

The Athens Reporter

Vol. XXXIII. No. 41

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1917

4 cents a copy

BROCKVILLE'S GREATEST STORE

Ladies' and Misses' Winter Underwear

We have an immense stock of every kind, style and make, purchased months ago, at one-quarter less than present prices.

Turnbull's
Harvey's
Penman's

Watson's
Peerless
Crescent

The ROBERT WRIGHT CO. Limited
BROCKVILLE CANADA

The House for Underwear

We have the largest stock of underwear to fit everybody that we ever attempted to buy.

Pure wool underwear at prices 50 per cent less than to-day's prices.

Underwear for infants, children, girls, misses, ladies, boys and men.

Underwear made of cotton, cotton and wool, all wool, and silk and wool.

It will pay you to come to Brockville to visit this store to buy woollens.

R. DAVIS & SONS, BROCKVILLE

Lawson's Garage

Automobiles, Gasolene or Steam Engines Repaired
Storage Batteries Recharged and Repaired
Call and See Sample of Retreading and Vulcanizing
Any Style of Tread Replaced
Oils and Grease, Car-Washing and Polishing
Dunlop Tires and Tubes
If Your Engine Knocks, Let Me See It.
Free Air

GARAGE AND OFFICE
PERCIVAL BLOCK

House Phone Rural 33

Garage Phone 92

H. W. Lawson

USE THE REPORTER AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

FRANKVILLE EXHIBITION

Kitley Will Have Fine Fair Thursday and Friday of This Week.

Kitley is hoping for a continuation of the fine weather prevailing to-day. One of the latest fall fairs in the year, Frankville is generally fortunate in the matter of sunshine. The first frosts have put a nip into the atmosphere and brought the leaves down off the maples; and the people dress warmly and visit the fair. The exhibit of live stock is always one of the best in this part of Ontario. There are other things to see in plenty, but the meeting of friends who have not seen each other for months gives a sentimental side to Frankville Fair that makes it more than an agricultural exhibition. One looks forward to it with pleasure for in a month winter is upon us, with snow-filled roads and zero weather. The prize list for this year shows prizes for every conceivable class of agricultural product, and the trials of speed in the ring are bound to furnish thrills for the lover of horses.

JUDGE FISHER BURIED

Eulogized by Rev. Mr. Brown and Professor Johnston.

Toronto News, October 1.—"He would be one of the last to desire any eulogies, but I would say that he was a lovable man, one who had a kindly, sympathetic spirit."

In these words Rev. George B. Brown paid tribute to the memory of the late Judge A. A. Fisher, at the funeral service this afternoon. Continuing, he said: "His very expression of countenance showed the tender, thoughtful, loving spirit within. He lived his religion. His life counted for much in helpfulness to others and this was quietly done in giving young people the opportunity to make their way in life. A wonderful combination of love and kindness was in his nature. We have received the highest tributes of esteem and regard from Brockville and Pembroke from those who were associated with him as junior judge in the latter place and as lawyer in the former. In both instances, he exercised a strong influence over the entire community. His home life was one of exceeding beauty and will be kept in constant remembrance."

Assisting Mr. Brown in the conduct of the services at the house and the graveside, was Professor A. J. Johnston, who read the lesson and spoke briefly of the sterling qualities late judge.

The funeral took place from the home of his father-in-law, Mr. Richard Brown, 446 Jarvis street, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. The judiciary was largely represented and a number of prominent city men were in attendance.

The chief mourners were his sister, Mrs. A. E. Donovan, and his four children, Misses Elizabeth and Isabel, Mr. Richard Fisher and Gunner Donald Fisher. The pall-bearers were: Mr. James Hutcheson, Brockville; Mr. A. E. Heustis, Mr. J. M. Kerr, Mr. H. Farr and Mr. Peter White, K.C., all of Toronto.

WAR STAMPS TO BE ISSUED SOON

The minister of Finance announces that an issue of war savings stamps is in the course of preparation. The stamps will be used in connection with a plan to interest those who are able to save only in small amounts in the purchase of war savings certificates.

Special war savings cards will be issued with squares upon which the stamps purchased from time to time may be placed. When all the squares are filled the cards will be taken to the post office and exchanged for a war savings certificate. The stamps will be in the denomination of 25 cents and the cards will contain spaces for thirty-four of them and one 10-cent postage stamp, making altogether \$360, and when filled will be exchanged for a certificate entitling the holder to \$10 at the end of three years.

\$8,000 in Fines.
License Inspector Taber, has collected over \$8,000 in fines during the last year in the county.

Interesting Items

Prescott Plant Reopened.

The Prescott fulminate works were reopened this morning and are to be continuously operated hereafter under the direction of F. K. Brewster of New York.

Christ's Church, Athens.

Service on Sunday next, October 14, will be in the morning at 10.30.

Attending Convention.

A number from here went in automobiles to Spencerville where the W.M.S. convention is being held.

Annual Plowing Match.

The annual plowing match of the Leeds Farmers' Association will be held on November 2, very likely at the farm of Mr. Thomas Howorth, although this has not been definitely settled. An unusual feature this year will be a tractor demonstration in plowing.

Sprains Ankle.

Mr. M. D. Halpenny, of the A. H. S. staff, sprained his ankle while helping to prepare the campus for Field Day, October 12.

Exceptional Colonel This.

The London Gazette announces that Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Maclean has reverted to the rank of major in the infantry. Lt.-Col. Maclean is a former mayor of Brockville and went overseas as officer commanding the 207th Battalion "Maclean's Athletes".

Apples from the East.

Mr. B. H. Soper, of the wholesale fruit firm of Allan Soper & Co., Brockville and Smith's Falls, returned last week from a trip to Nova Scotia, where he has been for a week or two investigating the apple market. He says the crop is only fair and prices are high. He bought 5,000 barrels for early delivery.

Their Golden Wedding.

Brockville Times, Oct. 4.—To-day, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wright, Sr., quietly celebrated their golden wedding at their home on Sherwood street, with the members of their family. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wright were married here fifty years ago to-day and their many friends wish them many years of continued wedded bliss.

Feathers for Patriotic Purposes.

Miss Nellie Nunn, No. 3 Canadian Hospital, overseas, has written to Miss Adda Hunt beseeching her to send fifteen small pillows filled with hen feathers. The latter has offered to make up these pillows if farmers' wives will send her the feathers. This is a time of year when hen feathers are plentiful, and The Reporter, knowing the great need of the Red Cross, earnestly appeals to the farming community for the material named. They will mean heavenly comfort to many a poor wounded Canadian boy in the expeditionary force.

Cutting Rations.

The Kingston camp rations of bread and meat have been cut down. The militia recognizing the need of conserving food, have cut the daily rations of bread and meat from 16 ounces to 14 ounces. Major Eaton, who is in charge of the dispensing of the supplies, is in Ottawa, and although it is known that there will be considerable saving, it is not known as yet how much will be saved.

Where Athenian Teachers Are.

Miss Ethel Brown is this term teaching at Lehigh's; Miss Nellie Brown at Chantry; Miss Nellie Earl at Frankville; Mrs. Etta Eaton at Hawke's; Miss Jennie Eyre at Lyn; Miss Bertena Green at Oak Leaf; Miss Mildred Hickey at Washburn's; Miss Maud Hollingsworth at Elويد; Miss Mabel Jacob at Hard Island; Miss Bessie Johnston at Lyndhurst; Miss Martha King at Dobb's Settlement; Miss Ruby Morris at Newbliss; Miss Jessie Percival at Glen Buell; Miss Mina Pritchard at Charleston; Miss Alice Knowlton at Sheldon's; Miss Violet Robeson at Escott; Miss Eliza Webster at Selton; Miss Lily Wiltse at Grenadier Island.

DEATH OF CHARLES TORRANCE

Residents of Caintown and vicinity will learn with regret of the death at Defiance, O., on September 19 of Charles Torrance, of Caintown. Deceased was born in Caintown in 1853 and is survived by four brothers and two sisters, including William and Agnes of Caintown.

Canadian Bankers' Competition

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS—HANDSOME CASH PRIZES

In this competition, the Canadian Bankers' Association, acting in co-operation with the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Live Stock Branch, offers cash prizes to boys and girls who exhibit calves or pigs at their local fair, and who comply with all the rules governing the competition. See prize list for Frankville Fair for entry forms or apply to F. A. Robertson, Manager Merchants' Bank, at Athens, or W. H. Montgomery, Sec. Frankville Fair, for further particulars.

The Merchants' Bank

ATHENS BRANCH

F. A. ROBERTSON, Manager

GREAT LOSS TO COUNTRY

Regret Expressed at Passing of Judge Fisher

At a meeting of the Leeds and Grenville Law Association held on the 1st of October, 1917, it was moved by Mr. W. A. Lewis and seconded by Mr. J. Albert Page, and resolved: That we deem it right that we should place on record our appreciation of the great loss which the country as a whole, and ourselves as individuals, have sustained in the death at a comparatively early age of our late colleague, His Honor Judge Fisher.

Alton Alexander Fisher was for many years a prominent practitioner at Brockville and made for himself the name of a sound lawyer as well as that of an upright man of high character. He was always ready to aid in any good work and took a prominent part in the various organizations of a philanthropic and educational character in the town; he was active in military matters, and rose in due time to command the local regiment.

When he was promoted to the bench, we felt that his merits had been recognized, and we fully expected that he would prove worthy to rank with the many distinguished judges born in these counties, of whom we have such good reason to be proud, and our expectation in this respect has been amply fulfilled. Those of us who were his fellow practitioners and friends feel keenly the loss of one who had endeared himself to us and we realize that our county has been deprived of the services of an able and upright judge.

To Mrs. Fisher and the family we tender our sincere sympathy and our hope that their sorrow may be tempered by the remembrance of what he was, a kind and loving husband and father and a faithful and loyal servant of his King and Country.

Moved by Judge Dowsley, seconded by Judge Reynolds.

That a copy of the resolution just passed be sent to Mrs. Fisher and copies be sent to the Brockville, Pembroke and Athens papers.

DEATH OF LYNDBURST MAN

Mr. Herbert Lee, a resident of Lyndhurst, who had been receiving treatment in Brockville, died on Tuesday, October 2, at the age of thirty-eight years. The deceased, who was married, was born in London, England, and was an Anglican in religion. Interment was made in Brockville Cemetery.

Are Given Passports.

A number of the Masonic Lodges in Canada are providing its members who serve in the war with Masonic passports, commending them to the brotherly care of all Masons who find them in need of help. The passport will be printed in English, French, and German, and will be on parchment. It will be carried in a folder attached to a belt to be worn next to the body.

Awarded Degree of B.A.

Miss E. Coon, daughter of Dr. Coon, Kingston, formerly of Elgin, has been awarded the degree of B.A., by Queen's University, on account of her military service overseas. Miss Coon went overseas a year ago as a nurse, before completing her course at Queen's and has now been granted the degree.

CANADIANS IN FLYING CORPS

Ottawa, October 9.—Recent spectacular feats of Major Bishop, the Canadian aviator who has won all the medals for valor available in the British army, has called attention strikingly to the manner in which young Canadians have taken to the new manner of fighting, in the air. Canada has sent to the war some of the finest air fighters developed in recent years.

The air services take only men under twenty-five years of age to train as pilots. These young men must be of the finest physical and mental type, active, alert, and unusually intelligent. From Canada over one thousand of such young men have joined the Royal Flying Corps as aviation cadets in training and over five hundred and fifty are officers in the Royal Naval Air Service, the naval branch of the flying service. Besides this, three thousand Canadians have joined the Royal Flying Corps as mechanics, helpers, etc., the rank and file of the corps.

It is said to be encouraging evidence of the spirit of the Canadian people that so many young Canadians have joined the most difficult and arduous service; also to be further proof of Canada's deep and sincere interest in the war.

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. Auctioneer

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

The easy, workless, and joyful days of the millennium have not yet arrived, and until they do, it is only the foolish business man who refuses to adopt the proven methods of success—ADVERTISING.

FARM GARDEN

WINTER CROPS IN ONTARIO.

The time between the harvesting and the seeding of winter crops is exceptionally short this year. Many farmers will be unable to thresh their wheat before it is time to sow for another crop.

Experiments have been conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College and throughout Ontario during the past year with winter wheat, winter rye, winter barley, winter emmer and hairy vetches.

About two hundred and ninety varieties of winter wheat, and many selections and crosses have been grown under experiment at the Agricultural College within the past twenty-eight years.

The average results of the fourteen varieties are as follows: Yield of grain per acre, 25.6 bushels for 1917, and 44.3 bushels for the twenty-two year period.

Of the thirty-four varieties of winter wheat which have been tested for the past five years the highest yields in bushels per acre have been produced by Imperial Amber, 45.8, Kharkov, 45.6, Gillespie Red, 45.2, McBean's Dawson, 45.1, Tuscan Island, 44.9, Grand Prize, 44.7, and American Banner, 44.6.

Those varieties of winter wheat which have produced the largest loaves of bread from equal quantities of flour in the average tests of ten years made in the Bakery branch of the Chemical Department of the college are as follows: Yaroslaf, Banatka, Crimean Red, Tuscan Island, Buda Pesth, Tasmanian Red, Egyptian Amber, Kentucky Giant, Rudy, Treadwell, Bulgarian, Geneva and Turkey Red, and those which produced the smallest loaves of bread are the Early Red Clawson and the Abundance.

A cross between the Dawson's Golden Chaff and the Bulgarian has furnished a new variety which in the last five years has surpassed both its parents in average yield per acre, and is about equal to the Bulgarian in bread production.

The Petkus variety of winter rye has made the highest record both at the college and in the co-operative experiments throughout Ontario. Winter barley which has been grown at the college in each of the past twenty-four years gave a yield per acre in 1917 of 32.2 bushels, the average for the whole period being about fifty bushels per acre.

Distribution of material for experiments in autumn of 1917—As long as the supply lasts, material will be distributed free of charge in the order in which the applications are received from Ontario farmers wishing to experiment and to report the results of any one of the following tests:

- 1—Three varieties of winter wheat.
2—One variety of winter rye and one of winter wheat.
3—Spring applications of five fertilizers with winter wheat.
4—Autumn and spring applications of nitrate of soda and common salt with winter wheat.
5—Winter emmer and winter barley.
6—Hairy vetches and winter rye as fodder crops.

The size of each plot is to be one rod wide by two rods long. Fertilizers will be sent by express for number 4 this autumn and for number 3 next spring. All seeds will be sent by mail except that for number 4, which will accompany the fertilizers.

C. A. Zavitz, Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., August 31st, 1917.

CLOVER SEED—WHY NOT GROW YOUR OWN? In average seasons red clover, that has not been pastured in the first hay crop has been removed and will produce a crop of well-matured seed.

duce plants which are equally well adapted to local conditions. For this reason, home-grown clover seed is really more valuable than most of the seed obtainable through ordinary channels of commerce.

Quite often very poor-looking fields of second growth red clover will produce a profitable crop of seed. In many cases fields where the clover is quite thin and say only eight or ten inches high, will yield over one hundred pounds of clean, well-matured seed per acre.

The red clover seed crop should be cut when the heads are dark brown in color, and contain hard, well-developed seed. In harvesting all unnecessary handling should be avoided. Rough handling, frequent turning, etc., will thresh off or break off the most mature heads, thus wasting a portion of the most valuable seed.

Where the crop is less than one foot high it may be cut with an ordinary mowing machine. It is usually advisable to have two men follow the machine with hard rakes, and move each swath out from the standing crop a few feet, so that, on the next round, the cut clover will be out of the way of the horses and machine.

When the clover is one foot or more in height the most satisfactory implement to use for cutting is the binder. The cord should be removed, and the spring on the knoter slackened so that it will trip continuously. Usually there are two boards that hold the sheaf; these should also be slackened so that the clover will have a free course to the ground.

In dropping to the ground, the seed will not shell, and the crop will be left in loose windows, where it will dry quickly, and can be easily gathered with a hay fork.

The length of time that the clover should remain in the field would depend upon the weather. Generally speaking, the crop should be placed in the mow or stack when dry enough to keep well. It can then be threshed when convenient.

RUST OF WHEAT. Some time ago the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa issued a very timely card-poster with wide descriptive colored border on "Black or Stein Rust of Wheat." The poster in succinct plain language tersely gave advice on the best course to pursue in the preparation of land and seeding to prevent approach of the dread disease which entailed the loss of many millions of dollars to Canada in 1916.

A bulletin has now been issued, and can be obtained free by addressing the Publications Branch of the Department at Ottawa, amplifying the advice given in the poster. It is also designed to answer many inquiries that have been received and that prove that the theories possessed regarding the disease are frequently astray. The bulletin explains that there are several distinct kinds of rust and defines them. It tells of the cause of rust and of the infection of the wheat plant; gives particulars of the red summer stage and of the black or winter stage of the disease, details the action of the fungus on the host plant, and makes a specialty of describing the relation of stem rust to the barberry.

"We regard the barberry in Canada," say the authors of the bulletin, "as a known contributory factor to grain rust. In this attitude we are supported by practically every scientific observer on this continent, and we, therefore, would strongly recommend the complete extermination of this shrub, at any rate throughout the regions of the Dominion principally devoted to grain growing. There are other factors contributory to the severity of grain rust over which we have no control—weather conditions for one—but the question of the barberry is one that might easily be overcome. It is one of the principal precautionary measures that should be taken in the interest of the grain-producing regions throughout the Continent of America." The bulletin contains to tell in detail of precautions that can be taken to reduce losses from grain rust.

MEDICAL SCIENCE

DISEASES OF THE WAR. Of course, in the manufacture of—for example—high explosives, several dangerous substances have to be handled, and the industrial risks are greatly increased, while the fact that a large proportion of munition workers are drawn from classes previously quite unaccustomed to factory work of any kind makes the probability of ill effects still greater.

The diseases incident to what are called the "dangerous trades" arise from the handling or inhaling of a variety of poisonous or irritating substances, the over-use or over-strain of certain nerves or muscles in the use of the special machinery, over-concentration and, in general, exposure to unusual physical conditions.

A number of the metals are poisonous at some stage of their manipulation, amongst them antimony, used in burnishing rifle barrels, as well as in making many alloys, and in the cleansing of red rubber; arsenic, very widely employed in such different industries as tanning hides and making shot, making paints and oilcloth, plating dark metal and dyeing; brass, which is poisonous both by the fumes given off from it in its manufacture and by the mechanical action of its particles in lathe work. Gold and silver are among the harmless metals in themselves, but many of the processes connected with the use of gold are dangerous from the other materials used.

Sulphuric acid, benzene, mercury, lead, and cyanide of potassium are all used in various combinations with gold. Lead, phosphorus and mercury are, perhaps, the three most dangerous of the metals. The poisonous fumes, gases and vapours are very many, and the same substance may appear as a solid, a dust or a fume, and in the state of tune or gas it may affect the worker



The Russian Debacle. A steadfast Russian soldier uses his rifle on run-aways. He caught them in the act.

as well as in the factory if he lives in the near vicinity of his work.

COOL ROOMS. Unless there is a free current of air in the room the atmosphere will always be stuffy and unpleasant, even though by the thermometer it may be low in temperature.

Another useful application consists of a mixture of 3 drachms of glycerine, 5 drachms of camphor water, and half a drachm of hydro-chloride of quinine. A third mixture consists of 20 minims of oil of eucalyptus, 10 grains of salicylic acid, 2 drachms of spirits of camphor, half an ounce of solution of ammonia, and one and a half ounces of soap liniment.

SUNLIGHT AND THE EYES. Strong sunlight, especially when reflected from a light-colored surface, is often extremely trying to the eyes, and if the latter are already weak great discomfort may be caused by it. Of course, if we all lived an outdoor life all the year round our eyes and other organs would probably become used to more extreme conditions, but life within the semi-darkness of the house is quite certain to upset the natural adaptation. In consequence we often have to follow up an unnatural habit of life with another unnatural precaution, and against the glare of a strong sun some such protection as slightly-tinted glasses, a dark veil, or at least a wide and shady hat is usually necessary.

Where the conditions are severe in the Arctic regions, where the fierce sun shines down on unbroken snow, and actual blindness occurs, and is known by the name of snow blindness. It is usually only temporary, and may be avoided by the use of dark glasses, but it is one of the dangers against which mountain climbers have to provide.

Light, cheerfully patterned curtains and draperies should be used, all of which must not only be washable but frequently washed. A fireplace is essential, and a coal or wood fire is much to be preferred to a gas stove. The child's room is best at or near the top of the house, away from household noises and traffic. The little patient will get a great deal of its quiet-sleep when the house is still busy and noisy, and it is important that this sleep should be undisturbed. It should, however, never be out of earshot of some person at any time of the day or night. If no one actually sleeps in the same room an attendant should occupy the next room, and the doors of both rooms should be left open.

CHILDREN'S JOINTS. People who have to do with children will do well always to bear in mind that a child is not exactly like a small-sized adult. The child is a creature in process of formation; his bones are soft and "green," easily warped and made crooked; his joints are loose fitting and his cartilages elastic. It is dangerously easy to injure a child by playing with him roughly, and especially dangerous is it to lift children by the limbs. A favorite trick with some people is to catch a child by its hands and swing it in the air, and it is easy in this way to dislocate the small weak wrist. If the child must be lifted by the arms at all it should be grasped round the forearms between the wrist, the shoulder and elbow—both better fitted for it than the wrist. Better still is it not to do the trick at all.

It is of grave importance that all young children should have plenty of suitable active exercise whilst their bones, cartilages and joints are forming and knitting. Exercise and strain of a natural kind are necessary to stimulate the process. If this stimulus is withheld it slackens and diminishes. But the strain should never be excessive, nor should it be confined in its application, but should, as far as possible, call on the whole frame in turn.

INSECT BITES. Many people are troubled with septic wounds and acute inflammations which started but as the merest bite or sting of some mosquito or stinging fly. In all these cases the trouble is not the actual wound inflicted, but the poison injected, being either the natural secretion of the insect or some contamination of which the insect is but the carrier. Once this bite or sting has occurred the best treatment consists in the immediate application of a piece of fine or linen squeezed out in a strong hot solution of bicarbonate of soda, or of a few drops of diluted ammonia with a hot fomentation on top of it. Afterwards the part should be repeatedly fomented, and under no circumstances rubbed or scratched. Far better, however, than treatment after the event, is prevention, where that is possible. Many substances, especially certain essential oils, are very distasteful to insects and will generally keep them off. Three useful mixtures for dabbing on the face, neck, ankles, hands and

wrists, are the following, the recipes for which recently appeared in "Topical Therapy": Mix together half-ounce of oil of cedar, 2 drachms of kerosene, 1 drachm of camphor, 1 drop of oil of birch tar, and 4 ounces of rectified spirit. To this mixture add two ounces of concentrated compound infusion of quassa.

Forgive and forget—it is better To fling every feeling aside, Than allow the deep cankered fester Of revenge in thy breast to abide. For thy step through life's path shall be lighter When the load from thy bosom is cast, And the sky that's above thee be brighter When the cloud of displeasure has passed.

Though the spirit swell high with emotion To give back an injustice again, Let it sink in oblivion's ocean, For remembrance increases the pain.—Hilion.

SHE HATH DONE WHAT SHE COULD. This poor widow hath cast in more than they all—Whosoever shall give you a cup of water to drink in my name, because ye belong to Christ, verily I say unto you, he shall not lose his reward.—If there be first a willing mind, it is accepted according to that a man hath, and not according to that he hath not.

Let us not love in word, neither in tongue; but in deed and in truth.—If a brother or sister be naked, and destitute of daily food, and one of you say unto them, Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled, notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit?—He which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully. Every man according as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give; not grudgingly, or of necessity; for God loveth a cheerful giver.

When ye shall have done all those things which are commanded you, say, We are unprofitable servants; we have done that which was our duty to do.

INQUIRY. (By the late Rev. H. F. Miller.) I inquire in His temple, full of strength and beauty. I ask now far is the knowledge of God from the love of God; do oceans roll between, or are they joined as continents are joined? I inquire of man, and ask, whence? Yesterday I was nothing; now I am colossal, limited and weak. "Too much noise deafens, to much light dazzles, distance or nearness impedes the sight, excessive length or brevity of speech renders it obscure, too much truth appals." Man is in a sempiternal despair of ever knowing either the beginning or the end.

I may come into a congregation and be counted an addition of one; nay, I may have potentialities which make me an important factor in the mission and meaning of life. But when I come into the presence of God, I am in the measureless infinity, I join His company, but I add nothing to Him. I am absorbed, encompassed, enveloped, all functions are suspended, enveloped, no faith, no hope, no prayer, no praise, but the end of all these has been reached. The moon reflects the light of the sun, but I do more—I felicitate, I correspond, I am a child at home. I become simply a receiver; a revel in the fulness of inconceivable delight.

I stand at the door and ask why is my knowledge, stature, powers, numbers limited? I stand at the door of the universe and wonder at the infinity of world, each having its own firmament, its planets, its earth, in due proportion. I am lost in these wonders, astounded alike at the smallness of man and the greatness of God. I am nothing in respect of infinity, everything in respect of non-existence. I don't exist, I live, I am from God! This one fact lifts me among the immortals. In my true mission I occupy a small space. Who placed me here, by whose order, by whose management has the place and time been destined to me?

I have learned what the sages never knew. Jesus Christ is the aim of all and centre of all. He who knows him knows the reason of all things, and the quality of all things. Sea water is salt, the air is fresh, the rose is sweet, and joy is of God! I grasp Thy strength, make it mine own, My heart with peace is blest; I lose my hold, and then comes down Darkness and cold unrest. Let me no more my comfort draw From my frail hold of Thee. In this alone rejoice with awe: Thy mighty grasp of me. H. T. Miller.

USEFUL CURTAIN SUGGESTION. The small metal office clips so handy for keeping papers pinned together will be found exceedingly useful for clipping the curtains at night. The advantage over pins in preventing curtains from blowing out the screenless windows at night is that the clips leave no tell-tale holes.

Happy is the man who can strike a happy medium between being as good as he thinks he is, and as bad as his wife thinks him.

Good Shepherd, I am the E-ead of Life, Filled with the fullness of Joy."

We read distinctly that He taught with authority. "The Father hath given to the Son to have life in Himself and hath given Him authority to execute judgment, because His is the Son of Man. All things are delivered unto Him. By issuing the Father's mandate, He actually annulled the Jewish ritual, and repealed the whole economy, casting it back among the things that were. Great signs followed; what they asked in His name. "That will I do." The mastery of Jesus was freedom, slavery to His was liberty. No task so hard, so difficult too great, no sorrow too heavy, too low down, too far gone.

Ho! To the land! Shadowed by the wings of angels, sacred to the residence of God, is it not holy? Did He not do all His mighty works there? It is the glory of all lands. "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning." We mark His footsteps on the sand; we gaze with "It is not that the wild gazelle Him on the beach, and the fish and bread are sweet. O, far-famed Galilee! Comes down to drink thy tide, But that 'twas He who saves from hell, Oft wandered by thy side."

FORGIVE AND FORGET. Forgive and forget—it is better To fling every feeling aside, Than allow the deep cankered fester Of revenge in thy breast to abide. For thy step through life's path shall be lighter When the load from thy bosom is cast, And the sky that's above thee be brighter When the cloud of displeasure has passed.

Though the spirit swell high with emotion To give back an injustice again, Let it sink in oblivion's ocean, For remembrance increases the pain.—Hilion.

SHE HATH DONE WHAT SHE COULD. This poor widow hath cast in more than they all—Whosoever shall give you a cup of water to drink in my name, because ye belong to Christ, verily I say unto you, he shall not lose his reward.—If there be first a willing mind, it is accepted according to that a man hath, and not according to that he hath not.

Let us not love in word, neither in tongue; but in deed and in truth.—If a brother or sister be naked, and destitute of daily food, and one of you say unto them, Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled, notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit?—He which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully. Every man according as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give; not grudgingly, or of necessity; for God loveth a cheerful giver.

When ye shall have done all those things which are commanded you, say, We are unprofitable servants; we have done that which was our duty to do.

INQUIRY. (By the late Rev. H. F. Miller.) I inquire in His temple, full of strength and beauty. I ask now far is the knowledge of God from the love of God; do oceans roll between, or are they joined as continents are joined? I inquire of man, and ask, whence? Yesterday I was nothing; now I am colossal, limited and weak. "Too much noise deafens, to much light dazzles, distance or nearness impedes the sight, excessive length or brevity of speech renders it obscure, too much truth appals." Man is in a sempiternal despair of ever knowing either the beginning or the end.

I may come into a congregation and be counted an addition of one; nay, I may have potentialities which make me an important factor in the mission and meaning of life. But when I come into the presence of God, I am in the measureless infinity, I join His company, but I add nothing to Him. I am absorbed, encompassed, enveloped, all functions are suspended, enveloped, no faith, no hope, no prayer, no praise, but the end of all these has been reached. The moon reflects the light of the sun, but I do more—I felicitate, I correspond, I am a child at home. I become simply a receiver; a revel in the fulness of inconceivable delight.

I stand at the door and ask why is my knowledge, stature, powers, numbers limited? I stand at the door of the universe and wonder at the infinity of world, each having its own firmament, its planets, its earth, in due proportion. I am lost in these wonders, astounded alike at the smallness of man and the greatness of God. I am nothing in respect of infinity, everything in respect of non-existence. I don't exist, I live, I am from God! This one fact lifts me among the immortals. In my true mission I occupy a small space. Who placed me here, by whose order, by whose management has the place and time been destined to me?

I have learned what the sages never knew. Jesus Christ is the aim of all and centre of all. He who knows him knows the reason of all things, and the quality of all things. Sea water is salt, the air is fresh, the rose is sweet, and joy is of God! I grasp Thy strength, make it mine own, My heart with peace is blest; I lose my hold, and then comes down Darkness and cold unrest. Let me no more my comfort draw From my frail hold of Thee. In this alone rejoice with awe: Thy mighty grasp of me. H. T. Miller.

USEFUL CURTAIN SUGGESTION. The small metal office clips so handy for keeping papers pinned together will be found exceedingly useful for clipping the curtains at night. The advantage over pins in preventing curtains from blowing out the screenless windows at night is that the clips leave no tell-tale holes.

Happy is the man who can strike a happy medium between being as good as he thinks he is, and as bad as his wife thinks him.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET. Dairy Produce—Butter, choice dairy... 00 45 83 48 Eggs, new-laid, doz... 04 50 05 50 Cheese, lb... 08 20 09 20 Do, fancy, lb... 09 05 10 05 Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, lb... 02 25 03 25 Fowls, lb... 02 00 02 00 Spring chickens... 03 00 03 05 Ducks, Spring, lb... 08 00 08 25

Apples, bkt... 05 00 05 00 Do, b... 3 00 3 00 Blueberries, lb, bkt... 07 00 07 00 Thimbleberries, lb, bkt... 07 00 07 00 Rhubarb, doz... 02 15 02 15 Peaches, Can, bkt... 05 00 05 00 Pears, bkt... 05 00 05 00 Plums, bkt... 1 00 1 25 Cantaloupes, bkt... 05 00 05 00

Beans, small measure... 00 00 00 15 Cucumbers, doz... 02 00 02 00 Cauliflower, each... 01 00 01 00 Corn, dozen... 00 00 00 00 Carrots, doz, bchs... 00 00 00 05 Celery, per head... 00 00 00 05 Cabbages, each... 00 00 00 05 Gherkins, bkt... 1 00 1 50 Egg plant, bkt... 05 00 05 00 Lettuce, doz, bchs... 02 00 02 00 Do, head, doz... 1 00 1 00 Vegetables marrow, each... 05 00 05 00 Melons, salmon flesh, bkt... 05 00 05 00 Onions, bundle... 00 00 00 00 Do, small bkt... 00 00 00 00 Do, pickling, bkt... 00 00 00 00 Do, silver skins, bkt... 1 25 2 00 Potatoes, bag... 00 00 00 00 Do, peck... 00 00 00 00 Pumpkins, each... 01 00 01 00 Radishes, 2 bunches... 00 00 00 00 Sage, bunch... 00 05 00 10 Squash, each... 01 00 01 00 Savory, bunch... 05 00 05 00 Turnips, lb... 00 00 00 00 Tomatoes, 11-qt, bkt... 05 00 05 00

MEATS—WHOLESALE. Beef, forequarters, cwt... \$12 00 \$14 00 Do, hindquarters... 15 00 20 00 Do, common... 13 00 14 50 Veal, common, cwt... 3 50 5 00 Do, medium... 4 00 5 50 Do, prime... 5 00 7 00 Heavy hogs... 19 00 20 00 Shop hogs... 23 00 25 00 Abair hogs... 25 00 28 00 Mutton, heavy... 16 00 17 00 Do, light... 17 00 19 00 Lamb, Spring, lb... 0 25 0 28

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS. Cattle, choice... 10 50 12 25 Butcher cattle, choice... 10 00 11 00 Butcher cattle, medium... 8 50 9 50 Butcher cows, choice... 8 00 8 50 Butcher cattle medium... 7 50 8 50 Butcher cattle canners... 5 25 6 00 Butcher bulls canners... 6 00 6 25 Feeding steers... 6 00 6 25 Stockers choice... 7 50 8 50 Stockers, light... 7 00 7 50 Milkers, choice... 7 50 8 50 Springers, choice... 6 00 6 50 Sheep, ewes... 10 00 12 00 Bucks and culls... 7 50 8 50 Lamb, Spring... 15 00 16 00 Hogs fed and watered... 19 00 20 00 Calves... 10 00 15 50

OTHER MARKETS. WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE. Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows: Oats—Open, High, Low, Close. Oct... 0 66 0 66 0 65 0 65 Nov... 0 65 0 65 0 65 0 65 Dec... 0 63 0 63 0 63 0 63 May... 0 66 0 66 0 65 0 65

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis, Corn—No. 2 yellow, 1 00 to 1 01; No. 3 white, 95¢ to 96¢. Flour—Unchanged. Bran—\$3 to \$3 1/2. DELUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth, mixed, \$3.30 to \$3.35; to arrive, \$3.30 to \$3.31 1-2; December, \$3.27 5-8 asked.

CHEESE MARKETS. Utica, N. Y.—Last week's price for cheese received in today's session of the Utica Dairy Board. The total sales aggregated 29 lots of 2,400 boxes, including both large and small cheese. Price was 45¢ pound. Butter sold at 43¢.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, Report—Cattle, receipts, 200; steady. Veals, receipts 200; steady, \$7 to \$18.25; hogs, receipts 3,500, slow; heavy, \$19.85 to mixed, \$19.60 to \$19.85; yorkers, \$19.50 to \$19.75; light yorkers, \$18 to \$18.50; pig, \$18 to \$18.25; roughs, \$18.50 to \$18.75; stags, \$18 to 17. Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,000; active, lambs \$12 to \$13.50; others unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Cattle receipts 11,000. Market weak. Beavers... 7 20 17 50 Western... 6 25 15 00 Stockers and feeders... 5 00 12 40 Cows and heifers... 9 50 15 75 Calves... 9 50 15 75 Hogs, receipts 8,000. Market slow. Light... 18 15 19 25 Mixed... 18 15 19 45 Heavy... 18 15 19 45 Rough... 18 15 19 45 Pigs of sale... 14 25 24 11 Bulk of sale... 15 50 19 25 Sheep, receipts 15,000. Market strong. Wethers... 9 00 12 75 Lambs, native... 12 25 13 25

Double Stars. A double star is one which consists of two stars lying close together and revolving in an orbit. For some time Professor Comstock, astronomer of the University of Wisconsin, has made a particular study of this feature in the heavens.

A new phenomenon is a double star which he noticed was that two bright stars "wobbled" and did not have their usual steady appearance. At length the conclusion was reached that this condition was caused by a dark star in close proximity to the two bright stars. Such a situation was considered impossible at first, but analysis revealed that the two bright stars could thus exist with a dark star without breaking down. Although the dark star has never been seen, there is sufficient proof to justify the belief that it is the cause of this double star's peculiar behavior. It revolves about the double star about once in a little less than twelve years.

Tiny and Tireless. Heat is not a substance. It is merely the vibration of the molecules composing the material heated. Every material is made up of molecules, and each molecule is composed of atoms. Molecules of matter are held together by a force called "cohesion."

At absolute zero, colder yet than liquid air, or minus 273 degrees, all molecules are at rest. As the temperature rises the molecules begin to move and fro. The higher the temperature is raised the further and faster swing the molecules. Molecules are so minute that there are about one sextillion of them in a cubic inch of air. These at freezing temperature oscillate back and forth at the rate of 140 feet a second. The average length of their path between oscillations is about one two hundred and seventy-seven thousandth of an inch. Each comes into collision with its fellows about 5,000,000 times a second.

"BELA"

"I don't care what you think," she retorted.

"Tell me one thing," said Jack. "What did you come here for first off?"

"Yes, I tell you what I came for," the girl said with a direct look. "I want to see what white men look like. So I think all white men good to women. I think no harm. I come here. I play trick for to mak' fun and be friends. Now I know o'ter white men not lak my fat'er. Now I look out for myself."

Big Jack had the grace to scowl shamefacedly and look away.

"Say, that's right," he muttered. "You're dead right, sister. We got in wrong. I'm sorry. These other fellows, they're sorry, too. We made it up together to tell you we was sorry. Give us a chance to show you we ain't plumb rotten."

The girl dimpled like a white woman. No wailed look then.

"All right," she said. "I come to-morrow early. I be your friend."

When the next squall swooped down from the southern hills, Bela set off in her dugout from the mouth of the creek. The wind helped carry her in the direction she wanted to go, and the sheets of rain hid her from the view of any one who might be looking out from the shack.

Her Indian up-bringing had taught her to disregard bodily comfort. Streaming like a mermaid, she crouched in her canoe, paddling with the regularity of a machine.

In two hours she had reached the other shore. By this time it had cleared, and the late sun was sending long, golden rays down the lake.

She found a scene if industry in the village, for the fishing had started in earnest. The women were splitting and cleaning the day's catch, and hanging the fish on racks to cure in the smoke of the fires. No surprise was elicited by her arrival. Bela had always gone and come as she chose.

Outside Charley's teepee she found her mother. Losels eyes lighted up at the sight of her, but she said nothing. She followed her into the teepee and unexpectedly seized and kissed her. They were mutually embarrassed. Bela had not learned to kiss among the tribe. Charley came in scowling.

"The fish are running," he said. "Every body is working now. If you not work you get no fish."

"Keep your fish," said Bela.

In that teepee she was munged as to her adventures. Having changed her clothes in her own little bower in the pines, she sought out Musq'oosis and told him her story.

Musq'oosis was a little sore. He listened, smoking impassively and tending his share of the fish hanging in the smoke. Meanwhile the sun went down in troubled crimson splendor over the pines, presaging more squalls.

When she came to the end he said sententiously: "You foolish go alone. You want a man."

Bela was mum.

"What you want of me now?" he asked.

"Grease for the wound," said Bela. "A little food for myself."

"All right. I give you. You go back."

"To-night."

"I go with you," suggested Musq'oosis.

Bela shook her head a little sullenly.

She had good reasons, but it was difficult to explain them.

"I got go alone," she said.

"All right," replied Musq'oosis, huffily. "Why you want talk to me?"

Bela glanced at him appealingly. "You speak me good words," she said. "You much my friend. But I go alone. I can't tell it good. When I alone I keep myself much secret lak you tell me. They not see me come and go; think I got magic. They scare of me."

"All right," repeated Musq'oosis. "I lak sleep in my teepee. What you goin' to do when you go back?"

"When the bishop come I goin' marry the cook," said Bela, calmly.

"Um," grunted Musq'oosis. "Is he the biggest?"

"No," answered Bela. "He fittles. I watch him. He got strongest eyes."

"So?"

"He is a pretty man," she said, suddenly lowering her head. "He mak me want him bad. His eyes lak the sky at tan wild roses come. He bright like milk-skin. He has kindness for women lak my fat'er got."

"M-m!" growled Musq'oosis; "you talk lak white woman."

"Tell me how to get him," said Bela, simply.

"It is early."

Sam became uncomfortably conscious of his unkempt condition. "You caught me unawares," he said. "I haven't washed up yet."

She glanced at him sidewise. Had he known it, he did not appear altogether at a disadvantage with his fair hair tousled and his shirt open at the throat.

"I don't care," she said, with a child's air of unconcern.

Presently she caught sight of the razor. "You got hair grow on your chin, too? That is funny thing. O'er day I watch the curly head one scrape his face. He not see me. What for you want scrape your face?"

Sam blushed. "Oh, it looks like a hobo if you don't," he stammered.

She repeated the word with a comical face. "What is hobo?"

"Oh, a tramp, a loafer, a bum."

"I on'erstan'," she said. "We got hoboes, too. My mot'er's 'osban' is a hobo."

She looked at his chin again. "Bishop Lajeunesse not scrape his chin," she stated. "Got long hair, so. He is fine man."

Sam, not knowing exactly what to say, remained silent. He found it difficult to accommodate himself to a conversational Bela. She was much changed in the morning light from the inscrutable figure of the fireside. Ten times more human and charming, it is true, but on that account the more disconcerting to a young man without experience of the sex. Moreover, her beauty took his breath away. Bela watches his blushes with interest.

"What mak' your face hot?" she asked. "There is no fire."

He could not but believe she was making fun of his. "Ahh! cut it out!" he growled.

"White man fanny," said Bela, rolling her strips of cotton.

"Funny!" repeated Sam. "How about you? Hanged if you're not the strangest thing I ever came across."

Obviously this did not displease her. She merely shrugged.

He forgot some of her self-consciousness in his curiosity. "Where do you come from?" he asked, drawing nearer. "Where do you go to?"

"You wonderful creature!" his eyes added.

"No magic," she said, calmly. "I just plain girl."

"Why wouldn't you tell them how you got out night before last?"

"Maybe I want to get out again."

"Will you tell me?"

She glanced at him provokingly through her lashes. "Will I tell you? You just go tell your partners."

"They're no partners of mine," said Sam, bitterly. "I should think you could see that. I'm just your cook. I work for my grub. They don't let me forget it, either."

"Why you come to this country?" asked Bela.

"I want piece of land the same as they do. But I've got to work to earn an outfit before I can settle."

"When you get your land what you do then?" she asked.

"Bulle a house, raise crops."

"White man all want land to dig," said Bela, wondering.

"You've got to have land," explained Sam, eagerly. "You've got to have something of your own. Outside, a poor man has no chance nowadays but to slave away his best years working for a rich man."

Bela studied his face, trying to grasp these ideas so new to her.

"Ho w'dod you get out of the shack?" Sam asked her again.

"I tell you," she said, abruptly. "I climb the chimney."

"By George!" he exclaimed, admiringly.

"It was easy. But I get all black. I am all day cleaning myself after."

"Travelling about alone and all. Arie all the girls up here like you."

"No," replied Bela, quaintly. "There is nobody lak me. I am Bela."

"Where do you live?"

She looked at him again through her lashes. "Maybe I tell you when I know you better."

"Tell me now," he pleaded.

She shook her head.

Sam frowned. "There's generally no good behind a mystery," he remarked.

"Maybe," said Bela. "But I not goin' tell all I know."

There was something highly exasperating to a young man in her cool, smiling air. He stood looking at her, feeling oddly flat and baffled.

Suddenly she turned her head to listen. "They gettin' up now," she said quickly. "Go and wash."

"Can't I speak to you if I am the cook?" he demanded.

"Go and wash," she repeated. "I don't want no more trouble."

Sam shrugged and walked stiffly away. He had plenty to occupy his mind while he shaved. His sensations were much mixed. In her subtle way, the girl allured, mystified and angered him all at once. Anger had the last word.

He would like to show her if he was the cook that he wasn't to be trifled with. He felt as if the most important thing in life was to solve the mys-

PILES

Zam-Buk ends the pain, and stops bleeding. Try it!

All dealers, 50c. box.

Zam-Buk

tery that enshrouded her. However, the invigorating touch of cold water brought about a reaction. Violently scrubbing himself with a towel, he came to a sudden stop and addressed himself after this fashion:

"Steady, old man! You're heading in the wrong direction. You've got to get a toe-hold before you can look at a girl. She's a sight too good-looking. You can't think about it straight. Forget it! Anyway, a girl like that, she'd naturally pick a man like Big Jack or Shand. No use storing up trouble for yourself. Put it out of mind. Look the other way. Harden yourself!"

Young Joe swung his heavy shoulders around the shack. Seeing Bela alone, he could scarcely credit his good fortune. He approached her, grinning and fawning in his extreme desire to please.

"Hello! You're an early bird," he said.

Bela looked at him in her most inscrutable way.

"How!" she said, offering him her hand according to the etiquette of the country.

Joe fondled it clumsily. "Say! the sight of you is good for sore eyes!" he cried, leering into her face. "Hanged if you ain't better looking than the sunrise."

Bela determinedly freed her hand. "Foolish talk!" she said loftily. "Wake the o'ter men and let us eat."

"Aw, don't be in such a rush," pleaded Joe. "I want to talk to you. I won't likely get another chance."

"What you want say?" she asked.

"More foolishness, I think," begged Joe.

"Aw, give a fellow a chance," begged Joe.

"Be decent to me."

"Well, say it," she commanded.

Joe's feeling was genuine enough. The conqueror of the sex found himself at a loss for words.

"The—sight of you sort of ties a man's tongue," he stammered. "I can't say it right. You're certainly a wonder! I never thought there was anything like you up here. I could stop here all day just taking you in!"

"I couldn't," said Bela, coolly. "I too 'ongry. Wake the o'ter men and go wash."

Joe stared at her, scowling, trying to discover if he was being made game of.

"Ahh," he growled, "you might give me a chance to make good."

"I will cook breakfast," said Bela. "I bring some nice whitefish."

"To the deuce with breakfast!" cried Joe. "I spoke you fair. You're out trying to put me off!"

"If you don't wake the men," said Bela coolly, "I will."

Her eyes were as clear as the lake waters. Joe's fell before them. He went sullenly back and shouted in the door of the shack.

CHAPTER VII.

The day started well, with Big Jack, Shand, and Joe all on their good behavior. But it was too good to last. Watching Bela's graceful movements before the fire, and eating the delicious food she put before them, the same thoughts passed through each man's mind.

What a treasure to enrich the cabin of a lonely pioneer! What would hard work and discouragements matter if a man had that to welcome him home at the end of the day? How could a man endure to live alone, having known such a woman? How could he hope to succeed without her help?

Each seeing the same thoughts revealed in the faces of his companions, realized that two men stood between him and his desire, and the baleful fires of jealousy were lighted again.

Each afraid one of the others might steal a march on him, watched his mates like a detective. The consequence was that hating each other, they nevertheless stuck together like burs.

They followed Bela round in company like dogs contending for scraps, ready upon no occasion at all to bare their teeth and snarl at each other.

Bela, perceiving her power, and being only a human woman, naturally abused it a little. Thus to see white men whom all her life she had revered, cringing for her favor, went to her head a little.

She made them fetch and carry for her like women, she would have said. Thus the situation was reversed from that of her first appearance in the shack.

"Bring me sewing," she said. "I not lak no no'ing."

A variety of damaged garments was pressed upon her.

"I sew one for each man," she said. Having made Husky comfortable, she took her work out into the sunshine. Jack, Shand and Joe lounged in front of her smoking, watching her covertly; each privately making up his mind to secure that charming sewing-machine for his own household, whatever the cost.

"Ain't you got no'ing to do?" asked Bela coolly.

"This is a holiday," replied Jack.

"The stable is dirty," she persisted.

"That's Shand's job," said Joe.

"Well, I ain't goin' to leave you two here," growled Shand. "There's plenty of other work, if it comes to that."

"All go clean the stable," commanded Bela. "I lak a clean stable."

"Now go cut plenty wood, so I can cook good," she ordered when they came back. "I want pine or birch. No poplar."

(To be continued.)

Schemes Fail to Beat Draft

Will Rogers, in the "Follies," tells an amusing story of a young man who, wishing to be exempt from military draft, went to the dentist and had all his teeth extracted, only to have the examining physicians reject him because of flat feet.

Rogers' story of course serves its purpose; it makes the audience laugh and that is why it was originated, but there have been numerous instances during the recent examination of the drafted men where subterfuge has been used in an effort to cheat Uncle Sam. These stories are just beginning to gain circulation and they give an insight into the difficulties with which the examining physicians had to contend before the full quota was made up. Some of the schemes employed were crude, no doubt, but still the physicians were kept on the alert.

Take the case of the young man who feigned deafness in order to "beat" the draft. It happened in Harlem, and the schemer came near getting away with it, too, but in his anxiety to be up and away he exposed his hand.

"Do you claim exemption?" inquired one of the physicians of the man being examined. The latter pretended not to hear, and the physician repeated it in a louder tone.

"Sure, I'm deaf," replied the schemer.

"Been that way long?" inquired the physician.

Again the young man pretended not to hear and the physician repeated the question, only louder.

"All my life, I guess," answered the schemer.

Noting the schemer appeared anxious to get away the physician grew suspicious, so he decided to take the schemer by surprise, figuring that unless the schemer really was deaf he would be deceived by the ruse.

"Oh, well, if you are deaf you won't make a good soldier. Get your hat, you're exempt," said the physician in a low tone that only a man with good hearing could understand.

These were welcome words to the schemer, who, forgetting all about the subterfuge he was employing, grabbed for his hat and was about to go when the physician said: "I don't think your hearing is so badly impaired after all. I guess we can pass you." And he was passed.

"Somewhere on the East Side" a drafted man tried to cheat his way out by pretending that his eyesight was poor. He had the physicians fooled, too, for a time. Maybe he would have beaten the draft if he had kept his wits, but he didn't and he is going to serve his country when his time comes.

The examining physicians weren't able to tell by the usual methods whether this man was deceiving them or not, so they hatched up a little scheme which proved his undoing. While one monopolized the attention of the schemer the other physician tossed a marked \$5 bill on the floor in a corner where the schemer would see it if his eyesight was just fair. Then they left the room.

It is easy to surmise what happened, for when they returned the \$5 bill had vanished. The schemer was caught; his greed for money had overcome his cunning. It required some pressing by the physicians to convince the schemer that the bill had been placed there for his undoing.

"I suppose you're very anxious to become a soldier and fight for your country?" said a physician on the West Side to a robust young man who came before him for examination.

"You look good and I'll pass you. Do you claim exemption?"

"Well, I should say I do," replied the robust young man, in an injured tone. "I wouldn't make a good fighter. I'm sick, I am."

"You're sick?" inquired the physician. "You surprise me. What's the trouble?"

"I'm nervous, doctor," replied the young man.

"You're nervous? What's your occupation?"

"I'm a prizefighter."

"Well, go over and win a few prizes knocking out the enemy and I think your nervousness will wear off. Passed."—New York Sun.

CUTICURA HEALS ITCHING BURNING

Rash On This Little Baby Over Face and Head. Quite Disfigured.

"When my baby was four months old she had a rash all over her face and head, and was quite disfigured. Her skin was inflamed and sore, and itched and burned and the rash later developed into large red eruptions, making her cross and fretful. The baby could not get any sleep. My husband bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and a cake of Soap and I used two tins of Ointment with two cakes of Soap and she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. A. Down, 1040 Gertrude St., Verdun, Montreal, Que., March 2.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment often prevent pimples or other eruptions. For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept., Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

almost done. Continue to bake until the custard thickens, reducing the temperature somewhat, then cover with a meringue made of the whites of three eggs, three tablespoonsful of sugar and vanilla to flavor, and bake in a slow oven until a delicate brown.

GRAPE TARTLETS.

Line some patty pans with rich pastry, brush with white of egg and chill. Wash and stem some well-flavored grapes, simmer gently a few minutes, rub through a sieve to separate the pulp from the skins and seeds and sweeten to taste. To a pint of this pulp add the juice of a half a lemon and a rounding tablespoonful each of butter and flour. Stir until the butter is melted, pour over the well-beaten yolks of two eggs, fill into the patty shells and bake. When done cover with a meringue made of the whites of the eggs and bake until delicately browned.

PEACH AND GRAPE SHERBETS.

For sherbets this month peaches and grapes will be found best. Dissolve one cupful of sugar in one pint of water, boil for three minutes and put away until cold, then add one pint of pulped peaches or grape juice and freeze. When half frozen add the white of one egg whipped to a meringue with one tablespoonful of powdered sugar, finish the freezing, then pack and set aside for a couple of hours to ripen. To prepare the grape juice bruise the fruit and set over the fire until scalding hot, then turn into a cheesecloth bag and let the juice drip out.

GRAPE NECTAR.

Take the juices of two lemons and one orange, one pint of grape juice, one small cupful of sugar and a pint of water. Serve ice cold. If served from punchbowl, sliced lemon and orange add to the appearance.

AN INVALID DRINK.

Put in the bottom of a wineglass two tablespoonfuls of grape juice; add to this the beaten white of one egg and a little chopped ice; sprinkle sugar over the top and serve. This is often served in sanitariums.

GRAPE PUNCH.

Boil together one pound of sugar and half a pint of water until it spins a thread; take from the fire, and when cool add the juice of six lemons and a quart of grape juice. Stand aside over night. Serve with plain water, Apollinaris or soda water.

BOHEMIAN CREAM.

One pint of thick cream, one pint grape juice jelly; stir together; put in cups and set on ice. Serve with lady fingers.

GRAPE SHERBET.

For eight persons mix one pint of grape juice (unfermented), juice of lemon and one heaping tablespoonful of gelatine, dissolved in boiling water; freeze quickly; add beate white of one egg just before finish.

GRAPE ICE CREAM.

One quart of unfermented grape juice, one quart of cream, one pound of sugar and the juice of one lemon.

SYLLABUB.

One quart of fresh cream, whites of four eggs, one glass of grape juice, two small cupfuls of powdered sugar; whip half the sugar with the cream, the balance with the eggs; mix well; add grape juice and pour over sweetened strawberries and pineapples, or oranges and bananas. Serve cold.

Cheap Soup.

Save the ham water. And the vegetable odds and ends. Add a marrow bone from the butcher's. A bit of thickening and seasoning. The result—a nutritious luncheon.

A PERFECT MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are a perfect medicine for little ones. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach, thus drive out constipation, indigestion, break up colds and simple fevers, and make teething easy. Concerning them Mrs. John Babineau, Brest, N. B., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and have found them a perfect medicine for little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Grape Recipes

GRAPE PUDDING.

Sift together a cupful and a half of flour, a fourth of a cupful of sugar and a teaspoonful of baking powder, then with the tips of the fingers work in half a cupful of butter. To the well-beaten yolk of an egg add a quarter of a cupful of cold water, combine with the first mixture, using more water if needed to make a stiff dough. Line a deep pudding dish with this pastry, shaping the edge in scallops above the top of the form. Brush with white of egg and chill in the refrigerator until about an hour before dinner, then fill it a little more than half with sugared grapes, adding also a rounding tablespoonful of flour with each pint of fruit, and bake in rather a hot oven. Beat the yolks of two eggs with the fourth of a cupful of hot milk and pour the mixture over

Eating for Health and Strength calls for intelligent food selection. It is easy to keep in top-notch vigor of mind and body at low cost if you know Shredded Wheat Biscuit. It is 100 per cent. whole wheat—nothing wasted, nothing thrown away—contains more real body-building nutriment than meat, eggs or potatoes and costs much less. Full of nutriment, tasty and toothsome. Most people like the nutty aroma of the baked wheat, especially when served with hot milk. Delicious with sliced peaches, bananas and other fresh fruits.

Made in Canada.

Redpath SUGAR

is made in one grade only—the highest. So there is no danger of getting "seconds" when you buy Redpath in the original Cartons or Bags.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

THE ATHENS REPORTER

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

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

To United States—\$2.00 per year in advance

AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE, EDITOR AND PROP'R

THE COMING OF THE DRAFT

Canada is accepting the Military Service Act with the impassiveness that puts to shame the first few weeks of anarchy in Montreal. The proclamation calling the first class to the colors is expected Saturday. The tribunals will then sit and men will prepare to become soldiers. The objection to the draft is slight on the part of the eligible men. Few of them take the trouble to discuss it. Their families feel the impending horror of the partings; but like true Canadians, they are in the war to the finish. Theirs is the hardest fight—the fight against tears and loneliness. The drafted man will not be unhappy. With the khaki, he will put on a cheerfulness that will carry him through the hell of modern warfare. What other men have done, he can do. Canada's drafted army will be a fine body of men.

EDITING A NEWSPAPER

Carleton Place Central Canadian: Editing a newspaper is not the easiest thing in the world to do. To some, it may seem very simple. When you realize that an editor has a paper to issue every week, you should try to help him all you can. He is not able to be out and see everything, nor is he able to write a report of anything without the particulars. Now dear readers, we want this paper to be the best paper in the province of Ontario, and it can be if every one will only contribute to its columns. Bring or send in your items, no difference what they are. They may seem of no account to you but that does not mean that they are worthless.

Carleton Place Herald: The editor of a newspaper likes to receive interesting news from the district. Everybody cannot write grammatically, but the editor takes all kinds of liberties with articles sent for publication. He will "fix up" your copy if you give him facts. It is good practise for the young folk to write for the local paper—not mere bosh or gossip or jibes at some neighbor's boy who goes to see another's girl. Such trifles may be subjects for conversation in social circles but no for publication in the family newspaper. The proper presentation of the important happenings of every section within reasonable distance of this town will find a welcome in the office of The Herald. Send in what you think would be acceptable and if an item or two should not appear, do not feel badly.

THE NEWSPAPER REPORTER AT A BANQUET.

(Berton Braley, in Judge)

Here I must sit by the hour,
Harking to speeches that bore,
Gosh! but my temper gets sour,
Wish I could sneak to the door.

"Friends, we have with us to-night"
(Hear that dull toastmaster drool),
"One who will give us delight"
(One who's an ass and a fool).

Now he is off on a speech,
Good for a wearisome spell,
If he keeps on I shall screech,
Why don't they give him the bell?

Stories of lineage old,
Jokes of the hoariest age,
Phrases all covered with mould,
Thoughts in a tottering stage.

These are the things I must bear,
These are my crosses to bear,
This they call "mirth and good cheer,"
Lord, give me air, give me air!

Heavens, I'm glad I got out!
Why I was going insane,
I would have perished no doubt,
But for the bubbling champagne.

Back to the shop I must go,
Where I shall sit down and write,
"Humor and wit were aglow,
It was a scintillant night.

Struck off Strength.
Major C. T. Wilkinson, of Brockville, has been struck off the strength of the C.E.F.

DEATH OF GEORGE SEELEY
The death took place at the home of Mr. Thomas Brown, Addison, on Wednesday, October 3, of George Seeley, at the age of 79. Rev. C. Baldwin conducted the funeral service at the house on the 4th, and interment was made at Elbe.

Philpville

October 8.—Consternation reigned in our quiet village when it became known that one of our citizens had been found dead early on Sunday morning in a field in which he had been pasturing his cows. He had evidently been dead several hours when found. The Coroner, Dr. Berry, Westport, was notified, but decided that an inquest was unnecessary. The deceased was for thirty years a blacksmith in this village. He leaves his wife, for remy Miss Haskin. His aged father and mother are in Michigan.

Miss Snider, Verona, who has been visiting Miss Denny for some time, returned to her home Friday.

Miss Imogene Brown and niece, Miss Ethel Brown, have returned home after two weeks visit with relatives in Napinee.

The Methodist church has been decorated in honor of Thanksgiving week.

Mrs. Mooney, Regina, who has spent the past week with her sister, Mrs. A. E. Whitmore, returned to her father in Delta, Saturday.

Mrs. Seed, Toronto, has been spending some time here with her father and mother, Rev. Frank and Mrs. Chisholm.

Most of the farmers have threshing and silo-filling done.

They find the best crop of potatoes in years.

No cheese was shipped last week from the Farmers' Trade because of the scarcity of boxes.

Give it Fair Play

Why not decide NOW to give ZUTOO Tablets, the remedy so generally used for headache, a fair and square trial?

If there is any doubt in your mind as to the worth of these tablets or of their harmlessness, try them and KNOW the truth.

Don't sacrifice your comfort on account of prejudice or skepticism. Try the tablets and know. 25c at dealers or by mail prepaid. B. N. Robinson & Co. Reg'd. Coaticook, Quebec.

Zutoo

LUMBER

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

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

Present stock includes a quantity of

FOUNDATION TIMBER, SILLS, SLEEPERS, ETC.

A large quantity of slabs and fire-wood.

F. Blancher

ATHENS

Distinction in Clothes

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

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

M. J. KEHOE, BROCKVILLE

Women's and Misses' Underwear

Our stock of Fall and Winter Underwear is now very complete, comprising all the best makes.

Our Underwear bought months ago for cash is priced in many instances under the wholesale price to-day.

We Want You to See Our Specials at 35c, 50c, 75c and up.

The values are exceptional.

C. H. POST

BROCKVILLE.

The Exclusive Women's Wear Shop.

It's Time

Its time to be thinking of fall wearables. Not only thinking of them, but it's time to be using them.

SUITS—We have many new models in nice conservative styles and pinch-backs.

Overcoats—We've elegant garments this Fall for young fellows as well as for the older men, in short, medium, or long, cut in all the new styles, slip-on, pinch-back, or the belt all around.

The very latest in Hats and Caps, the newest in Shirts, Ties, Gloves, the best of Underwear, Coat Sweaters, Socks, etc. All our goods come from the best makers, and we feel sure that we can please you with our prices.

Globe Clothing House

Brockville, Ontario

NAMES OF PROVINCES

Prince Edward Island was named after Queen Victoria's father, Edward, Duke of Kent.

Nova Scotia was settled by a Scottish colony, under the Earl of Stirling. The name, of course, is the Latin for New Scotland.

New Brunswick was so named in 1784, after the family of the reigning sovereign of Great Britain, the house of Brunswick.

ing. This is an Indian word, and was given to the first French settlement, because the St. Lawrence River narrows there. The province took its name from the leading settlement.

Ontario is from the word "Ontario," meaning beautiful lake. The province thus gets its name from one of its principal lakes.

Manitoba is also of Indian derivation. "Manitou-ba" means the passing of the Great Spirit.

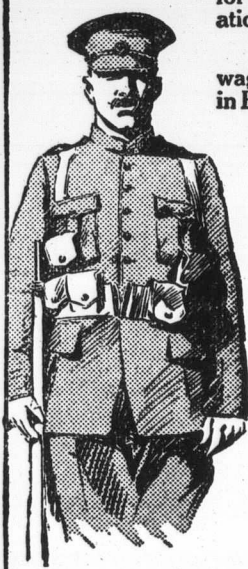

Saskatchewan is an Indian word in the Cree dialect, meaning swiftly flowing water.

Alberta was named after the sixth daughter of Queen Victoria, wife of the Duke of Argyle, Louise Caroline Alberta.

British Columbia honors Columbus, the discoverer of America, and also the Empire to which it belongs.

Pay Will Be The Same

Men selected under the Military Service Act will receive the same pay as those now on active service receive. Pay will start from the time a man reports for duty. Money from the Patriotic Fund and Separation Allowance will also be available for selected men.

Canadian soldiers are well paid. The fact that wages in Canada are generally higher than those paid in Europe is recognized in the system of remuneration for men on active service. Clothing and all equipment in addition to food is also supplied to the Canadian soldier, leaving him with no expense except personal incidentals.

The rate of pay for men in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, other than commissioned officers, is as follows:

	Pay \$2.00	Field Allowance 30 cts.
Warrant Officers		
Regimental Sergt-Major, if not a Warrant Officer	1.85	20 "
Quartermaster-Sergeants	1.80	20 "
Orderly Room Clerks	1.50	20 "
Orderly Room Sergeants	1.50	20 "
Pay Sergeants	1.50	20 "
Squad, Batt., or Co. Sergt-Major	1.60	20 "
Colour-Sergeant or Staff-Sergeant	1.60	20 "
Squad, Batt., or Co. Q.M.S.	1.50	20 "
Sergeants	1.35	15 "
Lance-Sergeants	1.15	15 "
Corporals	1.10	10 "
Lance-Corporals	1.05	10 "
Bombardiers, or Second Corporals	1.05	10 "
Trumpeters, Buglers, and Drummers	1.00	10 "
Privates, Gunners, Drivers	1.00	10 "
Sappers, Batmen, etc.	1.00	10 "

As in the case of those already gone overseas, Separation Allowances will be available for those dependent for livelihood upon selected men. The Separation Allowance is \$20.00 per month for the rank and file, \$25.00 for sergeants and staff-sergeants and \$30.00 for warrant officers. The experience is that many men can afford to assign half their pay to dependents, in addition.

A considerable number of men who have enlisted in the Canadian forces have found themselves better off under the army rate of pay, which is granted in addition to board, lodging, clothing, equipment, transportation, etc., than they were while in civilian positions. Their wants are provided for, and they receive a steady addition to the bank account each month.

Issued by
The Military Service Council.
132

Sales — Service



Complete Service to Ford Owners Everywhere

COURTEOUS attention to your needs wherever you may travel is something you appreciate, and being a Ford owner you can get it. You are always "among friends".

There are more than 700 Ford Dealer Service Stations throughout Canada. These are always within easy reach of Ford owners—for gasoline, oil, tires, repairs, accessories, expert advice or motor adjustments.

The cost of Ford Service is as remarkably low as the cost of the car itself. Nineteen of the most called for parts cost only \$5.40. Just compare this with the cost of spare parts for other cars and you will realize the advantage of owning a Ford.



Runabout	- - \$475
Touring	- - \$495
Coupelet	- - \$695
Sedan	- - \$890

THE UNIVERSAL CAR
F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

W. B. Newsome, Dealer, Plum Hollow

Autumnal Diriges

By Crawford C. Slack.

Nature's feathered band of pipers, they who played for us so sweet
Through the gone and golden summer from their field and bower retreat,
Now their music seems to shudder with the thoughts of frost and snow,
Seems as if they chant their diriges for their comrade leaf and blow,
Diriges for the golden aster and the royal golden rod,
For the dandelion and daisy now decaying in the sod,
For the iron-weed and the primrose which they hailed at early May;
They are chanting mournful diriges in the summer's twilight grey.

The thistle down is drifting over reed beds brown and dried,
And the damp fogs seem to hover where the fire-fly lived and died,
The early white frosts linger in the fallow's lowest spot,
It has dyed the berry bushes in the old stump lot,
The ferns are crisped and faded and the purple iris dead,
And the frosts with eerie whispers grasp around their winter bed,
The hazels in the corner of the fence are wind-swept bare,
The grape-vine and the bittersweet are clothed in garments rare,

And from the cornfield yonder with its russet stocks in rows,
Is heard the merry prattle of the congregated crows,
The eves are now deserted, for the martins now have fled,
Their nests, once blithe and cheery, now are silent as the dead,
The redbreasts and the white-wings, tuneful singers of all sorts,
Are convening and are winging to their southern resorts,
They are chanting farewell diriges for their comrade leaf and blow,
Which they leave behind them sleeping in their winding sheet of snow.

Purely Personal

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Parish, Brockville, were Thanksgiving guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Parish.

Mrs. Patton's friends will be pleased to know that she is improving steadily.

Mr. and Mrs. Arza Sherman left on Monday for Brockville, to visit their daughters.

Mr. E. Taylor is quite ill and has been confined to his home for the past few days.

Mrs. N. G. Scott is in Spencerville to-day as delegate from Athens to the W.M.S. convention.

Mr. A. E. Donovan, M.P.P., of Toronto, spent Thanksgiving Day in Athens, visiting old friends.

Mr. Fred Barber, of Smith's Falls, was a recent visitor in the village.

Mr. A. A. Ferguson, Renfrew, and Mr. M. E. Ferguson, Elgin, paid Athens a business trip recently.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Kelly, of London, Ont., are visiting friends in Athens and vicinity, the guests of Miss Margaret Kelly.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm Spicer and daughter, Miss Lou, and Miss Lily Barr, Brockville, spent Sunday and Monday with the former's sister, Mrs. A. W. Parish.

Mrs. Arnold Dockstader and her niece Miss George, from Winchester, Ont., are visiting friends in this vicinity, guests of the former's brother Mr. S. J. Dilabough.

The condition of Mr. G. W. Beach, who recently sustained a dislocated fracture of the shoulder, remains serious. The fracture has not yet been reduced. He returned yesterday from Brockville Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mackie returned last week from the west where they spent the past three months. Their granddaughter, Miss Irene Moore, New Dublin, who accompanied them on their trip, returned with them.

Miss Merrill Rahmer, Miss Bertha Hollingsworth and Mr. A. M. Lee were home from Ottawa Normal for Thanksgiving. Mr. Lee has been elected president of the Ottawa Normal Literary Society. This is an honor as there are 225 in the class this year.

Dr. Ross and Mrs. McLaughlin and child, Dr. C. C. Nash and two children, Kingston; Mrs. H. McLaughlin and Miss Mabel Slack, Montreal, were Thanksgiving Day guests of Mrs. G. W. Beach.

Mrs. Philander Brown and son Harold, of Watertown, have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Smith for a few days. Mr. Brown dons the khaki of the American Ambulance Corps and goes to Camp Dix, New Jersey, next week.

On Wednesday of last week, Mrs. I. C. Aigue had the pleasure of entertaining six cousins who motored over from Mallorytown to spend the day in her home. They were Mrs. Keyes, Mrs. Lee and son of California; Mrs. Adams, of Grenelle, Iowa; Mrs. White and Miss Hulda Mallory, of Mallorytown. Others who were present at the family reunion were her sisters, Mrs. A. F. Chapman, Ottawa; Mrs. (Dr.) Sparling, Boston; and Mrs. F. Sheldon, Athens; and her mother, Mrs. H. Judd, who celebrated her 91st birthday on Friday, October 5.

Mr. Fred Booth, Brockville, spent Sunday and Monday in Athens.

Miss Richards, Frankville, was a week-end guest of Miss Nellie Earl.

Mrs. D. P. Hamilton, Sharbot Lake, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Arnold.

Rev. B. Howe, Westport, spent the week-end at the home of his father, Mr. Napoleon Howe, who is very low.

Mrs. T. G. Cooke, Brockville, is a guest of her brother, Mr. W. H. Wiltse.

Mr. Stearns Coon and bride were guests of the former's parents here over the week-end.

Miss Allen spent Thanksgiving at Carleton Place; Miss Finch at Belleville; and Miss Donnelly at Kingston.

Mrs. G. A. Tennant of the Civil Service, Ottawa, is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. W. Murphy, Oak Leaf, Mrs. Murphy entertained a few friends Tuesday evening.

Thanksgiving guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Percival were: Miss Ida Knowlton, Miss Nellie Brown, Chantry; Miss Ethel Brown, Frankville; Mr. George Bass, Ottawa; Mr. P. R. Fretwell, Prescott.

Rev. Rural Dean Swayne preached at New Dublin Sunday afternoon, the occasion being the annual harvest-home. He also preached in Addison church in the evening. Rev. Philip Watson, Mallorytown, took the service in Christ's church here in the evening.

Pte. Abrahams Home. Pte. D. Abrahams has returned from England where he was in the Bakers' Corps for several months. Owing to rheumatism and an affection of the hip, he has been returned to Kingston to undergo medical treatment before receiving his discharge.

\$100 Reward \$100

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

EVERY TUESDAY

UNTIL OCTOBER 30
"ALL RAIL"—also by

THURSDAY'S STEAMER

"Great Lakes Routes"
(Season Navigation)

Your Future is in the West.

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Information from Ticket Offices: 141-145 St. James St., Phone M.8125, Windsor Hotel, Windsor and Place Vigor Stations.

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

It's a rare treat to hear LUCY GATES sing "Blue Danube Waltz" It's one of her best

Columbia Records



FOR SALE BY

W. B. PERCIVAL

FURS FOR 1917 - 18

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

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

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

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

The lengths vary from 40 to 48 inches. Contrasting furs of Skunk, Kolinsky, Opposum and Lynx are the popular trimmings.

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

May we expect you to-morrow?

Have your Remodelling and Repairing Done Now.

The Robt. Craig Co. Ltd.

Brockville, Ont.

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

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

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

EATON'S

ARE YOU

Reaping the Full Benefit of EATON Values?

HAVE you a copy of our big Fall and Winter Catalogue? If not, lose no time in getting one. You may be a customer of ours, and somehow the copy we mailed you recently has gone astray. Fill in the coupon below or send a post-card with your name and address for a copy of this Catalogue, with its 530 pages of surprisingly good values. In these days, with many sources of supply lessened, and with ever-rising prices, it is a great satisfaction to know that you can take advantage of EATON values, many of which were secured months ago, before the present high costs prevailed. A large proportion of EATON merchandise is made in our own factories—therefore we save you factory profits. We purchase other goods in large quantities from the mills direct. Here we save you middlemen's profits. We also secure through our buying offices abroad all that is new and varied in huge quantities, thus offering you the greatest choice at the most favorable prices.

BOOK OF BIG VALUES

EATON'S Catalogue Points the Way to Thrift

In our Catalogue you will find a series of Chain Bargains which are truly remarkable in quality and price. We prepay shipping charges on all orders amounting to \$10.00 or over. Now is a good time to buy for present and future needs. You take no risk in ordering.

THE EATON GUARANTEE

"Goods Satisfactory or Money Refunded, Including Shipping Charges," is Your Protection

Fill in name and address below, cut out coupon, and mail it to-day:

Please send me your FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE

Name _____
Address _____

R. R. No. _____
T. EATON CO. LIMITED
TORONTO - CANADA

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA



MAGIC BAKING POWDER



The Greatest Foe Disaster

On Sunday the Tribune printed an article discussing the casualty lists of the war on their military side. But there is another and even more illuminating aspect to this discussion of losses during the conflict—that which bears upon the lists of battle. It is an examination of this phase which demonstrates the extent of the disaster to Germany of the present war.

The German permanent losses—that is, the number of Germans killed, crippled and permanently removed from the battle line—amounted for the first three years of war to 4,000,000. The figures are those of the French general staff, but there is no reason to question them, as the sources of information of all general staffs permit them to know the losses of their foes and their own losses serve as a guide. At the moment of war Germany had available, including the younger men who would reach military age before the end of 1918, a little more than 11,000,000. This figure represents the fit, not the aggregate male population.

For three years, then, the German loss has been rather more than a third of her able-bodied males—36 per cent. to be exact. If the German permanent loss for the current year should be what it was in each of the first two years—that is, 1,500,000 (the Russian collapse lessened it for last year, because it not only reduced casualties suffered from Russian armies, but slowed down the Allied offensive)—aggregate permanent loss of the Germans for four years would be 5,500,000—that is, 50 per cent. of their man power.

Now, in the first three years the British loss was somewhat around a million; it was less rather than more. This represents a 12 per cent. loss in a military population of 7,500,000, and this is just a third of the German loss. In other words the blood tax upon British manhood has just been a third what it has been upon the Germans in the first three years of war. Now, suppose the British should lose another million next year—an extreme estimate. The total loss would then be 2,000,000, or just over a quarter of the man power of Britain.

If you say that four years of war will cost Germany half of her able-bodied men, that it will remove them permanently from industry, while it removes only a quarter of the man power of her greatest commercial rival, you will state the probable truth, and you will indicate the real extent of German disaster. The British situation is, too, improved by the fact that Britain has nearly 15,000,000 whites in her colonies, which means a further population of able-bodied males of 2,500,000 in the empire, less the colonial casualties, which are not likely to pass the half-million mark in permanent losses.

At the present time Germany holds no British territory, while Britain holds a million square miles of German colonies. Britain has four German colonies. Granted that the war restored the geographical conditions of 1914, the two great commercial rivals would face each other in far different posture than before the war. Of Germany's great wealth-producing population of males, half would be gone, as against a quarter for the British. Add this to the lost markets in enemy countries and, by contrast, the improved British position in countries now become allies, and there is a measure of the inevitable British victory.

Germany has only one other great commercial rival—the United States—and we shall end the fourth year of the war with a casualty list, at the greatest conceivable point, of not above a hundred thousand. This is less than 1 per cent., against 50 for the Germans.

The Germans have been able, by using their prisoners and by turning the populations in occupied districts into slaves, to put a far larger percentage of their male population upon the

firing line than their western opponents. This has enabled them to hold out, and still enables them to hold out, but it means a vastly greater permanent loss in German men. All Americans recall that the South with its negro slave population, was able to mobilize almost its entire manhood in the civil war, but this manhood was ultimately well nigh destroyed, and the south has hardly recovered in half a century.

The real defeat of Germany must be measured by the death lists, by the numbers permanently removed from industry. Another year of war will mean not less than 50 per cent., and there is no certainty that next year will be the last year of the contest.—New York Tribune.

PRESERVING PEARS.

Here is an Excellent Old-Time Pennsylvania Recipe.

One and one-half pound of pears to one pound of sugar.
Pare the pears, cut them in half.
Put enough water on the sugar to cover it and boil it for 15 minutes.
Then put in the pears and boil them for three hours.
About an hour before they are cooked cut up lemons in thin slices and add in the proportion of two lemons to nine pounds of pears. Put up in air-tight jars.

This is an excellent method of using up the many rather tasteless pears that abound in the fall.

BAKED PEARS.

Peel ripe pears. Cut in half. Pack in layers in a stoneware jar. Strew each layer with sugar, adding now and then a mere pinch of grated nutmeg. In the bottom of the jar place a small cup of water to prevent burning. Fit on a close cover and sit in a moderate oven and bake three hours. Leave unopened in the oven over night. Very good eaten cold with cream.

TO PRESERVE PEACHES WHOLE.

Make a syrup of five pounds of sugar and five cups of water and bring it to the boil. When boiling put in ten or twelve pounds of peaches—not pared. Boil slowly for 20 minutes. Fill the jars with the fruit and then pour over them the boiling hot syrup. Overflow the jars, close quickly.

WEAK BOYS AND GIRLS

It is a mistake to think that anaemia is only a girl's complaint. Girls probably show the effect of weak, watery blood more plainly than boys. Delayed development, pale faces, headaches, palpitation, and a feeling of listlessness call attention to weak blood in the case of girls. But many boys in their teens grow thin and "weedy" and have pimples on the face, showing that they have not enough blood. The anaemic boy is just as likely to become a victim of consumption as the pale, breathless girl with her headaches and worn-out look. Let the boy in this condition catch cold and he will lose his strength and his health becomes precarious.

To prevent serious disaster to those of the rising generation, let both boys and girls be given the new rich blood which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are famous the world over for making. When giving these pills watch how soon the appetite returns and how the languid girl or the weak boy becomes full of activity and high spirits. Remember that the boy has to develop, too, if he is to make a strong, hearty man. Give both the boys and girls a fair chance to develop strongly through the new, rich blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make. You will then see active boys and girls, instead of weakly children, around you. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine leaders or may be obtained by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Surprises in Chinese.

"Some people," said an American consul to China, "live as long as twenty years in China and never learn more than a dozen Chinese expressions. But not so, my little girl. She used to meet me each evening with some new Chinese expression which she had learned during the day. Now, the Chinese language, like the Japanese, is full of honorifics, and I fondly imagined one evening, when my little girl greeted me with some entirely new expressions, that she was saying something like this, 'Here comes the honorable personage, my father.'"

"To verify my guess I asked a little Chinese boy to translate. At first he was rather backward, but I urged him until he finally said: 'Your excellency, your daughter says, 'Here comes the old wooden headed bottle.' Yes, there are some surprises in Chinese.'"

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

A Sheaf of Maxims.

The end of reading (as of everything else we do) should be self-improvement.

Though you think all the world's a stage, learn to act well your part. Education which does not promote conduct bears within it a mortal stain.

It takes time and pains to learn what is most profitable to do. The spirit and love of dogmatism characterize the imperfectly educated.

Live thy religion; then, shalt thou not need argue or dispute about it. We begin with studying how to learn and lead with learning how to study. Principle is more than knowledge; a loving heart is better than much gold. If to be just like others is your aim, you are predestined to be inferior.

To do our work well, we must believe in the worth of the work we are to do. Our self-respect is largely due to the love we get in childhood and youth. In the best of poetry is found the richest expression of deepest thought.—Archbishop Spalding.

"SALADA"

Tea is an Every-day Luxury
STEADFASTLY REFUSE
SUBSTITUTES
Black, Mixed or Natural Green. E205

TRADE BRIEFS.

A full equipment for the manufacture of carbonic acid gas is needed by a firm at Cartago, Costa Rica.

There is a market for cotton, worsted, artificial silk and building materials at Lyons, France.

Data and prices on a Portland cement plant of a two hundred barrel daily capacity are requested by a firm at Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico.

Catalogue of American construction materials have been asked for by a firm in Santo Domingo.

Bicycles and accessories, varnished leather, condensed milk, talking machines, glass phials, sewing machines and stoves are in demand at Calcutta, India.

A firm at Athens, Greece, desires to represent brushes, canned goods, candles, clocks, copper and many other lines of goods.

Paper, printing presses, watches, hardware, pairs, soap, perfumery and glass-ware are needed at Karachi, India.

Brazilian coal deposits in the Poize River valley are to be exploited by the Government and a railroad company. American railway supplies and construction materials will be needed.

There is a market for fans that could be operated without electricity at Aden, Arabia. U. S. Consul A. E. Southard suggests that fans using burning spirit, or kerosene for power would make large sale.

Catalogue are needed. Fort Market, South Africa, presents a good market for American confectionery. To insure the best results capable of representation of the manufacturer should be established.

Light agricultural implements that can be worked by hand are needed badly in China. Small hydraulic presses suitable for vegetable oils are especially wanted. It is not at present possible to introduce heavy machinery into this market.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

GENERAL CADORNA.

Distinguished Record of Italian Army's Chief of Staff.

General Luigi Cadorna, the chief of the general staff of the Italian army, whose recent successes against the Austrians have made him one of the great outstanding figures of the war, reached his 67th birthday anniversary this week. It was in an old mansion at Pallanza that the now famous commander first saw the light of day on Sept. 4, 1850. His family belongs to the oldest Italian aristocracy and has long been celebrated in a military way. His father, who was a count as well as a brilliant general, led the Italians against the Austrians in the war of 1848, and had the honor of heading the troops which restored Rome to Italy in 1870.

At the age of ten the Gen. Cadorna of to-day entered the Cadet School of Milan, where he is said to have distinguished himself for his intelligence and vivacity of character. After several years of hard study he passed to the Military College at Turin, and from there entered the Italian army. He was graduated from the military college at the age of eighteen, standing first in his class, and began his active military career as a second lieutenant to the general staff. With this grade he entered upon a course of instruction at the Staff College and while a keen student of everything bearing on military matters, he spent his spare time in reading history and philosophy. During his term at the Staff College he served in both the infantry and the artillery.

Upon leaving the college he was appointed to the staff of the division of Florence, which was then commanded by his father. He was made a captain in 1875 and a major in 1883. During the ensuing ten years, until he attained the rank of colonel in 1892, there took place several important manoeuvres, in which Major Cadorna took a prominent part. It was during this period, also, that he acquired the exact knowledge of Italy's northern frontiers, which has proved him in such good stead during the present conflict. It is true his father, while in command of the army corps at Turin, had given some attention to these studies and had imparted the results to his son, but the latter has acquired such a perfect knowledge of all that pertained to the defence of the frontier as to amaze all of his colleagues in the army, being able to place with exactness every valley, pass, road and other strategic position, without even a reference to books or maps.

After serving six years as colonel of the famous Tenth Corps of Bersaglieri, Cadorna was raised to the rank of major-general. At the time of his

promotion he wrote an excellent pamphlet on tactics for the officers of his brigade. The book soon became known to all of the Italian military commanders, and was much sought after, for it was recognized as embracing the fundamental rules for infantry training. In its later editions this pamphlet is acknowledged as an authority, and when General Cadorna became chief of the general staff of the army, soon after the outbreak of the present war, he had the satisfaction of seeing his little book, although written sixteen years ago, universally regarded as the best work on the subject.

General Cadorna has published several other military works, all of which are characterized by a clearness and lucidity which denote the great military knowledge of the writer.

The general has a reputation not only as a brilliant tactician, but as an able leader of men, in whom the soldiers have the fullest and most complete confidence. He has a tall and elegant figure, with an ease in his movement that indicates the practised horseman, and the quick eye of the soldier born to command.

Coupled with a keen and acute intelligence, Cadorna possesses a strong and tenacious character, to such an extent as to make his preconceptions inevitable in their results, in spite of all difficulties and obstacles.

Substitute for Alcohol.

The need of some stimulus has so far been a persistent force in the development of society and the instinct for association in a common place of meeting under exhilarating conditions is a part of man's nature. Alcohol drinks and the public house have proved to be easily accessible means to meet these ends. Where these social requirements have been overlooked or neglected, the enforcement of prohibitory laws against the saloon has been extremely difficult. Where they have been met or substantially ministered to by other agencies alcoholic excesses have been materially reduced.

It has long since been noticed that countries using liberally such infusions as tea, coffee or cocoa have been able to combat more successfully the excessive use of alcoholic liquors. It is, therefore, significant that the late meeting of the National Coffee Roasters' association announcement was made that the consumption of coffee had largely increased in those states which have in recent years gone into the prohibition column. The association considered the advisability of establishing coffee houses in the more thickly populated cities of the country in competition with the saloons.

The development of tea, coffee and cocoa houses, in connection with which might be found other accessories of social intercourse, would satisfy reasonably well some of these human cravings which operate powerfully in society and are not met by the moving picture shows, the recreational centres, the open forum, etc.—Independent.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

The Larger Vote.

Last election night the leading bon-vivant of a certain town proceeded joyously and faithfully to go in for strong drink on a larger scale than was for his own best interests. His travels then took him to the headquarters of the republican country committee, where he sat and listened to the election returns. All night long he heard the precinct figures counted off—so many for Hank Hicks and so many for Bill Jones for this or that office.

Then he started homeward, steering his course along a street that was rough, as it seemed to him, like a sea. As one great billow pushed him against the plate-glass front of a restaurant, he glanced in at the signs that gave the prices of various food dishes offered in that caravansary. He read:

"Pork and apple sauce, 25. Ham and eggs, 35."
"Hurrah for ham and eggs," he shouted, as he continued on his way.—Everybody's Magazine.

Sacrificial.

Sweet Girl (affectionately)—Papa you wouldn't like me to leave you, would you? Papa (fondly)—Indeed, I would not, my darling. Sweet Girl—Well, then, I'll marry Mr. Poorchap. He is willing to live here.—New York Weekly.

GIRL ON THE FARM.

Why Not Give Her Some Attention as Well as the Boy?

In recent years the problem of keeping the boy on the farm has been thought serious enough to arouse considerable discussion.

The farmer has been told that he ought to provide the most modern agricultural machinery in order to obviate the hard labor of farming and of scientific agriculture, that he should send his boys to a good school keep the boys interested; that he should set aside a certain portion of the farm for the boy and permit him to keep the profit from his operation, and he has been told many other things, in all of which the importance of the boy to the farm was emphasized and plans suggested to make his lot a little easier and more promising.

The county agent has interested himself in the problem by organizing boys' corn growing and other agricultural contests.

But how about keeping the girl on the farm? The girl does not ordinarily do the heavy field work, but her services in homekeeping, cooking and mending as well as in buttermaking, milking, caring for garden and chickens, which tasks usually fall to her lot, are surely valuable enough to warrant the greatest consideration. And yet discussion of the problem of keeping the girl on the farm is infrequent.—Indianapolis News.

Spanking Doesn't Cure!

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

Mrs. M. Summers.

BOX 5 WINDSOR, Ontario.

Seven Bells.

Everybody who knows anything about nautical matters understands the methods of keeping time at sea—eight bells every eight hours. From 6 to 8 in the evening is the second dogwatch, but on British ships seven bells (half-past 7) of the second dogwatch are never struck. All other ships, even the American, strike these bells. During the Napoleonic wars there was a great mutiny in the British navy. The crews of the fleets lying at Spithead and the Nore agreed to rise simultaneously against their officers. The signal agreed upon was seven bells of the second dogwatch. The mutiny actually began at the arranged time, but failed, the ringleaders being executed. Ever since then seven bells of the second dogwatch has never been struck on British ships, naval or mercantile.

Enoch Arden.

"Briefly stated," we explained, "the story of Enoch Arden was about as follows: He went to sea and was shipwrecked on an inhabited island where he remained for several years. When at last he was rescued Mr. Arden put out for home with considerable rapidity, only to find that during his absence Mrs. Arden had married again. What do you suppose was his subsequent action?"

"Hard to figger," replied Mr. Gap Johnson, of Rumpus Ridge, Ark., who had listened with deep interest to the recital. "You can't tell which way a load will jump when you poke him, and folks is just peculiar. Prob'ly he either took a shot at his wife's second husband or else borrowed enough money off'n him to get back to his uninhabited island and I wouldn't bet a nickel on either horn of what-d'ye-call it!"

Modified Swear Words.

When Laura first went to school she associated with some older children, who taught her to say things she had never heard at home.

The little girl's mother, who took her to task for saying "naughty words," was surprised and somewhat gratified to hear Laura exclaim: "Darn it—I mean blame it all!"

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of La Grippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation.

Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

A Fresh Water Manatee.

The New York Zoological society now has on exhibition at the aquarium in New York city the first fresh-water manatee of the Upper Amazon that has ever been shown in this country. The specimen is only five feet long, and therefore is considerably smaller than the thousand-pound brackish-water manatees from Florida that were brought to the aquarium several years ago. Two other characteristics that distinguish it from other species are the nailless flippers and the white breast. Like other manatees it turns on its back when the pool is drawn off for cleaning until the water again becomes deep enough to float it. The manatee is often called the sea cow because of its fondness for grass, at any rate the sort of grass that grows in the water. Its principal diet at the aquarium is eel-grass and a loaf of bread a day. The Amazon manatee is much more active than its Florida cousin, and often swims rapidly round its pool. It is also very sociable and will come to the edge of the pool any time to have its back rubbed.—Youth's Companion.

Restaurants are now employing the artist who sliced the meat for the sandwich to cut the pie.—Toledo Blade.

ISSUE NO. 41, 1917

HELP WANTED.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE.

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

HONEY ORDERS.

THE SAFE WAY TO SEND MONEY by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

AGENTS WANTED.

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

SUMMERY PRETTINESS.

Real Lace Aprons and Hats Massed With Floral Prettiness.

The loveliest of summer frocks have Bxton or Dutch aprons of real Chantilly, point de Venise, Brussels, filet or Valenciennes.

There is a demand as usual, for more or less dressy hats to wear with lingerie frocks. The milliners are showing quaint hats of straw, Georgette or organdie, with gracefully drooping brims.

Hats of white organdie have draped crowns and streamers of black velvet. Pictureque bonnets, suggestive of the Directoire period, or wide-brimmed "Romney" hats are of lighorn, hemp or Milan straw, with trimmings of French flowers, ribbons with pleated edges, or ribbon velvet. Streamers that tie beneath the chin or hang from a small bow at one side of the under-brim are very much in evidence. A single rose or a compact bunch of tiny flowers sometimes trim the very ends of the streamers. In fact, it is a case of "flowers, flowers, everywhere" in the real of summer fashion.

Worth Knowing.

To make nicely-flavored butter with the buttermilk well worked out, add a tablespoonful of clear honey to every three pounds of butter. The presence of the honey cannot be recognized, yet the taste of the butter is improved by it.

To prevent ants getting into a refrigerator or on a table, set the legs of such pieces of furniture on small squares of sticky fly paper.

To keep the fingernails clean when polishing the stove put lard underneath the edge and around the nails, and the blacking will not disfigure them.

To dry a one-piece frock and have it keep its shape, slip it on a wooden coat hanger that you have first covered with a couple of folds of old muslin.

To remove marks on paint made by scratching matches thereon, rub them with a cut lemon.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"Firebrand River."

The Colorado River was reached by two of the early Spanish explorers from Mexico in 1540. One of the explorers was Melchior Diaz, who came across country and went only a short distance above Yuma, and the other was Hernando de Alarcon, who came in boats from Western Mexico. Owing to the custom of the natives of carrying firebrands in winter with which to warm themselves, Diaz named the stream Rio del Tizon (Firebrand River), a name more distinctive than the present one, which often causes considerable confusion because no part of the river is in the State of Colorado.—Santa Fe Guide Book, Superintendent of Documents.

Excusable.

In a confidential little talk to a group of medical students an eminent physician took up the extremely important matter of correct diagnosis of the maximum fee.

"The best rewards," he said, "come, of course, to the established specialist. For instance, I charge \$25 for a call at the residence, \$10 for an office consultation, and \$5 for a telephone consultation."

There was an appreciative and envious silence, and then a voice from the back of the amphitheatre, slightly thickened, spoke.

"Doc," it said, "how much do you charge a fellow for passing you on the street?"—New York Evening Post.

Guest Dessert.

All in an ice-cold sherbet glass—
Halved marshmallows,
Diced fruit,
Chopped nuts,
Grape juice,
Whipped cream,
Cherry.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

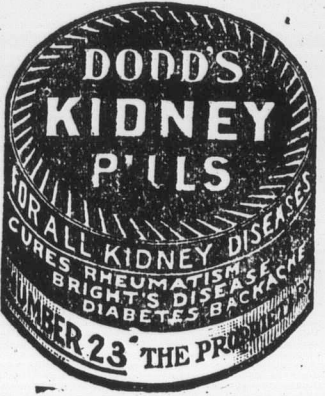


SPECIALISTS
Piles, Eczema, Acchma, Catarrh Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. 11:30-12:30 a.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays-10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free
DRS. SOPER & WHITE
85 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE
ANCHOR 23 THE PRICE

It is hard to break the chains of habit. It took one man six months to stop saying "Gee Whiz."

Perhaps habit has kept you ordering "the same tea as before" when you had intended to buy Red Rose.

This will be a reminder. So next time you will order Red Rose. You will be pleased, we are sure.

Kept Good by the Sealed Package



DARING DEED OF ONE FLIER

Attacked and Scattered Fifteen Germans.

Four Airmen Defeat Nine of Enemy.

London Cable—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in France telegraphs to-day:

"An exciting experience was that of one of our young air men who crossed the enemy line near Zonnebeke at a height of about 2,000 feet. He dived upon a little party of about 15 Huns and scattered them with his machine gun. A little further on he dropped eight bombs upon an ammunition dump. Being attacked by superior forces, he dived and came down right through the artillery barrage into our own line. His machine was badly crippled and he himself was wounded in the leg. Two stretcher-bearers ran out to his assistance and got him into the stretcher. As they were carrying him back, a shell burst killed one and knocked over the other stretcher-bearer. The wounded aviator, half dazed though he was, got up to help the injured man, when another shell burst in almost the same spot and he was hit himself. Thereupon, although suffering acute pain, the aviator succeeded in limping away to cover.

"The exploit of a single flying man in attacking what looked like an entire battalion on the march, inflicting considerable casualties and dispersing the rest, was a fine act of daring.

"Four British planes fell in with nine German machines and immediately attacked them. As a result, one of the enemy disappeared in flames, three more crashed down out of control and another went down, apparently out of control. All our machines returned safely to their aerodromes."

SHELL SHOCK AND ITS CURE

U. S. Medical Officers Make Special Study.

Acute Sufferer is a Pitiful Object.

(Special Cable by the Associated Press.)

American Training Camp in France, Cable—American medical officers will devote the coming winter to a special study of the diseases peculiar to the war and war conditions, in addition to their work at the forward clearing station on the British and French fronts.

At the casualty stations they will get all the experience they desire in the marvellous war surgery which has made such rapid strides in the past three years. They will be trained in all the medical phases of their work in the field at special schools. The first of these schools will be established this month at the hospital taken over by the Johns Hopkins hospital unit soon after the first contingent of American troops landed in France.

One subject to which much attention will be devoted will be that of "shell shock", which has proved very troublesome to both the British and French medical officers. Neurologists attached to the various American units will study the problem at French and British hospitals, and afterwards will give lectures to their fellow medical officers, both in the hospitals and attached to the troops in training.

There is no more pitiful object in the world than a man acutely suffering from shell shock. Hypnotism has been used frequently as a cure for shell shock. It stops the trembling and twitching in most cases, but of late it has come to be regarded as not a real cure. The British have found that soldiers suffering from shell shock who do not have hypnotic treatment, invariably get back to duty quicker than those who do.

Shell shock often causes deafness, dumbness and blindness—the effect of the concussion from an exploding mis-

IDIOTIC PEACE TALK IMPERILS TROOPS AT FRONT, SAYS M'ADDO

Washington Confident Liberty Loan Will Be a Huge Success.

Chicago Report—Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo to-day went to Madison, Wis., to continue his campaign in behalf of the Liberty Loan. In an address before a large audience here last night, he urged the purchase of the Liberty bonds, because they are the safest investment in the world.

Mr. McAdoo digressed briefly from his talk on the Liberty Loan to speak of peace propagandists. "There is not a soldier in France," he said, "whose life is not more imperilled than ever by this idiotic peace talk. Let us not give aid and comfort to the enemy by letting him think we don't mean to fight. We do mean to fight, and the quicker they realize it the better. There is not a man in khaki who is not willing to face German bullets, and is it not cowardly to

stie nearby. A man may be tossed about by three or four shells without getting hit by a fragment or a splinter, but the effect of this tossing always tells on his nervous system. Some of the worst shell shock cases have been those where soldiers were buried under the earth thrown up by huge projectiles. Such burial does not always affect the men that way. It is related that recently when an old British sergeant was dug from under a ton or more of shell debris and asked if he was hurt, he replied: "No sir, I guess not, but I am certainly strong for a separate peace."

A remarkable thing about shell shock cases is that none occur during a big battle. The reason for this is perfectly plain. In battle the men are engaged in hand-to-hand fighting, while all about them is the continual roar of battle. They often become absolutely oblivious to exploding shells under the circumstances until actually hit. Shell shock comes when the men are compelled to sit in trenches for long periods or when they are out on nerve-testing patrol duty between the fighting lines at night, and a big German missile bursts unexpectedly over them.

The treatment of shell shock cases is often closely akin to that of temporary insanity. The doctors and other attendants strive always to get the confidence of their patients, and try to start them talking, when the trembling and other manifestations disappear.

ENEMY DENIES PEACE OFFERS

Not Proposing Separate Terms, as Claimed

For Either Great Britain or France.

Amsterdam Cable—Germany has made no proposals whatever for a separate peace either to France or Great Britain, Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Secretary makes this announcement, according to an official statement received here from Berlin, in answering the speech made by General Verkhovsky, the Russian Minister of War, before the Democratic Congress in Petrograd. The statement reads:

"The Russian War Minister, General Verkhovsky, asserted at the Petrograd Democratic Congress that the Imperial Chancellor (Dr. Michaelis) had stated among other things at Stuttgart that Germany was ready to turn Alsace-Lorraine to France. The Imperial Chancellor's utterances at Stuttgart are generally known, and the assertion of the Russian War Minister is an invention.

"General Verkhovsky further stated that it was Germany's intention to make a separate peace with Britain at the cost of Russia, and that Great Britain and France had informed the Russian Government that they would not be parties to any such proposal. "I herewith state that Germany has made no proposals whatever for a separate peace, either to France or Great Britain."

Last month reports were circulated in Russia that France and Great Britain had received offers from Germany to make peace at the expense of Russia. They became so insistent that the Russian Government obtained from France and Great Britain formal denials that they would make peace with Germany to the detriment of Russia. General Verkhovsky made this announcement before the Democratic Congress in Petrograd on Sept. 28th. The reported statement of General Verkhovsky as regards Alsace-Lorraine has not been received previously in this country.

HOLLAND IS INSULTED.

The Hague, Cable.—The reported statements by members of the American Cabinet to the effect that they had come to the conclusion that Holland was the dumping ground for contraband bound for Germany were made the subject of a question in the second Chamber yesterday by Deputy Van Leeuwen. Dr. John Louw, the Foreign Minister, replied that instructions had been sent to Minister van Rappard at Washington to make a protest against such unfounded conclusions of the American officials, if they were reported correctly.

TIEN TSIN FEARS PESTILENCE.
Pekin, Cable.—The overflow of the Huang River, which has wrought great destruction at Tien Tsin and other places, is subsiding slightly. Intense suffering has been caused in the central portion of the province of Chile, as a result of the inroads of the water. The Pekin Government is sending considerable aid to the destitute people. Pestilence is feared as a result of the flood.

WASHINGTON CONFIDENT LIBERTY LOAN WILL BE A HUGE SUCCESS.

Chicago Report—Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo to-day went to Madison, Wis., to continue his campaign in behalf of the Liberty Loan. In an address before a large audience here last night, he urged the purchase of the Liberty bonds, because they are the safest investment in the world.

Mr. McAdoo digressed briefly from his talk on the Liberty Loan to speak of peace propagandists. "There is not a soldier in France," he said, "whose life is not more imperilled than ever by this idiotic peace talk. Let us not give aid and comfort to the enemy by letting him think we don't mean to fight. We do mean to fight, and the quicker they realize it the better. There is not a man in khaki who is not willing to face German bullets, and is it not cowardly to

attempt to stab him in the back with peace talk by traitors?" Among the subscriptions to the Liberty Loan yesterday was one of \$50,000 by Grace Episcopal Church. This sum represented the building fund which had been raised to rebuild the church, burned two years ago. It was decided to defer construction until the end of the war and to invest the fund in Liberty Bonds.

SURE OF LOAN'S SUCCESS.

Washington Report—The big drive for the three billion dollar second Liberty Loan is in its third day, with reports continuing to reach the Treasury Department in large volume, testifying of the public's enthusiastic response to the national appeal for subscriptions. Although no figures were at hand to-day, Treasury officials predicted the success of the new bond issue. They based their prediction on the over-subscription of \$400,000,000 issue of Federal certificates of indebtedness. This is the biggest issue of short time certificates of indebtedness ever put out by the Government.

WHY BRITONS ARE STOP EXPORT TO GERMANY

Hun Scientists' War Em-bitters Them.

Chance Shell Slays Far Back of Lines.

(Correspondence.)

Manchester, England Cable—"There is no romance left in war; it is a dirty business, and every one of us who is in it is determined that when we finish this war, it shall be so thoroughly finished that nobody will ever start another."

Thus writes a British transport captain in a letter to his local newspaper, describing how he had just lost twenty of his men, although they were nearly a dozen miles behind the front, through a shell from a German long-range naval gun fifteen miles away. The shell was a chance shot. Here is the captain's story:

"We have descended on a war of stink-pots, of spectacled chemists leering horribly in obscure laboratories while they concoct the tortures of the damned, of medieval poisons, of flying death from the clouds. It is less like war than some elemental devilishness which man is as powerless to control as he is the volcanoes which overwhelmed Pompeii or St. Pierre. It is not alone in the forefront of the battle where men stand face to face, but in quiet places far back, where death flings himself with outrageous violence and suddenness. The dead men have never seen their foe; there has been no contest, no combat.

"I witnessed an incident to-day the like of which I have seen before, the like of which is happening every day along these hundreds of miles of battle line. It is as well you should hear of it who have a quiet roof over your heads, who wait placidly under your umbrellas at the street corner for your tram or cross roads, and a vast amount of traffic was moving by it. Guns and wagons and panting motor lorries and officers on horseback and ambulances. Far in front hung motionless in the air the long row of balloons that marked the circle of the front.

"It endured perhaps but two seconds before it precipitated that frightful tragedy towards which it was moving, but every second was an age. Every man who heard it held his breath. "Now the whistle changed to a sudden plunging roar. A quarter of a ton was falling headlong through space and yet invisible. A rocking crash, and up from the road leaped a stonewall of black earth and smoke and steam. The whole air filled itself with shrieking bits of metal, whirling swatches of dust and choking fumes. Horses were plunging, men cursing. Above all rang the screams of mortal agony.

"I gazed with horror towards the spot and saw a wagon lying with its wheels up in the ditch, its horses lying motionless nearby. In the grass by the roadside lay some light figures of men whose absolute motionlessness told its own tale.

"One thought of the homes suddenly emptied far away, of mothers and wives and children that would wait in vain. And it has all been done by the unseen hand that had just pulled a string fifteen miles away."

RAINING BOMBS ON FOE TOWNS

Britain Raids Their Bases in Belgium Again.

Italy Bombs Pola, Russia Also is Busy.

London Cable—While British and French airmen continue their bombing operations against Germany's submarine base at Zebrugga and points of military importance behind the lines, the French aviators are keeping up their attacks on German towns and cities, in reprisal for shelling by German aircraft of the open town of Bar-le-Duc. More than 15,000 pounds of explosives were reported to have been dropped on numerous German settlements, among them the famous town of Baden, famed as a health resort.

Likewise the Italians are giving the Austrians little respite from aerial incursions, again having dropped four tons of projectiles on military objectives at Pola, the great Austrian naval base on the Adriatic, and bombed other points of military advantage.

A British Admiralty statement says: "On Monday night naval aircraft dropped many bombs on the lock gates at Zebrugga. On Tuesday a quantity of explosives were dropped on sheds and machines at the St. Denis Western aerodrome. During the usual patrols, two enemy aircraft were shot down, out of control. All of our machines returned safely.

On the Russian front the Petrograd War Office reports: "On the Baltic Sea, Monday night, the enemy undertook several air raids on Oesel, dropping a few bombs which set fire to one of our magazines. Explosions followed. Several officers and sailors who were extinguishing the fire perished. As reprisals our airmen dropped bombs on camps on the Courland coast.

"At noon on Monday enemy trawlers appeared on the Irbes Channel. They were repulsed by our coast batteries. Enemy hydroplanes again attempted to approach Oesel, but our airmen forced them to turn back and drop their bombs in the sea.

"On the southwestern front our giant aeroplanes dropped bombs on the village of Korosekov."

STOP EXPORT TO GERMANY

More Details of Allies' New, Stiff Embargo.

No Coal to S. America Unless Obedient.

Washington Report—Great Britain's embargo on the export of all supplies to the northern European neutral countries, just announced, was declared after every phase of its possible effect was gone over in conferences between American and allied statesmen.

American officials, it was learned to-day, initiated the discussions, and insisted that the British step be taken to make sure that there be no nullification of the purposes of the United States Government had in view in putting into operation its own embargo.

The step indicated that the allies have united in a decision that the neutrals must cut off the shipment of all supplies to Germany. American officials and some of the allies here have hesitated as to just how far to go in demanding cessation of trade between the neutrals and Germany. At one time it appeared they would ask no more than that neither allied goods nor materials supplanted by allied commodities be sold in Germany by the neutrals.

The new policy can be accomplished through rigid embargoes applied by all the allies. The neutrals cannot exist without British and American supplies, and within the next two or three months all of them are expected to declare flat embargoes on the export of their commodities to all countries. This will hit England, as well as Germany, but the British, who can draw on the United States, are in a position to do without neutral goods, while Germany, cut off from the rest of the world, cannot exist, officials here say, if neutral shipments cease.

To those familiar with the military and economic situation in Germany, the new policy indicates that the allied Governments have come to the conclusion that, by making every use of economic weapons, the war will be ended much more quickly than by military supremacy alone.

While the American and British embargoes cut off virtually all supplies to the European neutrals, there still is the chance that some goods will reach them from South America, despite the British blockade. To meet this situation, the United States and Great Britain are prepared to embargo coal shipments to South America if necessary and are ready to refuse bunker coal to European neutral vessels that may attempt to engage in this trade.

AIR MINISTRY FOR BRITAIN TO BE FORMED

Public Opinion Has at Last Forced Plans for Reprisals On Huns.

WHAT RAIDS DO

Hundreds of Guns, Thousands of Skilled Gunners, Held Home.

London Cable—The Daily Chronicle says that the war cabinet has practically decided in favor of creating an Air Ministry with a separate war service.

London, Oct. 3.—The possibilities and importance of air warfare have been brought home to the British military and civilians by the campaign of the past ten days, as only experience could bring them home. The result is that virtually the whole press and public opinion are now demanding that the policy of passive defence for England and the watchword "Composure," which the Government heretofore has urged upon the people be dropped and that a strong air offensive against Germany be waged immediately.

Even papers like the Manchester Guardian, which have taken the line that air raids accomplished little because they succeeded in killing or maiming only an infinite small number of people compared with casualties on the battlefield, have changed their policy.

What the German air raids and the threats of attacks on England have accomplished in a purely military way is known to the whole world, and to none better than the Germans. By the employment of some fifty machines and at the most two hundred men, including aviators and mechanics, the enemy has forced England to detach several hundred valuable guns and several thousand men, including skilled gunners, for home defence, and also a large number of mechanics, searchlights with operating staffs and other experts. The men and material devoted to this offensive is small compared with the men and material these attacks compel England to maintain for the defensive.

The direct results of this campaign, apart from these men and material, have been the killing or wounding of civilians and the damaging of property to a much smaller degree than the German people fondly believe.

But it is also the fact, which the London papers describe vividly and minutely, that the normal life of the largest capital in the world and of important coast cities has been disturbed for ten days on end, and that the industries and working capacity

of the people of London have been seriously handicapped. For an average of more than two hours on six nights the great majority of Londoners have been forced to give up their ordinary pursuits and take shelter in their basements and in public buildings and underground railways, while the guns were roaring in battle all around them and shrapnel was falling in the streets.

Local and suburban travel has been largely at a standstill during these periods, and all classes of night work have been interfered with, while the day work has been curtailed and clerks and workmen might get to their homes from offices, factories and shops before the expected raids began. Ten thousand persons who are not compelled to remain in London have moved to country resorts at large aggregate expenditure, and the late afternoon trains have been packed with the nightly exodus. Many poor families have camped in the suburban parks and commons.

What the people of London are asking is why they should undergo these attacks without the Germans having to suffer similarly.

U-BOAT TOLL STILL LOWER FOR THE WEEK

Eleven Over 1,600 Tons, and Two Under That Figure, the Total.

CONVOY PLAN BEST

Washington Believes It to Have Been Proved by Results.

London, Cable—Eleven British merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons each and two vessels under 1,000 tons were sunk by mines or submarines last week, according to the British Admiralty statement made public this evening.

The shipping summary follows: Arrivals, 2,560; sailings, 2,742. British merchant vessels sunk by mine or submarine over 1,600 tons, including two previously, eleven; under 1,000 tons, two.

Fishing vessels sunk, none. British merchant vessels unsuccessfully attacked, including seven previously, sixteen.

The above statement of the British Admiralty again lowers the aggregate of British merchantmen sunk by mines or submarines during any week since Germany began her intensified submarine campaign. As against fifteen vessels sunk the previous week, which was the low record since February, only thirteen merchantmen are shown to have been sent to the bottom last week.

The total of all losses to world's shipping since Germany's ruthless U-boat was sent into effect aggregate about two-thirds of those claimed by the Germans in a statement issued Sept. 1. At that time the Germans alleged that an average of 900,000 tons had been sunk monthly for several months.

The actual totals of tonnage sunk compiled here show that not even during the most successful month for the U-boats—April—have the figures reached any such proportion, while the August losses dropped to almost half the April figure.

CONVOY POLICY SUCCEEDS.

Washington Report—Navy officials deplore to-day publication of reports that go too far in either direction as to the progress of the campaign against German submarines. There is no reasonable ground, they say, for feeling that the submarines have been definitely beaten because the announced losses have decreased recently, while, on the other hand, there is nothing in the present situation that warrants serious apprehension on the part of the allies. The drain on allied shipping resources still is heavy, but with steadily increasing numbers of fighting craft going into the conflict against the U-boats, and with the accelerated merchant craft building programmes of Great Britain and the United States showing results, American officials have complete confidence in ultimate victory over the undersea craft.

The policy of convoying merchant craft now has been adopted by all powers.

Originally naval opinion was against this practice. Its effect, it was believed, would be merely to increase the size of the targets, and under that theory merchant craft were sent zig-zagging separately over unusual courses, scattering them as much as possible, with the U-boats given the task of finding them.

Under the convoy plan the U-boat commander is certain of a fight if he comes to the surface, and so dares not pursue a convoyed flotilla except when submerged. Then his speed is too low to allow him to conduct a successful pursuit.

GERMAN TRICKERY ONCE MORE TURNS OUT TO BE BOOMERANG

Intrigue to Embroil Japan With U. S. Will End Hun Menace in East.

London Cable—The address made in New York last week by Viscount Ishii, head of the Japanese mission to the United States, the Times, in a leading editorial on "America and Japan," says, as a result, "as unforeseen by Germany as it is unwelcome, of years of intrigue on both sides of the Pacific, which she has spent in a

TURK DRIVE ON BAGDAD, EGYPT

Falkenhayn is at Aleppo Getting Ready.

Ottomans Are Hungry, Down On Germans.

London Cable—The Times says: "We have received a communication on the position of Turkey by a gentleman who left Jerusalem in May and travelled 25 days to Constantinople, where he spent six weeks.

"The railway from Jerusalem to Aleppo is finished, also the tunnels through the Taurus Mountains. Enver Pasha was at Aleppo on June 1 establishing headquarters for Falkenhayn, who is in full command of the Turkish troops. He is certainly preparing an offensive against Bagdad or Egypt.

"Turkey has only 60 per cent. of the average acreage of wheat under cultivation on account of the scarcity of men. Fruits and figs are available, but they need bread and onions. The people are hungry and exhausted. Constantinople fish is canned by the Germans for their use alone. At the hotels fish is unobtainable. The Turkish soldiers often have no bread. There is no sympathy between the German and Turkish officers and soldiers, as the Turks see that the Germans are better provisioned than themselves. Enver asked for better treatment for his troops.

"One hundred Turkish plasters, paper, are now only worth thirty."

TOOK 4,000 PRISONERS.
Nearly 4,000 prisoners were taken by the British army in Mesopotamia which captured Ramadie, it is announced officially.

The announcement follows: "At present it is impossible, owing to the extent of the area over which the fighting at Ramadie occurred, to give a definite and complete list of our captures. We have, however, taken 13 guns and 12 machine guns. Approximately 200 Turkish killed have been buried and about 600 wounded and 3,200 unwounded, the latter including 200 officers, have been brought in."

A Turkish official statement received here says with reference to the operations at Ramadie, Mesopotamia:

"Early Friday the enemy bombarded for several hours positions already evacuated, afterwards launching an attack with six battalions of infantry and one of cavalry. The fighting continues. Four enemy aeroplanes were brought down."

ROAR OF GUNS NEVER LETS UP

Huns Use Long-Range Ones More Now.

Prisoners Tell of War Material Famine.

(By Stewart Lyon, Canadian Press Correspondent With the Canadian Forces.)

Canadian Headquarters in France, Cable.—The enemy, early this (Tuesday) morning, attempted to raid our lines in the Avion sector, but was discovered before he got to close quarters and driven off, after sustaining a number of casualties. The infantry activity is generally less than normal, but the sound of guns never ceases. The Germans are attempting more by way of destructive shots on our battery positions than they did earlier in the season, but even in this respect they are still far behind the British and Canadian gunners on this part of the front, especially in effectiveness.

There has been a marked increase in the use of long-range, high-velocity guns by the Germans, and this is still proceeding. The results, as seen here, assuredly do not justify the free use of these guns. The enemy also increases the proportion of gas shells to the total number sent over, and he sends us many varieties of gas. This may possibly indicate that the chemicals from which the poison gas is made are available in greater quantities than those required for high explosives.

All the prisoners of good education now speak of the growing scarcity of war material, particularly of such articles such as rubber, cotton and copper, which can neither be produced at home nor secured from Germany's European neighbors.

A man may stretch his imagination, but pulling his leg will make him short.

GERMAN TRICKERY ONCE MORE TURNS OUT TO BE BOOMERANG

Intrigue to Embroil Japan With U. S. Will End Hun Menace in East.

London Cable—The address made in New York last week by Viscount Ishii, head of the Japanese mission to the United States, the Times, in a leading editorial on "America and Japan," says, as a result, "as unforeseen by Germany as it is unwelcome, of years of intrigue on both sides of the Pacific, which she has spent in a

Hard Island

"The autumn woods around our vale have put their glories on." Occasionally on a pleasant morning, numerous robins may be seen gathered in flocks preparatory to leaving present surroundings for distant and more favorable ones, their plans and purposes seeming to furnish a pleasing coincidence to those of the worthy group of aged people who gathered at the Friends' meeting here on a recent Sabbath morn, an incident that will long remain fresh in the memory of residents here whose hearts are imbued with sense of gratitude to the Christian members of various religious denominations whose presence and spiritual offerings were so largely contributed to the occasion, while the untiring efforts of the younger ones seemed thrilled with the spirit of the poem:

Why Do We Wait?

Why do we wait till ears are deaf
Before we speak our kindly word
And only utter loving praise
When not a whisper can be heard?

Why do we wait till hands are laid
Close-folded, pulseless, ere we place
Within them roses sweet and rare
And lilies in their flawless grace?

Why do we wait till eyes are sealed
To light and love in death's deep trance
Dear wistful eyes—before we bend
Above them with impassioned glance?

Why do we wait till hearts are still
To tell them all the love in ours
And give them such late need of praise
And lay above them fragrant flowers?

How oft we, careless, wait till life's
Sweet opportunities are past
And break our "alabaster box
Of ointment" at the very last?

Oh, let us heed the living friend
Who walks with us life's common ways,
Watching our eyes for look of love,
And hungering for a word of praise!

—Selected
E. Robeson

To the Medical Board.
Class 1 men from this district are going to Kingston in little groups to be examined by the army medical board under the Military Service Act.

CASTORIA

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

OCTOBER ROD AND GUN

The following is a partial list of contents of the October issue of Rod and Gun in Canada, the sportsman's magazine published by W. J. Taylor, Woodstock, Ont.: Introducing Mr. Moose, The New Moose Country in Northern Quebec, The Air Pirates, Small Game Hunting in Southern Alberta, His First Deer, A Moose Hunt at Pocologan, The Woodcock, etc., etc. The issue also contains full reports of the recent trap shooting tournament at the Canadian National Exhibition, the Dominion of Canada trap shooting tournament at Sandwich and the list of winners at the C.N.E. Dog Show.

Ice-Cream

Homogenized and Pasteurized — that spells
NEILSON'S
—the perfect Ice Cream

Neilson's Ice Cream served in sanitary paper dishes in silver holders—the modern way.

Attractive Sundaes and plain creams. There are none better.

Real Cake Cones, in any quantity, for socials, fairs, and other gatherings. Call or write for prices.

E. C. TRIBUTE

Sherwood Spring

Miss Amy Coon left on Friday evening to spend Thanksgiving at her home in Morton.

Miss Beatrice Dickey and Mr. Clifford Morris, Caintown, spent Sunday last with the latter's cousin, Mrs. E. P. Eligh.

Born, on Sunday, October 7, to Mr. and Mrs. John Widdis, a daughter.

Mr. John Murray, Lillies', is spending a few days here with his sister, Mrs. Fred Latham.

Mr. Wm. Chick, Mallorytown, made a business trip to this section one day last week.

Building New Branch.

Prescott Journal—Work on the construction of the new Merchants' Bank branch is progressing favorably. The fallen walls have been removed from the cellar and operations are now in full swing removing the rock to the depth of a couple of feet. Before the snow flies, we shall probably witness a forty-year blank space filled.

Germans Dislike Kilts.

This story is going the rounds of Eganville: A kilted soldier going down street was approached by a well-known pro-German. "I don't like your uniform," the latter said; to which the kiltie responded, "There are thousands like you over in Germany."

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

In all countries. Ask for our INVENTORY ADVISER, which will be sent free. MARION & MARION.

LOST

Between McIntosh Mills and Athens, a grey sweater coat with brown trimmings. Finder please leave at The Reporter Office.

GO TO ATHENS LUMBER YARD & GRAIN WAREHOUSES FOR

Flour, Feeds, Salt, Lumber, Shingles, Doors, and Sash, Wall Board, Beehives, Portland Cement, Asbestos Plaster, Roofing and Building Material.

WE WANT NOW

A reliable agent in Leeds County to sell Pelham's Peerless Fruit and Ornamental trees during Fall and Winter months. Good pay, exclusive territory, free selling equipment. Over 600 acres of the choicest Nursery stock, including new varieties controlled by us. Handsome, up-to-date selling equipment and a splendid Canadian grown stock to offer customers. We are not jobbers. Write now for agency terms to PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont. N.B.—Catalogue sent on request to applicants for agencies or purchasers of nursery stock.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. H. R. BRIGHT
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR
OFFICE HOURS: (Until 8 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m., 7 to 8.30 p.m.)
ATHENS

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

DR. T. F. ROBERTSON
COR. VICTORIA AVE. BROCKVILLE
AND PINE ST. 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: OFFICE:
R. J. CAMPBELL'S. Cor. Main and
Bell and Rural Phones. Henry Sts.

J. W. RUSSELL
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

CALVES FOR SALE
Six purebred Holstein calves from three to five months old. Apply to
ROBERT SHAW,
Athens
40-41p

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

Furniture

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

A Good Selection to Choose From

Undertaking

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

GEO. E. JUDSON
ATHENS, ONT.

Bell Phone 41. Rural Phone 28

Reporter Advertisements
Bring Results.

SUBSCRIBE for THE REPORTER

NOTICE

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

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

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

Fall term opens September 4th.

BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE
FULFORD BUILDING
Brockville

W. T. ROGERS, Principal



"Let Me Help You Carry the Burden, Mother"

"If Canada fails us in October, we must curtail many of our activities."
Sir ARTHUR STANLEY, Chairman, Executive Committee, British Red Cross.

It now costs \$300,000.00 a week to carry on the work of the British Red Cross, or \$16,000,000.00 a year. Every minute of the day and night it costs \$30 to minister to the sick and wounded and dying. Last year Ontario's magnificent contribution paid for the entire work of the British Red Cross for nearly six weeks. This year, in view of the greater need, it is earnestly and confidently hoped that Ontario's contributions will be as great proportionately as the magnificent offering of last year. Our trust is, that the Citizens of Ontario will give generously to this noble cause on—

"OUR DAY", OCTOBER 18th

A Few Facts about British Red Cross Work.	IN GREAT BRITAIN	\$220,000 spent on equipment of King George Hospital (1,850 beds) and \$130,000 a year contributed to cost of its maintenance.
The British Red Cross Society is the only institution which carries voluntary aid to the Sick and Wounded of the British forces on land and sea in every region of the War.	57,000 Hospital Beds found in the United Kingdom.	\$225,000 spent on building and equipping Netley Red Cross Hospital (1,000 beds); and
Its work is therefore the concern of all classes of British subjects, whether living in the British Isles, in the Dominions and Colonies beyond the seas, or in foreign countries.	30,000 of these provided with Nursing Staff.	\$625,000 spent on maintenance.
	2,000 Trained Nurses working at home and abroad.	\$175,000 for Orthopaedic Curative Workshops and Training Fund.
	7,500 V. A. D.'s helping in Army Hospitals.	\$185,000 for Facial Injury Hospitals.

Organization of Resources Committee, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.