

\$100—REWARD—\$100

Cataract 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 eye. 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. \$100.00 for any case of Cataract that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE fails to cure. Druggists 75c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

FOLLOWING TRAIL.**How Various Animals Perform the Task.**

Trailing, popularly speaking, means following footprints, but the term really implies much more than that and signifies following the trail means of the many marks an animal leaves behind on its way—a displaced stone, a broken twig, a tuft of hair on a bush, a scratch on a stone—any of the things a roving creature must unintentionally leave to mark its path.

It is an axiom that it is impossible for one to travel on earth without leaving a trail of some kind. Even in a big city there are so many thousands of trails that it is almost impossible to follow a given one.

Trailing is essentially tracing by sight, or as the Dutch in Africa call it, following by the spoor when the quarry itself is hidden from view; and it is this use of the eyes alone in the pursuit of invisible game that distinguishes man, the hunter, from other animals, says Dan Beard in "Boys' Life."

Other creatures follow a trail by scent as does the foxhound, or follow the game by direct sight of the thing itself, as does the greyhound.

There is no reason to think that any animal other than man employs eyesight for this purpose. Conspicuous tracks will not catch the eye of the stoat or the wolf in quest of prey, unless a recognizable odor draws attention to the fact that a possible victim has passed that way.

There are no authentic cases on record of wolf, bear, dog, fox or stoat following a trail unaided by its nose. The eyes of a bloodhound on the trail, for instance, are useful only to prevent the animal from bumping into trees and other obstacles in its path. There is nothing to cause one to believe that any of these animals, high though its intelligence in certain particulars, has the knowledge of the shape and structure of the feet such as is necessary to tell the nature of the direction it has taken. The animal depends upon its nose.

Smell will tell the fox whether the tracks are those of a chicken profitable to pursue, or those of a dog that had better not be molested, and the gradual waxing and waning of the scent in this or that direction will indicate the course of the trail made by the animal.

There is little doubt that to a dog, for instance, each stick, stone, leaf or tree trunk has an odor distinct and separate from all other similar objects, and that each individual creature has its own particular odor recognizable by a dog, which, by the aid of its nose alone, can pick its master's trail from all those of others who have passed that way.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

I was very sick with Quinsy and thought I would strangle. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT and it cured me at once. I am never without it now.

Yours gratefully,

MRS. C. D. PRINCE,

Nauwigawauk, Oct. 21st.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians

DOLLARS SAVED.

When Properly Invested They Help to Develop Our Country.

What work does the saved dollar do to help make this country a better place for the saver? At a meeting of the American Bankers' Association an intelligent answer was made by a man who is well qualified to speak. He said:

"While a dollar saved by a workman helps to give to some workman a job, so does every other dollar of savings, whether it comes from wages or interest or profits."

"The economic effect of a dollar saved, and invested is just the same, whether the owner is a wage earner, an employer or an heir of inherited wealth. Income, however, it originates, that is saved and put to reproductive uses, performs an inevitable service for society."

"Every form of savings finally seeks investment, and if you will follow the investment through to its ultimate action you will see it putting men to work; you will see it enlarging the agricultural, the industrial or the transportation equipment of the community; you will see it creating new

demands for labor, raising the rate of wages and increasing the production of things which men desire.

"If savings are devoted to reproductive purposes, it makes no difference whether they are the savings of the workman or of the millionaire, they ultimately accomplish the same result—they increase the supply of things that the whole community wants."

F. A. Vanderlip said that. It is true. Your \$50 in the savings bank works at the same jobs to which the \$50,000 of the rich man is sent.

If the men who manage the work are honest and capable they use your saved dollars to make this country worth living in, worth working in, worth being proud of, worth fighting to preserve.—John M. Oskison.

MAKES CORNS LIFT WITHOUT ANY PAIN

Takes the sting right out—cleans 'em right off without pain. Thousands say it's the surest thing to rid the feet of callouses, sore foot lumps or corns. Don't suffer—that's foolish—buy a 25c bottle of Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor; it does the trick quickly and is invariably satisfactory. Sold by druggists everywhere.

LIVING AEROPLANES.**Wherein Birds Differ From Flying Machines Made by Man.**

It would be a mistake to suppose that the bird's wings enable it to fly. If wings spelled flying any of us could attach a pair and soar into the air.

The hollow bones of the birds make light bodies, but they are attached to a rigid backbone, which forms the main feature of the bird's body. This gives the central firmness, and the muscles do the rest. The wings balance their owners, and the tail acts as a rudder for steering. Often enough the bird seems to use its tail as a sort of brake.

It is interesting to compare the bird with the product of man's skill—the aeroplane made which copies the up and down motion of the bird's wings, all our machines having fixed wings, or planes.

But naturally man tried to copy the living fliers around him. He made wings of feathers, etc., connected them with his shoulders and legs and found that his muscles could not raise him an inch.

The muscles, or motors, which now drive him through the air are as strong as 300 horses, so no wonder he failed at first. Even the bird, with a body so perfectly formed for flight, has flying muscles equal in weight to all its other muscles put together.—Pearson's Weekly.

Keep's Minard's Liniment in the House

SALT AND FISH

And How Some Can Endure Both Types of Water.

When the crawfish is put into sea water, or into water artificially salted, it dies. Inversely, if we put into fresh water an essentially marine creature like a jellyfish, it gives up its life like as quickly.

The cause of these sudden deaths has been attributed to poisoning by salt; but we now know that this is incorrect. The salt acts chiefly by its "osmotic" power.

When a fresh-water creature is suddenly plunged into sea water, the latter attracts, as it were, the creature's interior liquids and "dries it up" a frog loses thus one-fourth of its weight, especially in the places where the skin is thin and the organs delicate, as with the lungs. These shrivel up and fail to act and there is rapid death from asphyxia.

Likewise, when a marine creature, saturated with salt, is plunged into fresh water, it swells rapidly, especially at certain points, notably the lungs, and cannot maintain life.

On the seashore, however, it is not unusual to see crabs living as well in

brackish water as sea water, sometimes even teaching fresh water and living a calm but normal life in ponds. Also lightfish may be found often in rivers; they have been caught in the Lake and even in the Amer. 500 miles from salt water.

In the course of an animal's life modifications occur in its organism that enable it to be more or less resistant. It is this that the salmon can leave salt water to spawn in fresh water streams and that eels leave the latter to deposit their eggs in the sea.

Fish in passing from salt to fresh water, or vice versa, adapt themselves little by little to the new medium by passage through estuaries where the degree of salt is intermediate. Experimentally the conditions may be reproduced by increasing or diminishing the saltiness; the trick is to proceed slowly and progressively. For instance, goldfish may be accustomed to live in salt water, which explains their occurrence even in the Baltic and Caspian.

These adaptations may take place in the same individual, or, better still, in its descendants; it is an almost gen-

**SO-EASY EYEGLASSES**

Of Latest Style Satisfaction Guaranteed

Send for FREE home examination. Chart, if you cannot call, to find out what strength of glasses you need. Eighteen years' practical experience. Formerly C. A. M. C.

F. HIESTAND, Specialist, 698 Yonge St. (Opp. Isabella St.) Toronto

oral fact that the progeny of a creature resist a new environment better than the parents. Thus, if we salt progressively fresh water containing daphnids, these small crustaceans will finally die, but if we wait a few days the eggs will hatch and the young will thrive as if nothing had happened.—Henri Cupin in La Nature, Paris.

To See an Eclipse.

The Manchester Guardian, in England, makes itself responsible for the following story. Not long ago, when, in the usual order of events, there was an eclipse of the moon—visible at Greenwich—a man whose work brought him daily into Manchester, was seen going home about two hours earlier than usual. Upon being asked by one of his train companions to account for the sudden break in his routine, he replied that he had to be back in the city before 9 o'clock, because he had read in his morning paper that the eclipse of the moon would be visible from Albert Square from about that time onwards, and he was not going to miss the opportunity, as it was a fine night. He lived in the country!

The story recalls the famous incident connected with Dean Swift, when his word was law in Dublin, some two hundred years ago. The Dean had announced that there would be an eclipse of the sun on a certain day, at a certain time, visible from his house. Some time before the appointed hour, large crowds of people flocked from all parts of the city and congregated around the Dean's house, much to his annoyance. So much, indeed, did it trouble him, that he finally sent out word to the waiting multitude that the eclipse had been postponed, and would not take place for some time. The people at once returned to their homes, disappointed, but unquestioningly.

MOTHERS PRAISE BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Every mother wishes her little ones to be well—thousands of mothers have learned the secret of keeping them well. They have found by experience that an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets will prevent sickness, or if sickness comes on suddenly the Tablets will promptly give relief. These mothers have nothing but praise for the Tablets. Among them is Mrs. Gustave Lord, St. Perpetue, Que., who says: "I have been giving Baby's Own Tablets for my little ones for a number of years, and have found them a perfect medicine. They regulate the bowels; stop vomiting; in fact, they are good for all the little ailments of childhood." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ABOUT ELEPHANTS.

There Are Two Distinct Types, African and Indian.

There are two distinct types of elephants—the African and Indian. The former have developed the largest animals and are quite different from the Indian type, having only four visible toes on the rear feet, as against five in the Indian, the ears are very much larger and the spinal ridge of the African shows a marked hump or rise, beginning at the hips, whereas the Indian elephant's back slopes gently downward from this point. The African defies the fiercest sun, while the Indian loves away from it to the coolest shade.

The age of the elephants is widely disputed, the best calculations of hunters and scientists being admittedly only a little more than hazards. Sir Samuel Baker, authority, states the average life of an elephant to be about one hundred and fifty years. It is exactly known that elephants, have lived in captivity for one hundred and thirty years. Naturalists believe, however, an elephant's life in the wild state to be twice as long, according to a recently published book called "The Elephant."

The elephant is accredited with having the keenest sense of hearing of any animal. His sense of scent is nearly as remarkable. Young and inexperienced elephants can detect the passing of a man over a trail hours afterward.

The elephant is a true Oriental regarding domesticity. Bulls do not habitually go in company with the cows, old bulls especially holding themselves aloof and exclusive from the female of the species.

The elephant has from twenty to twenty-three teeth in each side of either jaw. He cuts his milk grinders at two weeks, the process occupying

some ten days. He is "old enough to vote" by the time he attains his full quota. Fully developed, each row of teeth appears to be one continuous, mighty tooth. Nature renews these teeth indefinitely; as fast as one set wears out, another grows to replace it.

He is purely vegetarian, the articles of his diet being roots of growing trees, herbs, bulbous growth, low branches of trees, succulent, tender bushes and tropical fruits, which by the means of his powerful trunk he shakes from the trees. His regular feeding time is, however, between 9 o'clock at night and midnight, the coolest hours of a jungle day. There is a single daily time for drinking also, being about sunset, when a leader guides the herd over the "elephant roads" to a suitable water hole. This practice is discontinued during and after the rainy season, when water is to be found everywhere among the elephant haunts.

Nature supplies elephants with tusks as weapons for defense as well as for uprooting trees in search for food. Their small eyes are supplied with a nictitating film to rid them of dirt and small flies. They take mud baths to stand off the sun at its hottest as well as to keep off the many small insects which annoy them. Nature also provides a number of small birds which stay on them continually, living on the small flies and other insects found on their backs.

The elephant's only equal in combat is the rhinoceros, but neither is usually belligerently inclined toward the other. The elephant's only deadly enemy is the human ivory hunter.—New York World.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

OLD-TIME ADVICE TO COOKS

Always have lobster sauce with salmon.

And put mint sauce your roasted lamb on.

Veal cutlets dip in egg and bread crumbs.

Fry till you see a brownish red color.

Grate Gruyere cheese on macaroni.

Make the top crisp, but not to tony.

In venison gravy, currently jelly.

Mix with old port—see Francatelli.

In dressing salad, mind this law:

With two hard yolks, just one that's raw.

Roast veal with rich stock gravy serve.

And pickled mushrooms, too, observe.

Roast pork, sans apple sauce, past doubt.

Is Hamlet with the Prince left out.

Your mutton chops with paper cover.

And make them amber brown all over.

Broil lightly your beefsteak—to fry it.

Argues contempt of Christian diet.

Kidneys a finer flavor gain.

By stewing them in good champagne.

Buy stall-fed pigeons. When you've got them.

The way to cook them is to pot them.

Wood grouse are dry when gumps have marked 'em.

Before you roast 'em, always lad 'em.

It gives true epicures the vapors.

To see boiled muttons minus capers.

Boiled turkey gourmands know, of course,

Is exquisite with celery sauce.

The cook deserves a hearty cuffing.

Who serves roast fowl with tasteless stuffing.

Smelts require egg and biscuit powder.

Don't put fat pork in your clam chowder.

Egg sauce—few make it right, alas!

Is good with bluefish or with bass.

Nice oyster sauce gives zest to cod.

A fish, when fresh, to feast a god!

Shad, stuffed and baked is most delicious.

It would have electrified Apicius.

Roasted in paste, a haunch of mutton.

Might make ascetics play the glutton.

But one might sayne for weeks this way.

And still have lots of things to say.

And so I'll close, for reader mine.

This is about the hour I dine.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

GERMANY'S AIR FLEETS.

Toucons Art Planning to Control "Air Commerce."

If this war had never been, and if Germany, in times of ordinary peace, had established squadrons of fleets of zeppelins and airplanes across the North Sea to England, carrying tons of merchandise, delivering it, returning safely, and doing this regularly, the whole world would have been a different place.

The eyes of the world would have been centered on that achievement. We would have said: "It has come at last, the conquest of the air."

Germany has done that very thing, except that the fleets have been bombs, instead of merchandise. For the last three years Germany's air fleet has sailed regularly with their cargoes of tons of bombs which they have dropped almost where they chose in England, and they have proved that if it were not for

the guns of war there there would be no airships in such navigation.

England, too, has established a regular airship passenger service between her coast and France. The planes sail almost hourly, carrying army officers and from the war front, and so far there have been few accidents.

EW have been so intent upon the war operations on land, and the airplane battles above the war fronts, and the more military side of the bomb-dropping in England, that we have failed to appreciate the achievements of the aircraft in their proper relation to future trade and trade routes. But the Germans have appreciated those facts at their proper worth and already they are planning air routes for German commerce after the war.

Before the war Germany specialized in the manufacture of a number of ships that were made better and cheaper than anywhere else, and Germany had almost a world monopoly on those ships. Among them were a long list of coal tar by-products such as dyes and medicines. Among these also were thousands of different kinds of chemicals and many kinds of delicate instruments. These things are so costly that a million dollars' worth of them can be packed in small bulk. The Germans, a submarine, with not much more cargo space than a big zeppelin airship, would have brought over \$4,000,000 worth of this stuff in one cargo.

A London newspaper has started England with the story that a German company with millions of capital behind it has organized and been given a charter to cross the Atlantic carrying trade after the war. It has even laid out the routes of travel and schedules of sailings of its monster airships. It proposes to cross the Atlantic from Ireland to Newfoundland in 16 hours. Its ships will sail from Germany to the west coast of Ireland without stop, and from there to Newfoundland, then to Nova Scotia, and from there to Boston and New York. Other fleets of airships will sail to India and the Orient, and to Egypt and the countries of the Mediterranean.

The story goes that Germany is saying: "Our fleet of merchant ships is captured or destroyed, we know, and we have been too busy to build new ones. We can replace them by airships. We have been destroying the merchant ships of other countries, too, and we can replace them by airships. We shall not wait until our war zeppelins to the carrying of merchandise at once; and, no matter if the world has tried to build its own dye industry, we can resume manufacture at once, we can make cheaper than anyone, we can deliver by airship quickly and at low cost."

That is the story. Whether there is enough of fact in it to warrant its being taken seriously or not, the newspaper is printing columns about it, and it is interesting enough to be retold here, merely as indicating one of the speculative possibilities after the war.

How Kidney Trouble Struck Uxbridge Man**MR. R. J. THOMPSON WAS SEIZED WITH CONVULSIONS.**

His Life Was Despaired of, But After Using Dodd's Kidney Pills He Feels Himself Again.

Uxbridge, Ont., April 1.—(Special).—Mr. R. J. Thompson, who lives on R. R. No. 2, near Uxbridge, is loud in his praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I am delighted with Dodd's Kidney Pills," he says. "The doctors said I could not live, and if I did I would never be able to do anything again, as I had chronic Bright's disease. But, thank God, I am doing my own work again."

"My trouble came on very suddenly. I had just finished my dinner, and was taking a man home when I was taken with a convulsion fit. I had fourteen that afternoon, and the third day I had nine more."

"I have taken only eleven boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I feel like myself again."

Mr. Thompson is only one of many in this neighborhood who look on Dodd's Kidney Pills as the standard remedy for kidney ills. They are purely a kidney remedy, and are used for all kidney troubles from backache to Bright's disease.

Why He Wasn't Promoted.

- 1—He grumbled.
- 2—He watched the clock.
- 3—He was stung by a bad look.
- 4—He was always behindhand.
- 5—He had no iron in his blood.
- 6—He was willing, but unfitted.
- 7—He didn't believe in himself.
- 8—He asked too many questions.
- 9—His stock excuse was "I forgot."
- 10—He wasn't ready for the next step.
- 11—He did not put his heart in his work.
- 12—He learned nothing from his mistakes.
- 13—He felt that he was above his position.
- 14—He was content to be a second-rate man.
- 15—He ruined his ability by half-doing things.
- 16—He chose his friends from among his inferiors.
- 17—He never dared to act on his own judgment.
- 18—He did not think it worth while to learn how.
- 19—Familiarity with slipshod methods paralyzed his ideal.
- 20—He tried to make "bluff" take the place of hard work.
- 21—He thought it was clever to use coarse and profane language.
- 22—He thought more of amusements than of getting on in the world.
- 23—He didn't learn that the best of his salary was not in his pocket.
- 24—He was a poor manager.
- 25—He was a poor employer.
- 26—He was a poor worker.
- 27—He was a poor thinker.
- 28—He was a poor doer.
- 29—He was a poor leader.
- 30—He was a poor follower.
- 31—He was a poor citizen.
- 32—He was a poor man.

Curious Land, Curious People.

Near Cape Horn, in the islands of the Pacific, live the most curious people in all South America. It rains or snows or sleet nearly every day, and yet they look on their country as the finest in the world. They wear hardly any clothing and seem not to feel cold.

These people saw first on the shore the explorer Magellan, the European that rounded the Horn, called the island "the land of fire," which is about the worst name he could have chosen. The huts are made of bent branches and covered with grass and give only the poorest shelter. The folk are clothed in wearing necklaces of the teeth of fish or seals and painting patterns on their bodies. Among them some could have a novel meaning. White is the sign of war and red of peace. They are great mimics and will imitate voice and gesture perfectly.

A good many men with money this winter have found it at times of no use to them.—Florida Times-Union.

HELP WANTED.

NURSES WANTED TO TRAIN AT the Homeopathic Hospital of Essex county, Newark, N. J.; good opportunity for the right applicants.

WANTED—PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

TINSMITH WANTED, WITH KNOWLEDGE of plumbing; steady job. E. A. Button, Stouffville.

WANTED—SHIP CARPENTERS AND Caulkers. Apply, personally or by letter. Toronto Shipbuilding Company, 1241, foot Cherry Street, Toronto, Ont.

TWISTER TO TWIST WARPS IN looms. Oriental Textiles Company, Limited, Oshawa, Ont.

CARDER TO TAKE CHARGE OF night carding and spinning. 5 sets. Must be competent man. For full particulars, apply to Shingby Mfg. Company, Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FIRST- class horse-shoer at Warren Spence's Carriage Works, Niagara Falls South. Best city wages paid.

WANTED—SPINNER FOR NIGHT work. Davis & Furber & Whitley Mules. Good wages. Apply to Shingby Mfg. Co., Brantford, Ont.

FOR SALE.

RIGLET CABINET AND WOODEN furniture. Assorted sizes. Never used. Will be sold at bargain. Address Canada Ready Print Co., Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE—60 HUDSON ROAD— stery wheels; new top; newly painted; new tires \$1.50; step quick. Herman Lippert, Kitchener, Ont.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE, FIRST-CLASS FURNI- ture and undertaking business. Apply to M. E. Tanguay, Lindsay, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE—TOWNSHIP OF Huron, New South, 100 acres. Hunter, 26 North Ave., Toronto.

EIGHTY-FIVE ACRES FRUIT, GRAIN, stock and dairy farm; two miles east of Hamilton; large barn; well fenced; good buildings; water; great sacrifice. Apply, D. T. Roun, 182 Maple Ave., Hamilton.

FARM BARGAINS—WRITE FOR NEW free catalogue of 750 farms for sale. Willoughby Agency, Department 53, Georgetown or Guelph, Ont.

FOR SALE—36 ACRES—35 UNDER cultivation; 2 farms of 200 acres; farm of 100 acres; good buildings and implements; 100 acres good land and buildings. Write for full particulars. William Martin & Son, Box 33, North Bay, Ont.

300 ACRES—GOOD CLAY—LOAM— Cuyuna township, three miles from Canfield; good frame house; two large barns; two large sheds; driving shed; well fenced; drilled well; windmill; running water; 30 acres bush; good grain, hay, pasture. Apply, Thomas Savage, Canfield.

FARM FOR SALE IN COUNTY OF Norfolk; 130 acres; 35 timber and pasture, 2 orchards; frame seven-roomed house; fine barn; stable for 6 horses and is head cattle; 2 lots; price only \$7,000. Write for particulars to R. T. Roun & Son, Limited, 120 Colborne street, Brantford, Ont.

A FEW GOOD ONTARIO FARMS— exchange. What farm lands to offer? Western farm lands preferred. N. Schaefer, Room No. 12, 162 Huron street, Toronto.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE—ONE HUN- dred acres, Kent County, clay