ALMOST ON VERGE OF QUITTING JOB

Takes Tanlac and Now Cares For Garden After Working All Day

"My condition was so awful that if I hadn't got hold of Tanlac when I did I would have had to quit working and give up my job," said John Burns, a motorman with the Toronto Street Railway Company, and living at 2038 Dundas street, West, the other day.

"For three or four years," he continued, "my system was all run-down from stomach trouble and a disordered liver. I had no appetite, and my food would sour and give me indigestion. My stomach and side would hurt something awful, and I was so bilious that my skin and eyeballs were as yellow as gold. I was badly constipated; my kidneys worried me all the time, and I had such an awful pain across the small of my back that I couldn't bend over or lift anything. It hurt me to turn over in bed and my back would get so stiff that I couldn't raise myself when I tried to get up in the morning. I felt so miserable on coming home from work at night that I just couldn't do a thing about the house.

"I have taken four bottles of Tanlac now and have a splendid appetite. Nothing I eat hurts me, that constipation has been removed and the yellow color has gone from my skin and my eyes. My liver and kidneys are in fine condition, that pain in my back and sides is all gone and it does not hurt me to bend over or lift anything now. I am gaining weight and am so much stronger and better in every way that I can do a bit in my garden every day when I come home from my regular work."

Tanlac is sold in Brantford by Robertson Drug Store; in Paris by Apps Ltd., in Mt Vernon by A. Yoemans; in Middleprt by William Peddie; in Onondaga by Neil McPhadden.

FOE PLANES DESTROYED.

By Courier Leased Wire.

Paris, Sept. 30.—Twenty-five German airplanes were destroyed by French aviators to-day, the War Office reported to-night. Bombing squadrons dropped twenty-six tons of bombs on convoys and concentration points behind the enemy front The statement says:

"On September 30 our aviators destroyed and put out of the fight twenty-five German airplanes and set fire to two captive balloons. Twenty-six tons of bombs were dropped on convoys and concentration points behind the enemy lines, especially on Challerange, Lirey and Mont St. Martin. Thousands of rounds were fired at the enemy troops by French airmen."

LIBERTY LOAN BOOMED.

By Courier Leased Wire.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Successes of the Allied troops in France are being reflected in the campaign for the fourth liberty loan. This was the opinion of Treasury officials to-day as new reports were received showing many communities of the country which last night at the close of the third day of the campaign had subscribed greater sums than the total pledged for the third loan. Official figures were not available in the various federal reserve districts and it was said it would probably be two days yet before the daily reports from the twelve districts could be issued.

WAR ON G T A BREAKERS

By Courier Leased Wire.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—The civic authorities, working in conjunction with Judge Langelier of the police court, have declared war on the illicit sale of intoxicating liquor yesterday and a vigorous campaign will be started shortly to have the law observed.

REGENT THEATRE
THE HOME OF HIGH-CLASS PHOTO PLAYS
Starting Wednesday and Thursday
THE GREAT ADVENTURE SERIAL
"THE LIONS CLAWS" With Marie Falcamp
IN EIGHTEEN EPISODES
Its Excellence is "JIMPRECUTE"
DEFINE THE ABOVE WORD AND BE ADMITTED FREE
In Addition to the Above, We Will Run a Five-Reel Feature, Entitled
THE JEWEL IN PAWN
TWO PERFORMANCES: 7.30 and 9.30 p.m.
ADMISSION: 10c and 15c. We Pay The War Tax.

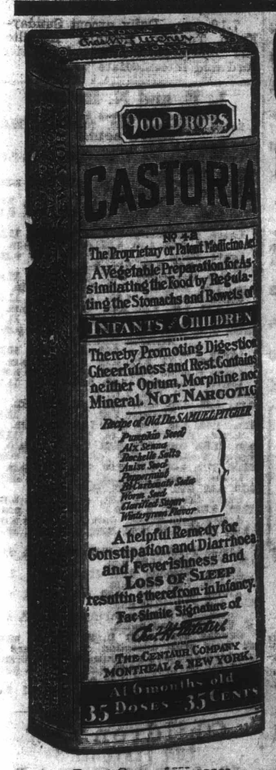
GIRL'S DRESS.

By Anabel Worthington.

It is surprising how the addition of a few little finishing touches, such as a new collar or belt, can entirely change the appearance of a dress, but you have proof of this fact in No. 8666. The dress is a very simple model, with a plain waist buttoning at the back and having a one piece skirt gathered to it. The neck of the dress may be in high or V neck style. With the former a straight standing collar is used, but the low neck with the big collar is very much more stylish. The ends cross and button onto the belt, which is a wide band of the material. The long sleeves are gathered into straight cuffs. Machine stitching makes the only trimming.

The girl's dress pattern No. 8666 is cut in five sizes—6 to 14 years. As on the figure, the 8 year size requires 3⅝ yards 27 inch or 2⅝ yards 36 inch material. Price, 10 cents.

To Obtain This Pattern Send 15c to The Courier Office, or two for 25c.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria
Always Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA

LIQUID FIRE IS A FIZZLE

HAS NOT PROVED AN EFFECTIVE WAR WEAPON.

The Charge Can Be Shot Only at Short Range and the Effect Is Not Lasting—British Officer Gives an Account of One Form of German Frightfulness That Has Been a Complete Failure.

IN regard to the German policy of frightfulness, none of the new and seemingly unprincipled methods of attack had more immediate and seemingly overwhelming success than the use of liquid fire, observes Major S. M. J. Auld in the World's Work. But the first horror once over, a horror due to the undoubtedly terrible appearance of the new weapon and the utter surprise of those attacked, liquid fire has been found to have little destructive value, as is proved by the fact that the Allies have provided no special form of cover for the men as protection. In describing the first acquaintance of the British troops with the "flammenwerfer," or "flame-thrower," Major Auld writes that—

"At 8.20 a.m. on the morning of July 20, and without the slightest warning, the front line troops were enveloped in flames. Where the flames came from could not be seen. All that the men knew was that they seemed surrounded by fierce curling flames which were accompanied by a loud roaring noise and dense clouds of black smoke. Here and there a big blob of burning oil would fall into a trench or a saphead. Shouts and yells rent the air as individual men, rising up in the trenches or attempting to move in the open, felt the force of the flames.

"The only way to safety appeared to be to the rear. This direction the men that were left took. For a short space the flames pursued them, and the local retirement became a local rout. Then the flames stopped and the machine guns began to take toll of the fugitives. Only one man from the front trenches is known to have returned. German infantry, following up, poured into the breach in the line, widened it, took our positions as far back as Sanctuary Wood, and then consolidated.

"Then days afterward we counter-attacked and won back the whole of the line concerned, but at very considerable cost. Incidentally, we captured two of the German flame projectors, one of them complete, and they proved to be of the greatest possible use to us subsequently for educating the army in the new warfare and for inspection by our own experts with a view to their duplication for retaliation.

"The flame projectors taken by the 14th Division were simple but very interesting in construction. The main part was a cylindrical vessel of steel, about two feet in height and fifteen inches in diameter, provided with straps so that it could be carried on a man's back. At one side about two-thirds of the way up was a filling hole for oil closed by a screw cap. Near the top was a pressure gauge attachment, and toward the base was a lock closed by a lever handle and to which could be attached a long length of flexible hose ending in a peculiar-shaped nozzle.

"On examination it was found that the body of the projector was divided internally into two compartments which could be connected by opening another tap. The upper compartment was the compressor and the lower the oil reservoir. The compressor chamber was filled to a level pressure of 23 atmosphere with deoxygenated air or nitrogen. Air itself cannot be used because of its oxygen content forming an explosive mixture with the vapors from the oil, and any heating or compression or back-flash from the flame or fuse might make things very unpleasant for the operator. The nitrogen required for the flame projectors is carried into the field in large cylinders about four feet six inches in length and six inches in diameter. Several of these cylinders have been captured from the enemy since. These cylinders are actually taken into the trenches and the flame projectors charged from them there.

"The combustible liquid used in the flame-throwers has varied in source and composition from time to time, but it invariably has one characteristic which appears to be essential for good results—it must have fight or easily volatile and heavy and less volatile fractions mixed in carefully graded proportions. The heavy oil has sometimes been a petroleum product and sometimes a tarry residual oil from the distillation of wood. The light portion that insures the jet's keeping alight was originally a light gasoline, but at one period, whether from shortage of petrol or not I do not know, the place of the latter in the mixture was taken by ordinary commercial ether.

"The lighting device fixed at the end of the flexible hose is the most ingenious part of the whole contrivance, and is so made that the oil ignites spontaneously the minute the jet is turned on, and is kept alight by a fiercely burning mixture which lasts throughout the discharge.

"The nozzle is about nine inches long and detachable, so that replacement is easy. It clips into the end of the tube and is held in position by an annular ring. When the oil, with its 23 atmosphere pressure behind it, is rushed out of the jet it forces up the plunger of a friction lighter and ignites a core of a fierce burning fuse mixture which fills the whole of the space between the central tube and an outer casing. The latter consists of a thick wick soaked in paraffin wax and fitting loosely into a thin brass case. When the nozzle is in position all that is necessary is to turn on the tap, and the stream of flame issues from the tube and can be directed at will.

The author goes on to tell why this most ingenious contrivance has been found so ineffective in trench warfare. "The most essential part of the tactics and the most difficult thing to do is to get near enough the target to make the shot effective, and the range is only fifty or sixty feet," he asserts. And further:

"The attackers suffer from two such severe disadvantages that against well disciplined troops they stand little chance. These disadvantages are (1) the flammenwerfer carriers have to get so near their objective that they are almost certain to be shot, and they then become a source of danger to their own side; (2) men in trenches know they are perfectly safe from frontal flame attack if they keep well down and hug the parapet side of the trench. The reason for this is that the flame will not sink down into a trench, but having little force behind it at the end of its journey is curled upward by the rising currents of hot air. The result is that any sort of head cover (unless made of wood) makes perfect protection, and a man crouching in a trench or even lying prone in a shell hole is very unlikely to be more than slightly scorched at the very worst. I can vouch for this, for I have lain at the bottom of a trench with the flames playing over my head and have not been injured in the slightest, though I confess to being very much relieved when the flame stopped. The only danger in trenches to men who keep their heads is that of 'blobs' of burning oil falling from the end of the fiery stream, but this is not a very serious chance.

"Another serious disability in the German liquid fire is its very short duration. The stream of flame from the portable flammenwerfer lasts rather less than one minue. It is impossible to charge up again on the spot, and the result is that once the flame stops the whole game is finished and the operators are at our mercy. Without making the apparatus of a prohibitive weight the duration of the flame cannot be increased. Even the heavy projectors give only a flame lasting at the best one minute and a quarter.

"It must be realized that it is discipline and coolness (if one may use the word) which count, and that the moral effect on unsteady troops, unaware of the fact that the appalling flames have little destructive value, may be very great indeed. When men have bolted from the trenches into the open they are an easy prey."

Land of Long Distance.

With the entrance of the Japanese-American economic and military expedition into Russia by the Vladivostok gate, a new map is spread before Canadian newspaper readers — the map of Siberia. And it is a very different map from any which the war has hitherto made familiar. France we have been viewing with a microscope, and its battle fronts have been depicted upon a scale so large that a gain or loss of a single mile was visible. A great battle, like that of the Somme, may have not advanced the line more than ten miles, and even Hindenburg's great drive in March did not carry the Germans forward as far as from Toronto to Brantford.

In Siberia there is a different story to tell. There is a Siberian Government Omsk, and another, said to be a sort of outpost of the first, at Vladivostok. But between these two cities lie 2,386 miles of rail, a distance longer by 73 miles than the road from Boston to San Francisco, longer than the sea lane across the Atlantic from New York to Antwerp.

A recent statement told of ten Siberian cities which had been delivered from Bolshevist rule. For the most part they lie along the Trans-Siberian Railroad east of Omsk, and from that city to Krasnoyarsk, the town farthest away, the distance is 854 miles, or about as far as from New York to Savannah. But this is only one-quarter of the breadth of Siberia, from the mountain slopes that sever it from Russia to the Sea of Japan.

Most populous of the Siberian provinces is that of Tomsk, where anti-Bolshevist forces prevail. This province has an area of 327,173 square miles, rather more than once and a half the size of all France; yet it is one of the smaller Siberian divisions. For the total area of Siberia is 3,785,000 square miles greater than all Continental, United States and Alaska as well, huge enough to make six Mexicos and have a little over.

Why Thunder Rumbles.

Why does thunder rumble? The path of a lightning flash through the air may be several miles in length. All along this path the sudden expansion of the heated air—a true explosion — sets up an atmospheric wave, which spreads in all directions, and eventually registers upon our ears as thunder. Since the lightning discharge is almost instantaneous, the sound wave is produced at very nearly the same time along the whole path. But the sound wave travels slowly through the air. Its speed is approximately 1,080 feet a second. Thus the sound from the part of the lightning's path that is nearest to us reaches us first, and that from other parts of the path afterward, according to their distance. Intermittent crashes and booming effects are due chiefly to irregularities in the shape of the path.

Japan and Cherry Blossoms.

"No flower has entered Japanese history, literature, arts and religious thoughts longer or more richly than our sakura or Japanese cherry," says the Tokio Herald of Asia. "It was only natural, therefore, that foreign visitors to this country began to call it the land of cherry blossoms and that we have chosen sakura as our national flower by common consent. Our army has adopted the blossom as its insignia as an expression of the national ideal of always being ready to die for a cause, after the manner of sakura which falls in the height of natural glory and human admiration without the slightest desire to linger in the sordid world."

Kingston police are after food-hoarders. They have seized 300 pounds of flour and 500 pounds of sugar from one home.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

BRANT Theatre
Monday Tuesday Wednesday
CLARA KIMBLE YOUNG
In the Sensational Photo Drama
"The House of Glass"
ROSCOE FATTY ARBUCKLE
—IN—
"The Bell Boy."
SPERRY AND RAE
—present—
"After the Rain."
PATHE TOPICAL
Coming Thursday, Friday and Saturday
BRYANT WASHBURN
—IN—
"Till I Come Back to You."

REX Theatre
Vaudeville Pictures
Monday Tuesday Wednesday
John Barrymore
—IN—
"On The Quiet"
Charlie Chaplin
IN—
"Oh, What a Night"
THE ANGERS
Dancing and Roller Skate Dancing

Rippling Rhymes

WINTER COMING.

The leaves are turning brown and red, the cauliflower and rose are dead, the onion gone to seed; the frost has touched the columbine, the drooping fern and pumpkin vine, and killed the jimson weed. This morning all the roofs were white, the frost had fallen in the night, the air was chill and keen; old winter once had waved his wings, and all the green and growing things were in the soup tureen. I'm glad that winter's on the way, and I shall greet the snowy day with rapture and applause; for I am tired of buying ice, which winter brings without a price, a gift from Santa Claus. And I am tired of men who fret because the weather is too wet for guinea hens and shotes; and I am tired of men who sigh because the weather is too dry for growing wheat and oats. The winter's shy of growing crops and so we hear no plaintive yawps from sad-eyed husbandmen; and no one cultivates or hoes, and no one plows or digs or mows, or tries to set a hen. The leaves are turning red and gold, the frost lies white upon the world, the winter is at hand, when we shall sit before the fire, and read a book or punch a lyre, and sing to beat the band. Oh, winter, doubtless when you're here I'll say you are a nuisance drear, but, as I look ahead, methinks you are a precious boon, the which I wouldn't trade for June with all its roses red.

Rev. Father Laurendeau, pastor of Our Lady of the Lake Church at Ford, was presented with a purse of gold.

THIS WEAK, NERVOUS MOTHER

Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Health.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"I was very weak, always tired, my back ached, and I felt sickly most of the time. I went to a doctor and he said I had nervous indigestion, which added to my weak condition kept me worrying most of the time—and he said if I could not stop this, I could not get well. I heard so much about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound my husband wanted me to try it. I took it for a week and felt a little better. I kept it up for three months, and I feel fine and can eat anything now without distress or nervousness."—Mrs. J. Wohrling, 2342 North Taylor St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The majority of mothers nowadays overdo, there are so many demands upon their time and strength; the result is invariably a weakened, run-down, nervous condition with headaches, backache, irritability and depression—and soon more serious ailments develop. It is at such periods in life that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will restore a normal healthy condition, as it did to Mrs. Worthline.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
To-night! To-night!
THE MOST FASCINATING COMEDY OF THE DAY

DADDY LONG LEGS
By Jean Webster
ENTIRE SEASON at POWERS' THEATRE, CHICAGO.
ENTIRE SEASON at GAIETY THEATRE, NEW YORK.
HENRY MILLER Manager
ORCHESTRA: $1.50, $1.00, 75c and 50c. BALCONY: $1.00 and 75c. GALLERY: 25c.
SEATS NOW ON SALE OT BOLES' DRUG STORE.

GRAND MATINEE and NIGHT OCT. 5
FIRST TRANSCONTINENTAL TOUR
The Only and Origina Company
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
THE FUNNIEST FARCE EVER WRITTEN
ONE SOLID YEAR AT GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE.
PRICES:
NIGHT: $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c. MATINEE: $1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.
SEATS NOW ON SALE AT BOLES' DRUG STORE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
4 Days Only
COMING
MONDAY, Oct. 7th
MATINEE DAILY at 2.15 p.m.
JULE AND JAY J. ALLEN, present
THE SUPREME TRIUMPH
D.W. GRIFFITH'S
HEARTS OF THE WORLD
The Master Producer's Master Production
Eighteen Months in the Making
The Most Entrancing Love Story Ever Told
A ROMANCE OF THE GREAT WAR
Created on the Battlefields of France
Entire Production Presented on a Gigantic Scale, Accompanied by a
BIG SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
THE PRICES:
Evening: 25c to $1.50. Matinee: 25c to $1.00.
Seats Now on Sale at Boles' Drug Store.