

The Athens Reporter

Vol. XXXIII. No. 42

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1917

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FAIR IS POSTPONED.

Frankville Exhibition Not to be Held This Year—Week of Rain Militated Against Second Day.

Continuous showers were the reason for calling off the second day of Frankville Exhibition which had been postponed from Friday to Saturday, until next year. The judging had been completed, and the exhibits were more numerous and of higher quality than ever before. But the weather showed no sign of clearing, and the directorate decided to pay all indebtedness and prizes in full and hope for more favorable circumstances in 1918. The fact that the Society is meeting its obligations so satisfactorily speaks well for the management. The exhibitors will be satisfied, and the people who would have attended the second day will understand that bad weather is an occurrence which must be endured. The Board are very optimistic over next year's fair and will make every effort for its success.

PRESBYTERIAN ANNIVERSARY

Successful Annual Event with Fine Sermons and Music on Sunday—Tea and Lecture Monday Night.

Rev. D. M. MacLeod, B.A., of Lyn, preached fine sermons in St Paul's church morning and evening of Sunday. At the latter service, which members of the other churches were able to attend, Mr. MacLeod took as his subject the oft-repeated query, "Is it worth while?" meaning of course the sacrifices of great men who gave up everything we treasure most in the service of some great cause. An unusually clear exposition, his sermon was heard with great interest.

Miss Davison, Delta, sang solos at these services and at the lecture the following evening. Her clear, rich soprano voice is always a delight to Athenians who envy their neighboring village her possession.

"The pleasures of life," an exhaustive psychological lecture by Rev. R. M. Hamilton, B.A., of Brockville, was heard by a large congregation who had been well served at the vegetable tea in the basement. Mr. Hamilton gave many philosophical and humorous views on the subject which is one so broad that the audience felt that he had indeed handled it well.

At the close, Mr. J. Thompson and Rev. Mr. Usher expressed the thanks of the Presbyterian people to those who had helped to make the anniversary the success it was.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELER DIES IN SMITH'S FALLS.

Smith's Falls, October 11.—Death came suddenly and presumably without warning to Mr Thos. Noble, at the Hotel Rideau last night. He was a traveler for Armour & Co., of Hamilton, had been "on the road" for many years, and was well and favorably known in all the country between Toronto and Ottawa. He came to the hotel Rideau from the nine-o'clock train last night, and when he registered, the proprietor greeted him and in reply to the usual enquiry about his health, he said he was first rate except that he had been suffering a bit during the day from indigestion. Soon after registering, he went up to his room, but made a mistake and went into the room next to the one assigned him. This had been given to another traveler, and when the latter went up to it about midnight, he found Mr Noble lying dead upon the floor. His order book, pipe and tobacco were beside him as if he had been about to go downstairs to write up his orders when he was stricken. Dr. Gray was summoned and pronounced the cause of death to have been heart failure. No inquest was deemed necessary, and the body was taken to Marsh's undertaking rooms to await removal to the home of deceased in Toronto.

Appeal for Feathers Is Splendidly Answered.

The Reporter wishes to thank the ladies who so generously responded to the request for feathers for the pillows Miss Hunt is making for the Canadian General Hospital No. 3 in France. The women of Canada are doing much to win the war. Hospital supplies mean the saving of innumerable lives.

FIELD DAY OF A. H. S.

Excellent Athletic Meet of All Forms in School.

Postponed on account of bad weather from Friday last, the Athens High School Field Day was held very successfully on the campus yesterday in spite of the inevitable showers.

The students showed splendid spirit and a fair amount of physical ability. The group contests of the forms were the most exciting events. The boys' Junior Medal was won by Rupert Burchell, the girls' Junior Medal by Beryl Davis, and the boys' Senior Medal by G. Drummond. The girls' senior medal was won in a very close competition by Miss C. Miller. Form III Sr. won the Shield, getting the highest number of points.

Why Tuesday happened to be a comparatively favorable day, is one of the wonders of this autumn of cloudy skies, rainy days, and muddy earth. Although the threatened downpour did not come, a shower in the morning and one at noon showed that Jupiter Pluvius was not in any too bright a mood. The wind was cold and searching, and track suits were supplemented with overcoats between the events. To overcome the slippery condition of the ground for the jumps, sand and ashes were used.

The girls did much for the success of the meet by entering so wholeheartedly into all the events.

The indoor baseball game on the campus was watched by a crowd of decidedly partisan spectators who saw Jr. III sadly defeat a team from the remainder of the school. It reminded one of the Athens ball team in its palmy days doing things to Phillipsville and Jasper. George Drummond, School Champion Many points in the county are represented by the students in the school field day, and this year Toledo claims the honor of sending a champion. George Drummond, with a number of points to the good, holds the senior boys' medal. His performance was consistently good, especially in the high jump, when he barely defeated Kilborn by clearing the bar at five feet. This is good jumping for a high school.

Prize Winners.

The prize winners in the various events were:

Girls
50 yd. dash—Jr., L. Guttridge, Sr., L. Burchell.
Sack race—Jr., V. Topping, Sr., F. Rahmer.
3-Legged Race—Jr., L. Guttridge and K. McAvoy, Sr., L. Danby and C. Miller.
Needle Race—Jr., B. Davis, Sr., N. Mulvena.
Peanut Race—Jr., M. Bulger, Sr., E. Guttridge.

Boys
Broad Jump—Jr., R. Burchell, Sr., J. Kilborne.
Hop, Step and Jump—Jr., L. Taylor, Sr., G. Drummond.
100 yd. Dash—Jr., R. Burchell, Sr., J. Kilborne.
High Jump—Jr., R. Burchell, Sr., G. Drummond.
220 yd. Dash (open)—G. Drummond.
Bicycle Race (1/2 mile)—A. Swayne.
P. S. Girls' 50 yd. Dash—D. Mulvena.
P. S. Boys' 100 yd. Dash—K. Bulford.

Officials
Rev W. G. Swayne officiated as referee in a most capable manner, being assisted by Messrs. Parish, Kendrick, Percival and Rev. Vickery as judges. Mr. E. C. Tribute kept the records, long jump of 17 feet, 2 inches, by J. Kilborne and the high jump of 5 feet by George Drummond.
The prizes were presented by some of the prominent men of Athens, the medals for championships to be given at the Commencement by the teachers, and the school is presenting the Challenge Shield. It is intended to have a social evening for the students on Thursday evening when the prizes will be presented.

News of the Front.

Keith McLaughlin is in the 3rd Military School in France, acting as an instructor.

Manly Berney will be invalided home soon.

Will Speak on Missions.

On Sunday, the 28th, Miss Parker of Brockville, will speak at both services in the Methodist church.

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ATHENS BRANCH

F. A. ROBERTSON, Manager

NAPOLEON HOWE

On Thursday, October 11, Napoleon Howe, of Athens passed away at his home a mile east of the village. He had enjoyed excellent health until recently. About four months previous to his death, while visiting a son at Westport, he was threatened with a stroke of paralysis. Since that time he had suffered two shocks from the last of which he never rallied.

Mr. Howe was born 65 years ago in the township of Kitley near Lake Elolida, where he resided until about thirty years ago, when he removed to the locality where he died. In the year 1875 he married Eliza Ann Johnson, of Toledo, Ont. Besides his wife, he leaves to mourn his loss, one daughter and three sons, Miss Addie B. Howe, Willard, Delorma, and Charles Clifford, of Athens, and Rev. J. Bertram, of Westport, and a large circle of friends and neighbors.

Mr. Howe was a successful farmer. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Church all his life and a member of the A.O.U.W. The community has lost a Christian gentleman of able worth, and the wife and family a devoted husband and loving father.

The funeral was conducted by his pastor, Rev. T. J. Vickery, in the Methodist church, Athens, on Saturday afternoon.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

Anglicans Meet at Lyndhurst.

A most interesting and helpful Sunday School Convention for the Deanery of Leeds was held at Lyndhurst on Wednesday, October 10, Rural Dean Swayne presiding. St. Luke's church was well filled by an enthusiastic and interested delegation from most of the parishes. The morning session was taken up with the propounding and answering of many Sunday School problems of a practical nature. After dinner, Dr. J. L. Carroll, of Brockville, gave a most instructive blackboard address on "Class Organization and Work with the Boys of the 'Teen Age.'" Dr. Carroll gave many helpful pointers. Another splendid address was given by Mr. Burchell, Principal of the Athens High School, on "The Influence of the Sunday School on Child Life." It was an inspiration to have such addresses by laymen who themselves are leaders in Sunday School work.

Rev Canon Bedford-Jones gave an excellent resume of the last meeting of the Sunday School Commission, featuring some of the new schemes. The outstanding feature of the meeting was the large part taken in the discussions by the laity present. Including the clergy, there were 65 present.

A strong body of officers were elected, consisting of Mr. Burchell, President, Miss Graham, Lyndhurst, Secretary, Mrs. Frye, Delta, Treasurer, Dr. Carroll, Mrs. Butler, Gananoque, Mr. McComb, Newboro, Rev. H. H. Bedford-Jones, Rev. Mr. Hall, Newboro, were appointed as Secretaries of Class Organization, Infant Classes and Font Roll, Missions, Teacher Training and the Home Department respectively. Arrangements were made for regular meetings of the executive and for the holding of a two-days' conference next year at Athens.

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For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Gifford*

MISS ELIZABETH PERCIVAL

There passed away at the home of her brother, Mr John Percival, of Glen Buell, on October 12, 1917, Miss Elizabeth Percival, at the age of 95 years. Surviving her are her brother and one sister, Mrs. W. Davis, of Frankville.

The funeral service was held at the Methodist church, Glen Buell, and interment was made at New Dublin.

Rev Dr. Meyers of Lyn conducted the services. The pall-bearers were Mortimer and W. Davis, Wm. and David Forth, Watson and John Percival.

Saturday's Market.

The market Saturday morning in the county town was not as large as usual, and prices asked in many cases were exorbitant. Potatoes sold at 80 cents a bushel; corn at 15 cents a dozen; eggs at 45-50 and 52 cents a dozen; apples and tomatoes, 80 cents a bushel; chickens, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 a pair; lamb, 15, 13 cents a pound; pumpkins, five cents each; and onions 80 cents a bushel.

Dies in Brockville.

Simon F. Ferguson, a resident of Gananoque, passed away in Brockville Saturday, October 6, at the age of 69 years. The deceased, who had lived in Gananoque all his life, leaves a widow, two sons and one daughter: Richard W. Ferguson, Brockville; Fraser Ferguson, at home; and Mrs. George Bell, of Leeds. The deceased was a Methodist. The body was taken to Gananoque for burial.

NOTICE

Owing to E. Taylor going out of the auctioneer business, I hold a license for the Counties of Leeds and Grenville, and will conduct all sales that I may be favored with. Phone 94, Smith's Falls, or Athens Reporter for dates and particulars.

D. C. HEALEY,
Auctioneer

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Above and Beneath the Mediterranean

Here is an article of unusual interest narrating the experiences of an American correspondent both above and below the waters of the Mediterranean. The article, abridged here, is by Naboth Hedin, and is reprinted from the Brooklyn Eagle.

Toulon, Sept. 8. Hydroplanes and submarines are the newest craft in naval warfare, and through the courtesy of the French Marine Department I have had the unusual opportunity of making a plunge under the Mediterranean in a submarine one day and a flight over the same sea in a hydroplane the next. While the hydroplane flight was the more thrilling, the submarine trip was the more interesting, especially as it was the first time a European navy had permitted alien newspaper correspondents to enter one of its submarines. The plunge was made in the light blue clear water off the leading French naval station at Toulon.

Externally a submarine is not beautiful. It may be described as a long, black tank, filled with machinery. Only a small portion of the tank is running along on the surface. What one sees from a distance is only scaffolding, or a raft, placed on its back so as to form a deck, surrounded by an iron railing. In the centre is a little turret, on the roof of which is a lid, and it is through this lid one enters the interior of the boat, just as one would climb through a manhole down into a sewer. There being no stairway or ladder, one climbs down on a series of iron handles, riveted to the interior of the turret. As a passenger boat, the submarine is not adapted to corpulent persons.

HOW IT RUNS.

Having taken a hasty glance at the construction of the boat, it is time to see how it runs. The electric motors are already purring softly, and throughout the entire aisle the members of the crew, alert young fellows, are busy turning valves, switches and wheels, while the officers are watching the dials. Evidently the boat is moving, though there is no way of making sure. In the "control" section the commander now stands on a circular little pedestal, peering through a pair of "opera" glasses, attached to the lower end of the periscope, which at first glance appears to be a slender metal tube, suggesting the piston under a hydraulic elevator. This piston, which is only about two inches in diameter, passes through a water-tight fitting in the ceiling, and then projects into the water above until it reaches the surface. It can be moved up and down, so as to not project too much. The boat can go down about 30 feet and yet be in touch with the world above through the periscope, which is its eye. In its interior are mirrors, which transfer the images on the water down to the "opera" glasses and from them into the commander's eyes. This long, shiny tube, sliding up and down, suggests a water snake, sticking its head above the water, looking for prey. It is uncanny.)

THROUGH THE PERISCOPE.

"Take a look," says the commander, as he jumps down from the pedestal, I climb up and take a peep. It is amazing. I see the distant shores and the sea-going tug I just left as plainly as though I had stuck my own head above water. The light appears a little bit hazy, otherwise there is no difference. No wonder a submarine can torpedo a big ship while remaining hidden itself.

Still greater surprises are in store. As I jump down from the pedestal I find myself directly under the turret through which I had originally come down. I look up, and, knowing the boat is under water, I exclaim in surprise at seeing daylight filtering in through what I take to be little holes in the sides of the turret.

"Look out, the water will come down on us!" I burst out, pointing to the "holes."

"These are not 'holes,'" says the ensign. "They are windows. Crawl up and look for yourself."

I mount the iron handles, and, having assumed that Stygian darkness reigned under the surface of the sea, I am amazed to see the most beautiful light come streaming in through those little windows—oval little bits of thick glass, much like the eyes of a dolphin.

Bracing myself against the walls of

the turret, I look out. Oh, wonder! What is this? We are moving through a world of sapphire blue of the most exquisite tint. I peer closer to the little window. As I look down, the blue gets darker and darker, and as I look up it gets lighter. I see a light foam swirling about. It must be the surface of the sea. As I look closer I can see the small waves rising, curling and dying. We appear to be about twenty feet below. Perhaps it is more. Seeing the surface of the sea from below instead of from above is a novel experience. The only similar impression is that of the surface in the film tanks of an aquarium when looked at through the glass in front. I also now understand better why the fish do not bite at any old hook, bait and sinker let down to them. To be sure, all water is not so transparent as that of the Mediterranean, but it has to be very dirty to be opaque. In the Atlantic off the coast of France, the submarine crew said it is light green, and in the English Channel it is of a grayish-yellow hue. The Andromache had made the voyage from Brest to Toulon through the Straits of Gibraltar, all alone.

IN THE AIR.

My first air flight took place in a hydroplane off the coast of the French Riviera, near St. Raphael, where the French navy has an excellent aeronautical school, the special object of which is to train men who have already been in the submarine as well as a submarine coming into the harbor at Toulon, that I decided to ask for a trip over the Mediterranean as well as under it. The next morning I was less confident, but when the opportunity came during the afternoon I could not resist.

"Get into the togs," said the amiable commandant of the school, and out of a basket brought on the beach by an attendant I was dressed in a pair of leather trousers, a sweater, a canvas jacket, a wooden hood, a leather helmet, sheepskin-lined gloves and a pair of goggles, all of which was put on the outside of my ordinary clothes. I then felt more qualified to dive than to fly. A pair of waterproof boots would have completed the costume admirably. By the time I was ready I felt like a cross between a trained bear and a rag doll.

The hydroplanes had been launched while I dressed, and a small motorboat acted as a tender. When I was once on board it ran in front of the "hydro" and took it in tow, while I made the transfer.

The sea was pitchy and it was not without difficulty that I made the leap from the power boat to the hydroplane, handicapped as I was in my unaccustomed trappings. I started for the seat next to the pilot, but he motioned me to a circular hole in the prow.

A sailor comes across from the motor-boat, starts the two-winged propeller in back, setting the engine off, "crack-crack-crack," and leaps over

my head, back to the power boat, which is already moving forward fast, towing the "hydro." The rope holding the two together is then released, the motorboat veers off sharply to the left, and ahead rushes the hydroplane toward the open sea.

So far it is very pleasant. The engines crackle more and more violently, enough to burst my ear drums had I not, as protection, the wooden hood and the leather helmet. The slender-winged boat glides over the water faster and faster. I look steadily ahead. I feel no temptation to look back. We cut the waves diagonally, and then at right angles. The foam flies about us. The engine in back becomes more and more vociferous, until the strokes of its cylinders become one continuous roar. We cut through the water with a zip.

IN THE HANDS OF A GIANT.

We sail out over the Mediterranean, always going up, up, up, as well as forward. We seem lifted into the sky by the hands of a giant. I feel small and insignificant, being in the grip of such a force. I now understand why it makes so little difference whether an aviator is big or little. This energy hoists us like cotton puffs. I feel very light, and the pit in which I sit seems to become bigger and bigger. I am not dizzy, I feel rather comfortable, though no doubt I would be happier with a belt around me, if only for a reassuring moral effect. As the machine is absolutely steady, I do not even need to hold on to the edges of the pit any

longer. There is but one motion. It is forward, and the wind driving against us, is forcing me against the back of my seat. The floor underneath me feels as solid as though founded on bedrock. There is no wavering.

But here we turn. The boat tips ever so slightly, but fearing it may suddenly tip over a great deal more, I once more grip the edges of the deck with my sheepskin-gloved hands. I hold tight. My heart jumps, and my breath comes short. But nothing happens. The curve is made. I relax, and look about.

We have turned toward the land. I see under us the limestone colored town of Saint Raphael, its gardens in bloom. In the outskirts of the town I see dark green groves of orange trees, surrounding red-roofed villas; here and there a naked rock, and further from the shore the fresh plowed earth of the vineyards, the market gardens and still higher up toward the mountain range that protects this strip of paradise by the sea several dark green groups of long-necked scrub pine, with here and there a graceful parasol pine, suggesting Japan.

Anent Autumn Colors.

There is Pekin blue. And bracken brown. Not to mention Mohawk red. And duck blue is another shade. Cuban brown is still another newcomer. Autumn greens are still called Russian and myrtle.

STRONG PEOPLE NEEDED

The need for people to be healthy is urgent. Those whom illness has put outside the ranks of robust men and women feel their position keenly. They are handicapped in every walk of life and weak men and nerve-worn women need more earnestly than ever to put their health right and become active and strong. Many who began "patching" months ago are ill now as on the day they began vainly tinkering with common drugs. Every ailing man and woman should remember that the ills of debility, nerve exhaustion, indigestion, sleeplessness, neuralgia and depression come from a faulty blood supply. Worry, over-work or other causes have impoverished the blood and left the life-stream impure. The nerves thereby are starving and the whole system is languishing for new blood. In this condition many thousands have won back strong nerves and new health and strength through the rich blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually makes. In a weak or bloodless condition it is not only a waste of time and money, but also a further menace to your health to tinker with common drugs. Follow the example of so many thousands by giving Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, and they will transform you into healthy active men and women.

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.

Worth Knowing.

To cut hard-boiled eggs in smooth slices, dip the knife in water. After cleaning brass or copper with salt and vinegar, rub with olive oil, and the metal will not tarnish for a long time.

Window glass should not be cleansed with soap, as this treatment renders the glass cloudy. A little borax or household ammonia may be added to warm water.

Soap jelly is made by shaving a bar of soap and letting it simmer in boiling water till it becomes thick like jelly. A teaspoonful of borax will soften it.

When the nickel chafing dish becomes dull, wipe it off with a soft cloth moistened with ammonia, and then polish with another soft rag.

Fat is easily clarified if a few pieces of raw potato are added to it and then it is heated slowly in the oven on top of the stove. When it ceases to bubble, strain through cheesecloth and let it stand till firm. Keep in a cool place.

Salt will remove a fresh ink stain from a carpet.

Foreign bodies in the eye, if they have not penetrated any part of the eyeball, are best removed by pulling the lid away from the eyeball with the finger, so that the tears will flow and wash the particle away. Never rub the eye. When the eyeball is penetrated you cannot see an oculist too quickly.

Japanned tin trays should not be washed in hot water. If greasy, a little flour rubbed on them will give them a new look; if they are scratched, rub with a little olive oil.

Wigg—That's a fine girl you introduced me to this morning. I should like to see more of her. Wagg—You're on; come down to the beach this afternoon about 3 o'clock; her bathing suit is a wonder.



Clear Your Complexion While You Sleep

On retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water, using plenty of Soap and continue bathing a few minutes with Soap. Rinse with tepid water. The cleansing, soothing influence of this treatment on the pores extends through the night. It may be repeated on rising.

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

HEAT OF THE SUN.

Its Source of Supply is a Puzzling Problem to Science.

Probably the most puzzling problem we have in connection with the sun is to account for its tremendous output of heat, which we are told has varied no more than a few tenths of a degree in 50,000,000 years, the period generally given by geologists for the duration of life upon the earth. If we accept the theory most generally advanced in the past that the sun was formerly a vast nebula extending at least as far as the planet Neptune and that its heat was maintained by slow contractions, computation shows us that only 25,000,000 times the present output would be maintained from this source—that is, if the heat were supplied by contraction alone it would have lasted only half as long as life has been known to exist upon the earth.

This is plainly impossible, and though contraction undoubtedly supplies part of the solar heat, there must be some other source of supply as well. The discovery of radio-activity in recent years may have much to do with explaining this mystery.

It is interesting to consider that if the sun were composed of coal and its heat were kept up by the process of combustion, more than a ton of coal would be required per square foot of surface per hour to supply the present output of heat. The sun would be entirely burned up in 5,000 years if made of coal.—New York Sun.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Worth Knowing.

To freshen salt fish, put in an earthen or granite pan, skin side up. Never put salted fish in tin.

A good furniture polish is made by taking equal parts of linseed oil, turpentine and vinegar and placing in a large mouthed bottle. Shake the bottle well each time you use it.

Arnica is always good for a bruised knee or a pounded thumb. Keep a bottle handy.

The juice of a lemon stirred thick with sugar and honey is excellent for hoarseness.

Barolyptol, ammonia or salt and water will ease mosquito bites.

To remove spots from wash goods rub them with the yolk of an egg before washing.

Rub the nickel stove trimmings and the plated handles and hinges of doors with kerosene and whiting and polish with a dry cloth.

When making ginger cookies use cold coffee if milk is scarce.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Household Helps.

When frying doughnuts or oysters in deep fat, drop a pared potato into the fat to keep it from burning.

Try fastening a piece of cloth around the neck of the sewing machine for pins; it can be made removable, and is more handy than a pin cushion.

To keep curtains from blowing, cover small tailor's weights with goods of the color of the curtains, and sew to the lower corners.

Save the 25-pound flour sacks, wash them then, rip them open and hem again. These make good dish towels, as they are soft and of convenient size.

If bottles of medicine are to be carried when traveling, dip the tops in melted paraffin before corking. Do not cork too tightly or the cork will "work up."

When baking a juicy pie, have ready a strip of muslin about an inch wide, dampen it slightly and press part of it along the edge of the pie and the other side on the pie tin. This helps to keep in the juice.

The Maple.

Oh, tenderly deepen the woodland glooms, And merrily away the beeches; Breathe delicately the willow blooms, And the pines rehearse new speeches;

The elms toss high till they brush the sky, Pale catkins the yellow birch launches But the tree I love all the greenwood above Is the maple of sunny branches.

Let who will sing of the hawthorn in spring, Or the late-leaved linden in summer; There's a word may be for the locust tree, That delicate, strange newcomer: But the maple it glows with the tint of the rose

When pale are the spring-time regions, And its towers of flame from afar proclaim The advance of winter's legions.

And a greener shade there never was made Than this summer canopy eflited, And many a day as beneath it I lay Has my memory backward drifted To a pleasant lane I may walk not again.

Leading over a fresh, green hill, Where a maple stood just clear of the wood— And oh, to be near it still!

—Charles G. D. Roberts.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

OTHERS' AFFAIRS.

Unless You Have Real Tact Don't Try to Be Third Party.

Have you a reputation of being a third party where two persons are vainly trying to manage their own affairs? It is only the most tactful sort of persons who can successfully play the role of third party without doing more harm than good.

Don't try to fix things up between quarrelling lovers unless you are absolutely sure that you can trust your tact and intuition to do the right and only thing. Don't intervene in the affairs of a newly-established household. Let the young people work things out for themselves. Don't try to bring up other people's children. They won't thank you. Nobody thanks the mediator, no matter how well intentioned she may be.

Now, to the humane soul who hates to see things go wrong when a word or two will apparently set them right, this withholding of interest seems most selfish. But it really isn't. It is the most considerate thing you can do sometimes to shut your eyes and let things take their natural course. They will right themselves in time, and you will not jeopardize your friendship by good-natured meddling.

It is better to stand aside than to get mixed up as a third party in other people's troubles. Nobody loves a meddling.—Pittsburg Press.

J ET a woman ease your suffering. I want you to write, and let me tell you of my simple method of home treatment, and you can have it free of charge, postpaid, and put you in touch with women in Canada who will gladly tell what my method has done for them.

If you are troubled with weak, tired feeling, headache, backache, bearing-down, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, write to me to-day. Address: Mrs. H. Summers, Br. 5 Windsor, Ont.

Why Red Cross Workers Go Insane.

Dressy Old Lady—No, dearie, I've not begun knitting for the soldiers yet, but I may in the fall. Wool work is kinder sticky for warm weather.

Chairman of Down-State Auxiliary—"I don't approve of making socks. We should leave something for the government to do!"

Pompous Gentleman (bearing sample of knitted yarn)—Kindly match this accurately. My little girl needs more for her sweater." R. C. W. (in apologetic tones)—We're so sorry, we're out of just that shade, but she can piece it out with this. The soldiers won't mind a bit." P. G. (haughtily)—The soldiers may not be particular, but my daughter is. The sweater is for herself!"

Austere Husband (buying wool for wife)—My wife would never consent to knit on Sundays. She was brought up that way. Besides, we always motor to the country for a picnic on Sundays.

Beautiful Blonde (clad in harmony with her knee-high white kid boots)—I might be willing to knit you a scarf, but my daughter is. The sweater is for herself!"

Ample Lady (aglow with benevolence)—No, I'm not doing any of this sort of work. You see, I've done my bit for the war. (Dramatic pause). I gave \$5 to the Red Cross war fund.

At closing time woman bursts in with huge package of yarn. "I want to return all this light gray yarn, because the papers say you don't want any more socks." (Entire corps of workers faint, and the first aid is summoned.)—Chicago Tribune.

Uncalled for Courtesy.

The Vicomte Toussaint was formerly a colonel in the French army and mayor of Toulouse. He was a brave man and a dashing officer. During one of the hottest engagements of a terrible year of war, noticing that his troops were bending forward under a galling fire to escape the bullets of the enemy while he alone maintained an erect position, he exclaimed, "Since when, I should like to know, has so much politeness been shown to the enemy?" The sarcasm took instantaneous effect, for the soldiers rushed forward and carried everything before them.

ISSUE NO. 42, 1917

HELP WANTED.

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

GRANITE CUTTERS AND LETTERERS wanted; fare advanced. Write, Geo. M. Paul, Sarnia, Ont.

MEN WANTED FOR TANNERIES AT Acton, on Grand Trunk, 35 miles from Toronto, mechanical and laboring work at good wages; healthy thriving town; excellent school; cheap house rent and living. Apply Eadmore & Co., 37 Front street east, Toronto.

HANDY MEN WANTED, ACCUSTOMED to grinding. Steady work, good wages. Apply at once, Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Limited, Royce and Lansdowne avenues, Toronto, Ont.

FIRST CLASS WATCHMAKER wanted. Highest wages. Steady employment. Smiths, Jewelers, Napanee, Ont.

WANTED BY J.W. HEWITSON SHOE Co., Brampton, Ont. men experienced in manufacturing shoes, good opening, will guarantee steady employment and highest wages to Shoe Cutters and experienced operators on Consolidated Lasting Machine.

WANTED-GLOVE OPERATORS (WAX thread, union special and 4-11 machines. The Craig, Cowan Co., Ltd. 24 Pearl St. Toronto Ont.

FOR SALE. FORD STREAMLINE HOODS-COVERS the brass radiator; eliminates the bulky appearance; write for circular. Burrows Mfg. Co., Toronto.

HONEY ORDERS. REMIT ON DOMINION EXPRESS Money order. If lost or stolen, you get your money back.

AGENTS WANTED. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell one of the best selling articles on the market; something new; write at once. Donland Specialty Co., Toronto, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE. FOR SALE-TWO ONE-HUNDRED acre farms, Wellington county, Peel township, no better soil, good buildings and shade trees; flowing spring on each lot; if you want a farm look this one over; will stand inspection; immediate possession given; price and terms right; will meet you at Gladstone or Drayton station; phone in house; rural mail at rate. Walter Barkwill, R. R. No. 3 Drayton, Ont.

OUR UNPAID LABORERS. Birds Do Great Work. Yet We Do Not Properly Protect Them.

One form of national waste which is far more serious than the American people realize is a result of the deplorable neglect to conserve bird life in this heedless and ungrateful country. Ornithologists and other intelligent observers of nature who have made a study of the subject say with the sanction of crop experts that insects destroy one-tenth of the products of agriculture in the United States. More than 100,000 kinds of insects have been enumerated in the fields, orchards, meadows, pastures, vineyards, gardens and woods of this chief agricultural country of the world. A very large proportion of these insects are injurious to crops. Birds are the insects' worst enemies. They eat them.

Nearly all birds destroy insect life. The federal department of agriculture has examined the stomachs of forty kinds of birds to determine accurately what they consume. It was found that among the birds which most effectively aid the farmers are phoebes, kingbirds, catbirds, swallows, brown thrashers, rose breasted grosbeaks, house wrens, vireos, native sparrows, cuckoos, orioles, warblers, shrike-larks, loggerhead crow, and the crew blackbird, which have nested under suspicion so long, do more good than harm to the farmers.—Chicago News.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Animals Attack the Lungs.

Watch any flesh-eating animal when it is attacking its prey, or watch two animals having a fight to the death. You will notice one remarkable fact, and that is that they strike for the lungs. Most people, of course, are well aware when their own lungs are, but they haven't the slightest idea about any other lungs. Animals instinctively know, however, the position of the lungs of almost every other animal. When a tiger or a lion attacks a man it does its best to get just below the shoulder blades. If it strikes without warning, you will always find that it powerful paws have torn right through to the lungs. A cat has just the same instinct. Watch it stalk a sparrow and you will see how cleverly it manoeuvres so as to get behind the unfortunate bird and pounce on its back, where the lungs are.—London Graphic.

White of an Egg.

The white of an egg is made up of cells filled with albumen. By heating the white these cells are ruptured and oxygen from the air is inhaled, which gives the white and light appearance of beaten eggs. The white of a fresh egg will not include as much oxygen, will not be as light and as easily digested as that of the fresh egg; and is, of course, less valuable. The importance of heating the egg in cold, pure air is readily seen.—Exchange.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS. Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. 1 minute to 1/2 an and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free. DR. SOPER & WHITE 25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Change At. on This Paper.

Advertisement for "2in1 SHOE POLISHES" by F. F. Dalley Co. of Canada, Ltd. The ad features the slogan "THAT'S THE POLISH" and "2in1 SHOE POLISHES" in large, stylized letters. It lists colors: 10¢ -BLACK-WHITE-TAN- 10¢. The company is located in Hamilton, Can.

Advertisement for "DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS". The ad features a circular logo with the text "DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS" and "CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES". It lists ailments: RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, DIARRHOEA, DIABETES, BACKACHE, and "WATER 23 THE PRO".

STEAM ROLLER IS RIGHT WORD FOR HAIG'S DRIVE

Major-Gen. Maurice's Review of War Week is Optimistic.

GERMAN YARNS

Not as Many British Engaged as Huns Claim Are Lost.

A London cable says: Major-General Frederick B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the War Office, in his weekly talk to-day with the Associated Press, after an optimistic review of the past week's work on the British front in Flanders, said:

"We have every right to be confident when we see what our men have done. But the fighting is hard and we do not think that the present series of battles in Flanders is going to end the war. There is a great deal more hard fighting before us. I would say that the importance of getting the American troops here as quickly as possible and in the greatest possible numbers has not been diminished.

"The word 'steam-roller,' which was so often used in the early days of the war in connection with the Russian army, is exactly the right word to characterize the British advance in Flanders. It is an advance not rapid, but insistent, irresistible. It goes up hill very slowly, but now it is doing down hill, and battles are following each other more and more rapidly.

"I want to say a word about the work which has been done behind our lines in preparing for these battles. I do not wish to minimize the U-boat threat, but I can truthfully say that nothing the U-boats have done has delayed for a single hour our work in France; it has not delayed a single round of ammunition or a ration for the soldiers. The British army was never better fed or supplied than to-day.

"The daily imports of British war material into France last January averaged 11.4 tons per hour; in September they had increased to 24.5. The number of broad-gauged trains run daily in the war zone in March was material number 179 in March; 259 in September. The weekly tonnage on narrow-gauge lines in March was 26,000; in September 173,000. The weekly average of war materials on the canals in the British war zone was 34,000 tons in March; 62,000 tons in September."

Commenting on the German report that the British had lost half a million men in the present series of battles, General Maurice said:

"The figures are grotesque. We have not had that many men engaged. As I have already told you, our casualties have been very light, and the German casualties are known to have been 75 per cent. greater than ours."

REICHSTAG ROW IS FOR EFFECT

To Make Peace Appeal in Time More Forceful.

Crisis Over Helfferich is Postponed.

A London cable: The Evening Standard says: "In diplomatic circles the Deutsche Tages Zeitung's forecast of a new peace offer of the Central powers on the basis of the status quo with no indemnities is accepted as accurate. Germany has been endeavoring to create an atmosphere in which an offer of reasonable peace would be hailed with rapture by her pacifist friends in all countries. The reason for stalling the present quarrel between the Pan-Germans and non-annexationists is, in the main, a comedy for the benefit of the allies.

"Those who understand German mentality hold that German Government is under no illusion as to its position, but encourages an intransigent attitude on the part of the Pan-Germans in order to make more effective the real appeal of pacifism abroad. When it comes we shall no doubt be warned by our pacifists in proper time against throwing the Empire once more in the hands of the thorough-going. Wisdom lies in disregarding all these manoeuvres."

Germany's new Ministerial crisis caused by Government encouragement of the new agitation of the Fatherland Pan-German party among the army and officialdom seems temporarily at least smoothed over. Today's despatches differ widely from yesterday's, wherein the immediate resignation of Helfferich, and later the resignation of Michaelis was forecast. The Amsterdam correspondent of the Times telegraphs under Tuesday's date: "Telegrams from Germany say the crisis has been postponed. The Vorwaerts regards the desire as natural to avoid domestic conflicts during the war. The Vossische says the Chancellor and War Minister have given all explanations reasonably to be expected, thereby clearing up the essential cause of the incident. The Lokai Anzeiger says that only the Social-Democrats are still dissatisfied, but they cannot prevent the refusal to vote a want of confidence. Saturday's outburst are ascribable to a misunderstanding. The Germania thinks the Reichstag's conflict with the Government begins to be a vast scheme whereby the German cause abroad is not served. A Berlin telegram to the Koelnische says the Chancellor and army authority achieved a remarkable and rapid settlement of the conflict. The sum required for information and service of the army is agreed to and the conflict with Helfferich adjusted. The Social-Democrats alone voted against it. The Government may be said to have won a victory. Saturday's events might have been avoided. The Reichstag can now finish its business at one or two sittings and adjourn till November."

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PERSHING'S PRAISE.

U. S. General Congratulates British Troops.

British Headquarters in France, cable says: The recent operations in Flanders have brought many congratulatory messages to the British troops. Field Marshal Haig has issued an order of the day containing a number of despatches received on October 5, and replies sent to them. Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Force in France, telegraphed:

"Permit me to extend sincere congratulations to you and your magnificent front of the recent important gains in front of Ypres. They give a striking answer of the weak-kneed peace propaganda."

Field Marshal Haig sent this answer: "I wish to thank you very heartily in behalf of the British army under my command for your most kind telegram. We look forward to the day when the American armies join us on the western front, and we are quite confident that the allies, so reinforced, will fight the war to an early and decisive issue."

POOREST APPLE CROP ON RECORD

Yields From 10 to Less Than 40 Per Cent.

Other Fruits as Well Are Very Poor.

A Toronto report: The September report of Dominion Fruit Commissioner Johnson shows that this year's apple crop in Ontario is the smallest on record since the Province really began to grow apples in a commercial way.

In no one district will there be a 40 per cent. crop, and the one section in which this figure is even approached is in the valleys of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa, where fruit-growing is, at best, a very minor line of activity. In Prince Edward county, one of the heavier producing districts, a 30 per cent. crop is counted on; in the Georgian Bay district and along the front of Durham county, also important apple sections of the Province, the yield is not expected to exceed 10 per cent. September sunshine has given a fine color to the fruit, but worm holes and fungus will force the bulk of the crop below No. 1 grade. Reliance for domestic needs must be largely placed on Nova Scotia, which has a moderate crop of well-covered and generally clean apples, according to Commissioner Johnson's report.

The situation is all the more unfortunate by reason of the fact that other fruits as well as apples are short. Peaches in the Niagara district are only a 50 per cent. crop, and the crop is still lighter in Western Ontario. Pears in the Niagara district are also only half a crop, and the best report outside of Niagara points to a 25 per cent. yield. Plums have given equally light yields, and the supply of grapes will be greatly shortened, owing to the failure to mature as a result of adverse conditions in spring and early summer. Tomatoes, which may also be considered as a fruit crop, were held back by cold, wet weather early in the season and yields have been shortened by early autumn frosts.

Taking everything together, 1917 will rank as the poorest year to date in the history of Ontario fruit growing. Prices have been high, but not nearly high enough to offset reduction in production.

ALLY SHIP LOSS DURING A WEEK

France and Italy Got Off Very Easily.

Neutral Norway Had First Clear Week.

Paris cable: Three French steamers of more than 1,000 tons were sunk by mines or submarines during the week ending Oct. 7. Two vessels of less than 1,000 tons were lost and eight ships were attacked without success. Six fishing boats were sunk.

ITALIAN RECORD. Rome cable: In all seas last week two Italian steamers of more than 1,500 tons were sunk by mines or submarines. One sailing vessel of more than 100 tons also was lost. One steamer and one sailing vessel were attacked without success.

NORWAY'S CLEAR WEEK. London cable: Not one Norwegian ship was sunk last week by German submarines, for the first time in more than a year, according to a despatch to the Morning Post from Christiania. The Tidens Tegn, of Christiania, prints a diagram purporting to show that Norwegian sinkings have decreased as the efficiency of the Allies in dealing with submarines has increased.

BOMB PLOTTERS NABBED IN N.Y.

Three Held for Conspiracies Last Year

Which Cost \$5,000,000 in Ships and Cargoes.

A New York report: Three men, charged with conspiring to blow up ships in New York harbor in 1916, were arrested here last night by members of the "bomb squad." The prisoners are Eugene Riester, 32 years old, a restaurant proprietor; Jos. Zeffert, 37 years old, a printer, and Walter Uhde, 30 years old, a lithographer. Uhde never has been naturalized. The others were American citizens.

The conspiracy in which the three men were involved, according to the police, was responsible for the destruction by bombs and fires of \$5,000,000 worth of ships and cargoes. "The chief conspirators," said Captain Tunney, of the bomb squad, "were Dr. Karl Schimmel, who escaped to Buenos Aires and later made his way to Rotterdam. Captain Franz von Rintelen, already convicted of conspiracy; Captain Otto Wolpert, superintendent of the Atlas Line pier, who is now under \$25,000 bail; Captain Sernberg, an aide of von Rintelen, who escaped; Walter T. Scheele, a chemist, and the three men under arrest."

HAD A BATTLE IN THE BALTIC

Mosquito Fleets of Russia and Germany Clash.

German Airmen Are Also Very Active.

A Petrograd cable: The Germans are still continuing preparations for an attack on the Russian Baltic fleet. In the Gulf of Riga Wednesday eleven enemy motor boats appeared, but were dispersed by the coast batteries. "On the Baltic Sea Monday," says to-day's official report. "Russian scouting cutters encountered in the Irbe Channel ten enemy cutters and trawlers and attacked them. One enemy trawler was set afire. The enemy retired southwards."

"On Monday fourteen enemy aeroplanes approached Cerel (on the island of Oesel). Some of them fired mines on our transports at Ajchod. Yesterday eight enemy aeroplanes attacked without result the batteries at Cerel and the village of Mendo, six miles to the northeast. "On Monday our machines dropped twenty bombs on Roderois station and on the Riga station. We brought down an enemy aeroplane in the Riga region. In the neighborhood of Buencacz French aviators brought down an enemy machine in flames."

NEW BARRAGE IS APPALLING

British Shells Do Not Make Holes in Ground

But Spread Death Over a Wide Area.

A London cable: The British barrage is now many thousands feet deep, and the correspondent obtained a first-hand account of its efficacy to-day from a close observer of the three preceding days. He said:

"Its death-dealing capacity is beyond anything seen before in this war. The German losses have been very heavy, especially from our big shells, for new shells are invented just as new aeroplanes are. Earlier in the war certain types of shells made enormous holes in the ground, and this same type does so still. "But there are big shells now that seem to touch the earth for the mere purpose of exploding with a terrible lateral force over a wide area and wreaking havoc among the enemy."

This military commentator, discussing the persistent reports of the German retirement to new lines, said:

"The German high command is well aware that it requires at least six or seven divisions more to hold its present line than it would if they withdrew to the straighter line running to Zebrugge. But the high command knows the difficulty of retreating now that we have them everywhere under observation. It is not like it was on the Somme last winter, where they could withdraw under cover of the Bapaumes Ridge. There must soon be a crisis for the Germans."

GERMAN PLANS PROVE FAILURE

A London Cable: Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters Telegraphed to-day:

"Two interesting points emerged from the latest battle of Flanders. First, the enemy system of echelonment proved a failure. Second, the substitution of prepared lines of shell cutters for battered trench lines is almost valueless, because after a heavy shelling the craters are little good as shelters. Prisoners admit that during heavy fire the men cannot be trusted to hold them. At the moment of attack the men are either shot at their posts or are in a frame of mind which makes surrender the wiser course than fighting."

FACE STARVATION. British Captives in Asia Minor in Bad Plight.

London Cable: Attention is drawn by Thomas Seccombe, the eminent scholar and critic, to the melancholy position of British prisoners of war in Asia Minor.

"Unless," he declares, "these men be exchanged before the severity of the approaching winter overtakes them, few, if any, can survive. Even good treatment, according to Turkish standards, would involve nothing less than slow and very painful death to men already weakened by Mesopotamian starvation, tolls forced marches, insubstantial food and the inevitable rigors of that ferocious climate." Enquiries made by the Daily News show that with the exception of 800 men exchanged directly after the fall of Kut, no exchange of prisoners yet has taken place between Great Britain and Turkey. There are nearly 9,000 British and Indian troops of all ranks in the hands of the Turks, of whom some 150 are in Constantinople, the others being at various camps in Asia Minor.

BERLIN SHIVERS.

Fire Illegal and the Mercury Drops.

A Berlin cable: The coal distribution authorities some days ago, when the weather was sunny and warm, decreed that before Oct. 15 no fires should be lighted anywhere, in private or public, or even in governmental buildings.

On Saturday the weather began to grow exceedingly chilly, and has continued so ever since, and women are decorating themselves with furs. Rain adds to the general discomfort. The suburb of Schoenburg asked the local authorities to withdraw the order, but so far this has not been done. The weather prophets are certain that the sun will soon shine again as brightly as the season permits.

NEW RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT REBUILDING

Already Busy Trying to Get Trade and Military Matters Settled.

Off to Front

Kerensky and His Aides to Meet Troops—Confer With Allies.

A Petrograd cable: The new Government has begun the task of rebuilding the breaches in the country's economic and military lines created by the political uncertainty since the Bolshevik uprising in July. Premier Kerensky and his principal lieutenants have left for the front, where they will spend several days in place before the soldiers the purposes of the coalition Ministry. The Allied military agents at the front, and explain to them Russia's needs, and devise schemes of co-operation, which he will probably present before the Allied war council at Paris. The re-constructed Government yesterday issued a declaration which says:

"Fresh troubles have broken out in the bosom of our country in consequence of the Korniloff movement. Although this movement is being rapidly suppressed, it still menaces the very existence of the republic by the disturbances it provokes. "The wind of anarchy is blowing through the land, and the thrust of a foreign foe is increasing in force."

The Government is profoundly conscious that a universal peace will alone allow of Russia's marshalling all the creative forces, and adds: "The Government will pursue an active foreign policy in the spirit of the Democratic principles proclaimed by the Russian revolution, and will strive for the conclusion of a universal peace."

The government, in its declaration regarding its participation in the forthcoming Allied conference, says that while discussing questions connected with the common war, the Russian representatives will not reach an understanding with the Allies on the basis of a claim by the revolutionary government at its inception. "The government," it adds, "will extend its whole strength in support of the common cause of the Allies, to defend the country, to oppose every attempt at the conquest of territory of other nations, and every attempt to impose the will of others on Russia."

In restoring the fighting power of the Russian army, it is declared, the government will follow the democratic principles already promulgated by the War Minister.

NO MOVE TO MOSCOW. Petrograd cable: With the announcement of the new Cabinet comes the statement, emanating from a government source, that preparations for the removal of the government to Moscow have been stopped, as there is no prospect that such removal will be necessary in the near future. No reason for the abandonment of the evacuation plan is forthcoming, but it is generally assumed that the improvement in the political outlook is the cause. Fears for the safety of the city of Petrograd as a result of the capture by the Germans of Riga have subsided.

BRITAIN FIRM BEHIND ALL FRENCH DEMAND

No Peace, Says Lloyd George, Till Alsace-Lorraine Restored.

H. H. ASQUITH Scores Tricky Talk of German Leaders, and is Confident.

A London cable: Premier Lloyd George, addressing a delegation of insurance committees, who called to-day to urge a readjustment of health insurance and the establishment of a Ministry of Health, declared that all the nation's thoughts and energies were taken up by the terrible demands made in defence of liberty and freedom. He wished he could see the end, but the task which the nation had taken in hand must be accomplished. He could not think of any statement more calculated to prolong the war than the assertion of the German Foreign Secretary, Von Kuehlmann, that Germany would never contemplate the making of concessions to France respecting Alsace-Lorraine.

However long the war lasted, said the Prime Minister, Great Britain intended to stand by her gallant ally, France, until she redeemed her oppressed children from the degradation of a foreign yoke. This meant that the country must husband its resources, and when demands were put forward for improvements here and there, his answer was: "Concentrate upon victory."

For the moment, every claim upon the exchequer must be considered in the light of the terrible possibilities of the war, and when the war was over, in a freer, happier atmosphere, the country could begin to rebuild, reconstruct and regenerate. DOUBTS GERMAN SINCERITY. Addressing a war-aims meeting at Liverpool to-night, H. H. Asquith, former Premier, referred to recent declarations by German statesmen and writers, and said that his previously expressed skepticism regarding the Reichstag's peace resolution was justified by the event, for the German parties had been squabbling ever since with infinite acrimony concerning its orthodox interpretation, and confusion had become worse confounded with the publication of the Chancellor's reply to the Papal note.

Doubtless, said Mr. Asquith, in both Germany and Austria there was a widespread and genuine desire for peace, and in the Reichstag itself, slender as were its powers and divided its counsels, there were indications of a growing spirit of revolt against the Government methods. "But," continued Mr. Asquith, "the dominant fact with which we have to deal is neither German public opinion nor the German Parliament, but the German Government. Does that Government mean business? Is its desire for peace sincere? Depend upon it, the world will never find the way to peace through a morass of equivocations and ambiguities. Plain questions and concrete cases are studiously avoided. We are left in the darkness of a rhetorical twilight and we are asked to lay down our arms without other safeguard than that we shall be offering a unique exhibition of the three virtues Faith, Hope and Charity."

CLUMSY GERMAN MANOEUVRE. Admitting that nobody pretends that it would be right for either side to formulate an ultimatum, detailed and exhaustive, which must be accepted chapter for chapter and as an indispensable condition, and that many things must be left for action and adjustment by negotiation. Mr. Asquith declared that at the same time the allies must be resolute and definite in their assertion of the means whereby peace must be attained. He referred to the speech of the German Foreign Secretary, Dr. von Kuehlmann, respecting Alsace-Lorraine, and said: "German diplomacy is not celebrated for deftness, but even in its analysis it will be difficult to find a more clumsy or more transparent manoeuvre than this maladroited attempt to sow discord between ourselves and our French allies. Von Kuehlmann relegates the Belgian question to a secondary position. "I have formerly asked whether Germany was ready to restore Belgium in the only real sense acceptable to the allies, but I have received no answer, and von Kuehlmann, who can be boastfully definite and precise concerning Alsace-Lorraine, reserves regarding Belgium an unbroken, but significant silence."

GENERAL SITUATION. Concluding with an allusion to the general situation, Mr. Asquith said: "It is to be a contest of endurance we have no reason to lose heart or hope. During the last fortnight our unconquerable troops have been doing great things both in Flanders and Mesopotamia. There is still need of economy and good organization in the necessary commodities, but not the slightest danger of our being starved into submission."

"Take the allies as a whole, including America, whose contribution to the common stock becomes every month a factor in the growing equilibrium—survey the relative powers of endurance of the two sides; measure them by any standard, naval, military or economic and after you have made allowance for every dubious or haz-

GERMAN WASTAGE.

How Enemy Troops Are Being Wiped Out.

A London cable: Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France, telegraphs to-day:

"The following interesting reports are given as an example of how enemy troops are being wiped out: "Case of the 234th Prussian Division: This latter was raised in January and sent to the west front in April, to the northwest of St. Quentin. They were immediately heavily attacked by the British. These lads of the 1918 class were badly shaken by a whirlwind bombardment, which inflicted heavy casualties, while one regiment lost many prisoners. The division appeared in September on the Ypres front, being thrown in to counter-attack us on Sept. 20, being repulsed. Again, on Sept. 26, some elements of the same division were completely shattered. The result is that the division exists only in name. Several of the officers who were not trusted by the non-com's have been retired. This is interesting, because it is a reminder that the old German officer class has almost entirely been used up."

PLENTY OF OIL

For British Navy Fuel, Assured by Standard Oil.

A Washington report: An ample supply of fuel oil for the British navy was assured to-day at a conference between their Government representatives, Standard Oil officials, and members of the Shipping Board, and oil reserves in Great Britain have run so low, the conference disclosed, that many British warships have been forced to remain inactive. To remedy this situation the Shipping Board will rush construction of 58 oil tankers recently commanded in ship-building yards, and is ordering building at least 40 more. The problem, it was brought out to-day, is entirely one of tonnage, as there is an abundance of oil on this side of the Atlantic.

The British representatives proposed that the Shipping Board requisition Standard Oil ships to carry supplies to their navy, but Standard Oil officials showed that that would create a shortage in the United States. The British representatives and officials of the Standard Oil will continue conferences this week in New York, where a definite estimate of the actual British needs will be worked out.

A BULGAR WIN.

Sofia Claims Ally Defeat in Macedonia.

A London cable: Allied troops made a strong attack Tuesday south of Doiran, north of Saloniki, according to the Bulgarian official statement issued to-day. The attacks, begun after violent artillery fire for twenty-four hours, were broken up at two points by the Bulgarian artillery. The Entente losses are reported to have been heavy, while the Bulgarians suffered only slightly. Allied troops who gained a temporary footing in one of the Bulgarian advanced trenches, the statement claims, were either killed or captured.

The reported Allied attacks south of Doiran probably were not a success. The official statement from Sofia Wednesday said that south-west of Lake Doiran "the Bulgarians repulsed several British detachments which attacked after lengthy artillery preparation." There has been no British statement on this fighting.

ALSACE-LORRAINE

Alone Bar to Peace, Says Von Kuehlmann.

Amsterdam cable: In addressing the Reichstag Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann said, according to a Berlin despatch, that as far as he was able to view the world situation there was no impediment to peace, no question which could not be solved by negotiations, except for the French demand for Alsace-Lorraine. Chancellor Michaelis is quoted as saying: "As long as our enemies confront us with demands which appear unacceptable to every single German, as long as our opponents wish to interfere with our frontier posts, as long as they demand that we shall yield a piece of German soil, as long as they pursue the idea of driving a wedge between the German people and its Emperor, so long shall we win folded arms refuse the hand of peace. "We can wait. Time is working for us. Until our enemies' persistence that they reduce their claims, so long must the cannon speak and the U-boats do their work. Our peace will yet come."

HUN RAILWAYS SHORT OF FUEL.

London Cable: The German state railways are faced with a most serious shortage of fuel and drastic limitation of traffic has begun, according to reports reaching here. The railways propose to levy heavy excess fares on express trains so as to discourage all except unavoidable business journeys. A large number of fast trains have been eliminated from the winter time tables. The Wurttemberg railways will charge heavy excess fares for traffic on Saturday afternoons and Sundays. There can be too much of a good thing. A full house has emptied many a man's pocket.

THE ATHENS REPORTER

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

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

AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

ELIMINATE WHITE BREAD

Canada and the United States probably will be able to provide for the Allies' requirements of cereals other than wheat, during the next twelve months.

The Allied peoples themselves have been economizing with wheat and wheat flour. As Lord Northcliffe said in Montreal, "There is no such thing as white bread in the Old Country, from the King's table downwards." Other cereals are being used, but they can not be used alone for bread. The Allies must add them to wheat flour to make the war bread now in universal use in European countries. Except in Italy, where the people normally consume much corn, there are few corn mills in Europe. Cornmeal, not being a durable commodity, can not be shipped across the ocean in great quantities.

The Allies must have a wheat flour basis for their war loaf. Unless the people of Canada and the United States are willing to substitute other cereals for part of the wheat flour which they normally consume, they will be denying even war bread to many thousands of people. Substitution of at least one pound of other cereals for one pound of wheat flour weekly, per person, would save a very large quantity of wheat for export. It would still be far short of meeting the normal consumption requirements of the Allies, but it would save the situation.

FIRST WOMAN DIPLOMAT.

Figured in Negotiations for Exchange of Prisoners.

The first woman diplomatist to sit at a table of diplomatic negotiation, according to The London Daily Mail, is Mrs. Darley Livingstone, who was one of the six British official representatives at the Anglo-German Conference at The Hague recently, to deal with questions on prisoners of war.

Mrs. Livingstone is the wife of a British officer, and has been a member and secretary of the Government Committee on the Treatment by the enemy of British prisoners since it was formed two years ago.

In the early days of the war Mrs. Livingstone used to do all the interviewing of the sick and wounded prisoners who were returned periodically and although the work is now done largely by a large staff of volunteers, she still makes it a point of personally interviewing all escaped prisoners of war.

Mrs. Livingstone talking about her visit to The Hague, said:

"People did seem surprised to find a woman among the British representatives. I am sure I don't know why, because there is really nothing that women are not doing in England to-day, is there? I had no means of telling what the German representatives thought, because, of course, we didn't talk to each other—not socially, I mean. Indeed, it would be quite impossible to give you an adequate idea of the extreme formality of the proceedings.

"I was there merely to assist Sir Robert Younger, our chairman, with information, which as secretary of the committee, I naturally have at command. It was a real hard work all the time, and both parties were concerned solely with the welfare of the prisoners. Questions concerning them were the only ones discussed, and I think the agreements concluded will be found to be very satisfactory."

Wheat Storage in Australia.

The Prime Minister of Australia stated on May 25, 1917, that one of the most important matters discussed that day by the Premier's conference, held in Melbourne, was the erection of storage accommodations for handling wheat, reports Commercial Attache Kennedy from Melbourne. He stated that at the end of January, 1918, there would probably be about 6,000,000 tons of wheat in Australia over and above the amount required for local consumption, this amount including what remains from the 1916-17 wheat.

The Premier's conference appointed a wheat-storage commission, comprising one Minister and one expert representing the Commonwealth and one Minister and one expert from each of the four wheat-growing States, to formulate a scheme for the erection of silos suited to the present and future requirements of the Commonwealth.

The problem of storing Australia's wheat is being constantly discussed, both officially and unofficially. The British Government has bought 112,000,000 bushels of Australian wheat of the 1915-16 and 1916-17 crops for four shillings and nine pence per bushel f.o.b. Australian port. One of the conditions of the sale is that if the whole of the wheat is not delivered by December 31, 1917, the British Wheat Commission will pay the additional charges for storing it in Australia after that date. As the greater part of the wheat has not been shipped, and the next harvest will begin to come in by the end of the year, it is apparent that the storage situation is acute.

In Australia to-day are approximately 40,000,000 bushels of wheat of the 1915-16 crop and 136,000,000 bushels of the 1916-17 crop.

Leeds

October 10

Born, on September 17, to Mr. and Mrs. George Brown, a son.

Miss Leita Gamble has gone to Ottawa to attend the Normal School.

Mr. Tom Wills left this morning for Kingston to start a medical course at Queen's University.

Silo filling is the order of the day. Yesterday was observed at the Olivet Sunday School as Rally Day.

There has not been service in St. John's church for the past two Sundays, the Rector, Rev. W. H. Smith of Lyndhurst, aking his annual vacation.

A large number from here attended the memorial service yesterday morning in the Elgin Methodist church for the late Pte. Jamie Edgers, whose parents reside here. Our sympathy is extended to the bereaved family.

Miss Jennie Galoway has returned home from visiting Ottawa friends.

Miss Ella Smith, of Lyndhurst, spent the week-end at Mr. Miner Sweet's.

Misses Blanche and Marjorie DeLong are on the sick list.

Mr. Will Sweet has purchased a new Overland car.

Mr. Allan Sweet is visiting friends in Watertown, N.Y.

Mr. George Morris and family of Buffalo, N.Y., spent Sunday at Albert Brown's. They made the trip by auto. Mrs. Gordon Rappell accompanied them home for a visit.

The Sweets Corners School Fair which was held in September proved a success. Our school won the shield for this year.

Mrs. James Gordon, of Athens, spent a few days last week at Will Scott's.

Mr. John Scott, of North Bay, visited relatives here last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Kirkland spent Sunday at Sand Bay.

Mrs. W. G. Earle has returned home from Brockville. Her daughter, Mrs. Will Somerville, has recovered enough to be taken home from the Brockville General Hospital.

Mrs. Edward Wills accompanied by Mrs. Alfred Jacob, of Morton, spent a few days last week at Athens and Glen Elbe Plum Hollow.

Silo filling in this section is nearly finished.

Mrs. Hawse and Miss Ina have returned home from a pleasant visit at Mrs. E. Dowden's.

The Red Cross Monthly meeting was held on Saturday.

The School Fair on Saturday last was largely attended.

Miss Irene Lillie is gaining nicely from her attack of appendicitis.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryce Wite and family spent Sunday here guests of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Gifford.

Word has been received here that Pte. Moron Barber is gaining nicely in an English hospital.

Greenbush

October 8.—Miss May Wilson of Parkhill, was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kerr last week.

Captain Andrew Ducolon of Alexandria Bay, N.Y., has purchased the farm owned and occupied by Henry Patterson.

Mr. Harry Carter has returned from his trip to Alberta quite satisfied to remain in Leeds County.

Rally Day was observed in our Sunday School on September 30.

Rev. Dr. Meyers, of Lyn, conducted service in the Methodist church on the 7th.

Mr. Donald Smith is home from New York for a few days owing to the serious illness of his mother.

Born, October 2, to Mr. and Mrs. Ethan A. Gifford, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Tinkers of Monkland, Ont., are visiting Mrs. Simeon Loverin.

Miss Myrtle and Mr. Arnold Loverein motored to Carleton Place on Sunday.

Mr. David Wilson of Buffalo, N.Y., visited his sister, Mrs. Forsythe last week.

Mrs. Joseph Mullen of Madrid, N. Y., visited relatives and friends here last week.

DELAY VERY ILL-ADVISED

Promptness in Response is Essential Under the Military Service Act.

Ottawa, October 16.—"Procrastination is the thief of time." This is especially true with regard to individual duties under the system by which the Military Service Act is now being enforced.

Indeed the provisions of the Act as operated are such that procrastination may be the thief of important privileges, since a limited time only can be allowed for applications for exemption to be taken up by the Exemption Boards.

Canadians are advised to take such action as may be dictated by their circumstances as soon as possible. Reports for service or claims of exemption from military service should be made immediately. The machin-

ery instituted under the Act will work more smoothly if all those concerned come forward without delay. In this case, promptness is a patriotic duty as well as being in the highest interest of the individual concerned

Charleston

Oct. 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Haskins, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery and Mr. and Mrs. Boismet of Lambertville, N.J., are guests at R. Foster's.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Mulvena, Athens, and Mr. and Mrs. Wiltse, Lyndhurst, were Sunday visitors at Mrs. Mulvena's.

R. N. Dowsley has sold his island home, Mont Eagle, to L. M. Davison, Kemptville.

Mrs. E. Webster, ill for a few days is recovering.

Silo filling is the order of the day among the farmers.

The assault case heard at Delta on Saturday evening drew a crowd from this section.

Mrs. H. E. King was informed on Sunday that her brother, Sapper Ernest Boulton, had been killed in action.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. King, Mr. Geo. King and Mr. and Mrs. J. King motored to Lillies on Sunday evening.

October 15.—C. J. Banta and party returned to New York after spending the summer at the lake. Mr. Banta was accompanied by Clarence Mulvena, who will spend the winter with him in Florida.

Mr. J. H. Shaw has returned to New York after a stay of four weeks. R. A. Montgomery has also taken his departure.

Miss Irene Wood has returned home from St. Vincent de Paul Hospital where she underwent an operation for appendicitis.

The farmers are still filling silos and much threshing remains to be done.

Mr. and Mrs. E. King and Mr. George King went to Lyn on Sunday to be present at the memorial service of the late Sapper Ernest Boulton who was killed in action on September 18. Sapper Boulton was a brother of Mrs. King.

The young men between the ages of 20 and 34 are going to Kingston in groups for their medical examination. There are not many groups however, but the country around here is mildly excited.

Mrs. B. Green, Jr., has returned from Saskatchewan and is staying with her sister, Mrs. J. Webster, who has been ill.

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Tops and Cushions**

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

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Laundry
To Us**

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

E. C. TRIBUTE

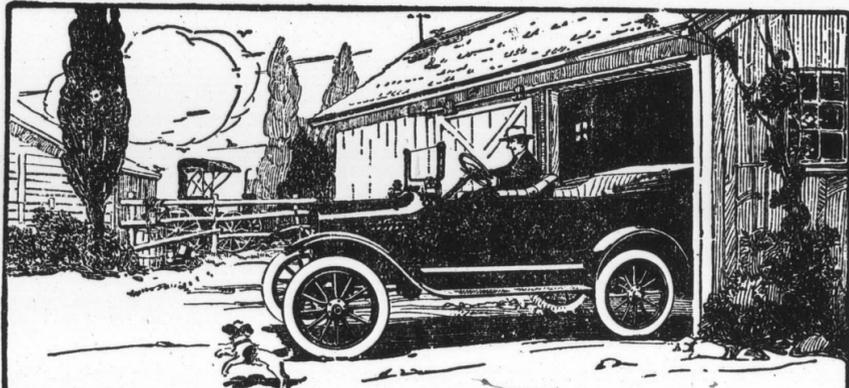
**GREAT SALE
OF MANUFACTURERS'
SAMPLES**

We were fortunate again this season in buying all the samples of a big clothing manufacturer. Samples consist of Men's and Boy's Suits, Overcoats, Odd Trousers, Underwear, Shirts, Socks, Coat Sweaters, etc., the travellers have been showing to the merchants for this Fall and Winter. Being samples we bought them at reduced prices and we are giving our customers the benefit, by having a big sale.

Commencing Sat., Oct. 20th

Don't stay away. Make an effort to come to our big sale and save from 25 to 40 per cent on high class clothing and furnishings these hard times when goods are so high and are getting higher almost every day. Our sales are always well patronized so come early if possible for anything sold out cannot be duplicated at the same reduced prices. Now is the time to buy a suit and an overcoat for yourself and boy while you can save one third.

GLOBE CLOTHING HOUSE
THE STORE OF QUALITY
BROCKVILLE



**Replace Your Buggy
With a Ford**

MORE than 100,000 Fords are owned by people in Canada in preference to the old horse-drawn buggy and other makes of cars.

Your neighbors, and farmers in every section of the Dominion are abandoning their old buggies—selling their driving horses and buying Fords.

Ford cars are utility cars. They are built to endure the strain of constant daily use over rough roads.

These are the tests every farmer gives his car. The Ford meets them in a satisfactory manner. It is the farmer's car, so why not replace your horse and buggy with a Ford?

Ford Touring . . \$495
Runabout . . \$475
THE UNIVERSAL CAR
F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

W. B. Newsome, Dealer, Plum Hollow

Purely Personal

Mrs. M. Landon has moved back to th farm at Lyndhurst.

Mr. Ford Webster of Lansdowne, visited at W. W. Cross' last week.

Miss Gertrude Young, nurse, is on a case in Mallorytown.

Mrs. James Henderson and daughter, Frances, of Cornwall, are guests of Athens friends.

Mr. Wm. Usher, Hazelton, Pennsylvania, spent the week-end at his home here.

Mr. John Rowsome returned from the West last week.

Mr. Edward Duffield continues very poorly.

Mrs. John Hardy and son, Solvay, N.Y., were guests of Mrs. M. Rappell.

Dr. James Mackie of the C. A. M. C., is home from a year's service overseas.

Mrs. S. Clow spent a few days in Brockville recently.

Mrs. A. M. Eaton and daughter, Miss Edna, are spending a couple of weeks in Watertown, N.Y.

Miss Jean Taber, Brockville, was a week-end guest at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Moore.

Mrs. Ephraim Robeson spent a few days last week with her sisiter, Miss L. Clow, who is very sick.

Mrs. Joseph Fitzpatrick, Brockville, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. John Cobey.

Born, on October 12, in Toronto, to Mr. and Mrs. John A. Donovan, a daughter.

Mrs. W. Everett Smythe has returned to Toronto after several weeks' visit at the home of her mother, Mrs. Mamie Derbyshire.

Mr. Herb Lawson returned from Kingston where he underwent medical treatment for neuritis. He is much improved.

Mrs. (Dr.) Sparling has returned to Boston accompanied by her sister Mrs. Francis Sheldon.

Mr. Zeno Leeder, Dwyre's Mills, Mr. O'Brien, Ottawa, and Mr. J. J. Leeder are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Cobey.

Lieutenant J. H. Redmond has removed from Main street to Mr. George Robinson's flat on Elgin street north.

Mrs. E. Fair has been called to Gananogue where where her father, Mr. John E. Steacy is very low. Small hopes are held for his recovery.

Mrs. J. C. Hardy and little Edwin of Solvay, Syracuse, N.Y., have returned home having spent a short time here at the home of her mother Mrs. M. Rappell, Central street.

Mackie Henderson and bride have returned from their wedding trip, having spent a pleasant ten days with friends at Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Toronto.

On Thursday, October 25, 1917, the marriage of Gertrude Mae Cross and F. J. Hutton, of Guelph, will take place privately in the Methodist church, Athens.

Mrs. E. D. Wilson and three daughters, Ruby, Beatrice and Edna, returned to their home near Athens after an absence of over four years spent in the Canadian West.

Mr. and Mrs. Marilles Stevens returned this week from the Canadian West after a stay of several months. Mrs. Stevens who was in poor health when she left here has benefited greatly by the trip.

Mrs. N. L. Massey and son Bland of Moose Jaw, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Arnold for a few days. Mrs. Massey visited the Methodist Sunday School of which she at one time was an active member, and spoke a few words to her former co-workers and the students.

Rev. Mr. Vickery, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Kendrick, Mr. J. H. Ackland, Mrs. N. G. Scott, Miss A. Earl, Miss Hazel Latimer, Miss Florence Rahmer, Miss Rhena Kendrick, and Miss Gertrude Vickery motored to Spencer-ville on Wednesday last to attend the district W.M.S. Convention.

W. C. T. U. Meeting.
A postponed meeting of the W.C. T. U. was held at the home of Mrs. T. G. Stevens Saturday evening. An address was given by Miss Agnes Sproule, for years missionary supported by the W.C.T.U. in the lumber camps of New Ontario. Miss Sproule also addressed the pupils of the A.H.S. and the P.S. this week.

The regular meeting of the W.C. T. U. will be held at the home of Miss Usher to-morrow at 3 o'clock. All ladies are cordially invited to attend.

First Year in Law.

Word comes to us from Moose Jaw that K. C. Rappell (former hockey star of Queen's) has been successful in passing his first year's law examination in connection with the Law Society of Saskatoon. The Reporter extends hearty congratulations.

Exchanged Pulpits.

On Sunday, Rev. T. J. Vickery, of Athens, and Rev. R. Calvert, of Delta, exchanged pulpits for the morning the Presbyterian anniversary service. There was no service in the Methodist church here on account of the Presbyterian anniversary.

Quack Medicine Intoxicants.

Intoxicants masquerading as proprietary medicines may very shortly be barred from the Province of Ontario Chairman J. D. Flavell of the Ontario License Commission having issued instructions to Provincial officers to forthwith obtain samples of the products of the three leading manufacturers of medicated wines now on sale in Ontario drug stores. These wines will be subjected to expert analysis for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of each and the amount of medication. If they contain more than two and a half per cent of alcohol and the License Board decides that they are not sufficiently medicated to prevent their use as beverages, action will be taken to ban them from the province. If they are manufactured within Ontario, the manufacturers are to be prosecuted; and if they are manufactured elsewhere, agents within the province will be punished to the full extent of the law.

Auto Went over Bridge.

A dangerous mishap occurred Monday night of last week to Mr. and Mrs. Sherman and a lady friend while they were motoring to Smith's Falls from Frankville, but fortunately it was attended by no serious consequences. Mr. Sherman was driving the automobile and at the approach to the bridge just east of Shane's school-house, near Smith's Falls, he steered to the left hand side of the road and went over the side of the embankment. The drop was about four feet to the bed of the creek, which is almost dry at present, and the car only urned on its side instead of turning bottom-side up. The occupants were all thrown out and in some mysterious way escaped without injury. The car lies on its side in the creek.

ON THE NEW YORK EXCURSION

Residents of the District who Went Last Week to the Great Metropolis

The annual excursion o New York took a number of people of this district for a ten-days' holiday in the most wonderful city in the world. The list includes: Geo. Gamble and wife, Misses Wiseman and the Misses Eva and Florence Wiseman, Mrs. Shireff and Miss Fan, Miss Mildred Jarvis, Mr. J. C. Thomson, Miss Kate Mallory, Mr. H. B. White and wife, Miss Robertson, Mr. George Dunns, Mrs. George Bush and daughter, Mrs. James Stevenson, Mrs. John Edwards, Mrs. Pennock, Mr. J. A. Johnson and wife, Mr. W. A. Leddin and wife, Mr. John Simpson and wife, Mr. Harry Hunt and wife, Mr. Tom Dodderidge, Mr. G. A. Baxter and mother, Mr. A. D. McDougall and wife, Mr. A. W. Garret and son, Mr. Clink Tennant, Mr. Delos Tennant, Mr. James Stinson and wife, Mr. Alex McCrimmon and wife, Mr. C. C. Lyman and son, Mr. Bert Corey and wife, Mr. John Surguki, Miss Minnie Connors, Mrs. Robert McArthur, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. J. Wright, Mr. Thos. Guest, Mr. B. Magill, wife and daughter, Mr. W. A. Meighen and daughter, Perth; Miss Lillian Waddell, Perth; Mr. Edward Miller and wife, Perth; Mr. O. L. Buell and wife, Mallorytown; Mr. Thos. Deer and wife, Mallorytown; Mr. Omer Buell, Mallorytown; Miss A. Tomkins, Edmonton; Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard, Addison; Mrs. Morgan King, Athens; Mr. Lloyd Bissell, Algonquin; and Mrs. Arthur Bissell, Algonquin.

\$100 Reward \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c.

"GHOST" INVADED TORONTO COURT

Winchester Hallowe'en Prank of a Year Ago Aired in the Queen City.

A sheeted ghost invaded the precincts of Osgoode Hall, Toronto last week when the Appellate Division reviewed the consequences of a boyish prank at Winchester, Ont., last Hallowe'en. A. W. Beach appealed from the decision of the judge of the counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. The county court had awarded him only \$50 damage against W. Faith, R. McCormack, W. Rennick and F. Armstrong for injuries to his automobile, whereas he thought he should be awarded at least \$150. On October 31 the four lads, whose ages are between eighteen and nineteen, took the auto without the owner's permission for what they termed a "ghost ride," covering themselves and he car with a sheet. It is alleged that the ghost travelled very fast and when the car came back it was damaged. Six months later, further cylinder trouble developed and it was for this that the owner of the car was not allowed by he county court and for which he appealed. The Appellate Division held that though the damage might very well have been caused by the boys, there was no conclusive proof that it had been. The appeal was dismissed.

Death at Westport.

Miss Mary Black, a respected middle-aged resident of Westport, was found dead in a chair at her home Thursday night by her sister, Mrs. G. W. Castle. Death was due to natural causes, and her passing away so suddenly has occasioned general regret in the community where she was so well-known. On Tuesday evening the deceased attended a public gathering in the Odd Fellows' Hall in Westpor, and appeared in her customary good health. Thursday morning her sister called at the deceased's home and could get no response to her efforts for admission. Thinking that her sister had overslep, she did not return until evening, and on forcing an entrance, found her dead. Besides Mrs. Castle there survives one brother, Mr. David Black, a jeweler of Calgary.

Do as Mr. Gard

Mr. Anson A. Gard, the well known Litterateur of Ottawa, called the Wandering Yankee, says in an unsolicited testimonial for ZUTOO Tablets: "Zutoo Tablets stop my headaches so completely that I do not mind having them any more." No need for any one to suffer from headache if they do as Mr. Gard does

and take Zutoo

Furniture

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

A Good Selection to Choose From

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IN ALL ITS BRANCHES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

GEO. E. JUDSON

ATHENS, ONT.
Bell Phone 41. Rural Phone 28

Women's and Misses' New Plush and Velour Coats

We have just placed in stock some of the most attractive models we have ever shown, in Beautiful Rich Sealette and Velour Coats, featuring the new large cape collar and fur trimmings. Never before have we had so many exclusive models to show, with the prices so very reasonable. No matter what you are looking for, you will find it among the showing.

We show Coats from \$10.50 to \$125.

Also an exclusive showing of New Fall Suits and Dresses. New Waists.

AMERICAN LADY CORSETS.

C. H. POST

BROCKVILLE.

The Exclusive Women's Wear Shop.

MURPHY—DONOVAN

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at Escott Monday of last week when Miss Mary E. Donovan, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Donovan, of Escott, was united in marriage to Mr. E. S. Murphy, of Joyceville. Rev. Father Cullinane officiated. The bride who was given away by her brother, Leonard Donovan, wore nigger brown poplin with large picture hat and black fox furs, and carried white carnations and maidenhair fern. Her sister, Miss Cecilia, as bridesmaid, was attired in nigger brown with hat to match, and black fox furs. Mr. P. J. Joyce, of Kingston, acted as best man. The wedding march was played by Mrs. Leonard Donovan.

After the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy motored to Brockville thence to Ottawa and points east. On their return they will reside at Joyceville.

AN ALL WINTER'S JOB

Big money for a lively man. Steady work or spare time, your choice—selling our guaranteed Nursery Stock. 25 years reputation back of our trees. Outfit free. Your money each week. Write at once. Brown Brothers Company, Nurserymen, Ltd., Brown Nurseries, Welland Co., Ontario.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

EVERY

TUESDAY

UNTIL OCTOBER 30 "ALL RAIL"—also by

THURSDAY'S STEAMER

"Great Lakes Routes" (Season Navigation)

Your Future is in the West. The fertile prairies have put Western Canada on the map. There are still thousands of acres waiting for the man who wants a home and prosperity. Take advantage of low rates and travel via

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

LUMBER

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

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

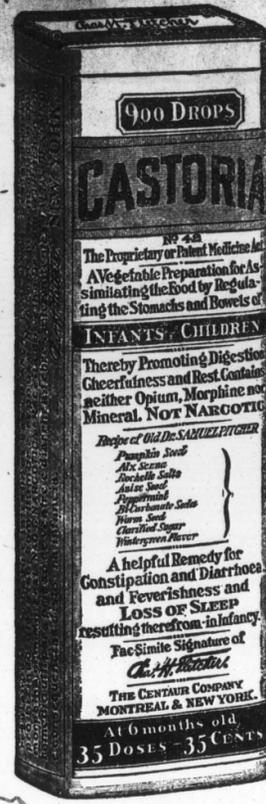
Present stock includes a quantity of

FOUNDATION TIMBER SILLS, SLEEPERS, ETC.

A large quantity of slabs and fire-wood.

F. Blancher

ATHENS



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Hutchins

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

FURS FOR 1917 - 18

Our magnificent showing of furs for this season embraces exceptional quality.

The styles are distinctive and exclusive, and show perfect matching of the rich, glossy, full-furred skins used in their designing.

Quality considered, the values are quite as exceptional as the beautiful styles themselves.

Hudson Seal Coats for this season are shown in various models, each having been selected with the greatest care, and constitutes the very last word in designing. The loose-fitting coat with full ripple from shoulder to hem, is popular. Also styles with medium full skirts and belted waists.

The lengths vary from 40 to 48 inches.

Contrasting furs of Skunk, Kolinsky, Opposum and Lynx are the popular trimmings.

Visitors to our store cannot fail to see the advantage of purchasing where the stock is so varied and complete.

May we expect you to-morrow?

Have your Remodelling and Repairing Done Now.

The Robt. Craig Co. Ltd.

Brockville, Ont.

Distinction in Clothes

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

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

M. J. KEHOE, BROCKVILLE

NOTICE

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

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

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

Fall term opens September 4th.

BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE

FULFORD BUILDING

Brockville

W. T. ROGERS, Principal

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson III. Oct. 21, 1917.

The Temple Rebuilt and Dedicated.

—Ezra 3: 8-13; 6: 14-18.

Commentary.—I. The foundation laid (vs. 8-13). 8. Second year second month—This was May, B. C. 536.

Zerubbabel—The name indicates that he was born in Babylon. His Chaldean name was Sheshbazzar. He was the civil governor of Jerusalem. Jeshua—The high priest. He was the religious leader of the Jews. That were come out of captivity—About fifty thousand persons. To set forward the work—The Levites were given the oversight of the great work for which Cyrus had given the Jews permission to return to Jerusalem. 9. Jeshua—A Levite, not the priest mentioned in the preceding verse. An honor is placed upon those to whom was entrusted this important work, in that their names are preserved for all time. They were given the responsibility because of their fitness for the work. 10. Laid the foundation—This was an occasion for impressive ceremonies. It marked an epoch in Jewish history. It pointed backward to the dark past. It pointed forward to a bright future for God's chosen and restored people. Priests in their apparel—The priestly garments are described in Exod. 39. They denoted the consecration of the wearers to sacred service. With trumpets—These were used in calling the people together. Sons of Asaph—Descendants of Levi. They were prominent as singers in the temple service. To praise the Lord—it was an occasion which should call forth the strongest expressions of thankfulness. After the ordinance of David—See 1 Chron. 6: 31; 15: 16-21; 16: 4-6; 25: 1. 11. They sang together by course—"They sang one to another."—R. V.

12. Many that had seen the first house—it had been about fifty-two years since the destruction of the first temple, and the final deportation of the Jews to Babylon, and those who returned with Zerubbabel to Jerusalem could easily remember the former temple. When the foundation of this house was laid wept.—The building of the new temple must have been well under way at this time for the people to be able to judge of its proportions and beauty. While this was larger than the temple built by Solomon, it could not be as costly, for there was not the wealth in the remnant of Israel to supply the rich furnishings that distinguished the first temple. The ark of the covenant and its contents were lacking, and the aged Jews realized that in an important sense the former glory was lacking. Not that this second temple was not a very grand and beautiful structure, but how great soever its material splendor, it was inferior in this respect to that of Solomon. Yet the glory of the second far outshone that of the first temple in another and more important point of view, namely, the receiving within the walls the incarnate Saviour (Hag. 2: 9).—J. F. & B. Some have supposed that the weeping was for joy, but this is not probable. 13. Could not discern—In the East the people are very demonstrative in their expressions of joy and sorrow, and commonly the walls of grief are mistaken for shouts of joy. Sorrow and joy were closely mingled on this occasion, and both were in consequence of what God had done for his people, either in the past or at that time.

11. The building finished (vs. 14, 15). 14. The elders of the Jews build—Between Ezra 3: 13 and this verse is given the account of the long delay in building the house of the Lord. The Samaritans wished to join with the Jews in the work, but the latter would not consent to this on the ground that the Samaritans were not true worshippers of Jehovah. Thereupon the Samaritans appealed to the king and secured an order from him that the Jews should cease their work upon the temple. After a delay of fifteen years King Darius issued a decree which gave the Jews full authority to build the house of the Lord. prospered through the prophesying—The Lord gave to his people two faithful prophets in Haggai and Zechariah to encourage them in the great work which they had undertaken for him, according to the commandment, etc.—The God of Israel planned for his people the restoration of the nation and the rebuilding of the temple, and the world-rulers, here mentioned, gave orders to have these plans carried out. 15. This house was finished—That which at the time seemed impossible was at last accomplished. month Adar—This corresponds nearly to our month of March.

111. The Temple dedicated (vs. 16-18). 16. children of Israel, etc.—From the mention of the different classes of persons it is evident that the people were united in the building and dedication of the temple. dedication of this house of God—The temple of Solomon had been dedicated solemn ceremony and the new temple was dedicated, or given over to God for divine service, with impressive ceremonies and with great joy. 17. offered—This verse describes different ceremonies of the dedication. sin offering—An atonement was made for all Israel. twelve according to the number of tribes—Those who returned from captivity represented all the tribes of Israel. The twelve tribes had joined in the dedication of the former temple, and the restored temple was dedicated by a restored and reunited Israel. 18. set the priests in their divisions—The temple service was fully organized. The service was distributed by periods of a week each among the priests and Levites.

Questions.—How many years had passed since the temple was destroyed? What was the first step in religious work when the Jews reached Jerusalem? Who managed the building of the temple? How were their services conducted? Who among the people wept? Why? Who shouted for joy? How was the work of building delayed? When was the temple finished? Describe the dedication of the temple.

PRACTICAL SUBJECTS

Topic.—The Temple Rebuilt.

I. A reminder of national sin.

II. The prospect of national peace.

I. A reminder of national sin. Once more, on the ruins of the ancient sanctuary, the new temple was to be erected. It was a new era in the nation's history. Patriotism and piety combined to ennoble and consecrate the scene. The whole remnant of Israel was enlisted in the undertaking. To God who had redeemed them from bondage and given back to them their old liberties and their beloved land, they owed the very best service they could offer. They set about their work methodically and carefully, directing it according to the law of the Lord. The prophets and builders worked harmoniously together. Each part was wrought by those who were especially adapted to it. The occasion was one which called forth the "fullest joy and the tenderest grief." Amid the joy of hope there was the sorrow of memory. There had been another house on that spot. There were men present who had seen it in all its glory. To these men the present foundation recalled years of shame and agony. That such magnificence should have been destroyed, that there ever should have been the pitiable necessity for their beginning again, filled them with profound humiliation. Such thoughts found expression in uncontrolled tears and outbursts of lamentations. There was a great contrast between Solomon's temple and the ruins which surrounded them; between the glorious past of Israel and the demoralized condition of the nation as it appeared after the captivity; between the flourishing condition of the land and the prospect it presented when a remnant of people were endeavoring to restore it to its former fruitfulness. Those who remembered the former days and the glory of the first temple and considered how far the second one was likely to be inferior to it, wept with loud voices. When those who knew only the sorrow of having no temple at all saw the foundation laid, they praised the Lord with shouts of joy. Though each expressed himself according to his sentiment, there was no disagreement, no retarding of the work.

II. The prospect of national peace. To the opened vision of God's prophet it was revealed that the glory of the latter house should be greater than the former. The people stood face to face with the work they had undertaken. Its difficulties were before them. They felt their inability to rise to the demands of the great occasion. They faced great obstacles through the oppression of their enemies. There was a faithful ministry in the midst of the people. The prophets Haggai and Zechariah urged them to remember God's special commission to them in that he had brought them out of captivity to do that special work. They were assured that his blessing must certainly crown their fidelity with success. They inspired the people with their own earnest spirit. The building of the temple was a visible and abiding testimony to their faith in the existence and power of the God of heaven. The temple was a testimony to the heathen nations and to all people of the worship and sacrifice due to Jehovah from His people Israel. The completion of the temple was a proof in itself that the "fierceness of God's anger" had been turned away and that He would again show mercy to His people. The wisdom of the leaders was evident in their pressing forward in the work, taking advantage of every favorable circumstance. They did not relax their efforts while waiting for a reply from Darius. Patriotism, wisdom and piety were manifested in their plans. The king's decree and the prophet's message together were like wings to their work. From the time of the arrival of the decree of Darius they looked upon the completion of the temple as only a question of time, and so at last regarded their condition of captivity as being practically at an end. Opposition to their cause was exterminated for good. It brought the necessities occasioned by the neglect of the decree of Cyrus under the notice of Darius who regarded the Jewish nation with special favor so that the work was carried through without intermission after it was resumed. There was rejoicing over the finished work. It was the visible triumph of their faith and hope. They were thrilled with enthusiastic joy as they took possession of the new temple. With it they a new life. At the dedication the ancient order of service was restored. T.R.A.

Macready's Caustic Reply.

A scapegrace baron pawned the coronet he had worn at the coronation of Queen Victoria. Having a slight acquaintance with Macready, the tragedian, he wrote to the actor offering to sell the pawn ticket and suggesting that the redeemed item of headgear would be an interesting theatrical "property." Macready replied with characteristic sarcasm that a thing had been owned by a nobleman of mark who had got into strained circumstances he would have favorably considered the application. But he did not think his stock of "properties" would be improved by the addition of a gilded coronet that had been worn by a numskull and pawned by a profligate.

A Hint for Young Romeos.

If the hero has no bad habits he should acquire some or at least lead her to believe that he has one or two. Courtship isn't complete unless the heroine can beg him to quit something that is destroying his sweet health or, worse still, something that makes him almost a bold, bad man. She used to beg and beg us to quit gambling, and a few years after the wedding she was cruel enough to tell us that she knew all the time that we were not a gambler. She was just humoring us.—Claude Callan in Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

A Mighty Bridge.

In the fourth bridge there is a horizontal pile of 10,000 tons on the chief girders and a weight of 100,000 tons on their bases. Half a dozen British ironclads might be hung upon them without causing any undue strain.—London Telegraph.

POINTERS ABOUT PLOWING—HOW AND WHEN TO DO IT

Most Important Operation in Tillage—Essentials Explained—

Second Article—By R. Summerby.

While it is true that good plowing under some conditions would not be considered good in others, many of the principles will hold in all cases. Good plowing of a given field implies that all land in that area should be plowed in such a way as to achieve the desired object most efficiently with the least further work. This means that not only must the type of furrow used be suited to the conditions and purpose, but also that the crown, the ridge itself, and the finish, be adapted to that purpose.

CROWN VERY IMPORTANT.

A score card is here inserted which embodies the important features to be considered in plowing. Percentage values have been placed opposite these points to show their relative importance. In this particular case, the figures are designed to relate to plowing done on sod land in the fall. Other conditions will require that different relative values be placed on each point, for more attention must be

paid to some than to others, depending upon the time of year, the type of soil, and the object to be attained in doing the work.

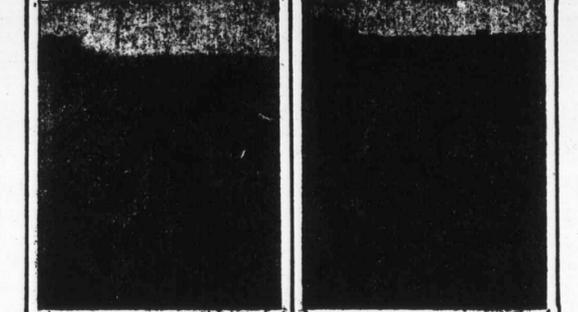
Points considered Values
Crown or commencement 20
Shape of land when plowed 20
Finish 17
Style and evenness of furrow 18
Straightness 10
Covering 8
Ins and outs 7
Total 100

No part of the plowing operation requires more attention than the commencement, for not only is the crown itself important, but upon it also depends the degree of excellence of a large part of the remainder of the work. Evidences of neglect on this score are to be seen in many of our grain and hay fields, where the original commencement is marked by the presence of some of our worst weeds, such as couch grass, bladder campion, chicory, ox-eye daisies, etc. This part of the land, on account of its

sod land, but is excelled by the previous ones for stubble, where especially thorough work is desired.

One of the most common methods of setting a crown in either stubble or sod land is one in which a light furrow is thrown out and a heavier one is thrown against it. Under certain conditions this will prove satisfactory but too often results in this part of the land forming a starting point for weeds, through the land not being cut and turned. Again, on stubble land it sometimes happens that a plowman will attempt to start the land by throwing up two heavy furrows one against another, in the pretence of making a crown. This is the poorest method possible, in that there is a wide strip of land uncultivated, and moreover it is difficult to plow the first furrows to their full depth. Any dangers experienced in the previous method, through grass and weeds becoming troublesome, are much more apt to occur here.

A type of commencement that is suited only to sod plowing and partic-



Two different stages in the double scratch, double comb crown, a method that is used on heavy sod land and adapted to fancy plowing. By this method the two crown furrows are placed on two light scratch furrows, made by means of a high cutting share.

ularly to heavy soils plowed in the fall, is illustrated by Figure 3. wTo light scratch furrows are thrown together by means of a high-cutting share, and on these the two crown furrows are placed, forming what is called a double comb crown. This method is used where the commencement is made in a previous dead furrow, and is in more common use at plowing matches than in general practice. It cannot be claimed that all the sod is cut, but the position of the crown furrows is such as to make conditions favorable to the smothering of the grass that still remains. It is also one of the most difficult

er importance. Its greatest value lies in its influence upon the type of furrow, and upon its bearing on the character of the finish. It is also desirable from an aesthetic standpoint, but this need not be emphasized here.

In both sod and stubble land it is desirable that all grass, weeds or stable be turned under. This is referred to as "covering." Its importance is due to the fact that when grass or weeds are left protruding from between the furrow slices, they are apt to start and grow if opportunity offers, whereas when turned under proper conditions are more favorable for their decomposition. More-

over, if the grass is abundant in the uncovered condition, it seriously hinders the best action of cultivators and harrows, and, therefore, more work is required in fitting the land for the purpose desired.

In the score-card above the heading "Ins and Outs" is included. Under this is considered the evenness, neatness and abruptness of the furrow ends. Each furrow slice should continue in its full size and shape to the head-land, and there be broken off abruptly. This is done by having the plowshare enter and come out of the soil as abruptly as possible along a straight line at the ends of the land. Unless this is done a considerable amount of land in this area will not be properly plowed.

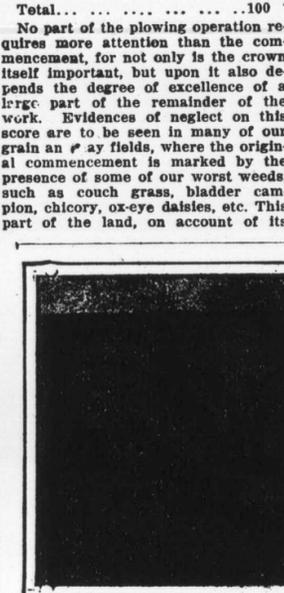
Apart from the discussion relative to types of furrow, nothing has been said with regard to the time of plowing. Clay soils and land that is not properly drained require the action of the frost to pulverize them, and should, therefore, be plowed in the fall. Moreover, if left until spring, it is often impossible to get on them to work before most crops should be seeded. Neither of these facts hold true with regard to sandy or gravelly soils, and equally as good crops can often be grown when plowing is done in the spring, providing it is done early, and that the proper cultivation is given. Experiments with our most important grain crops, however, show so much advantage in favor of early seeding that it is advisable to do as much fall plowing as possible even on these soils, when intended for grain. Fall plowing, moreover, allows of the absorption and retention of moisture. When land is intended for corn, more time is available in spring before planting time and, under ordinary conditions, well drained land of a sandy or gravelly nature can, if necessary, be plowed to good advantage in the spring for this crop.

In a few cases only is it possible to do away with plowing. This will hold true on well cultivated and light soils, after potatoes, roots, and, in some cases, corn. It must, however, be replaced by thorough and deep surface tillage. On the heavier soils, and on those that have not been thoroughly worked, plowing will prove the most efficient and economical method of preparing the land for grain crops. Light, well drained corn-land that has been thoroughly cultivated, may be fitted for the following crop by running a furrow along each row, deep enough to turn out the corn roots. This should be done in the fall, and if followed by thorough cultivation in the spring, may be the best way of preparing the seed bed for grain and for seeding sown on this land.

Although present day conditions make it imperative that the operation of plowing be accelerated wherever possible by means of gang plows, and, in some cases, that it be replaced by the more speedy methods of tillage, it still requires to be thoroughly done. It is yet the most important operation in cultivation, but must be followed by other implements to complete the work if its best results are to be realized. The slowness and expense of the operation makes this all the more necessary. Good plowing, followed by intelligent tillage to complete the work, would go a long way towards making "two blades of grass grow where one grew before," and would place agricultural production in Canada on a much higher level than it now is.

—The Canadian Countryman.

Three progressive stages in setting an ideal crown on stubble land. Two furrows are first thrown out and then the whole is thrown together by one round to form the crown. This is the crown that more nearly approaches the ideal, but requires three full rounds to complete it. A half round can be saved, as explained in the text, by working from the stage shown at the left.

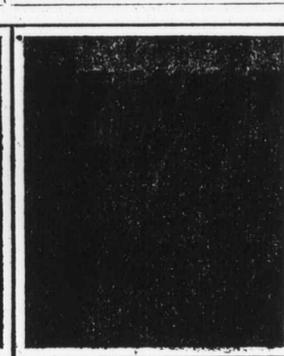


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Probably the crown that approaches nearest to the ideal is one in which two full rounds are first thrown outwards, and then the whole is thrown together by a third one. This results in all the advantages mentioned above, but this type cannot well be used on sod land. Unfortunately, too, it requires much time, as it takes three full rounds before the crown is completed. This method is illustrated in Figure 2, which shows three different stages of the operation. The first figure will also serve to illustrate a second method, in which only one round is thrown out instead of two, and a strip about 6 inches wide is left. This is then cut off with the wing of the share but allowed to remain in place, and on it the crown is formed by turning the first furrows back by means of deeper ones. This is thus a modification of the first method and requires only

two and a half rounds instead of three. A third method, which is also a modification of the above, is one in which one complete round is thrown out, without leaving a strip in the centre. These two furrows are then thrown in to form a crown by plowing more deeply, thus accomplishing the work in two full rounds. While neither of these latter methods are as efficient as the first one, both are more quickly done and are also efficient enough for ordinary work. Both are also best adapted to stubble land.

One stage of a fourth style is shown in Figure 1. Here a light single furrow has been turned out and then thrown back into its place by a deeper one. The crown is completed by setting up another furrow to meet this one. This method is one that can be used on either stubble or sod land. It requires only one round and a half to complete it, but, on the other hand, the surface of the land is not all cut, nor is it plowed to its full depth. It is one of the best types for



A good type of crown for use in either sod or stubble land.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Butter, choice dairy	0 45 to 0 48
Eggs, new-laid, doz	0 45 to 0 50
Cheese, lb	0 25 to 0 30
do, fancy, lb	0 35
Dressed Poultry—	
Turkeys, lb	0 25 to 0 30
Fowl, lb	0 25 to 0 28
Spring, Chickens	0 25 to 0 28
Ducks, Spring, lb	0 25
Fruits—	
Apples, bkt	0 50 to 0 60
do, bbl	3 00 to 3 60
Thimbleberries, box	0 16 to 0 18
Peaches, Can, bkt	0 40 to 0 45
Pears, bkt	0 60 to 0 75
Plums, bkt	1 00 to 1 25
Cantaloupes, bkt	0 50 to 0 75
Vegetables—	
Beans, small measure	0 25
Beets, bkt	0 35 to 0 40
do, bag	0 20 to 0 25
Cucumbers, doz	0 20 to 0 30
Caulliflowers, each	0 15 to 0 20
Corn, doz	0 30 to 0 35
Carrots, doz, wch	0 20 to 0 25
do, bag	0 75
Celery, per head	0 65 to 0 87
Cabbages, each	0 15 to 0 20
Gherkins, bkt	1 00 to 1 50
Egg Plant, bkt	0 65 to 0 75
Lettuce, doz, heads	0 25 to 0 35
do, heads, doz	0 60 to 0 70
Vegetable marrow, each	0 50 to 0 59
Onions, bag	1 25 to 1 75
do, small bkt	0 75 to 1 00
do, pickling, bkt	0 75
do, Silver Skins, bkt	1 25
Potatoes, bag	1 50 to 1 75
do, 10 lb	0 40 to 0 49
Pumpkins, each	0 10 to 0 25
Paraley, bunch	0 19 to 0 25
Radishes, 1 bunches	0 12 to 0 15
Peppercorn, rd, doz	0 40 to 0 40
do, green, doz	0 15 to 0 20
Sage, bunch	0 05 to 0 10
Squash, each	0 19 to 0 25
Savory, Bunch	0 05 to 0 10
Turnips, peck	0 15 to 0 20
do, bag	0 40 to 0 50
Tomatoes, 10 lb	0 40 to 0 50

WHOLESALE MEATS.

Beef, forequarters	12 15 to 13 15
do, hindquarters	11 15 to 12 15
Carcasses, choice	11 15 to 12 15
do, common	11 15 to 12 15
Veal, choice	20 15 to 21 15
do, medium	19 15 to 20 15
Heavy hogs	18 15 to 19 15
Shop hogs	18 15 to 19 15
Mutton, light	23 15 to 24 15
do, heavy	22 15 to 23 15
Lamb, yearling	20 15 to 21 15
Spring lambs	24 15 to 25 15

SUGAR MARKET.

Local wholesale quotations on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery.	10 11 to 11 11
Acadia granulated	8 14 to 8 14
Redpath granulated	8 14 to 8 14
St. Lawrence gran.	8 14 to 8 14
No. 1 yellow, Atlantic and	8 14 to 8 14
Acadia	8 14 to 8 14
No. 2 yellow	8 14 to 8 14
No. 3 yellow	8 14 to 8 14
No. 1 yellow, St. Lawrence and	8 14 to 8 14
Redpath	8 14 to 8 14
No. 2 yellow	8 14 to 8 14
No. 3 yellow	8 14 to 8 14
Lentic, granulated	8 14 to 8 14
Light yellow	8 14 to 8 14
Dark yellow	8 14 to 8 14
Brilliant yellow	8 14 to 8 14
Dark yellow	8 14 to 8 14
Granulated in 20-lb bags, 25 cents over, 25 cwt. price; 10-lb. bags, 20 cents over, 25 cwt. price.	



ROYAL YEAST

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for over a quarter of a century. Bread baked with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other, so that a full week's supply can easily be made at one baking, and the last loaf will be just as good as the first.

MADE IN CANADA

E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

"BELA"

With Sam the case was a little different. When Bela addressed him it was with perhaps a heightened arrogance, but for the most part he managed to keep out of her way.

Not that he was indifferent; far from it. This new aspect of her exasperated him mightily. "She needs a master," he thought. The idea of taming her was delicious, seductive. "I could do it," he told himself, sneering at the obsequiousness of Big Jack et al.

Meanwhile he attended strictly to his own duties.

Sam, when he chose, had command of a face as wooden as Bela's. More than once Bela, when she was unobserved, flashed a hurt and angry look at his indifferent back in the distance. For several hours during the afternoon Sam disappeared altogether. During his absence the other men had an uneasy time at Bela's hands.

With all her haughty airs she did not relax any of her care of Husky. The others envied him his wound. Hour by hour he was visibly growing better. The fever had left him. He had gotten over his fear of Bela.

Now, by a twisted course of reasoning, characteristic of him, he adopted a proprietary air toward her. She was his, he seemed to say, because forsooth, he had been shot by her. This, it need not be said, was highly offensive to the other men.

In the middle of the afternoon, Bela desiring a pall of water, Jack and Shand fell into a wrangle over who should get it. The fact that each felt he was making a fool of himself did not lessen the bitterness of the dispute.

Joe attempted to take advantage of it by sneaking out of the door with another pall. He was intercepted, and the argument took on a three-cornered aspect. Another endless, futile jawing match resulted. Each was restrained from striking a blow by the knowledge that the other two would instantly combine against him.

Bela finally got the water herself, and ordering the three of them outside, bolted the door after them. The last sound they heard was Husky's triumphant laugh from the bed, whereupon they patched up their differences, and joined in cursing him, and expressing the hope he might yet die of his wound.

They were not allowed inside again until Sam returned and the supper was started. Their tempers had not improved any, and the situation grew steadily worse. Throughout the meal a sullen silence prevailed.

Bela maintained the air of a haughty mistress of an unruly school. They all deferred to her uneasily, except Sam, who kept himself strictly to himself. His face was as blank of expression as a wax-work.

As soon as Bela finished eating she rose.

"I go now," she said, coolly. "Come back to-morrow."

Three of the faces fell absurdly. Sam did not look up. A tiny flash in Bela's dark eyes showed that she observed the difference. She moved toward the door. Involuntarily Young Joe started to rise.

"Sit down," snarled Jack and Shand simultaneously.

Bela went.

Left to themselves, none of the men were disposed to talk except Husky. Like sick men generally, his fibers were relaxed, and his tongue loosened.

"I feel fine to-night," he announced at large.

"A hell of a lot we care!" muttered Joe.

"It's great to feel your strength coming back," Husky went on unabashed. "She's a wonderful fine nurse. Takes care of me like a baby. I'd trust myself to her sooner than the highest-priced doctor in the city."

"You sung a different tune yesterday morning," sneered Joe.

"Lord! you're a fool, Husky!" added Shand.

"Ahh! you're only jealous!" returned Husky. "You wish you was me, I bet. She's got rare good sense, too. You fellows with your quarreling and all, you don't know her. This afternoon when she put you out we had a real good talk. You ought to have heard the questions she asked. About the city and everything. Like a child,

but better sense like. She thinks things out for herself all right. Me and her's gettin' real good friends."

"Ahh! shut your silly head!" snarled Joe. "Be thankful you're laid out on your back or you'd get it bustled in for less than that. To hear you talk, one would think you had a mortgage on the girl just because she plugged you! You fool! You got no chance at all. You're already got your turn-down good and proper!"

"You're jealous!" retorted Husky. "Wouldn't you give something to know what passed between us when you was locked out. You wait and see."

Husky was in no condition to keep up his end with a well man. His voice trailed off into a whine and ceased.

Sam unconcernedly rolled up and went to sleep. The other three smoked and glowered into the fire. No sleep for them. No telling how near she might be. The heart of each man was outside the shack. Each knew that any attempt to follow it would only result in a fresh wrangle.

Finally Big Jack remarked very casually, "Let's go outside for a bit."

The other two arose with alacrity and they issued out in a body. The sky was still bright. They covertly looked about, hoping to discover a sign of her presence, or some indication of the way she had gone.

Together they loafed down to the creek, and crossing by the stepping stones, walked out on the point beyond, whence they could see a long way down the shore. Toward the east the lake was like a sheet of armor-plate. Behind them the sky was paling from amber to clear jade.

Without confessing what was in his mind, each man searched the shore for a telltale wisp of smoke. Nothing was to be seen. Each wondered if she were watching him from concealment, laughing in her sleeve.

Returning at last, unsatisfied and irritable, a senseless dispute arose at the door as to who should be the last to enter. Shand, losing his temper, gave Joe a push that sent the youth sprawling inside on his hands and knees. He sprang up livid and insane with rage.

Jack and Shand instinctively drew together. Joe, seeing the odds against him, leaped without a word toward the corner of the shack where the guns were kept. The other two, paling, measured the distance back to the door.

But Joe was held up in mid career. "They're gone!" he cried, blankly.

Following his eyes they saw that the corner was empty. Their thoughts took a sharp turn. They glanced at each other suspiciously.

Joe's anger blazed up afresh.

"You did it, you traitor!" he cried, whirling around on Shand.

"You made away with the guns so you could pick us off one by one! You keep quiet, don't you, and work behind our backs! Jack, are you going to stand for it? He'll get you, too!"

Jack moved a little away from Shand, grim and suspicious.

"What grounds have you?" he demanded of Joe.

Joe had no grounds—except his anger. "I see it in his face!" he cried.

"It's a damned lie!" said the dark man thickly. "I play fair."

Joe renewed and enlarged his accusations. Husky, from the bed, merely to be on the stronger side, added his voice. Big Jack's silent anger was more dangerous than either. Once more the little shack was like a cauldron boiling over with the poisonous broth of hate.

Sam sat up in his bed, blinking—and angry, too. He felt he had been wakened once too often by their imbecile quarrelling.

"For Heaven's sake, what the matter now?" he demanded.

"Shand stole the guns!" cried Joe.

"He didn't," said Sam. "I hid them."

All four turned on him in astonishment. "What did you do that for?" demanded Joe, open-mouthed.

"I hid them to keep you from blowing the tops of each other's heads off before morning," said Sam, coolly. "Turn in and forget it."

Joe took a step toward him. "By George, we don't need no cook to tell us what to do!" he cried. "I'll teach you."

"You fool!" said Sam, scornfully. "It's nothing to me if you want to shoot each other. I'll tell you where they are. Only I'll move on by your leave. I don't want to be mixed up in any wholesale murders. The guns are all together—they're—"

"Stop!" cried Jack in a great voice. "He's right," he said, turning to the others. "Let the guns be till morning. Let every man turn in. Are you with me, Shand?"

"Sure!" added Husky from the bed, somewhat unnecessarily. "I need sleep."

The storm blew over. Joe went to his corner, muttering. Jack and Shand lay down between him and Sam. Sam fell asleep calmly. By and by Husky began to snore. The others lay feigning sleep, each ready to spring up at the slightest move from one of his fellows.

Shortly after dawn they arose simultaneously from their wretched beds with muttered curses. They looked at each other blackly. In the unpromising light of morning all were alike weary, sore, and dispirited.

"Hell!" muttered Big Jack, the wisest and most outspoken of the three. "This can't go on. Inside a week we'll all be loony or under the ground!"

"Well, what are you going to do about it?" snarled Joe.

"It's no good our fighting over her," said Big Jack. "She'll take the one she wants, anyway. You never can tell about women. Soon as she comes to-day I'll offer myself to her straight out and stand by her answer."

"Do you think you'll be let do all the talking?" asked Joe. "Fh, Shand?"

"Every man is at liberty to speak for himself," replied Jack. "Every man here is welcome to hear what I say to her."

"Jack is right," growled Shand. "I agree."

"Well, how about the order?" demanded Joe. "Who'll speak first?"

"Last word is supposed to be best," said Jack. "We'll give that to you," he added scornfully. "If she's got the sense I credit her with I'm not afraid of you."

"Fat chance you have! Twice her age!" snarled Joe.

"I take my chance," returned Big Jack calmly. "Already I feel better since I thought of putting it up to her. Whichever man she chooses can draw his share out of the concern and go on with her. Husky speaks first, me second, Sam third, and Joe last—or we can sand for chances."

"I'm satisfied," said Shand with a sidelong look at Jack. "It appeared as if these two felt that the other was the only one to be feared."

Joe, suspicious of both, refused to commit himself.

"He's got to be satisfied," declared Big Jack, indifferently.

Bela arrived with the sun and peeped in the window. Seeing them up and dressed, she came around to the door. In the mean time Husky had awakened, and Jack had told him what was planned.

It was almost too much for Husky. His objections and entreaties were unnoticed. Fully dressed but somewhat



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"Ah, go ahead, and cut in short!" muttered Shand.

"Yesterday," Jack resumed, "it may have seemed as if we acted like a parcel of unlicked schoolboys. I own I am sorry for my part in it. But I don't see how I could have done differently. A man can't let another man get ahead of him when there's a woman in the case. It can't go on with the four of us here, and nobody knowing where he stands. So I proposed that we end it this morning by putting it up to you."

The other men were moving impatiently.

"Ah, cut out the preliminaries!" growled Joe.

Jack was direct enough when he got ready to be. "Are you married?" he asked Bela, pointblank.

Bela was a stranger to the tremors and blushes imposed upon civilized women at such a crisis. "No," she said, with her inscrutable face.

"Do you want to be?"

She shrugged with fine carelessness. "I suppose I got set 'osban' some tam."

"Well, take your pick of the four of us," said Jack. "I ain't sayin' we're prize specimens, mind you. But you'll hardly do better at that up here. Anyhow, look us over."

She proceeded to do so. Under her glance each man bore himself according to his nature. Her eyes showed no change as they moved along the line. None of them could tell what thoughts lay behind that direct, calm glance. Having inspected each one, her eyes returned to Jack as if inviting him to speak further.

"Husky speaks first, according to arrangement," said Jack, waving his hand.

Husky's speech was moist, incoherent and plaintive.

"They fixed this up when I was asleep," he stammered. "Sprung it on me unawares. Me just out of a sick-bed, not shaved nor slicked up nor nothin'. Tain't fair! I ain't had no chance to think of anything to say. Made me speak first, too. How do I know what they're going to say after me? Tain't fair! I'm as good as any man here when it comes to strength. Don't you listen to anything they say. Take it from me, I'm your friend. You know me. I'm a loving man. A woman can do anything with me if she handles me right. I won you from them fair, and now they want to go back on it. That shows you what they are. Don't you listen to them. You and me, we had our scrap, and now it's all right, ain't it? Look at what I suffered for you!"

There was a lot more of this. The other men became impatient. Finally Jack stepped forward.

"Time!" he said. "You're beginning all over. It's my turn now."

Husky subsided.

"Now I speak for myself," said Jack. "It was the voice of what men call a good sport—cheerful, determined, wary, not unduly confident. 'I am the oldest man here, but not an old man yet by a long shot. I am boss of this outfit. I got it up.'"

Joe angrily interrupted him. "Hold on there! You ain't proved the best man yet."

"Shut your head!" growled Shand. "Your turn is coming."

"Forty per cent. of this outfit belongs to me," Jack went on. "That is, I got twice as much property as any man here. I can make a good home for you. A girl has got to think of that. But that ain't all of it, neither. You got to take me with it, ain't you? Well, I'm old enough to realize how lucky I'd be if I got you. I'd treat you good. Wherever you come from, you're a wonderful woman. You taught us a lesson. I'm man enough to own it. I say I take off my hat to

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shaky, he was now sitting on the edge of his bed. Sam still slept in the corner.

From the character of the silence that greeted her, Bela instantly apprehended that something was in the wind.

"What for you get up so early?" she demanded.

"Bela, we got something to say to you," Big Jack began portentously.

"More talk?" asked Bela.

"This is serious."

"Well, say it."

"Let's go outside," said Joe, nervously. "It's suffocating in here."

Filling out of the shack, they stood against the wall in a row—Big Jack, Black Shand, Husky and Young Joe. Bela stood off a little way, watching them warily.

It had a great deal the look of a spelling bee with a teacher who meant to stand no nonsense. But each of the men was taking it very seriously.

Each was pale, tight-lipped, and bright-eyed with excitement, except Husky, whose eyes were harassed, and whose mouth kept opening and shutting.

"Tain't fair! Tain't fair!" he kept muttering. "Look at me, the state I'm in, and all!"

"Well, what you want say?" demanded Bela.

Big Jack stood up straight and brought his heels together. He had been a soldier in his time. He felt that it was a great moment. An honest bluntness gave him dignity.

"I got to open this matter," he said, "before each man speaks for himself. He glanced at his companions. "If any man here thinks he can explain it better, let him speak out."

you. What do you want me?"

Bela's face never changed. She turned to Shand.

"What you got say?" she asked.

Shand's dead white face made a striking contrast with his raven hair. His heavy head was thrust forward, his big hands clenched. He spoke in an oddly curt, dry voice, which, however, did not hide the feeling that made his breast tight.

"I am no talker," he said. "I'm at a disadvantage. But I got to do the best I can. I want you as much as him, though I can't tell you so good. I'm five years younger. That's something. I'm the strongest man here. That's something, too, in a land where you get right down to tacks. But that ain't what I want to say. If you come to me, you'll be the biggest thing in my life. I ain't had much. I'll work for you as long as I draw breath. All that a man can do for a woman I will do for you!"

The three others scowled at Shand, astonished and a little dismayed that the dumb one should prove so eloquent.

Young Joe plunged into the silence. A particular confidence animated him. With his curly hair, his smooth face, and his herculean young body, he had a kind of reason for it.

He showed off his charms before her as naively as a cock grouse. But somehow the fire of his eyes and voice was a lighter, flashier blaze than that of the men who had last spoken.

"Sure, they'd be lucky to get you!" he said. "Any of them. Jack is twenty years older than you. Shand and Husky fifteen, anyhow. I guess you want a young husband, don't you? How about me? I'm twenty-four. We're young together. They've had their day. Girls have their own way of picking out what they want. Jack says look us over. I stand by that. Look us over good, and say which one you want."

She deliberately did as he bid her. The suspense was unbearable to them.

"You've heard us all now," said Jack. "What do you say?"

Bela was the picture of indifference.

"There's another man here," she said.

Jack stared. "Another? Who? Oh, the cook! He ain't one of us. He ain't got nothing but the shirt on his back!"

Bela shrugged. "You say you want mak' all fair. Let me hear what he got say."

Here was an unexpected turn to the situation. They glowered at her with increasing suspicion and anger. Was it possible there was a dark horse in the race?

"If you want him, I guess you can say so right out, can't you?" growled Jack.

Bela tossed her head. "I not want him," she said, quickly. "I jus' want hear what he got say."

It was difficult for them to think of the despised grub-rider in the light of a rival, so they decided it was just a freak of coquettishness in Bela.

(To be continued.)

WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. A. C. Smith, Goodwood, Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past two years and have found them the best medicine a mother can give her little ones and I would not be without them." The Tablets never fail to banish the simple ailments of childhood. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach and make the cross, sickly baby bright, healthy and happy. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Public Makes the Market.

The public makes the stock market. The impression that a few operators can advance or lower prices as they please is a sadly mistaken one. If this could be done by a dozen men, or by a hundred, or a thousand, there would be no need of a stock market, for these gentlemen could combine and enrich themselves beyond the dreams of avarice.

No; the stock market is made by the public. When the public is scared and refuses to buy the market languishes, business halts, and uncertainty prevails. When the public is badly scared it becomes panic stricken and unloads by wholesale, and all must take their losses, big and little operators alike.

I do not mean to say that large operators are not able to influence the market to a certain degree and under favorable conditions, but they cannot do this to the extent that most persons imagine. They make their money by operating skillfully on the side that they think will win, whether the bull or the bear side.—Jasper in Leslie's.

There is something wrong with the German efficiency that tears the brass door of a poor woman's cook stove and squanders ten or twelve thousand dollars on an ineffectual torpedo—Washington Star.

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CURING TIRED FEET.

This is the age of tired feet. It is also the age of pavements. And tired feet are largely the result of walking on hard pavements. Yet, curiously enough, pavements were invented primarily to enable man to move about on his feet more comfortably.

The outer side of the foot is of stronger construction than the inner and will remain so even with prolonged usage on hard pavements. If the foot is kept in a proper position while walking. But the outer portion takes the strain off the outer portions of the foot, and thus the muscles are weakened eventually through lack of natural exercise. The best way to correct this and at the same time correct the tendency to falling arches is by cultivating the habit of walking and standing with the feet held parallel. This is particularly helpful to persons who are obliged to stand for prolonged periods at their work.

In addition there are two simple exercises which will strengthen the foot muscles and ward off the tendency to fatigue if practiced for a few moments each day. One of these consists in toeing in as much as possible—walking club footed—and walking about the room for one minute several times each day. This position puts the strain on the muscles of the outside of the foot, thus toning them up and strengthening them. The strain will be apparent to any one the first time he tries this exaggerated form of pigeon toes locomotion. But the ultimate result will be a pronounced strengthening and straightening of the feet, with a tendency to assume, unconsciously a natural position in walking and standing.

The second exercise consists in throwing the weight of the body on to the outside of the feet by standing with the legs crossed at the feet held parallel. This position should be assumed for several minutes each day and is often found very restful to persons obliged to stand in cramped quarters. By bending the knees and walking about the room with the feet still in this position, alternating with first one foot and then the other in the lead, the outside foot muscles may be strengthened very rapidly.

If either one or both of these exercises are practiced for one minute periods three or four times each day the foot muscles will be toned up to resist fatigue and the tendency to falling arches that follows almost invariably.—Los Angeles Times.

Is Lacquer Ware Doomed?

The ancient Japanese art of lacquering is in danger of extinction, for the supply of lacquer is threatening to give out. Lacquer is made from the juice of the lacquer tree or varnish tree. It forms a very hard surface and stands heat to such an extent that the Japanese use lacquered vessels for hot drinks. They consume about 1,000 tons of lacquer every year for all sorts of articles, both for export and home use—work boxes, tables, fire screens, trays, bread baskets, carriages and musical instruments. Three-fourths of the lacquer comes from China, but so much has been used of late years that the demand exceeds the supply.

The lacquer tree is something like an ash and takes a good time to grow to maturity. The method by which the sap is handled is wasteful, it costs a great deal to get the varnish to a market and the native exporters have the monopoly of it. These causes together account for the shortage of the supply.—London Standard.

How War Comes.

The precedent of history show that the great majority of the world's conflicts have been begun before formal declarations of war were made. According to authorities on international law, a condition of war arises in three ways:

- First—Declaration of war.
- Second—A proclamation or manifesto declaring that a state of war exists.
- Third—Through the commission of hostile acts of force.

One authority on international law, describing ways in which hostilities may begin without formal declaration, says, "Acts of force by way of reprisals or during a pacific blockade or during an intervention might be forcibly resisted. * * * hostilities breaking out in this way."—New York World.

A cat has nine lives, but the fellow who tries to kill time will discover it has more lives than a cat.

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REBATE FREIGHT RATES

The Department of Agriculture and the Railways Co-operate in a Comprehensive Movement to Return Farmers—Significant Announcement Feeding and Breeding Stock to the Country by the Hon. Mr. Burrell.

Last week 2,295 stockers and feeders and 1,809 sheep and lambs were exported to the United States from the Winnipeg, To. and Montreal stock yards. The heaviest movement in cattle was from the Winnipeg stock yards, while in sheep and lambs the greatest movement was from Toronto and Montreal. During the same week, 3,534 stockers and feeders were returned to country points in Eastern Canada, but the movement back to the country in sheep and lambs was comparatively insignificant. While it is true that a careful analysis of the export movement in both sheep and cattle will indicate that considerable quantities of high-class feeding and breeding stock are either being returned to or retained at country points, as also that much of the material going across the line is made up of second class cattle and of wether lambs, it is also true that there is a serious leakage of good feeding and breeding stock, week by week, from the central yards, both into the United States and into Canadian packing houses. Under existing circumstances, this material represents so important an asset that Canada cannot afford to let it slip through her fingers without an earnest and aggressive effort being made to retain it for its proper use on Canadian farms. In recognition of this fact, the Hon. Mr. Burrell, through the Live Stock Branch of his Department, has made a careful investigation of the whole situation, as a result of which it was ascertained that varying feed conditions throughout the country were necessitating heavy liquidation from certain areas while from others a satisfactory demand was being developed for both feeding and breeding stock. Generally speaking feed conditions in Eastern Canada are particularly promising, while in many portions of Western Canada pasture hay and fodder crops are much below normal. It has become apparent, therefore, that increased production would largely depend upon and could most profitably be stimulated by the undertaking of a redistribution policy which would provide for the movement of stock from areas where feed is light to areas where feed is plentiful. It was decided that assistance in a movement of this kind would do more to retain and stimulate production than, under existing circumstances, anything else that could be undertaken.

Free Freight Policy.
The Canadian Railways have agreed to issue a special tariff in connection with the transportation of carloads of breeding cattle and of breeding sheep. Under this tariff the railways will rebate 25 per cent of the regular freight rate, while the Minister, on behalf of the Government, has agreed to pay the remaining 75 per cent. The tariff will be applicable in both Eastern and Western Canada, in connection with the return of carloads of breeding stock from the central stock yards to country points. The shipper will be required to make a declaration that he is a bona fide farmer and that the stock so returned is for his own use or that of his neighbors and is for breeding purposes only.
Mr. W. H. Smith, District Representative, Athens will be glad to furnish details.

Can You Feed More Live Stock?

If so you will be interested in conditions under which freight charges will be paid for you on car lots.
The Ontario Department of Agriculture is anxious that the splendid crops harvested this fall should be used to the best advantage. In many cases, this can be done by feeding a few more head of cattle or sheep for breeding purposes. The Department therefore calls attention to the announcement of the Federal Minister of Agriculture offering to pay freight shipments on car lots from Eastern Stock Yards to country points.
Please note the facts:
Individually or in co-operation with your neighbors you can purchase a carload of heifers or ewes or both combined and have them shipped from any eastern Stock Yard to your station without any cost for freight charges. You will be required to make a declaration that the stock is for breeding purposes only.
Any farmer or drover can purchase a carload of cattle for feeding purposes on the Winnipeg Market and have them shipped to any country point in Ontario upon payment of only one-half the usual freight charges.
"Every effort should be made to bring the surplus stock of some sections to the surplus stock of others. All indications point to a steady demand for some time to come."—Sir William Hearst, Ontario Minister of Agriculture.
Feeding at the Toronto Stock Yards available at Reduced Rates and expert assistance is at disposal of farmers.
The District Representative will assist you in organizing a co-operative car for your district if desired or in giving any other information.
WALTER H. SMITH, B.S.A.
District Representative for Leeds County

MRS. LEWIS
The death took place on Thursday afternoon, October 11, of Emily Eaton, wife of Mr. Lewis Johnson, of Toledo, at the home of her son, Mr. Radley Johnson, Water Street, Smith's Falls. The deceased was 66 years of age, and heart trouble was the cause of death. She had been visiting her son in Smith's Falls when she was seized with sickness. The funeral took place from the residence of her son on Saturday morning at 10.30 o'clock, to Toledo Cemetery. The service at the house at 10 o'clock was conducted by Rev. W. W. McCall, of the Methodist church. The husband and one son survive.

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[L.S.]


CANADA

GEORGE the FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern—GREETING:

A Proclamation calling out the men comprised in Class 1 as described by the Military Service Act, 1917.

E. H. Newcombe
The Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada

And Whereas it is provided by our Militia Act of Canada, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter 41, Section 69, that our Governor-General of Canada in Council may place our Militia of Canada, or any part thereof, on active service anywhere in Canada, and also beyond Canada for the defence thereof, at any time when it appears advisable so to do by reason of emergency;

And Whereas that part of our militia of Canada known as the Canadian Expeditionary Force is now engaged in active service overseas for the defence and security of Canada, the preservation of our Empire and of human liberty; and it is necessary owing to the emergencies of the war to provide reinforcements for our said Expeditionary Force in addition to those whose inclination or circumstances have permitted them to volunteer;

And Whereas by reason of the large number of men who have already left agricultural and industrial pursuits in our Dominion of Canada in order to join our Expeditionary Force as volunteers, and by reason of the necessity of maintaining under these conditions the productivity or output of agriculture and industry in our said Dominion, we have determined by and with the advice and consent of our Senate and House of Commons of Canada that it is expedient to secure the men so required, not by ballot as provided by our said Militia Act, but by selective draft; such re-enforcement, under the provisions of the Military Service Act, 1917, hereinafter referred to, not to exceed one hundred thousand men;

And Whereas it is accordingly enacted in and by the provisions of an Act of our Parliament of Canada, holden in the 7th and 8th years of our reign, and known as the Military Service Act, 1917, that every one of our male subjects who comes within one of the classes described and intended by the said Act shall be liable to be called out on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada, either within or beyond Canada; and that his service shall be for the duration of the present war and demobilization after the conclusion of the war;

And Whereas the men who are, under the provisions of the said last mentioned Act, liable to be called out, are comprised in six classes of which Class 1 is, by the provisions of the said Act, defined to consist of all our male subjects, ordinarily, or at any time since the 4th day of August, 1914, resident in Canada, who have attained the age of twenty years, who were born not earlier than the year 1893, and were on the 6th day of July, 1917, unmarried, or are widowers but have no child, and who are not within any of the following enumerated

EXCEPTIONS:—

- Members of the regular, or reserve, or auxiliary forces, as defined by our Army Act.
- Members of our military forces raised by the Governments of any of our other dominions or by our Government of India.
- Men serving in our Royal Navy, or in our Royal Marines, or in our Naval Service of Canada, and members of our Canadian Expeditionary Force.
- Men who have since August 4th, 1914, served in our Military or Naval Forces, or in those of our allies, in any theatre of actual war, and have been honourably discharged therefrom.
- Clergy, including members of any recognized order of an exclusively religious character, and ministers of all religious denominations existing in Canada at the date of the passing of our said Military Service Act.
- Those persons exempted from military service by Order in Council of August 13th, 1873, and by Order in Council of December 6th, 1893;

And Whereas it is moreover provided by our said Military Service Act that our Governor-General of Canada in Council may from time to time by proclamation call out on active service as aforesaid any class of men in the said Act described, and that all men within the class so called out shall, from the date of such proclamation, be deemed to be soldiers enlisted in the military service of Canada and subject to military law, save as in the said Act otherwise provided; and that the men so called out shall report and shall be placed on active service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force as may be set out in such proclamation or in regulations; but that they shall, until so placed on active service, be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay;

And Whereas it is also provided by the said Act that at any time before a date to be fixed by proclamation an application may be made, by or in respect of any man in the class to be called out, to one of our local tribunals, established in the manner provided by the said Act in the province in which such man ordinarily resides, for a certificate of exemption from service upon any of the following

GROUND OF EXEMPTION:—

- That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged;
- That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he wishes to be engaged and for which he has special qualifications;
- That it is expedient in the national interest that, instead of being employed in military service, he should continue to be educated or trained for any work for which he is then being educated or trained;
- That serious hardship would ensue, if the man were placed on active service, owing to his exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position;
- Ill health or infirmity;
- That he conscientiously objects to the undertaking of combatant service, and is prohibited from so doing by the tenets and articles of faith in effect on the 6th day of July, 1917, of any organized religious denomination existing and well recognized in Canada at such date, and to which he in good faith belongs;

And that if any of the grounds of such application be established, a certificate of exemption shall be granted to such man.

And Whereas moreover it is enacted in and by the provisions of an Act of our Parliament of Canada holden in the 7th and 8th years of our reign and known as the War Time Elections Act that certain persons thereby disqualified from voting with such of their sons as on polling day are not of legal age, shall be exempt from combatant military and naval service;

And Whereas it is further provided by our said Military Service Act that applications for exemption from service shall be determined by our said local tribunals, subject to appeal as in the said Act provided, and that any man, by or in respect of whom an application for exemption from service is made, shall, so long as such application or any appeal in connection therewith is pending, and during the currency of any exemption granted him, be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay;

And Whereas our Governor-General of Canada in Council has determined to call out upon active service as aforesaid the men included in Class 1, as in the said Act and hereinbefore defined or described;

Now Therefore Know Ye that we do hereby call out the said Class 1, comprising the men in our said Military Service Act, 1917, and hereinbefore defined or described as to the said class belonging, on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada, either within or beyond Canada, as we may, in the command or direction of our Military Forces, hereafter order or direct.

And we do hereby strictly command, require and enjoin that each man who is a member of the said class shall, on or before the 10th day of November, 1917, in the prescribed form and manner, report himself for military service, unless application for his exemption shall then have been made by him or by another person entitled to apply on his behalf; wherein our loving subjects, members of the said class, are especially charged not to fail since not only do their loyalty and allegiance require and impose the obligation of careful and implicit obedience to these our strict commands and injunctions, but moreover, lest our loving subjects should be ignorant of the consequences which will ensue if they fail to report within the time limited as aforesaid, we do hereby forewarn and admonish them that any one who is hereby called out, and who without reasonable excuse fails to report as aforesaid, shall thereby commit an offence, for which he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years with hard labour, and he shall nevertheless, if we so require, be compelled to serve immediately in our said Expeditionary Force.

And we do hereby proclaim and announce that for the greater convenience of our subjects, we have directed that prescribed forms, for reporting for service, and for application for exemption from service, may, at any time on or before the said 10th day of November, 1917, be obtained at any post office in our Dominion of Canada; and that reports for service and applications for exemption from service, if obtained at any of our said post offices and properly executed, shall be forwarded by our postmaster at the post office from which the same are obtained to their proper destinations as by our regulations prescribed, free of postage of any other charge.

And we do further inform and notify our loving subjects that local tribunals have been established in convenient localities throughout our Dominion of Canada for the hearing of applications for exemption from service upon any of the statutory grounds, as hereinbefore set out; that these our local tribunals so established will begin to sit on the discharge of their duties on the 8th day of November, 1917, and that they will continue to sit from day to day thereafter, as may be necessary or convenient, at such times and places as shall be duly notified, until all applications for exemption from service shall have been heard and disposed of; also that men belonging to the class hereby called out who have not previously to the said 8th day of November, 1917, reported for service, or forwarded applications for exemption through any of our post offices as aforesaid, may make applications in person for exemption from service to any of our said tribunals on the 8th, 9th or 10th day of November, 1917.

And we do hereby moreover notify and inform our loving subjects who are within the class hereby called out, that if, on or before the 10th day of November, 1917, they report themselves for military service, or if, on or before that day, application for exemption from service be made by them or on their behalf, they will not be required to report for duty, or be placed upon active service as aforesaid, until a day, not earlier than the 10th day of December, 1917, which will, by our registrar for the province in which they reported or applied, be notified to them in writing by registered post at their respective addresses as given in their reports for service, or applications for exemption from service, or at such substituted addresses as they may have respectively signified to our said registrar; and we do hereby inform, forewarn and admonish the men belonging to the class hereby called out that if any of them shall, without just and sufficient cause, fail to report for duty at the time and place required by notice in writing so posted, or shall fail to report for duty as otherwise by law required, he shall be subject to the procedure, pains and penalties by law prescribed as against military deserters.

Of all of which our loving subjects, and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice, rendering strict obedience to and compliance with all these our commands, directions and requirements, and governing themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWELFTH day of OCTOBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the eighth year of Our Reign.

By Command,
Thomas Mackenzie
Under-Secretary of State.