

# The Athens Reporter

Vol. XXXIII. No. 49

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1917

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### ATHENS AUDIENCE PATIENT AND CRITICAL

Heard A. C. Hardy, Liberal Candidate, and other Speakers Explain the Platform of Sir Wilfrid Laurier Meeting Lasted Four Hours.

An unusually large audience heard A. C. Hardy and his supporters appeal for a new government, in the town hall here last night. It was a great political meeting, and Mr. Hardy should feel that Athens people are giving him every opportunity to show that Liberal government would be preferable to Unionist. At 11.45 the crowd poured out of the building after sitting patiently, listening intently to the points brought up by the speakers for four hours. Critical, our audiences certainly are; they know how much election talk bears on the issue and how much does not. The applause was perhaps not all that was expected, many telling points passing without perceptible notice. Witticisms brought good response; but in the serious charges brought against the Borden government, the people sometimes reserved their applause. There is no question that they did not believe the stories of mismanagement and extravagance of the government, the failure of the food controller and other things. But people nowadays pessimistically place these things to the credit (or discredit) of every government, no matter which side of politics it represents.

Mr. W. G. Parish was chairman. The speakers were Arthur C. Hardy, Ex-Mayor Donaldson, of Brockville, and James McGlade, also of Brockville.

Mr. Hardy said he was opposed to the big interests, for which his opponent stood, and appealed to the people of his home county to help him lift the country out of the state of corruption caused by the manipulation of the Ministers of the Borden government.

Ex-Mayor Donaldson was suffering from a severe cold but managed to hold the platform for a very considerable length of time. He was a Conservative, he said, who believed the government had not treated the returned soldiers right, and decided it for its win-the-war slogan. He had a son at the front, and believed he could help him more by backing Mr. Hardy than Mr. White.

Mr. McGlade was not left much time to speak and the audience was tired before he began. In a few minutes, he aroused such interest, however, that he had the very best of attention from 10.45 to 11.45. He is a fluent speaker, and will be always welcome in this village. He raked the government in countless ways, and when he had finished, there appeared to be little virtue in its past or future. He made careful reference to conscription, saying that it had been unfairly foisted upon the people. As to the plans of the Liberals in this regard, he made slight if any reference. He remarked that Canada "had bitten off more than it could chew" as regards the military effort. Mr. McGlade was sincere in supporting the soldiers, as he has a brother at the front, but he evidently is not a supporter of the Military Service Act.

The musical program consisted of a piano solo by Miss Finch; instrumental duet by Mrs. S. C. A. Lamb and Mr. Clarence Washburne; readings by Misses Keitha Smith and Anna Goodfellow; vocal solo by Mrs. Lamb.

#### Instal Linotypes.

The Almonte Gazette and the Gananoque Reporter have installed new linotypes for setting the type for their newspapers and job printing.

#### Synod Buys Bonds.

The Synod of Ontario has purchased Victory Bonds to the extent of \$25,000.

#### A Hint to Snow-Shovellers.

The next frosty morning you have to get and shovel snow and the snow persists in sticking to the shovel, gently pour some machine oil on the surface of the shovel, and they go back at the snow. It will be found that the snow will slide off the shovel in grand style.

#### Buys Farm.

Delmar Cowles has purchased the Derbyshire farm, Wight's Corners.

#### Sends Large Bale.

The W.C.T.U. sent a bale to the Indians at Chapleau this week, valued at \$30.00.

### CANADIAN WAR PHOTO RECORDS

The Officer in command Canadian War Records has asked us to make known that it is desired to compile a complete history in Photograph of the Canadian's share in the war in the same way that all other belligerent countries are compiling similar records.

It is particularly desired to obtain photographs of all officers, N.C.O.'s and Men who have served or are now serving in the Overseas Military Forces of Canada, and it is requested that an appeal should be made to this end, through these columns.

All officers and other ranks serving overseas may find it difficult to send in their photographs and their relatives are therefore especially appealed to, to send in their photographs for them.

By preference these photographs should be unmounted and printed on bromide paper in order to insure permanence. Each photograph should be accompanied by a concise record not exceeding two or three hundred words, of the subject's military career, including date of enlistment, promotions, distinctions and so on, as this will greatly assist in obtaining a full and accurate record of all concerned.

In addition it is desired to collect all photographs dealing with the Mobilization, Training and Departure of Troops together with pictures illustrating Reviews, Sports, Presentations, etc. Any photograph of this nature is regarded as a document of historical importance, and it is hoped that the possessors of all such photographs will deem it their duty to send either the originals or copies, which will ultimately be placed in the Parliament Public Archives of the Dominion.

All photographs, which will be acknowledged, should be addressed to the Officer in command Canadian War Records, 14 Clifford St., Bond St., London, W.I., England.

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Will receive careful and courteous attention at any Branch of THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA  
Complete facilities and connections are carefully maintained for the transaction of all classes of business and private accounts. Every convenience is afforded Savings Depositors. Small or large sums may be deposited and interest is paid on balances. Loans made to farmers for purchasing stock, feed, etc.

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ATHENS BRANCH

F. A. ROBERTSON, Manager

### OUR HAND TO THE PLOW

(Roosevelt in Toronto.)

"You Canadians have seen the mighty days and have been equal to the mighty days. You have played your part in such fashion that your children's children, for generation after generation, shall hold their heads high and look all the world in the face without flinching. You have proved your truth by your endeavor. You have spent your wealth and your blood with a wise lavishness that is beyond praise. Your effort in men and money has been the amplest vindication of the claim of those of us who assert that a free democracy, if its men and women are of the right kind, will rise with proud sufficiency to the level of any crisis. And you are made of that stern stuff which never looks back when once the hand has been put to the plow. Whatever loans of money whatever levies of men are needed, you will see the need is met."

### CASTORIA

For Infants and Children  
In Use For Over 30 Years  
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

### WESTERN CANADA AND THE PACIFIC COAST

The Canadian Pacific "Imperial Limited" leaves daily for Vancouver via Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Banff, Lake Louise (in the wonderful Rocky Mountains), etc. Through coaches, tourist and standard sleeping cars, dining car and compartment observation sleeping car.

Splendid service also via Toronto. Connections at Mission Jct. by rail and Vancouver by boat for Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, etc.

For complete information, reservations, etc., write to or call on Geo. E. McGlade, City Passenger Agent, 52 King street, Brockville.

### 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

## STRICTLY CASH BUSINESS

Please do not ask for credit, commencing

January 1st, 1918

THIS business will be run on a strictly ready pay basis. Goods have become so expensive and so difficult to procure that we can not afford to sell on credit.

## CASH

We shall make it worth while to our customers for ready pay at the time of purchase.

**J. THOMPSON, Athens**

OUT-OF-TOWN GROCERS AND WHOLESALEERS!

We are Specializing in the Following Xmas Goods: ORANGES, BOXED AND BARRELED APPLES, CALIFORNIA EMPEROR GRAPES.

UNION FRUIT & PRODUCE, LIMITED 82 FRONT ST. EAST. TORONTO. PHONE MAIN 1996

The Proper Care of Milk

Milk, to keep properly, should never get warmer than 50 degrees Fahrenheit until it is consumed. The lower the temperature the better the milk will keep.

way she put a smile on her face, but it ill concealed her anxiety. She pointed invitingly to her pails. At the sight of the water a thirsty soldier here and there would break from the ranks, rush to the pails, take the proffered cup, and hastily swallow down the cooling draught.

A mounted officer, spying this little oasis, drew rein and gave the order to halt. The troopers, very weary by the long forced march, flung themselves down upon the grass while the officers' horse thrust his nose deep into the pail and greedily sucked the water up.

"I do not remember witnessing any finer episode in all the war than enacted in this region where the sky was red with flames from the neighbors' houses, and the lintels red with blood from their veins.

\$35,000 of Ambergris in a Lump.

A prize lump of ambergris secured by the whaling brig Viola is reported by Capt. John A. Cook, of Provincetown, owner of the vessel. The chunk of ambergris taken from a sperm whale captured just south of Cape Hatteras, weighed 121 pounds, and was valued at \$35,000.

Another old whaling barque of the New Bedford fleet returned to port recently after a four years' cruise. This was the Wanderer, built at Matapoisett in 1878 and still apparently as sound as the day she was launched.

RELIEF AT LAST

I want to help you if you are suffering from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding piles. I can tell you how, in your own home and without any one's assistance, you can apply the best of all treatments.

PILES TREATED AT HOME

I promise to send you a FREE trial of the new absorption treatment, and references from your own locality if you will but write and ask. I assure you of immediate relief. Send no money, but tell others of this offer.

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 8, Windsor, Ont.

FREE FROM BEETLES.

Spitzbergen is the Only Land in the World Without Them.

One of the most amazing things in natural history is the way in which beetles have triumphed in the struggle for exist. says the Popular Science Monthly. Of all creatures they are by far the most numerous, no fewer than 150,000 distinct species having been identified. Three times the number of backboned animals.

More than 45,000 clerks in England have been replaced by women. While other insects have succeeded in some way in migrating from the mainland, the beetles have apparently been unable to cross the wide, icy waters.

COURT ETIQUETTE.

Much Needless Ceremony in Olden Times.

Royal personages as well as those members of noble families who have the privilege of attending on them would find the cares connected with their high position considerably increased if the extravagant formalities which attached to court life two or three centuries ago were still in vogue.

When this operation was performed, and the duke was about to advance with the royal coat, the door again opened and a royal prince of the duke's family entered. This duke, of course, at once presented the waistcoat to a new comer, as he was a higher rank.

But the prince was also gloved; and when he had performed that somewhat tedious operation, the duke, who had arrived on the scene another prince, who happened to be of the elder branch.

At King Louis's dinner, when the cook brought in the meat for the royal plate, he was attended by armed soldiers and preceded by a crowd of waiting gentlemen, the King's valets! Whereupon the company all uncovered, and the senses of the king were somewhat affected.

When the king was about to drink, a chamberlain announced the fact at the top of his voice, and two functionaries, whose duty it was to taste the wine or water in order to prove that it had not been poisoned, stepped forward, poured out a little, and drank it off.

The great mass of royal formalities and points of etiquette disappeared with the last century, but the rules of precedence are still very strictly observed in royal courts.—Exchange.

THANKFUL MOTHERS

Mrs. Willie Theriault, Paquetville, N. B., says: "I am extremely thankful that I tried Baby's Own Tablets for my baby. Through their use my baby thrived wonderfully, and I feel as if I cannot remember them too highly."

Baby's Own Tablets break up colds and simple fevers; cure constipation, colic and indigestion, and make teething easy. In fact, they cure all the minor ills of little ones. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Preserve Eggs Now

The indications are that eggs will be dear next winter, dearer than they were last winter, so those who want eggs had better put some down now, while they are comparatively cheap.

Do not use oats, bran, salt or such mediums; moreover, the patent preservatives usually advertised as being simple and effective had better be adopted with caution. Better use something that has been tried and found satisfactory.

According to Dr. Frank T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, lime water is one of the best preservatives, and we quote the following from his Exhibition Circular No. 43.

The method of preparation is simply to slake one pound good quick lime with a small quantity of water, and then stir the milk of lime so formed into five gallons of water. After the mixture has been kept well stirred for a few hours, it is allowed to settle.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY TO TAKE.

It is essential that attention be paid to the following points: 1. That perfectly fresh eggs only be used. 2. That the eggs should throughout the whole period of preservation be completely immersed.

Although not necessary to the preservation of the eggs in a cooling condition, a temperature of 40 degrees F. to 45 degrees F. will no doubt interfere.

CUTICURA HEALS ITCHY SCALP RASH

That Burned and Pained Four Years. Hair Came Out. Loss of Sleep.

"My scalp was red and very itchy, and a fine rash developed which burned and pained incessantly. This seemed to destroy the hair roots, causing my hair to come out, which disfigured the top of my head. It also caused loss of sleep."

"The trouble lasted four years. Then I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment which encouraged me so I bought more, and I had one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Ointment and I was healed." (Signed) John Cunningham, Church St., Antigonish, N.S., April 4, 1917.

Why not make Cuticura your everyday toilet soap and prevent skin troubles? Absolutely nothing better. For Free Sample Each by Mail address: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

WALLOON AND FLEMING.

The report coming from Amsterdam to the effect that the German Governor-General of Belgium is to divide that country's Ministries of Agriculture, Industry, Art and Science, and Labor into Flemish and Walloon ministries elicited from the United States National Geographic Society the following defining territories in the two districts:

"In point of population the Walloon district of Belgium is considerably smaller than the Flemish, the latest census showing some 3,000,000 Walloons and 4,000,000 Flemings, but in area the Walloons have a slight advantage. The advantage in population grows out of the fact that three of the four cities of the kingdom which boast of more than 100,000 inhabitants—Brussels, Antwerp and Ghent—are in Flemish territory, while Liege alone lies south of the roughly drawn imaginary boundary line running in a south-westerly direction from Aix-la-Chapelle (German, Aachen) to Lille.

"The term Walloons is used to designate those Belgians who speak French or a French dialect, while the Flemings are those who speak Dutch or a Dutch dialect. Designated as provinces, the Walloons are in the main confined to Hainaut, Namur, Liege, Luxembourg and a part of Brabant, comprising an area about five times as large as the State of Rhode Island, while Flemish territory approximates the area of the State of Connecticut.

"In the veins of the Walloons runs a strain of Celtic blood, for they are the descendants of the Belgae of Julius Caesar's day. They exchanged their own language for that of the Latins.

"During the fierce religious conflicts of the sixteenth century the Walloons won the epithet of 'the Malcontents.' In fact, they furnished the Catholic monarch with many of his mercenaries during the days when the Duke of Alva, Don John of Austria and Grand Commander Requesens were endeavoring to put down revolt in the Low Countries.

"The Walloons are generally accredited with more vivacity and nervous energy than their Flemish countrymen, and in a country where industry and thrift are universal characteristics a comparison which awards the palm for these virtues to the Walloons is perhaps not odious. Among the lower classes, however, the Flemings are said to excel their brunette compatriots in personal neatness.

Walrus of Alaska.

The Alaska walrus are enormous. The average one is as big as an ox, and it often weighs more than a ton. A walrus was recently killed by some whalers near Point Barrow, whose head weighed eighty pounds, and skin, including flippers, 500 pounds. That animal had a girth of fourteen feet, and its weight was over 2,000 pounds. The skin was from half an inch to three inches in thickness, and the blubber weighed 500 pounds.

THE BABY LIONS.

(Sung to the tune of "The Battle Hymn for the Republic.") The Lion Cubs are coming from their homes across the sea, For the Mother Lion calls them on a trip to Germany; They're going to see the Kaiser, do you think they'll be glad to see him? When the Baby Lions come?

Chorus: Growling like the distant thunder, German hordes they'll rend asunder, Making them disgorge their plunder, When the Baby Lions come.

Canada responded with a roar across the world, Australia and New Zealand too their battle flags unfurled. India, South Africa, the Islands of the West, They all come marching on.

All the highways of creation see them speeding to the fight, To help the Mother Lion in her battle for the right. The Kaiser and his vandals they will surely see the light, When the Baby Lions come.

They've left their sun-kissed deserts and their distant fields of ice. They've left their maple sugar, kangaroos and crops of rice. Quite expensive, but the Prussians will most likely pay the price, When the Baby Lions come.

They are looking very bravely, very strong and very fit, And their souls are filled with burning that the flames of Flanders lit; Kaiser will find he can't chew up the mouthful he has bit, When the Baby Lions come.

Yes, the Lion Family's coming, not a member of it wanes, To the rescue of a dainty Belgian maid. And if need be they will pour out every drop within their veins. When the Baby Lions come. —Robert McKeandry in Chicago Tribune

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER.

See How Well Posted You Are and Figure Out Your Percentage.

Raymond A. Kent, assistant professor of education and principal of the University high school, gave an examination to the junior and senior classes of the College of Education to test their general knowledge.

Fifty questions were asked, as follows: Name the vice-president of the United States; governor of Minnesota, ruler, with title, of Germany; United States Senators from Minnesota.

Locate Petregrad, Vatican, Coliseum, Parthenon, Golden Horn, Golden Gate.

Who was the "Little Corporal"? Played the harp before Saul? Invented the telegraph? Discovered the Pacific Ocean? Wrote nine symphonies? Received the Ten Commandments?

What is the motto of the United States? Is the Triple Entente? Is the blood forcing organ? Is the centre of the nervous system? Is the normal temperature of the body? Is the maximum weight carried by the parcel post?

Who wrote "Captain Courageous"? "Treasure Island"? "The Virginians"? "The Virginian"? "Franklin's Autobiography"? "Paul Revere's Ride"? Complete the following: "Fools rush in"—"It's a long way"—"Give me liberty"—"What is so rare?"

Why are the following famous: Alexander Graham Bell? Father Damien? Daniel Boone? Edward McDowell? Florence Nightingale? Fritz Kreisler? Mary Pickford?

In what books do the following characters appear: Aladdin? Shylock? Little Eva? Ravana? Some fell as low as 16 per cent. on the examination, and the general average was not high. The same test was given to high school students, and they fell still lower in percentages earned.

How to Purify the Blood

"Fifteen to thirty drops of Extract of Roots, commonly called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, may be taken in water with meals and at bedtime, for the cure of indigestion, constipation and bad blood. Persistence in this treatment will effect a cure in nearly every case." Get the genuine at druggists.

GET BACK TO NATURE.

Live the Simple Life and Win Health and Happiness.

The movement to return to nature and simple life is the solution offered to the high cost of living problem, but health and enthusiasm have found it to be the only way of right living or healthful living known to-day. They have adopted it as a safe road to health. They say that a return to nature means good digestion, sound sleep, a clear head, a placid mind, contentment and joy to be alive.

Couldn't Stand Defeat.

Dr. Grenfell tells an amusing story of the introduction of football in Labrador, when defeat was considered so unendurable a mortification that it had to be mutually agreed beforehand that neither side should win. "We saw," he says, "that unusual spectacle of the side that had been scored against solemnly allowed to walk across the field and kick a goal to save them the feeling of being beaten."

ISSUE NO. 49, 1917

SITUATIONS VACANT.

YOU CAN MAKE \$25 TO \$75 weekly, writing show cards at home. Easily learned by our simple method. No canvassing or soliciting. We sell your work. Write for particulars. AMERICAN SHOW CARD SCHOOL, 801 Yonge Street, Toronto.

HELP WANTED.

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

MONEY ORDERS.

WHEN ORDERING GOODS BY MAIL send a Dominion Express Money Order.

FLORIDA LAND.

FLORIDA ORANGE AND TRUCK land; two winter homes; popular east coast town; very desirable; owner direct. C. H. Stewart, Melbourne, Florida.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FARMERS WANT BUTTER—GET Reliable churn and recover it all; it churns easier, quicker, sanitary; you will be money ahead to put your other churn out, as well as saving yourself all the hard work. If no dealer in town, order from Reliable Churn Co., 141 King Street East, Toronto.

RAW FURS WANTED—ALSO BEEP hides, tallow, wool, sheepskins, horse hides, catfkins; reference, the Bank of Montreal; I have bought furs since 1889; ships me yours. Henry O'Brien, opposite Y.M.C.A., Third Street, Collingwood, Ont.

PATENT YOUR INVENTIONS

Some simple device you thought of for your own use may be valuable. Booklet of information free. STANLEY LIGHTFOOT, Reg'd Patent Att'y, Lumsden Building, Toronto.

FARMS FOR SALE.

150 ACRES—PARTS OF LOTS 25 AND 26, in third concession, township of Halton, County of Northumberland, 2 1/2 miles from Grafton, 9 miles from Cobourg; large brick house, 10 rooms; large barns and poultry houses; 20 acres in apples, 10 in cherries; two well and cisterns; also running water in pasture; rural mail delivery and telephone; price \$7,500; immediate possession; owner overseas. Douglas Panton, 19 King Street East, Toronto.

AT A SACRIFICE—4,000 ACRES LUMBER, ties and ranch; 2,000 acres prime and fruit lands; in Buckley, Prince Lakeside Valleys. Address, Box 738, Prince Rupert, B. C.

65 ACRES, \$4,000—TWELVE MILES from London on a gravel road; two story brick house; bank barn; half a mile to school; two miles to market; great bargain. 15 acres of wheat looking well. Cholo war sand loan. E. A. Pauls, 23 Victor Street, London, Ont.

POULTRY WANTED.

A POULTRY WANTED OF ALL kinds. We pay the highest prices. Write for complete price list. Walker, 628 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

WE HAVE THE BEST MARKET IN Western Ontario for good live or dressed poultry. We supply crates and result promptly. Get our prices before selling. C. A. Mann & Co., London, Ont.

Old Time London Ruffians.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century a number of ruffianly young men of the higher classes—called by Swift "a race of rakes that play the devil about the town every night"—known as "Mooches," infested London, sallying out drunk in the streets, carrying short clubs loaded with lead at both ends and perpetrating shameful cruelties upon peaceful passersby, wantonly wounding and disfiguring the men and subjecting all alike to atrocious insults. Lecky says that martrons inclosed in barrels were rolled down the steep and stony Snow Hill. Watchmen were unmercifully beaten, and their noses were split. Cobblers and chairmen were overturned on rubbish heaps, and country gentlemen visiting the theaters had to be accompanied by their armed retainers as if in time of war.—Pearson's Weekly.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

You're Wealthy.

Don't worry just because you're poor; if you were rich you'd worry more.—That's certain.

You get your three square meals a day. You couldn't eat more any way.—That's certain.

Don't think the fates have been unkind. There's many millionaires you'd find.—Complaining.

There's a lot of men with successful means. Who'd like to wear your old blue pants.—"That's straining."

We follow in our working clothes. Can make 'em when the white tie is worn.—"That's twisting."

The boss with dollars to your name, You bet he's working overtime.—And sweating."

There's them who'd give up every son if they could stand up strong like you.—and healthy."

You've got your children and your wife, You're low and happy and a life.—You're wealthy.

It's all right to forgive and forget, but most of us would rather be forgotten than forgotten.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Excess Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases. Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Free—10 cents to 1.00, and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 p.m. to 11 p.m.

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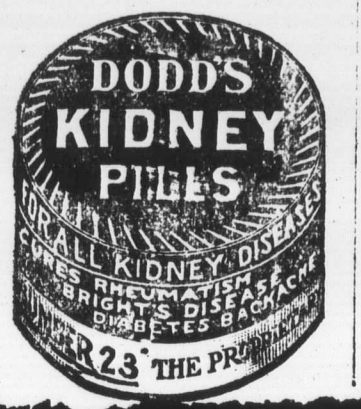
YOU WILL MISS SOMETHING IF YOU FAIL TO ATTEND

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

UNION STOCK YARDS TORONTO

MORE ENTRIES THAN EVER BEFORE, INCLUDING THE BEST THAT ONTARIO PRODUCES.

Judging commences 10 a.m. Friday, December 7th. Auction sale of Show Stock 10 a.m. Saturday, December 8th.



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. THE GREAT KIDNEY DISORDER. RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, DIABETES, BACILLARIA. 23 THE PR...

THE FERRETS A BRITISH UNIT

Battalion Makes Name as Destroyer of Rats.

Its Sector is Free of the Vermin.

Behind the British Lines in France, December 3.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—There is a certain brave battalion in the British army which is known throughout the length and breadth of the lines as "The Ferrets." The nickname was given them first of all because of their success in dealing with the rat nuisance in their section of the line, and the soldier who had most to do with combating the rats is known from Dunkirk to St. Quentin as "O. C. rats."—the initials being the regular British army abbreviation for "officer commanding."

The rats were probably worse in this battalion's section of the line last winter than anywhere else in Flanders, and many were the devices tried against the little enemy. Traps of all kinds were tried. Rat devouring dogs were brought up, but in vain. A cat with a tremendous reputation in the French villages was purchased and did well at first, killing four rats in twenty-four hours and intimidating many others. Thereupon the battalion made much of the victorious animal, to its undoing, for it adapted itself as if by instinct to the life of a regimental pet, that is, it ate as much as it could of the men's rations, took to the warmest corner available, and quit work.

Finally the battalion staff held a War Council, and dispatched one of its number to London to bring back three or four ferrets.

In the trenches, the ferrets were an object of great interest. Private Thomas Merryfield emerged from obscurity and was assigned to take charge of the newcomers. From that day forward he was known to the army as O. C. Rats. He took his duties seriously, and immediately went into action against the little enemy that had been stealing food off the tables, running over officer's faces at night, chewing even the laces from men's boots.

The ferrets and their "O. C." put up some great hunts. There were moments of great excitement when the rats bolted wholesale before the new attack and were clubbed to death in the trench by the enthusiastic men. There were also moments of breathless anxiety, when one of the precious ferrets emerged from a bolt hole somewhere below the barbed wire and was reported sneering for the German trenches. One day Merryfield won the censure of the authorities and the enthusiastic approval and praise of his comrades by retrieving a lost ferret from No-man's Land in daylight and under fire.

Little by little the art of rat hunting was learned by the whole battalion. Men became wise in ferret lore, cunning in interpreting the noises of an underground struggle between the antagonists. The rats have ever since given that section of the battle zone a wide berth and the fame of the winter's successful anti-rat offensive is known to all the army.

BRITISH FLEET'S WAR PRACTICE

Now North Sea Watch Dogs Keep in Shape

While Waiting a Chance at the Huns.

Base of the British Grand Fleet, December 3.—(Correspondence.—The head of the British Admiralty, speaking the other day in the House of Commons, flung out a challenge to the German navy. He said: "I disclose no secret, or if it is a secret, I disclose a fact which I should be glad to tell the enemy when I say that the British Grand Fleet in its northern base lies behind no shore defenses, but relies on its own strength alone."

There are people in the United States who do not appreciate the activities of the British Navy in its home waters, who think that it lies in idleness, like the German High Seas Fleet, behind impenetrable land-locked bases. For the purpose of removing this impression, The Associated Press representative was asked to visit the Grand Fleet, live on board the first-line battleships and observe just what sort of a day's work it puts in day after day and week after week.

Ceaseless activity is the motto of the Grand Fleet. Neither men nor ships are permitted to gather rust or become idle. From its base at the northern tip of the British Isles, it sweeps day and night the 140,000 square miles of the North Sea on ceaseless vigil, in unflinching hope that one day its watching will be rewarded by a meeting with the enemy under circumstances wherein he cannot avoid battle. Moreover, this sweeping of the North Sea is no mere advisory patrol. In the most casual moves of ships and men there is always a directing mind and a directing plan. The North Sea is as well swept in relation to its size as the drawing-room of a well-ordered house. The enemy's coastline is still the British Navy's frontier.

The harbor which has been the home of the Grand Fleet for three years is probably the finest of its kind in the world. The whole area comprised in this British northern base is about equal to the hundred-square miles which the Germans evacuated in France last spring. The

battleship squadrons, for example, within their own particular section of this great base, have room for every kind of practice manoeuvre, including target practice. On a sunny afternoon the correspondent saw eight battleships at turret or target practice, a detachment of cruisers in manoeuvres, a seaplane-balloon ship at work under conditions simulating those of actual warfare, and off around the edges, various operations by innumerable small craft and auxiliaries.

Night target practice, which also is conducted within the harbor, is always an interesting sight. The battleships steam down the nine-mile course. Suddenly a searchlight picks up a target. Instantly every turret is trained, every gun directed. Then a button is pressed somewhere, and the guns speak as with one voice in a gigantic broadside that awakens the echoes from the hills.

There is an infinite variety to the turret practice on a big battleship. The officer in charge of the turret speaks: "An enemy shell has come in through the turret, killing men numbers 1, 3 and 6. Right gun disabled. Connection with rest of ship lost. Carry on." The "dead men" file off to one side and watch their comrades work as they would in actual battle. There is the zest of a game to it.

The officer speaks again: "Shell has hit turret, killing all men except numbers 1 and 3. Number 3 is seriously wounded. Ammunition hoisting machinery disabled. Fire started in pile of waste behind gun. Carry on." The single un wounded man left in the turret must now endeavor to keep the guns in action single-handed, besides dealing with a fire and a seriously wounded man. The "dead men" stand along the edge of the turret and watch their comrades' efforts to "carry on" with interest and amusement.

HUN CLOTHING IS CONSERVED

Many Restrictions On Purchases Now

And Countless Cases of Deception.

Berné, Switzerland, cable: (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—To conserve the finishing supply of clothing in Germany the German Government has imposed regulations requiring that, for all articles of linen or personal wear to be purchased, three similar worn articles must be returned. This increases the scope and rigor of the clothing cards introduced less than a year ago.

The regulation applies to cotton stockings, gloves, collars, table linen and cloth materials for various household purposes. For every suit or overcoat too well worn or one in good condition must be surrendered. The only articles of ordinary wear or use that are exempted from card regulation are wooden shoes and silk ties.

More than a year ago there was much talk in Germany of reducing the consumption of cloth by inducing patriotic-minded women to return to the old but fashionable tight skirt. The maximum quantity of material, in meters, which should be used for a dress was even stipulated. The economy was not successfully accomplished, however, for the German women, though they shortened their skirts appreciably, wore them wide and full.

Now, therefore, there is pending a rigid specification limiting the number of yards of cloth which may be devoted to any garment of given proportions—depending upon the size of the prospective wearer. And if the wearer needs linen and other garments than outer clothes, she must turn in three corresponding, worn-out pieces of lingerie.

ALLY CONFERENCE.

Outline of Work of Paris Gathering.

A Paris cable says: The Inter-Allied conference will be opened at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, with Premier Clemenceau presiding. The Premier will make a brief speech of welcome, after which the delegates will at once begin work.

Before beginning consideration of the programme submitted for examination, the delegates will decide upon the order of their deliberations and the appointment of questions for discussion by various technical committees. The conference is called upon above all to dispose of concrete problems, such as food supplies and the blockade, upon which specialists among the delegates will prepare opinions. This preliminary work is likely to occupy the first plenary session, after the close of which the various committees will sit subsequently. Another plenary session will close the conference, which is expected to occupy three days. There will be an official luncheon at the Foreign Office on Saturday.

Forced to go to extremes—the hair he can take care of his enemies.

R.F.C. AVIATOR ESCAPES HUNS

American Flier Was Believed to Be Killed.

Had Terrible Times in Gaining Freedom.

A London cable says: Lieut. Patrick O'Brien, of Momence, Ill., south of Chicago, the first American member of the British Flying Corps to escape from Germany, has arrived in London. O'Brien eluded his captors by jumping from the window of a speeding train. He then became a fugitive for seventy-two days, and, as his goal was within sight, narrowly escaped electrocution from the charged wires along the Holland frontier.

Last night O'Brien was dined by a group of fellow fliers, who, like scores of friends along the front, had believed he had been killed when he was reported missing on Aug. 17 last. O'Brien, who is a sturdy young man of 27, was flying in an aviation squadron at San Diego, Cal., when he went to Victoria, B. C., and obtained a command in the Canadian army. Going to France the next year, he distinguished himself by his great daring over the German lines. On the morning of Aug. 17 enemy gunners forced him to descend, but fortunately he landed behind his own lines.

Late in the afternoon of the same day saw him up again over the German lines, fighting the enemy. There were twenty German machines to six British in the encounter. O'Brien's machine alone engaging four enemy craft, and accounting for one before O'Brien was shot through the upper lip. He fell with his damaged airplane from a height of 8,000 feet. O'Brien says he cannot explain why he was not killed. When he regained consciousness he was in a German hospital.

Later the lieutenant spent three weeks at a prison camp at Courtrai before he was started for the interior of Germany. There were four other prisoners under a strong guard in his compartment with O'Brien, as a ruse, had his window opened by complaining of the smoke.

The train was now sixty miles inside Germany, and travelling at thirty miles an hour, but O'Brien decided to take a desperate chance. He jumped from the train, skimming the whole side of his face, re-opening the wound in his lip, and losing consciousness. It was about four o'clock in the morning and he was lying in a field.

Then for 72 days he was a fugitive, travelling only at night. He trudged through fields and swam rivers and canals in Germany, Luxembourg and Belgium before he reached the Dutch frontier. At the time of his flight he had a piece of sausage, on which he subsisted for several days, after which his sole sustenance consisted of turnips and other vegetables found in fields.

O'Brien did not know any German, but he used a little French on a kindly Belgian, who was so happy to meet an American in British uniform that he sheltered him for several days. The Belgian then gave him old clothes to cover his uniform, and directed him to the nearest route to the frontier. O'Brien swam the Meuse River near Namur, and the next day was challenged by German sentries, who decided he was a peasant.

But his narrow escape was rewarded for his last day as a fugitive, when he could see Dutch territory. To circumvent the charged wires, O'Brien built a bridge in a nearby wood and threw it across the wires. But it broke under his weight, and O'Brien received a shock which, he says, he can still feel. When he covered he dug with his bare hands into the snow, and, although it was slow progress, after several hours he had a hole big enough to crawl through, which he did unobserved.

Even then he was not sure he was in Dutch territory, so he concealed himself in a hay barn until the next morning. When daylight came the first thing he saw was people making wooden shoes. He then walked out into the open and hurried to the nearest British consul, who arranged for his transportation to London.

LICENSE U. S. IMPORTS.

President Strikes New Blow at Germans.

A Washington report: By a proclamation issued to-night placing under license the import of many articles, President Wilson put in the hands of the War Trade Board a powerful weapon to be used against firms controlled by German capital. Notable in the South American countries named in the proclamation is Venezuela, where German capital is in full command, and from which pro-German propaganda radiates in great volume. Germany, Brazil, Argentina, Chile and other countries will also be made to feel the full force of America's power to control commercial relations.

By refusing bunker coal to the German interests the War Trade Board has practically cut off all commercial communications with the outside world except the United States. The proclamation issued to-night makes it possible for this Government, so far as the articles named are concerned, absolutely to control the commercial relations with the nation.

GERMANS SHOT AS ALLY SPIES. Amsterdam, Cable.—Three Germans, including one non-commissioned officer, one private, and a well-dressed man, were just being executed in Germany as enemy spies. The leader of the group, according to the German newspaper account, was a Doctor Roos. His associates were Joseph Schmitzer, a non-commissioned officer in an artillery battalion at the front, and Albert Stridel, a soldier in a telephone section in Coblenz.

FONTAINE NOW "NO MAN'S LAND"

A Scene of Bitter Desolation and Carnage.

Swept Always by Machine Gun Bullets.

British Headquarters in France: Fontaine Notre Dame was to-day virtually "no man's land," over which swirled a never-ending deluge of machine-gun bullets from the ranks of the opposing forces drawn up on either side of the blood-drenched little hamlet. A bright, warm sun was shining down from an almost cloudless sky, but it brought little cheer to the battle-weary German and British troops, for it only served to throw into bold relief the awful picture of desolation and carnage through which all day yesterday grim death had stalked among the contending warriors.

It is probable that some parties of Germans were still clinging to their secret strongholds among the ruined buildings, and that British guardsmen also were hidden among the cellars at various points. But for the most part Fontaine Notre Dame was a place of dead; they lay about the streets to tell the story of the cruel tragedy enacted about them.

German prisoners from the 3rd Guards Division and 46th Regiment were in the British cages this morning as a result of the battle, and among the captives was a battalion commander, who was caught with many of his men in the rush of the British through the village. In addition to the five hundred taken in Fontaine, upwards of one hundred were captured in the fighting yesterday in the vicinity of Bourlon village, where English troops, co-operating with tanks, made some advance.

WASTAGE MORE THAN RECRUITS

Casualties and Discharges in Half Month 11,211.

Recruits Secured in Same Time But 2,061.

An Ottawa report: A statement issued to-day by the Militia Department shows that during the first fifteen days of the present month the total wastage in the Canadian Expeditionary Force exceeded the total number of recruits obtained by 9,150 men. The total wastage, consisting of casualties overseas and men discharged in England and Canada, is given as 11,211. The total number of recruits secured during the half month was 2,061.

Casualties over the 15-day period were very heavy, a total of 8,252 men being placed in this class. Of this number 6,448 were infantrymen. The balance of the total wastage is made up as follows: Men discharged in Canada, 418; men returned to Canada for discharge, 2,420 men discharged in England, 121. The total wastage of infantrymen during the half month was 8,438.

Of the 2,061 recruits secured in the 15 days, 672 were obtained in the United States, 1,384 in Canada and five in England. A total of 89 men became artillerymen, 245 joined the railway construction and forestry battalions, and 465 were drafted into miscellaneous units. It is estimated in the statement that 45 per cent. of the total casualties will be fit for general service within a period of six months.

LANSDOWNE COMES OUT AS A PACIFIST

Ex-Cabinet Minister Would Revise War Aims of the Allies.

A SURPRISE

He Was Last Public Man Suspected of Such Tendencies.

A London cable: The strongest impetus to a renewal of the heated discussions of the rival schools on the war policy of the Allies was provoked to-day from a most unexpected quarter by the publication of a long letter from the Marquis of Lansdowne, strongly pleading for a revision of the Allies' war aims and an attempt to secure peace before the prolongation of the war leads to the ruin of the entire world.

The Marquis of Lansdowne is a typical representative of the old Tory party. He was a member of Asquith's coalition Administration, and was Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Lord Salisbury's and Mr. Balfour's Ministries. He was Viceroy of India and

Governor-General of Canada. He was the last public man to be suspected of pacifist tendencies.

His letter gives formal adhesion to President Wilson's policy of a league of nations and he asks: "What will be the value of the blessings of peace to nations so exhausted that they can scarcely stretch forth a hand to grasp them?"

Lord Lansdowne contends that an immense stimulus would probably be given to the peace party in Germany if it were understood:

"First—That the annihilation of Germany as a great power was not desired. "Second—That we do not seek to impose upon the German people a form of Government against their choice. "Third—That, except as a legitimate war measure, we do not desire to deny to Germany her place among the great commercial countries.

"Fourth—That we are prepared after the war, in concert with the other powers, to examine the international problems connected with the freedom of the seas. "Fifth—That we are prepared to enter into an international pact under which ample opportunities would be afforded for the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means."

Lansdowne's long and intimate connection with foreign affairs and diplomacy lends unusual interest to such a pronouncement at the moment of the meeting of the inter-allied conference at Paris and because of Clemenceau's recent declaration against a league of nations, including Germany, and already there are indications of embittered controversy over it.

It is authoritatively announced that the Government had no previous knowledge of the letter, and the strongest supporters of the Government in the evening press suggest that the letter is very unwelcome to the Government.

TALKING TO THE TIGER.

Under the caption "Lansdowne's Strange Letter," and the sub-head, "The Policy of Talking to the Tiger," the Evening News strongly demurs against Lansdowne's suggestions on the ground that Germany's word cannot be trusted in any matter, and that an attempt to argue with her would be a sheer waste of time.

On the other hand, as one of the most remarkable documents that the war has produced, the Star greets the letter as the most formidable attack yet made on the Lloyd-Georgean "knockout blow policy."

The matter has created quite a sensation in the lobbies of Parliament, and, it is understood, will be the subject of discussion in the House at an early date probably Monday.

NAVY TO RUN SHIPS.

How U. S. Will Avoid U-Boat Menace.

Washington, Report.—In view of many of the American merchant ships engaged in transatlantic service is planned by the Government to safeguard vessels traversing the submarine zone. The proposed plan, approved by Secretary Baker and Daniels, and will be adopted by the shipping board. The plan is to operate the ships with naval reserves, consisting of the approval of Secretaries Baker and Daniels, and will be adopted by the shipping board. The plan is to operate the ships with naval reserves, consisting of the approval of Secretaries Baker and Daniels, and will be adopted by the shipping board.

A great part of the American merchant marine already is engaged in overseas service, and virtually all of the new ships coming from the ways will be put into the trade. It is estimated that some 1,000 merchant ship officers and seamen will be taken into the naval reserve service. Regulations will undergo adjustment designed to make enlistment easy. More than 100,000 officers and men, it is estimated, will be needed to man the fleet of vessels the American shipping yards will turn out next year. The Navy Department already has trained nearly 50,000 for the reserve service, and although many of them now are in active service several thousands are available for merchant crews.

PLOT TO SEIZE FOOD.

Anarchist Scheme Discovered in Boston.

Boston, Report.—Agents of the Department of Justice here confirmed to-night the despatch containing disclosures of an anarchist plot to seize foodstuffs in various parts of the country. They also said that Boston was believed to have been selected as the centre of the enterprise. It was their opinion that the neighboring city of Lynn was the general headquarters of the conspirators, although the ringleaders maintained their homes elsewhere.

Evidence of a startling nature has been obtained, according to the Federal authorities, but has been withheld from the public pending the trial of three Lynn men, who were arrested six months ago, charged with conspiring to counsel young men against the selective service act. The defendants are Louis Galleani, proprietor of a small newspaper called The Chronicle, and John Eramo and Carlo Valducci. They are out on substantial bail. Federal agents said to-night that the evidence involved alleged conspirators in various parts of the country, whose movements have been traced. Much of the information was obtained, it was said, from articles appearing in The Chronicle.

CZAR SLEW 500,000.

Moslems Who Had Rebelled Were Massacred.

A London cable says: Half a million members of the Kirghiz tribes were massacred by agents of the Russian Emperor in 1916, according to a correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, who has been travelling in Central Russia. This was punishment for a rebellion against military service by the Central Asian Moslems. Two million nomads, who have gradually been forced eastward by the acquisition of the grazing lands by the Emperor's Ministers and others, who filled the lands with Ukrainian peasants took part in the rebellion. Civil war is still proceeding between nomads and the Russian peasants, according to the correspondent.

"I rather flatter myself I have made a rather many men happy," smirked the aged divorcee who had separated from sin. "Yes, I dare say there are lots of men you didn't marry," suggested Miss Caustique.

ITALIANS MOVE AGAINST HUNS

Launch Attacks On Teutonic Mountain Positions.

Foe Regiments Destroy Each Other in Error.

A London cable: Along the entire Italian front the batteries of the contending armies are maintaining a violent bombardment. The German War Office reports that Italian attacks against the Austro-German mountain positions on the west bank of the Brenta and on Monte Tomba failed. "Heavy artillery fighting is in progress all along the front, but no further infantry actions occurred," the Italian report states. "On the lower Piave River Italian batteries directed a destructive fire at enemy boats."

DECIMATED EACH OTHER.

Headquarters of the Italian Army, Nov. 29.—Details have been officially received of one of the most sanguinary fights in the northern zone, in which two Austro-Hungarian regiments fought until they almost exterminated each other. The fight was back of Asiago during one of the main attacks against the Italians. The enemy advanced from the two flanks, and toward night a regiment of Hungarian Czechs became engaged with a regiment of Galician Poles, both wearing a different uniform and speaking a different dialect. The rifle fire was followed by a bayonet charge and then hand-to-hand struggle with grenades lasting throughout the night, until the two regiments were disintegrated. It became known that they belonged to the same side.

The general situation is not materially changed along the northern and Piave fronts.

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency office in the district. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years. In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price \$200 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 30 acres and erect a house worth \$200.00. A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 30 acres and erect a house worth \$200.00. Holders of entries may count time of employment as firm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions. When Dominion Lands are advertised for entry, return soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agency Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent. W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior. N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

SHIP LOSSES ARE INCREASED

14 British Ships Over 1,600 Tons, 7 Under That.

Italy's Loss for the Week Very Light.

A London cable: Fourteen British merchantmen of 1,600 tons and over and seven of less than 1,600 tons were sunk by mines or submarines last week, according to the weekly Admiralty statement issued this evening. This is an increase of four vessels in the larger category, and the number reported sunk last week.

The Admiralty statement follows: Arrivals, 2,658; sailings, 2,122. British merchantmen over 1,600 tons sunk by mine or submarine, including one previously, 14; under 1,600 tons, seven. Fishing vessels sunk, none. British merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, including one previously, eight. Last week's Admiralty report announced the sinking of seventeen merchantmen, including one previously, more than 1,600 tons, and seven of less than 1,600 tons, and over and over of less tonnage were sent to the bottom.

ITALY'S LOSS LIGHT.

A Rome cable says: Italian shipping losses due to submarine attacks during the week ending November 25 were one steamer of more than 1,600 tons, one under that tonnage, and one small sailing vessel, it was officially announced to-day.

MAY SEND SUGAR TO TROOPS.

Ottawa, Report.—The Food Controller's office announced to-night that the Commissioner of Customs had issued the following memorandum to collectors of Customs and others: "It is now ordered that sugar, refined and unrefined, including maple sugar, may be exported by parcel post up to regulation weight when consigned and intended for military and naval forces overseas, the limit of weight to the United Kingdom being seven pounds, and for furtherance to France, seven pounds."

THE ATHENS REPORTER

Published every Wednesday.

Terms of Subscription  
To Canadian points—\$1.50 a year in advance, \$1.75 if not so paid.  
To United States—\$2.00 a year in advance, \$2.25 if not so paid.

AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE,  
Editor and Proprietor

MURDER AT SEA

The unwritten law of the deep from time immemorial has been that the captain of a ship must defend with his life the passengers entrusted to his safe-keeping, and be himself the last to leave the ship.

By the laws of civilized nations the lives of those traveling on unprotected ships have been considered sacred.

It has been left to modern German Culture to introduce Murder at Sea. We remember the Lusitania, Falabar, the Belgium Prince, but at this moment, we particularly think of Captain Fryatt, in command of the passenger ship, whose only offense was that he sought to save the ship from the hungry maw of the Prussian Wolf in endeavoring to save his ship from being submerged. He was sent through the farce of a mock trial, condemned to death and was shot. Had he been a naval officer, seaman, or soldier, he would have been made prisoner; because he was a merchant seaman, his life (according to the law of German civilization) must be forfeited. He is only one of many; thousands have been torpedoed again and again, and after reaching port they sign on and are out again on the Long Lone Trail.

For the merchant seaman there is no patriotic allowance, separation or pension for his dear dependents; this is one of the objects the Navy League is seeking to provide for.

In the Officers' Training Corps. Many of the students at the Royal College of Dental Surgeons have enrolled in the Officers' Training Corps of the Toronto University. Among the number is Douglas Johnston, former captain of the A.H.S. cadets. This Corps is not in the overseas forces, but is for the purpose of giving students military training with their academic course. Dental students have a predilection for the Royal Naval Air Service, and several have been accepted as cadets.

HOME-STAYING OFFICERS

Montreal Herald: It is constantly being asserted that Canada's war effort is weakened by the too many instances of officers flourishing in khaki all through the war—here or in England, without ever getting to the front—except on a tourist jaunt—and without risking themselves where shots are fired in anger. The Toronto Star is the latest to demand that the Government take action in the matter and see to it that in so far as the home-staying officers are performing useful services, the posts they occupy should now, after three years of war, be filled by men who have actually been in the fighting, who know what war actually is, and who, although unequal to further war service, are best fitted for service here at home and more deserving than any others. Is it true that there are a large number of such officers? If it is not, then it is time that the Government gave the public some information on the matter, in order to dispel statements calculated to hinder our war effort. If it is true, surely it is about time a remedy were provided. Of course, it may be that a considerable number have not gone to the war because they have not been allowed to do so. In that case, unless they are being trained in the reserves with the actual idea of active service, it is time they were relegated to civil occupations and joined ranks of producers, making way for men who have been on active service and are not fit for active service any longer.

GET INTO PRINT.

The following from an exchange applies to every business man in this district:

No business man should allow a newspaper in his village to be printed without his name and business mentioned somewhere in its columns.

This applies to all kinds of business, general stores, dry goods, groceries, furniture dealers, professional men, and in fact, all classes of business men.

This does not mean that you should have a whole or a half, or even a quarter of a page ad in every issue of the paper, but your name and business should be mentioned, if you do not use more than a two-line space.

A stranger picking up a newspaper should be able to tell just what business is represented in a town by looking at the business lineup in the paper.

Are you represented in The Reporter? Why not?

CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. Editor—Would you kindly allow me a short space in your valuable paper to make certain corrections in regard to reports that are being circulated in connection with the delay of the issuing of the licenses for the netting of whitefish in Charleston Lake. I learn that as Secretary of the Charleston Lake Association, I am reported as the cause of the delay of these licenses.

In July and on the 13th of October this year, I wrote the Department inquiring as to their intention regarding the issuing of licenses. Nothing but an acknowledgment was received until I received a letter dated Nov. 19, which I will quote:

"I must apologize for not having answered your letter of the 13th ultimo sooner but the Department has been making inquiries into the matter re the issuing of licenses for the netting of whitefish in Charleston Lake, and has at last reached the decision that they feel in the interest of the public that it would be quite proper to issue licenses in this lake, and applications for licenses, for domestic purposes only, are now being granted."

I acknowledged this letter on the 21st and stated "I hardly expected that on account of conditions that the Department would withhold licenses this year."

Learning that there had been a delay in the issuing of licenses, I wrote the Department on Nov. 26: "I am in favor if the Department decide to issue licenses that they should be issued when the season for whitefish is on. As I understand the situation the parties were told that licenses would be issued, but up to a few days ago, none had been issued. The Overseer accepted the payment for the licenses and the parties selected their sets, but the permits were not issued. Some of those expecting their licenses, went on and fished. I hear that some of these intend to ask for the return of their nets."

This, Mr. Editor has been my position, and should any desire to see the full correspondence with the Department, they may do so.

Thanking you for this space,  
S. C. A. LAMB

AN APPEAL FOR SAILORS

On December 8 and appeal will be made throughout the Dominion by the Navy League of Canada to raise funds for the relief of British and Canadian sailors and their dependents, and for the Sailors' Homes, Institutes and Hospitals in Canada and throughout the Empire. It is earnestly hoped that the appeal will meet with a generous response.

The Navy League of Canada is a branch of the Navy League of the Empire, and in addition to the object expressed in the appeal now being made, its work includes the spreading of knowledge and inspiration regarding the British Navy and the British Mercantile Marine. It is supported by many of the most famous men and women in Great Britain, while its Canadian branch is under the patronage, and has the hearty sympathy of the Duke of Devonshire. The present war has brought home to everybody as never before, the immense value, and indeed the absolute necessity of Britain's naval power. But for the British Navy, the Canadian farmer would have his crops on his hands to-day, the Canadian manufacturer would have a closed shop, and the Canadian business man would be almost without business to do. An appeal on behalf of the men of the navy, therefore, should, and will be received with ready sympathy by the Canadian people, who now realize that the foundation of the Empire's strength is in the Empire's ships.

But not less heroic—perhaps almost more heroic—than the work of the navy in the war has been the work of the sailors of the mercantile marine, who have risked their lives, and are risking them daily and nightly in order to keep the commerce of the Empire moving. These men have no government separation allowance or Government pensions, and their families and dependents deserve the support of every citizen because of the work the merchant sailors have done.

Branches of the Navy League are handling the appeal where such branches exist, but the Daughters of the Empire everywhere throughout Canada are also identified with it. Patriotic bodies of all kinds might well make a special effort for December 8 on behalf of the Empire's sailors.

**Any Headache**  
—Sick  
—Nervous  
—Dyspeptic  
—Monthly  
**Cured by Zutoo**

DEATH OF EDWARD DUFFIELD

About noon on Saturday, Dec. 1, an aged and much respected resident of Athens passed away in the person of Mr. Edward Duffield, after an illness of several months from a complication of diseases pertaining to advanced years. Deceased was born in Wexford county, Ireland in February 1837, and therefore, was nearly 81 years of age. He came to Canada with his parents in 1851, settling at Oak Leaf. Fifty-five years ago, he was united in marriage to Mary Richards, of New Boyne, and for 23 years, Mr. and Mrs. Duffield very successfully managed the hostelry, "Lake View" at Charleston Lake, and were known far and near for their kind hospitality and genial ways. After disposing of the hotel at Charleston, they moved to a farm near Addison, where they resided for several years, until failing health forced Mr. Duffield to give up farming, when they both took up residence in their fine home on Prince street, Athens.

In religion the late Mr. Duffield was an Anglican and in politics a Conservative. Besides his sorrowing wife, he leaves his little granddaughter, Miss Mary Wills, who has always resided with them, being a daughter of Mrs. W. Wills, of the Redan, whom they adopted into their home when only a child.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late residence to Christ's church, where service was conducted by the Rev. Rural Dean Swayne. The sympathy of all is with the bereaved friends in their sorrow. He leaves one sister, Mrs. Yorke, who resides near North Augusta, all his other sisters and one brother having predeceased him.

ROD AND GUN FOR THE MONTH

Of particular interest is the December issue of Rod and Gun in Canada, which is already on the newsstand. Among the good things which this number offers are "A Naturalist's Christmas" by Bonnycastle Dale; "In the Sky Pastures," a story of mountain goats and cougars in the Selkirks, by H. C. Haddon; "My Bob," a realistic story of a dog's experiences with his master on the firing line, by Vincent Perry; "The Jumper," a New Brunswick guide's story of the French river drivers of that province, by Leslie Marvin Hayward; etc., etc. The Kennel department this month contains the list of awards given at the Western Dog Show at London and the New Brunswick Kennel Club Show at St. John. The other departments, notably, Fishing Notes, Guns and Ammunition, and Along the Trap Line are up to standard and the whole number one that any Canadian sportsman will find of special interest. Rod and Gun is published at Woodstock, Ont., by W. J. Taylor.

MRS. CYNTHIA MUNROE DEAD

The death occurred at 11.30 on Monday night of Mrs. Cynthia Munroe, of Frankville. She was 60 years of age. Her husband, Israel Munroe, predeceased her some years. She had been in poor health for some months, but in the end, death came suddenly. She leaves two brothers and two sisters. They are: Messrs. Thomas Weatherhead, in Western Canada, Miles Weatherhead, living in Elizabethtown, Mrs. E. Derbyshire, Kingston; and Mrs. McEwan, Jasper. She was a Methodist in religion and was for a number of years a teacher in the Sunday School as well as an active worker in the W.M.S. She was greatly respected by all who knew her.

The funeral took place Wednesday afternoon, Rev. G. W. Comerford conducting the services. The pallbearers were: G. M. Leverette, S. Montgomery, J. Borthwick, W. H. Montgomery and J. Coad.

Among those who attended the funeral from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. E. Derbyshire, Mr. and Mrs. McGrath, Mrs. Partridge, Kingston; the Misses Weatherhead, Ottawa; and Mr. H. Lyman, Brockville.

HARVEST IN FLANDERS

(Louise Driscoll, in N.Y. Times)  
In Flanders fields the crosses stand—  
Strange harvest for a fertile land!—  
Where once the wheat and barley grew,  
With scarlet poppies running through,  
This year the poppies bloom to greet  
Not oats, not barley, not white wheat,  
But only crosses, row by row,  
Where stalwart reapers used to go.

In Flanders fields no women sing,  
As once they sang, at harvesting,  
No men now come with scythes to mow  
The little crosses, row by row.  
The poppies wonder why the men  
And women do not come again!

In Flanders, at the wind's footfall,  
The crosses do not bend at all,  
As wheat and barley used to do  
Whenever wind went running through.  
The poppies wonder when they see  
The crosses stand so rigidly!

O God to whom all men must bring  
What they have done for reckoning,  
At harvest time what byre or bin  
Have you to put these crosses in?—  
What word for men who marched to sow  
Not wheat, but crosses, row on row!

Alas! Our tears can never bring  
The men who came here harvesting  
And come no more! We do not know  
What way the singing women go,  
Their songs are still! But crosses stand  
Row after row in Flanders land!

OUR INDIAN BRAVES

According to the 1916 Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, there are 159 reserves in Ontario, and 26,305 Indians in the province. Of this number, 6,648 are males between the ages of 16 and 65.

At the time the report was compiled, it was officially stated that 1,200 Indians wore the King's uniform. Since then probably four or five hundred more have followed their example. This would mean that one out of every five between the ages of 18 and 45 were serving their King and Country.

They make the very best of soldiers. An Indian company is always noticeable on parade, and their endurance on the march, obedience to discipline, and supreme indifference to hardship, make them model soldiers. Several of those who have reached fighting ground have received Honorable Mention, and a few the D.S.O. medal. A unique procedure with them is the fact that the young braves are accompanied by some of their chiefs, some of whom are 80 years of age, and no young warrior would disgrace his chief readily.

According to the report, the various bands voted \$2,075 for Red Cross, Patriotic Relief, etc.

The numbers belonging to the various religious bodies are as follows: Anglican, 6,433; Roman Catholic, 806; Methodist, 4,517; Baptist, 1,190; Presbyterian, 23; other Christian beliefs, 516; pagan, 2,695.

In Ontario there are now 80 day schools, 7 boarding and 4 industrial schools, a pitifully small number when we remember that there are 159 reserves. Of the 80 day schools, 36 are undenominational, 24 Roman Catholic, 12 Anglican, 3 Methodist. Of the boarding schools, 4 are Roman Catholic, 2 Anglican, and 1 Presbyterian. There is 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Anglican, and 1 Methodist, and 1 undenominational industrial school each. There are altogether 3,634 children attending school in the province, but only an average of 2,083. All boys in these schools are taught sewing, knitting, and household duties.

Merchants are beginning to see that there is no necessity for the credit system. There may have been some excuse for it in pioneer times; but there is none now.

Frankville

Dec. 3.—Rev. G. Comerford returned from a hunting trip near Lavant, bringing one deer with him.

Some of our boys here will soon be wearing the King's uniform.

Corp. Kenneth Johnston, son of Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, is reported wounded.

Mrs. Morley Holmes spent last week-end in Brockville visiting friends.

Mr. Perry Lake, Newboro, has been officially advised that 639475 Pte. William Lake was admitted to No. 6 Field Ambulance Depot on November 6, suffering from a gunshot wound in the right hand.

LOST  
An automobile tire chain. Finder please return to  
L. G. EARL, Athens

FOR SALE  
Good family cutter for sale. Apply  
W. F. EARL

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

SPECIAL DECEMBER SERVICE

BETWEEN

Toronto and Winnipeg DAILY

Westbound, Dec. 3rd to Jan. 2nd. Eastbound, Dec. 1st to Jan. 5th  
Note—Tri-weekly service will be resumed thereafter.

REGULAR SERVICE

BETWEEN  
Winnipeg and Edmonton DAILY  
Edmonton and Vancouver TRI-WEEKLY

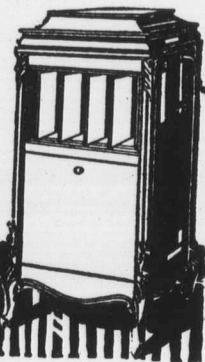
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FOR SALE BY

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ATHENS

COMING In Moving Pictures

The Government Official War Picture

Fighting with the Allies

Actual scenes taken with the Allied Forces on land, sea and in the air, showing the horrors and glory of war. This is a great opportunity. The pictures will be projected with a clear white light. Don't miss seeing them. Presented by

The Enterprise Amusement Co.  
IN THE TOWN HALL, ATHENS, DEC. 11

Doors open at 7.15 p.m. Performance begins 8.15 p.m.  
Children 15c. Adults 25c. Reserved 35c.

## Interesting Items

Fresh oysters, fruit and confectionery, at Miss Addison's.

Lieutenant Beaumont S. Cornell, M.B., arrived in Halifax last week, having been sent back to Canada for special work.

Mr. Mahlon Yates left last week for Capreol, Ont., where he will remain for several weeks.

Westport Mirror: Mr. H. W. Lawson, of Athens, was in town this week.

Mrs. J. K. Redmond has gone to Montclair, N. J., to spend a few months with her son, Kinch.

Bring your poultry to Athens Poultry Fair, December 7.

Government war films will be shown in the town hall next Tuesday evening. These are official and show scenes of action at the front. The light is guaranteed to be good, and the pictures clear.

Mr. J. Ritchie Bell, Montreal, was in Athens on Saturday. He has been conducting revival services in Brockville.

The biggest Poultry Fair in the county will be held at Athens on Friday of this week.

Salvation Army collections were made in the village last week, and this week Bible Society contributions are being asked.

Rev. Rural Dean Swayne attended the Public Libraries Convention held in Ottawa.

Mrs. F. E. Gilroy, Smith's Falls, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Arnold.

Presentation by W. I.

At a special meeting Thursday afternoon, Miss Usher, the retiring president of the Women's Institute was presented with a silver baking dish. The meeting was of a social nature, and high tribute was paid to Miss Usher for her work as a member and officer of the Institute.

W.M.S. Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the W.M.S. will be held in the vestry of the Methodist church Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Auction Sale.

Jas. W. Wiltse will sell by auction at Elolida his live stock, agricultural implements, household effects, etc., D. C. Healey, auctioneer.

Enrol 50 Per Cent.

The Military Service Council expects that at least 50 per cent of A2 class men will be enrolled and put in khaki and is taking steps to appeal from exemptions considered improperly granted.

### PROFITTEERING

The heaviest millstone about the neck of the Union Government is the war profiteer. Unless prompt and effective action is taken at once against men like Flavelle, Union Government will be in serious danger of defeat.—Kingston Whig.

### WINTER COMFORTS

For 60 days we will sell Sanitary Odorless Closets at a special price. Get one installed now.

**EARL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY**  
ATHENS

### Efficiency in Optical Service

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

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

**H. R. KNOWLTON**  
Jeweler and Optician  
ATHENS

### Blanketing Horses.

The Brockville police are instituting a vigorous campaign against owners and drivers of horses who leave their horses unblanketed along the roadways.

### Saturday's Market.

The market in the county town on Saturday morning was not as largely attended as usual but the produce on sale was quickly purchased in spite of the prevailing high prices. Potatoes sold at \$1.25 to \$1.35; butter and eggs 48c to 50c; apples \$1.00 a bushel; turnips and carrots 50c a bushel; beef 14c to 18c a pound; celery 5c a bunch; and chickens at 75c to \$1.25 each.

### Informal Assembly.

An informal assembly was held in the lower rooms of the town hall on Friday evening. The attendance was good, and excellent music was supplied by local talent.

### Another Athens Boy in the Flying Corps.

William R. Usher, Kingston, son of the Rev. Wm. Usher, of Athens, has been accepted as a cadet pilot first class in the Royal Flying Corps, and will shortly report for service.

### Farewell Sermon.

Rev. Wm. Usher will preach his farewell sermon in St. Paul's Presbyterian church Sunday next. He intends removing to Bishop's Mills in a short time.

### Auction Sale.

Harvey Kilborn will sell by auction at Plum Hollow, on Tuesday, Dec. 11, his live stock and farm implements, H. W. Imerson, auctioneer. As he has rented his farm, everything will be sold.

### A VALUABLE BIRD.

The Rough Legged Hawk is a Helpful Friend on the Farm.

An extremely helpful friend of ours, when bird friends are few, is the rough legged hawk, says a writer in Farm and Fireside. Unfortunately this bird is little known or valued. It reaches the United States from its northern breeding range in September and October, remaining until April.

It may be identified at once by its broad wings, its large size and the broad dark band which crosses its breast and under side of its wings. It is comparatively tame. The name rough legged or hare footed is made appropriate by the bird's full feathered legs and feet.

The coloration of the American rough leg and its more western subspecies, the ferruginous rough leg, varies from the type here described to almost solid black. In this darker phase the rough leg is commonly called the black hawk.

On such good authority as that of Dr. A. K. Fisher, under whose direction the United States biological survey made extensive field observations of this bird's feeding habits, it is stated: "The rough leg is one of man's most important allies against meadow mice, feeding on little else during its six months' sojourn in the United States. Other mice, rabbits and ground squirrels are taken occasionally."

### THE MAKING OF PAPER.

Thrift Was the Order of the Day When Only Rag Stock Was Used.

It was in the year 1867 that the first wood pulp paper in the United States was manufactured, and it would be difficult to estimate the benefit this has conferred upon the world, for it was a step in the dissemination of knowledge, particularly current news, just as was the invention of movable types and the printing press.

It will be remembered by many still living with what care every rag was saved to be converted into paper in the days when only rag stock was used in its manufacture and how the paper, after it had served its purpose at the printer's, was carefully put aside for wrapping parcels. Those were days of automatically imposed thrift, which were followed by disregard of economies so widespread that already, after only half a century, we are confronted by a prospect of serious shortage of supply of the new raw material.

Just as the supply of rags in the sixties would not have sufficed for growing needs, so it appears that soon there will not be enough wood pulp to go around. But we have grown so accustomed to finding substitutes when we had to have them that the world is not alarmed.

### His Worst Book.

In "A Last Memory of Robert Louis Stevenson," by Charlotte Eaton, this curious incident is recorded: "What do you consider your brightest failure?" the novelist was asked. "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," he replied without a moment's hesitation, adding: "That is the worst thing I ever wrote." Yet in a standard book of brief biographies this is the one book title given under the name of the author.

When Real Acquaintance Began. "When did you first become acquainted with your husband?" asked one woman.

"The first time I told him that I had overdrawn my housekeeping account," answered the other.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## SAVED FROM AN UNTIMELY GRAVE

Seldom has a more tragic tale been told than that of this young woman, whose parents, brothers and sisters have all died of consumption, leaving her alone to make a living as best she could.

Never robust, hard work and worry soon undermined her health, when she, too, became a victim of this dreaded disease. Shunned by friends who feared contagion, without funds, for she had been unable to save from her small earnings, she seemed doomed, like the others of her family, to an untimely grave. Fortunately, she was discovered and sent to the Muskoka Free Hospital, before it was too late, where she is now doing well, with every chance of ultimate recovery.

Appeals are now being made for the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives to enable it to continue the great work of caring for just such cases as this. No matter how small the gift, it will be welcome.

Contributions may be sent to W. J. Gage, Chairman, 84 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, or to Geo. A. Reid, Secretary-Treasurer, Gage Institute, Toronto.

### Outlet

Our sleighing is getting thin owing to the mild weather of Friday and Saturday but there was a lot of hauling and driving done while it was good.

Mr. G. A. Bradley of Athens made a short visit to friends here the first of the week.

Mrs. M. Fodey spent a few days this week with friends in Gananoque.

Mr. Everett Reid who has spent the past couple of months with his grandfather, Mr. G. A. Bradley, Athens, returned home on Friday.

Miss Aggie Marshall has gone to spend some time with friends at Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Vanderburg and Mr. and Mrs. L. O'Grady motored to Gananoque on Wednesday.

Miss Amelia Fodey of Watertown New York, and Mrs. W. Yates, of Toledo, Ont., are visiting their mother, Mrs. Mary Fodey and other friends here this week.

Mr. Gordon Kelsey and sister, Anice, of Fairfax, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Reid on Friday.

Mrs. Weldon Bradley and little son, Borden, spent this week with Mrs. Bradley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Kenny, Berryton.

Mr. Mark Fodey, who has been ill for some time, is much improved and has returned to his studies at Athens High School.

### A Popular Lecturer.

The Rev. Albert H. Barker, Delta, has lectured to large audiences in the district of Delta during the past week, his subject being, "The story of the soldiers' return; from down and out to up again." The lectures are illustrated by means of 100 beautiful pictures loaned by the Military Hospitals Commission of Ottawa. Great interest has been taken in Mr. Barker's talks on some phases of the present war situation, which he gives at the close of his lecture in the form of questions and answers.

### Sherwood Spring

Mrs. Robert Brown, Riverside, spent a few days last week with her daughter, Mrs. George Stewart.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Trickey, Mallorytown Landing, were guests on Sunday last at Mrs. A. Eligh's.

Miss Carrie Latham spent a few days recently with her sister, Mrs. Frank Murray, Lillies.

Mr. Geo. Fraser was a guest of Brockville friends on Friday last.

Sleighs came into general use last week, and the farmers who are drawing wood hope the sleighing will last.

A number from here attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Martha Widdis, who died on Saturday, Nov. 17, at the home of her son, Mr. John Widdis. She was in her 78th year and had resided at Sherwood Spring nearly all of her life. The funeral, which was conducted by Rev. G. W. Bradford, Mallorytown, was held from her late residence to the church at Yonge Mills; after which the remains were laid to rest in the family plot, in the Yonge Mills Cemetery.

### Keep Dogs Under Restraint.

Sheep-killing dogs are, in a large part, responsible for the neglect of the sheep-raising industry in Ontario. It is possible for sheep to be produced where there are many dogs. This is actually done in England. The dogs need to be kept under proper restraint by the owners. In this part of the country too much laxity has been allowed in the enforcement of laws against owners of sheep-killing dogs. Public opinion is beginning to bring strong pressure for the protection of sheep, and the next few years should see a great number of sheep grazing on the green hills of Ontario.—Belleville Ontario.

### OTTAWA WINTER FAIR CANCELLED.

The annual Ottawa Winter Fair which was to have been held in Ottawa on January 15 to 18, 1918, has been cancelled. The cancellation of the Show is due to the fact that the the Militia Department are quartering troops in Howick Pavilion where the Show is held and do not intend to vacate for the time of the Show. They state that the use of the building is a military necessity at the present time.

The Executive of the Ottawa Winter Fair have taken the matter up with the Militia Department but were unable to come to an agreement whereby the soldiers should vacate to permit the holding of the Show. It is with regret that they announce the cancelling of the Show for January next, especially since the Ottawa Winter Fair has made such rapid strides during the last few years, and has had such an important influence on the live stock industry.

### YOUTH'S COMPANION CALENDAR FOR 1918.

The Youth's Companion Practical Home Calendar combines the beautiful with the useful. It is especially sought for by busy people, because it gives at one glance not only the days of the current month preceding and the month following, all on the one leaf. At the same time, the calendar is decorative in design and suitable for a place in the best room in the house. It is given to all readers of The Youth's Companion who have paid their subscriptions for 1918.

### NEW WINNIPEG TRAINS

Travel between Eastern and Western Canada is always heavy in the winter months, particularly during December with its holiday season. To meet the requirements of the public, therefore, a special Daily Service between Toronto and Winnipeg, is announced by the Canadian Northern Railway; Westbound, December 3rd to January 2nd, 1918 only; Eastbound, December 1st to January 5th, 1918 only. Thereafter regular tri-weekly service will be resumed. A through Tourist Sleeping Car will also be operated daily between Toronto and Calgary as part of the above special, and connection will be made with regular daily trains between Winnipeg and Edmonton. Service between Toronto and Vancouver remains tri-weekly, leaving Toronto on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays as at present. For further particulars, see Local Time Table Folders, or apply to Station Agent.

### WHY DOGS' NOSES ARE COLD

When your faithful dog pokes his nose into your hand, even your affection cannot prevent a little shiver because the nose is so cold. Why is it? When the body of a dog is so warm, why should this one spot be different from all the rest of him? The coldness of a dog's nose is due to the fact that it must be kept moist all the time in order to sharpen the sense of smell. And, of course, as the moisture is evaporating all the time, it keeps his nose cold. A dog depends a great deal on his powers of smell, especially in the wild state, and it is because of his keenness of scent that he is valuable to man for hunting purposes. In addition to the olfactory or smelling nerves inside a dog's nostrils, the whole black membrane around the nose is very sensitive, but this sensitiveness can only be retained by moisture. Thus it is that when a dog's nose is dry and warm, he is ill and needs doctoring.

### Smith's Falls Hockey Team.

The Smith's Falls Hockey Club has organized for the season, says The News, with George Robinson as president, G. T. Bishop and Ben Wiseman as first and second vice-presidents, respectively. An endeavor will be made to have the Eastern Ontario League composed of the same teams as participated last season.

Bring Your  
*Laundry*  
To Us

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

E. C. TRIBUTE

Reporter Advertisements Bring Results.

1917

1917

## CHRISTMAS

Christmas will soon be here again. We would suggest that you make your Xmas selection early while the picking is at its best. We are sowing a nice line of new Xmas Shirts, Ties, Gloves, Coat Sweaters, Socks, Wool and Silk Scarfs, Fancy Braces (single pairs or in sets). An extra big stock of Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats. We are sure we can please you as our prices are very reasonable.

### Globe Clothing House

Brockville, Ontario

## Union Government

is concentrating its efforts to win the War. It has gone about raising reinforcements in the only practical way; under the Military Service Act, 1917.

Laurier, Bourassa and their adherents admit their intention of holding up reinforcements so urgently needed in the trenches.

Where do YOU stand?

To Back up the Boys—  
To Hasten Victory—  
To Win the War—

## SUPPORT UNION GOVERNMENT

**To Women Voters:** Every woman may vote who is a British subject 21 years of age, resident in Canada one year, and in the constituency 30 days, who is the mother, wife, widow, daughter, sister or half-sister of any person male or female living or dead who is serving or has served without Canada in any of the Military forces, or within or without Canada in any of the Naval forces of Canada or of Great Britain in the present war, or who has been honorably discharged from such services and the date of whose enlistment was prior to September 20th, 1917.

Unionist Party Publicity Committee.



Lesson X, December 9, 1917. Ezra and Nehemiah Teach the Law.—Neh. 8: 1-18.

Commentary.—I. Reading God's Word (vs. 1-8). 1. The people gathered.—The completion of the walls marked an epoch in the life of the nation. The work had engaged the attention of all, and the people had realized the unifying effect of this common purpose. They also were constrained to acknowledge that God had been graciously favoring them. Before the water gate.—The place of meeting was southeast of the temple before the watergate, through which water was carried for use in the temple. Ezra the scribe.—Ezra had returned to Jerusalem from the land of captivity thirteen years before this time, but in the record of the events of twelve years his name was not mentioned. The general opinion is that he returned to Babylon, where he remained for several years, possibly engaged in copying the law. Bring the book of the law.—It seems probable that Ezra's return prompted the people's request to have the law read to them. Which the Lord had commanded.—It was the word of Jehovah. 2. Ezra the priest.—Ezra was of the priestly tribe, being a direct descendant of Aaron (Ezra 7: 1-5). Brought the law before the congregation.—The assembly included men, women and children, who could hear the law intelligently. The later rabbinical teaching was to the effect that women should be excluded from hearing the law, but that teaching was opposed to the word of God. First day of the seventh month.—The month of Tishri corresponds to the latter part of our September and the former part of our October. 3. From the morning until midday.—The reading continued from early in the morning until noon. It is probable that the other read in turn, thus relieving Ezra. Were attentive unto the book.—The people were intensely interested in the word of the Lord. They were eager to know what he would have them do, and then they would understand better their attitude toward him. This great interest showed that the religious life of the nation was being revived. 4. A wooden platform was constructed, raised sufficiently high to afford all in the congregation an opportunity to see the reader standing thereon. It was broad enough to accommodate Ezra and the persons mentioned in this verse.

5. opened the book.—Books in those days were long strips of parchment rolled at either end upon sticks, and to open a book meant to unroll the scroll, all the people stood up.—They had evidently been sitting while waiting for the reading to begin, and rose to their feet out of respect for the word of God. It is likely that they sat down after the exercises mentioned in the next verse, and remained sitting while Ezra read the book of the law. 6. blessed the Lord.—Gave thanks, amen.—The people's response to Ezra's words of thanksgiving and praise. The word means, "So let it be." lifting up their hands.—By this act they showed that they accepted the words read as the law of God and would be obedient to it. Lifting up the hands in worship is referred to in the scriptures (Psa. 63: 4; 1 Tim. 2: 8). bowed their heads.—With their faces to the ground.—They assumed an attitude of reverent humility. They were impressed with the goodness and mercy of God and the sacredness of his word. 7. The names here recorded are those of Levites who assisted in explaining the words of the law to the people. 8. read.—In the law of God distinctly.—Those who read were careful to speak clearly so that the great assembly could catch every word. The people were eager to hear and it was important they should. gave the sense.—The Jews had been long in captivity and were unfamiliar with the law, hence explanations were needed that they might grasp the meaning of the words read. Some think that they had to a considerable extent lost the knowledge of the pure Hebrew language through their contact with their captors in Babylon, and caused them to understand.—"So that they understood."—R. V.

11. Results of reading the law of God (vs. 9-12). 9. Tishbatha.—This was a title given to Nehemiah representing his office as provincial governor. this day is holy unto the Lord.—It was the new moon and as such was considered sacred. The notable day from morning to evening.—The people wept upon hearing the law because it showed them how they had been sinning against God and his commandments. There weeping was an indication of genuine penitence. It seems clear that they were ignorant as to the demands of the law. 10. eat the fat, and drink the sweet.—A proverbial expression, meaning that the occasion was not one of fasting and grief.—Ryle. send portions.—In the midst of their rejoicing they were to remember the poor by supplying them with that which would nourish and cheer them, thus adding to their own joy the joy of the Lord is your strength.—Religious joy properly tempered by dependence on the help of God, meekness of mind and self-diffidence, is a powerful means of strengthening the soul. In such a state every duty is practicable and delightful. In such a them, thus adding to their own joy the joy of the Lord is your strength.—Religious joy, properly tempered by dependence on the help of God, meekness of mind and self-diffidence, is a powerful means of strengthening the soul. In such a state every duty is practicable and delightful. In such a frame of mind no man ever fell.—Clarke. 11. stilled all the people.—Restrained from mourning.—neither be ye grieved.—Sorrowful.—12. because they had understood.—It was a source of grief to the people that they had been ignorant of God's law and had not lived according to its teachings. It became a cause of rejoicing to understand its requirements, its warnings and its promises.

II. Observing the Feast of Tabernacles (vs. 13-18). On the second day the reading and explaining the law was continued with "the chief of the fathers of all the people, the priests, and the Levites" as narrators. When it was read and understood that the Feast of Tabernacles should be observed on the fifteenth of the month, preparations were at once commenced for its observance. They gathered branches of trees and constructed booths upon the roofs of their houses, in the courts of their own houses, and of the temple, and "in the street of the water gate" at the southeast of the temple, and "in the street of the gate of Ephraim," probably in the north wall of the city, and led toward the land of Ephraim. It appears that all those who had returned to Jerusalem from Babylon constructed booths and sat under them. This feast was in commemoration of the journey of the children of Israel from the land of Egypt to Canaan. Upon this journey they had no houses in which to lodge, and during the feast of tabernacles the people dwelt in booths constructed of branches, in memory of that great deliverance. The feast continued for eight days, beginning with the fifteenth day of the month Tishri and closing with the twenty-second. It was a season of great rejoicing.

Questions.—For what purpose did the people assemble before the water gate at Jerusalem? What is meant by the law of God? Who was the reader, and how many assistants did he have? What classes of people listened to the reading of the law? In what manner was it read? What effect did the reading of the law have upon the hearers? How long did the study of God's word continue? What feast was observed? What event did the feast commemorate? What was the Jews' religious condition?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Spiritual progress. I. Quickened through instruction. II. Attested by practical service. I. Quickened through instruction. The public reading and exposition of the law of Moses in the presence of all the people, as soon as possible after their settlement and the rebuilding of the walls around Jerusalem, took place on the anniversary of the restoration of the altar. The time was regarded with special interest. Through his labors Nehemiah had provided for the safety of the people. Ezra the scribe very appropriately gave instruction from the law of the Lord. The people evidenced their earnestness by listening attentively. It was in the faith that God has evermore blessed his own word as the chosen instrument of all revival progress in his church that Nehemiah sought to have the remnant of Judah instructed in the divine law. Having been long scattered in a strange land deprived of temple privileges, they were sadly defective in their knowledge of the divine law. Nehemiah's labors for their temporal security had inspired his brethren with patriotic love. He labored to inspire holy affection in their hearts. To do that he depended upon the diffusion of the knowledge of the holy scriptures.

God had raised up Nehemiah to perform a great work. Ezra, though endowed with different gifts, was his God-given associate in the great cause. They united in complete harmony for the revival of spiritual life in Judah. Nehemiah, having been invested with ruling power in the city, gave place to the ministers of the sanctuary in their proper work of teaching. On that occasion there was introduced a new element into the religious realm. Formerly the temple had filled the whole religious horizon to the Jew. It had been the place for sacrifice, not instruction. It was the sphere of the priest, not the scribe or prophet. God's ancient covenant with the people had largely passed from memory. When the congregation heard it again, it came before them as the revelation to a new discovery. They were overcome with penitential grief. Their tears were an expression of alarm and compunction, of apprehension for the consequences of their sins together with bodily sorrow on account of them. Nehemiah gave direction and counsel. Their sorrow was not wrong or without foundation, but defective in its views of divine mercy, in an apprehension of the loving kindness of the Lord, their covenant, their God. The law itself and the whole history of their fathers showed that their God was gracious and forgiving. The instructions and exhortations of Nehemiah, Ezra and the Levites prevailed to assuage their sorrow and enabled them to celebrate the festival in accordance with its full design. The grief can not be such as God demands if it hides from man the attributes of God and the arrangements divinely made for the pardon of sin. For the Jews at that time, feeble as they were, the joy of the Lord would be their stronghold, their fortress against their enemies. It would serve to unite and inspire them and make them brave. It would sanctify them in God's service, which was their safety, as it would secure their protection and blessing. It would impart inward power to do and suffer the will of God.

II. Attested by practical service. Combined with an exposition of the law was an exhortation to duty.—With the joy of the Lord there was to be an overflow in charity. Nehemiah set the people about the common duties of life. There was hard work for those Jews to do. The whole task of religious reformation lay before them. They were to be filled with rejoicing for what the Lord had done for them in bringing favor and providing for their future religious life. That tranquil satisfaction must be accomplished by the discharge of duty as a practical demonstration of their spiritual revival. Under the quickening of a faithful ministry and the consciousness of renewed spiritual life, they returned to a complete and hearty observance of the ancient feasts, the feast of Tabernacles, which was especially commemorative. The recalling of past exiles and past sorrows and wrong-doing confirmed their hearts in gratitude and devotion. T. R. A. Wigwag.—You should bear in mind that it is just as easy to make friends as to make enemies. Closest.—Perhaps, but our friends are apt to cost us more.

ANNOUNCEMENT ON FUTURE HOG PRICES Statement of U. S. Food Administration in Full—What It May Mean to Canada.

The following is an announcement regarding future hog prices which was made by the Food Administration of the United States Government on November 3rd. The statement in full is as follows:

The main purposes of the Food Administration as to hogs are four: To see that the producer at all times can count on a fair price for his hogs, so that it will be profitable to him; to see that the farmer increases the number of hogs bred; to limit the profit of the packer and the middleman, and to eliminate speculation. All of these purposes are necessary because we must have more hogs, so that the ultimate consumer shall at all times get an adequate supply of hogs at the lowest feasible prices.

We shall establish rigid control of the packer. Fair prices to the farmer for his hogs, we believe, will be brought about by the full control which the Food Administration has over the buying of the allies, our army and navy, the Red Cross, the Belgian relief, and the neutrals, which together constitute a considerable factor in the market.

The first step is to stop the sudden breaks in prices paid for hogs at the central markets. These prices must become stable, so that the farmer knows where he stands, and will feel justified in increasing hogs for next winter. The prices so far as we can effect them, will not go below a minimum of about \$15.50 per cent. for the average of the packers' drives on the Chicago market until further notice.

We have had, and shall have, the advice of a board composed of practical hog growers and experts. That board advises that the best yard-stick to measure the cost of production of the hog is the cost of corn. That board further advises that the ratio of corn price to hog price on the average over a series of years, has been about twelve to one (or a little less). In the past, when the ratio has gone lower than 12 to 1, the stock of hogs in the country has decreased. When it was higher than twelve, the hogs have increased. That board has given its judgment that to bring the stock of hogs back to normal under present conditions, the ratio should be about thirteen to one. Therefore, as to the hogs farrowed next spring, we will try to stabilize prices so that the farmer can count on getting for each 100 pounds of hogs ready for market, thirteen times the average cost per bushel of the corn fed into the hogs.

Let there be no misunderstanding of this statement. It is not a guarantee backed by money. It is not a promise by the packers. It is a statement of the intention and policy of the Food Administration, which

means to do justice to the farmer.

This clear statement as to the intention of the Food Administration in the United States will be received with satisfaction by hog producers. As Mr. Cotton frankly says, there is no money guarantee back of the minimum price of \$15.50, but so far as the Food Administration can influence prices they will not go below the value of thirteen bushels of corn. Consequently, this statement, together with the fact that the Food Administration is controlling all reports of bacon, makes it probable that they will be able to hold the price at about \$15.50 per cwt. on the Chicago market until a change seems necessary. The regulation of profits in the packing industry may also assist in stabilizing prices, and it remains to be seen whether the packers will do the square thing or try to force prices down to the minimum.

A very large share of credit is due to our esteemed contemporary "Wallaces' Farmer," for getting the Food Administration in the States to see the necessity of having a definite ratio established between the price of hogs and the price of feed, if the campaign for increased hog production is to be a success. For approximately the last two years that paper has been publishing a chart every month showing the profits and losses in raising hogs, based on the relative prices of corn and hogs. As "Wallaces' Farmer" says in its issue of November 9th:

"In adopting the value of corn as the measure for determining the price of next year's pig crop, the Food Administration has pointed the way to the only road which is safe to travel in this perilous venture of price-fixing. All prices are relative. The dollar is no longer a true measure of value. Prices must be fixed in terms of the cost of production. Any other method will be fatal to production, and will bring about world famine conditions. The adoption of the corn-hog ratio is the first recognition on the part of any government body that price-fixing must be in conformity with and not in violation of fundamental economic laws."

In establishing a ratio between the price of feed and the price of hogs here in Canada it is better to use shorts or middlings rather than corn. In our last week's issue we published a chart showing the profits and losses in raising hogs during the last ten years, where the price of hogs was compared with the price of shorts in Toronto during this period. An interesting fact is that this chart, showing the profits and losses in hog raising for Canada, is in substantial agreement with the chart published in "Wallaces' Farmer," for the corn

belt of the United States. During 1908 and 1909, when hog raising was relatively unprofitable in Canada it was relatively unprofitable in the U.S. In 1910 it was relatively unprofitable in both countries during 1913-1914 it was relatively profitable. During 1915, though the price of hogs was high, the price of feed was higher, also, and raising hogs was relatively unprofitable in both countries. In 1916 hog raising was profitable to both the farmer in the States and the farmer in Canada. In 1917, however, while hog raising was relatively unprofitable to the American farmer on account of the high price of corn, it was profitable to the Canadian farmer, as the price of shorts remained at a comparatively low level.

No statement has as yet been made by Mr. Hanna which applies to Canada where any price is mentioned at which he will endeavor to keep the price of hogs. He has, nevertheless, said that he and Mr. Hoover are working in perfect accord, so that we may expect fair prices at least for hogs produced in Canada. Moreover, the price of hogs in the United States influences to some extent, at least the price of hogs in Canada.

Hogs at the time of writing are selling on the Chicago market for about \$17.50 per cwt. which is about 50 cents per hundred more than they command on the Toronto market. If prices do go down to \$15.50 in Chicago we would expect the price of hogs in Toronto to be about the same or a quarter or fifty cents per hundred less.

The average price of hogs for the last ten years was \$9.25. The average price of shorts was \$25.85 per ton. That is, it required the value of 7.17 hundredweight to induce farmers to stay in the hog raising business. When the price of hogs was higher than the price of 7.17 hundredweight of shorts, hog raising was relatively profitable when the price of hogs was lower than the value of 7.17 hundredweight of shorts, hog raising was relatively unprofitable. Since the Canadian Board of Grain Supervisors fixed the price of wheat in August, the price of shorts has been remarkably constant. It has been \$42 per ton at Toronto for the past four months, practically without a break. As a rule, shorts is dearest during the months of September and October. During this period of 1917, it was selling for \$42 per ton, so that we are apparently justified in assuming that if the price does not go down it certainly will not go up. According to the short-hog ratio, when shorts is \$42 per ton, the price of hogs should be at least \$15.05 f. and w. Toronto, if even a normal supply is to be maintained.—The Canadian Countryman.



CHANGELESS.

"The Lord has hidden His face," we sadly cry, As we sit in the night of grief, with no helper by "Guiding unnumbered worlds in their way, dimly dim. How should our little pain be marked by Him?"

But all the while we mourn the Lord stands near, And the Son divine is waiting to help and hear; And 'tis we who hide our faces, and blindly turn away, While the Sun of the soul shines on 'mid the perfect day. —Susan Coolidge.

Thus saith the Lord; Behold, I set before you the way of life, and the way of death.—I will teach you the good and the right way.—I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me.—Follow me.

There is a way which seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death.—Wide is the gate, and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat: because strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few be that find it. An highway shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called the way of holiness; the unclean shall not pass over it; but it shall be for those: the wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein.—Then shall we know, if we follow on to know the Lord. In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you.

ANGEL ISLAND.

(By the late Rev. T. H. Miller.) Is there such an island; can I reach it, and shall I be welcome; will I find quality and equality? We can answer to you satisfaction. The fare is paid, the ship is ready, come away. You ask may I? and we answer, yes! People came to Jesus and asked foolish questions: one was, did the marriage relation obtain in heaven? "We do exceedingly err not knowing scriptures or the power of God. They neither marry, nor are given in marriage, but are as the angels of God." Angels are messengers, bringers of tidings. They are intellectual and immortal beings. They watch, they wait, they serve, they talk, they help, they lift, they go not from place to place, they are in every place; they are strong, wise, and stand in the presence of God unabashed; they encamp, they defend, they minister, they smite kings, confuse armies. They are the chariots of heaven! Now the Master says of us, we are as the angels. How busy are the angels, they are submarine, under the sea; they are sub-terran, under the

earth; they are sub-lunary, under the moon; they are sub-missive, they are under law. They need no light, they are always ahead, they hearken, they do. They know not fear, regard not results; they smite with blindness, leprosy, and death, they bring pestilence, famine, and the sword. They create, they paint the flowers, the wings of birds, they garnish the heavens. They keep secrets, they bless women. They work in unity, harmony and purpose. They do not weep, or if they do, it is for joy. If they have a past, they have no future, they are ever present. They are sons of God; men are sons of God, and if you will think a little clearly, you will see that "now are we the sons of God," and we can go to this angel island and feel at home. Here you can visit, and stay, and be. You can be superior to the angels, flesh, and sea, space, hear the angels, and sea, space, because you are a spirit.

Oh, wonder! we can live in two worlds at once—we can do our duty here and live above it. On this island humility dwells with dignity, majesty with meekness, exaltation through humility is the law of spiritual life. "O peace—O holy rest, O balmy breath of love! O heart, divinest, best! Thy depth I prove! I ask this gift of thee— A life all hilly-fair, And fragrant as the place Where seraphs arc."

KINSHIP.

Ah, not so blest are they, who stand An envied throng, Within the bulwarks of success, Aloof and strong— As they, who, fighting heavy odds, Their comfort find In sacrifice that brings them near All humankind. —Charlotte Becker.

CHRIST THE IMAGE OF GOD.

The glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together.—No man hath seen God at any time; the only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, He hath declared Him. And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, and we beheld His glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth. He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father.—The brightness of His glory, and the express image of his person.—God was manifest in the flesh. In whom we have redemption through His blood, even the forgiveness of sins; who is the image of the invisible God, the firstborn of every creature.—Whom he did foreknow, he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of His Son, that He might be the firstborn among many brethren. As we have borne the image of the earth, we shall also bear the image of the heavenly.

ON BOARD.

(By the late Rev. H. F. Miller.) To step on board a ship is an interesting act, it is distinct and definite. You leave the shore and go on another element, an element that turns waves into widows every day. I may go on board as a sailor, that is industrial; I may go as a passenger, that is commercial; I may go as a prisoner, that is Governmental; I may go as a guest, that is glorious. "Come then and all thy house into the ark," said God to Noah. He went by invitation. I once had a dream: "A stalwart swimmer hailed Noah one morning, 'Come out and have a swim.' Noah replied: 'The Lord shut me in and the latch is fastened on the outside, so I cannot come out, and a good thing, too.' An old sailor once gave his experience as follows: "It is a long time since I crossed the gangway, and came on board the Gospel Ship. You know there is always a gangway from the shore to the ship. I walked that gangway a free man, and the commander was there to welcome me. I saluted Him, and passed under the order of a subordinate officer to my duty. When I passed the gangway it was hauled ashore and soon there was a space between the shore and the ship—it gradually widened, and very soon we were in the open. It is many a year since, but I have never been off duty, and never been ashore, for the Commander gives no vacations, and there are no holidays, yet we are happy. I do my trifling duties about the deck, and now and then I catch a smile from the face of the Commander, and this is my best reward. The orders come from the quarter deck, the responsibility rests with the Commander, and I and all my mates, with all that is on board, are going to arrive, that is sure and certain. "One peculiarity about this ship is that he has no pumps. The cry will never be heard from the boatswain. 'All hands to the pumps; the ship has sprung a leak.' That will never be, the ship is water proof, fire proof, storm proof, Devil proof. No pirate will ever heave in sight and demand surrender. How safe, how easy, how sure, how sure to arrive! "That was a pretty long experience for an old sailor to give at an experience meeting, but it was given with force and fire, and they all believed it. Jonah went to Jeppa to ask what ships were on the berth. He fixed on the ship going the longest trip, 2,609 miles; he did not go on land by invitation, and as a guest; he had to pay; those who turn their back on God and run away, have to pay! They run fast and far whom the devil drives. "Wherefore do ye spend money on that which is not bread?" LITERALLY. (Baltimore American) "How did you get away from the traffic cop who was after you for speeding? Did you fool him?" "Well, not exactly, but we did manage to throw dust in his eyes." "We shouldn't accuse the taxidermist of making his money in a skin game. "Sillicus—I think it is right and natural to take a friendly interest in other people's affairs. Cynicus.—Yes, provided you don't take a greater interest than they do themselves.



TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with columns for 'FARMERS' MARKET' and 'MEATS-WHOLESALE'. Lists various commodities like Dairy Produce, Butter, Eggs, etc., with their respective prices.

SUGAR MARKET.

Table listing sugar prices for various grades and quantities, including Wholesale quotations and retail trade on Canadian refined sugar.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Table listing cattle market prices for various types of cattle, including Ex. cattle, Ex. bulls, and various grades of cows and calves.

OTHER MARKETS.

Table listing prices for Winnipeg Grain Exchange, including fluctuations and exchange rates for various grain types.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Table listing grain market prices for Minneapolis, including various grades of wheat and flour.

DULUTH LANSSEED.

Table listing prices for Duluth Linsseed, including various grades and their market status.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

Table listing live stock prices for Buffalo, including receipts and market status for various types of livestock.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Table listing live stock prices for Chicago, including receipts and market status for various types of livestock.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal Report.—The offerings at the Canadian Pacific stock yards this morning amounted to 600 cattle, 650 sheep and lambs, 700 hogs, and 700 calves. Trading was good during the week, and the market was pretty well cleaned out. There are so few choice cattle offering that prices paid for the best were comparatively high. Choice steers especially were lacking. Butcher cows were a little better in price, some choice selling at \$9. There was a good demand for canners' cattle selling at from \$5 to \$5.50. Lambs went as high as \$16.50, while some good sheep sold at \$12.50.

The Day is Growing Longer.

"Our earth appears to be slowing down its pace. Two bright days, the 21st and 22nd, the most recent, that it now takes almost exactly three seconds longer for the world to turn over once than it took one hundred years ago, and a century hence still another three seconds will have been added to the day. "At this rate, Shakespeare had nearly six seconds less in his twenty-four hours than has a modern dramatist. And the Conqueror was handicapped a half-minute in keeping his army in a century hence still another three seconds will have been added to the day. "Abraham, and the early Christians would have been still more pressed for time. The earliest man, say in the year 10,000 B.C., would have had only twenty-four hours for his day, and would have had only twenty-four hours to do their living in, and were really only about seventy-six years old when they thought they had reached Aurore."—Edward Tenney Brewster, in "St. Nicholas."

# "BELA"

The tracks led them parallel to the general direction of the river, cutting across from point to point of the willows on the outside of each bend. On the horizon ahead was the pine-clad ridge that bounded the lower end of the lake. Jack-Knife Mountain rose over it. The sea of grass was dazzling in the sunlight.

Half an hour's swift walking gave them no glimpse ahead of their quarry. "Waste too much time talking," said Bela. "Well, you did the most of it," retorted Joe.

It was evident from the direction of the tracks that Sam was taking care. This convinced them all. They burst out in angry exclamations. It was not, however, for what they thought Bela had suffered. Each man was thinking of the wrong Sam had done him. Toward Bela their attitude had subtly changed. She was now a damaged article, though still desirable. Their awe of her was gone.

"I'll grind my heel in his face for this," snarled Joe. "I'll kill him slow!" "Come on!" cried Shand. "We're losing time. He can't have got far."

Bela scrambled out of the dugout "I tak' you who're he is," she said, eagerly. "I can track him in the grass. I can't catch him myself. But you got give him to me for punish."

"We'll attend to that for you, my girl," said Jack, grimly. "No blood!" she cried. "If he is kill for cause of me I get a bad name around. A girl can't have no bad name."

They laughed with light scorn. "You're done for already," Joe said. "Nobody knows him," said Jack. "He'll never be missed. We'll take good care he ain't found, neither."

"The police will know," insisted Bela. "They can smell blood. Bury maybe you mad at each other. One will tell."

This was a shrewd shot. The three scowled at each other furtively. There was no confidence between them. "Well—what do you want to do?" asked Jack, uneasily.

"I give him to the police," stated Bela, eagerly. "They come up the river now. Come every year this time. Then all will be known. It is not my fault he tak' me away. I good girl."

Maybe she wants to get him to marry her," suggested Joe. "to keep under cover of each point of the willows until he reached the next one. Each point afforded his pursuers a new survey ahead. Not until they had walked another half-hour at that grudging pace were they in time to see a black spot just about to disappear ahead."

"Down!" cried Bela, and they dropped full length in the grass until they were gone.

She, springing up, led the way at a cross the intervening grass. She to hold herself back for the men was too heavy to be a runner, and she was beginning to feel the handicap of his years.

During the willows, she held up her hand for caution. They ran lightly in the grass. Neither man could see anything; nevertheless, Bela indicated by signs that the one they sought was just around the bushes. At that moment she held back and let go first.

Having decided that the danger of immediate pursuit was over, was on the ground eating his lunch without warning. Jack and Joe hid him, bowling him over on his back. He struggled desperately, but helpless under their combined force. Joe, with a snarl, lifted his hand over Sam's face. Big Jack held it.

"Not while he's down," he muttered. Bela, following close, drew Sam's hands together and bound his wrists with her strips of hide. "You're sold me out again! I might have known it!"

Bela, fearing his words might start Jack thinking things over, cried out hysterically: "I got you now! You think you run away, eh? You done wit' me! You laugh when I cry. I fix you for that! I put you where you can't hurt no more girls!"

To Jack and Joe it seemed natural under the circumstances. Sam glared at her in angry amazement, and opened his mouth to reply. But thinking better of it, he set his jaw and kept quiet.

He submitted to superior force, and they immediately started back on the long walk to the boats. There was little said en route. Only Joe, unable to contain his rage, occasionally burst out in brutal reviling. Sam smiled at him. More than once Big Jack was called on to restrain Joe's fist.

"A bargain is a bargain," he retorted.

minded him. Bela, bringing up the rear, glared at the back of Joe's head with pure savage hatred. When any of them chanced to look at her, her face was wholly stolid.

Black Shand's face lightened as they brought Sam over the bank. "So it was on the level," he remarked.

It was now some time past noon, and the word was given to eat before embarking. Sam, with his bound hands in his lap, sat on a great sod which had fallen from the bank above, and watched the others curiously and warily.

He had cooled down. So many things had happened to him during the past two days that his capacity for anger and astonishment was pretty well used up. He now felt more like a spectator than the leading man in the drama.

Finally Bela, with a highly indifferent air, came to him with a plate of food which she put on his knees. Evidently he was expected to feed himself as best he could with his hands tied. Bela, avoiding his eyes, whispered swiftly:

"I your friend, Sam. Jus' foolin' them. Wait and see."

Sam laughed scornfully. The other men looked over and Bela had to go back to carry them all.

Sam had no compunction against eating their food. Scorning them all, he fully intended to get the better of them yet. Meanwhile he was wondering what had taken place between them. He could not interpret the relations between Bela and the three men. They were apparently neither friendly nor inimical.

Afterward a discussion arose as to their disposition between the two boats. The rowboat was not big enough to carry them all. "Lay him in the dugout," Bela said indifferently. "I paddle him."

"No you don't," said Joe quickly. "He goes with the men."

"All right," said Bela, shrugging. "You come wit' me."

This arrangement pleased Joe very well, and by it Bela succeeded in parting him from Sam.

The two boats proceeded together down the smoothly flowing, willow-bordered stream. Shand and Jack

took turns at sculling the larger craft, and Bela loafed on her paddle that they might keep up with her.

The view was as confined and unvarying as the banks of a canal, except that canals commonly are straight, while this watercourse twisted like Archimedes' screw. The only breaks in the endless panorama of cut-banks, mud-flats, willows, and grass were the occasional little inlets, gray with aquatic flowers.

Bela was most at home kneeling in the stern of her dugout. Joe, sitting opposite, watched her graceful action with a kindling eye.

"Drop behind a bit," he whispered. "I want to talk to you. Are you listening?"

She seemed not to have heard. Nevertheless the other boat drew away a little.

"Look here," Joe began with what he intended to be an ingratiating air. "This is a bad business for you. I'm not saying I blame you. Just the same your price has gone down, see? Do you get me?"

Bela lowered her eyes and watched the little whirlpools in the train of her paddle. "I un'isten," she murmured.

"After an affair like this men look on a girl as fair game. I ain't saying it's right, but it's so. You want to look out for those other fellows now."

"I look out," said Bela. "Come with me and I'll keep you from them." Joe went on, trying to speak earnestly; meanwhile his eyes were burning. "Of course, you can't expect me to marry you now, but I'll keep you in better style than you've ever known. There's nothing mean about me."

Bela raised her eyes and dropped them quickly. There was a spark in their depths that would have warned a man less vain than Joe. She said nothing.

"Well, is it a go?" he breathlessly demanded.

"I don't know," said Bela, slowly. Her voice came drifting away. "I got get married, I can't."

"Who would marry you now?" cried Joe.

"I don't know. Somebody, I guess. Pretty near every man I see want marry me."

Joe sneered. "No, now! Not when this gets about."

"Maybe the big man want marry me," she suggested. "Or the black one."

Joe laughed scornfully. At the same time a horrible anxiety attacked him. These two were old; they couldn't afford to be so particular as he. One of them might—

"Any 'ow I not go wit' you now," said Bela. "Plenty time."



"All right," she returned calmly. Joe sat fuming. Anger and balked desire made his comely, brutal face look absurd and piteous. It was like a wilful child denied the moon. Joe could never resist his emotions. Whether or not Bela had guessed it, it was bound to come.

"Oh, hell!" he cried. "Look here, if Jack or Shand offer to marry you, I'll match them, see? Is that a go? You'd sooner have me, wouldn't you? I'm young."

Bela neither smiled nor frowned. "I think about it," she said. "No you don't!" he cried. "You've got to promise now or I'll withdraw it!"

"I tell you something," said Bela, concealing the wicked sparkle in her eye. "I not want the big man. No, I want the black man either. I tell you, if I marry any of the 'three, I tak' you."

Concealed Joe swallowed it whole. "I'm satisfied," he cried. "By George, I'd like to bind it with a kiss!"

"Look out, you turn us over," said Bela coolly. "The water moch cold."

Joe was quite carried away. "You beauty!" he cried. "Your skin is like cream. Your hair is like black velvet. You sit there as proud as a leading lady. I can't wait for you!"

"I ain't promise nothing yet," said Bela warily.

Johnny Gagnon's place was at the strategic point on Musquesip, where the forest ended and the meadows began. In the winter-time the freighters left the ice here, and headed straight across the bottom lands for the lake.

Gagnon kept a stopping-house for the freighters. It was the last house on the route to the head of the lake seventy-five miles away, excepting the shack at Nine-Mile Point, which had never been occupied until Big Jack and his party camped there.

Besides being a strategic point, it was one of those natural sites for a homestead that men pick out when there is a whole land to choose from. The bank rolled up gradually from the water's edge, and Gagnon's whole establishment was revealed from the five-dwelling, bunk-house, stable—all built of logs and crouching low on the ground as if for warmth.

The buildings had been there so long they had become a part of the landscape. The log walls were weathered to a silvery gray, and the vigorously sprouting sod roofs repeated the note of the surrounding grass.

On this particular afternoon there was something afoot at Johnny Gagnon's. The different members of the large family were running about like ants in a disturbed hill. A cloud of dust was rising from the horse door, expelled by a resolute broom.

Unnumerable pails of water were being carried up from the river, and windows and children washed impartially. One of the big boys was burning rubbish; another was making a landing-stage of logs on the muddy shore.

In any other place such a spasm of house-cleaning need excite no remark, but among the happy-go-lucky natives of the north it is portentous. Clearly a festival was imminent.

Such was the sight that met the eyes of those in the rowboat and the dugout as they came around the bend above. Johnny Gagnon himself came running down to meet them. He was a little man, purely Indian in feature and coloring, but betraying a vivacity which suggested the French ancestor who had provided him with a surname.

The surname lasts longer than most white characteristics. It is a brand possession up north. If a man has a surname he is a man.

Johnny was a vivacious Indian. Such anomalies are not uncommon on the border of the wilderness. His stock-black eyes were prone to snap and twinkle, and his lips to part over dazzling teeth.

His hands helped out his tongue in the immemorial Latin style. Though

## MRS. KIESO SICK SEVEN MONTHS

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Aurora, Ill.—"For seven long months I suffered from a female trouble, with severe pains in my back and sides until I became so weak I could hardly walk from chair to chair, and got so nervous I would jump at the slightest noise. I was entirely unfit to do my household work, I was giving up hope of ever being well, when my sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took six bottles and today I am a healthy woman able to do my own household work. I wish every suffering woman would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and find out for themselves how good it is."—Mrs. CARL A. KIESO, 536 North Ave., Aurora, Ill.

The great number of unsolicited testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory, many of which are from time to time published by permission, are proof of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, in the treatment of female ills.

Every ailing woman in Canada is cordially invited to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for special advice. It is free, will help your health and may save your

he was the father of four strapping sons and several marriageable girls, not to speak of the smaller fry, time had left surprisingly few marks on him.

Johnny held up his hands at the sight of Sam, bound. He was delighted to have this additional excitement added to his brimming store.

"Wa! a prisoner!" he cried. "Good! we will have a trial. You must tell me all. You come back just right. Big tam! Big tam! Never was so much fun in my house before!"

"What's up?" asked Jack. "Big crowd comin' to-morrow!" replied the excited Johnny Gagnon. "Tracking up rapids to-day. Send a fellow up ahead ask my wife bake plenty bread."

"What all is it?" Johnny counted them off on his fingers: "Bishop Lajeunesse and two priests. Every year come to marry and baptize. That's three. Four, Indian agent. Him come pay Indians government money by the treaty. Got gov'ment money. Five, gov'ment doctor. He look at him for sick. It is in the treaty. Six, seven, Sergeant Coulson and 'not'er policeman. They go round wit' agent and ask all if any man do wrong to him. That is seven white men comin'! But wait! But wait! There is something else beside!"

"What?" asked Jack. "A white woman!" announced Johnny, triumphantly.

Bela frowned and stole a side glance at Sam. The men having lately come from the land of white women were not especially impressed.

"Only one white woman here before," Johnny went on. "Her com y'ny trader's wife. This her sister. Call Mees Mackall. Her old, but got no osban' at all. That is fanny thing, I think. Boys say all tam talk, laugh, nod heads. Call her chickadee-woman."

Bela looked relieved at this description. Sam, hearing of the expected company, smiles. Surely with the law and the church at hand, an honest man had nothing to fear. He glanced at Bela a little triumphantly, but she made her face inscrutable to him.

Somewhat to his surprise, he perceived that Jack and the other men were also pleased at the news. There was something here he did not understand.

CHAPTER XIV. Sam, tied hand and foot, was confined in the bunkhouse at Gagnon's. All the heavy hours of his imprisonment were charged up against Bela, and by morning the score was a heavy one.

Big Jack or one of the other men was always in the room or at the door, and Bela had no opportunity to approach the prisoner.

Bela slept in the main house with the Gagnon girls. Before the general turning in that night, Big Jack and Black Shand each contrived to separate her from the others long enough to make a proposal similar to Joe's. In each case Bela returned the same answer.

Next morning they were all early astir. The Gagnon boys put on clean blue-gingham shirts and red woolen sashes, and the girls tied their sable locks with orange and cerise ribbons. The cheeks of both boys and girls bore a high polish.

Squaw Gagnon tucked up lace window curtains for a final touch and brought out a square of carpet for the bishop to rest his reverend feet upon. To this household it was the greatest day in the year and the sun was shining like the shiniest-checked Gagnon of them all.

The younger children kept careful watch on Sam. He was an attraction fortuitously added to the big show.

Johnny Gagnon himself was the most excited of the family. "You come jus' right!" he was continually exclaiming to Jack. "They stop all day now. Have trial in my house. Maybe stay to-night, too. I wish we had a fiddle. We'll dance. But we can't dance and sing."

The girl, dressed in a blue dress, looked one of the white men thought. "Place at my window, maybe!" and glanced covertly at Bela. Bela looked out of the window.

"What! dance with the bishop here?" said Jack, affecting to be scandalized.

"Sure!" said Johnny. "Bishop Lajeunesse no long-chin religeux. Bishop say let young folks have a good time. Laugh and mak' fun wherever he go. He is a man!"

Early as they were, they no sooner finished breakfast than they heard a shrill hail from down river. Every soul about the place, excepting Sam, dropped what he was about and scampered down to the water's edge.

Presently around the bend below appeared the tracking crew, slipping in the ooze, scrambling over fallen trunks, plunging through willows. Behind them trailed the long, thin line that must be kept taut, whatever the obstruction. Finally the yolk boat poked its nose lazily into view like a gigantic duck.

The other four of the crew stood upon the cargo with long poles to fend her off the shore, and the steersman was mounted on a little platform astern wielding an immense sweep. In the waist stood the passengers. As the celebrities were recognized a shout went up from the shore.

There was the bishop with red buttons and the ordinary priests with black. There were the police in their gay, scarlet tunics; the Indian agent with his bag of money, and the doctor with his bag of tools. Finally there was the blue hat with ostrich feathers that was already famous in the country.

Before the summer was out, news of that hat travelled all the way to the Arctic Ocean. Any one of these passengers would have made a gala day for Johnny Gagnon's family. To have them all at once was almost more than they could take in.

The tracking crew was on the opposite bank. Coiling up their lines and jumping aboard, all hands poled her across. The bishop, gathering his cassock around his waist, was the first to leap ashore.

(To be continued.)

Take care of the present and the future will take care of itself.

## ASSAM Teas for Economy

Assam teas are the strongest and richest grown. It is of these teas that Red Rose Tea chiefly consists. That is why it yields the very large number of 250 cups to the pound—at the cost of about a cent for five cups, and every cup rich, strong, delicious tea.



Kept Good by the Sealed Package

### True Eloquence.

True eloquence, indeed, does not consist in speech. It cannot be brought from far. Labor and learning may toil for it, but they will toil for it in vain. Words and phrases may be marshalled in every way, but they cannot compass it. It must consist in the man, in the subject and in the occasion. Affected passion, intense expression, the pomp of declamation, all may inspire to it. They cannot reach it. It comes, if it comes at all, like the outbreathing of a fountain from the earth or the bursting forth of volcanic fires with spontaneous, original, native force.—Webster.

### TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

Do not forget the Toronto Fat Stock Show which will be held at the Union Stock Yards on Friday and Saturday, Dec. 7 and 8. The entries are the largest ever made in the history of the show, which promises to be one of the best ever held in the Dominion of Canada. The premium list is a large and attractive one. Fine premiums are offered for all grades of cattle, sheep, etc. Said premiums are offered in the swine department, and the large packing houses are taking an especial interest in this exhibit. The judging will take place on Friday, Dec. 8, and the auction sale of show stock on Dec. 8, beginning at 10 a.m.

### THE HOME GARDEN.

#### Get Good Results With Either Flowers or Vegetables.

Never permit the surface of the soil in the garden to form a crust. Constant stirring with hand tools or a when cultivator should be practiced between the rows and about the plants. This permits air to penetrate the soil, which it facilitates chemical action and bacterial activity, destroys weeds which would utilize large amounts of plant food that the cultivated plants require, and finally it conserves the moisture supply. The hoe and the rake are most generally used for this purpose. This advice applies with equal force to both the flower and vegetable gardens.

Where plants are grown closely in the rows it will be necessary to weed between the plants by hand. Small implements are made for this purpose and are sold at a trifling price.

Cultivating should be done after every rain, but not until the water has drained off and the soil is in workable condition. Working in muddy soil will cause it to form a cement-like mass, in which plant food will be securely locked, and the plants will suffer because it is not released for their support.

As soon as the excess moisture has run off or soaked in or partially evaporated, cultivation should be given to prevent the crust which otherwise will form. A crust formed on the surface of the soil restricts the plants, causes excess evaporation and the loss of moisture required by the plants and prevents access of air.

During dry spells, if the plants give evidence of suffering for the lack of moisture, water should, if possible, be supplied artificially. The usual method in small gardens is sprinkling with a hose. Late in the afternoon is the best time to sprinkle, when a thorough wetting should be given. Small furrows can be opened between the rows of plants and water turned into the ditches from the hose. After the water has soaked in draw the earth back in place.—New York Sun.

### MILITARY NOTE.

(Boston Transcript) Lady of Honor—You say you are in the army. Then why aren't you dressed as a soldier? Regeed Regeed—It's de army of de unemployed, lady, an' dis is me fatigue uniform.

### Hard to Drop Meat?

All depends on what you eat as a substitute. It is a good time to study "food value." You may be eating the wrong foods, the foods that cost most and give the least nutriment. Shredded Wheat Biscuit contains more real, body-building nutriment, pound for pound, than meat, eggs or potatoes and costs much less. Two of these Biscuits with milk and a little fruit make a nourishing meal at a cost of a few cents. Make Shredded Wheat your "meat." A satisfying breakfast on which to start the day's work. It is ready-cooked and ready-to-eat. Made in Canada.

### Wonderful Invention.

Thomas A. Edison was talking about some of the queer anti-submarine inventions that had been submitted to the national defence committee.

"The best I can say for them," he declared, "is that they remind me of the lunatic. A lunatic in an asylum once said to a visitor:

"I ain't a lunatic, mister. I'm as sane as you are. I'm an inventor, I am. I've got an invention that is going to make me a second John D. Here, let me explain it to you."

"The lunatic took out a pencil and an old envelope and drew a bird cage. 'There you are,' he said. 'That's the invention. Just a cage, an ordinary bird cage, but you'll observe that on this side there's a door with a heavy iron knob, and on the opposite side there's another door, also with a heavy knob.'

"Now, then, you see, we take this bird cage and we put her on a bronze pedestal 17 feet high, the pedestal standing on a marble slab. We place a 17-foot ladder on the right side of the pedestal, leading up to this door, and a 17-foot ladder on the other side, leading to the opposite door."

"Now, what happens? A fly comes along and climbs up the right-hand ladder. It opens the right-hand door by means of an iron knob, walks through the cage, opens the left-hand door by means of the other iron knob, and starts down the ladder on the other side. And that's where we get him, sir."

"The inventor in his excitement gave a wild leap into the air. 'Yes, sir, that's where we get him,' he yelled. 'That's where the inventor comes in. That's where I make money. You see, mister, the eighth rung is missing in this second ladder, but the fly don't know it, and he falls on the marble slab and breaks his neck.'—Exchange.

### BEDTIME STORIES.

(Buffalo Express) "Do you tell bedtime stories at your house?" "I used to, but my wife always calls me a liar in such a loud tone that the kids would wake and start to cry."

### THE CAUSE OF BACKACHE

Every muscle in the body needs constantly a supply of rich, red blood in proportion to the work it does. The muscles of the back are under a heavy strain, and have but little rest. When the blood is thin they lack nourishment, and the result is a sensation of pain in those muscles. Some people think pain in the back means kidney trouble, but the best medical authorities agree that backache seldom or never has anything to do with the kidneys. Organic kidney disease may have progressed to a critical point without developing a pain in the back. This being the case, pain in the back should always lead the sufferer to look to the condition of his blood. It will be found in most cases that the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to build up the blood will stop the sensation of pain in the ill-nourished muscles of the back. How much better it is to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the blood than to give way to unreasonable alarm about your kidneys. If you suspect your kidneys any doctor can make tests in ten minutes that will set your fears at rest, or tell you the worst. But in any event, to be perfectly healthy, you must keep the blood in good condition, and for this purpose no other medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

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.

### POSTURE OF WOMEN.

Upon It in Great Measure Depends Good or Bad Health.

Miss Jessie B. Merrick, director of physical education for women in the University of Washington, insists that every woman's home or office be a laboratory of health. She points out that there was a time when woman's household duties were so varied that all her muscles were brought into play. Work has become so highly specialized, however, and woman has taken her place so actively in the business world with man that she is deprived of the opportunity to give a rational life in which she would exercise every part of her body in accordance with its natural functions.

Good posture is to be thought about. It depends upon the maintenance of natural conditions of life. Some health specialists attribute all abnormalities of health to bad posture. Depressed mental condition, ill-fitting clothing and poorly-adapted furniture all contribute to a slouchy sitting or standing posture.

Bad posture is blamed for such diseases as sciatica and lumbago. Good posture represents initiative, courage, responsibility, self control and self direction.

A strong nervous system is to be gained by physical activity in games, dances and exercises having rhythm.

**FOR SALE**  
Book and Stationery  
Business  
IN HAMILTON  
Established 12 years in good central location.  
Will be sold at a sacrifice. Good reasons for selling.  
Apply to  
**THOS. FRENCH**  
90 JAMES STREET NORTH  
HAMILTON, ONT.

**WHERE CONSCRIPTION STANDS**  
 Bureau Record: There is no use deceiving ourselves, conscription is not popular in Ontario. Generally speaking, the people of this province get credit for favoring the Military Service Act, but their actions belie their words. About the only ones who favor it are those with sons overseas and those who have no sons to go. Less than ten per cent of those eligible for service under the law signed up for service, and all the others are asking to be exempted. Fathers and mothers and employers are endorsing their claims and urging the exemption claims before the different Tribunals. Owing to the scarcity of men in the various vocations, to the physical unfitness of many, and to the domestic burdens of others, about ninety per cent of the claims throughout the province are being allowed, and it does not seem as if anything else can be done. For instance, it would not appear wise to strip the farms of young men on whom the burden of the work rests because they are doing very necessary work where they are. The farmers are being urged on every hand to speed up production, but it requires labor to do this. Many of them are short of help as it is, and it is common knowledge that farm help was almost impossible to get during the past summer. This might be overcome to some extent, no doubt, if farmers paid better wages, and this they will be compelled to do if they want to get full returns from their land. Other lines of industry are also affected by the scarcity of labor, and few there be of any occupation who want to go to the war. In view of the difficulty of getting men under conscription, we cannot see how it could be expected to get any under a revival of voluntary service.

**PASTE THIS ON YOUR MIRROR.**

If your boy goes to the front:  
 He has twenty-nine chances of coming home to one chance of being killed.  
 He has ninety-eight chances of recovering from a wound to two chances of dying.  
 He has only one chance in 500 of losing a limb.  
 He will live five years longer because of physical training.  
 He is freer from disease in the army than in civil life.  
 He has better medical care at the front than at home.  
 In other wars from ten to fifteen men died from disease to one from bullets.  
 In this war, one man dies from disease to every ten from bullets.  
 This war is less wasteful of life than any other in history.  
 Only ten per cent of all Canadians

disabled for further service have been physically unable to engage in their former occupations.  
 If your boy is one of the ten per cent, the government will reeducate him in another vocation at which he can earn a living.  
 Note—Excepting for the last two paragraphs added by this office, responsibility is not assumed by the Military Hospitals Commission for the literal accuracy of the above statements. Well-informed military men, however, endorse the proportions mentioned as being generally true. This concise presentation of assuring facts was clipped from a newspaper and was considered too good not to be passed along. The authorship of all except the last two paragraphs may be U.S. Government publicity.—Publicity Representative, M.H.C.

**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.

**Greenbush**

Mr. Wm. Gifford is suffering from a severe attack of pleuro-pneumonia.

Mr. Simmington had the misfortune to have three fingers taken off while working in Mr. S. Hanna's saw mill last week.

Mr. A. Root has returned from Carleton County where he has been engaged in getting out timber for use in his measure factory.

Mr. Fred Kerr spent a few days in Brockville at the home of her sister, Mrs. W. Kennedy.

Mrs. Gordon Brayton spent the week-end at Lyn.

Those having wood to haul made good use of the sleighing during the past week.

**Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured**

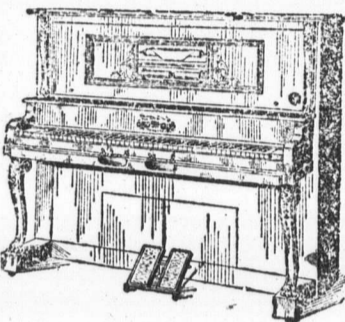
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.  
 E. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio  
 Sold by Druggists, 75c.  
 Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**Starved to Death.**  
 Word has come this past week says the Perth Expositor, that two Lennox County boys, well-known in Perth, had died of starvation in Germany as prisoners of war. Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Scott, of McDonald's Corners, have received word that their son Jaek had passed away, and according to letters from him, written early in November, he was not receiving sufficient food. On Monday the 12th, Mr. and Mrs. George Greer of Maberly, received word of the death of their son Craig, whilst a prisoner of war in Germany. Both Craig Greer and Jack Scott enlisted with the battalion raised here two years ago. They were taken prisoner at the fighting at Vimy Ridge on April 9.

**Coasting.**

Coasting on the "big hill" had a number of enthusiasts last week. The moon was brilliant, and the hill was in good condition. Ten years ago coasting was one of the chief recreations of the village, and the thunder of bobsleighs as they shot down the icy incline could be heard night after night in favorable weather. Since that time the top has been taken off the hill in the interest of traffic.

**Pianos.**



We carry a first-class line of pianos. There is no more popular instrument in Canada; and we should like to have the opportunity of calling to your attention the advantages and pleasures that enter your home with a piano.

A. Taylor & Son

**Has Wide Interests.**  
 Carleton Place Central Canadian: Mr. Ronald Cliff, Vancouver, enjoyed the week-end with his uncle, of Lake avenue. Mr. Cliff owns saw and lumber mills, two or three condensed milk factories, a big box factory, and some subsidiary industries. His tentacles cover the continent, and his condensed milk goes to France for the troops. He left on Monday for New York.

**Brockville Business College**  
 WEEKLY BULLETIN

New Year Term opens Jan. 2, 1918. Wm. Francom has been appointed stenographer to the Head Trainmaster of G.T.R. and will leave for Montreal shortly to enter upon his new duties.

Miss Eva Moore has this week been supplying temporarily in the local office of the Victory Loan.

Audrey Barber, of Merrickville, and Albert Law of town, were among the new students to enrol this week.

Easton Brown has this week passed our 100 word per minute test.

Night School Mondays and Thursdays.

BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE  
 W. T. ROGERS, Principal  
 Address: Fulford Building, 2 Court House Avenue, Brockville, Ont.  
 Phone 373.

**Automobile**  
 Tops and Cushions

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

Write for Prices on Repair Work  
 JAS. W. JUDSON, Brockville  
 36 George St. Phone 663

**BOAR FOR SERVICE**

I have a Registered Yorkshire Boar for service. Fee \$2.00 with privilege of return.

A. HENDERSON, Athens 431f

**BOAR FOR SERVICE**

Yorkshire Boar for service. Fee \$1.00. Apply to

48-49 S. NIBLOCK, Athens

**LOST**

A gentleman's open faced, gold filled watch, in Athens, on Friday, November 30. Finder please leave at Reporter office. Reward will be given.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID  
 IN CASH FOR  
**GRAIN**  
 Flour Exchanged for Wheat.  
 ATHENS GRAIN WAREHOUSE

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**DR. C. M. B. CORNELL.**  
 Cor. Pine and Garden Streets  
 BROCKVILLE  
 PHYSICIAN SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR

**DR. T. F. ROBERTSON**  
 COR. VICTORIA AVE AND PINE ST.  
 BROCKVILLE ONT.  
 EYE, EAR, THROAT AND NOSE.

**J. A. McBROOM**  
 Physician and Surgeon  
 X-Rays and Electricity employed in treatment of cancer and chronic diseases  
 COURT HOUSE SQUARE - BROCKVILLE

**DR. A. E. GRANT.**  
 VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST.  
 RESIDENCE: R. J. CAMPO'S. OFFICE: Cor. Main and Bell and Rural Phones. Henry Sts.

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 AUCTIONEER  
 Reasonable terms. Years of successful experience.  
 DELTA, ONTARIO

**H. W. IMERSON**  
 AUCTIONEER  
 Licensed to sell by Auction in Leeds County  
 Apply for open dates and terms  
 HARLEM, ONTARIO

**Proclamation**  
 The New Year Term will open January 2, 1918.  
 Bookkeeping, Stenographic and Civil Service Courses.  
 Rates: For three months ..... \$40.00  
 Each subsequent month ..... 6.00  
 These fees include cost of text books.  
 Send for full particulars  
**BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE**  
 FULFORD BUILDING  
 Brockville  
 W. T. ROGERS, Principal

**Distinction in Clothes**  
 THERE is a distinctive quality created by good clothes that means much to a man. "Don't judge a man by the coat he wears," is a saying that evidences the natural 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**

**THE PERFECT GIFT--FURS**  
 Furs combine perfectly the two great requisites of beauty and utility. They are therefore doubly prized by the recipient. They are a lasting reminder of the donor and give pleasure and comfort throughout many years.  
 Craig-made Furs are of a quality beyond question and of a style that marks them as distinctive—unusual. Below are some notable examples of our good values—  
 Wolf Sets, \$21 up. Fox sets \$30 up.  
 Hudson Seal Sets, \$45 up. Lynx Sets, \$26.75 up. Alaska Sable Sets, \$40 up. Coon Sets, \$22 up. Hudson Seal Coats, \$150 up. Muskrat Coats, \$65 up.  
 The Robt. Craig Co. Ltd.  
 MANUFACTURING FURRIERS  
 Brockville, Ont.  
 We are giving away a \$50.00 Victory Bond. Ask our salesmen about it.



**ATHENS POULTRY FAIR**  
 Friday, Dec. 7, 1917  
 Bring your poultry to this fair. A large number of outside dealers will be here and you are sure to get the  
**Highest Market Prices**  
 Rules for Dressing— All birds must be starved at least 24 hours and dry-picked, all feathers removed. Do not draw poultry as it will keep better unurawn. Leave heads on Turkeys, Chickens and Fowl. Heads must be removed from Geese and Ducks. After dressing, lay in a cool, dry place long enough to allow all animal hest to disappear. Again be sure and DO NOT SCALD.  
**REMEMBER THE DATE, DEC. 7, '17**

A GIFT THAT IS SURE TO PLEASE  
 CANADIAN WM.A.  
**ROGERS "1881"**  
 SILVERWARE  
 WE RECOMMEND IT  
 H. R. KNOWLTON  
 ATHENS

**NOTICE OF LAND SALE**  
 PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the list of lands for sale for arrears of taxes in the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville has been prepared, and that copies thereof may be had at my office, and that the said list has been published in the "Ontario Gazette" on September 15th, September 22nd, and October 6th, and that in default of payment of the taxes, the lands will be sold for taxes on December 18th, 1917.  
 WM. HOLMES,  
 Counties Treasurer  
 Dated November 9th, 1917.  
 46-50

**Furniture**  
 When intending Purchasing any kind of Furniture visit our store before doing so.  
**Undertaking**  
 IN ALL ITS BRANCHES  
 PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.  
**GEO. E. JUDSON**  
 ATHENS, ONT.  
 Bell Phone 41. Rural Phone 28

**PATENTS**  
 PROMPTLY SECURED  
 In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR ADVISER, which will be sent free.  
 MARION & MARION.