highway of the Great Divide was commenced from opposite Castle Mountain in this direction. At the same time the road from Windermere through the Sinclair Canyon was also commenced and at the time of the outbreak of war a gap of only thirty miles separated the two roads. War put an end to construction, and a great washout destroyed several miles of the western end, so that the project seemed to have been abandoned. Now, however, the Dominion Government has made an arrangement with the British Columbia Government by which the route of the road comes under the jurisdiction of the Dominion, and a substantial appropriation has been allotted to finish the work. In this way there is every prospect of the early completion of what will be the most beautiful automobile road



- (1) Sinclair Pass, Highway of the Great Divide.
- (2) Sinclair Canyon, Highway of the Great Divide.

SINCE 1870
SHILOH
30 PROPS COUGHS



SUCCESS and Independence.—Do not depend on what you earn but on what you save. The Standard Bank of Canada can very materially assist you to win success and secure independence.

THE **STANDARD BANK** OF CANADA
ATHENS BRANCH
W. A. JOHNSON, Manager

The Athens Reporter
ISSUED WEEKLY

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

\$1.50 per year strictly in advance to any address in Canada; \$2.00 when not so paid. United States subscriptions \$2.00 per year in advance; \$2.50 when charged.

ADVERTISING RATES

Legal and Government Notices—10 cents per newspaper line (1 1/2 lines to the inch) for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Yearly Cards—Professional cards, \$9.00 per year.

Local Readers—10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line subsequent.

Black Type Readers—15 cents per line for first insertion and 7 1/2 cents per line per subsequent insertion.

Small Advs.—Condensed advts such as: Lost, Found, Strayed, To Rent, For Sale, etc., 1 cent per word per insertion, with a minimum of 25 cents per insertion.

Auction Sales—40 cents per inch for first insertion and 20 cents per inch for each subsequent insertion.

Cards of Thanks and in Memoriam—50c

Obituary Poetry—10 cents per line.

Commercial Display Advertising—Rates on application at Office of publication.

William H. Morris, Editor and Proprietor

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1919

LIGHTS NEEDED.

The citizens of Athens and in fact all frequenters of the village, are wondering where our lighting system is, or if we have any lights, or any intention of making an effort to get any. Several of our citizens recently visited a much smaller village than ours and were much impressed with the brightness and general appearance of the streets and stores, all due to the fact that they have what we should have—electric light, and plenty of it. The fall is almost here and the longer evenings are coming and no prospect of our much expected and needed lighting system.

The attention of the owners of the numberless cars which are parked along the streets of the village, is called to the condition of their lights when leaving same. Many of said owners leave no lights of any description, and this is contrary to the village by-law and also running unnecessary risk, not only to their own car but others as well. Another thing which should be looked into and offenders punished is the reckless rate of speed at which cars are allowed to run through the streets. Just a few days ago a car running north on Henry street forced a horse and rider right up on the sidewalk. That kind of thing has got to stop, and the sooner drivers remember others have the same right on the road as they have, the better.



Watch Cane Mola Announcements

You will profit thereby Universal Importing Co.

Local Distributors

LEEDS FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE CO. LTD.

ELGIN Rural School Fair

Tuesday September 9th 1919

On H. H. Ripley's Farm CHEENEY'S CORNERS

OFFICERS:

President—Norman Bracken, Seeleys Bay.

Vice-President—Elswood Bryan, Long Point.

Sec. Treas.—Ford Wing, Lyndhurst.

Directors—Howard McMillan, Ellisville; Hugh Rimman, Sweets Corners; Muriel Sheffield, Lyndhurst.

Admission Free

EVERYBODY WELCOME

PRIZE LIST

Class 1—Oats (O.A.C. No. 72)

1. Sheaf Exhibit, 3 inches in diameter, selected from plot. 5 prizes—40c, 30c, 25c, ribbons.

2. Grain Exhibit from yield of plot (1 peck). 5 prizes—40c, 30c, 25c, ribbons.

Class 2—Barley (O.A.C. No. 21)

1. Sheaf Exhibit, 3 inches in diameter, selected from plot. 5 prizes—40c, 30c, 25c, ribbons.

2. One Gallon Grain grown on plot. 5 prizes—40c, 30c, 25c, ribbons.

Class 3—Wheat (Marquis)

1. Sheaf Exhibit, 3 inches in diameter, selected from plot. 5 prizes—40c, 30c, 25c, ribbons.

2. One Gallon Grain grown on plot. 5 prizes—40c, 30c, 25c, ribbons.

Class 4—Sweet Corn (Golden Bantam)

1. Group of 6 ears selected from plot. 5 prizes—50c, 40c, 30c, ribbons.

Class 5—Field Corn (Wisconsin No. 7)

1. Group of 6 ears selected from plot. 5 prizes—50c, 40c, 30c, ribbons.

Class 6—Potatoes

1. Best 12 potatoes from plot (Irish Cobbler). 5 prizes—60c, 50c, 40c, ribbons.

2. Best 12 potatoes from plot (Green Mountain). 5 prizes—60c, 50c, 40c, ribbons.

Class 7—Mangels (Yellow Intermediate)

1. Best 3 mangels. 5 prizes—50c, 40c, 30c, ribbons.

Class 8—Beets (Detroit Dark Red)

1. Best 6 beets. 5 prizes—50c, 40c, 30c, ribbons.

Class 9—Carrots (Chantenay)

1. Best 6 carrots. 5 prizes—50c, 40c, 30c, ribbons.

Class 10—Turnips (Purple Top Swede)

1. Best 6 turnips. 5 prizes—50c, 40c, 30c, ribbons.

Class 11—Onions (Yellow Danvers)

1. Best 6 onions. 5 prizes—50c, 40c, 30c, ribbons.

Class 12—Parsnips (Hollow Crown)

1. Best 6 parsnips. 5 prizes—50c, 40c, 30c, ribbons.

Class 13—Flowers

1. Asters (Mixed Giant Comet). Collection of blossoms. 5 prizes—40c, 35c, 30c, ribbons.

2. Phlox (Drummond). Collection of blossoms. 5 prizes—40c, 35c, 30c, ribbons.

3. Best Bouquet from Home Garden. 5 prizes—40c, 35c, 30c, ribbons.

Class 14—Poultry

1. Best 3 birds from eggs distributed this year (1 male and 2 females). 6 prizes—50c, 40c, 20c, ribbons.

2. Best Cockerel from eggs distributed this year. 6 prizes—40c, 35c, 25c, ribbons.

3. Best Pullet from eggs distributed this year. 6 prizes—40c, 35c, 25c, ribbons.

4. Best Pen, any variety (spring chickens, 1 male and 2 females). 6 prizes—40c, 30c, 20c, ribbons.

5. Best Pen, cock and 2 hens, from eggs distributed last year. 6 prizes—40c, 30c, 20c, ribbons.

6. Best dozen white eggs. 6 prizes—30c, 20c, 10c, ribbons.

7. Best dozen brown eggs. 6 prizes—30c, 20c, 10c, ribbons.

Class 15—Collections

1. Collection of Butterflies. 3 prizes—40c, 30c, 20c.

2. Collection of Grasses correctly named. 3 prizes—40c, 30c, 20c.

Class 16—Fruit

1. Collection of Fall and Winter Apples, 5 of each variety and properly named. 3 prizes—40c, 30c, 20c.

2. Five Snows. 3 prizes—40c, 30c, 20c.

3. Four McIntoshes. 3 prizes—40c, 30c, 20c.

Class 17—Cooking

1. Best Apple Pie. 3 prizes—30c, 20c, 10c.

2. Best Layer Cake. 3 prizes—30c, 20c, 10c.

3. Best 6 Cookies (white). 3 prizes—30c, 20c, 10c.

4. Best Candy (home-made). 3 prizes—30c, 20c, 10c.

Class 18—Needlework (Grades 3 and 4)

1. Best piece of hand embroidery. 3 prizes—35c, 25c, 10c.

2. Best hemstitched handkerchief (unlaundered). 3 prizes—35c, 25c, 10c.

3. Best piece crochet edging. 3 prizes—35c, 25c, 10c.

(Grades 1 and 2.)

1. Best pieced quilt block. 3 prizes—35c, 25c, 10c.

2. Best piece of crochet edging. 3 prizes—35c, 25c, 10c.

3. Best holder. 3 prizes—35c, 25c, 10c.

Class 19—Miscellaneous

1. Best Drawing Union Jack in Water Colors (Grades 1 and 2). 3 prizes—30c, 20c, 10c.

2. Best Drawing, plan of home-garden (Grades 3 and 4). 3 prizes—30c, 20c, 10c.

3. Writing, one verse "Maple Leaf Forever" (Grades 1 and 2). 3 prizes—30c, 20c, 10c.

4. Writing, one verse "God Save the King" (Grades 2 and 3). 3 prizes—30c, 20c, 10c.

5. Best poultry coop for hens and chicks, made by exhibitor. 3 prizes—30c, 20c, 10c.

Class 20—Live Stock

1. Best dairy calf shown by boy or girl (halter broken). 4 prizes—\$1.00, 75c, 60c, 50c.

2. Foal (heavy draft), foaled after March 1st, 1919. 4 prizes—\$1.00, 75c, 60c, 50c.

3. Foal (road or carriage), foaled after March 1st, 1919. 4 prizes—\$1.00, 75c, 60c, 50c.

4. Best lamb under 6 months of age, to be shown on halter. 4 prizes—\$1.00, 75c, 60c, 50c.

5. Best bacon pig under 6 months of age, to be shown in crate supplied by exhibitor. 4 prizes—\$1.00, 75c, 60c, 50c.

SPECIALS.

1. To encourage competition in the Rural School Fair, an Association Shield, suitably engraved, will be awarded to the school scoring the highest number of points in proportion to the number of its pupils. This shield must be won three years in succession to become the permanent property of any school. The Ripley's School now holds the Shield.

2. Driving—Best lady driver—75c, 50c, 40c. Best gentleman driver—75c, 50c, 40c.

NOTE—In this class, horse must belong to parents or guardian.

SPECIAL Canadian Bankers' Competition

Class 1.

(Grade bull calves must not be shown)

DAIRY CALF, PURE-BRED OR GRADE

Prizes—1st, \$5.00; 2nd, \$4.00; 3rd, \$3.00; 4th, \$2.00; 5th, \$1.00; 6th, reserve.

Class II

(Grade boar pigs must not be shown)

TWO PIGS, PURE-BRED OR GRADE

Prizes—1st, \$5.00; 2nd, \$4.00; 3rd, \$3.00; 4th, \$2.00; 5th, \$1.00; 6th, reserve.

For entry forms or other information apply to K. M. Watson, Bank Manager, Elgin.

PROGRAM OF SPORTS

1. 25 Yards Dash, boys 8 years and under, ribbons.

2. 25 Yards Dash, girls 8 years and under, ribbons.

3. 50 Yards Dash, boys 8 to 12 years, ribbons.

4. 50 Yards Dash, girls 8 to 12 years, ribbons.

5. 75 Yards Dash, boys 12 years and under 16, ribbons.

6. 75 Yards Dash, girls 12 years and under 16, ribbons.

7. Boys three-legged race, ribbons.

8. Sack Race for girls (supply own bags), ribbons.

9. Sack Race for boys (supply own bags), ribbons.

10. Girls' Needle Race, ribbons.

11. Horse-back Riding Contest, ribbons.

12. School Parade; the prizes to be awarded on the following basis:

1. deportment; 2. originality in design for displaying the identity of each school section; 3. arrangement of pupils. 1st prize \$2.00, 2nd prize \$1.50, 3rd prize \$1.00.

NOTE—This year, points will be given for winners in the sports contest, to be counted towards the shield. Two entries will be allowed from each school in each class with the exception of the relay race, which will be run by one team from each school. Teachers are advised to have a trial contest previous to the day of the Fair, and select the pupils who will enter the various contests. They then make their entry in each race in similar manner to the regular classes in the Fair. Each contestant will have an entry card, entry number on it, and name of school, and class entry.

NOTE—Programme outside the tent will be run off as follows: Live

stock judging will commence at 12.30. Next will be the School Fair parade, and following this the program of sports as listed on the Prize List. All pupils taking part in the School Parade must be ready to line up at 1.30 sharp. The Parade will not be kept waiting for Schools not arrived at that time. Races will not be kept waiting for pupils who are not there at the time their class is called.

The School Fair board wishes to thank the School Boards and others who so generously contributed to the Prize List.

Come to the Fair; bring your lunch baskets and enjoy a day with the boys and girls.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Please read carefully and follow out regulations in detail.

1. All exhibits must be the property of the work of the exhibitor.

2. No entry fee is charged for any exhibit.

3. No pupil can make more than one entry in any one section.

4. Wire Coops will be supplied at the Fair in which to exhibit the poultry.

5. Live stock exhibits must be from the pupils home farm and must be halter broken, and led by the pupil exhibiting.

N.B.—Any entry will be disqualified unless this regulation is carried out.

6. All exhibits of potatoes, grain and corn, mangels, turnips, etc., must be from the seed supplied by the Department.

7. Each pupil will fill out his or her tickets, being careful to get the correct Class and Section according to the Prize List. These tickets should be securely fastened to the exhibit. Be particularly careful that you have your entry number on each ticket, as well as your name.

8. Classes 17, 18, 19, parents are required to sign a declaration and attach it to the exhibit, stating that the work was performed by the pupil exhibiting.

9. All school boards have been asked to contribute to the School Fair fund, and cash prizes can only be awarded to schools making cash donations.

10. Ribbons will be distributed with prize money.

11. Bring this Prize List with you.

12. All protests must be made to the Agricultural Representative, and his decision shall be final.

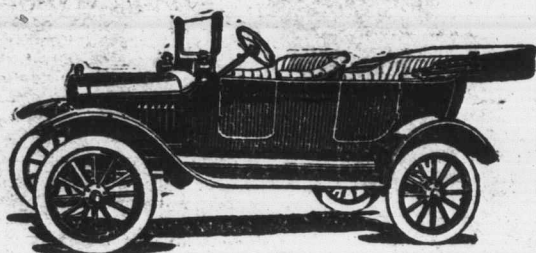
NOTE—Any person found guilty, either on the day of the fair or after, of wilfully breaking any one of the above rules will, together with other members of the family, be debarred from taking part in a School Fair for the following two years.

A booth will be on the grounds, under the auspices of the Women's Institute.

Bonnycastle Dale, the well known Canadian naturalist, is the author of the leading article in ROD AND GUN IN CANADA for August, it is entitled "Salmon Fishing at Campbell River." The wondrous beauty of the Campbell River Falls is to be seen in the page photo-engraving that accompanies the article. Other articles and stories of note are: "Tahar the Furtive," by A. O. Phillip; "Rideau and Trent Canals," by L. Sherwood; "The Beverley and Newboro' Lakes," by Tyeth Bounsell, and "The Summer Call to the Northland," by Walter Thornton. An illustrated account of the 1918 Tournament of the N. S. Guides also appears in this splendid issue, along with the usual high grade Guns and Ammunition, Fishing, Kennel and Conservation Department. Canada's premier outing monthly is published by W. J. Taylor, Limited, at Woodstock, Ont.

The call of the West, the call of the harvest, has again sounded, and the plea for help from the Western farmer for the harvesting of this year's crop rings insistently in the ears of the East. While earlier reports were to the effect that crops were no so bountiful, the later news that was received following the anxiously awaited rains, has led to the prediction that this year's crop will be much more than an average yield, and the demand for farm laborers for the 1919 harvest is most urgent. Despite the unusually heavy traffic in passenger and freight services the Canadian Pacific Railway, considering the harvesting of the crops as a matter of national welfare, again places at the disposal of farm laborer excellent through train service to Winnipeg, and on arrival there every assistance is given prospective harvesters in securing the positions in the harvest fields. Excursion dates are August 12th and 19th. For further particulars apply to A. J. Potvin, City Ticket Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Brockville, Ont., 52 King

A far greater trade in Canadian farm stuffs is done in our own cities and towns than is done abroad. This fact is mentioned by the Canadian Trade Commission, not to minimize exports, but to show the unrecognized importance of our home markets.



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Athens Ontario

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The Churches

Methodist Church

Rev. T. J. Vickery, Pastor

Sunday Services:
Morning at 10.30 Evening at 8.00
Sunday School at 2.30 p.m.

Through the week Services:
Monday: Cottage Prayer Meeting 7.30
Epworth League 8.00 p.m.
Wednesday: Mid-Week Prayer Service at 7.30 p.m.

Christ's Church

(Anglican)

Rev. George Code, Rector

1st and 3rd Sundays in month 8.30 p.m.
2nd, 4th and 5th Sundays at 11 a.m.
Sunday School at 2.30 p.m.
Service every Friday evening at 7.30.

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LOCAL TIME TABLE

To and From Brockville

Departures	Arrivals
5.30 a.m.	7.20 a.m.
x 8.10 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
3.25 p.m.	1.30 p.m.
6.50 p.m.	x 10.05 p.m.

x New Sunday Train for Ottawa and Return

For rates and particulars apply to
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City Passenger Agent

A. J. POTVIN, City Ticket Agent
52 King St. West, Cor. Court House Ave
Brockville, Ontario Phones 14 and 350

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G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass.

Favorite Picture of The People's Prince



When it became definitely known that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales would open the Canadian National Exhibition this year the management at once got into touch with the official photographers in London and requested a profile photograph of him for reproduction on the Victory Year Medal to be awarded to the winners in the Agriculture and other sections of the Big Fair. The photo shown above was received after considerable delay, and immediately a cable was rushed back to this effect:

"A mistake has been made. An official picture is desired. One you sent shows the Prince without hat or coat and with khaki shirt collar turned in. Charming de-habille, but hardly dignified enough."

Then came the answer: "Sorry you dislike it. It's the Prince's favorite picture, taken with the Canadians in France and in every sense official." And that is the reason why the People's Prince will appear on the Canadian National Exhibition 1916 medals, hatless, coatless and in the careless attire of the Fighting Man in France. He will open the Big Fair on Monday, August 25th.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AS A SOLDIER.

Many charming little stories, demonstrating his great human and soldierly qualities, are being told about the Prince of Wales, who will open the Canadian National Exhibition on Monday, Aug. 25th.

The Canadian boys overseas had plenty of opportunity to observe his actions and declare that he seemed to love danger and at times his conduct bordered on the reckless.

This side of his character is well illustrated by the following extract from Ian Hay's book, "The First Hundred Thousand."

"Blakie lit his pipe—it was almost broad daylight now—and considered. 'Yes,' he agreed, 'perhaps. Still my son, I can't say I have ever noticed staff officers crowding into the trenches (as they have a perfect right to do) at four o'clock in the morning. And I can't say I altogether blame them. In fact, if I ever do meet one performing such a feat, I shall say, 'there goes a sahib—and a soldier,' and I shall take off my hat to him."

"Well, get ready now," said Bobby. Look."

They were still standing at the trench junction. Two figures in the uniform of the staff were visible in Orchard Trench, working their way down from the apex, picking their steps amid the tumbled sandbags and stooping low to avoid gaps in the ruined parapet. The sun was just rising behind the German trenches. One of the officers was burly and middle-aged; he did not appear to enjoy bending double. His companion was slight, fair-haired and looked incredibly young. Once or twice he glanced over his shoulder and smiled encouragingly at his senior.

The pair emerged through the archway into the main trench and straightened their backs with obvious relief. The younger officer—he was a lieutenant—noticed Captain Blakie, saluted him gravely and turned to follow his companion.

Captain Blakie did not take his hat off as he had promised. Instead he stood suddenly to attention, and saluted in return, keeping his hand uplifted until the slim, childish figure had disappeared round the corner of a traverse.

It was the Prince of Wales.

Fair Dates

Perth	Sept. 3-5
Arnprior	Sept. 16-18
Almonte	Sept. 23-25
Beachburg	Sept. 22-24
Brockville	Aug. 25-28
Cornwall	Sept. 3-6
Cobden	Sept. 16-17
Delta	Sept. 15-17
Frankville	Sept. 25-26
Kingston	Sept. 23-27
Kemptville	Sept. 4-5
Lombardy	Sept. —13
Maberly	Sept. 25-26
McDonald's Corners	Sept. —26
Merrickville	Sept. 16-17
Middleville	O.t. —3
Napanee	Sept. 9-10
Ottawa	Sept. 6-15
Pakenham	Sept. 22-23
Spencerville	Sept. 23-24
Renfrew	Sept. 17-19
Toronto	Aug. 23-Sept. 6
Winchester	Sept. 2-3

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The partners in business will continue to prosper IF death does not rob the firm of the capital, brains or experience necessary to its success.

The youth will each week, or month, save something for his old age IF he sets aside a few dollars at regular intervals in a safe depository.

The aged mother will never experience want IF her son continues his dutiful support uninterrupted by death.

Thus the whole fabric is woven around the little word "IF."

The father on a salary, the partners in business, the son or daughter who supports an aged parent, in fact every man and woman on whom others depend, can make sure and permanent provision for the future by means of life insurance—IF taken in time.

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WALKER HOUSE advertisement featuring a woman and child, with text about social responsibility and the 'Little Girl is Right'.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson VIII Aug. 24, 1919. Luke 10: 25-37. Social Responsibility.

Commentary—I. Man's whole duty (vs. 25-28). 25. A certain lawyer—A lawyer in the New Testament sense was nearly the same as a scribe. Both performed the same office, yet, in strictness, the scribe gave special attention to making copies of the law, and the lawyer's chief duty was to interpret it. Stood up—From this we conclude that Jesus was at the time addressing an assembly. Tempted him—It is quite evident that the lawyer's attitude toward Jesus was not friendly, and that he wished to draw him into an argument to entrap him. He wished to test the teachings of Jesus to see how they would agree with the scribes' interpretations of the law. Master—Rabbi or teacher. What shall I do—the lawyer's question is a most important one, but it is my means clear that he asked it because he felt his need of eternal life. His juggling indicated that he was not altogether sincere. To inherit eternal life—Eternal life can be obtained only from God, and that by inheritance of life and not by purchase. To inherit eternal life is to be saved from sin and its dreadful consequences. This question, asked in the right spirit, is full of promise to the inquirer. 26. What is written in the law—The Jews had declared that one must keep the commandments and the traditions of the elders, in order to inherit eternal life. Jesus at once referred the lawyer to the law which he professed to hold in high esteem. How readest thou—It was not enough to know what the law said, for it was also important that its interpretation should be right. 27. Answering—The lawyer quoted from Deut. 6: 5 and Lev. 19: 18. It is probable that Jewish teachers were very familiar with this summary of the law. Thou shalt love the Lord—to love God is the highest duty of which man is capable. To love him is to acknowledge fully and freely his authority and to obey him implicitly. With all thy heart—The heart is the centre of all spiritual life, the fountain and seat of the passions, desires, appetites, affections, purposes and endeavors. Soul—Soul is the individual existence, the person himself, the seat of the will, dispositions and character. Strength—The entire being is to be wholly employed in loving God and exercised in harmony with that affection. Mind—The intellectual powers are brought into exercise in the act of loving God. Thy neighbor as thyself—This embodies man's duty to man. It is the golden rule in a different form. "He that loveth another hath fulfilled the law" (Rom. 13: 8). 28. Thou hast answered right—The lawyer had a good theoretical knowledge of the way of salvation and gave the only answer that an intelligent Jew could give. Jesus commended him for his correct reply.

II. Love in action (vs. 29-37). 29. Willing—Wishing, desiring. Justify himself—The lawyer realized that his own answer had condemned him, and he thought he must relieve himself of the weight of his guilt before Jesus. Jesus told him to do it, for he had failed in the past. Who is my neighbor?—The lawyer's attempt was evidently to hide behind a strained interpretation of a word of the law. He resorted to argument, as has many a man since his time under similar circumstances. To him a neighbor was a Jew and no one else, and he, without doubt, concluded that, if his interpretation proved to be correct, he yet had hope of eternal life; for he believed that he loved the members of his own race. Jesus opened to him an interpretation of the scriptures that was far richer than the one he had yet admitted. 30. Jesus answering—Jesus had commended the lawyer as far as he could, and now he proceeded to show him the futility of the foundation upon which he stood. The answer of Jesus was not for the lawyer alone, but for all who after him should cavil about duty. His answer was convincing and overwhelming. A certain man—Undoubtedly a Jew, although that is not specifically stated, but the entire setting of the parable shows that he was a Jew. Went down—The road from Jerusalem to Jericho, about eighteen miles, was mostly down grade. It lay for some distance

through a deep ravine between rough and cavernous hills, where robbers abounded. The road through this wilderness was called by Jerome "The bloody way." Thieves—Robbers, those who would use violence to secure booty. Stripped him—The robbers took from him all his belongings. Wounded him—They beat him so severely that he was nearly dead. They would not hesitate to commit murder if by that crime their purpose had been better served. 31. By chance—At the same time. The word "chance" does not properly express the idea. Friend—It is said that several thousand priests dwelt at Jericho at that time, and it was a common occurrence for them to pass to and from Jerusalem. Passed by on the other side—The priest neglected his plain duty to the wounded man, because it would require time and labor, and he might become ceremonially defiled. 32. Levite—A member of the tribe of Levi. Levites were employed about the secular work of the temple, and were supposed to be obedient to the law. Passed by on the other side—Both the priest and the Levite failed to perform their duty toward a recognized neighbor.

33. Samaritan—An inhabitant of Samaria. The Samaritans were probably in no way related in race to the Jews after the captivity. Their religion was a mixture of Jewish and pagan rites. The two nations had no dealings with each other. had compassion—His subsequent acts showed his compassion. 34. Went to him—Instead of shunning him, as the priest and the Levite had done, the Samaritan—These were recognized then as cleansing and healing agents, an inn —A lodging-place for people and beasts. 35. On the morrow—The Samaritan had taken care of the wounded man over night, but he felt his duty was not yet done. He must help him through his trouble. two pence—About thirty cents. It represented the wages of a laboring man for two days. I will repay thee—The final act that showed that the Samaritan had compassion upon the victim of the robbers was, which... was neighbor—Jesus had minutely and clearly set forth the character and disposition of each, and the lawyer could reasonably give but one answer to Jesus' question. 37. he that showed mercy on him—The lawyer used this form of expression to avoid speaking the hated word "Samaritan."

III. Love and Faith Shown by Works (Gal. 6: 2, 9, 10; James 2: 14-16). Gal. 6: 2, 9, 10. The apostle Paul sets forth the duty of mutual helpfulness. "The law of Christ," or the duty of doing to others as we would have them do to us, is fulfilled as we bear one another's burdens. As we help others to bear their burdens, our own become lighter. Having begun to do well or to be helpful to others, we are not to become weary, for there is a reward for the faithful. We shall show our love to God and to our fellow men by doing good as we have opportunity. James 2: 14-16. No one can say he has faith in God while he is neglectful of the needs of others. Faith without works is dead. The needs of others appeal to us and there should be a response to those appeals.

QUESTIONS.—In what spirit did the lawyer approach Jesus? What was the office of a lawyer among the Jews? How were the conditions upon which one might inherit eternal life set forth? How is all the law

summed up? By what question did the lawyer show a disposition to cavil? Describe the acts and dispositions of the three men who saw the wounded man. What is the teaching of the parable?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.—The Christian ideal of human brotherhood.

The Christian ideal is both exalted and inclusive. It recognizes all the complex faculties of human nature and all the varied relations of human life. For the former it enlarges, enriches, affords ample scope and inspires to the highest possibilities, and furnishes a complete code for the regulation of the latter. The basis of all mutual obligations is the supreme relation and responsibility toward the Creator. The former are second only to the latter in extent and importance. A symmetrical Christian life embraces both. Obligations to our fellow men are not distinct from, but involved in, our duties to God. The brotherhood of man is an integral part of Christianity no less than the natural fatherhood of God. A forfeiture of filial relations does not invalidate the universal bond of creation, involving a common obligation and a mutual dependence. Seneca tells us that we are "born for the good of the whole." Our social relations and obligations are inherent and inviolable. The supreme prayer taught by Jesus is racial in its scope, "Our Father." The two great primary requirements of the law are vital gospel precepts, and they constitute a law "royal" in character as in authority (Deut. 6: 5; Lev. 19: 18; Matt. 22: 37-40). Necessity establishes a claim overreaching the bounds of nationality or creed. One's neighbor is a man who needs assistance. The Samaritan fulfilled a duty neglected by the Levite and priest (Luke 10: 29-36). "The law of Christ" is, "Bear ye one another's burdens" (Gal. 6: 10). The world is not excluded from the scope of helpful service, but it will care for its own. To live is not to live for one's self. Jesus taught a profound philosophic, as well as moral, truth when he said, "Whosoever shall save his life shall lose it." It is not the inflow, but the outflow that enriches, purifies and preserves. The Dead Sea has no outlet and is a desolation. Talent and treasure are alike for distribution. The apostle "charges them that are rich in this world" to "be rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate." Read-

TIRES! TIRES! advertisement for Model Tire Co. with details about tire specifications and location.

ness of response to the need of others less favored is a test and measure of true piety (1 John 3: 17). All are subservient to the great law of service. Great catastrophes bring men together and obliterate class distinctions. One result of the world conflagration has been the consuming of caste and the broadening of human brotherhood. Christian principles prevent civic, social or industrial crises and revolutionary upheavals. Their supremacy is that of sacrifice; their honors follow excess of service. Foesdick tells us that blessing lies in the "second mile."

THE RENOWN AND REPULSE

Warships Which Brought the Prince to Canada.

New Types of Britain's Magnificent Navy.

The history of H. M. S. Renown, which has brought the Prince of Wales to Canada, and H. M. S. Repulse is a romance of the sea. The 1914-1915 naval construction programme included four battleships, two of which it has been decided, should be constructed by private builders. One of these is the Renown, which was built at the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow. The other three were built at the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow. The Renown was launched on August 23, 1914, and was the first of a new class of battleships, the Renown class. She was built to a design of high speed, coupled with long range, powerful gunfire, and large radius of action; these qualities in association enabling a ship to run down those of the enemy under any circumstances, with the power of forcing or declining action as expedient.

On December 19, 1914, the Director of Naval Construction was informed that a new battle-cruiser design was required. The vessel was to have a speed of 32 knots, with six 15-in. guns. The armored protection was to be comparatively light, in order to obtain the increased rate of speed. It was the initiative of Lord Fisher, then First Sea Lord, that this design was chiefly due. It was decided to cancel the contracts for the Repulse and Renown, and to complete these vessels as battle-cruisers of the new design. As Messrs. Palmer's were unable to build a vessel of the length required (750 ft.) Messrs. John Brown & Co., Clydebank, were given the order for the cruiser Repulse. The material ordered and delivered at the Palmer's and Fairfield yards for the battleships was used as far as possible for the battle-cruisers. On January 25 the keels of both vessels were officially laid down. The Repulse was launched on January 8, 1916, the launching weight being 15,156 tons, and the Renown was launched on March 4, 1916, with a weight of 16,065 tons. The steam trials of the Repulse took place on August 15, 1916, and her gun trials three days later. On the way to join the Grand Fleet, she carried out progressive measured mile trials on September 15, 1916, and on the 21st she joined the flag of Sir John Jellicoe at Scapa Flow. The ship was thus built by the contractors within nineteen months from the date of laying down, which, considering she was of novel type, constituted not only a world record but a particularly fine performance, reflecting the highest credit upon the ingenuity and organizing powers of the leaders in the industries affected.

Dr. Martin's Female Pills For Women's Ailments advertisement with an illustration of a woman.

Why Do We Sleep? There is Much Yet to Be Known About It. Some of the most usual things are also the most wonderful, but just because they are familiar it never occurs to us how wonderful they really are. In all the complex arrangements and inter-workings that go to make up human life, there is, perhaps, one more remarkable than that by which at regular intervals our consciousness is blotted out, the activities of our bodies and minds cease, and sleep takes possession of us. Yet since this miracle happens in the ordinary every day of his life, the wonder of it never strikes us. We do not stop to ponder on it and to ask what it is that happens when life is thus almost completely interrupted.

Why do we sleep, and more, why do we wake again? Like most natural phenomena that appear so simple the explanation is hidden from us. The physiologist tells us that sleep is a "synaptic dissociation of neurons." It may be, but we are not much the wiser for that, even if we know both what is a neuron and what happens to it when it is synaptically dissociated. No, we do not know just what sleep is nor why it happens. It used to be thought that sleep happened because the circulation of blood through the brain grew so feeble that this, the seat of consciousness, could work no longer and sleep took its place. Many years ago, indeed, a surgeon studying the subject watched the falling circulation of the brain through a hole in the skull of a sleeping animal. Yet this is only effect, not cause. The brain has less blood because it sleeps; it does not sleep because it has less blood. More recently it has been thought that during the active day we make, by the activity of our muscles, a poison which has the peculiar action of deadening mental action. This gradually accumulates in us till by the time that sleep is due at night, the brain is overpowered. This argument is supported by the familiar fact that there are many poisons, drugs of the "dope" class, for example, which are certainly capable of producing sleep. Sleep is a necessity of life no less than is food. No man has ever succeeded in ever keeping awake for more than a few days continuously. If he is forced to do so, as in ancient Chinese tortures, where constant tickling of the feet made sleep impossible, he falls at last into a comatose state from which he never awakes. There is no greater misery than an boon than the untroubled sleep that nightly brings us fresh and invigorated to the next day's task.—M.D. in unwilling wakefulness, and no sweeter, London Express.

DELICATE YOUNG GIRLS

Need New Red Blood to Give Them Health and Strength.

Does your daughter inherit a delicate organization from you? The anaemia of young girls may be inherited, or it may be caused by bad air, unsuitable food, hasty and irregular eating, insufficient out-of-door exercise and not enough rest and sleep. It comes on gradually, beginning with languor, indisposition to mental or bodily exertion, irritability and a feeling of fatigue. Later comes palpitation of the heart, headache, dizziness. In a majority of cases constipation is present. There may be no great loss of flesh, but usually the complexion takes on a greenish-yellow pallor. Cases of this kind, if neglected, become serious, but if taken in time there is no need to worry. The treatment is quite easy and simple. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which are free from any harmful or habit-forming drug, are just the tonic needed to remedy this wretched state of health. Though it is not noticeable, improvement actually begins with the first dose. As the blood is made rich and red, pallor leaves the face, strength and activity gradually return and if the treatment is continued until the last symptom disappears, the danger of relapse is very slight. If any symptom of anaemia appears, prudence suggests that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should be given at once, and the sooner they are taken the more speedily will the trouble be overcome. You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Forcing Plants by Light.

To force the growth of plants by the use of artificial light is not a new idea, but the system hitherto has been too expensive in proportion to obtainable results. Recently a man engaged in horticulture discovered an efficacious method of applying light for this purpose. Arranging in winter quarters his plants as he wished them to grow, he supplies a lamp with mercury vapor for fuel and the seeds germinate in less than half the ordinary time, while the vigor and intensity of the color of the flowers is superior to that of the product grown naturally. Another curious phenomenon noticed in connection with this action of light is an infinite multiplication of the downy substance commonly found on stems. Those grown in shadow have the stems relatively bare. Very good practical results have been obtained by this system. It is always right that a man should be able to render a reason for the faith that is within him.—Sidney Smith.

The Think-Tank.

In the preparation of human skeletons for anatomical purposes—for museums, for the instruction of medical students, etc.—resort is had to a rather curious and interesting expedient. The skull has to be taken apart—"disarticulated," as the surgical phrase is—and the job cannot be accomplished by ordinary methods. A human cranium consists of a number of bones, rather intimately interlocked, and to separate them without breakage is the problem. Experience has proved that the best way to accomplish this is by filling the brain cavity with dried peas, and then saturating the latter with water. In expanding they gently force the bones apart. The method is especially applicable to the skulls of very young individuals, the bones of which are as yet well united. It was invented by the French, who have highly developed this gruesome art. In fact Paris is the world's most important centre for the manufacture, so to speak, of skeletons, which are quite wonderful in their way.

KEEN OF SIGHT.

Little Lemuel—Say, paw, what is a statesman? Paw—A statesman, son, is a politician who knows a band wagon when he sees it.

MARKET REPORTS TORONTO MARKETS FARMERS' MARKET. Live Poultry—Chickens, lb., 0.32; Roosters, 3 for, 0.25; Fowl, lb., 0.28; Ducks, lb., 0.30.

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE. Fluctuations in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, were as follows: Open High Low Close. Oct. 29 89 90 89 89; Nov. 1 89 90 89 89; Dec. 1 89 90 89 89.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Report.—Cattle receipts 50; slow. Calves, receipts 25; active and 50 cents higher; \$6 to \$23.50. Hogs, receipts 500; slow; 10 cents to 15 cents higher. \$23.50 to \$24; light yorkers \$23 to \$23.25; pigs \$23 to \$23.25; roughs \$20.50 to \$21; stags \$15 to \$18.

"Completely Discouraged"

Is the feeling and plight of women who are "run-down" so low that work drags, head aches, back aches, dragging down feelings, dizziness, pale and weak, little things annoy and "everything goes wrong." Look for other ways just a minute and see what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done for more than a million women in the last fifty years. What it has done for others it can do for you. A helping hand to lift up weak, tired, over-taxed women—that's what you'll find in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It gives you just the help you need. To be had in liquid or tablet form, 50 cents, at all drug stores.

Bananas.

We eat a lot of bananas. The last record of banana purchases was big. The U. S. buys about \$14,000,000 worth of bananas a year. Many of these bananas come from Jamaica, which grows great quantities. About 85,000 acres of bananas are cultivated in Jamaica, whose banana exports before the war had reached \$7,500,000. The proximity of Jamaica to the principal eastern markets of the United States gives her the lead in this line. Another notable centre of banana growing is the Canary Islands, where American capital has been invested in banana cultivation. The war gave a big setback to banana growing, for it caused a lack of fertilizers, and a change of banana lands to other crops because of lack of transportation. Banana production has been revived now with enthusiasm, and when the first Allied steamer to load bananas for two years left the Canary Islands, after the armistice, there was a great popular demonstration. Real Bonanza Kings. The "bonanza kings" were James S. Wood, A. S. O'Brien, John W. Mackay, and James C. Fair, four men of Irish ancestry who acquired vast fortunes from the gold and silver mines on the Pacific coast. They had various imitators and successors who shared the name, but these four men were the "only original" bonanza kings.

BENSON'S CORN STARCH



HOUSEWIVES are finding new and delicious uses for Corn Starch every day—in fact, for every meal. Not alone smooth, creamy gravies and sauces, and simple puddings—but crisp, delicate pastries; flaky rolls, bread and biscuits; rich tender cakes and pie fillings; and desserts such as you never thought it possible to make in your own kitchen. Insist on BENSON'S—no other Corn Starch can guarantee such Purity and Delicacy. Recipes on the package.

Ask your Grocer for BENSON'S To-day!

Walker House advertisement featuring a woman and child, with text about a Sunday school lesson and social responsibility.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson VIII. Aug. 24, 1919. Luke 10: 25-37. Social Responsibility.

Commentary.—I. Man's whole duty (vs. 25-28). 25. A certain lawyer—A lawyer in the New Testament sense was nearly the same as a scribe. Both performed the same office, yet, in strictness, the scribe gave special attention to making copies of the law, and the lawyer's chief duty was to interpret it. Stood up.—From this we conclude that Jesus was at the time addressing an assembly. Tempted him.—It is quite evident that the lawyer's attitude toward Jesus was not friendly, and that he wished to draw him into an argument to entrap him. He wished to test the teachings of Jesus to see how they would agree with the scribes' interpretations of the law. Master—Rabbi or teacher. What shall I do—the lawyer's question is a most important one, but it is my no means clear that he asked it because he felt his need of eternal life. His quibbling indicated that he was not altogether sincere. To inherit eternal life.—Eternal life can be obtained only from God, and that by inheritance or gift and not by purchase. To inherit eternal life is to be saved from sin and its dreadful consequences. This question, asked in the rightful spirit, is full of promise to the inquirer. 26. What is written in the law.—The Jews had declared that one must keep the commandments and the traditions of the elders, in order to inherit eternal life. Jesus at once referred the lawyer to the law which he professed to hold in high esteem. How readest thou.—It was not enough to know what the law said, for it was also important that its interpretation should be right. 27. Answering.—The lawyer quoted from Deut. 6: 5 and Lev. 19: 18. It is probable that Jewish teachers were very familiar with this summary of the law. Thou shalt love the Lord.—To love God is the highest duty of which man is capable. To love him is to acknowledge fully and freely his authority and to obey him implicitly. With all they heart.—The heart is the centre of all spiritual life, the fountain and seat of the passions, desires, appetites, affections, purposes and endeavors. Soul.—Soul is the individual existence, the person himself, the seat of the will, dispositions and character. Strength.—The entire being is to be wholly employed in loving God and exercising in harmony with that affection. Mind.—The intellectual powers are brought into exercise in the act of loving God. Thy neighbor as thyself.—This embodies man's duty to man. It is the golden rule in a different form. "He that loveth another hath fulfilled the law" (Rom. 13: 8). 28. Thou hast answered right.—The lawyer had a good theoretical knowledge of the way of salvation, and gave the only answer that an intelligent Jew could give. Jesus commended him for his correct reply.

II. Love in action (vs. 29-37). 29. Willing—Wishing, desiring. Justify himself.—The lawyer realized that his own answer had condemned him, but he thought he must relieve himself of the weight of his guilt before Jesus. Jesus told him to do it, for he had failed in the past. Who is my neighbor?—The lawyer's attempt was evidently to hide behind a strained interpretation of a word of the law. He resorted to argument, as has many a man since his time under similar circumstances. To him a neighbor was a Jew and no one else, and he, without doubt, concluded that, if his interpretation proved to be correct, he yet had hope of eternal life; for he believed that he loved the members of his own race. Jesus opened to him an interpretation of the scriptures that was far richer than the one he had yet admitted. 30. Jesus answering.—Jesus had commended the lawyer as far as he could, and now he proceeded to show him the futility of the foundation upon which he stood. The answer of Jesus was not for the lawyer alone, but for all who after him should cavil about duty. His answer was convincing and overwhelming. A certain man—Undoubtedly a Jew, although that is not specifically stated, but the entire setting of the parable shows that it was a Jew. Went down.—The road from Jerusalem to Jericho, about eighteen miles, was mostly down grade. It lay for some distance

through a deep ravine, between rough and cavernous hills, where robbers abounded. The road through this wilderness was called by Jerome "The bloody way." Thieves—Robbers, those who would use violence to secure booty. Stripped him.—The robbers took from him all his belongings. Wounded him.—They beat him so severely that he was nearly dead. They would not hesitate to commit murder if by that crime their purpose had been better served. 31. By chance.—At the same time, the word "chance" does not properly express the idea. Priest.—It is said that several thousand priests dwelt at Jericho at that time, and it was a common occurrence for them to pass to and from Jerusalem. Passed by on the other side.—The priest neglected his plain duty to the wounded man, because it would require time and labor, and possibly he might become ceremonially defiled. 32. Levite.—A member of the tribe of Levi. Levites were employed about the secular work of the temple, and were supposed to be obedient to the law. Passed by on the other side.—Both the priest and the Levite failed to perform their duty toward a recognized neighbor.

33. Samaritan.—An inhabitant of Samaria. The Samaritans were probably in no way related in race to the Jews after the captivity. Their religion was a mixture of Jewish and pagan rites. The two nations had no dealings with each other. Had compassion.—His subsequent acts showed his compassion. 34. Went to him.—Instead of shunning him, as the priest and the Levite had done, oil and wine.—These were recognized then as cleansing and healing agents. An inn.—A lodging-place for people and beasts. 35. On the morrow.—The Samaritan had taken care of the wounded man over night, but he felt his duty was not yet done. He must help him through his trouble, a two pence.—About thirty cents. It represented the wages of a laboring man for two days. I will repay thee.—The final act that showed that the Samaritan had compassion upon the victim of the robbers. 36. Which.—was neighbor.—Jesus had minutely and clearly set forth the character and disposition of each, and the lawyer could reasonably give but one answer to Jesus' question. 37. He that showed mercy on him.—The lawyer used this form of expression to avoid speaking the hated word "Samaritan."

III. Love and Faith Shown by Works (Gal. 6: 2, 9, 10; James 2: 14-16). Gal. 6: 2, 9, 10. The apostle Paul sets forth the duty of mutual helpfulness. "The law of Christ," or the duty of doing to others as you would have them do to us, is fulfilled as we bear one another's burdens. As we help others to bear their burdens, our own become lighter. Having begun to do well or to be helpful to others, we are not to become weary, for there is a reward for the faithful. We shall show our love to God and to our fellow men by doing good as we have opportunity. James 2: 24-16. No one can say he has faith in God while he is neglectful of the needs of others. Faith without works is dead. The needs of others appeal to us and there should be a response to those appeals.

QUESTIONS.—In what spirit did the lawyer approach Jesus? What was the office of a lawyer among the Jews? How were the conditions upon which one might inherit eternal life set forth? How is all the law summed up? By what question did the lawyer show a disposition to cavil? Describe the acts and dispositions of the three men who saw the wounded man. What is the teaching of the parable?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The Christian ideal of human brotherhood. The Christian ideal is both exalted and inclusive. It recognizes all the complex faculties of human nature and all the varied relations of human life. For the former it enlarges, enriches, affords ample scope and inspires to the highest possibilities, and furnishes a complete code for the regulation of the latter. The basis of all mutual obligations is the supreme relation and responsibility toward the Creator. The former are second only to the latter in extent and importance. A symmetrical Christian life embraces both. Obligations to our fellow men are not distinct from but involved in, our duties to God. The brotherhood of man is an integral part of Christianity no less than the natural fatherhood of God. A forfeiture of filial relations does not invalidate the universal bond of creaturehood, involving a common obligation and a mutual dependence. Seneca tells us that we are "born for the good of the whole." Our social relations and obligations are inherent and inviolable. The supreme prayer taught by Jesus is racial in its scope. "Our Father." The two great primary requirements of the law are vital gospel precepts, and they constitute a law "royal" in character as in authority (Deut. 6: 5; Lev. 19: 18; Matt. 22: 37-40). Necessity establishes a claim overreaching the bounds of nationality or creed. One's neighbor is a man who needs assistance. The Samaritan fulfilled a duty neglected by Levite and priest (Luke 10: 29-36). "The law of Christ" is, "Bear ye one another's burdens" (Gal. 6: 10). The world is not excluded from the scope of helpful service, but it will care for its own. To live is not to live for one's self. Jesus taught a profound philosophy, as well as moral truth when he said: "Whoever shall save his life shall lose it." It is not the inflow, but the outflow that enriches, purifies and preserves. The Dead Sea has no outlet and is a desolation. Talent and treasure are alike for distribution. The apostle "charges them that are rich in this world" to "be rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate." Read-

Tires! Tires! advertisement for Model Tire Co. featuring an image of a tire and text about quality and price.

ness of response to the need of others less favored is a test and measure of true piety (1 John 3: 17). All are subservient to the great law of service. Great catastrophes bring men together and obliterate class distinctions. One result of the world conflagration has been the consuming of caste and the broadening of human brotherhood. Christian principles prevent civic, social or industrial crises and revolutionary upheavals. Their supremacy is that of sacrifice; their honors follow excess of service. Foedick tells us that blessing lies in the "second mile." Every man owes to every other man the helpfulness of the noblest character and the holiest example. "Society is the atmosphere of souls." Each individual imbues and imparts something infectious or healthful, and we are always more likely to catch the virtues than the vices of others. Selfishness had been the blight of social conditions. The cross is the source, centre and seal of supreme brotherhood; and every man needs all it stands for. W. H. C.

THE RENOWN AND REPULSE

Warships Which Brought the Prince to Canada.

New Types of Britain's Magnificent Navy.

The history of H. M. S. Renown, which has brought the Prince of Wales to Canada, and H. M. S. Repulse is a romance of the sea. The 1914-1915 naval construction programme included four battleships, two of which, it has been decided, should be constructed by private builders, and, says Brassey's Naval Annual, contracts had been entered into with Messrs. Palmer's and the Fairfield Co. for these vessels. They were to be of the Royal Sovereign type and named Repulse and Renown. While yet in the very early stage of construction, the Battle of the Falkland Islands was fought, and the experience of that battle, as well as that in the Heligoland Bight, on August 28, 1914, indicated the immediate value of high speed, coupled with long-range, powerful main and large radius of action; these qualities in association enabling a ship to run down those of the enemy under any circumstances, with the power of forcing or declining action as expedient. On December 19, 1914, the Director of Naval Construction was informed that a new battle-cruiser design was required. The vessel was to have a speed of 32 knots, with six 15-in. guns. The armored protection was to be comparatively light, in order to obtain the increased rate of speed. It was to be the initiative of Lord Fisher, then First Sea Lord, that this design was chiefly due. It was decided to cancel the contracts for the Repulse and Renown, and to complete these vessels as battle-cruisers of the new design. As Messrs. Palmer's were unable to build a vessel of the length required (750 ft.) Messrs. John Brown & Co., Clydebank, were given the order for the cruiser Repulse. The material ordered and delivered at the Palmer's and Fairfield yards for the battleships was used as far as possible for the battle-cruisers. On January 25 the keels of both vessels were officially laid down. The Repulse was launched on January 8, 1916, the launching weight being 15,156 tons, and the Renown was launched on March 4, 1916, with a weight of 16,965 tons. The steam trials of the Repulse took place on August 15, 1916, and her gun trials three days later. On the way to join the Grand Fleet, she carried out progressive measured mile trials on September 15, 1916, and on the 21st she joined the flag of Sir John Jellicoe at Scapa Flow. The ship was thus built by the contractors within nineteen months from the date of laying down, which, considering she was of novel type, constituted not only a world record but a particularly fine performance, reflecting the highest credit upon the ingenuity and organizing powers of the leaders in the industries affected. The Renown left the Fairfield Yard on Sept. 18, 1916, carried on her gun trials on the following day, and a steam trial on the 20th. She was thus only a little over a month behind her sister ship. As it was necessary that the ships should be completed as quickly as possible, the proposition was accepted to duplicate the machinery of the Tiger, with some additional boilers. Considerable economy of time was made possible by this plan. The turbine machinery was of the Brown-Curtis type, with forty-two Babcock and Wilcox boilers, arranged to burn oil fuel only. So far as protection was concerned, the Invincible class of ship was taken as the standard type, and the barbettes, as in that vessel, had a thickness of 7 in., and the armor belt a thickness of 6 in. over the length occupied by the machinery and magazines, with 4 in. forward and 3 in. aft on the extensions, the depth of the belt being 9 ft. The armored bulkheads were 4 in. and 8 in. thick with 1-1/2 in. protection to the funnel casings. The 15-in. gun turrets had 9-in. armor in front and 7-in. armor at the sides, with heavy steel roof plates. The protection was certainly light in order to obtain the speed, but the displacement and draught were less than in the Lion or Tiger, and although the belt armor was rather thin, the internal protection of the decks was equal to that of these battle-cruisers. With the experience gained at the Battle of Jutland, considerable alterations were made to improve the belt, deck, and underwater protection. These further additions to the armor made the vessel command favorably with the Lion and Tiger in regard to protection, as they already did in regard to armament and speed.

Dr. Marshall's Female Pills For Women's Ailments. A scientifically prepared remedy of proven worth, recommended by physicians. Sold for nearly half a century in Patented Tin Hinge Cover Box with Signature. Kautzschke's Remedy Co., across side. Accept no other. At your Druggist or by Mail Direct from our Canadian Agents, Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Can., upon receipt of price \$2.00.

WHY DO WE SLEEP? There is Much Yet to Be Known About It. Some of the most usual things are also the most wonderful, but just because they are familiar it never occurs to us how wonderful they really are. In all the complex arrangements and inter-workings that go to make up human life, there is, perhaps, one more remarkable than that by which at regular intervals our consciousness is blotted out, the activities of our bodies and minds cease, and sleep alone possesses us. Yet since this miracle happens in the ordinary every day of our life, the wonder of it never strikes us. We do not stop to ponder on it and to ask what is it that happens when life is thus almost completely interrupted. Why do we sleep, and more, why do we wake again? Like most natural phenomena that appear so simple the explanation is hidden from us. The physiologist tells us that sleep is a "synaptic dissociation of neurons." It may be, but we are not much the wiser for that, even if we know both what is a neuron and what happens to it when it is synaptically dissociated. No, we do not know just what sleep is nor why it happens. It used to be thought that sleep happened because the circulation of blood through the brain grew so feeble that this, the seat of consciousness, could work no longer and sleep took its place. Many years ago indeed, a surgeon studying the subject watched the falling circulation of the brain through a hole in the skull of a sleeping animal. Yet this is only effect, not cause. The brain has less blood because it sleeps; it does not sleep because it has less blood. More recently it has been thought that during the active day we make, by the activity of our muscles, a poison which has the peculiar action of deadening mental action. This gradually accumulates in us till by the time that sleep is due at night, the brain is overpowered. This argument is supported by the familiar fact that there are many poisons, drugs of the "dope" class, for example, which are certainly capable of producing sleep. Sleep is a necessity of life no less than food. No man has ever succeeded in ever keeping awake for more than a few days continuously. If he is forced to do so, as in ancient Chinese tortures, where constant tickling of the feet made sleep impossible, he falls at last into a comatose state from which he never awakes. There is no greater misery than an boon than the untroubled sleep that nightly brings us fresh and invigorated to the next day's task.—M.D. in unwilling wakefulness, and no sweeter, London Express.

DELICATE YOUNG GIRLS

Need New Red Blood to Give Them Health and Strength. Does your daughter inherit a delicate organization from you? The anaemia of young girls may be inherited, or it may be caused by bad air, unsuitable food, hasty and irregular eating, insufficient out-of-door exercise and not enough rest and sleep. It comes on gradually, beginning with languor, indisposition to mental or bodily exertion, irritability and a feeling of fatigue. Later comes palpitation of the heart, headache, dizziness. In a majority of cases constipation is present. There may be no great loss of flesh, but usually the complexion takes on a greenish-yellow pallor. Cases of this kind, if neglected, become serious, but if taken in time there is no need to worry. The treatment is quite easy and simple. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which are free from any harmful or habit-forming drug, are just the tonic needed to remedy this wretched state of health. Though it is not noticeable, improvement actually begins with the first dose. As the blood is made rich and red, pallor leaves the face, strength and activity gradually return and if the treatment is continued until the last symptom disappears, the danger of relapse is very slight. If any symptom of anaemia appears, prudence suggests that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should be given at once, and the sooner they are taken the more speedily will the trouble be overcome. You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Forcing Plants by Light.

To force the growth of plants by the use of artificial light is not a new idea, but the system hitherto has been too expensive in proportion to obtainable results. Recently a man engaged in horticulture discovered an efficacious method of applying light for this purpose. Arranging in winter quarters his plants as he wished them to grow, he supplies a lamp with mercury vapor for fuel and the seeds germinate in less than half the ordinary time, while the vigor and intensity of the color of the flowers is superior to that of the product grown naturally. Another curious phenomenon noticed in connection with this action of light is an infinite multiplication of the downy substance commonly found on stems. Those grown in shadow have the stems relatively bare. Very good practical results have been obtained by this system. It is always right that a man should be able to render a reason for the faith that is within him.—Sidney Smith.

The Think-Tank.

In the preparation of human skeletons for anatomical purposes—for museums, for the instruction of medical students, etc.—resort is had to a rather curious and interesting expedient. The skull has to be taken apart—"disarticulated," as the surgical phrase is—and the job cannot be accomplished by rude methods. A human cranium consists of a number of bones, rather intimately interlocked, how to separate them without breakage is the problem. Experience has proved that the best way to accomplish this is by filling the brain cavity with dried pease and then saturating the latter with water. In expanding they gently force the bones apart. The method is especially applicable to the skulls of very young individuals, the bones of which are as yet not well united. It was invented by the French, who have highly developed this gruesome art. In fact Paris is the world's most important centre for the manufacture, so to speak, of skeletons, which are quite wonderful in their way. KEEN OF SIGHT. (Indianapolis Star.) Little Lemuel—Say, paw, what is a statesman? Paw—A statesman, son, is a politician who knows a band wagon when he sees it.

Advertisement for Dr. Marshall's Female Pills, featuring an image of the product box.

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MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.

Table listing market prices for various commodities including Live Poultry, Fruits, Vegetables, and other goods.

OTHER MARKETS

Table listing prices for Winnipeg Grain Exchange and Minneapolis Grains.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

London—The wool auction sales were resumed yesterday, with offerings of 7,772 bales. There was active competition for fairly good lines, which were unchanged. Inferior grades were generally five per cent. lower.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Report.—Cattle receipts 250; calves receipts 225; active and 50 cents higher; \$6 to \$23.50. Hogs receipts 800; slow; 10 cents to 15 cents higher. Heavy mixed and yorkers \$22.50 to \$24; light yorkers \$22 to \$23.25; pigs \$22 to \$23.50; roughs \$20.50 to \$21; stags \$12 to \$18. Sheep and lambs receipts 400; active; yearlings 50 cents higher. Lambs \$10 to \$12.50; yearlings \$7 to \$10; weathers \$11 to \$11.50; ewes \$4 to \$10.50; mixed sheep \$10.50 to \$11.

"Completely Discouraged"

Advertisement for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, featuring an image of a woman and text about women's ailments.

It is a medicine that's made especially to build up women's strength and to cure women's ailments—an invigorating, restorative tonic, soothing cordial and bracing nerve; purely vegetable, non-alcoholic, and perfectly harmless. You can procure a trial pill, by sending 10c. to Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

TILLSONBURG, Ont.—"A few years ago I had a severe nervous breakdown. I would have pains in my head and would suffer with backache. I was ailing for about two years. Had doctored but did not seem to get cured of the ailment. At last I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it did me more good than any medicine I ever took. It built me up and I felt better in every way than I had for two years previously."—Mrs. L. HEATHE.

Bananas.

We eat a lot of bananas. The last record of banana purchases was by the U. S. buys about \$14,000,000 worth of bananas a year. Many of these bananas come from Jamaica, which grows great quantities. About 85,000 acres of bananas are cultivated in Jamaica, whose banana exports before the war had reached \$7,500,000. The proximity of Jamaica to the principal eastern markets of the United States gives her the lead in this line. Another notable centre of banana growing is the Canary Islands, where American capital has been invested in banana cultivation. The war gave a big setback to banana growing, for it caused a lack of fertilizers, and a change of banana lands to other crops because of lack of transportation. Banana production has been renewed now with enthusiasm, and when the first Allied steamer to load bananas for two years left the Canary Islands, after the armistice, there was a great popular demonstration. Real Bonanza Kings. The "bonanza kings" were James S. Wood, A. S. O'Brien, John W. Mackay, and James C. Fair, four men of Irish parentage who acquired vast fortunes from the gold and silver mines on the Pacific coast. They had various imitators and successors who shared the name, but these four men were the "only original" bonanza kings.

BENSON'S CORN STARCH

Advertisement for Benson's Corn Starch, featuring an image of a product box and text about its uses in cooking.

HOUSEWIVES are finding new and delicious uses for Corn Starch every day—in fact, for every meal.

Not alone smooth, creamy gravies and sauces, and simple puddings—but crisp, delicate pastries; flaky rolls, bread and biscuits; rich tender cakes and pie fillings; and desserts such as you never thought it possible to make in your own kitchen. Insist on BENSON'S—no other Corn Starch can guarantee such Purity and Delicacy. Recipes on the package.

Ask your Grocer for BENSON'S To-day!

Insist on BENSON'S—no other Corn Starch can guarantee such Purity and Delicacy. Recipes on the package. 224

Advertisement for Dodd's Kidney Pills, featuring an image of a pill bottle and text about kidney health.

About Beans

Home-Cooked Baked Beans Are Delicious---

but how seldom the beans are cooked right. Sometimes hard, sometimes mushy, sometimes too wet—or perhaps done to a crisp.

And the hours of cooking they require and consequent waste of expensive fuel.

Next time get "Clark's" Pork and Beans.

They are always ready—just heat and serve, and note: Every bean of uniform size—every bean whole—yet every one cooked to perfection.

They are sold with three kinds of sauce. Tomato, Chilli, Plain.—Buy the kind you like best, they are all delicious.

"Clark's" will be appreciated by all the family, are most economical—and save the housekeeper work and worry.

The Government legend on every can of "Clark's" Pork and Beans and other good things guarantees their absolute purity.

W. CLARK, LIMITED, - - - MONTREAL

SIR WILLIAM'S WILL

Jack had written a renunciation, and dated it thirteen months after his father's death.

The old lawyer nodded. "Very clever, Sir Wilfrid; very clever; but—" He advanced to the fire with the paper in his hand.

"Hold on!" said Jack. "If you destroy that paper, I shall write another and post it to Miss Bramley!"

Mr. Granger did not drop the renunciation on the fire, but stood regarding the young man grimly.

"You appear very determined to cut your own throat," he said. "And I am determined to prevent you—both of you—if I can. Please remember, Sir Wilfrid, that I was your father's solicitor, and the Bramleys. I have an honorable post to sustain, to live up to. In a word, I've got to do my duty, and, if possible, save two exceedingly foolish young persons from making a miserable hash of their lives. Of course, I should have suggested a compromise long before this—I mean, that one of you should renounce the proposed marriage and receive the allowance from the other who would then be in possession—"

"Nothing would induce me to receive a penny from Miss Bramley—or any other woman," interrupted Jack.

"You are spared the temptation," said Mr. Granger, dryly. "Sir William guarded against that; he especially barred any compromise. No, it is marriage or—nothing."

"It's nothing, as far as I am concerned," said Jack. "I'm sorry you have been so puzzled, sorry that my refusal should worry you, but—I think I'll be going. The least I can do is to take myself off."

"One moment," said Mr. Granger. As he spoke, he laid on the table the renunciation, which in his absorption he had folded, so that it looked like an ordinary letter that had been enclosed in an envelope. "As your legal adviser—I suppose I am, Sir Wilfrid. Thanks! May I ask what means you possess?"

"I'll count 'em," said Jack; and he took a five-pound note and a few sovereigns from his pocket and spread them out on the table.

"Good heavens! Do you mean to say that that is all you possess? Was there ever such a young fool—"

"Don't mind me," said Jack, who was growing more cheerful in the warmth of the room, and after the glass of good port, can stand any amount of abuse—"

"But no reason, no logic!" retorted Mr. Granger. "Perhaps I can produce another argument. Wait a moment, please."

He went from the room with a quick step, but returned after a few minutes with a slow one.

"I have been in search of a photograph of Miss Bramley—as she is now. You remember a child, unformed, no doubt, gawky. She is now—I'm sorry I can't find the photograph."

"I should like to have seen it; but it wouldn't have induced me to change my mind," said Jack. "And, I say, don't let us worry about the matter any longer. I shall leave Bramley as I came; unnoticed and unrecognized. I'm disappointed, of course; though I didn't give much thought to the estates or the money; but I'm not going to grieve about it; certainly, I'm not going to chuck up my life and become a waster. I've got a chance over there"—he jerked his head in the supposed direction of Australia—"and I shall go back and work it for all it's worth."

"Not yet, not immediately!" pleaded Mr. Granger. "Remain in England for a time—"

"Can't," said Jack, as he took up the small heap of money significantly. "I shall have to work my passage out as it is."

The old lawyer uttered a wicked word in his exasperation; a word he had not uttered for many a year. But we must admit that he was sorely tried.

"This—this is insensate folly, worthy of a silly child!" he exclaimed. "I must—yes, as your solicitor, I must insist upon your accepting a loan from me. Refuse me, and—well, I don't think you will be so ungrateful, so ungenerous."

"Right," said Jack, but rather reluctantly. "I'll borrow fifty pounds; and I'll promise to remain in England—kill it's spent, I'm rather a careful man, and it will last me a couple of months. I'll send you my address. I think, I'm not sure. And now good-by. Sorry I have worried you. Oh, by the way," he added, "of course, you will not tell any one that you have seen me, that I have been here!"

After a moment's thought, Mr. Granger nodded.

"Yes, I will give you that promise," he said, reflecting that, if he told Clytie that he had seen Sir Wilfrid, he would have to tell her—she would get it out of him—the fact that Sir Wilfrid had refused to marry her; and he did not want to do that.

"Thank! Oh, ah, yes, I wanted to ask you. My father left the works to my cousin, Hesketh Carton. What sort of a man is he?"

Mr. Granger frowned. "What sort of a—He is a clever young man, with a good business head. I wish I could say the same of—of other persons—and he will make his fortune at the works."

"He's welcome to it," Jack declared cheerfully. "I've never seen him. My father was right to leave him the works; he stood in the place of a son to him. Good-by, once more."

Mr. Granger followed Jack into the hall and stood at the door watching the tall, well-built form go across the street, then he went into the dining-room and refused to marry her; and he did not want to do that.

"The door-bell rang, and footsteps sounded along the passage. The maid entered.

"Mr. Carton, sir. He said he came on business, so I showed him into the study."

Mr. Granger smiled to himself curiously. A few minutes earlier, and the cousin would have met! He lingered in front of the fire, too absorbed in Sir Wilfrid and his case to be eager to take up another and a less interesting business. Then he went into the study. Hesketh Carton was standing at the fireplace, quite away from the large writing-table.

"Good evening," he said, as they shook hands. "It is a shame to disturb you at such an unbusinesslike hour but the matter is rather pressing."

Mr. Granger nodded. "Quite so. I am very glad to see you. I hope you are better?" he added, as he looked at the pale face and thin lips.

"Thanks. I am quite well again. That property of Brown's, opposite the works, is for sale—I hear. It would be well to buy it. Brown is pushed for money, and an immediate and liberal offer—"

Mr. Granger nodded again and sat down at the table.

"I'll go over to Brown to-morrow," he said, after they had discussed the matter. "Won't you come into the next room and take a glass of wine, whiskey—something?"

"No. Why, dear?"

"Oh, nothing," said Mollie. "I saw a young man prowling around in the twilight, and wondered whether you had seen him."

"No," said Clytie, still absent. "And yet I thought I saw a light among the tobs."

"Ugh! How gruesome! or goodness sake, let's get home!" exclaimed Mollie, with a shiver, and she caught Clytie's arm and would have had her run, but Clytie, pulled back after a moment or two, and pressed her hand to her bosom.

"I can't run," she said, with an apologetic laugh.

"You're getting fat and scant of breath, like Hamlet; that's what the matter with you, my sweet sister," said Mollie severely. "Fell I wish you were! You have got thinner every day since we have been here,

Hesketh Carton declined; and Mr. Granger rang the bell for the servant to open the door; he did not accompany Hesketh as he had accompanied Sir Wilfrid. When Hesketh had gone, Mr. Granger leaned back and stared before him thoughtfully.

"A good man of business, that," he said to himself. "How unlike they are! And, if Sir Wilfrid doesn't marry—and he's just the man not to do so—Mr. Hesketh will be the next baronet! Ah, speaking of that, where is that renunciation the young fool wrote? That must be put away carefully, or destroyed—which, now?"

He got up quickly and looked for the paper on the table where he had dropped it. It was not there. He turned over the various papers and documents; but he could not find the one by which Sir Wilfrid had given away a large estate and a vast fortune; and he stood staring vacuously at the spot on the table on which he had dropped it.

"Strange!" he muttered. "I could have sworn I put it there, that I saw it there when I went for Miss Bramley's portrait. Ah! A thought had struck him, his face cleared, and he laughed.

"That's it!" he said. "Yes, that's it. He changed his mind while I was out of the room, and tore up the thing—he snatched at the waste-paper basket, but there were no fragments of the paper there—or burned it."

He glanced at the fire, but there were no signs of burnt paper on the coal or in the fender. "Must have taken it with him. Well! He must have been ashamed of changing his mind; might have been much more reasonably ashamed of sticking to it! So he's taken it back, has he? Right! That looks more promising; there's a chance yet!"

Hesketh Carton walked slowly, with his usual preoccupied manner, from Mr. Granger's to the works house. Every now and then he glanced about him, but in a casual and apparently incurious way, and once or twice he touched his hat as a man saluted him. He let himself into the squeaky little house, and went into the sitting-room. As he closed the door he softly turned the key. Then he stood by the fire looking thoughtfully at it.

It was some minutes before he took from his breast pocket the folded paper which he had picked up from the floor where Mr. Granger's arm had knocked it as he followed Jack out of the room. Hesketh had taken it up intending to place it on the table; but he had glanced at it mechanically, and his eye had been caught by two words, a name—"Wilfrid Carton"—and he had read the remainder. Even when he had done so, he had not, for the moment, the intention of, let us say, abstracting the paper. Had even hesitated when the temptation had assailed him; but the temptation had proved too strong.

The consequences of the written words were too momentous, bore with such fearful import on his own life, his own future, that he yielded, and—with a guilty flush, he it noted—he had stuffed the thing in his pocket.

Now he read the paper for the second time. It was a mere scrawl, the kind of scrawl a boundary-runner, a man who had been roughing it for years, would write, and written with evident haste, and the statement, the assertion was framed and phrased just as such a man would frame it. It ran thus:

"I, Wilfrid Carton, Banquet, do hereby refuse to marry Miss Bramley; and so I renounce all the benefits of my father's will."

And it was dated thirteen months after Sir Wilfrid's death.

Hesketh Carton gazed at it, his eyes narrowed to slits, his brows lined with thought, speculation, conjecture.

"How did it get there?" he muttered. "He turned it over, held it to the light. 'By post?' It is folded. Yes, that is it. So he renounces—the fool! It was rather strange that he should apply to Jack the same epithet Mr. Granger has bestowed on him. 'The fool! Renounces! and post dates it. So, if he does not change his mind, if he should die, Clytie Bramley comes into the property, and is free."

He moistened his lips and glanced at his reflection in the glass over the mantelpiece.

"A valuable document! A very valuable document!" He read it again, as if it were something precious; then he enclosed the paper in an envelope, sealed it, and placed it in the safe embedded in the wall.

He formed no plan, constructed no plot, as he turned the key in the safe; but it seemed to him that, in some way, fate was vaguely, nebulously, working for him.

CHAPTER VIII.

Mollie, after her exchange of civilities with the stranger in the churchyard, went into the church and seated herself in a pew, her elbows on her knees, her chin in her hands, and her sharp eyes narrowed contemplatively.

She was thinking that it was rather singular that a young and good-looking stranger should be lurking about Bramley Church on an early September evening, and wondering who he was and why he should be there; and when, after a time, Clytie came down from the organ-loft, Mollie said casually:

"Did you see anyone about when you were coming in, Clytie?"

Clytie woke from a reverie induced by the music she had been playing, and replied absently:

"No. Why, dear?"

"Oh, nothing," said Mollie. "I saw a young man prowling around in the twilight, and wondered whether you had seen him."

"No," said Clytie, still absent. "And yet I thought I saw a light among the tobs."

"Ugh! How gruesome! or goodness sake, let's get home!" exclaimed Mollie, with a shiver, and she caught Clytie's arm and would have had her run, but Clytie, pulled back after a moment or two, and pressed her hand to her bosom.

"I can't run," she said, with an apologetic laugh.

"You're getting fat and scant of breath, like Hamlet; that's what the matter with you, my sweet sister," said Mollie severely. "Fell I wish you were! You have got thinner every day since we have been here,

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On Face and Hands; Itched and Burned. Cuticura Heals.

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GERMANY AND JAPAN.

Viscount Kato Recalls Some of His Experiences.

Count Kato, the veteran Japanese diplomat, who was Foreign Minister when war broke out, has made some interesting disclosures of German treachery and duplicity at an informal political dinner, attended by many influential Japanese statesmen.

Referring to the triple interference at the end of the China-Japan war, which he had no doubt was of German origination, Viscount Kato said at that time he was Ambassador in London, and saw the cartoon of the "Yellow Peril," which the Kaiser had drawn to destroy Japan's honor in the eyes of the world. Had it not been for Germany's arrogant interference, he said, the Russo-Japanese War would never have happened.

"A short time before the triple interference was announced," continued the Japanese statesman, "the German Ambassador in London asked me for an interview, so I called to see him. He made some lame attempt to justify Germany's heinous conduct. He said Germany was interfering in the interest of Japan, for if she stood aloof Russia and France would make more exorbitant demands, and he asked me to convey that message to my Government at home."

"I was young, being only 28, so that I could not repress my indignation at his contemptuous proposition, and said I would do nothing of the kind, reminding him that if the German Government had any communication to make to Japan on the matter it should be made through the Japanese Minister at Berlin or the German Minister at Tokio."

"Then he had the impudence to say: 'You are a young man yet, and ought to read the history of European diplomacy.'" I retorted that whether I read the book or not was my own affair, that it did not require old age to see that Germany's conduct in that case was an uncalculated and unwarrantable interference, and that I could not convey to my Government a message which was made in such an irregular manner.

"Later, when the Kaiser paid a visit to the Court of St. James' a great banquet was given in the royal palace, to which all representatives of foreign nations were invited. There were cordial greetings all round; but the Kaiser, while courteous to the others, gave me the cold shoulder and left the chamber without taking any notice of me."

"It is quite fresh in my memory," said Viscount Kato, "that upon his departure from Yokohama, after the commencement of hostilities between Japan and Germany, Count Rex, the German Ambassador to Tokio, refused to shake hands with Secretary Yoshida, who had gone to the pier to give him a send-off, and had the rudeness to say to him, 'Germany will never forgive you, Japan.'"

"All this well typifies the provocative German baseness and treachery, and we can congratulate ourselves, not only for Japan, but for the whole world, that fate has recoiled upon Germany's own head the curses and intrigues which she had so heinously thrown broadcast upon the rest of the world."

"There's nothing the matter with me. The neurgia was only a plant, beg pardon, a subterfuge. I wanted you to see Clytie, and I knew she wouldn't send for you; so—"

Clytie rose, crimson and indignant. "Really, Mollie—"

"She eats nothing and drinks less," went on Mollie calmly; "and she doesn't sleep. She's got thinner—"

"Mollie!"

"Oh, yes, you have. You used to measure—"

"Oh, please don't listen; please go. Doctor Morton!" pleaded Clytie. "She'll say anything, the most dreadful things."

Doctor Morton screwed up his eyes and scanned Mollie's face for a instant—he had known the young lady as a particularly trying but unnaturally shrewd brat—then nodded and turned to Clytie.

"Miss Mollie's right," he said; "you are not looking well. Humph, yes. Been worried lately? You have got an attack of the nerves."

"That's it!" exclaimed Mollie confidently.

"Thanks for your unsolicited endorsement of my diagnosis, Miss Mollie," he said gravely but with a twinkle in his keen eye. "Don't you think you had better go and play with your doll?"

"That's my doll," retorted Mollie, pointing to Clytie, and evincing no indication to accept her cough. "It's the nerves, and it's no use giving her tonics. I've tried 'em on her; keen giving her nux vomica in her tea for the last week."

"There'll be a case of poisoning for the carner presently, and you'll find yourself in the dock on a charge of murder, young lady!" remarked Doctor Morton definitely. "Why don't you send her to—boarding-school, Miss Clytie?"

(To Be Continued.)

None are so blind as those who feel that they are all at sea.

This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for years, and consider it the best liniment on the market. I have found it excellent for horse flesh.

(Signed) W. E. PINCO, "Woodlands," Middleton, N.S.

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Drug Store Spices—Real Spices—Nothing Else—No Adulteration or Filling
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Spices that make Pickles and Preserves as did those grandmother used to make. Come in and talk it over. Its worth your while, surely. We have Fruit Jar Rings and Paraffin.

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A balanced grain ration good for all stock.

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With Wheat advancing in price flour is good buying. We carry the best grades Quarker Flour and Purity Flour.

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Our Garage is fitted to handle all classes of Repair Work on Autos or Gasoline Engines

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You Attended to Your Eyes

In the past they may have served you well—but do they not require a little care now?

We offer you our Optical Service for the correction of all defects that may be remedied with glasses.

Let us show you how well we can serve you.

We fill oculist's prescriptions, measure and replace broken lenses, and make any optical repairs you may require.

H. R. Knowlton
Jeweller & Optician Athens, Ontario

Sheldon's Corners

Mrs. A. Whitmore has returned from the hospital.

Mrs. D. J. Hollingsworth and children were weekend visitors in Athens, guests of Mrs. P. Y. Hollingsworth.

Raymond Hamblin and Lionel Kelly left last week for the West.

Miss Elva Whitmore is visiting at her brother's in Athens.

Miss Helen Church, of Alexandria Bay, spent a few days with her grandmother, Mrs. M. Hollingsworth.

Miss Vera Topping was a visitor at Vance Foley's last week.

Miss Ruby Whitmore was successful in passing her Lower School examinations.

School reopens September 2nd.

Hard Island

Two Quaker friends are guests of Mr. Ephraim Robinson's this week. Special service was held in the school house last Sunday morning.

Mrs. M. Wing has been visiting at Mrs. M. Livingston's recently.

Mr. Beryl Foley is very busily engaged near Brockville.

The section enjoyed their annual picnic at Charleston a few days ago.

Mrs. Bryon Yates and daughter, Audrey Marie, Fairview, Montana, are visiting friends here.

Representatives from here attended a picnic at Frankville last Saturday.

Mrs. Alice Wilson is visiting on the island this week.

Philipsville

A most welcome rain came on Sunday to gladden the hearts of everyone, after a continued dry spell of over three weeks.

Several members of the Woman's Institute here attended the picnic given by the Elgin branch W. I. in the grove at Elgin. All report a very enjoyable time.

Ben. Shire and Allen Haskin contemplate a trip to the Northwest in the near future.

Miss Charlie Davison attended the Mills-Davison wedding at Delta on Tuesday last.

Mrs. M. Seed, Toronto, has returned home after several weeks visit to her parents here.

Miss Blackman, Seely's Bay, visited her cousin, Miss Mabel Webster, last week.

Mrs. E. A. Whitmore is improving after several weeks serious illness. Herbert Knowlton is able to return to his home here after receiving treatment in Kingston.

Miss Doris Haskin, Ottawa, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Putnam, was joined by her brother, J. Haskin, Montreal, on Friday last.

Mrs. Will Halladay has returned from Michigan much improved in health, after undergoing a very serious throat operation.

D. W. Downey, wife and family, of Brockville, and Richard Downey and wife, of Nebraska, visited their sister, Mrs. John Dorway, and other relatives here on Wednesday last. This is Mr. Richard Downey's first visit in several years.

A number from here motored to Soperton on Friday evening to the lawn social.

A number of members of the W.M.S. of the Methodist church drove to Lake Elvida to attend the annual picnic given by the Athens M. W. Society on Thursday last.

BOAR FOR SERVICE.

Pure Bred Yorkshire Boar for Service. Fee \$1.00; at Robert Allingham's, R.R. No. 3, Athens.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I will not lend any more Jack Screws. If hired, the rate is \$1.00 per day while absent. Kindly return what you have immediately and settle for same.

F. BLANCHER.

ROOMERS AND BOARDERS.

Good board and pleasant rooms. Apply to Mrs. Gladys Hockey, corner Main and Reid streets, Athens.

BUGGY TOPS

We have the balance of the Tops and Cushions left from the Carriage Works fire and are selling them cheap.

Automobile Tops
Cushions and
Slip Covers

JAS. W. JUDSON

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BROCKVILLE - ONT.

Glen Morris

The local school board was sorry to receive the resignation of Miss Lillie, who, owing to ill-health, will be unable to teach.

Mrs. Clarence Howard and Miss Geraldine, of Kingston, are visiting at Mr. Eugene Howard's.

Miss Helen Frye, Soperton, visited her cousin here last week.

Master Mills Howard is spending a few days with friends at Soperton.

Mrs. D. Heffernan and daughters, Maria and Helen, have returned from a pleasant visit with Gananogue friends.

Mrs. C. B. Howard visited her niece, Miss Beryl Davis, General Hospital, Brockville, on Thursday.

Misses Helen and Dorothy Morris recently visited relatives at Soperton and Delta.

Messrs. Donald Morris and P. Heffernan spent the week-end with friends at Brockville and Lyn.

Charleston

G. Lee, Athens, and brother, W. Lee, Almonte, enjoyed a few days at the lake recently.

The rain which fell on Saturday night and Sunday was very welcome here.

R. J. Ferguson has purchased a Ford car.

Dr. Nash, of Kingston, and a party of relatives spent a day or so at the lake recently.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Ross, Toronto, have been visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Halliday, for the past week.

W. Greenham was painting last week on R. Foster's house on the farm. J. Dixie was also there doing some mason work.

Mrs. Jas. Ross and daughter, Mrs. McKeen, Arnprior, were week-end visitors at W. Halliday's.

The W. A. of Trinity church had a quilting bee at Mrs. J. Webster's on Thursday afternoon.

The members of Trinity church, Oak Leaf, are holding a social on Tuesday evening, August 26th.

Guideboard Corner's

Mr. and Mrs. John Wiltse, Plum Hollow, Mrs. M. Brainard and Miss Mary Brainard, of Ox Bow, New York, were recent visitors at "The Lilacs."

Mr. Ephraim Robeson and his guests, Mr. Cooper, Ohio, and Mr. Pollard, Norwich, made a pleasant call on Mr. George P. Wright on Saturday. Mr. Cooper is an eminent minister in the Society of Friends.

Miss Dorothy Coleman returned to her home, Brockville, Tuesday evening, accompanied by Miss M. Wight, who will make a short visit among friends in town.

Those of us who spent Thursday at "Louetta Lodge," Charleston, pronounced it in all respects a perfect day. We carried home very kindly thoughts of the hospitality of our genial hosts and charming hostesses. We would like to write of everything in detail for the entertainment of the absent ones, but we hear that the pleasant task of doing so is in abler hands than ours.

Outlet

Miss Mae Jamieson, Kingston, spent the week-end at Weldon Bradley's.

Mrs. T. Griffin, Warburton, was a recent visitor of her daughter, Mrs. Norman Hall.

The many friends of Mrs. James Fodey are glad that she is improving after her recent illness.

Miss Myrtle Reed spent the week-end with her cousin, Miss Blanche Slack, Sand Bay.

Miss Georgina Bryan, Long Point, who has been visiting her cousin, Miss Eva Bradley, returned to her home on Sunday.

Miss Aeggie Marshall is visiting Mrs. Jas. Fodey.

George Bryan and Gerald Bradley were among the number to go West on Tuesday.

Harold Running is visiting at Timothy Griffin's, Warburton.

The ice cream social at Sand Bay on Tuesday night was well attended, the chief feature of the evening being the selling by auction of an auto-graph quilt.

Harlem

Mr. Richard Halladay and Mrs. Halladay, of Portland were the guests at Lone Line Home on Friday.

Miss Minerva Eyre is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Everett Rowson, of Athens.

Harlem and Chantry are to hold a union picnic at Sheldon's Point on the Big Rideau Lake.

The people here turned out en masse to attend the merry (Murray) social at Chantry. Over \$200 again was the result. We are sorry the 'Reporter' did not come—the people want to see him.

Mrs. Thomas Chant has been a great sufferer from illness, but we are glad to be able to report her convalescing.

Potatoes and late grain crops are suffering from the drouth.

Leeds Liberals lost their leader, but get a King in his stead.

Mr. T. Chant scores over our last pork report by selling ten spring pigs for \$417. Next!

An automobile, by some mishap, crashed into another that was standing opposite the postoffice on Sunday morning. The machines were somewhat shook up but the occupants escaped serious injury.

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