

The Athens Reporter

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Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1917

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USE THE REPORTER AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

BAPTISTS HOLD ANNIVERSARY

Rev. H. W. Wright, B.A., of Smith's Falls Special Preacher on Sunday and at Evangelistic Meetings this Week.

The Baptist church here heard with pleasure two able discourses by Rev. H. W. Wright, B.A., of Smith's Falls. The occasion was the anniversary, and was marked by special music by the choir, special offerings, and a special effort to bring people closer to the teaching of the Gospel. Rev. Mr. Wright is a forcible speaker with a deep conviction. His earnestness cannot fail to impress and his proclamation that it is time to turn to the Lord was heard by a congregation that filled the pews and even the aisles of the church. The services on Sunday ushered in a week of evangelistic effort. Mr. Wright and Mr. Collins, the pastor, are holding meetings each night this week except Saturday. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

WILD CAT NEAR VILLAGE

Andrew Ferguson Shot Lynx in Coon's Wood Tuesday.

Andrew Ferguson has observed the hunting season this year by shooting a Canadian lynx in Coon's woods, which is a mile east of the village. Mr. Ferguson's dog chased the animal from some underbrush on W. J. Taber's farm into the woods named. It scrambled up a tree and was brought down after four shots from a 12-gauge. Once the animal leaped from the tree but again took refuge against the attack of the dog. The lynx is an uncommon animal in this county; although at one time they were plentiful. One of the most treacherous and hardest fighters of our wild animals, its cry (like that of a baby) was a terror to the pioneers. In a thick forest it can travel along the tops of the trees with great agility. We understand that Mr. Ferguson will preserve the skin of his game, which measures over five feet in length and weighs 40 pounds.

Methodist Ladies' Aid Concert.

The Vestry of the Methodist church was crowded to its capacity Thursday evening to hear a program given by the Ladies' Aid. Rev. T. J. Vickery was a genial chairman for an interesting program.

Mrs. S. C. A. Lamb and Mr. Thos. Horsefield sang solos, and Misses G. Wiltse and R. Kendrick played a piano duet. A humorous reading by Mrs. Richard Latimer concerning the work of the Ladies' Aid was heartily applauded, as was an instrumental by Miss Finch who was brought back for an encore. A number of boys gave a spectacular Hallows'en drill with jack-o'-lanterns. Following this Miss Anna Goodfellow recited in a manner that was, to say the least, remarkable. One seldom finds an excellent expression in children's recitations as she evidenced in her selection and in the encore, "Specially Jim." Anna is in the Junior Second Class in the public school; but age apparently has little influence on talent. We foresee a bright future for this artistic young performer.

The dialog, "The New Minister's Wife," full of feminine gossip and foibles, was humorous and particularly appropriate, as it concerned the Ladies' Aid, its preparation for and reception of the new minister's wife.

Former Athens Boy Wounded.

The Winnipeg Free Press Evening Bulletin contains the following: "Among the wounded in the casualty list received from Ottawa appears the name of Captain W. W. Kennedy. Captain Kennedy was an officer in the 106th regiment, Winnipeg Light Infantry, but joined Lieut. Col. Lightfoot's Battalion and in July of last year was appointed major by the local military authorities. Prior to his enlistment he was a barrister and was one of the members of the firm of Kennedy & Kennedy, in the Union Trust Building." A cable has been received, reading "Slightly wounded, remaining on duty."

TRIBUNAL IS NOW SITTING

Athens Board Disposing of Claims of Exemption from Military Service.

Since Thursday of last week, Athens tribunal has been working leisurely on the claims of Class One men under the Military Service Act. Regulations have been issued for them to follow; but these do not cover the problems in a specific way. Each man's case is an individual case. Farmer's sons are in most cases receiving exemptions. They are needed for producing food, and the Board realizes the necessity of keeping them in the country. It is doing its utmost to give every claim a dispassionate decision. Personal applications are advised in every case; the hearings are informal, and the applicant is encouraged to take a prominent part in the discussion. National grounds are the only grounds that permit of exemption. Where financial obligations are great, time is given the applicant for the winding up of his affairs.

The local police have received instructions to arrest passive resisters. Leniency toward this class of men is not fair to those who have complied with the law and the announcement of the government that for a few days claims for exemption may be filed by dilatory ones is to be regretted.

DEATH OF DR. H. R. BRIGHT

The sudden passing of H. R. Bright, M.D., at 3 o'clock Friday morning occasioned a shock to residents of the village that yet holds them in a state of almost unbelief. Hard it is to realize that his familiar robust form and genial banter will no longer be part of the life of the community.

Dr. Bright was taken ill about ten o'clock and Doctors Moore and Harte were called to attend him. He soon lost consciousness, and passed peacefully away in the early morning. A day or so previous he had an auto accident but had not complained of being injured. He performed his duties on Thursday, as usual.

Deceased came to Athens in 1915, succeeding Dr. Hamilton, who went to England and subsequently served a year in the French army. His practice was large, and he had many friends. He was born in Wellington County thirty-four years ago. He married Miss Estella Gunn, daughter of W. A. Gunn, of Toronto. She survives, with two young sons, James and Joseph.

He was Worshipful Master of Rising Sun Lodge No. 85, A.F. & A.M., and a member of the I.O.O.F. He was a Methodist and in social life a strong supporter of the young people of the village in their activities.

The funeral service took place Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at his late residence on Main street. His pastor, Rev. T. J. Vickery, conducted a short service which was followed by the burial service of the Masonic Order, in which eighty or more took part, members being present from Elgin, Delta, Lyndhurst, Smith's Falls and other points. Among the floral offerings were a sheaf from the Athens I.O.O.F. and a wreath from the Rising Sun Lodge A.F. & A.M. The pall-bearers were M. B. Holmes, W. H. Jacob, E. J. Purcell, W. G. Parish, H. H. Arnold, and C. C. Slack.

The principal mourners were the deceased's wife and sons; his father-in-law, Mr. W. A. Gunn, of Toronto; and an uncle, Mr. Fullerton, of Toronto. His father arrived in Athens Saturday morning and later in the day proceeded to Ferguson, Ont., to make preparations for the final service and burial in the family plot in that village.

The body was taken to Ferguson by Grand Trunk. A brother, Dr. Bright, and Mrs. Bright, of Winnipeg, met the remains at Toronto.

Thanksgiving in U. S.

Thursday, November 29, has been designated as Thanksgiving Day in the United States.

At the Mission Band Meeting.

At the meeting of the Bluebird Mission Circle last week at Miss Florence Rahmer's, the delegate to the Spencerville convention, Miss Gertrude Vickery, gave her report.

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F. A. ROBERTSON, Manager

VICTORY BONDS

Campaign to Sell Dominion Victory Bonds Now Being Prosecuted with Energy.

The Victory Loan campaign opened in Athens Monday morning to the accompaniment of ringing bells and shrieking whistles. The people were prepared for this pandemonium by announcements in the churches on Sunday. The ministers of the various pulpits gladly co-operated with the publicity committee, and stated in an earnest way their sincere interest and firm belief in the integrity of the issue as an investment.

An office has been opened in the Parish block so that everybody may have an easy way of securing information regarding the loan. In the village, Mr. W. G. Parish is the official representative to obtain applications; in Rear Yonge and Escott, Mr. T. R. Beale; in Rear Lansdowne, Mr. R. J. Green; in Rear Leeds, Mr. W. F. Bracken.

The canvass will practically be a house-to-house one. Every person will be asked to buy a Victory Bond. A fairly large percentage of the population of Athens live on the interest of their money. This money as represented by the Dominion Victory Bonds would be as safe as anything ever was in the realm of finance. The money paid to the Government for these bonds remains in the country to finance exportations, munition-making, etc. You pay the money to the country; it pays you interest at 5 1/2 per cent. Remember, you can dispose of these bonds at any time if you have occasion to raise money.

Read the posters you see about you. The publicity committee will this week distribute literature in the village. No opportunity will be given any one of forgetting that the campaign is on. It is the biggest thing the Dominion ever attempted, and Canadians have a faculty of coming out on top.

Buy Canada War Bonds—a good investment.

Help to win the war with your silver bullets.

Make up your mind how many Victory Bonds you can take, and do not ask the canvasser to call again. He is a busy man.

Isn't 5 1/2 per cent a good rate of interest? To get this and at the same time be sure your investment is a safe one is what you have been waiting for. Victory Bonds mean much to you but more to your country.

"Daddy, buy me a Victory Bond." Even the children are interested.

A Model Airplane.

Mr. John Ross, Jr., has built a model airplane for the purpose of working out an improvement. It is now to be seen in the show window of the Earl Construction Co. The attachments he is working on have been removed; but the plane is complete except for motive power. The model is about five feet long, and is of the biplane type. Mr. Ross made strong efforts to enter the Royal Flying Corps; but the final medical test resulted in the throwing out of his application.

WILLIAM G. JOHNSON DEAD

On Wednesday, November 7, at 1.15 p.m. Mr. William G. Johnson passed away at his residence, Elgin street, Athens. Deceased was 70 years of age and had been a sufferer from lung and heart trouble for some years, having been confined to his home for the past two or more years and to his bed for the past six weeks. At the last the end came rather suddenly. At 3 o'clock in the morning he took much worse and despite the best of medical skill, gradually grew worse, passing away shortly after the noon hour. The late Mr. Johnson was born at Seeleys Bay, the son of the late Thomas Johnston, and lived at Lyndhurst before coming to Athens 34 years ago. He was a carpenter by trade. When failing health came he went into the hardware business, having a store here for several years. He was a much respected resident of the village. In religion he was an Anglican. In politics he was a Conservative, and in fraternal life a member of the A.O.U.W. To mourn his loss are his widow and one son, Wallace, M., of Carleton Place. The funeral took place Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late residence to the Anglican church, where services were conducted by Rev. W. G. Swayne. The pall-bearers were Ormond Greene, M. B. Holmes, H. H. Arnold, Irwin Wiltse, W. F. Earl, Edwin Fair.

NOTICE

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

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson VII, November 18, 1917.

Nehemiah's Prayer Answered.—Nehemiah 2: 1-11.

Commentary.—I. Nehemiah's sadness (vs. 1-3). 1. Nisan—This was the first month of the Jewish sacred year and was also called Abib. It corresponds nearly to our April. It was four months after the prayer of Nehemiah which was included in our previous lesson. Twentieth year of Artaxerxes—It is evident that in reckoning the years of the king's reign the Jewish calendar was not used, for Nehemiah's prayer was offered in one year and the events of this lesson in the next, according to Jewish reckoning, and both events took place in the twentieth year of Artaxerxes. The king probably reckoned his years from the date of his ascending the throne. Wine was before him—It is a matter of history that the Persians were much given to wine. Gave it unto the king—Nehemiah "was the king's cup-bearer" (Neh. 1: 11). It was his task to care for the king's wine, to cleanse the drinking vessel in his presence, to pour out a portion of the wine into his own hand and taste it, to be sure it was not poisoned, and to hand the cup of wine to the king. The position was a responsible one, and the cupbearer often became the king's trusted adviser. Had not been sad in his presence—The custom of the times demanded that the cupbearer never appear gloomy or sad in the king's presence, for if he did, the king might suspect he was plotting against him. 2. This is... sorrow of heart—Artaxerxes quickly observed that his cupbearer's countenance was sad and correctly concluded that his heart was burdened with some great grief. Very sore afraid—It was an anxious moment in Nehemiah's life. The time and opportunity had come for him to tell the king what he had in his heart; and he could not discern what attitude he would take toward his servant's plan to build up the walls of Jerusalem and help his people. He might have feared that the king was too greatly prejudiced against the Jews to listen to his request in their behalf. He might have feared, too, that the king would think that he was plotting against him. 3. Let the king live for ever—This was a common form used in the salutation of royalty. It expressed high respect for the king and was a fitting introduction to his reply to his question. Why, etc.—Nehemiah's question is full of pathos and meaning. There was great reason for his sadness, for the sacred city was largely in ruins. His noble heart moved upon as it was by the Lord, could not endure to have Jerusalem lie waste.

II. Nehemiah's request (vs. 4, 5). 4. For what dost thou make request—This question brought courage and hope to Nehemiah. The king gave evidence of no pleasure with him, but showed an interest in what interested him, and encouraged him to ask what he wished. So I prayed to the God of heaven—Because he had been praying before this, did not appeal to him as any reason why he should not pray now. It was a critical moment and he realized the need of direct help from God, hence he had instant recourse to prayer. 5. If it please the king—if the plan I have in mind meets the approval of the king, I found favor in thy sight—Nehemiah had been praying for success in approaching the king, and he was now encouraged to believe he was favorable to him. Send me—His request involved more than a mere permission to go to Jerusalem; he wished to be sent thither as the king's messenger. That I may build it—He wished to go with full authority, and with means to repair the walls of the city.

III. The request granted (vs. 6-8). 6. The queen also sitting by him—It was not a public banquet, for at such a function the queen would not have been present. The mention of the presence of the queen may indicate that she was favorable to Nehemiah's request, for how long shall thy journey be—The details of the conversation are not required, but simply the decisions reached. It is not stated how long Nehemiah was gone from Shushan. Some suppose he returned in about a year, having completed the walls, and later acted as governor of Jerusalem for twelve years. Others think that at this time he remained that long, having obtained authority from Artaxerxes to that end. 7. Let letters be given me—Nehemiah took the precaution to make his journey as safe as possible, to the governors beyond the river. The Euphrates River meant. The governors of the provinces west of the river were generally not well disposed towards the Jews. That they may let me pass through—R. V. Till I come into Judah. The request included the governors of all the provinces which lay between the Euphrates and Judah. 8. A letter unto Asaph. A still further request was made of the king. The material for the walls of Jerusalem was not on the ground, but timber would be needed for the palace, or castle, connected with the temple area and for other purposes. The keeper of the king's forest—Forests were then highly prized. An officer was appointed by the king to care for them. The forest here mentioned is supposed to have been six or seven miles south of Jerusalem, yet its location is not definitely known. The house that shall enter—The house in which Nehemiah, as governor, was to live.

IV. Arrival at Jerusalem (vs. 9-11). 9. Gave them the king's letters—Nehemiah made use of the letters which the king gave him. It is not stated what route he took to reach Jerusalem or through what provinces he passed. He made use of the means within his power to make his undertaking a success. The king had sent captains and horsemen. Ezra was ashamed (Ezra 8: 22) and trusted God for security. Nehemiah was not a man of prayer and faith than was he, yet he accepted the protection afforded by the king's army. These soldiers would be of assistance in giving to Nehemiah a standing among the people of Jerusalem upon his arrival there. 10. Sanballat the Horonath—He was a

Persian official who had jurisdiction over Samaria. His native place was probably Horonath in Moab, which was east of the Jordan. He was a bitter enemy to the Jews. Tolaah—He came from the east of Jordan and held an official position under the Persian government. He also was bitter toward the Jews, grieved them exceedingly—The one was a Moabite and the other an Ammonite, and both races were hostile toward the Jews. They could not bear to have them prosper. Their hatred and jealousy led them to do all in their power to defeat any plan that looked toward the rebuilding of Judah. It was there three days—He rested three days after his journey as did Ezra and his company after their arrival from Babylon (Ezra 8: 32).

Questions.—What position did Nehemiah hold in Persia? How long after his prayer, recorded in Neh. 1, did he appear sad before Artaxerxes? What did the king ask him about his sadness? Why was Nehemiah afraid? What encouraging question did the king ask him? What requests did Nehemiah make? Who was the keeper of the king's forest and what was his duty? What protection did Artaxerxes give Nehemiah? What enemies had the Jews?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Qualified leadership.

1.—Combined faith and works.

11.—Inspired generous support.

1. Combined faith and works. This lesson describes the circumstances in which Nehemiah obtained his commission from Artaxerxes to rebuild the walls around Jerusalem. Personal feeling, patriotic enthusiasm and religious faith united and produced a heroism which prepared him for so great a work. It was a time of great suspense. The future of Jerusalem depended upon the building of the wall. That depended upon Nehemiah's personal interposition and the pleasure of Artaxerxes. Nehemiah showed great skill in the introduction of his cause. God gave him wisdom in his trying hour. The divine interposition was manifested in the control of the monarch's thoughts and disposition. Nehemiah not only prayed to God for counsel before making his request, but he strengthened and emboldened himself by prayer at the time he stood in the presence of Artaxerxes. Between the king's question and Nehemiah's answer there was earnest, silent prayer, an uplifting of the soul of God. His silent prayer was an exercise of the mind which he had known to the king. Audible prayer at that time would have been unsuitable. Nehemiah's desire was directed to God in faith. He depended upon inspiration to say exactly the right thing and say it so as to obtain his desire. He needed self-command, prudence, boldness, adroitness. There was a special bestowal of grace granted to Nehemiah. The secret of all his strength was his entire dependence upon God.

II.—Inspired generous support. Nehemiah did not come to his king alone when he had in all humility confessed the sin of his nation and entreated the intercession of God. He did not substitute prayer for endeavor, though he would not make an endeavor until he had prepared himself by prayer. Fortified by humiliation and supplication, he sought to take advantage of his position with the king and to render that position useful to his countrymen. He showed prudence in addressing to the mind of the king a motive for his journey which the king could understand and appreciate. He offered no description of Jerusalem other than that it was the sepulchre of his fathers. That was an argument to which even a heathen would defer. Deeply prayerful and dependent upon God as Nehemiah was, he was not unskillful of the duty of using all legitimate means to secure the important object which he had in view. Nehemiah supplemented his prayers by using his best endeavors to secure such help as man could render. He knew what to ask for, materials and men. Impelled by the fervor of his patriotism, he carried out his projects with wise foresight, patient energy and prudent self-control. His success required faith, sagacity and courage. The circumstances which had paved the way for the presentation of his petition, the readiness of the king's consent to his requests, the largeness of the facilities granted him, all indicated that God had ordered events and influenced the king's heart. Nehemiah's sorrow opened up the king's resources to him. The answer to his prayer was overflowing and abundant. He had the large-hearted sanction of master for all his undertakings. He was provided with a cavalry escort with letters for safe conduct, and materials for his work. Under God Nehemiah made the most of his opportunity. His strong, practical sagacity was manifested throughout the whole record of his work for Jerusalem. After Nehemiah had been successful in his petition, he attributed his success to the good hand of God upon him. He declared that "it came to pass" as he had prayed. Nehemiah's great obstacle was to be found in the virulent enmity of Sanballat and Tobiah at Jerusalem. These unrighteous and short-sighted men concluded that the prosperity of Jerusalem virtually meant the depression of Samaria, that indirectly Nehemiah had come to lower the dignity of his work for Jerusalem, and that they were to be the beneficiaries of his success. T. R. A.

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.

Even the debt a man owes to himself is sometimes more than he can pay.

Making Poultry Pay

If you have not already done so get the pullets into winter quarters at once. The March hatched pullets should be beginning to "shell out" fairly well by this time. If you wait until they lay before putting them into winter quarters they are liable to be checked by the shift and a setback now may upset them for a considerable time.

When you move the pullets from the range and put them into their quarters be sure that you do not forget to supply them liberally with both green food and animal food. Neither should you forget the grit and oyster shells, they are very essential to the welfare of your flock.

Be sure you give the pullets a thorough dusting with a good lice powder or an application of blue ointment before putting them into their new quarters to ensure their being free from vermin. For this purpose nothing is better than blue ointment, as this is convenient to use and is thorough in its effect.

Any kind of fine dust will be effective, even road dust or sifted coal ashes, but flowers of sulphur or pyrethrum are favorite remedies.

This is the time of year that the pullets will appreciate a patch of tender grass. There is no green feed that they eat with more avidity.

BUCKWHEAT SCREENINGS.

Every mail brings in letters walling about the scarcity and high prices of poultry feeds, and well may producers wail. The prices asked for very inferior grain is enough to make our grandfathers turn in their graves.

Present quotations are: Oats, 83 cents per bushel, cracked corn \$4.35 per hundred—and then the city man wonders why eggs are so high in price. Unless eggs reach a record price this winter there are going to be a lot of poultrymen who will lose money. Best scrap at \$5.00 per hundred is just what it behooves every poultry producer to look about for, and investigate every available source of food supply.

The Poultry Division of the Experimental Farm foresaw this food shortage and last July brought down a car load of buckwheat screenings from Fort William to test its value as a poultry food. Ever since, this feed has been used almost exclusively and the results have been very satisfactory.

It might be well to state here of what these screenings consist. Dr. F. T. Shurt, Dominion Chemist, reports as follows: Buckwheat screenings, unground—An examination of this sample gave the following results as to composition by weight: Small, broken and shrivelled wheat 49.53 Flax seed 36.98 Wild buckwheat (hulled) 4.54 Flax seed 36.98 Oats 2.56 Wild mustard seed 0.47 Other weed seeds, etc. 1.11 Chaff, oat hulls, fragment of straw, etc. 5.72 100.00

This product, it will be seen, consists approximately of 50 per cent. wheat, 40 per cent. wild buckwheat (5 per cent. of which is hulled), 2.5 per cent. light oats, 1 per cent. flax seed and 6.5 per cent. weed seeds, chaff, etc., which may be classed as refuse.

The average composition of wheat and wild buckwheat may be given as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Component, Wheat, Wild Buckwheat. Components include Water, Protein, Fat, Carbohydrates, Fibre, Ash.

Comparing these two grains, the wild buckwheat seed contains approximately four-fifths the protein of wheat, and is slightly richer in fat and has a much higher fibre content. In carbohydrates, the two are practically equal.

From analyses and study of wild buckwheat made in these laboratories in 1906 we concluded that this grain, while not highly nitrogenous or oily, is of fair feeding value and may be considered of special value for feeding poultry by reason of its comparatively low fibre content. Theoretically, wild buckwheat seed may be said to possess about 75 per cent. the value of wheat for feeding purposes.

Ground Buckwheat Screenings.

Table with 2 columns: Component, Water, Protein, Fat, Carbohydrates, Fibre, Ash.

These results agree very fairly well with those which would be obtained from a mixture similar to the whole buckwheat screenings and we may therefore presume that this ground sample had before grinding essentially the same general composition as the sample of unground screenings.

It has a feeding value intermediate between wheat and wild buckwheat. From its composition it should prove an acceptable and valuable poultry feed, with only a small percentage of waste. It is sufficiently high in protein for general grain feeding, with a fat content not exceeding that of wheat—which may be considered an advantage for laying stock, that ration of which is usually enriched by crushed green bone or meat meal. The comparatively low percentage of fibre is a feature that enhances its value for poultry feeding, as this class of make use of high fibre feeds.

Now for the actual feeding results. From the very first the fowl took kindly to the ground screenings and ate it with relish. They did not take to the whole screenings so readily and, on other food being cut off, it was several days before they finally accepted it. However, they now eat it readily and the stock are doing exceptionally well. It is not so good a litter feed as they pick out all the wheat and leave a large part of the buckwheat, when fed in hoppers where they can scatter the grain they will throw it out and pick out the wheat, but where they have to eat the buckwheat before they can get the wheat they clean everything up just as they go and seem to make as good growth as they ever did on ordinary rations. The ground screenings are being fed to our parent flocks and production has never been better at this season than it has been this year.

Poultrymen may feel perfectly safe in buying this feed; it is the cheapest feed available and it gives satisfactory results.—Canadian Countryman.

HOW JAPS COOK RICE.

The quantity of water varies according to the qualities of rice, but five parts of water to four of rice, or six parts to five, by volume, will be common proportion.

Simply boil the water and then pour the rice, previously washed, into this boiling water, at the same time increasing the flame. The pan cover must fit the pan edge as tightly as possible and also must be a heavy one, enough to withstand the high steam pressure in the pan, and if it is not heavy enough, put some weights on it. Keep the fire strong. In three or four minutes the steam pushes out of the pan; but let the fire be strong for three or four minutes more, and then, as quickly as possible, withdraw the blazing fire (in case of wood fuel) or make the fire very mild (in case of gas) and let the pan stand on little under fire or very mild flame for 20 or 30 minutes. Then remove the pan from the furnace and let it stand fourteen minutes more. This is all the process.

Rice thus cooked is very delicious to taste and may be eaten by itself without any milk or sugar.



A SONG OF LIFE.

Rolls the old world ever right, dear— Sun by day and stars by night, dear— Here is a rhyme and here is a reason Still the red rose comes in season.

In the fields the toilers, sowing, Hear the harvest bugles blowing; Life, my dear, is joy and weeping— Sowing time and time for reaping.

Take thy task—if joy or sorrow; Still the dark will bring the mornow. In the storm the birds are singing, And the bells of heaven are ringing.

HAVE FAITH IN GOD.

Have faith in God. Whosoever shall say unto this mountain, Be thou removed, and be thou cast into the sea; and shall not doubt in his heart, but shall believe that those things which he saith shall come to pass, he shall have whatsoever he saith. Therefore I say unto you, what things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them.—Without faith it is impossible to please him; for he that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him.

He that had received the promises offered up his only begotten son, of whom it was said, that in Isaac shall thy seed be called; accounting that God was able to raise him up, even from the dead.—Being fully persuaded that what he had promised he was able also to perform.

Is anything too hard for the Lord?—With God all things are possible. Lord, increase our faith.

SAKE.

(By the late Rev. H. T. Miller.)

This is an Anglo-Saxon word, very old. It means a cause, a suit at law, a purpose, claiming regard and reasonable respect. We read Noah walked with God. Come thou and all thy generation into the ark, for there have I seen righteousness before me in this generation. Was it for Noah's sake that his family was saved in the ark?

The Egyptians were blessed for the sake of Joseph. Isaac was blessed for the sake of Abraham. Lot was saved for Abraham's sake, and Solomon was blessed for the sake of his father David, while Cyrus was called and blessed long before he came for Jacob's sake. How wonderfully is man related to man, and how high the standard of values in some men more than in others.

Paul says we are fools for Christ's sake, ourselves are servants for Jesus' sake, God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you. Look at that storm-tossed ship with three hundred frightened passengers on board. Death stares them in the face, but there is one man there and the angel of the Lord finds him in the dark, saying "Fear not, Paul, Lo, God hath granted thee all them that sail with thee."

Learn here that no man stands alone, no man liveth unto himself. God has a right to every man. All souls are mine," God sets a peculiar value on His own. He hides, conceals, reserves, calculates for them, is always ahead. When you come to a crisis you confess, God has been here before me!

He delivers a ship, a city, a soul, after His own wondrous fashion. This "sake" is an atmosphere, an argument, a defence, a purpose, a final cause. It gives to life its value, beauty, dignity and relation. "For thy sakes I sanctify myself." If you will carefully look at the prayers of Paul you will see how rich they are. How much superior and fuller the elements of true prayer are as compared with what is called the Lord's Prayer. In that prayer there is no "sake," no intercessor, no Name. Henry Van Dyke says "Religion is a person coming to a person by a person." In the Lord's Prayer there is only mention of two: a patient to refrain for Jews and Jews only. It was the best and fullest the Master could give at the time. The blood had not been shed, the argument was not complete, the Holy Ghost had not been given, for Jesus had not been glorified.

When you say at the end of every prayer, "Thy will be done for Christ's sake," you say what the disciples could not say. But now He has gone into Heaven and is on the right hand of God to plead and prevail for us. You can say with boldness that He has a history, a cause, a people, a purpose, a kingdom and that He is King. "Word of the ever-living God, Will of His glorious Son, Without Thee how could earth be trod Or heaven itself be won."

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Table listing market prices for various commodities including Dairy Produce, Eggs, Poultry, Fruits, and Vegetables.

MEATS—WHOLESALES.

Table listing wholesale prices for various meats including Beef, Pork, and Mutton.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Table listing Toronto cattle market prices for various types of cattle and hogs.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKETS.

Table listing Winnipeg grain market prices for various types of grain.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKETS.

Table listing Minneapolis grain market prices for various types of grain.

DULUTH LIKES.

Table listing Duluth likes market prices for various types of likes.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Table listing Chicago live stock market prices for various types of livestock.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Table listing Chicago live stock market prices for various types of livestock.

The Use of Candy.

Pure candy is good for children. Pure sugar is good for grown people. Of course there are exceptions to every rule. If the doctor prescribes a diet and orders a patient to refrain from sweets the patient is bound to heed his adviser. What is the use of calling a physician and paying him for suggestions if the latter are treated with indifference? People in ordinary health need not be afraid to gratify an appetite which craves sweets. Those the march hold out better if they have been tiring us lately that soldiers on the march hold out better if they have rations of sugar than if their food consists of this useful commodity. A fondness for sugar is often a defense against the temptation to use alcoholic stimulants. The inebriate does not care very much about pure sweets.

Father of the American Navy.

A native born Irishman that the members of his race are particularly proud of is Commodore John Barry, who captured the first British war vessel taken by a regular cruiser. Blocked by a superior British fleet in the Delaware, he landed with his sailors and marines and joined Washington's army.—Detroit Free Press.

"SALADA!"

It has the reputation of nearly a quarter of a century behind every packet sold—
Black—Green—or Mixed— E204

"BELA"

Not big Jack nor Shand, perhaps, but Joe was not to be trusted. But surely they could see he was a prisoner. Something of the kind must have been passing her paddle for a moment, she threw back the blankets and drew out her gun. It had been carefully protected from the water. She laid it on top convenient to her hand and resumed.

"She's a good plucky one," thought Sam, grimly. "As for me, I play a pretty poor part in this affair, whichever way you look at it. A kind of dummy figure, it seems."

So low were its shores that the intake of the river was hidden from them until they were almost in it. Finally it opened up before them, with its wide reaches of sand stretching away on either hand, willows backing the sand, and a pine ridge rising behind the willows.

Here the wind whistled harmlessly over their heads, and the surface of the water was quiet except for the ebb and flow of the tide. Before entering the river Bela paused again, and bent her head to listen.

"Too late!" she said. "We can't pass!"

At the same moment the horses burst from behind the willows a quarter of a mile across the sand. They had the ford!

"We can't pass," Bela repeated, and then with a gasp, in which was more of anger than fear, she added: "An' they got 'em, too!"

CHAPTER XI
Seeing the dugout, the men raised a shout and bore down upon them across the sand. Bela was not yet in the river. She swiftly brought the dugout around and paddled down the lake shore across the river from the men.

They, suspecting her of a design to land in this side, pulled up their horses, and returning to the ford, plunged across. Whereupon Bela coolly paddled out into the lake. By this maneuver she was enabled to get out of range of their guns before they got to the water's edge.

Holding her paddle, she turned to watch them. The sounds of their curses came down the wind. They were directed against Sam, not Bela.

Sam smiled bitterly. "I catch it both ways," he muttered.

"You want them catch you?" asked Bela, with an odd look.

Sam scowled at her helplessly.

She rested on her paddle, looking up and down the shore and out on the lake, manifestly debating with herself what to do. To Sam their situation seemed hopeless. Finally Bela took up the paddle with an air of resolution.

"Now, what the devil are you going to do?" demanded Sam.

Ignoring his black looks, Bela hastened to collect dry sticks.

"I mak' fire and dry everything," she said.

Sam cursed her and strode off around the beach.

"Tak' dry matches if you want fire," Bela called after him.

He would not give any sign that he heard.

He sat down on the other side of the island, as far away as he could get from her. Here he was full in the path of the driving, unweary wind, which further irritated his excruciated nerves.

He swore at Bela; he swore at the cold, at the wind, at the matches which went out one after another. He felt that all things animate and inanimate were leagued against him.

Finally, in the lee of some willows, he did get a fire going, and crouched in the smoke, choking and sneezing, as angry and unhappy a specimen of young manhood as might have been found in the world that morning.

Finally he began to dry out, and a measure of warmth returned to his limbs. He got his pipe going, and felt a little less like a nihilist.

Suddenly a new, ugly thought made him spring up. Suppose she took advantage of his absence to steal away and leave him marooned on the island?

Anything might be expected of such a woman. He hastened back around the beach.

She had not gone. From a distance he saw her busy by a great fire, with the blankets and all the goods hanging around to dry.

He squatted behind a clump of willows, where he could watch her, himself unseen. Her attitude suggested that she was cooking something, and at the sight hunger struck through him like a knife. Not for worlds would he have asked her for anything to eat.

By and by she arose with the frying pan in her hand, and looked up and down the beach.

"Oh, Sam!" she called. "Come and eat!"

He laid low, sneering miserably; bent on cutting off his nose to spite his face. He wondered if there were any berries on the island. No, it was too early in the season for berries. Edible roots, maybe, but he wouldn't have known an edible root from any other kind.

After calling a while, Bela sat down in the sand and proceeded to satisfy her own appetite. Fresh pangs attacked Sam.

He waited, hidden, until she passed out of sight ahead, then ran to it. But even as he put his hands on the bow, she reappeared, running back. He fled in the other direction.

The chase went on reversed. He no longer heard her coming behind him. Now he could not tell whether she was in front or behind. He passed the dugout and the camp fire again. No sign of her there. Rounding the point beyond, he came to the place where he had made his own fire.

Trying to keep eyes in every side of his head at once, he walked around a bush and almost collided with her. There she stood with dimpled face, like a child, behind the door.

She burst out laughing. Sam turned beet color, and scowling like a pirate, tried to carry it off with dignity.

"Don't be mad at me," she begged, struggling with her laughter. "You so fenny, run away. Here's your breakfast. It's cold now. You can bring it to the fire."

There was bread and smoked fish on the plate she was offering. Sam, though his stomach cried out, turned his back on her.

"You got eat," said Bela. "Tak' it."

"Not from you," he returned, bitterly.

There was a silence. He could not see how she took it. Presently he heard her put the plate down and he heard her walk off. Her steps died away around the point.

Sam eyed the food ravenously and began to argue with himself. In the end, of course, he ate it, but it went down hard.

The day wore on. It continued to blow great gusts Sam wandered up and down his side of the island, meditating fine but impractical schemes of escape and revenge.

He might get away on a raft, he thought. If the wind changed and blew in a direction favorable to carry him ashore. The trouble was the nights were so short. He might build his raft one night, and escape on it the next. How to keep her from finding it in the meantime offered a problem.

He began to look about in the interior of the island for suitable pieces of dry timber. He could use a blanket for a sail, he thought. This reminded him that his blankets were at least his own, and he determined to go and get them.

Rounding the point, he saw her sitting in the sand, making something with her hands. Though she must have heard him coming, she did not look up until he addressed her. Sam, in his desire to assert his manhood, swaggered a bit as he came up.

She raised a face as bland as a baby's. Sam was disconcerted. Desiring to pick a quarrel, he roughly demanded his blankets. Bela nodded toward where they hung and went on with her work. She was making a trolling spoon.

So much for their second encounter. Sam retired from it, feeling that he had come off no better than from the first.

Later, back on his own side, bored and irritated beyond endurance, he rolled up in his blankets and sought sleep in an escape from his own company.

He slept and dreamed. The roaring of the wind and the beating of the waves wove themselves into his fantasies. He dreamed he was engulfed in a murky tempest. He was tossing wildly in a shell of a boat, without oars or sail. Sometimes green and smiling fields appeared close at hand, only to be swallowed up in the murk again.

The noise was deafening. When he endeavored to shut out aid, his tongue was clamped to his jaw. Behind him was a terror worse than the storm, and he dared not look around. It seemed to him that he struggled for an infinity of time, a hopeless, heart-breaking struggle against increasing odds.

Suddenly the sun broke through, cheering his heart. It was a sun that came down close to him, warming him through and through. It was not a sun. It was a face—a woman's face. At first it was a face he did not know, but beautiful. Then it was Bela's face, and he was glad.

Closer and closer to his own face it drew, and he did not draw away. Finally she touched his lips with hers, and a wonderful sweetness pervaded his whole frame. He awoke.



sky was still bright, while over across the water sat Night in robes, awaiting her cue. On the island there was not a cheep nor a flutter to break the spell.

Sam wondered idly what had aroused him. He saw with a frown that there was food beside him as before. But it had been there some time. It was cold, and sand had drifted into the plate.

At last he heard the sound which had awakened him. It was a strain of music which came stealing as gently on the air as the first breath of dawn. Sam's breast was like wax to music.

Without thinking what he was doing, he kicked himself free of the blankets, and arose to go closer. It was like a lovely incantation, drawing him irrespective of his will.

He did not instantly recognize the source of the music. It might have been the song of a twilight bird, a thrush, a mocking-bird. He forgot for the moment that there was no song-birds so far north.

Presently he knew it for the voice of a woman singing softly, and a good ways off—Bela! Still he did not stop.

"I guess I can listen to her sing without giving anything away," he told himself. But his breast was dangerously seduced by the sweetness of the sound.

As he drew closer the detached notes associated themselves into a regular air. It had nothing in common with the rude, strident chants of the Indians that he had heard on the rivers. It was both familiar and elusive.

It was like an air he knew, but with a wild, irregular quality different from our airs. It was mournful, sweet, and artless, and it made the heart swell in his breast.

As he progressed around the beach he saw her fire. It was dark enough now for the blaze to shine. Drawing still closer he saw her beside it, and frowned, remembering his injuries—but the song drew him still.

He began to listen for the words. Suddenly he recognized it—one of the loveliest of old English songs. Evidently it had been transmitted from ear to ear until it had acquired the character of a new race of singers.

He progressed from bush to bush. He wasn't going to have anything to do with her, he would have said, but she could sing. He came to a final stop only a few yards away, and burning her through the leaves with attitude, sitting on her heels, her strong young back curved in to her swaying waist.

Her hair all around, fell around her in shifting masses like smoke. While she sang she combed it with long strokes, holding her head now on this side, now on that, and ever revealing a lovelier pose of her round arms. The half light lent her an unearthly beauty.

The sight was no less affecting than the sound. A great pain filled Sam's breast, and the old inward struggle dragged him back and forth. She was at once so desirable and so hateful in his eyes. It was the cry of bewildered youth: "What right has anything so bad to be beautiful!"

No doubt of her badness occurred to him. Had she not ruined his chances in that country? The old antagonism was there, the readiness to believe ill of the other sex that is born of mutual fear. She had become the immortal siren in Sam's eyes, and she was fighting to save his soul. But she was beautiful enough to make a man wish to be damned.

She came to the end of her song, and presently started another, a more rollicking air, but still charged with those hushed, thrilling tones? Sam recognized the air, too, and thought of the mother who had sung it to him years ago.

It was "Twickenham Ferry." Why that of all songs? he wondered rebelliously. It was not fair that she should be armed thus to seek out the weakest joints in his armor.

The desire to stop the song with his own mouth became more than he could

bear. The struggle was almost over when she paused and bent her head to listen, and looked up and down the beach.

It broke the spell. "She's just trying to bring you to her!" Sam told himself, aghast. "That's why her hair is down and all. And you're falling for it, you fool!" He turned and fled back around the beach.

(To be continued.)
HEROIC CZECHO-SLOVAKS.
Centuries of Oppression Have Failed to Break Their Spirit.

The liberation of the Czecho-Slovaks from Austria-Hungary being one of the declared purposes of the Entente Allies, a communication to the U. S. National Geographic Society on the Czechs, by Ales Hrdlicka, the noted anthropologist, is of timely interest. A portion of Professor Hrdlicka's communication is issued by the geographical society as the following war geography bulletin:

"The determination of the entente Allies to liberate the Czechs from Austria-Hungary has introduced on the international forum a most interesting new factor, of which relatively little has been heard during the war and which in consequence has largely escaped, in this country at least, the attention which it deserves.

"A 1,500-year-old life-and-death struggle with the race which surrounds them from the north, west and south, with a near-burial within the Austrian empire for the last three centuries, has failed to destroy or break the spirit of the little nation of Czechs or Bohemians.

"The Czechs are now more numerous, more accomplished, more patriotic than ever before, and the day is inevitably approaching when the shackles will fall and the nation take its place again at the council of free nations.

"The Czechs are the westernmost branch of the Slavs, their names being derived, according to tradition, from that of a noted ancestral chief. The term Bohemia was applied to the country probably during the Roman times and was derived, like that of Bavaria, from the Boii, who for some time before the Christian era occupied or claimed parts of these regions.

"Nature has favored Bohemia perhaps more than any other part of Europe. Its soil is so fertile and climate so favorable that more than half of the country is cultivated and produces richly. In its mountains almost every useful metal and mineral, except salt, is to be found. It is the geographical center of the European continent, equally distant from the Baltic, Adriatic and North Seas, and though inclosed by mountains, is so easily accessible, because of the valleys of the Danube and the Elbe river—many arms.

"Besides Bohemia the Czechs occupy Moravia and adjacent territory in Silesia. The Slovaks, who show merely dialect differences from the Czechs, extend from Moravia eastward over most of northern Hungary.

"The Czech is kind and with a stock of native humor. He is musical, loves songs, poetry, art, nature, fellowship, the other sex. He is an intent thinker, but not apt schemer. He is ambitious and covetous of freedom in the broadest sense but tendencies to domineering, oppression, power by force over others, are foreign to his nature. He ardently searches for God and is inclined to be deeply religious, but is impatient of dogma, as of all other undue restraint. He may be opinionated, stubborn, but is happy to accept facts and recognize true superiority. He is easily hurt and does not forgive injury; will fight, but is not lastingly revengeful.

"He is not cold, calculating, thin-lipped, nor again as inflammable as the Pole or the southern Slav, but sympathetic and full of trust and through this often open to imposition.

"His endurance and bravery in war for a cause which he has approved were proverbial, as was also his hospitality in peace.

"He is often highly capable in languages, science, literary and technical education, and its inventiveness as well as industrial, but not commercial, imaginative, artistic, creative, rather than really frigidly practical. Inclined at all times to melancholy, brooding, pessimism, he is yet deep at heart for ever buoyant, optimistic, hopeful—hopeful not of possessions, however, or of human happiness, and of the freedom and future golden age of not merely their own, but all people.

"The Czechs and Slovaks in Austria-Hungary fight only under compulsion; their unwilling regiments were decimated; their political and national leaders fill the Austrian and Hungarian prisons. Thousands of Bohemian and Slovak volunteers are fighting enthusiastically under the banners of France and Great Britain, and there are whole regiments of them attached to the Russian army.

"Here in the United States the very word Austria sounds strange and unnatural to the Bohemian. They have found here their permanent home and while hoping and even working for the eventual freedom of Bohemia, and proud of their descent from the Czech people, they are citizens, or if not yet citizens, all loyal Americans."

In the Shops.
New metal laces in the lovely filet mesh with shadow designs. These are in bands, edges and allovers.

Guimpe, newly from Paris, are of fine net, with heavy, and rather geometrical designs done in white embroidery, and all by hand, of course.

Thank the are British for some very practical tape measures, which are strong and practical, are clearly marked with easily read figures and have wires run through so that they'll not stretch or shrink.

Lovely Baby Bunting, really to "wrap the baby in," are here all the way from Japan, and are of lustrous satin or silk and daintily embroidered.

Herbert—How did Mabel happen to become engaged to Richard? Rupert—Richard took her around and showed her his home on the hill. Herbert—Hu! Love at first site.—Siren.



"YOU ARE OLD, KAISER WILLIAM" (With appropriate apologies to the late Lewis Carroll) "You are old, Kaiser William," the Crown Prince said, "And for years have done nothing but Yet now you incessantly prate about peace— Will the world understand the thing right?"

"When I started this war," he replied to his son, "I thought we were certain to win. But the terrible blunder you made at Verdun Has encouraged the allies like me."

"You are old, said the youth," as I mentioned before, "And you've boasted of conquest for years, Yet now that you've gotten the world good and sore, You talk peace with a voice full of tears."

"At the start," Kaiser William replied "Our good old steam roller sure rolled! But we'd better let go, now that things are so bad, And endeavor to get a new hold."

"You are old," said the youth, "and have wallowed in death, And you haven't had nearly enough, Still you talk about peace with a pulchritudinous breath— Do you think that they'll fall for the stuff?"

"At the start," said his father, "I looked like a cinch, And victory certain for us, But now that we're finding ourselves in a pinch, The people are making a fuss."

"You are old," said the youth, "and you speak about God, And you treat Him almost as a friend, Don't you think He should heed your imperial nod, And bring this affair to an end?"

"I've answered three questions; be off on your way," Said his father, restraining a sob: "You've only lost fourteen divisions to— They'll think that you're quitting the job."

—Foster Emerson Browne, of The Vigilante.

Canada's First Model Town.
Canada's first model town will be built on the upper Ottawa. A splendid site overlooking Lake Timiskaming has been laid out according to modern principles of town planning by the Commission of Conservation, through its town-planning advisor, Mrs. Taos Adams, who has acted as consulting engineer. Building operations will be started shortly by the Hordson Pulp & Paper Co., who are to erect a large sulphite mill and paper plant nearby, and for the accommodation of whose employees the town is intended.

A contour map showing the levels of the site first prepared and the streets were then laid out so as to secure easy grades, directness of route, and absence of sudden deflections. If the usual method of rectangular survey had been adopted, the most important streets would have had grades of from 10 to 18 per cent., but under the plan, the maximum grades have been reduced to 3 and 5 per cent. in most cases, with a maximum of 8 for short lengths.

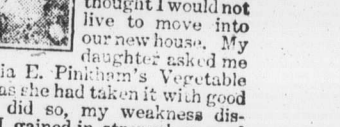
Before any buildings have been erected the line of each street has been blazed through the forest so as to fix the best street locations and to secure the best aspects for the dwellings. Areas are being set aside for open spaces, social centres, churches, schools, etc., in advance. The main approach to the town will be by a street, 80 feet wide, passing through a square on which the stores and public buildings will be erected.

It is proposed to make the town a model of its kind, as it is recognized by the promoters that social and agreeable housing and healthy conditions are of vital importance in securing efficiency of the workers, and that large employers of labor have a direct responsibility in providing proper living conditions for their workers.

CLIMBED STAIRS ON HER HANDS

Too Ill to Walk Upright. Operation Advised. Saved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

This woman now raises chickens and does manual labor. Read her story: "Richmond, Ind.—'For two years I was so sick and weak with troubles from my age that when going up stairs I had to go very slowly with my hands on the steps, then sit down at the top to rest. The doctor said he thought I should have an operation, and my friends thought I would not live to move into our new house. My daughter asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as she had taken it with good results. I did so, my weakness disappeared, I gained in strength, moved into our new home, did all kinds of garden work, shoveled dirt, did building and cement work, and raised hundreds of chickens and ducks. I cannot say enough in praise of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and if these facts are useful you may publish them for the benefit of other women.'—Mrs. M. O. JOHNSTON, Route D, Box 190, Richmond, Ind.



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Man's Staff of Life is the whole wheat grain—not the white, starchy centre of the wheat—make no mistake about that—but be sure you get the whole wheat grain in a digestible form. Shredded Wheat Biscuit contains all the tissue-building, energy-creating material in the whole wheat, steam-cooked, shredded and baked. A perfect food for the nourishment of the human body. A better balanced ration than meat, or eggs, or starchy vegetables, supplying the greatest amount of body-building nutriment at lowest cost. For breakfast with milk or cream, or for any meal with fruits. Made in Canada.

STUDY AND EXERCISE
Overstudy and lack of exercise make thin, bloodless children. Study does not usually hurt a child at school unless the studies encroach on time that should be spent on outdoor exercise. But lack of exercise and over study is a combination that brings on St. Vitus' dance. If your boy or girl at school is thin and pale, listless and inattentive, has a fickle appetite, is unable to stand or sit still, you must remember that health is much more important than education, and more time should be given to exercise and recreation. See to it at once that the child does not overstudy, gets plenty of outdoor exercise, sleeps ten out of every twenty-four hours, and takes a safe, reliable tonic like Dr. Williams' Pink Pills until the color returns to the cheeks and lips and the appetite becomes normal. For growing children who become pale and thin Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not only safe but tonic that can be taken. These pills build up the blood, strengthen the nerves and assist nature in keeping pace with rapid growth. You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail postpaid at 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE,
Editor and Proprietor

DEATH OF GEORGE BROWN

On Tuesday night of last week at 8 o'clock, an aged resident of Athens in the person of Mr. George Brown died at his home just west of the village on the Delta road. Deceased was about 80 years old and had been in ill health for the past two years or more, having suffered from a stroke of paralysis some time ago. He was a quiet industrious man and had always lived in this district. He leaves his wife and one son, Harmonious Brown, of Brockville, to mourn his loss. Miss Sarah Brown of Athens is a sister. The funeral took place Thursday at 2 o'clock from his late home. Service was conducted by Rev. T. J. Vickery.

Junetown

Mrs. Wm. Patterson, Fairfield East is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Norris Ferguson.

Miss Gertrude Young, R. N., of Athens, who has been attending Mrs. Francis Fortune for the past three weeks, returned to her home on Thursday.

Mr. Zachary Purvis and Miss Helen Purvis, were recent visitors at Mr. Walter Purvis.

Mrs. Joel Bigford, was called to Brockville on Sunday by the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. Vincent Booth, who is a patient at the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital.

Miss Edna Green, Kilkenny Street, who has been spending the past month with her aunt, Mrs. Francis Fortune, returned home on Saturday.

Mrs. Norris Ferguson and Miss Irene and Mrs. Wm. Patterson, were visiting Mrs. M. Greer, Tilley, on Monday.

Mrs. Eliza McCrimmon, who has been here visiting her daughter, Mrs. Will Purvis, left on Friday for Apple Hill to visit relatives.

Mr. A. B. Ferguson, Mr. R. K. Ferguson, and Mr. J. D. Bigford, spent Thursday last in Brockville.

Master Stuart Tennant, Caintown, was visiting at Mr. Jas. Purvis' Sunday and Monday.

Mrs. Leland G. Warren and sons Donald and Russell, of Brockville, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Warren.

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Scott spent Sunday at Mr. P. Smith's, Escott.

Mrs. Walter Stinson, Detroit, Mich. is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Egbert Avery.

Mrs. Thos. Franklin, Mrs. G. Taylor and Mr. Harry Franklin motored to Brockville on Sunday and spent the day with Mr. Thos. Franklin, at the General Hospital.

Mrs. George Taylor and children Miss Bety and Master Hilliard, of Winnipeg, who have been spending the past four months with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Franklin, are leaving for home to-morrow.

AN ALL WINTER'S JOB

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

Brockville Business College

WEEKLY BULLETIN

We advise all our graduates earning wages to buy VICTORY BONDS. Miss Geraldine McIntosh is supplying clerical work at The James Smart Manfg. Co.

W. Pelton has accepted a position on the office staff of the Canada Carriage Co.

Miss Rita Payea, of Merrickville, who came to College here last year has accepted a good position as stenographer for a Montreal firm at a salary of \$60.00 per month.

Miss Nellie Tweedly is doing supply work in the local office of Canada Forgings Limited.

Misses Eva Moore, Blanche Whiting and Pearl Acheson have passed our 80 word per minute shorthand test this week and Miss Myrtle Hotton has passed the 100 word test.

New Year Term will open Jan. 2, 1918. We advocate getting in a month's study before Christmas where it is possible.

Night School Mondays and Thursdays.

BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE

W. T. Rogers, Principal
Address: Fulford Building, 2 Court House Avenue, Brockville, Ont.
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Is a Mysterious Spot
In a City of Romance

EVERY great city has its romance of history. A romance so romantic that it has commonly ceased to have any connection with history. In Verona, for instance, is there not Juliet's house, though why not Capulet's, it would take a wise man to say. Then, in Cologne, in the church of the Seven Thousand Virgins, there is preserved the water pot from Cana in Galilee. And, again, in Rome, that prison of Paul's, which, no matter whom it may have held, never held Paul. No city in the whole world is richer in romance than London, no old street hardly but has its story, and, in those stories, fact and fiction mixed up inextricably. There is Dick Turpin's passage, for instance, so named long after the highway man had ceased to trouble the roads round London. Turpin, a poor enough scoundrel anyway, and the feat which gave the passage its name was performed by an entirely unknown reprobate. Better known by far is Doctor Johnson's seat in the Cheshire Cheese, only there is not the very remotest proof that the doctor ever so much as set foot across the threshold of the inn, very much the contrary as a matter of fact. And so we come to the Old Curiosity Shop.

The Old Curiosity Shop has only a reflected glory anyhow. The feet of London have swept for a couple of centuries or more through Dick Turpin's passage, generations of Londoners have tucked their napkins over their knees under the tables of the Cheshire Cheese, but Little Nell was never more than the substance of a story and paper, and the Old Curiosity Shop is simply a house of no importance, taken and peopled by figures of the brain of a great writer, who has made them more real to his readers than all the emperors of Rome or kings of Babylon. This, indeed, fulfills Horace Walpole's antithetical definition of history as, "true stories about unreal people."

It is a curious thing, the more you think about it, how little is known about the Old Curiosity Shop, of course, by this is meant the Simon Pure. Bleak House we know, Dotheboys Hall we know, and so we do the Blacking Factory hard by Charing Cross. The milestones on the Dover Road are more familiar to us than ever they were to Mr. F.'s Aunt, and Minor Canon Row is with us always, but the only information Dickens himself ever afforded as to the Old Curiosity Shop was that the various claimants to it were "waste paper." No doubt on the principle that possession is nine points of the law, each in turn has come really to believe it is the man, just as the possessors of the door-knockers of Number 17 Gough Square all believe they really possess that original knocker which, notwithstanding their possession, you may still rap with the next time you seek admission to the great doctor's abode.

And yet, though Dickens never did give any information as to the true Old Curiosity Shop, he disposed summarily, in the book itself, of every one of the aspirants, which is a wonderful thing when you remember that, in spite of his own evidence, people still will have it that the Old Curiosity Shop remains. All we do know about it is summed up in his own statement that it was not in the city, but in quite another part of the town, a saying which, whilst putting the city hopelessly out of court, is sufficiently vague to permit hope to spring eternal in the breast of the by-standers in any other part of old London. We get our introduction to it on one of the nights when Master Humphrey, having wandered out, under the lamplight, through the tangled city streets, first met Little Nell. The child had lost herself, which, as the writer is careful to explain, lay "at a considerable distance, and indeed in quite another quarter of the town." That, of course, disposes of the city, though Lincoln's Inn, hard by which the soi-disant Old Curiosity Shop stands, fulfills this requirement inasmuch as it is without the city's boundaries. Unfortunately, however, for the picturesque little shop, which one has every desire to endow with the fame of the original building, Dickens goes much further than this, and before he is done knocks it and every other aspirant off the streets of London.

It is not, however, until the last chapter of the book is reached, and for that matter, the last two paragraphs, that he finally disposes, by the most direct reference, of all past, present, and future aspirants to the honor. He is telling of how Kit, having married Barbara, was wont to take their children to see the place where Miss Nell had lived, and it is here, in the very closing words of the story, that the hope of every claimant is disposed of. In those paragraphs he explains that even in Kit's day the house had been pulled down, and the street altered out of all knowledge, so that the claim of Lincoln's Inn must unwillingly be compelled to disappear. "He sometimes," writes Dickens, "took them to the street where she had lived; but new improvements had altered it so much, it was not like the same. The old house had been long ago pulled down, and a fine broad road was in its place. At first he would draw with his stick a square upon the ground to show them where it used to stand. But he soon became uncertain of the spot, and could only say it was thereabouts, he thought, and that these alterations were confusing."

That is just about all we know or are ever likely to know about the Old Curiosity Shop.

The trade name "Kodak" was coined in 1888.

MRS. E. N. SMITH DEAD

The death took place at Greenbush, on Wednesday, of Mrs. Clara Smith, wife of E. N. Smith, reeve of Elizabethtown. Her maiden name was Clara Pritchard. She is survived by her husband, two sons and four daughters. They are Dr. M. Smith, Carleton Place; Donald, of New York; Mrs. E. A. Gifford, Greenbush; Mrs. Leonard Kendrick, of Saskatchewan; Mabel and Gladys, at home.

The funeral took place on Friday from her home to Greenbush church where Rev. C. Baldwin conducted the service, assisted by Rev. C. J. Curtis of Newboro. Interment was made at Brockville.

The pall-bearers were: Thos. Smith, W. Jelly, J. Hewitt, W. Tackaberry, Wm. Connel.

Among relatives from a distance were: her brothers, Norman Pritchard, of Stanstead, Quebec; and Chas. Pritchard, of New York.

Voters' Registration Board.

The Voters' Registration Boards, which will hear appeals from the decisions of the enumerators in connection with the voters' lists, have been announced, and for Leeds and Grenville it is composed of County Judge J. K. Dowsley, Junior Judge E. J. Reynolds, Local Registrar A. E. Baker, Sheriff J. A. McCrimmon, Clerk of the Peace M. M. Brown.

Gave Report.

On Thursday, following an excellent report of the recent W.M.S. convention at Spencerville, by Mrs. Norton Scott, the ladies present were invited to partake of the hospitality of Mrs. R. J. Campo, who served cake and tea.

DEATH OF H. TYE

At his home near Lyndhurst, on November 5, Mr. H. Tye passed away after eighty-six years of active life. The funeral took place on Wednesday from his late residence to Lyndhurst Methodist church, the service being conducted by Rev. J. A. Waddell, of Seeley's Bay. There survive two sisters, Mrs. Richard Sly, Lyndhurst, and one at home, and two sons, George near Seeley's Bay, and Charles at home. The deceased was a Methodist and a Conservative.

Paid for Beverages.

At Westport a resident of that village was fined \$14.00 for intoxication on complaint of Inspector Taber.

The Market.

There was a large market in the county town Saturday morning with an abundance of seasonable products offered—at high prices. Potatoes sold at \$1.25 to \$1.30 a bushel; butter, 50c; eggs, 50 to 60c; chickens, \$1 each and up; beets, 30c basket; parsnips 50c a basket; carrots 35c a basket; onions \$1.25 to \$1.60 a bushel; apples 50c a basket.

Charleston

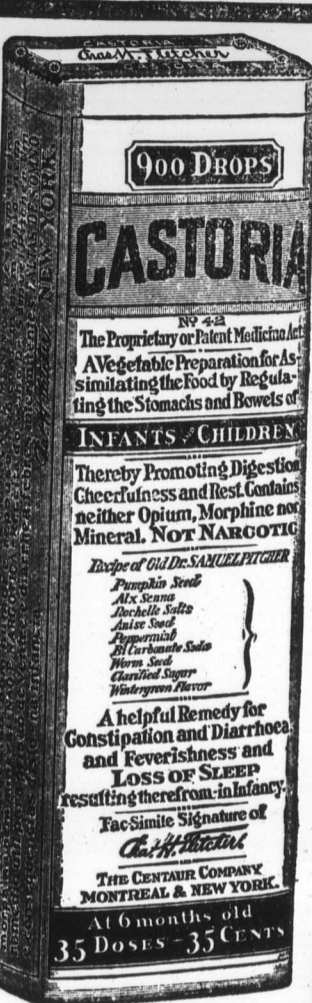
The Pentecostal people went across the lake on Sunday to attend an all-day meeting.

Miss Katie Halladay went to Toronto on Tuesday.

R. Steacy and sons, Warburton, and Miss Harriet Green, Lansdowne, were visitors here on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Berney and son, Elolida, were visitors at T. Hefferman's on Sunday.

Our school was closed for a couple of days last week on account of the teacher's illness.



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For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria
Always
Bears the
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WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE
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We have a full line of
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Cushions, Slip Covers,
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Reporter Advertisements
Bring Results.

The MINISTER OF FINANCE offers for Public Subscription

Canada's Victory Loan
Issue of
\$150,000,000 5 1/2% Gold Bonds

Bearing interest from December 1st, 1917, and offered in three maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber, as follows:

5 year Bonds due December 1st, 1922
10 year Bonds due December 1st, 1927
20 year Bonds due December 1st, 1937

This Loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund. However, reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount (if any) paid by the surrender of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance

The Proceeds of this Loan will be used for War purposes only, and will be spent wholly in Canada.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold
Denominations: \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000

Subscriptions must be in sums of \$50 or multiples thereof.

Office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria.

Interest payable, without charge, half-yearly, June 1st and December 1st, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Bearer or Registered Bonds

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable, or payable to bearer, in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued after allotment in exchange for provisional receipts. When these scrip certificates have been paid in full, and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the coupons attached, payable to bearer, or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds when Delivery of interim certificates and of definitive bonds will be made through the Chartered Banks.

Bearer bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, and may be registered as to principal only. Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct to the owner by Government cheque, will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000, or any multiple multiple of \$5,000.

Subject to the payment of 95 cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons, will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons, at any time, on application to the Minister of Finance.

Surrender of Bonds

Holders of Dominion of Canada Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, and bonds of the three preceding Dominion of Canada War Loan Issues, have the privilege of surrendering their bonds in part payment for subscriptions to bonds of this issue, under the following conditions:—

Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, at Par and Accrued Interest.
War Loan Bonds, due December 1st, 1922, at 97 1/2% and Accrued Interest.
(The above will be accepted in part payment for bonds of any of the three maturities of this issue.)
War Loan Bonds, due October 1st, 1921, at 97 1/2% and Accrued Interest.
War Loan Bonds, due March 1st, 1927, at 90% and Accrued Interest.
(These will be accepted in part payment for bonds of the 1937 maturity ONLY of this issue.)

Bonds of the various maturities of this issue will, in the event of future issues of like maturity, or longer, made by the Government, other than issues made abroad, be accepted at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to such issues.

Issue Price Par

Free from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

Payment to be made as follows:

10% on December 1st, 1917
10% on January 2nd, 1918
20% on February 1st, 1918
30% on March 1st, 1918
30% on April 1st, 1918
20% on May 1st, 1918

A full half year's interest will be paid on 1st June, 1918.

The Bonds therefore give a net interest yield to the investor of about:

5.61% on the 20 year Bonds
5.68% on the 10 year Bonds
5.81% on the 5 year Bonds

All payments are to be made to a Chartered Bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture, and the allotment to cancellation. Subscriptions accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a Chartered Bank. Any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank will forward subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied toward payment of the amount due on the January instalment.

Subscriptions may be paid in full on January 2nd, 1918, or on any instalment due date thereafter under discount at the rate of 5 1/2% per annum. Under this provision payments of the balance of subscriptions may be made as follows:

If paid on January 2nd, 1918, at the rate of 89.10795 per \$100.
If paid on February 1st, 1918, at the rate of 79.46929 per \$100.
If paid on March 1st, 1918, at the rate of 69.72774 per \$100.
If paid on April 1st, 1918, at the rate of 59.99059 per \$100.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank, or from any Victory Loan Committee, or member thereof. The books of the Loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa. Applications will be made in due course for the listing of this issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Subscription Lists will close on or before December 1st, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, November 12th, 1917.

Interesting Items

Mr. George Stinson, Brockville is a guest of friends in Athens.

Born, on October 27, to Mr. and Mrs. Watts, Elgin street, a son.

Mr. George Tackaberry is reported to be very ill.

Mrs. Jane Hanna is ill at the home of her niece, Mrs. Brayman.

Mr. R. J. Campo recently made a trip to Smith's Falls.

Mrs. Clayton Wiltse spent a few days with Philipville friends.

Mr. George Howard of Elgin was a visitor in Brockville this week.

Mr. Claude Coon, student at the O.A.C., Guelph, was a guest of his parents here last week.

Miss M. Johnston, Brockville, who has been visiting her brother, Mr. David Johnston for the past week, has returned to her home.

Messrs. Jno. Scott, Lawrence Botsford, and Ernest Chivers are home from the West.

Mr. Everett Latimer who has been on government survey work has returned to his home here.

Mrs. George Ferguson was called to Montreal last week by the death of her mother.

Mr. Claude Moulton and family, Plum Hollow, are taking up residence in Mrs. Sarah Lillie's house on Wellington street.

After making cheese at Sand Bay last season, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Brown have returned to their home on Wiltse street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Lee and family have moved from their residence at the foot of Mill street, to the house of the late Mrs. Brown, Reid street.

Rev. Wm. Usher preached to the Orange Order at Toledo on Sunday. There was no service in the church here because of the Baptist anniversary.

Mrs. George Brown, of Athens, who was recently bereaved of her husband by death, is taking up residence for the time being in Brockville, with her son, Mr. Harmonious Brown.

Brockville Recorder: Mrs. Susan Patience, Lansdowne, announces the engagement of her daughter, Anna Elizabeth, to Michael John Hogan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Hogan, Kingston Mills.

Tools Stolen. A number of motorists who attended the L.O.L. dance at Toledo last week, returned to Athens with the complaint that tools had been stolen from their cars. The total loss of several cars amounted to a considerable sum of money. The fact that some of the lights had been turned out is a slight indication of a joke; but as the tools remain stolen, there appears to be little ground for the supposition. The Athens orchestra supplied music for the dance which was a gratifying success.

Epworth League Rally Service. The annual rally service of the Epworth League was held in the vestry of the Methodist church Monday evening. The topic, "Greater Production," was discussed by the president and the various vice-presidents. Music from the new Canadian Hymnal added brightness to the service.

DEATH OF MRS. MULVAUGH. The death took place on Sunday November 11, of Mrs. Mary Mulvaugh at the advanced age of 94. She had been an invalid for a long time but till the last her brain was wonderfully clear. She was Mary Clayton before her marriage to the late Mr. Wm. Mulvaugh, and was born at Cardinal, the daughter of Mr. William Clayton.

She leaves to mourn her loss two sons and four daughters: Mrs. Yerlston, New York state; Mrs. H. Briginshaw, Toledo; Miss Addie, Athens; Mrs. L. Green, Toronto; Mr. H. C. Mulvaugh, Lansdowne; Mr. Robert Mulvaugh, Caintown.

The funeral took place on Tuesday from the residence to Christ's church, where service was conducted by Rev. Rural Dean Swayne. Interment was made at the Hanton Cemetery, Frankville.

The pall-bearers were: H. H. Arnold, R. J. Seymour, T. Pritchard, Wm. Doolan, Alex. Morrison, Jos. Coad.

Among relatives from a distance were: Mr. Wm. Looby, Mr. Soper, Frankville; Mr. and Mrs. George Briggs, Brockville; Miss Annie Hutcheson.

Greatly Acknowledged. Collections for the British Red Cross are gratefully acknowledged as below by Mr. R. G. Harvey, as district treasurer: School Section No. 1 Washburn's, \$7.00; No. 2 Soper-ton, \$36.50; No. 4, Lyndhurst, \$128.00; No. 5 Long Point, \$11.00; No. 6, Sweets' Corners, \$36.50; and No. 14 Short Point, \$13.00—Total \$374.00.

Keith McLaughlin Carrying On. The Corp. Keith McLaughlin writing from somewhere in France on October 14 to Athens relatives, says: "Everything is going O.K. here, although weather is sometimes unfavorable. Everyone is looking forward to an early finish of the war, so have every hope of being with you at this time next year."

Joins the Flying Corps. Word has been received here that Mr. Kenneth Rappell, formerly of Athens, who has been in the West homesteading and studying law, has entered the Royal Flying Corps.

DANGEROUS EYE STRAIN. It Has Many Symptoms and May Affect the Whole System.

Chief among the symptoms of eye strain are watering of the eye, a gluing together of the eyelids on awakening in the morning, headache, the position and character of which vary with each individual. It may be neuralgic or it may be deeply seated.

The headache is often replaced by an inflammation of the eyelids, especially in young and healthy persons, who also have a little conjunctivitis, with a feeling of tension or fullness in the eyes which may become real pain of a dull aching character, the eyeballs being very tender on pressure.

Sometimes there are vertigo and sickness, with dyspepsia, palpitation and even difficulty in breathing. Sleeplessness is a very frequent symptom, due in part to the excessive flow of blood to the brain and in part to the low tone of the whole nervous system.

The symptoms of eye strain appear sooner in those who lead a confined and sedentary life, who follow occupations which need a constant use of the eyes in bad or unsuitable light and in those who are debilitated from any cause. The symptoms appear later in those of coarser fiber, who pass much of their time in the open air or who follow occupations which do not need a prolonged use of the eyes for close work.—London Lancet.

PARADISE OF ARTISTS. Story of a Curious Incident That Happened in Japan.

William M. Chase, the American artist, used to tell in the course of a lecture on Japan the following story of an incident in which he figured in that oriental paradise of artists:

I was standing on a railway platform in Japan, waiting for a train and willing away my time by watching a particularly beautiful sunset.

Suddenly a freight train pulled in and, stopping in front of me, cut off my view. Being a good American and trained in a very proper respect for "business," I merely turned philosophically away and proceeded to look at something else. In a moment, however, the station master appeared at my side and inquired with the politest of bows if I had been enjoying the sunset.

I admitted that I had and smilingly accepted his apology for the intrusion of the train. Of course I recognized that trains were the first consideration in stations, I said.

Imagine my surprise, then, when the little Japanese shook his head firmly. "But no," he said, bowing even more deeply than before; "the train must not be allowed to obstruct the honorable artistic traveler's honorable aesthetic enjoyment"—or words to that effect. "I will cause it to withdraw."

And he actually did precisely that—Exchange.

Hay In Church. A curious custom has been observed from time immemorial at Old Weston, Huntingdonshire, in England. The church there is dedicated to St. Swithin, and on the Sunday most nearly approaching St. Swithin's day the edifice is strewn with new mown hay.

The tradition is that an old lady bequeathed a field for charitable purposes on condition that the tenant provided the hay to lessen the annoyance caused by the squeaking of the new shoes worn by the villagers on Feast Sunday. There are other explanations—one that it is an offering of the first fruits of the hay harvest, and another that it is a survival of the custom of strewing the church (when the floor was only beaten earth) with rushes.

An Odd Offence. In a midland England town a number of persons were fined for striking matches in the streets on the night of an air raid. The offence may appear to be a trivial one on the face of it, but it is really not so. In a recent series of visibility tests with certain kinds of light it was noted that on a dark night the light of an ordinary match was easily visible at a distance of a mile. Hostile aircraft do not, as a rule, fly at as low an altitude as a mile, and on the basis of the test just noted the striking of a single match would be without import. But according to the evidence of a police superintendent, although the street lamps were all extinguished during the raid, there was almost as much light as though they had been lit, owing to people striking matches to light pipes and cigarettes.

END OF A DYNASTY

The Rise and Fall of the Russian House of Romanoff.

FROM THE LION TO THE LAMB.

A Line of Czars, Mad, Bad, Liberal or Despotic, but All Stropp and Daring, That Died When Nicholas II, Weak and Timid, Was Flung Aside.

When the house of Romanoff fell with the abdication of Nicholas II, the czar of Russia, there came to an end one of the most extraordinary dynasties in the history of the world, a dynasty that took a stretch of tundra and steppe and turned it into an empire flung across two continents and occupying one-sixth of the land space of the world. It was the hereditary line that produced Peter the Great and the remarkable Catherine and many other virile and vigorous characters, cruel, yet efficient; wanton, yet successful.

Probably no dynasty in Europe produced so many strong figures as the house of Romanoff. Yet when it fell it was not due so much to the wrath of downtrodden, betrayed people as to the inherent weakness and shrinking meekness of the czar.

Imagine Peter or Ivan the Terrible or even Alexander of recent memory speaking as Nicholas did when informed that an outbreak had occurred in Petrograd:

"Let it be so. Thank God. I will abdicate if that is what the people want. I will go to Livadia (the imperial estate in Crimea), to my gardens, if the people want. I am so fond of flowers."

While the first Romanoff to rule over Russia was not crowned until 1613, the family had become one of influence in Muscovy in the thirteenth century. At that time Ivan Divinovich held an important post at the court of the grand duke of Moscow. A daughter of Roman, sixth in descent from Ivan, married Ivan the Terrible, whose chief amusement was to watch people dying between courses at his banquets. Roman's successors called themselves Romanoffs.

The old Tartar dynasty in Russia came to an end in 1698. During the next few years half a dozen pretenders ravaged the country. The Swedes cut in on the north and the Poles on the west. Then the common folk and gentry of Russia met in a convention at Moscow and elected Michael Romanoff czar of the Russias. It is a peculiar coincidence that an assembly of the people chose the first of the Romanoffs and deposed the last of them.

There followed a line of mad czars, bad czars, liberal czars, reactionary czars, Peters, Catherine, Elizabeths and Alexanders, all men and women of virility and strength of mind regardless of their other failings. They ruled by force of personal strength.

This is the descent of the recently deposed Czar Nicholas—a lamb foaled in a nest of tigers and lionesses. Count Paul Vassill, who spent twoscore years at the court of Petrograd and who had an intimate view of three czars, in his personal memoirs, composed shortly before his death a few years ago, had this to say of Nicholas:

"Nicholas II. is one of those timid, weak natures which nevertheless like to assert themselves at certain moments in matters utterly without importance, but which to their eyes appear to be vital ones. His mind is as small as his person. He sees the biggest events go by without being touched or being even aware of their great or tragic sides.

"He likes to be feared, but he cannot inspire respect, much less awe. He feels this, and, not knowing how to fight against this lack of consideration of his person, he becomes savage in his wrath and, though in appearance a quiet, inoffensive little man, is capable of the utmost cruelty and hardness.

"When the news was brought to him of the terrible disaster at Tsushima, which cost Russia the greater part of her navy, the czar was playing tennis in the park of Tsarskoe Selo. He read the telegram that sounded the death-knell of so many hopes and then quietly resumed the game.

"When he found himself confronted with the revolution of 1905 it never occurred to him that he might avert it by putting his own person forward. On that dreadful day in January which ended in such bloodshed he never for a moment remembered the proud attitude of his ancestor, that other Nicholas who on an almost similar occasion came out of the palace and confronted the angry crowd, forcing the multitude by his mere presence to fall to their knees and submit.

"The only thought of the czar was to flee from danger and leave to others the task of smothering the revolution in blood."

An incident reported in 1916 gives an insight to the physical courage of the ex-czar, or, rather, the lack of it. The account at the time said:

"The emperor was reviewing the troops of General Brussloff on the Bukovina front when an Austrian flier appeared overhead and dropped bombs some distance from the czar. Nicholas entirely lost his self-possession. In consequence General Brussloff was bitterly reproached and General Ivanoff was put in command over him."

Nicholas II. ascended the Russian throne in 1894 and had therefore been czar of all the Russias for twenty-three years when his reign and the dynasty of the Romanoffs came to their sudden end.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

LEEDS FARMERS PLOW FOR PRIZES

Land Thoroughly Soaked after Rains But Some Good Plowing in Competitions.

The Leeds County Plowing Match was held on the farm of Thomas Howarth just north of the village, on Friday last. For various reasons the attendance was not as large as last year; but the match proved conclusively that plowing is more of a science than the ordinary individual thinks. A demonstration of tractors had been arranged, but failed to materialize. Below is a list of the prize winners:

Class 1.
1st—J. Chant (Best opening)
2nd—R. Cross (Best Finish.)
3rd—W. Sheffield.

Class 2.
1st—Nelson Cross (Best Finish, best opening).
2nd—Wm. Justice.

Class 3.
1st—Chas. Pattemore (best opening).
2nd—Alton Shaw (best finish).

Class 4.
1st—Warren Henderson (best opening, best finish).
Class 5.
1st—Walter Finlon (best opening, best finish).
2nd—C. Crummy.

Specials.
Outfit—1st, W. Henderson, 2nd, N. Cross, 3rd, E. Shaw.
The Judge was Mr. D. D. Gray, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Rev. C. G. Confort is spending a few days north on a deer-hunting trip.

The many friends of Mrs. L. Munroe will be sorry to learn that she is in ill health.

Word was received by his parents state that Mortie Barber and Bennie Yates are still in English hospitals and progressing slowly toward recovery.

Potatoes are selling in this vicinity for one dollar a bushel.

Lambs are being bought at the sale of 14 1/2 cents a pound and some farmers are making more easy money from their sheep than sows. One farmer sold from ten ewes in wool and lambs over \$300 worth.

Surrogate Court.

Administration of the property of Robert Atcheson, Westport, has been granted to Annie Elizabeth McGuire, of the same place. W. M. Ewart, solicitor.

Zutoo Tablets

Are used by thousands of good Canadians and cure thousands of bad headaches. ZUTOO cures any Headache in 20 minutes. 25c a box, at dealers

(State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.)
I, Frank J. Cheney, make oath that I am senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1908.
A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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

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

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

Auction Sale!

Of Purebred and Grade Holstein Cattle

Having purchased the entire herd from Harvey Kilborn of Plum Hollow, I will sell by public auction at my residence at

PLUM HOLLOW

COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK SHARP ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, '17

53 Head First-class Dairy Cattle

8 purebred cows, 20 grade cows, 4 yearling heifers, 10 two-year-old heifers coming in, 11 calves, 1 purebred yearling bull; also 1 pair matched Percheron colts, 2 work horses and one rubber-tired buggy.

H. W. IMERSON FRANK TACKABERRY
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Make all Your Winter Evenings at Home Enjoyable by Owning a

Grafonola

THERE is nothing that will bring into your home enjoyment in such varied forms as a Grafonola. Practically every kind of entertainment that the stage offers in music, oratory, recitation, etc., is reproduced and at your command, at a moment's notice, without stirring outside your door.

You are never at a loss to make your friends' visits thoroughly pleasant. There need be no dull moments where there is a Grafonola.

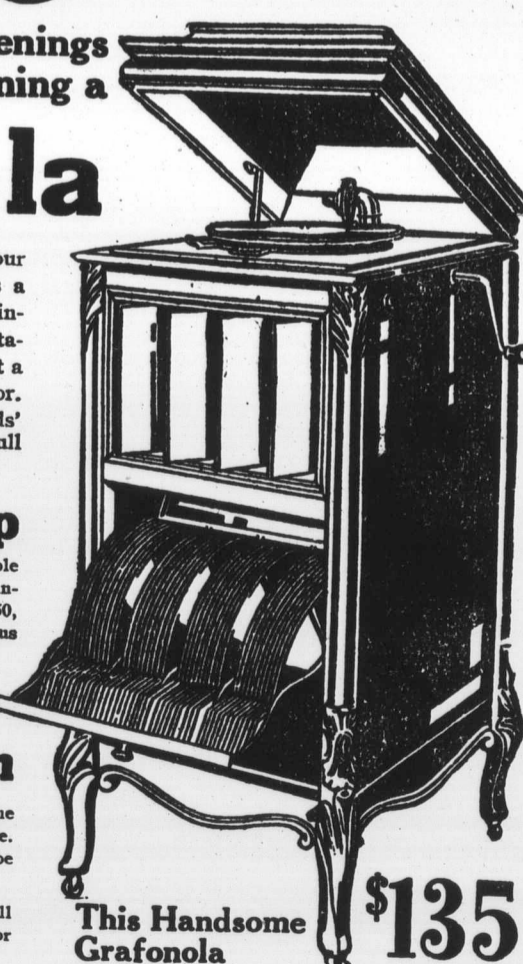
Prices range from \$21.00 up

For this small sum you can secure a perfectly dependable instrument that has most all the special features that distinguish the Columbia Grafonola. Other prices are \$33, \$50, \$65, \$102, \$135, up to \$650, and all may be bought from us on extremely easy terms.

Small Amount Only Need be Paid Down

You can have any type of Grafonola sent to your home at once on payment of a small fraction of the purchase price. The balance will be arranged in little weekly sums to be paid after at your convenience.

Now is the time to decide, because you can get the full advantage of enjoyment that a Grafonola will bring—for indoor evenings are here.



This Handsome Grafonola \$135

FOR SALE BY
W. B. PERCIVAL
ATHENS



It's Easy To Get Rid of Dandruff

Gently rub spots of dandruff, scales, itching and irritation with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. This treatment every two weeks is usually sufficient to keep the scalp clean and healthy.

EGG FACTORY SECRETS.

Furnish Reason for Scarcity of Eggs in Chinese Stores.

Imagine yourself residing in the province of Kiangsu, China. One morning you are out for your constitutional and feeling a bit curious to familiarize yourself with the interior of the Chinese "general store," you drop into one of those institutions.

This is, of course, only a hypothesis, but there is no reason in the world why it might not happen in real life. As a matter of fact, the Chinese merchant who handles more than a dozen eggs at one time is a rare article.

Should you wake up in China some morning and follow the above itinerary it is quite possible that you might see long lines of "coolies" joggling along the highway, balancing large wicker baskets on their heads.

And now for the egg factory. If you have read this far and will continue for a moment you will absorb the knowledge of something which

The Nova Scotia "Lumber King," says:

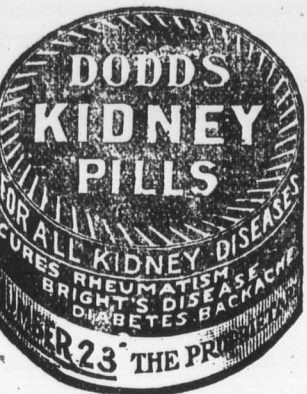
"I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the best LINIMENT in use. I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it well with MINARD'S LINIMENT and it was as well as ever next day.

Yours very truly, T. G. McMULLEN.

many of the residents of China knew nothing about it. It is a fact that there are hundreds and thousands of persons born and brought up in a Chinese city, perhaps within a stone's throw of an egg factory, who are ignorant of the existence of the industry, let alone the factory.

The daily capacity of the average egg factory is something over 100,000 eggs. The first step in the manufacturing process is to separate the yolks from the whites. Women are employed of this purpose. That these women become marvellously efficient may be illustrated by the fact that each woman handles 2,000 eggs per day, and at that she is finished with her day's work by noon.

The yolks are churned until the mass is of one solid color, and it is then strained through four or five sieves. Preservation is of more importance than delicacy of taste, and for this reason borax is mixed with the yolks to preserve them.



The treatment of dandruff is more involved and more interesting. They, like the yolks, are churned and put into large hogheads, where they undergo the process of fermentation. The time occupied in this process varies from five days to two weeks, the fermentation proceeding more rapidly in warm weather.

Evaporation is accomplished very quickly. Workmen are able to pass through the evaporating room, but the heat is such that they cannot remain there long.

When the evaporation process is finished, the result is a pleasing product. Odorless and perfectly dry, it comes from the pans in crinkled sheets of a clear, transparent amber, that readily crumbles on being pressed or handled.

That the business is a profitable one is shown by the fact that no less an authority than the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce lists the importation of "egg products" from China to the amount of \$1,203,945 for the eleven months ending in November, 1916.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

THE DEADLIEST POISON.

Curare, Whose Secret is Known Only to the Abors of India.

The cranks who not so long ago conspired to murder Premier Lloyd George were going to employ curare, the kind made by the Abor tribesmen of India, which is the deadliest poison known to man.

It is believed in London, where curare has been extensively studied, that its chief ingredients are snake venom and certain distillations from decayed corpses.

The Abors use curare in a simple, primitive way. They dip their arrow tips in the fresh poison. The slightest scratch from one such arrow tip means certain and immediate death.

Firm, practical habits from Japan—to make blouses, lingerie and other garments.

From Switzerland there are warm, new undergarments—single garments or union suits, of merino, part silk or all silk.

The faintest new neckwear—exquisite collars and vests from Paris.

New flet laces to make the fashionable collars and cuffs, from China.

The New Suits.

Show. Uneven coat lengths. Fitted and semi-fitted lines. Belts simulated and belts real. A more economical use of fur trimmings.

FIFTEEN YEARS' USE OF BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Thousands of mothers keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house as long as there are little ones about. Among them is Mrs. Marcel D. Le Blanc, Memramcook West, N. B., who says:—"For the past fifteen years I have never been without Baby's Own Tablets. Whenever any of my children are ailing the Tablets promptly relieve them. I have such faith in them that I never hesitate in recommending them to any of my friends who have little ones in the home."

One Man's Prayer. Ont in Kansas there is a man named Homer McKee. He wrote a prayer, and it was printed in the State Board of Health Bulletin.

Grant, I beseech thee, that I may earn my meal ticket on the square, and in doing thereof that I may not stick the gaff where it does not belong.

Blind me to the faults of the other fellow, but reveal to me my own. Keep me young enough to laugh with the children, and to lose myself in their play.

BIG MONEY IN OIL

The Oil Industry is booming. The ever increasing demand for Gasoline and Lubricating Oil, which are refined from Crude Oil, has forced the price of Crude Oil at the well in some instances as much as 300 PER CENT IN A FEW MONTHS.

New oil fields are being opened up. Drilling for oil is being carried on as never before. Oil leases bought for a song a few months ago are increasing in value almost daily.

Unity Oil & Gas Co., 405 BANK OF HAMILTON BLDG. HAMILTON, ONT.

Meats in War Time

whom the high cost of foods, created by unusual demands on our country's supply, does not particularly affect take to demanding cheaper cuts of meat thus increasing demand for them the prices will naturally go higher than if the demand is equalized.

For those who must economize for personal financial reasons the less expensive cuts of meat can be made into splendid dishes.

For stews and soup buy a shank, plate, neck or chuck piece. In making soup brown and meat first and then put it to cook in boiling water. Keep it at the simmering point until meat is tender.

It is better economy to add cereal and vegetables to the soup stock prepared in the first way. Thus you will have a nutritious main dish for two meals.

Our eating-to-day is based not only on the fundamental principle "to live" but also on the democratic principle "to let live." Thus it is that no matter how little we need to economize personally, we are willing to forego

RELIEF AT LAST

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

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

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 2, Windsor, Ont.

More than two-thirds of the technical foresters in Canada in 1914 have seen military service at the front. The enlistment of forest rangers has likewise been heavy.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

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particular about their bill of fare, nor over-particular about the ten commandments. The men are an unweary crew, but the women, strangely enough, are among the comeliest in Ceylon. Men and women, they are incurable wanderers and vagabonds.

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

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

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ISSUE NO. 46, 1917

SITUATIONS VACANT.

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

AMERICAN SHOW CARD SCHOOL. 801 Yonge Street, Toronto.

HELP WANTED.

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

WANTED-GLOVE OPERATORS, WAX thread, union special and 4-11 machines. The Craig, Cowan Co., Ltd. 154 Pearl St. Toronto Ont.

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home; whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

HONEY ORDERS.

IT IS ALWAYS SAFE TO SEND A Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars cost three cents.

FOR SALE.

A-1 TOBACCO BUSINESS; STEADY trade; rent moderate; splendid living apartments; price, two thousand dollars; owner leaving city. Cherrier, 23 James street north, Hamilton, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE-A CHOICE DAIRY FARM; good soil. A photo can be had of the building. Apply, to John McCormick, Kelvin, Ont.

FOR SALE

Book and Stationery Business

IN HAMILTON

Established 12 years in good central location.

Will be sold at a sacrifice. Good reasons for selling.

Apply to

THOS. FRENCH

90 JAMES STREET NORTH HAMILTON, ONT.

Pig and Pickle.

I was a fine piggy, coveting round the sky. Until the price of bacon went up so very high.

Then the farmer sold me at eighteen cents a pound. I landed in Toronto, and before I looked around,

They cut me up in pieces, and stuck me in the brine. And though I have no tummy, I'm really growing fine.

They say you'd hardly know me, I've taken on such weight. And lots of it's just water, which will evaporate.

But not until they've sold me, when in the frying pan. That's when you'll see me tearful: I'll shed about a can.

If they ship me o'er the briny (I understand they may). I guess they will post cure me. By doing that, they say,

I'll keep my weight right over, except, say, two per cent. If that's all I will suffer, I will be well content.

They sure enough have soaked me, for I am wringing wet. But, say, friends, look not in it with the soaking you will get.

They say I'm now worth fifty good solid cents per pound. Including all the pickle which into me they've ground.

So, friends, think when you eat me, whom they so gaily croaked, that I am not the only one who's getting surely soaked.

-ILDERIM, in Toronto Star.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Blind Dogs and Rats.

Canines born blind or able to smell and paw their way into the most inaccessible and out of the way places. It is practically impossible to starve them, lose them or trap them.

Rats, as a matter of fact, if they use their eyes at all—a doubtful matter—can see little or nothing of the world. The retina of these creatures has no point of perfect vision such as is found in the higher animals and man; hence their noses, muscles, touch and hearing give them information about the world they live in.

A War Obituary.

Solomon Grundy Married on Monday, Drafted on Tuesday, Cleared exemption on Wednesday, Wife learned it Thursday, Sought the office Friday, Returned him with thanks to his country Saturday

And blew him up all Sunday. That was the end of Solomon Grundy. —Columbia State.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

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

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 o'p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consulting Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

250 Seems a very large number of cups to get from a pound of tea. But that proves the fine quality of Red Rose Tea, which goes further and tastes better because it consists chiefly of rich, strong teas grown in the famous district of Assam in Northern India.

KANDY.

Old-Time Capital of Ceylon is Picturesque.

The old-time capital of Ceylon is a city rich with the usual picturesque-ness of the East, and having two or three unusual points about it as well.

In Kandy you will find the Rodaya caste, one of the few Buddhist castes whose origin is a matter of history. Kandy, too, contains the most sacred object in the Orient, no less a relic than a tooth of Buddha. These two features are Kandy's principal claims to fame and interest.

It is written that the Rodaya had their origin in the sentence pronounced by an old-time king, who charged that they served his table with the flesh of pigs instead of the flesh of deer. For this crime he made them the lowest of all castes, and their lot has not been a happy one.

There are perhaps five hundred of them left to-day; they may be seen daily around the outskirts of Kandy. They are not allowed to live in houses, but inhabit miserable lean toos. They have no recourse to native courts of justice, although under the English law they are not discriminated against. They may not use a bridge, but have to swim all streams. They must kneel when addressing the higher castes. When the shadow of one of them falls upon food, the food cannot be eaten.

Generations of this organized out-castery have naturally enough driven the Rodaya into all manner of objectionable habits. They are not keen

WARSHIPS IN THE HARBOR AIDED IN THE REVOLUTION

Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates Are In Full Control In Petrograd.

Kerensky Fled, But An Order Has Been Issued For His Arrest.

Petrograd again is in turmoil. The Provisional Government has been thrown out of power by the extreme Radicals, headed by Nikolai Lenine; Premier Kerensky has fled the capital; several of his Ministers have been placed under arrest, and the Winter Palace, the seat of the Government, has been bombarded by the guns of the cruiser Aurora and the St. Peter and St. Paul fortresses and forced to capitulate to the revolutionists.

A Congress of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of all Russia has convened in Petrograd, and will discuss the questions of organization of power, peace and war, and the formation of a constituent assembly. A delegation has been named by the congress to confer with other revolutionary and democratic organizations with a view to the initiating of peace negotiations for the purpose of taking steps to stop the bloodshed.

As yet the details of the disorders which followed the assumption of power by the Radical element are meagre, but it is known from its moorings in the Neva the cruiser Aurora fired shrapnel and solid shot against the Winter Palace for four hours, with the guns of the great fortresses and machine guns stationed in front of the palace keeping in accord with the salvos from the warship. Desultory fighting also took place at various points inside the city, the revolutionists capturing points along the Nevsky Prospekt and various bridges over the Neva. It is possible that the casualties among the citizens were slight, as the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates took precautions to warn the people to seek refuge in their homes.

Reports as to the whereabouts of Kerensky are various. Some of them say that he has sought safety in Moscow, while others assert that he has gone to the front in an endeavor to obtain the backing of the troops to forestall a debacle of his Government.

Cossack regiments are declared already to have announced their readiness wholeheartedly to support the Government on condition that no compromise with the revolutionists is made, but on the other hand, it is asserted that delegates from the Baltic and Baltic Sea fleets have declared themselves in favor of the Radicals.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

Petrograd Cable.—Another revolution has broken out. Extremists, led by Lenine, have wrested the reins of power from Premier Kerensky and the latter is reported to be fleeing to Moscow.

A Congress of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of all Russia has convened in Petrograd and will discuss the question of organization of power, peace and war, and the formation of a Constituent Assembly. A delegation has been named by the Congress to confer with other revolutionary and democratic organizations with a view to initiating peace negotiations for the purpose of "taking steps to stop the bloodshed."

WOMAN'S BATTALION SURRENDERS.

Government forces holding the Winter Palace were compelled to capitulate early this morning under the fire of the cruiser Aurora and the cannon of the St. Peter and St. Paul fortresses across the Neva River. At 2 o'clock this morning the Woman's Battalion, which had been defending the Winter Palace, surrendered.

CITIZENS ARE PROTECTED.

There was spasmodic firing in other parts of the city, but the Workmen's and Soldiers' troops took every means to protect the citizens, who were ordered to their quarters. The bridges and the Nevsky Prospekt, which early in the afternoon were in the hands of the Government forces, were captured and held during the night by the Workmen's and Soldiers' troops.

The battle at the palace, which began shortly after six o'clock, was a spectacular one, armed cars of the revolutionaries swimming into action in front of the palace gates, while flashes from the Neva were followed by the explosions of shells from the guns of the Aurora.

The Russian cruiser Aurora is a vessel of 6,780 tons, and has a complement of 572 men. She was built in 1900 and carries ten 6-inch guns, twenty 12-pounders and eight small guns. She also is armed with two torpedo tubes.

"DEPOSED WITHOUT BLOODSHED"

The military revolutionary committee of the Central Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates...

clamation to the army committees and to all Soldiers and Workmen's Councils, says:

"We have deposed without bloodshed the Government which rose against the revolution."

It proclaims the authority of the Military Revolutionary Committee, and says that the officers who do not openly join the movement must immediately be arrested.

Uncertain military detachments, the proclamation adds, must not be permitted to leave the front for Petrograd. Where persuasion fails, force must be used without mercy.

The names of the Cabinet Ministers in the Kerensky Government arrested are as follows: A. I. Konovaloff, Minister of Trade and Industry; M. Kishkin, Minister of Public Welfare; M. I. Terestchenko; Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Malyantovitch, Minister of Justice, and M. Nikitin, Minister of the Interior.

KERENSKY TO THE FRONT?

The city presented a normal aspect to-day. Even the noon-day bands accompanying the guard of relief under the previous administration continued its function. There were the customary lines in front of the provision stores, and children played in the parks and gardens. There was even a notable lessening of the patrols, only a few armed soldiers and sailors moving about the streets.

At the Winter Palace yesterday afternoon it was said that Premier Kerensky had gone to the front, delegating his authority to M. Kishkin, Minister of Public Welfare.

ARMISTICE DEMANDED.

"The Petrograd Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates held a meeting this afternoon, at which M. Trozky made his declaration that the Government no longer existed, that some of the Ministers had been arrested, and that the preliminary Parliament had been dissolved.

Nikolai Lenine, who received prolonged cheers, outlined the three problems now before the Russian democracy: First, immediate conclusion of the war, for which purpose the new Government must propose an armistice to the belligerents; second, the handing over of the land to the peasants; third, settlement of the economic crisis.

"At the close of the sitting a declaration was read from the representatives of the Democratic Ministry of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates stating that they disapproved of the coup d'etat, and withdrew from the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates."

MAXIMALIST MANIFESTO.

A wireless despatch to-day from Petrograd says that the Council has announced that the split in the Council has been healed and that a call has been sent out for a delegate from each 25,000 of the population to express the will of the Russian army.

The Military Revolutionary Committee of the Central Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, in a proclamation to the army committees and to all Soldiers and Workmen's Councils, says: "We have deposed without bloodshed the Government which rose against the revolution."

Uncertain military detachments, the proclamation adds, must not be permitted to leave the front for Petrograd. Where persuasion fails force must be used without mercy.

The Maximalist movement toward seizing authority, rumors of which ever since the formation of the last coalition Cabinet, culminated last night when without disorder, Maximalist forces took possession of the telegraph office and the Petrograd Telegraph Agency. Orders issued by the Government for the opening of the spans of the bridges across the Neva later were over-riden by the Military Revolutionary Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

Communication was restored after several hours of interruption. Nowhere did the Maximalists meet with serious opposition.

Delegates from the Baltic and Black Sea fleets have declared in favor of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council.

PROGRAMME OUTLINED.

The General Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of all Russia was convened here last night with 560 delegates in attendance. The chairman declared that the time was not propitious for political speeches, and the order of business of the congress approved was as follows: First, organization of power; second, peace and war; third, a constituent assembly.

The officers elected comprise fourteen Maximalists, including Nikolai Lenine, the Radical Socialist leader, and M. Zinovieff, an associate of Lenine, and Leon Trozky, president of the Central Executive Committee of the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. In addition several revolutionary Socialists were appointed.

A delegation was named to initiate peace negotiations with the other revolutionary and democratic bodies, with a view to taking steps to stop bloodshed."

The official news agency to-day

made public the following statement: "The Congress of the Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of All Russia, which opened last evening, issued this morning the three following proclamations:

KERENSKY'S ARREST ORDERED.

"To all provincial Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' and Peasants' Delegates: All power lies in the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. Government commissaries are relieved of their functions. Presidents of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates are to communicate direct with the revolutionary Government. All members of agricultural committees who have been arrested are to be set at liberty immediately and the commissaries who arrested them are in turn to be arrested."

The second proclamation reads as follows: "The death penalty re-established at the front by Premier Kerensky is abolished and complete freedom for political propaganda has been established at the front. All revolutionary soldiers and officers who have been arrested for complicity in so-called political crimes are to be set at liberty immediately."

The third proclamation says: "Former Ministers Konovaloff, Kishkin, Terestchenko, Malyantovitch, Nikitin and others have been arrested by the Revolutionary Committee."

"M. Kerensky has taken flight and all military bodies have been empowered to take all possible measures to arrest Kerensky and bring him back to Petrograd. All complicity with Kerensky will be dealt with as high treason."

Nikolai Lenine was introduced by Trozky as "an old, old comrade, whom we welcome back."

SKETCH OF TROTZKY.

New York Report.—Leon Trozky, president of the Central Executive Committee of the Petrograd Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, was the editor for a few months of this year of the Novi Mir (new world), a Russian revolutionary paper published in this city. He arrived in New York January 15 last from Spain, and remained here until the overthrow of the Emperor, when he returned to Russia. While here he was prominent in radical circles on the East Side.

Persons who knew him in this city declare that he established a paper in Russia more than fifteen years ago, and because of his revolutionary tendencies was often in jail. He was sent to Siberia in 1905 and in 1912 for participation in revolutionary plots. After his release the second time he went to Berlin, where he started a newspaper, but when the war broke out he was ordered to leave.

He lived a short time in Switzerland, then went to Paris and started a newspaper advocating peace. The Russian Ambassador had his paper suppressed and he fled to Spain, where he was promptly arrested. After his release he came to the United States with his wife and two sons. The immigration authorities permitted him to land when he declared that he was not a revolutionist, but a disciple of Karl Marx, and desired to bring concord among the nations.

BRITISH GAINS IN MESOPOTAMIA

Heavy Fighting Ends in Rout of the Turks.

London Cable.—Tektir, on the Tigris River, in Mesopotamia, 90 miles north-west of Bagdad, was occupied by the British on Nov. 6th, the War Office announced to-day.

The text of the statement reads: "Following the successful action fought near Dup on Nov. 2nd, our troops advanced further up the Tigris and on Nov. 5th attacked the Turks, who were holding a strongly entrenched position covering Tektir."

Under the fire of our artillery our troops with great gallantry crossed 1,200 yards of open country and the Indian Sikh and rifle regiments, pressing home the attack, captured the first two lines of the enemy trenches, inflicting heavy casualties. These trenches were consolidated, and a Turkish counter-attack proved unsuccessful.

In the meantime the cavalry attacked the enemy's right flank, and our artillery on the left bank of the Tigris obtained good targets on the Turkish communications leading to the north.

In the afternoon our troops attacked again and carried further lines of trenches with heavy losses to the Turks. In this attack our cavalry on the left flank took a prominent part. British and Indian cavalry charged over the trenches and cut down a number of retreating Turks.

The fighting continued until nightfall, when the Turks retreated hurriedly under cover of darkness, burning some of their stores and blowing up three ammunition dumps. We occupied Tektir on the morning of November 6th.

The battlefield has not been cleared in time to report, but 122 wounded prisoners have been brought in. Much material has been captured, including gun and rifle ammunition, rifles, boats, bridging material and two aeroplanes.

AN EMDEN AIDE

Was Commander of the Marie, Sunk in Cattegat.

Amsterdam Cable.—Weze Zeitung of Bremen says Capt. Lauterbach, commander of the German auxiliary cruiser Marie, which was sunk by British warships in the Cattegat last week, commanded a collier which accompanied the famous German raider Emden at the outbreak of the war. Lauterbach was captured at the time the Emden was destroyed on Cocon Island in the Pacific by the Australian cruiser Sydney, but succeeded with a number of other Germans in escaping from an internment camp in Singapore and returned to Germany by way of the Philippines, Japan and America.

FULL SUPPORT FOR ITALIANS FROM ALLIES

Alarmist Statement Sent Out is Absolutely Uncalled For.

STILL RETIRING

Teutonic Forces Occupying Territory in the Friulian Plains.

London Cable.—The following official announcement was issued to-night:

"A statement from a correspondent of the Associated Press at Italian headquarters appeared in the British press to-day. This statement set out to remind the allies that something more than assurances were needed for getting reinforcements in men and munitions to the threatened Italian lines, and purported to reflect the feeling of the Italians, who were presented as distrusting the allied efforts to help them. It was also stated that the enemy masses were so overwhelming that nothing but effective reinforcements will turn the tide."

"This alarmist statement is absolutely uncalled for, and is calculated to do grave harm by suggesting that the seriousness of the military situation in Italy is not appreciated by her allies, and that the latter are not giving the support she requires. There is no truth whatever in these assertions. The statement that the enemy masses are overwhelming is an absurd exaggeration."

The larger units of the Italians are falling back without molestation, according to the Rome official communication, but considerable fighting has taken place in the Hills of Vittoria and at other points in the north.

The Berlin War Office says on the middle Tagliamento River Italian troops who were still standing out against the invaders were captured.

A general and 17,000 additional Italian troops are reported to have been captured, bringing the total prisoners since the retreat from the Isonzo began to more than 250,000, according to Berlin. It is asserted also that in excess of 2,300 guns have fallen into the hands of the Teutonic allies.

THE ITALIAN OFFICIAL.

The text of the Italian statement reads: "During yesterday we continued the withdrawal of our line. The larger units have retired without being molested by the enemy."

Intensive engagements took place between the hills of Vittoria and the confluence of the Monticiana, and the Livenza, in the course of which our brave covering troops succeeded in detaining the enemy's advance.

In spite of strong resistance on the part of hostile machines, our aviators renewed their bombardments of enemy troops along the Tagliamento. Five enemy aeroplanes were brought down."

THE GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The text of the German War Office report reads: "Italian front: Our detachments, advancing on the mountain roads, have broken the resistance of the enemy rearguard. By an outflanking movement, our attack from the columns cut off the retreat of the enemy troops still holding out on the middle Tagliamento, between Tolmezzo and Gemona, and on permanent fortified works of Montezant, Simeone."

"Up to the present, 17,000 Italians, among them a general, with eighty guns, have had to surrender."

"In the plain, fighting has developed along the Livenza River. By a vigorous advance German and Austro-Hungarian divisions, in spite of destroyed bridges, have forced the crossing and have thrown the enemy back westward."

"The total number of prisoners captured has now been increased to more than 250,000, and the booty in guns to more than 2,300."

TEUTONS IN FRIULI.

Italian Army Headquarters, Cable.—The bulk of the Austro-German invading forces to-day presents a main frontage of about 35 miles back of and along the Tagliamento river, with reconnaissance parties thrust forward eight or ten miles west of the river for the purpose of feeling for the points of least resistance. This is producing detached engagements, but no battle in force has yet occurred.

The Livenza River, to which the Italian withdrawal is now progressing, is only one of a series of successive defence parallels. The Italian army still has in reserve large bodies of troops, which, however, naturally feel the effects produced by the recent retreat of their main body. Large reinforcements at this moment, therefore, would render invaluable assistance, in the opinion of the military authorities.

The enemy territorial occupation in Eastern Friuli presents a sinister aspect far beyond its military purport. The Alps, heretofore, have been the traditional boundary between the Northern Teutonic and the Southern Latin races. The Austro-Germans recognize the Alpine boundary, except for Trent and Trieste.

Now, for the first time, the Teutonic forces are occupying territory in the Friuli Plains, which are the easternmost part of Venetia and age-long possession of the Latins. Such an invasion strikes at the very heart of the people's nationality, and also thrusts a Teutonic wedge southward along the Adriatic. This brings up the grave question of whether Ger-

many will abandon secure territorial lodgment with ports and naval bases on the Adriatic, thus realizing her aim to become a Mediterranean, as well as a North Sea power, unless the Allies turn them back from the Friulian Plains. This would seem to be a warning to the Allies that no time is to be lost in reinforcing, concentrating and co-ordinating.

COAL FOR ONTARIO.

A Better Supply to Follow New York Conference.

Ottawa Report.—The officers of the Fuel Controller's department have returned from New York, where a conference was held with the chief officials of the railways handling anthracite coal. There were present on behalf of Canada, C. A. Magrath, fuel controller; C. W. Peterson, deputy controller, and C. P. McCue, who represents the Canadian fuel controller in the United States.

The meeting was held as a result of the action recently taken by Dr. Garfield, United States fuel administrator, limiting coal shipments to Canada and placing such shipments on a permanent system. The question of rushing supplies of anthracite coal to the smaller centres of the Province of Ontario and of promoting lake shipments for the Winnipeg market were taken up. The anthracite operators offered every assistance to the Canadian fuel controller, and it is expected that as a result of the conference the distribution of anthracite coal will be conducted on a more satisfactory and systematic basis than hitherto.

TURKS RETIRING FROM ABOUT GAZA

British Forces Continue to Gain in Palestine.

General Withdrawal of Foe Pointed To.

London Cable.—There are indications of a general retirement northward by the Turkish forces in Palestine.

The British pushed beyond Gaza, on the right and left, the advance penetrating as far as the mouth of the Wadi-Hesi, eight miles north of the original British line. The British captures of prisoners, guns and stores are considerable in volume.

Gen. Allenby, in command, reports as follows: "About midnight Tuesday our troops assaulted the Turkish works south of Gaza and captured them, finding them lightly held."

"The advance was continued on the right to Alimantar, the hill dominating the town to the south and southeast; on the left to the Sheik Redman fortifications, about a mile outside the town on the north. During the day we pushed forward through the town and advanced to the mouth of the Wadi-Hesi, eight miles north of our original line."

"Our forces from Sheri'Ah also successfully continued their advance to the northwest."

"In the area east of Gaza the Turks still occupy some trenches, but there are indications of a general retirement northward."

"Our aeroplanes inflicted losses on the troops retiring and on concentrations at railheads. On our right, about Khuweif, the enemy has not renewed his counter-attacks."

Gen. Allenby reports that there were considerable captures of prisoners, guns, ammunition and stores, but no details are yet available.

HUNS KILLED BY OWN GUNS

Many Shot Down While in British Hands.

Foe Ran More Fought Less, at Passchendaele.

London Cable.—The Reuter correspondent at the British front says: "About four hundred prisoners were taken at Passchendaele. A considerable number were killed by the fire of their own guns as they were being brought back, whether by accident or design has not been learned, otherwise the total would have been much higher."

The order attributed to von Hindenburg that if Passchendaele was taken it must be retaken has not borne fruit, by nightfall the Canadians were reported well dug in around the half-moon of captured ground, plentifully supplied with machine guns.

The principal feature of the fighting is the enemy's persistent refusal to allow our men to come to close quarters. Their resistance consisted mainly of long-range machine-gun fire, which owing to the unfavorable weather conditions was not very effective.

Our walking wounded agree that the Hun did more running this battle than usual.

Our line has been carried nearly due north and south along the Broadensend Passchendaele ridge. We command a very wide observation over the plains of Belgium.

It's a good thing to keep your balance, in spite of the fact that some people fall in love, and others just tumble into luck.

KORNILOFF MAY BE MAN OF THE HOUR

Leader of Cossacks Might Restore Government in Russia.

NOT ALL LOST

Germans Will Still Have to Maintain a Strong Force.

Washington, D. C. Report.—Dis-couragement felt here over the news of the overthrow of the Kerensky Government at Petrograd is tempered by the hope that the extreme Radicals who have seized the capital may not be able to extend their control over the army or any considerable part of the country. However, it is feared that much blood must be shed and the nation further demoralized before any power rises above the turmoil strong enough to control the situation.

Both the State Department and the Russian Embassy still were without official advice to-night. Consequently there was no official comment on the situation. Informally it was pointed out that with the telegraph lines and the semi-official news agency at Petrograd in the hands of the Radicals it would be difficult to learn the true state of affairs, although there was no disposition to question the collapse of the Provisional Government's power in the capital.

Whether this contra-indication of information will extend to interference with despatches which Ambassador Francis and other representatives undoubtedly are seeking to send their Governments is not known.

The suggestion that the new power at Petrograd may be short-lived is based to an extent upon the fact that the Cossacks, the base of the military forces in Russia, refuse to risk the collapse of their own local liberties, always have been reckoned upon to support a strong conservative Government. It was conceived in some quarters that if Kerensky, fleeing from the capital, should be able to bring to his support Gen. Korniloff, the strong man of the Russian army, with his Cossack backers, he might set up a new and stronger Government at Moscow, where he could count upon the loyalty of the majority of the large population of that ancient capital.

An obstacle to the success of such a plan is found in the possibility that Korniloff, embittered by the treatment he had received at the hands of Kerensky, when the latter was vacillating between the Radicals and the Conservatives, might refuse to risk his future further upon such an uncertain leader. Some officials think this compromising by Kerensky was largely responsible for his disaster.

In view of the intensity of the democratic spirit developed in Russia, since the overthrow of the Czar, it is regarded here as difficult to conceive of the appearance of any other form of government than a republic, yet in diplomatic circles, where the peculiar temperament of the masses is well understood, the opinion is expressed that out of sheer weariness with revolutions and anarchy the majority of the people might suddenly decide to confide their destinies in a dictator, thereby following in the footsteps of the Radicals in the French revolution.

Recalling that even the Bolsheviks themselves have declared for a democratic peace, which is opposed to the German idea, it is believed to be hardly possible that on this basis Germany could entertain proposals for an armistice.

It is pointed out, too, that even if the Germans did make a separate peace with the Maximalists, the fact that this party represents only a small section of the Russian people would make it necessary for the Central Powers to continue to maintain a large military force at the border to guard against an offensive from the other element.

Therefore, it is hoped that the military situation will not change materially for the worse for the Entente Powers and America as a result of these latest developments.

If any considerable portion of the Russian army can be kept in the trenches, the advent of winter will operate to prevent the German troops who face them from taking advantage of any temporary weakness to start an offensive.

GERMANY NEAR RUIN.

Great Shipping Head Tells the Kaiser.

Copenhagen Cable.—There is a well-authenticated story of a conference between Emperor William, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Ludendorff, and Albert Ballin, head of the Hamburg-American line, during last Summer, in which the Hamburg shipping magnate, after listening to the glowing account of the military situation given by the military leaders, told the Emperor that every extra month of the war meant an additional year in getting out of the slough of the ruin after the war. He declared he did not expect to live to see Germany out of her difficulties.

"I say," said the office boy to the cashier, "I think the gaffer ought to give me a dollar extra this week, but I suppose he won't." "What for?" asked the cashier. "For overtime. I was dreaming about my work last week."

THE SOLDIER'S RETURN

The story of the soldier's return "From Down and Out to Up Again" is to be told at Phillipsville Baptist church on Thursday, November 15, by Rev. A. H. Barker, of Delta. It will be copiously illustrated with about a hundred lantern slides lent by the Military Hospitals Commission at Ottawa for the occasion.

The subject is a fascinating one, and it is full of the closest personal interest for every one of us. We all have friends, and some of us have our nearest and dearest facing the risk of wounds that may at any time send them back to us disabled, even if they have hitherto escaped.

What can be done—and how is it actually being done to restore these men of ours to health and capacity, to the happiness that comes through self-supporting industry and independence? The answer to these questions will be given in the lecture and lantern exhibition now announced, and every one who can possibly attend should by all means do so.

The enterprise illustrated in this lecture is one of the most difficult ever forced upon a nation. It is most cheering to see the way in which its difficulties one after another are being overcome by scientific ingenuity.

This story will be repeated in the Baptist church, Delta, on Friday, November 16, at 7.30 p.m. Admission free. Collections to defray expenses.

Mr. Barker will be pleased to show these pictures in any town or village within easy reach of Delta, but applications must come in at once, addressed Rev. A. H. Barker, Delta, Ont.

FRANKVILLE LADIES NOTABLY ENERGETIC

Review of the Good Work Accomplished by the Red Cross Society of that Village.

The Frankville Red Cross Society was organized on October 26, 1916, and has accomplished a lot of work for the cause of the war.

The society meets on Tuesday afternoon of each week and sews on garments received from the Canadian Red Cross rooms, Ottawa. It has returned nine boxes or bales of made garments. During the year the members have made 228 pairs of pyjamas, 90 hospital shirts, 18 pairs of slippers, and knit 134 pairs of socks. The society bought yarn and knit 13 pairs of socks for the boys going from this district. Ten pairs have been sent during the year to Frankville boys of the 156th Battalion, four going to France and six to England.

The society sent \$5 to the Belgian Relief Fund, \$20 to the Prisoners of War Fund, \$25 to Captain Hagar for the interests of the soldier boys who are at the front, and also sent \$10 worth of Spearmint gum to Capt. Hagar to be divided as he thought best; \$16 was sent to Canadian Red Cross Rooms, Ottawa.

The receipts were:
 Membership fees \$ 18.00
 Patriotic assembly, Nov. .. 7.00
 Patriotic Assembly, Feb. .. 15.00
 A play "A Pair of Idiots" .. 65.00
 Papers collected 15.80
 Wright's Edison Concert .. 13.95

Total \$131.85
 The expenditures were:
 Cash to Belgian Relief Fund \$ 5.00
 Cash to Prisoners of War Fund 20.00
 Cash to Capt. A. E. Hagar 25.00
 Cash, Canadian Red Cross, Ottawa 16.00
 Sent to Capt. Hagar, Spearmint gum 10.00
 Printing expense 3.75
 Pails and cartage for same 5.14
 Sundries 5.00

\$89.89

The annual meeting was held at Mrs. Wm. Looby's on October 30 for 1917-1918. Officers elected:
 President—Mrs. Wm. Looby.
 Vice-President—Mrs. J. Coad.
 Secretary—Mrs. A. R. Hanton.
 Treasurer—Mrs. C. Leverette.
 Social Committee—Mrs. A. E. Crummy, Mrs. R. P. Richards, Mrs. Walter Brown, Mrs. Mat Hanton.

At the meeting \$16 was received for membership fees.

Kicked by a Horse.
 Edgar McCully, Bishop's Mills, with a painful accident on Friday. He was kicked by a horse and received severe internal injuries. He was taken to the General Hospital, Brockville, for treatment.

Enlists Second Time.
 Captain J. W. Mackie, of Athens, formerly of the staff of the Eastern Hospital, Brockville, who served at the front with the Royal Army Medical Corps for a year, has been taken on the strength of the C.A.M.C. at Kingston.

MR. HARDY TO ELECTORS

To the Electors of the Riding of Leeds:

A short time after the outbreak of the war—or about two and a half years ago, I was honored by the nomination by the Liberals of the county of Leeds to be their candidate in the contest which the Government of the day were designing to bring about at that time, and which was postponed only because their designs failed to carry as expected, and on account of the public scandals arising over war contracts, supplies and maladministration. The elections now confront us.

In appealing to you for your support, I desire to state my stand on a few of the most important questions now before the public.

At this time the one supreme desire and duty of all Canadians is to do their share to win the war against the common enemy, the Huns. We are all one on this great issue, and if there are different views on the best way to reach this end and on other public matters of immediate public welfare, these lesser differences can be—and on my part will be—discussed calmly and without personal animosity. The local press opposed to me has thus far spoken kindly of me, and I trust that both sides shall continue to do the same of each other during the contest.

I am a win-the-war candidate. It would be an unspeakable insult for any man or any party to claim to be the only one with that aim. I pledge myself, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier has pledged himself to me, that there is no sacrifice in men, money or efforts or resources that we are not prepared to support in order to bring about a successful conclusion.

First, let me say without any reserve whatsoever, that the prosecution of Canada's full share in the great war must come foremost with all—and all our resources marshalled and utilized to that end. For this I am and from the first have been in favor of the Military Service Act, so that our forces in Europe may be kept at full strength and to enable, at least, some of those men serving there for so long, to obtain suitable and necessary leave and rest. While differing with Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the question of conscription, I am his loyal supporter on matters of general policy, and he himself has declared that as the Act has now become law, it must be faithfully observed and enforced, and therefore is not an issue in this election no matter how much any person or any candidate may try to make it so.

On general policy we are as far apart from the new Borden Government as from the old one. The Minister of Finance has been urging economy, thrift and saving in every direction and walk in life, in order to maintain our army and other war aims, yet for the big interests, chiefly in Toronto, the Borden Government forced through Parliament the scandalous Canadian Northern Railway deal, whereby Canada is to be saddled with over five hundred millions of bonded debt of this road, and to pay twenty, thirty or fifty millions for the Canadian Northern Common Stock found to be worthless by the Government's own commission. The purchase, for many millions of the Quebec & Saguenay Railway, a useless and unfinished road, is on a par with the Canadian Northern deal. All this is done when Canada cannot finance shell orders, food and other exports for Britain, because we have not the cash to do it with. Already munition shops throw men out of work, and England refuses to buy our pork products. I utterly oppose this kind of high finance.

The new Government must take on these scandalous deals and it burdens, and I am justified in saying I have no more confidence in the new Borden Government than in the old Government. It is heir to and will benefit by the iniquitous Franchise Act, which takes away from the women of Ontario the vote given to them by the Ontario Franchise Act of 1917. While taking away the majority of the women's vote for this election, the Government promises it to all of them for the next one. Will these women be more capable of using the vote better next election than at the coming one? If we Liberals support the so-called Borden Union Government in this election, do we not thereby approve of these extravagant and improper expenditures involved in the Canadian Northern and other railway bills? At a time when they tell us all expenditures that can possibly be delayed must wait until after the war, cannot holders of worthless C.N.R. Common Stock wait for their undeserved monies until we see the war through to a successful conclusion?

The Government has had three long years to carry out all that it promises now. Many of the same promises were made seven years ago and not one carried out. A large number of Ministers have retired to highly paid offices, and four or five Liberals and two independents brought in, but with a dozen of the old ones retained, the same big interests more safely entrenched than ever. The new Government's policy does not contain one word about our crushing tariff. While extensive alterations would be most unwise at the present time of pressure, I favor, on account of this very pressure, an immediate and drastic revision of the tariff wherever it affects those articles which are so necessary to assist the farmer in the increased production of food, on which he is being so earnestly advised and pressed, and revised also to relieve the necessities of the laboring man caused by the war and high cost of living, and to throw a greater proportion of taxation on luxuries.

The high cost of living has found the Government both indifferent and incompetent. The appointment of Food Controller Hanna has only resulted in even higher prices. A bacon firm which made some \$150,000 about three years ago, has been found by investigation to make

this year over one and a half millions. Why does the farmer get only seventeen cents for hogs and the people pay over fifty cents for bacon—that is those few people who can pay for it at all? And yet the head of this company is made a Baronet in the midst of it.

The Government promises to cut down public expenditure and in the next paragraph of its statement of policy says it has created a new Government department, with its new offices, new staff and new Minister of Immigration at a time when there is practically no immigration to Canada and when the vast loss of man power in Europe gives less chance of it after the war. If we do need a new Minister, it should be a Minister of Food and a real Minister of Labor.

Brockville riding is already represented in the Ontario Legislature by a non-resident, living in Toronto. Leeds riding was represented in the last Dominion Parliament by a non-resident, also, of course, living in Toronto. To the citizens of Brockville, I can appeal as one of you, with home, family and entire interests amongst you. To the farmers and residents of Leeds, I appeal for your support in this election as one carrying on your own practical work in a practical way, studying its needs and knowing personally its wants.

ARTHUR C. HARDY.

Warburton

Mrs. Walter Anglin, Iroquois, is remaining with her sister, Miss Amelia McRae, for a few weeks.

Mr. Thos. Kendrick and family of Kingston motored to Robt. W. Steacy's for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Manford Webster and family of Oak Leaf were visitors of W. J. Webster on Sunday.

Messrs. L. B. and W. J. Webster and Mr. and Mrs. Norton Edgely attended the funeral of the late Wm. Johnson in Athens on Friday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Garnet Sheppard of Lansdowne spent a day recently at W. J. Webster's.

Mr. Nelson Webster is in Gananoque as a member of the exemption tribunal.

Miss Olive Foley, Lansdowne, was a guest of Miss Ida Ruttle Saturday and Sunday.

Leeds

Nov. 11.—The potato and root crop being in, the farmers are busy at the fall plowing.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Glover, Jones' Falls, visited Albert Brown on Sunday.

Mr. Jos. Dillon and family of Gananoque, spent a couple of days with Leeds relatives.

Mr. Thos. Wills, of Queen's University, Kingston, spent the week-end with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Somerville, Miss Ella Smith, and Miss Ethel Sweet motored to Latimer Sunday and spent the day.

Mrs. Albert E. Brown, who has been a patient at the Kingston General Hospital for two weeks, returned home on Thursday.

Phillipville

Mr. Wm. Percival and family, Mr. and Mrs. Omer Brown and Miss Ida Knowlton spent last Sunday at Mr. J. Davis'.

Mr. Albert Brown has been in bed for a few days with a bad cold.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Derbyshire motored to Smith's Falls Sunday and spent the day with friends.

Mr. J. N. Davis has been confined to the house for a few days with kidney and heart trouble.

At Sandy Elliott's Hallowe'en Party was given a pleasant evening with games and taffy pull.

Mrs. Geo. Garrett has been visiting friends in Delta for the last week.

NOTICE OF LAND SALE

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

WM. HOLMES,
 Counties Treasurer

Dated November 9th, 1917.
 46-50

CASTORIA

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

ELECTION ENUMERATORS ARE NAMED.

The following are the names of some of the enumerators who are to compile the voters' lists to be used in the Dominion elections, December 17, under the provisions of the Dominion Franchise Act. The list was handed out Saturday by Wm. Richardson, returning officer for the riding of Brockville and Leeds: Village of Athens.

No. 1—Robert J. Seymour.
 No. 2—Edward J. Purcell.

Kitley

No. 1—Isaac E. Lockwood.
 No. 2—James E. Edgar.
 No. 3—William H. Montgomery.
 No. 4—Thomas D. Steacy.

Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne

No. 1—Henry Willis.
 No. 2—James Townsend.
 No. 3—Clarence Webster.
 No. 4—J. David Johnson.
 No. 5—John Chapman.

Rear of Yonge and Escott

No. 1—Morley Earl
 No. 2—Thomas D. Spence.
 No. 3—Frederick J. Hollingsworth.

LOST

Lost, while hunting, a hound bitch white and black, small spots, black ears and tan legs with white spots on legs, one large black spot on shoulder and hip. Finder please notify

PETER MARTIN,
 46 Addison, Ont.

BOAR FOR SERVICE

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

A. HENDERSON,
 431f Athens

FARM FOR SALE

110 acres more or less, 1½ miles east of Athens, on the Brockville road, 80 acres under cultivation, the balance good pasture land. On the premises are erected a good stone house and outbuildings. This farm was owned by the late Erastus Rowsom, and is one of the best in the county of Leeds, well watered, convenient to churches, schools and cheese factories. Apply to

43-46 HENRY D. ROWSOM

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. C. M. B. CORNELL.

Cor. Pine and Garden Streets
 BROCKVILLE
 PHYSICIAN SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR

DR. T. F. ROBERTSON

COR. VICTORIA AVE AND PINE ST
 BROCKVILLE ONT.
 EYE, EAR, THROAT AND NOSE.

J. A. MCBROOM

Physician and Surgeon
 X-Rays and Electricity employed in treatment of cancer and chronic diseases
 COURT HOUSE SQUARE — BROCKVILLE

DR. A. E. GRANT.

VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST.
 RESIDENCE: OFFICE:
 R. J. CAMPO'S. Bell and Rural Phones. Cor. Main and 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

Boys Auto.

Mr. James Ross has purchased a new Ford for his livery.

CARD OF THANKS

The family of the late William G. Johnson wish, through the medium of the Reporter, to thank their friends and neighbors for the sympathy and kindness shown them, following his death on the 7th inst

NOTICE

Notices of future events of any kind and for any purpose, at which an admission fee is charged, collection taken at the door or revenue derived in any other way, are classed as advertising, and will be charged at the regular rates of this newspaper.

AN ELITE ASSEMBLAGE OF Fashionable Fur Garments

It is a positive pleasure to inspect our display of Fur Garments, and no printer's ink could convey any adequate idea of the sense of satisfaction that the price work inspires.

The intending purchaser must realize this for herself. We may assert positively, however, that we have never shown better values and more desirable furs than this season.

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Lynx Muffs and Stoles, priced from \$50.00 a set up.

Taupe Wolf Muffs and Stoles, priced from \$50.00 a set up.

Battleship Grey Lynx Muffs and Stoles, priced from \$60.00 a set up.

Manchurian Wolf Muffs and Stoles, made from selected skins, priced from \$19.50 a set up.

Luxurious Hudson Seal Coats (Seal Rat), priced from \$175.00 up.

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