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Heavy Sox35c,, 50c., 60c., 75c,
Heavy Woollen Underwear . \$1.00, \$1.25
Khaki Handkercheifs 2 for 25c.
Khaki Silk Handkercheifs35c., 50c.
Wax Candles 3 for 5c.
Talcum Powder25c.
Toilet Soap5c., 10c., 15c.

WOOLLEN YARNS

SPECIAL PRICES ON WOOLLEN YARNS

Bonna yarn, a nice soft yarn, strong and splendid wearing in white, grey and black, at \$1.80 lb. Khaki color, \$1.90.

Super Fingering yarn in natural grey and black, special \$2.00 lb. Grey Factory Yarn, special price 25c skein, \$1.00 lb.

Beehive Yarn in grey, black, pale blue and pink, special 18c skein.

Lord Grey Yarn, unbreakable, grey only, special \$2.00 lb.

For Yarns, send to

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Automobiles, Gasolene or Steam Engines Storage Batteries Recharged and Repaired Call and See Sample of Retreading and

Vulcanizing
Any Style of Tread Replaced
Oils and Grease, Car-Washing and Polishing **Dunlop Tires and Tubes** If Your Engine Knocks, Let Me See It.

Free Air GARAGE AND OFFICE PERCIVAL BLOCK

H.W. Lawson

USE THE REPORTER AS AN ADVERTISING **MEDIUM**

ATHENS HIGH **SCHOOL REPORT**

Report for September and October

Form IV, Upper School

R. Kendrick 86, F. Rahmer 66.7, C. Fleming 66.3, L. Burchell 66, K. Smith 65, T. Craig 59, A. Purcell 56. L. Earl not ranked.

> Form III Sr., Middle School Normal Entrance.

M. Gibson 93. V. Whitmore 86. A. Swayne 84, M. Poole84, H. Brown 82, Len Howard 80, Harold Brown 79. P. Davis 78. H. Percival 75. R. Burchell 74, A. Fleming 72, H. Johnson 71, E. Guttridge 70, N. Young 69, V. Eaton 68, J. Shea 66, P. Halladay 66, R. Halladay 65, L. Pyne 65, E. Leeder 65, G. Vickery 64, Laura Howard 61, G. Drummond 58, G. Wiltse 55, G. Hart 44, B. Mc-Kinley 37, M. Fodey 31, T. Owens and H. Rahmer not ranked.

> Senior III, Middle School. Pass Matriculation.

M. Gibson 82, A. Swayne 72, Harold Brown 70, Leonard Howard 67. Hilyard Brown 67,

H. Johnson 64, R. Burchell 64, N. Young 62, L. Pyne 60, Laura Howard 59, P. Halladay 59, V. Eaton 59, G. Vickery 58, J. Shea 54, G. Drummond 50, M. Fodey 28.

Jr. III.

A. Putnam 73, M. Hollingsworth 72, A. Love 68, A. Beale 64, M. Taber 64, M. Godkin 61, L. Hammond 61, G. Kelly 58, I. Young 58, H. Fleming 56, H. Yates 55, Wm. Fleming 54, A. Ferguson 53, E. Peterson 52, I. York 52, A. Taber 51, M. Wilson 51, M. McAvoy 49, T. Rooney 48, W. Young 48, M. Fleming 47, M. Hull 47, L. Danby 45, C. Miller 44, D. Layng 42, G. Robinson 39.

Form II.

M. Cross 85, B. Davis 80, C. Brown 78, Mary Alguire 78, G. Percival 73, M. Seymour 70, B.Newsome 69, D. Kendrick 68, C. Earl 68, Maria Alguire 67. A. Seymour 67. V. Leeder 66, G. Barker 66, M. Hollings worth 66, A. Richards 66, N. Mulvena 65, A. Gray 63, J. Moore 63, E. Acheson 62, M. Conlon 60, A. Ferguson 59, W. Slack 59, H. Craig 57, H. Swayne 57, H. Beale 55, L. DeWolfe 55, A. Scott 53, D. Hamblen 53, G. Gibson 52, C. Howe 51, H. Moore 51, J. Kilborne 50, C. Taylor 48, R. Wiltse 43, E. Henderson 41, J. Heffernan 38.

Form 1 B.

E. Kilborn 71, L. Guttridge 70, A. Comerford 69, H. Topping 66, L. Stafford 66, F. Calvert 63, R. Morris 63, M. Kenny 63, R. Whitmore 63, H. Tackaberry 60, L. Taylor 60, A. McAvoy 60, M. Earl 60, K. Mc-Avoy 59, K. Barrington 59, R. Taylor 58, M. Jackson 58, E. Hawkins 55, J. Moulton 53, H. Eaton 50, E. Barrington 50. E. Mackie 47, B. Flood 34.

F. Leggett 75, W. Bulger 72, E. Tett 72, L. Steacy 71, C. Vickery 69, G. Yates 67, H. Mainse 66, W. Baxter 62, L. Mott 61, Harold Eaton 61, J. Bates 60, G. Knowlton 58, V. Topping 58, M. Bulger 57, A. Spence 55, G. Kilborn 53, M. Howarth 51, E. Graham 46, L. Coon 45, N. Graham 40, C. Dier 21.

ANGLICANS LEAD IN ONTARIO. By Canadian Press.

Toronto, Nov. 5.-Figures com piled by the Newman Club, a wellknown Roman Catholic organization of this city, show that 74,827 men of the Anglican religion have enlisted in Ontario since the outbreak of the war. Other enlistments are Presbyterian, 25,224; Roman Cath-

olic, 14,198; Methodist 18,070. These figures are taken from statistics of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and show enlistments up to October 1. This shows that the Anglican enlistment exceeds the combined enlistment of the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Romanists by

Saturday's Market.

The market in the county town and the prices continue at high figures.. Butter sold at 50 cents a pound, eggs 50 cents a dozen, apples \$1.25 a bushel, turnips 25 cents a basket, chickens from 75 cents to \$1 apiece, potatoes, \$1.35 per bushel.

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN STRONG DRIVE TO BE MADE

Victory Loan to Carry on Canada's Share in the War.

IS A SPLENDID INVESTMENT

The Men who will Conduct the Campaign in Leeds and Grenville.

Throughout all Canada a great organization is being built up to promote the success of Canada's Victory Loan to make it a great success, worthy of Canada and worthy of the men who are fighting and dying that Canada, with the rest of the world may live in freedom.

For Information regarding the New Dominion Victory Loan, see W. G. Parish, T. R. Beale, Athens; R. J. Green, Soperton; and W. F. Bracken, Seeley's Bay.

For the united counties of Leeds and Grenville the headquarters for the Victory Loan campaign are located in Brockville and an office has been opened at 48 King street west But throughout the counties, strong, energetic committees have organized in every village, town and township.

The following is a list of the committees:

Honorary Committee

Sir Thomas White, Hon. Dr. J. D. Reid, A. C. Hardy, Hon. G. P. Graham, Hon. G. H. Ferguson, D. W. Downey, Senator Taylor, John Webster, W. H. Comstock, A. E. Donovan Albert Whitney, J. R. Dargavel, Geo. Benson, W. G. Parish, W. J. Wilson A. Langstaff.

Executive Committee

Judge J. K. Dowsley, Chairman ; . S. Cossitt, G. B. Richardson, organizers; H. B. White, secretary, John A. Mackenkie, J. Gill Gardner, Mayor G. A. Wright, J. W. White, A. W. Taylor, F. S. Evanson, J. A. Sanderson.

Publicity Committees

Brockville-John A. Mackenzie, chairman; F. I. Ritchie, W. J. Moore, A. H. Barker, H. P. Conklin, R. H. Lindsay, D. A. Cummings, N. B. Colcock, C. E. Bissell and W. J. Clement. Prescott-W. F. McPherson, chair-

nan; W. P. McCarthy, George Maon, C. Styles. Gananoque-W. B. Mudie, chair-

man : R. G. Graham Athens-A. Tribute, S. C.A. Lamb,

J. H. Ackland. nan, Fannie Feinman.

Canvassing Teams

The duty of these teams is to call upon every probable investor in their various districts, to urge upon them the desirability of subscribing to the Victory Loan.

Team No. 1. Brockville-J. Gill Gardiner, captain; E. A. Mackenzie, W. McLeod Gardner, D. A. Cummings, W. A. Gilmour, James E. Mc-Glade, Foster Chaffee.

Team No. 2, Elizabethtown-G, C. Cumming, Lyn, captain; Jesse Manhard, Fairfield; George Taplin, Ad-

Team No. 3, Front Yonge and Escott-D. S. Mallory, Mallorytown, captain; Omar Buell, Mallorytown. Team No. 4, Front Leeds and Lans downe-W. J. Wilson, Gananoque, captain; George F. Johnston, Lansdowne.

Team No. 5, Gananoque-A. W. Taylor, captain; R. G. Graham, W. B. Mudie.

Team No. 6, North and South Crosby-J. R. Dargavel, M.P.P., Elgin, captain; R. G. Leggett, New boro; Michael Mulville, Westport. Team No. 7, Bastard and Burgess

-Omar Brown, Delta, captain; Albert Gallagher, Portland. Team No. 8, Kitley and Elmsley-H. N. Stinson, Toledo, captain; C. A.

Wood, Toledo. Team No. 9, Rear Leeds and Lansdowne, Escott and Yonge—W. G. bonds of small denomination or large Parish, Athens, captain; T. R. Beale, Athens; R. J. Green, Soperton; W. F. Bracken, Seeley's Bay.

There are six teams organized in the county of Grenville.

FERGUSON-DUNCAN.

At Toronto on Wednesday of last week, the marriage was solemnized that Canada may be maintained in of Miss Edith Duncan, youngest the high esteem of all the Allies. Saturday morning was well attended daughter of the late John Duncan, of Mallorytown, and John F. Fergu- democratic institutions by buying son, youngest son of the late James our own bonds, and last but not Ferguson, of Yonge Mills. The least, let us show the enemy that we newly married couple will reside in are in this war heart and soul, and Belleville, where the groom is em- will be so until he is crushed, if necployed as a G.T.R. trainman.

1864

Assets over \$121,000,000

YOUR BANKING BUSINESS

Will receive careful and courteous attention at any Branch of THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Complete facilities and connections are carefully maintained for the transaction of all classes of business and private accounts. Every convenience is afforded Savings Depositors. Small or large sums may be deposited and interest is paid on balances. Loans made to farmers for purchasing stock, feed, etc.

ATHENS BRANCH

F. A. ROBERTSON, Manage

ATHENS PUBLIC SCHOOL REPORT

Room 3.

Sr. IV-(Honors, over 70 per ent) Sidney Vickery, Guy Purcell. Zella Topping, (Satisfactory, over for the British Red Cross, reports a 60 per cent) Haddon Rabb and Donald Peat equal, 68.9 per cent.

Jr. IV — (Satisfactory) Sidney Burchell, Garfield Gifford, Stella Bigalow, Leonard Bulford, Alice

Sr. III—(Honors) Dora Mulvena Robert Rahmer, (Satisfactory) Marjorie Gifford, Gerald Wilson, Lyman Judson, Knowlton Hanna.

No. on roll-40. Average attendance-35.2.

S. L. Snowdon, Principal. Room 2.

Jr. III-(Honors) Kathleen Taylor, James Bright, Howard Burchell, Orval Hollingsworth, (Satisfactory) Thelma Parish.

long, Erma Blancher, (Satisfactory) Rea Kavanaugh, Kenneth Gifford, Ross Robinson, Stewart Rahmer, Edna Wing, Coral Purcell, Anna Goodfellow.

Average attendance-30. Gladys Johnson, Teacher

Room 1. I-(Honors) Joey Gainford, Howard Putnam, Sinclair Peat,- Jessie Hawkins, (Satisfactory) Eugene Heffernan, Elva Gifford, Howard

Prim. Sr.—(Honors) Phelma Gifford, Goldie Parish, Joe Bright, Freddie Fenlong, Gertrude Wilson. Prim. Inter. — (Honors) Lloyd

Burchell, Aulden Hamblin, David Goodfellow. Prim. Jr. - (Honors) Laurence Scott, Frances Ross, Owen Heffer-

Number on roll-35. Average attendance-32.

Ada L. Fisher, Teacher

A WESTERN RECOMMENDATION.

By H. Milton Martin

I have no hesitation in recommending to every one that at least nortion of the purchase of CANADA VICTORY WAR LOAN BONDS. Whether it be \$50.00, \$100.00, \$1000.00, or more that one has in hand, there is no better way, in my opinion, of using this money than to purchase VIC-TORY BONDS.

Now is the time for all men and women who are dependent upon their savings for their livelihood to loan them to Canada and at the same time help themselves. Many of those have been unable to assist the various patriotic organizations because of their limited income. Now they may INCREASE their income and help Canada. It is not often that one can personally benefit by a patriotic act, and surely now that the occasion presents itself, no one should fail to take advantage of it.

The objective set by the Minister of Finance is \$150,000,000.00. Many guesses are being made as to how much more will be subscribed. Let everyone help, whether it be for ones. Let every one who has the power, purchase at least a \$50.00 bond and thereby assist in continuing the unobstructed use of the high seas, so that the products of our farms, mines, and factories may be carried to our boys at the front; so that the farmers may be paid for their grain; so that every man employed may receive his wages; so

Let us show what we think of our essary.

CHARLESTON SCHOOL SECTION COLLECTS FOR RED CROSS.

Charleston school section in a wellorganized Trafalgar Day campaign total of over \$80 collected by Mrs. Stephen Godkin and Mrs. Wm. Eyre.

The list of donations follows: Thos. Heffernan \$10.00, Pritchard 5.00, H. Webster 5.00, W. W. Eyre 5.00, W. B. Beale 5.00, S. Godkin 5.00, Richard Finley 5.00, S. W. Kelsey 50c, Mae Latimer 1.00, Mrs. E. Latimer 50c. Miss Hudson 1..00, Mrs. Thos. Kelsey 15c, Jos. Kelsey 20c, R. H. Foster 5.00, Wm. Halliday 3.50, George King 1.00, Elton King 1.00, M. Webster 5.00, Mrs. R. Webster 1.00, A. Botsford 50c, L. Tackaberry 5.00, John Davie 1.00, Miss Moulton 2.00, Ben Heffernan 50c, George Heffernan \$1.00, Stanley Gray 50c, Mrs. Wm. Gray Jr. II—(Honors) Flossie Fen- 1.00, R. J. Ferguson 2.00, J. Webster 5.00, T. D. Spence 2.00, M. Kavanagh 1.00.

> REPORT OF SOPERTON GIRLS' RED CROSS CLUB.

The following articles have been shipped to the Red Cross, 77 King street. Toronto:

18 bed sheets

20 pillow cases 33 towels

16 suits pyjamas

6 hospital shirts 1' white quilt

6 fracture pads 10 pounds old linen

work since winter.

12 pairs socks These are sent as a result of the

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

WINTER COMFORTS

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

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Efficiency in Optical Service

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

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

H. R. KNOWLTON

Jeweler and Optician ATHENS

son VI., November 11, 1917. Nehemiah's Prayer.-Nehemiah 1. 1-

Commentary.—I. A disheartening report from Judah (vs. 1-3). 1. Words—History."—R. V., margin, Nehemiah the son of Hachallah—He is thus distinguished from the Nehemiah who accompanied Zerubbabel upon the accompanied Zerubbabel upon the first return from captivity (Ezra 2; 2), and from the Nehemiah who assisted in rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem (Neh. 3. 16). It is not known to what tribe he belonged, but from v. 3 and Neh. 2. 3, it is thought he was of the tribe of Judah. He was a man of deep devotion, a man of of the tribe of Judah. He was a man a man of deep devotion, a man of prayer and a man of deeds. Chisleu—The manth month of the Jewish year, corresponding to the latter part of November and the first part of Dember. Twentleth year—The twentleth year of the reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus, king of Persia. Exra had gone with his company from Babylon to Jerusalem thirteen years before this. Shushan—Two hundred and fifty to Jerusalem thirteen years before this. Shushan—Two hundred and fifty miles east of Babylon. It was one of the three capitals of Persia, and the favorite winter residence of the king. Palace—Nehemiah, as an officer in the king's court, performed the du-ties of his office in the palace. The magnificence of this building is shown by the fact that its ruins, dis-

covered many years ago, cover about three thousand square feet. 2. Hanani—From Neh. 7, 2 it appears that Hanani was a brother of Nehemiah, which is probable, yet the term "brother" is used in the scriptures to denote other mear relatives. Men of Judah—"Ourt of Judah."—R. V. Some who had returned from Judah. Had escaned—This. and from Judah. Had escaped—This has reference to those who had gone to Jerusalem from the captivity in Babyton. Left of the captivity—Those who had returned from the captivity had survived the hardships of the restoration. Concerning Jerusalem—Nehemiah desired to know, how here hemiah desired to know how his ple were succeeding in their own land in the restoration of the nation. The fact that he held an honorable posithat the royal palace did not keep him from being solicitous for the prosperity of his fellow Jews in Jerusalem. 3. Province—One of the provinces of the great Persian empire was a heavy burden; again, the country was being repeatedly devastated by enemies, property being destroyed and the inhabitants slain or enslaved. The stand which the Jews had taken in refusing their neighbors the privilegt of joining with them for the purpose of building the house of the Lord, and in breaking up the practise of intermarriage of the Jews with outside nations, had exposed the Jews to the hostile attacks of other peoples. to the hostile attacks of other peoples, to the hostile attacks of other peoples. The wall, is broken down—After the destruction of the walls by Nebuchadnezzar one hundred and forty years it was partly rebuilt by Ezra.

hetera one numered and forty years before, it was partly rebuilt by Ezra. The enemies of the Jews had destroy-ed the walls and gates of Jerusalem, thus rendering the city virtually unthus rendering the city virtually unprotected.

11. An earnest prayer (vs. 4-11). 4.
wept, and mourned—Nehemiah's intense interest in the welfare of his
own nation moved him to weep and
lament when he heard of their affiletion. We remember that the Oriental
is of an excitable disposition, and
quickly affected by joy or sorrow; but
the language here indicates that Nehemiah's sadness was not a mere passhemiak's sadness was not a mere passing emotion, but continued for days and months, and led him to self-denial and months, and led him to self-denial and prolonged activity. fasted, and prayed—Nehemiah has set the world an example of prayer in times of distress. He fasted and prayed until his course of duty be came clear. His fasting and praying lasted for four months. God of heaven—This is a title used by the Persians for the supreme being. 5. beseech—A word denoting intensity of supplication. Lord God of Heaven—"Jehovah" denotes God of Heaven—"Jehovah" denotes the self-existing One; "God," the in-visible One. great and terrible—Expresses his greatness and power, convenant and mercy—The faithfulness in God in keeping his promises is depetition to make, day and night— This expression shows his earnestness and importunity.—both I and my lather's house have sinned—The suppliant made genuine confession of significant pliant made genuine confession of sin.

He had no disposition to spare himself. He acknowledged that the re-sponsibility for national sins rested upon individuals and families, and that deplorable condition of the nation existed because of their sin. 7. corruptly—Among other things the Jews guilty of oppression (Neh. 5: 1-7. 10, 11), the desecration of the Sabbath (Neh. 13: 15), and intermarriage with heathen nations (Ezra 9: 2), commandments—Divine precepts to gov-ern the life. statutes—Rules relating to the Jewish religious system. Jadgments—Judical decisions in respect to sin and righteousness.— Whedon, 8, remember...the word — Nehemiah pleaded God's promises in his prayer. If ye trangress—Reference is made to the thoughts contained in such pas-sages as Lev. 26: 27-30 and Deut. 29-45-52,62-67. 9. if ye turn unto me-it is an exhibition of God's mercy that man is given an opportunity to repent and to be restored to the divine favor. will I gather them—God would not for-get their location, no matter how far they might become scattered through their sin. The cry of the penitent al-ways reaches the ear of the Lord, place that I have chosen—Jerusalem. and the temple there. 10. these are thy servants and thy people Ne hemiah goes a step further in his in-fercession and uses argument. He has referred to God's promise and now pleads that the Jews are included in that promise, whom thou hast re-decused—The redemption, here spok-en M, looks back, beyond the recent

restoration from Babylon, to the origin nal deliverance from Egypt, which sealed forever the relation between

Jehovah and his people.-Cam. Bib

miah pleads this relation and the great care the Lord had exercised for nation. :11. thy servant-Nehi-

that he might have favor in the sight of the king. He needed the king's ap-proval in order that the work he was proval in order that the work he was undertaking might be a success, for it would be of great advantage to him if he could go to Jerusalem with the influence of the powerful Artaxerxes in his favor. the king's cupbearer—As the term indicates, he had charge of the wines used by he king. This was an important office, and one in which only a most trustworthy person could be allowed.

Questions—How long after Ezra's

Questions-How long after Ezra's journey to Jerusalem was this lesson Where did Nehemiah live? How was Where did Nehemiah live? How was he affected? Why was he thus affected? What was the condition of those in Jerusalem? How did Nehemiah pray for his people? What office did he hold? Who was king at this time? Hew was Nehemiah's position an advented to the second of the vantage to him?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.-True Patriotism.

I. Involved personal sacrifice.

II. Sought guidance through prayer. I. Involved personal sacrifice. This lesson records an event, apparently trifling, which led to results of great magnitude. It contains a summons of the most unexpected character which Nehemiah recognized as the divine call, and which involved great sacri fice and prompt obedience. Nehemiah was a large hearted, sympathetic man He entirely disregarded his own com-fortable prosperity in contemplating the adversity of his people. To him their suffering was his misfortune. Nehemiah was humble amidst the vanities of the palace, pure amidst the lux-uries, faithful in his Jewish faith and to his God amidst its heathenism, sympathetic amidst its conventionalities, prayerful amidst its levity, pious amidst its anxieties. With an earnest desire to work for God, Nehemiah first sought to gain accurate information from a reliable source concerning his nation, both as to the need that existed and the nature of the work that needed to be done. As a man, as a brother, as a servant of the living God, Nehemiah was bound to feel the deepest concern in the welfare of his nation. Outward conditions of national existence stood in the clearest connec tion with the religious life of the people. Nehemiah was impressed with a sense of his obligation to them at the cost of self-denial, property and peril to himself. II. Sought guidance through prayer.

Nehemiah's power to help his country was not so much in his rank or in his influence with royalty as in his power to pray. He expressed his reverence and confidence in approaching God on behalf of his people. There was earnestness and importunity in his prayers, together with humble confessions, powerful pleadings and particular re-quest. He pleaded his dependence upon divine aid in the responsibilities of the enterprise he hoped to under-take. He uttered a powerful plea for a declining, divided, persecuted church. He dwelt upon God's relation to his people which he had established. His was an earnest to God's love, his regard, his piety, and his past mercies in behalf of his chosen people. His whole being was engaged in his devotion as he looked to the one source of comfort. He pleaded God's pr mises and reverently affirmed the they for whom he was making intercession were included in those pro-mises. Such prayer was the inspiration and evidence of his true patriotism. His prayer was reverent in its attitude toward God, persistent in pressing its suit, scriptural in its argument, childlike in spirit, definite in its aim. Nehemiah was burdened with a single great desire. He felt that relief must come through God. There was no selfishness in his prayer. Nehemiah mentioned the aggravated sins of Israel, committed against God, against specific commandments, sta-tutes and judgments. He took upon himself the burden of his country's woes. He sought divine assistance in presenting his plan to the king. In Nehemiah's unusual act of asking the king for leave of absence he might risk the royal displeasure. That he should wish to exchange Shushan for Jerusa ared by Nehemiah, as well as his his request was granted, he would have lared by Nehemiah, as well as his love it showing mercy. 6. let thine ear now be attentive—Nehemiah approached the Lord as a true suppliant. He was convinced of God's greatness; he came with humility; he begged for a hearing; and he had an important pattition it was and the had an important bettien its was convenient of the surrounding tribes and hostility of the surrounding tribes and hostility of the surrounding tribes and act in the capacity of a soldier. All such sacrifices he was ready to make. There was peril in the look of anguish which he could not conceal for no token of grief was allowed in the royal presence. It was not his purpose to break away from his connection with Persia. He wanted to enlist the king In the cause so near to his own heart. israel was a sacred nation, represent ing and embodying the kingdom of God on earth. God had made the palace of a heathen monarch a place There Nehemiah was prepared to serve his people until summoned by divine providence to go to Jerusalem. Nehemiah relied upon God to secure his appointment to his mission. T. R. A.

Spiking the Guns.

The expression "spiking guns" is a survival from the days when all that As necessary to put a gun out of action (provided, of course, that you had access to it) was a large nail or spike and a hammer. You simply drove the nail into the touch hole at the breech, if the nail was long enough to turn round at the end on the bottom of the bore so much the better. It is just as simple, perhaps simpler to put a modern gun out of action. All you want is ern gun out of action. All you want is a hammer. The breech block of the bodern gun is held closed by screw threads. After the breech block is shut on the shell a turn of two or three inches engages the threads. By knocking a bur on these threads by knocking a bur on these threads. By knocking a bur on these threads you prevent them engaging. Any attempt to fire the gun without the breech block being perfectly closed would, of course, be, of material assistance

Wigg—Bjones is a man of mighty strong character. Wagg— You said a mouthful. Why, that fellow is attil keeping some of his New Year's resomish. grant him mercy—He prayed lutions.

HYDRAULIC RAM FOR FARM WATER SUPPLY

Principle of Hydraulic Rams---How to Determine Daily Capacity --- By Thomas Stansfield

There are, no doubt, many people in our rural districts and farms who have heard of that very useful and inexpensive machine, the hydraulic or water ram; but how many are there who really understand the principle upon which these rams operate? I venture to say very few; otherwise the hydraulic ram would be more frequently in operation where water flows are available, or where lakes or ponds are located and a slightly higher elevation than where a ram could be placed.

The principle of the hydraulic ram may be briefly explained as fellews: A quantity of water situated at a higher level is piped down to the ram.

"driver' 'the ram. E is the supply pipe to the cistern or other source of storage up which the water is to be raised.

raised.

The operation of the ram is as follows: The water enters the drive pipe A and at first flows through valve B until the flow becomes sufficiently pewerful to force the valve B upwards and closing it suddenly.

This sudden closing results in a pressure being exerted upon valve D opening same. The water thus arrested in its flow towards B riess up

rested in its flow towards B risas up into the air chamber C and confines the air in the upper part of the chamber. As seen as a force has been exerted against the compressed air

A.DRIVE PIPE. FIG 1. B. WASTE VALVE. C.AIR CHAMBER. D. AIR CHAMBER VALVE. E. DELIVERY PIPE. F. REGULATING SCREW & NUT.

This drawing shows clearly the simple principles underlying the working of a hydraulic ram. Many springs can be turned to good account merely the installation of a ram.

By the sudden opening and closing of equivalent to the pressure in the drive certain valves and by confining air in a vessel, a cushion of air is compressed, and alternately released, causing the air to contract at certain periods and then to expand. The latter operation forces the water, or some part of it, to a higher level than its source. The accompanying illustra-tions will be of value to those who are interested in the subject.

Suppose a pipe were conveying water from its source to a lower level, and a valve in the pipe line were to be suddenly closed, what is known as a water hammer would be set up, that is, an impact or blow would re-sult, and under certain conditions it would be quite possible to burst the pipe Now the power thus suddenly exerted in the case of the sudden closing of the valve, is in the case of the hydraulic ram, utilized to lift the water or some of it to a higher level.

There are certain conditions to be taken into consideration in using a hydraulic ram. First. A fairly large volume of wat

er is required, as a rule not less than 2 feet of a head, although in certain cases where the quantity of water is almost unlimited a ram can be made to work under a head of 18 inches. Second. The distance between the ram and the source of water, and

closes and the compressed air in the air chamber C forces the water up through the supply pipe E.

The moment the water is thus orced up the supply pipe, the opera-

Relative Sizes for Drive and **Delivery Pipes**

	ė.	piq lid
	pipe.	hort nces nces (ery ver
		sh sh ive
	Drive	Delivery for shot distance Delivery for over
	inch	3-4 inch 1-2 inch
2	inch .	1-2 inch 3-4 inch
	inches	3-4 inch 1 inch
		1 1-4 inch 1 1-2 inch
		1 1-2 inch 2 inches
	inches	2 1-2 inches3 inches

tion is repeated. The sudden closing of valve D creates a slight vacuum caused by the recoil, which recoil is taken advantage of to keep up the supply in the air chamber C, which would otherwise become filled with water. This slight vacuum operates

In the first place it is always well to know the exact volume of water at the disposal of the ram. Many a ram has been installed and the supply of water has failed soon after it has been put in operation, Fig. 3 shows how the volume of water can be gaughow the volume of water can be gauged if the supply is small and can be dammed up with a board or some other method. By using a bucket and a watch, to find out how much water will flow through the pipe or kole in the board per minute. The hole should be the same size as the pipe necessary be the same size as the pipe necessary for a pipe drive.

A stick should be driven into the bed of the stream and marked so as to make sure that the water does not decrease in height to any appreciable degree. It the water level does fall to any great extent, it shows that the supply would soon run out unless replenished by rain plenished by rain.

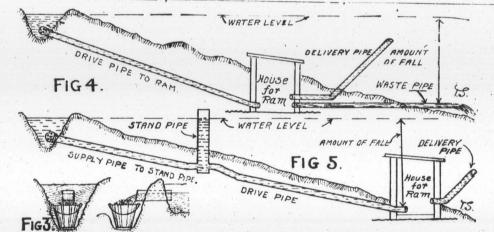
When the stream or spring from when the stream or spring from which water is to be procured is less than one-quarter of a mile distant, the ram may be installed as shown in Fig. F., viz., direct from the stream to Fig. F., viz., direct from the stream to the ram. But when it is necessary to place the ram at a greater distance from the stream it is well to install a stand pipe made of a larger sized pipe than the drive pipe. For example, if a 2-inch drive pipe is necessary, a 3-inch stand pipe would be advisable.

To determine the location of the ram, the information may be procured in the following manner: Turn to Fig. and let us suppose that a 1 1-2 inch.
pipe is used to fill a 3-gallon pail
and that is is filled in 16 seconds.
That would mean that 12 gallons of
water per minute had flowed through
the pipe. We will suppose there is 3
feet of fall from the high water mark
to where the water enters the row to where the water enters the ram (see figs. 4 and 5) and that the water has to be raised to a cistern 30 feet higher tha nthe ram.

Multiply 12 gallons by 3 feet and again multiply the result (36) by 40, and divide this result (1440) by 30, the height to which the water has to be raised. This gives us 48. Multiply this figure by 24, and we have the number of gallons of water that the ram will deliver to the cistern every 24 hours.

The above rule can be followed and results will be found to be approximately correct.

Without mentioning the figures as given above, the plain rule is as follows: Multiply the number of gallons per minute available for supplying the ram by the number of feet fall. Multiply this amount by 40, and then divide by the height in feet to which the water is to be delivered. Multiply this amount by 24, and the result will be the number of gallons delivered per days of 24 hours. It will thus be seen from the foregoing that the hydraulic ram constitutes a simple and inexpensive method of raising water wherever a flow of wate with any appreciable downward grade exists. The steeper the grade with volume, of course, the more efficient will be the



These diagrams show all the essential features of hydraulic ram installation. Reference to the accompanying article, written by an expert, will explain clearly any point about the working of the system. The chief essentials are an abundance of water and a fall of a few feet to the ram.

lifted, or if the water has to be torced into a pneumatic tank, then the pressure required in the tank has be very carefully calculated.

Fig 1 is a sectional view of an ordinary hydraulic ram, showing the principle upon which such rams nearly always operate. A is the drive pipe, or pipe which conveys the water from the source of power to the ram. The term "drive pipe" is given to this processor of a ram because of the fact. portion of a ram because of the fact that water flowing through this pipe

third the height to which the water is the small swift or air supply valve to be lifted, or if the water has to be air, which is then forced into the air

The air being elastic and compressible, it is possible to keep a steady flow of water running through the supply pipe.

the drive pipe. "The accompanying system.—Canadian Countryman.

The utilization of this convenience air, which is then forced into the air chamber C at each stroke or pulsation of the ram.

The unitation of this convenience of civilization should be instrumental than the convenience of civilization should be instrumental than the convenience of the convenien a sanitary system and water service There is less chance of the water be-coming polluted if pure at its source than is the case with a well. The A drive pipe should be capable of conveying at least three times the amount of water required for domestic purposes, and a delivery pipe should not be less than half the diameter of the discount of the disc

Herein is my Father glorified, that, come one flesh, but not one spirit; the bear much fruit; so shall ye be my sciples. As the Father has loved c, so have I loved you; continue ye Man is a receiver. "What hast thousely bear much fruit; so shall ye be my marriage compact is for earth, not for the Grand Review, not for Eternity.

Man is a receiver. "What hast thouse." me, so have I loved you; continue ye in my love. If you keep my command-ments, ye shall abide in my love; even

LEAD US. Father of love, our guide and friend, Oh, lead us gently on I'ntil life's trial time shall end And heavenly peace be won! We know not what the path may be, As yet by us untrod; But we can trust our all to Thee,

Our Father and our God. -William Henry Trout

Keep yourselves in the love of God. Abide in me, and I in you. As the branch cannot bear fruit of itself, except it abide in the vine; no more can ye, except ye abide in me. I am the vine, ye are the branches. He that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit; for with-He that

The fruit of the Spirit is leve.

as I have kept my Father's command-ments and abideth in his love.—Who so keepeth his word, in him verily is the love of God perfected.

This is my commandment. ye love one another, as I have loved you.—God commandeth his love toward us, in that, while we were yet sinners. Christ died for us —God is love; and that dyelleth in love dwelleth in

MAN.

Man was made in the image of God, man was made in the image of God, made a little lower than the angels. His body is from the earth, his soul is from heaven. He is limited and free, he is distinct; he is not another, he builds his character, he has a course, he has an end. He gathers, he reaps, by himself; he thinks alone, he dies alone, confronts the Day of Judgment. siene, confronts the Day of Judgment siene. In marriage two persons be-

Man is a receiver. What hast thou that thou hast not received?" His is the perogative of welcome, of refusal, of building. "As a man thinketh in his heart so is he." Man is a tower. of building. "As a man thinketh in his heart so is he." Man is a tower, stands erect: air comes, light shines, perfume floats, vibrations touch, and he responds. He is a man of action, but this is not first, he is a man of thought. What is thought? It is a visitor. It comes like the wind to the visitor. It comes for admission, a rejection. thought, visitor. It comes like the wind to the visitor. It comes for admission, a rejection, for adoption, or to be east ou Here is the true workshop. The whole the power seen in things, the harmonic power seen in things, the vest of thought is never gathered here Take a single day. Your thoughts ar many, your works are few, your results are small. But, oh! the fruit that's never brought to market, yet is securely stored, in cold sterage, deed down in sub-conscious. down in sub-conscious cavern when the caverns are taken off, what carge on the wharf! What sortin dividing, weighing: apportlening!

You nass a man on the your thought is black, another passe

the man, and the thought is white. One thought is indifferent, cold, dead; the other is a prayer, a pity, a tear. An impure thought comes to one and is impure thought comes to one and is welcomed; it comes to another and is rejected. It all depends upon the quality of the welcome. If Christ is in you there will be a standard of values and a prompt decision. Some men are moral and pursue a lawful callings. When the invitation is pressing and urgent there is a polite excuse. They are busy buying land, or oxen, or getting married. All lawful callings, but improperly treated. The Master invites, and you say no. He goes away. He may never return. He goes away. He may never return. The thought has done its work, and cast the dice of destiny.

The garment of the bride is of fine

needlework. The mind of the Master is exceedingly delicate and refined, "In some chemical processes they employ balances adjusted with such nicety that an almost imperceptible weight cause them to turn. You may put. say, two cards upon the scales and find say, two cards upon the scales and find the balance exact; if now, you will write a single word upon one of the cards, the mere weight of the ink wherewith the word is written will make that side go down. The fact may stand as a symbol of what may easily happen in the inner condition of man. When, as we think, the heart and mind lie passive, evenly balanced, with no particular dip towards the side either of right or wrong, the faintest touch upon either scale (a touch perhaps unnoticed by ourselves) wills perhaps unnoticed by ourselves) wild leave its permanent effect. Safety, then, lies in this alone, in throwing positively and ceaselessly upon the side positively and ceaselessly upon the of right all the weight we canthought must be controlled, thought, no less than action, bear its inevitable fruit."

"Guard well thy thoughts, Thy thoughts are heard in heaven.'



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ar nounced by the Atlantic Sugar Co. of all graded of sugar, effective at moon all graded of sugar, effective at soon yesterday.

Wholesale quotistion to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, in effect October 30—
Acadia granulated. 100 lbs. 9.14
St. Lawrence granulated 100 lbs. 9.14
St. Lawrence granulated 100 lbs. 9.14
Lentic granulated 100 lbs. 9.14
XNo. 1 yellow 100 4bs. 8.54
XNo. 2 yellow 100 fbs. 8.64
XNo. 2 yellow 100 fbs. 8.44
Granulated in 20-lb. bags, 15c cents over cwt prices; 10-lb. bags, 20 cents over; 5-lb. cartons, 25c over, and 2-lb. cartons, 39 cents over

	xAtlantic quoted 10c lower.	
	TORONTO CATTLE MARKE	TS.
	Receipts-Cattle, 1,236; calves, 154;	hogs
1	2.839; sheep, 1,295.	
	Ex. Cattle, choice 11 25	31 7
١	Butcher cattle, choice 10 00	10 5
1	Butcher cattle, medium 8 75	
1	Butcher cattle, common 7 25	7 1
1	Butcher cows, choice 8 25	9 0
1	Buscher cows, medium 7 50	8 0
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ł	Butcher cows, canners 5 25	5 7
1	Butcher bulls, 5 00	
1	Feeding steers 800	10 0
ì	Stockers, choice 8 00	8 71
ı	Steckers, light 675	7 50
1	Milkers, choice 75 00	135 14
Ī	Springers, choice 40 00	120 00
ł	Sacce, ewes 7 50	13 (4
i	Bucks and culls 5 50	7 50
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1	tioks fed and watered 16 50	16 %
ĺ	Calves 7 00	15 00
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OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN INSPECTION.

lay were a	s follows	- willi	ubeg ;	vestur-
Oats-			Low.	Mese.
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Nov				
De c	9 63	4 0 63%	0 63%	8 637h
May	0 66	8 0 6612	0 361/8	# F5%
Flox-				
)ct	3 02	3 (5	3 0112	3:25
Vov	2 94	2 95.	2 914	2.05
lee	2 081	2 82	2 75%	2 82
Hay	2 54	2 84	2 81%	2 52
MINNEA	POLIS G	RAIN A	AARK	BT.
			1000	44.00

Minneapolis.—Corn.—No. 3 yellow to \$2.07. Oats.—No. 3 white, 57 58 3-4c. Flax, \$3.14 3-4 to \$3.16 3-4. Crichanged. Bran, \$20.50 to \$31.50. DULUTH LINSEED.

Tuinth.-Firece-th (124k, \$2.14) 'r's \$3.4 1-4; acrive, \$3.12 3-4; October, \$3.16 asked; November \$3.12 3-4 bid; December, \$3.05 1-2; May, \$3.02 1-2 bid.

offeren, soid at sac.	
CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.	
Market steady.	
Beavers 16 75	17 00
Western 629 Stockers and feeders. 630	13 70 11 50
Cows and heifers 509 Calves 800	12 10 15 09
Market firm,	20 03
Light 14 85	16 85
Mixed	17-00
Rough	18 45
Bulk of sales 15 65	14 50
Market steady.	
Wathers 8 30	12 85

"BELA"

Here a dugout was drawn up on the stones, well hidden from the view of the young on shore. She got in and baddling around the ice, entered the mouth of the creek. Grounding her traft with infinite care on the sand, she thought. "And the wind's against them arose and stepped ashore, carrying several long, thin strips of mooseide.

The three men sleaning on the floor stones, well hidden from the view of any one on shore. She got in and, paddling around the ice, entered the mouth of the creek. Grounding her craft with infinite care on the sand, she groped for a moment in her baggage, then arose and stepped ashore, carry-ing several long, thin strips of moose-

The three men sleeping on the floor of the shack suddenly started up in their blankets. "What was that?" they asked each

"A shout for help," said Jack.
Joe sprang up and opened the door.
Some confused sounds from the direction of the creek reached his ears, but he had not enough woodcraft to dis-tinguish them from the legitimate sounds of the night.

The fire was black now, Big Jack struck a match. "Sam's gone!" he cried, suddenly.

Shand felt around the floor with his hands. "His blankets, too!" he added. "Treachery!" cried Joe with an oath. "You wouldn't believe me before. That's why he hid the guns. Come on, I heard something from the creek."

They pulled on their moccasins and, snatching coats, ran out. Husky re-mained on the bed, cursing. At the creek-mouth the sandbank was empty. The last pallid rays of the moon re-

vealed nothing.

They were accustomed to come there many times a day to wash or to draw water, and the welter of footprints in the sand gave no clue. Finally Joe, with a cry, pounced on a dark object at the water's edge and held it up. It Sam's neck handkerchief.

"Here's the mark of a boat, too, in the sand," he cried. "I knew it! Gone together in her boat!"

objected in her boat!"
"It was a man's voice I heard," objected Jack. "What for would he want to cry out?"
"Wanted to give us the laugh when

he saw his getaway clear," said Joe, bitterly. "Oh, damn him!"
"As soon as it's light—" muttered Shand, grinding his teeth.
"What'll you do then?" demanded

Joe.
"I'll get him!" said the quiet man.
"We have no boat."
"Boat or no boat."
"Boat or no boat."

"Oh, you're going to do greaf things. He belongs to me." Shand sneered. "Take it out on

him with your tongue."

Joe replied with a torrent of abuse. Big Jack laughed a harsh note. "You fools!" he said. "Both of you. What do you think you're going you, what do you think you're going to do so big? She's given us our answer sooner than we expected, that's all. If she prefers a cook to a man, that's her affair. All we got to do is shut up. I'm going back to the shack.

They would not confess the reasonableness of Jack's words. "Go where you fike," muttered Shand. "I'll stick by myself."

Jack strode back along the path. Joe followed him, merely because he was one of those natures who will choose an enemy's company sooner than face the prospect of being left with his

They left Shand to his own devices. They left shand to his own devices, thusky greeted them with eager questions. Joe curred him, and Jack clenched his teeth upon the stem of his pipe in grim silence. They revived the fire and sat , in

front of it. Each man was jealous of his own rage and pain and refused to share it. Joe and Husky blekered in a futile way. Big Jack, in spite of his philosophic protestations, kept the tail of an eye on the whitening window-pane. In the end he rese abruptly. Joe followed suit as a matter of course.

Jack turned on him, snarling. "Have
I got to be followed by you like a dog"

tere I go

crossing on the stepping stones walked out on the point beyond and sat down on a boulder. From here he could see a long way down the lake shore.

At this season in the latitude of Caribou night is brief. The sun sinks but a little way below the horizon, and a faint glow hovers over his head all night the way here. night, traveling around the northern horizon to the east, where it heralds his reappearance.

It was light in the east now and the

lake was stepping into view. Big Jack searched its misty expanse with

his keen little eyes.

By and by as the light strengthened, looking down shore he saw a tiny, dark object steal beyond the next point and become silhouetted against

You Can Do Your Bit in the trenches, in the home, in the office, in the factory. in the store, when the body is nourished with foods that build healthy muscle without overtaxing the digestive organs. Shredded Wheat Biscuit contains the greatest amount of bodybuilding nutriment at lowest cost. It strengthens the muscles of the stomach and intestincs by making them do their normal work in a natural way. A betterbalanced ration than meat or eggs, more easily digested and costs much less. Readycooked and ready-to-eat. For breakfast with milk or cream, or for any meal with fruits. Made in Canada.

He had no sooner picked up a saddle than Joe came in. They looked each other over without speaking. Joe made for another saddle.

"You're free to go where you want," said Jack, grimly. "I've only got to say I choose to ride alone."

"I don't care how you ride," re torted Joe. "Keep out of my business that's all."

They saddled their horses in silence Joe said at last with a sneer Thought you told us to sit down and

Jack's face flamed suddenly.

"I promised him a beating if he interfered and, by God, I mean to give it to him before her eyes. That's what she's got to take if she picks a cook!"

He fixed Joe with blazing eyes "And if any man comes between me and my promise, I'll take him first! As for the girl, she can go her way. wouldn't take her for a gift!"

Joe laughed unpleasantly.
As Jack started to lead his horse out of the stable, he saw what he had not before noticed several guns lean-ing in a corner of the stable. His eyes

hted up. 'Where did they come from?" he "Where did they come from: he demanded, choosing his own.
"Shand found them under the sods of the stable roof," said Joe.
"Where is Shand?"
"He has already taken a horse and

Sam was awakened by being vio lently rolled over on the sand. He felt human hands upon him, but he could not see his enemy. He struggled with a will, but his limbs were con-

fined by the blanket. A heavy body knelt upon his back, and fetters were pulled around him, binding his arms and his legs inside the blanket.

It was then that he shouted lustly. It was cut short by a cotton gag in his mouth. He was ignominiously rolled down the send to the water's edge. mouth. He was ignominiously rolled down the cand to the water's edge. What with the darkness and the confusion of his faculties, still he could not see who had attacked him.

Inert as a log, he was lifted up. dragged away, and finally dropped in a boat. His captor stood away from him, panting. Sam rolled over on his back and saw—Bela. For a moment he was paralyzed by

without looking at him she quickly took her place in the stern and pushed off. Suffocating rage quickly succeeded his first blankuess. Unable to move or to utter a sound, his heart nearly broke with it.

The black traitress! After all her professions of friendliness! After making her eyes so soft and her voice so sweet! She was worse than his ugliest suspicions had painted! He did not stop to guess why he had been attacked. She was his enemy. That was enough.

Sounds reached them from the di sounds reached them from the di-rection of the shack, and Bela, lower-ing her head, paddled swiftly and sil-ently for the point. Her face showed only a dim oval in the failing light. But there was grim resolution in its

lines.
Only once did she open her lips. Sam was frantfelly twisting in his bonds, though owing to his position on the keel of the dugout he did not nuch theaten her stability.

Bela whispered: "If you turn us over you drown quick." Angry as he was, the suggestion of

"What's the matter with you?" retorted Joe. "Do you own the whole
out of doors?"

They had no more than rounded
the men that noint when they heard the men that no more than the noint when they heard the men that no more than the noint when they heard the men that no more than the noint when they heard the men that no more than the noint when they heard the men that no more than the noint when they heard the men that no more than the noint when they heard the men that no more than the noint when they heard the men that no more than the noint when they heard the men that no more than the noint when they heard the men that no more than the noint when they heard the men that no more than the noint when the noint when they had no more than the noint when they had no more than the noint when they had no more than the noint when they heard the men that no more than the noint when they heard the men that no more than the noint when they heard the men that no more than the noint when they heard the men that no more than the noint when they had no more than the noint when the no

the point when they heard the men come running down to the creek. Bela continued to hug the shore. They were soon swallowed in the murk. The moon went down. By and bay the first rays of light began to spread up the sky from the

eastern horizon, and the earth seemed to wake very softly and look in that direction.

With the light came a breath from

with the light came a breath from the east, cool as a hand on the brow of fever. Twittering of sleepy chicka-dees were heard among the pines, and out in the lake a loon laughed. Day came with a swoop up the lake.

The zerbyr breame a breeze, the breeze half a gale. The leaden sheet of water was torn into white tatters, and the waves began to crash on the ice-rimmed shore, sending sheets of spray into the trees, and making it impossible for Bela to land had she

impossible for Beia to land had she wished to.

This was a hard stroke of luck against her. She would have come out of sight of the point by the time it was fully light, had it not been for the head wind.

The durout leaned and rolled like an The dugout leaped and rolled like an

Insane thing. Having a vell-turned hull, she kept on top, and only spray came over the bow. To Sam, who could see only the sky, the mad motion was inexplicable

His anger gave place to an nonest terror. If anything happened, what chance did he stand? Bela's set, sullen face told him nothing. Her eyes were undeviatingly fixed on a point a few feet ahead and to the right of the bow. Twisting her paddle this way and that, she snaked the dugout over

the crests.

Though she seemed to pay no attention to him, she must have guessed was passing in Sam's mind. Without taking her eyes from that point ahead where the waves came from, she felt in a bundle before her and drew out a knife. Watching her chance, she swiftly leaned forward chance, she swiftly leaned forward and cut the bonds around his legs. When another luli came she cut his arms free.

"More careful," she said, without looking at him.
Sam did not heed the warning. The icy quality of the spray in his face filled him with a wholesome respect for the lake. He cautiously worked his arms free of the blanket, and rais-ing himself on his elbows, looked over the gunwale. He saw the waves come tumbling clumsily toward them and gasped.

the gunwale. He saw the come tumbling clumsily toward them and gasped.

It seemed like a miracle the little craft had survived so long. One glance at the shore showed him why they could not land. He fell back, and his hands flew to the knot behind his band. He tore off the gag and threw

could not land. He fell back, and his hands flew to the knot behind his head. He tore off the gag and threw it overboard. Bela looked at him for the fraction of a second.

"Well, what's your game?" he bitterly demanded. "It's pretty near ended for both of us. I hope you're satisfied. You savage!"

Bela's eyes did not swerve again from that point ahead. In one respect she was a savage; that was the extraordinary stolidity she could assume. For all the attention she gave him he might have been the wind whistling.

At first it fanned his anger outrageously. He searched his mind for cruel taunts to move her. It was all wasted. She paddled ahead like a piece of the boat itself, now pausing a second, now driving hard, as those fixed, wary eyes telegraphed automatically to her awes. fixed, wary eyes telegraphed automat

ically to her arms. One cannot continue to rail at a wooden woman. Her impassivity finally wore him out. He fell silent, and covered his face with an arm that he might not have to look at her. Be-sides, he felt seasick. East of Nine Mile Point the lake

East of Nine Mile Point the lake shore makes in sharply, forming the wide deep bay which stretches all the way to the foot of the lake where Musquasepi, the little river, takes its rise. The stony, ice-clad shores, backed by pines, continued for a mile or so, then gave place to wide, bare mud-flats reaching far inland.
On the flats the tee did not mile up.

On the flats the ice did not pile up, but lay in great cakes where the re-ceding waters stranded it. This ice was practically all melted now, and the view across the flats was unimpeded. It was nine miles from the point to the intake of the river by water, and fifteen miles by land. The trail skirted inside the flats.

Bela kept to the shore until the increasing light made further concealment useless. She then headed boldment useless. She then headed Dougly across for the river. It was at this time that the wind began to

blow its hardest.

She could not tell, of course, if she

She could not tell, of course, if she had yet been discovered from the point. Not knowing the ways of white men, she could not guess if they were likely to pursue.

Under ordinary circumstances, with a little start, she could easily have beat a horse to the river, but the head wind reversed the chances. She might have landed on the flars, but there was not a particle of cover there was not a particle of cover there, and they would have offered a fair mark to any one following by the Moreover, Sam would have run away

It was too rough for her to hope to escape across the lake in the trough of the sea. So there was nothing for her but to continue to struggle toward the river. 16 bank of heavy clouds was rising in the east. It was to be a

gray day.

After a while Sam looked over the edge again. The dugout seemed scarcely to have moved. They were still but half-way across the wide bay. On the lake side they were passing a wooded island out in the middle. The wind was still increasing. It came roaring up the lake in successive gusts. It was like a giant playing hated her for being forced to admire istering the coup de grace. Bela could be a compare keep the crests of the ways. no longer keep the crests of the waves Sam was drenched and chilled.

He stole another look in her face. The imminence of the danger threat-ening both, forced his anger into the background for the moment. She never changed her attitude except occasionally to swing the paddle to the other side of the boat.

At the impact of each gust she low-

ered her head a little and set her teeth, her face had become a little haggard and gray until the long con-tinued strain. Sam chafed under his enforced inaction.

"You have another paddle," he sald. "Let me help."
"Lie down," she muttered, without looking at him. "You don' know how. You turn us over."

He lay in water impotently grind-ing his teeth. He could not but admire her indomitable courage, and he nated her ofr bein gforced to admire her. To be obliged to lie still and let a woman command was a bitter

draft to his pride.

A wave Teaped over the bow, falling in the dugout like a barrowful of stones. Sam sprang to a sitting posttion. He thought the end had come.

SICK WOMAN HAD **CRYING SPELLS**

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



Enhaut, Pa.—'I was all run down and weak inwardly. I had female troubles and nervous feelings and my head bothered me. I would often have crying spells and feel as if I was not safe. If I heard anyone coming I would run and lock the door so they would not see me. and my head both-ered me. I would often have crying spells and feel as if I vas not safe. If I heard anyone com-ing I would run and lock the door so they would not see me. I tried several doc-tions and they did not

I tried several doctors and they did not help me so I said to my mother I guess my mother I guess as there is no help for me.' She got me one of your little books and my husband said I should try one bottle. II stopped the doctor's medicine and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It soon made a change in me and now I am strong and do all my work."—Mrs. Augustus Baughman, Box 86, Enhaut, Pa.

Why will women continue to suffer

Why will women continue to suffer Why will women continue to suffer day in and day out and drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

If you would like free confidential advice address Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.



to preserve her complexion, and she finds this an easy task, if she uses Zam-Buk. This herbal balm not only keeps the surface skin smooth and soft, but penetrates to and feeds the underlying tissues. It stimulates the cells to healthy action and produces rigorauteir action, and produces vigorous cir-culation, which by carrying away all impurities creates a permanently clear complexion. How much more satisfying than a temporary complexion produced by powders and cosmetics! 50c. box, all druggists or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

The dugout staggered drunkenly un-der the additional load. But Bela's

face was still unmoved.

"Lean over." she commanded, nodding toward the little pile of baggage
between them. "Under the blankets, between them. "Under the blankets in the top of the grub-box, my tea

He found it, and set to work with a will to bail. As fast as he emptied the water, more came in over the bow.

The foot of the lake and safety seem ed to recede before them. Surely it was not possible a woman could hold out long enough to reach it, he he thought, glancing at her.

"Why don't you turn about and run before the wind?" he asked. "Can't turn now," 'she muttered. "Wave hit her side, turn over quick." Sam looked ashore again. For up

wards of a furlong off the edge of the flats and breakers were ruling their parallel lines of white. Above all the other noises of the storm the continu-ous roaring of these waters reached their cars.

"You could land there," he sug-gested. "What if we did get turned out? It's shallow." She was not going to tell him the

real reason she could not land, lose my boat," she muttered. "Better lose the boat than lose your-self," he muttered, sullenly.

Bela did not answer this. She pad-elled doggedly, and Sam bailed. He saw her glance from time to time toward a certain point inland. Seeing her face change, he followed the direction of her eyes, and presently distinguished, far across the flats, three tiny horses with riders appearing from among the trees.

They were proceeding in single file around the bay. Even at the distance one could guess they were galloping. So that was why she would not land!

She did not need to be told who the three riders were. His sensations on perceiving them were mixed. It was not difficult for him to figure what had happened when his absence had been discovered, and he was not at all sure that he wished to escape his mysterious captor only to fall into those hands.

This line of thought suddenly suggested a possible reason why he had been carried off—but it was too humiliating to credit. He looked at her with a kind of shamed horror. Her

face gave nothing away.

By and by Sam realized with a blessed tightening of the heart that the storm had reached its maximum. The gusts were no longer increasing in strength; less water was coming over the bow. Not until he felt the rewas he aware of how frightened he had been.

Bela's face lightened, too. Progress under the cruel handicap was still painfully slow. The wind was like a hand thrusting them back; but every gain brought them a little more under the lee of the land. If Bela's arms held out! He looked at her wonderingly. "We will sink now," she said, coolly.

"Good!" cried Sam.
In their mutual relief they could almost be friendly.

Bela was heading for the intake of the river. Along the tortuous course of that stream she knew a hundred hiding places. The land trail followed the general direction of the river, but touched it only at one or two places

The question was, could she reach the river before the horsemen? Sam watched them, trying to gauge their rate of progress. The horses had at least four miles to cover, while the dugout was now within a mile—but the horses were running.

Sam knew that the trail crossed the river by a ford near the intake from the lake because he had came that way. If the horsemen cut off Bela at the ford what would she do? he wondered. The outlook was bad for him in either event. He must escape from both parties.

Hostess—Can't find your partner? What's her name? Youth—I can't renember her name, but she's slightly knock-kneed and has a mole in the small of her back.—Life.

HARD WORK WINS.

It is the Staff of Life On the Hard Road to Success.

Sir Frederick Treves, a noted British surgeon, said recently that hard work counts for more than brilliancy. If he had to submit to a major opera-tion, he added, he would choose a careful, hard worker rather than a

brilliant surgeon.

These remarks have excited some controversy. But, after all, do they contain any real disparagement of brilliancy? Brilliancy, like genius, is brilliancy: Brilliancy, like genius, is an accident. It is born, not made. The world would be a dull, flat plane in-tellectually if it did not throw up brilliant people. Hard work would never have given us Shakespeare, Beethoven, Keats, Heine, Poe. Shel-lev

But hard work is the staff of life On it we can count, on it we can rely. them, verifies brilliant hypotheses, connects and completes truths re-ceived in "flashee."

When the brillant man is also a hard worker he conquers the world. But the slow conquests of hard work by men of talent and ability are by no means negligible. We can train children to appreciate work and method, efficency, order an dindustry.
When they happen to be brilliant into

the bargain the reward of hard work will be correspondingly greater.
Woe to them who expect brilliancy alone to give them the success that is worthy and enduring.—Chicago

NERVOUS AILMENTS

Few people realize that nervous allnents, often arise from digestive troubles. The stomach fails, for some reason, to digest food properly. Then the son, to digest food properly. Then the system languishes and the nerves become exhausted in striving to continue their work. Impure blood also chases herve troubles, but frequently it is in the stomach where the mischief starts.

As the nourishment is carried to the nerves by the blood, it will be seen what an important connection exists between the stomach, the nerves and the blood, and how such troubles nervous headaches, nervous dyspepsia and insemnia may begin.

In such cases relief is easily obtainable by means of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills replenish the blood with the food elements on which the nerves thrive; at the same time they exercise a tonic influence on the digestive organs, enabling the system to derive nourishment from the food taken. By this perfectly natural process nervous ills are steadily dispelled by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If you are suffering from nerves, or require a blood-making tonic, give these pills a fair trial, and see how speedily the

best of bealth will be yours.
You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MEDICAL SCIENCE

HEALTH AND HOLIDAYS.

HEALTH AND HOLIDAYS.

The first thing to think about, when planning how to get the utmost of refreshment and health from the annual holiday, is the decision as to what constitutes, for the particular individual concerned, a real holiday. It is clear that an essential element in the holiday is change, not change of air and locality only, or even necessarily at all, but change of occupation, of strain, memita' and physical, with fresh interests and stimul.

It is very little rest or change for the

atimuli,

It is very little rest or change for the tired housewife to take her family away to seaside or country lodgings, where she takes with her all but a few of her househole cares and duties. The change of air would do her little good if she could not at the ame time find change of occupation and a respite from responsibility. To get the most out of her holiday she should leave the house and family to look after themselves or be looked

day she should leave the house and family to look after themselves or be looked after by someone else, and get into a quiet hotel, boarding house or farm house, where she could have rest and peace with fresh alr, exercise and change of scene and surroundings.

The office worker of sedentary habits will do well to make his holiday as out-of-door and changeful as possible, though this does not mean that he should undertake violent physicial strains or very lorg strenuous walks. Such a system will do him more harm than good. A quiet and loafing walking tour with a congenial companion, or alone, is the type of holiday which will tend to leave him rested and invigerated for the year's work. It is, however, a bad plan to keep this end continually in view. Exercise undertaken for the sake of its healthfulness and not for its pleasure larely gives full value; the pleasure is a great part of the treatment.

THE TREATMENT OF FLAT FOOT. THE TREATMENT OF FLAT FOOT.

'Flat foot,"—the pojunar name for the condition in which the longitudinal arch of the foot, or the "instep," gives way and flattens out—is very commonly caused by much standing and persons who work in factories, standing at machinery, nurses, waiting and artists' models, are very usual sufferers from it. It is a painful and ungraceful deformity, affecting the walk and with it the carriage of the whole body, while the feet ache and throb so much that standing is an agony.

both parties.

The horsemen passing around the bay became mere specks in the distance. Reaching the foot of the lake, they had to cover a straight stretch of a mile and a half to the river. The trail lay behind willows here, and they disappeared from view. It was anybody's race.

Bela, the extraordinary girl, still had a reserve of strength to draw od. As they gradually came under the influence of the windward shore the water calmed down and the dugout leaped ahead.

Sam watched her with a cold admiration speculating endlessly on what might be going on behind her mask-like face. With all her pluck, what could she hope to gain. Obviously it would be easier to escape from her then from three men, and as they drew closer and closer to the river the tension became acute. Suppose they arrived simultaneously, thought Sam, would the men shoot?

(To be continued.)

Hostess—Can't find your partner?

What's her name? Youth—I can't re-

KITCHEN ECONOMY.

At the present time, when it is a na-tional duty to get the last ounce of nour-ishment and food value out of all food-stuffs consumed, a great change is need-ed in the manner of cooking vagetables.

CUTICURA HEALS BAD DISFIGUREMENT

Very Itchy. Burned at Night. Could Scarcely Sleep. Healed in One Week.



The common nabit is to peel nearly all root begetables, removing in this way a large part of their volume and a far larger portion of their food value. All such things as potatoes, carrots, turnips, and other roots are far better scrubbed thoroughly with a small brush and then cooked with their skins on The flavor and indees of the vegetable are keep inside it, instead of near poured away with the water, while the outer-boost layer of the root with its valanite food consultants is eaten instead of being wested. Most vegetables are heter flavored and me e nouraling if steamed instead of bolled.

While green tens are in sea on the careful cook will save and way the profa after the pair have been shelled. These pairs, being a a little say of till soft on such to tub through a deve make most celectous and involving an ending most celectous and involving a service as a sequinger soft for minutes, a service as a sequinger of the pair have been and it from any argument of the batter can havely be twill from any argument of the batter can havely be twill from any argument of scakale may be used like earl flawer. The chief resson why some pecule long a vegetation or partly vegetarian diet unhealthy said weakening is because halt the valuable properties of the vegetables have some fown the rook or into the dustin.

An Expert in Molives.

Cousin Henry is an expert in motives. If you were reading off a list of names and overlanked heary "ne would understand. He would know exactly the motive that prompled you to do it. If you don't think to introdue file it you don't thank to intro-duce file to the man who is with you be can see through it. He may have to go back four or five years, but but he will make a complete case you. In less than an hour he will know what your motive was. Right now he is angry because his daughter was not selected as yaddistants of was not selected as valedictorian of her class. You may think that the other girl deserved to be selected, but you don't know all that Henry knows. It is a long story, but he is willing to tell it to you, and after hearing it you will understand the motive—you will understand that it is a case of spite work—Claude Callan in Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

From indications the Stock Show to be held at the Union Stock Yards of Toronto, December 7th and 8th next, will be bigger than ever. The 1916 show had 776 entries, comprising in all 2,309 show animals which sold for the Christmas trade, some of whom brought record prices. Premium list has been enlarged and each class car-

ries a handsome prize. For further particulars, write C. F. Topping, care of Union Stock Yards of

Follies of Science

The history of science has seven problems which men in all ages more or less have tried to solve, but which have finally been given up by ail. To

day they are called follies.

The usual list comprises the following: First, squaring the circle; second, duplication of the cube; third, trisec tion of an angle; fourth, perpetual mo-tion; fifth, transmutation of metals; sixth, fixation of mercury; seventh, elixir of life. Some lists put the phi-losopher's stone for the last three and then add astrology and magic to make the seven.

Seven Days King.

Masaniello (Thomas Aniello), bern 1622, was known as the "Seven Days King." He headed a revolt against the Duke of Arcos, at Naples, July 7th. 1647, forced him to abolish the tax on provisions and for seven days was master of Naples. He was most arrogant and bloodthirsty and was assassinated July 16th. He is the hero of two operas, one by Caraffa, called "Masaniello," and the other by Auber Christian by Savish and the Other by Auber Christian and Christian (libretto by Scribe), called "La Muette de Porticii."

You never can tell. Many a straight tip comes from a crook.

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> AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE. Editor and Proprietor

COMPULSORY SERVICE IN 1863

Voluntary System Gave Place to Con scription under Lincoln.

It is a matter of record in United States history that President Lincoln, after attempting to prosecute the Civil War with volunteer troops, at last, in 1863, turned to conscription in order to secure the necessary

Since Lincoln is regarded as one of the greatest statesmen this continent has produced, it is instructive at the present stage of Canadiana history, to see how he dealt with the problems that arose.

The President was warned that grave disorders might follow the enforcement of the conscription law, which it was argued, was in opposition to the constitutional privileges and liberties of the citizen.

Lincoln took the ground that democracy means an equal share in the burdens, as well as in the blessings of a republic, and decided on the firm enforcement of the law. All opposition was firmly repressed.

On entering the present war, the United States profited by past experience and promptly adopted compulsory service.

Now that Canada has adopted a similar course she is in a better position to do her full share and though opposition is unlooked for, repressive measures are provided in the Act.

Note to Correspondents-As news letters have only a cent stamp on them, they should not be sealed but the flap should be tucked inside.

Soperton

Nov. 5, 1917.-Miss Bessie Keen, Kingston, was a guest last week of here cousins, Johnson Frye and Mrs. W. Davis, also Mrs. Howard and Mrs. Morris of Glen Morris and Mr. J. Frye, Delta.

J. Whitmarsh, Brockville, made a business trip here on Saturday.

The products of the school garden were brought in on Wednesday last and will be sold as soon as can be

E. J. Suffel spent the week as taxcollector in the front of the township.

Outlet

Nov. 5, 1917—The sunshine after the rain is making people look pleasant, especially the farmers, who are very anxious to plow

Mrs. J. H. Slack and Mrs. Morehead visited at Brockville a couple of days last week.

Vanderburg spent Thursday at Mr. W. Purvis's, Junetown.

On Sunday, the 4th, Mr. Wilmer Bradley of Fairfax, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bradley.

On Thursday, November 1, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Vanderburg and Mr and Mrs. Allen Earl motored to Brockville and spent the day.

Mr. Robert Steacy has a new motor skiff on the lake here.

Mrs. A. Bowman, of North Augusta, is visiting friends here at present

Miss Hattie McRae, who has been ill with blood poison for the past week past week, passed to her eternal rest on Friday night. Her untimely death has been a great shock to the community. She was a noble Christian girl, loved and respected by all who knew her best, and her loss will be sadly felt. Her brothers and sisters and other friends have the heartfelt sympathy of all in their sad bereavement.

Warburton

Mr. Milton Burnes is the possessor of the first tractor in this community and has been busy filing silos for the past month.

George Kendrick of Kingston is renewing old acquaintances in the district for a few days.

Mr. Nelson Webster has been appointed one of the members of the exemption tribunal at Gananoque.

Miss Hattie McRae is seriously ill at her home with blood poison as the result of a throat operation.

Mrs. Ed. Burnes has arrived home from Kingston Hospital.

Mrs. Walter Anglin, Iroquois, is visiting the Misses McRae.

REYNOLDS—CAULEY.

The Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Lombardy, was the scene of a pretty wedding on Monday morning. October 29, when Miss Vyna C. Cauley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cauley, and Mr. W. J. Reynolds, of Frankville, were united for life. Rev. Father J. T. Hanley officiated at the important ceremony during which the choir sang suitable selections. The bride, who was given away by her father, entered the church to the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march, played by her sister, Mrs. L. Cauley, the organist. The church was nicely decorated for the occasion. The bride looked charming in a suit of navy silk velvet with taupe hat and Persian

After the ceremony a luncheon was served at the home of the bride's parents and later Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds left on a trip to New York and other American cities.

HARVEY-ILES.

The wedding was quietly celebrated at the Wesleyan church, Southwick, England, on October 6, of Jean Phyllis Iles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Iles and granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Harte, 18 Summerhill avenue, Montreal, to Lieut, Oscar R. Harvey, the Canadian Engineers, son of Mr. Richard Giles Harvey, Lyndhurst. The Rev. R. Spiers officiated at the ceremony, assisted by Capt. Rice, C.F. The bride who was given away by her uncle, Sgt. John J. Craig, of the 24th Battalion, was attended by her aunt, Mrs. J. Craig, as matron of honor, and Lieut. W. G. Harvey, Canadian Engineers, acted as best man. Only relatives and intimate friends were present, at the ceremony and at the wedding luncheon and reception which followed at "Shannon Lodge," the home of Mr. and Mrs. Craig. The bride was married in a gown of palest grey, hand embroidered in pale pink, with which she wore a hat of pale pastel-green tones; and carried a bouquet of white heather. white violets and sunset roses. Her travelling costume was a navy blue with touches of grey and hat to match. Mrs. Craig was gowned in maize georgette crepe trimmed with pale green, wore a black velvet hat with gold trimmings and carried pink and yellow chrysanthemums. Lieut. and Mrs. Harvey have been spending their honeymoon in Lon-

RICHARDSON—BOVAIRD.

At St. John's church manse Thursday evening, Nov. 1, Rev. E. L. Morrow united in marriage Miss Cora Ann Boyaird, of Oxford Station and Mr. Wesley Richardson, of Oxford Mills.

RICHARDS—GREEN

Rev. T. J. Vickery united in marriage at the parsonage yesterday, Alvin Richards of Harlem and Hazel Green of Seeley's Bay.

Greenbush

Nov. 5 .- Miss Mary Wilson, Little Miss Doris Earl and Jean has been spending some time at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kerr and other relatives, went to Elgin last

> Miss Stratton of Toledo, is a guest at the home of Mr. Wm. Gifford.

Mrs. Wesley Stevens and children of Westport are spending a few days at the home of Mr. Walter Olds.

Mrs. Maurice Shaver and her sister. Mrs. W. Kerr, of Ottawa, have both returned to their homes after spending some time here with Mrs. Simeon Loverin.

The concert given by Mayor G. Wright, of Brockville, held in Greenbush church, was well attended and all present were much pleased with the program. The proceeds which were something over \$30, went to swell the funds of the local Patriotic

The Greenbush Patriotic League held its annual meeting on Nov. 1st at which reports of the year's work were given and officers elected. Mrs. James Hewitt was elected president for the fourth time. The income of the year was \$170.00 from which donations were made to the Red Cross Fund and to the Patriotic and Belgian Relief Funds, the rest being used to buy material for sewing. Also five boxes of work from the Red Cross Society at Ottawa were made by the society containing: 6 1/2 doz en hospital shirts, 9 dozen suits qyjamas, 12 pairs bedroom slippers, a number of trench caps, 2 dozen sheets, 2 dozen pillow cases, 1 dozen binders, 28 pounds of yarn were knitted. The members are this week sending boxes to the boys from here

The weather has been unfavorable for harvesting corn and potatoes, with the result that manypieces of potatoes are still in the ground.

who are overseas.

Oak Leaf

Nov. 6.-Word was received by Mrs. Geo. Sheffield that her brother Pte. Geo. Atkins has been wounded.

A meeting was held in the Oak Leaf hall to appoint delegates for the

Potato digging will be completed

C. Murphy and family motored to Crosby on Sunday. Mrs. Geo. Sheffield has been visit-

ing in Delta.

Sherwood Spring Nov. 5.-Miss Lera Empey, Brockville, spent the week-end at her home

Misses Amy Coon and VeraLatham spent Sunday evening last at Miss Myrtle Clow's.

Rev. Dr. Saunders, who is still at his cottage at Butternut Bay, is conducting Sunday services in the school-house here.

Mr. Fred Latham is having a new new cement floor put in the cellar of his home.

Mr. Harry Darling has moved to his new home near Lillies, having purchased his father-in-law's farm

Mrs. E. P. Eligh and little son Harold have returned from a two weeks visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Gainford, Athens.

Plum Hollow

The Red Cross Society here is packing Xmas pails for our boys at

Mrs. Newton Kilborn is confined to her bed with bronchitis.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Kilborn spent. the week-end at Elgin, guests of the latter's sister, Mrs. L. Chapman.

Mrs. Isaac Barber, who has been confined to her home on account of illness, is gaining.

Miss Wing and Mr. W. Tate, Lyndhurst, spent Sunday at W. H. Gifford's.

Miss Bertha Chapman is at Elgin caring for Mrs. L. Chapman, who is

Mrs.N. Benedict still remains seriously ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. Kilborn.

Mrs. L. Stratton, Toledo, is visit-

CASTORIA For Infants and Children

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

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Bring Your

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To Us

WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE BROCKVILLE STEAM LAUN-DRY. Basket is packed here each Monday night.

E. C. TRIBUTE

ing friends here, the guest of he

moher, Mrs. William Gifford, who will be 91 years old in January.

The Ladies' Aid met at the hom of Mrs. W. H. Gifford on Thursday, the Mission Society at Mrs. Lett Kilborn's on Wednesday of this week.

Hallowe'en Party.

At the Methodist parsonage Hallowe'en an old fashioned party was given, and the evening was spent with mirth-provoking games and charades. Light refreshments were

Reporter Advertisements Bring Results.



The Military



Service Act, 1917

DON'T DELAY! Do It TODAY

THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT is passed; the Proclamation issued October 13th. It is now the bounden duty of every man in Class One to report for service or claim exemption. This includes all bachelors and widowers without children (not otherwise excepted) who were 20 years old on the 13th October, 1917, and whose 34th birthday did not occur before January 1st, 1917.

What To Do

Go to your Post Office and ask for the form for reporting for service or for claiming exemption. The form contains clear instructions for filling in. Do this not later than NOVEMBER 10th.

Beware of the Last Minute Rush

With so many thousands of reports and claims to be dealt with, the rush of Class One Men will grow heavier day by day. You will waste less of your time and serve your own best interests if you avoid the inevitable rush on the last days.

The law is being enforced with the Government and the People firmly behind it. Obey the law. Do it today.

> Issued by The Military Service Council



Get Behind the Wheel of a Ford and Drive

RY it just once! Ask your friend to let you "pilot" his car on an open stretch. You'll like it, and will be surprised how easily the Ford is handled and driven.

If you have never felt the thrill of driving your own car, there is something good in store for you. It is vastly different from just riding—being a passenger. And especially so if you drive a Ford.

Young boys, girls, women and even grandfathers—thousands of themare driving Ford cars and enjoying it. A Ford stops and starts in traffic with exceptional ease and smoothness, while on country roads and hills its strength and power show to advantage.

Buy a Ford and you will want to be behind "the wheel" constantly.



F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

W. B. Newsome, Dealer, Plum Hollow

Interesting Items

Miss Anna Hickey spent Tuesday in Brockville.

Messrs. Merill Cross and Arthur Larmour are home from the West.

Miss Frances Moore spent a few days in Oak Leaf last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, Portland, have been guests at Mr. Almeron

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Male are moving to the farm they recently purchased, near Harlem.

Mr. and Mrs. Marold Sheffield and

little Miss Helen were at New Boyne for a few days. Mr. Sheldon Lawson of Soperton,

has leased Mrs. Benjamin Livingston's farm. Mrs. Gersham Yates spent a few

days with her daughter, Mrs. L. Dunham, Hard Isltnd. Miss Ethel Cowan is visiting her sister, Mrs. Yates Avery, Dobb's

Settlement. Mrs. Mulvaugh, one of Athens' aged residents, is very ill at her

home on Elma street. Mr. and Mrs. Almeron Wilson and Mrs. T. Bert Cole are this week in

Ogdensburg.

Miss Gertrude Drummond, of Toledo, has been spending a few days in the village, a guest of her sister,

Mrs. James Hanna was at Lyndhurst recently on a visit to her sister, Mrs. M. Landon.

Mr. H. H. Lockwood, of Chicago, formerly of Westport, was a visitor in Brockville last week.

Master Lyman Judson was a recent guest of his uncle, Mr. Byron Loverin. Greenbush.

Miss Cora Gray was a week-end guest of Miss Myrtle Loverin at Greenbush.

Mr. J. W. Leahy, of the Merchants Bank, spent the week-end in Napanee with Mr. Robert Blair.

Mrs. W. D. Stevens and two little daughters are spending this week at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs F. W. Scovil.

Mr. Clarence Knowlton left today for Saskatoon where he has accepted a position as optometrist with Wheatley Bros.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Frye and family, of Soperton, were guests this week at the Post Office.

Miss Hazel Latimer has been spending a few days with friends in

Lyn and Brockville. Miss Gertrude Young has returned from Junetown, where she has

been for several weeks. W. C. Dowsley, I.P.S., was in the village yesterday inspecting the

school. Mrs. Jet Hawkins is suffering from an attack of appendicitis and

has been taken to St. Vincent de Paul hospital for surgical attention. Miss Usher, president of the W. I. will attend the Institute convention

in Ottawa as delegate from the local Institute. Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Stewart and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Bell, of Smith's Falls,

were guests on Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. A. Lamb. Mrs. Yorke, of North Augusta, was

in the village for a few days, with her brother, Mr. E. Duffield, who is very ill. Mr. James W. Scott has secured

a promising position with the Moose jaw Cold Storage Co., and left last week to assume his new duties.

' Mrs. John Cowan, a former resident, is ill at Chantry at the home of her son, Winfred. Miss Laura Cowan is attending her mother .

Mrs. H. Howard has returned to her home in Delta, after a short and pleasant visit in Brockville, the guest of Mrs. R. M. Shaver, her

' Lieutenant Beaumont S. Cornell, who has charge of the Laboratory of Moore's Barracks Hospital. Folkestone, England, has been successful Frankville, and Toledo. in the recent examinations at London for the degrees of L.R.C.P. and

' Lieutenant Jones, late missionary at Norway House, but who, together with 300 of the Indians fr om the mission, are attachde to the Forestry Battalion in camp at Brockville, was in Athens for a short time on Sunday, having motored out with Mr. D. M. Spaidal.

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. Oùtfit free. Your money each week. Write at once. Brown Brothers Company, Nursery-

men, Ltd., Brown Nurseries, Wel-

land Co., Ontario.

Hallowe'en Masquerade. The Hallowe'en masquerade held in the lower rooms of the town hall was an enjoyable event attended by a great many of the A.H.S. students, practically the entire staff, and a number of Athens citizens. The costumes were, in many cases, excellent, despite the difficulty of obtaining them. Boarding-houses are not generally good factories for costumes. But the students, particularly the girls, turned out in more or less efficient disguises. The Athens Orchestra gave its services free of charge. Light refreshments were not served, but obtained on the chairlunch plan, from heaped-up trays of apples and grapes. Instead of the simmering boiler of strong coffee, a glass cooler was filled with lemonade, and one patronized it in the manner so popular on transcontinental trains and the better-known inter-township trains such as the B. & W. These departures and the fine way in which quadrilles and other dances were entered into made the evening full of pleasure. And the dancing ceased at midnightanother commendable feature.

St. Paul's Presbyterian Church. Presbyterian service will be omit ted Sunday evening on account of the Baptist aniversary. Sunday school as usual at 2.30 p.m.

Suspended Sentence. The case of John O'Neil of Westport has been satisfactorily disposed of by His Honor Judge Dowsley, who in consideration of contrition being expressed and compensation in the amount of \$70.00 paid to Mrs. Gibson, the complainant, has ordered suspended sentence. O'Neil being bound over to keep the peace for a period of one year. The case arose through one of Mrs. Gibson's horses straying into Mr. O'Neil's field, whereupon he lost his temper and shot the trespasser.

Ladies' Aid Social Evening.

Remember the social evening of the Ladies' Aid in the vestry of the Methodist church tomorrow evening. Splendid program. Everyone welcome. Admission 15 cents.

Mr. Raymond Bresee has purchased a new Chevrolet from Percival & Brown

Julius Caesar to be Produced.

The High School has entered upon the task of producing Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" for their Commencement, which takes place this month.

W. I. Shower.

A shower at the Women's Institute roms Friday night, was productive of over \$80 in cash and a large quantity of goods. Forty-six pails were shipped this week as a conse quence, to the boys at the front.

Birthday Honored.

Hallowe'en being Mr. W. F. Earl's birthday, a number of residents surprised him by going to his ome and spending the evenin in a social way. He was congratulated on passing another mile-stone and best wishes were expressed for a happy and prosperous future.

Oleomargarine.

Numerous inquiries are being received by the county customs authorities as to the conditions governing the importation of oleomargarine. which will make its reappearance in Canada on the 14th and to import which a license or permit is essential, obtained from the Food Controller's office. The best grade oleo is at present selling in Morristown at 35 cents a pound.

Pte. Manliff Berney and his bride arrived last week from England, and are now guests of the former's mother and sister. Pte. Berney was invalided to Canada after having been in the old country for a year.

Town Line in Bad Condition.

The attention of The Reporter has been called to the condition of the town line road between Kitley and Rear Yonge. It is stated that no repairs of any consequence have been put on this road for fourteen years, and that to-day it compares favorably with a wallow in Flanders. As the town line is much used, sure ly it ought to have attention. It is the short road linking Athens,

SHUFFLE IN TRIBUNAL.

The Reporter learns on good authority that Mr. Andrew Henderson will take Mr. Arnold's place on the local exemption tribunal. The former has received an appointment; and while Mr. Arnold has not yet been released, this will no doubt happen within a day or two.

X DEATH OF JAMES LEEDER.

On Sunday evening, October 28, the death took place of one of the oldest residents of Mallorytown in Mr. James Leeder. He was in his 84th year, and was well known throughout Leeds county. Two weeks ago he contracted a cold which later. developed into pneumonia, resulting in death. He was born at McIntosh Mills, where he spent a number of years of his life, after which he was a resident successively of Caintown and Mallorytown. In 1861 he married Amanda Brown who predeceased him five years ago. He leaves to morun his loss two sons, J. J. Leeder of Ballycanoe, and Angus of Prescott, besides three daughters, Mrs. Malcolm Andress, of Yonge Mills, Mrs. Ira Andress, of Mallorytown, and Mrs. David Townsend of Long Point, and one brother also survives, namely Mr. Joseph Leeder Sr. of Ballycanoe. There is also a long line of descendants, consisting of twenty-six grandchildren and three great grandchildren. Mr. Leeder will be greatly missed as he took an active interest in all things pertaining to the wellfare of the country. He was active in political life, and was a staunch Conservative. large funeral procession started from the home of his daughter. Mrs. Ira Andress, and proceeded to St. Luke's church in Ballycanoe. The pall-bearers were his six nephews, Robert J. Leeder, George Leeder, Dave Leeder James Leeder, Stanley and Thomas Leeder. After the service at the church the remains eere placed in the vault at Ballycanoe, to await interment later in the family plot.

Mrs. Alzina Robeson died on Wedesday last at the home of her son, Ephraim, at Hard Island, as the result of a fall two weeks previous. She was 84 years of age, and had lived a life of quiet usefulness in the district, beloved alike by her large family and circle of friends. Deceased was born at Athens, the daughter of Henry Wiltse, and at an early age married the late Justus Robeson They both were members of the Society of Friends, which at one time was well represented here, with a meeting-house at the east end of the village.. She is survived by six sons and two daughters: Philip and

MRS. ALZINA ROBESON DEAD.

Thomas, Ont; Calvin J., of Gananoque; Mrs. E. W. Middleton, Hamilton, Ont.; Mrs. Herbert Stephenson of Athens. The funeral took place Thursday at the residence under the auspices of the Society of Friends, with Miss Louisa Richardson, of Picker-

Ephraim, Athens: Charles W., of

Hammond, N.Y.; Arthur, of Spo-

kane, Washington; James, of St.

ing, in charge. Those attending from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wiltse, Cushendall; Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Wiltse, Mrs. E. Wells, Lyndhurst; Mr. W. W. Robinson, Mr. J. W. Hitchcock, Smith's Falls; Mr. and Mrs. Ed Mainse, Sweets' Corners.

ANDREW ROBERTSON

Another highly respected resident of Lansdowne passed away Thursday morning, November 1, in the person of Mr. Andrew Robertson. His many friends will miss his genial smile and friendly greeting, and extend sincere sympathy to the bereaved family. He is survived by his aged mother, at present, very ill, one son, Leslie, and three brothers. Funeral services were conducted at the house Saturday at 10 p.m.

MRS. WEBSTER.

Mrs. M. A. Webster, of Lansdowne widow of the late Henry Webster, passed to her reward on Wednesday morning of last week. Deceased had been a patient sufferer for some time at the home of her daughter Mrs. Bert Armstrong, and her demise was not unexpected. Besides this daughter, she leaves one sister, Mrs. Mox-ley, with whom the entire community sympathizes. The funeral service was held Friday at 1.30 p.m. in the Presbyterian church and was conducted by Rev. I. N. Beckstedt.

EVERY MONTH MANY WOMEN

Take ZUTOO Tablets and are free of the Griping Pain and Headaches.

at what Mrs. Wright says: delived your sample of Zutoo Tab-and took them for severe pain hthly) and headache. At the end of minutes, I was entirely free of pain experienced no more throughout the fiod. I suffer a great deal at these times d feel grateful that I have a remedy hich affords quick relief. Every woman the land should know about Zutoo Tablets and what they willdo."
Mrs. ALLEN WRIGHT, Fulford, Que.

TAKE ZUTOO

CHARLESTON HONOR ROLL

IV-Elva Spence, Frances Stevens, Hubert Heffernan, Claude Bots ford, James Botsford, Walter Wood, George Godkin.

III-Evelyn Latimer, Cora Stev-

II-Raymond Heffernan, Kenneth Latimer, Charlie Webster, Bernard Godkin.

I-Albertus Kelsey.

Sr. Pr.—Sammy Kelsey, Mabel ovey, Ida Belle Covey.

Jr. Pr.-Francis Crozier, Maggie Crozier. No. on roll-19.

Average attendance-12.8.

Mina Pritchard, Teacher

HARD ISLAND HONOR ROLL

Sr. IV-Eva Cowle, Isaac Alguire, Erma Wood.

Jr.IV—Bella Darling, Mary Besley, Pansy Foley.

Jr. III-Marion Hollingsworth, Irene Darling, Laura Sterry, Lillian Dunham. Jr. II-Levi Alguire, John Mather,

Mildred Foley. Pt. II-Jack Hollingsworth, Beatrice Mather, Hubert Wood, Irwin

Darling, Alexander Besley.

No. on roll-24. Average attendance-14.95.

Mabel M. Jacob, Teacher

WILTSETOWN HONOR ROLL

Sr. IV-Bessie Parish. Jr. IV-*Marion Earl, Joseph McAvoy, Mazie Redford.

Sr. III-Maude Alguire. Jr. III-*Sadie McAvoy, Clifford Redford.

Sr. II-Ina Alguire, *Beatrice Par-Jr. II-Jock Earl.

Sr. Pr.-Laura Redford, *James McAvoy, *Polly Alguire Jr. Pr. I-Watson Parish.

Jr. Pr. II-Lorne Burnham.. N.B.—Those marked with an asterisk were perfect in attendance. Average attendance-12.8.

V. J. Beaman, Teacher

Shiping Milk.

Patrons of the Athens Cheese Factory are now sending milk to the condensed milk factory at Brockville, getting from \$50 to \$54 a ton.

\$100 Reward \$100

\$100 Reward \$100

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

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c,

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

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 ma-terial will be filled on short notice. Present stock includes a

quantity of FOUNDATION TIMBER

SILLS, SLEEPERS, ETC A large quantity of slabs and

Blancher

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

the Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his per-All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but

Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

FURS FOR 1917 - 18

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

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

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

Hudson Seal Coats for this season are shown in various models, each having been selected with the greatest care, and constitutes the very last word in designing. The loose-fitting coat with full ripple from shoulder to hem, is popular. Also styles with medium full skirts and belted waists. The lengths vary from 40 to 48 inches.

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

Have your Remodelling and Repairing Done Now.

Brockville, Ont.

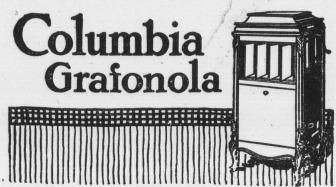
Visitors to our store cannot fail to see the advantage of purchasing where the stock is so varied and complete. May we expect you to-morrow?

The Robt. Craig Co. Ltd.

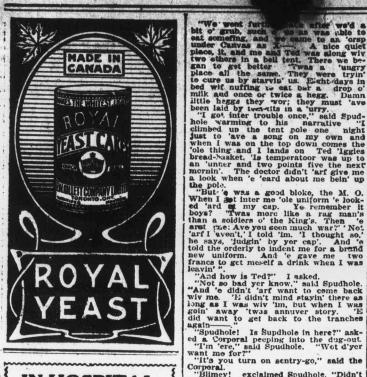


Grafonola

Avoid disappointment. Refuse imitations. Only genuine Columbia Grafonolas and Records bear this trade mark. Look for it before you buy.



W. B. PERCIVAL **ATHENS**



IN HOSPITAL

Corporal.

"Bilmey! exclaimed Spudhole. "Didn't take yer long to find that I was back! Wunner the war wasn't stopped while I was away. A sick man gon' en sentry too—. If ye're goin' to carry on like that my temperatoor will soon be up again. All right, Corpril I'll be out in a tick—."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in

THE SAVED DOLLARS.

When Properly Invested They

What work does the saved dollar do

to help make this country a better place for the saver? At a meeting of

the American Bankers' Association an intelligent answer was made by a man who is well qualified to speak. He

"While a dollar saved by a workman helps to give to some workman a job, so does every other dollar of savings,

whether it comes from wages, interest

or profits.

"The economic effect of a dollar

saved and invested is just the same, whether the owner is a wage earner,

an employer or an heir of inherited wealth. Income, however it originates, that is saved and put to reproductive

uses performs an inevitable service for society.
"Every form of savings finally seeks

investment, and if you will follow the investment through to its ultimate re-

action you will see it putting men to

transportation equipment of the com-

munity; you will see it creating new demands for labor, raising the rate of

wages and increasing the production of things which men design.

"If savings are devoted to reproduc

tive purposes, it makes no difference whether they are the savings of the

workman or of the millionaire, the

ultimately accomplish the same result—they increase the supply of things

that the whole community wants."

F. A. Vanderlip said that. It is true

Your \$50 in the savings bank works

at the same job to which the \$50,000 of the rich man is sent.

If the men who manage the work are honest and capable they use our

saved dollars to make this country

worth living in, worth working in, worth being proud of, worth fighting

to preserve.-John M. Oskison in New

Drawn Glass.

On account of its great strength drawn glass is used for many purposes.

It withstands sudden changes of tem-

perature, resists fire to a great extent

SATISFIED MOTHERS

Once a mother has used Baby's Own

Tablets for her little ones she will use

rives from their use is wonderful. They are easy to give the baby; their action

is prompt and thorough, and above all

they are absolutely harmless. Con-cerning them Mrs. Jean Dechaine, La-

cordaire, Sask., writes: "I am well satisfied with Baby's Own Tablets. I had no trouble in giving them to my

baby, and they have promptly cured her of constipation." The Tablets are

sold by medicine dealers or by mail at

25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams

VANITY AND SPECTACLES.

Old Plea That Wearing Glasses

Makes One Look Aged.

One of the popular objections to wearing glasses is that wearing

This was true in the days when they were worn only to help poor sight and

chiefly by the elderly. Now a very large percentage of wearers of specta-

spectacles is no longer a mark of advanced age. It is not a sufficient excuse for a lady to say that glasses would make her look old.

Moreover, wearing glasses is one of

the best preservers of a youthful appearance. This is because prolonged

eye strain causes wrinkles to appear prematurely and give the countenance a strained, anxious, tired, drawn, cross

look, which is very characteristic and is far more to be avoided from the

point of view of appearance than the slight disfigurement of glasses.

Indeed, so far from being unbecoming there are some types of face to which glasses just add the finishing

The one time when a fellow feels he ought to be let down easy is when

he is hard up.

-Charles Phelps Cushing in

are children, and the wearing of

Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

glasses makes one look old.

The satisfaction she de

York Globe.

nothing else.

and is very strong.

work; you will see it enlarging agricultural, the industrial or

Help to Develop Our Country.

(By Patrick MacGill, author of "The Great Push, etc.)

The hour was three o'clock in the afternoon. I entered the dug-out to find my mate Spudhole gazing mutely at some black, liquid in a sooty mess-tin.

"Some milk, Spudhole?" I said, handing him the tin which had just come to me in a big parcel from England.

"No milk for me, matey," he replied. "I'm feelin' done up proper, I am. Cannot eat a bite. Tummy's out o' order and my 'eads spinnin' like a top. When's sick parade?" he asked.

"Seven o'clock," I said. "Is it as bad as that, Spudhole?"

"Worse'n that," he answered with a smile. "Ave yer a fag to spare?"

"I have, I answered, rumbling in my rocket.

"Well, give it to somebody as "asn't got none," said my mate with a wan smile. "I'm off smokin' a bit."

The case was really serious since Spudhole could not smoke, for a smokeless hour for him had always been a Purgaterial period. After tea I went with him to the dressing station and Ted Higgles of another section, accompanied us. Ted's tummy was also out of order and his head was spinning like a top. I stood outside the door of the dressing-station while the two men were in-

I stood outside the door of the dress-lag-station while the two men were in-side. Presently Spudhole came out. "My temperature's an 'usner and nine," he said.

"My temperature's an unner and allow, he said.
"A. hundred and what?" I ejaculated.
"Unner point nine, 'is was," said Ted Higgles appearing at the doorway. Mine's an 'unner point eight. Lots o' blokes are sufferin' from the same thing. Proxis the M. O. calls it, but the right name o' it's trench rever."
"Right name?" interrogated Spudhole.

"Right name?" interrogated boudhole.
"Well, it's someting wot we can understand," said Ted.
"Are you coming back again to the
trenches?" I asked.
"We're to sleep 'cre to-night in the cellar unner the dressin' station," they
told me. "In the mornin' we're to report to the M. O. again. Then if 'e

Fairville, Sept. 30, 1902. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,-We wish to inform you that we consider your MINARD'S LINIMENT a very superior article, and we use it as a sure relief for sore throat and chest. When I tell you I would not be without it if the price was one dollar a bottle, I mean it. Yours truly,

CHAS. F. TILTON.

thinks fit 'e'll send us off to the 'ors thinks fit 'e'll send us on the pital."

I went back to the firing trench alone. Spudhole and Ted did not return the next day or the day after. Three weeks later Spudhole came back.

We were sitting in a dug-out in the Ypres sallent when a Jew's hary, playing rag-time, was heard outside. The Germana at the time, were shelling our porpres subent when a sew's harry, playing rag-time, was heard outside. The Germans, at the time, were shelling our position. Who was he who played rag-time as an accompaniment to the thunder of tis explosives? Who could he be—unless Spudhole?

-unless Spudhole?
And sure enough it was Spudhole back to us again, trig and tidy from hospital, in a new uniform, new boots and with that air of importance which sits so easily on a man who has seen strange sights in strange regions. "What's your temperature now?" I asked as he came in "Bilmey it's the correct thing now, but it didn't 'arf go up and down," said Spudhole putting the Jew's harp in his pocket and sitting down. "And 'orsepital!" he went on. "I's no fun, I can tell yer."

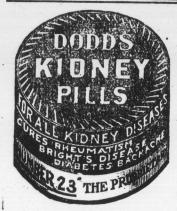
pital!" he went on. tell yer." a "What sort of disease is Pyraxis?" a

"What sort of disease is Pyraxis?" a voice enquired.

"It's not 'arf bad if you've got it bad and it's no good if ye've only got it 'arf bad," said Spudhole, adding: "Wot I mean's this. If I 'ad it bad I'd get off ter blighty by my case was only a light one, not so bad as Ted 'Iggles. 'E's not out o' 'orsp yet, and may be it's a rip across the Channel for 'im. Gawd' we wor bad goin' down from the dressin' station. I couldn't even smoke a fag! We came to a village and from there a motor ambulance took us to a clearin' station. There was a 'ot bath there and we wor put to bed in a big 'ouse; blankets, plenty o' 'em and a good bed. 'Twas a crand place to 'ave a kip.'

"No stand-to at dawn," I said. "Worn't there!" said Spudhole. "Two 'ours 'force dawn we 'ad all o' us to ostand-to in our blankets for the Germans began to shell the place. We 'ad to 'op it away further back in a bus. We were rattled about on that there bus and we wor dropped down at another 'orsp about breakfast time. My temperator was up more'n ever now. I almost burst the thermometur'. And Ted! Blimey! werehould 'ave seen Tel. Lors to the wide 'e was. 'E could 'ardly speak but 'e managed to give me 'is muver's address and I was to write to 'er when 'e

s. 'E could 'ardly speak but 'e ged to give me 'is muvver's ad-and I was to write to 'er when 'e



"We went furth the after we'd a bit o' grub, such the ass was able to eat somering, and we mane to an 'orspunder Canwas as X—A sice quiet place, it, and me and Ted was along why two etheurs in a bell tent. There we began to get better "Twas a "ungry loce all the same. They were tryin' to cure us by starvis' us. Excht'day's in med wit nuffing to eat bar a drop o' milk and once or twice a hegg. Damn little heggs they wor; they must 'ave been laid by tea-tits in a "urry." I got infer trouble once, 'said Spudhole varming to his narrative "I dimbed up the tent pole one night just to 'ave a song on my own and when I was on the top down comes the 'ole thing and I lands on Ted 'Iggles bread-hasket. Is temperator was up to an 'unter and two points five the next mornin'. The doctor didn't 'arf give me a look when 'e 'eard about me bein' up the pole. "But 'e was a good bloke, the M. O.

Tea is Delicious and Pure

Sealed Packets Only - Never in Bulk BLACK, MIXED or NATURAL GREEN

Reducing Expenses

The war has so increased the cost of living, the

By using Red Rose Tea, which chiefly consists of

strong, rich Assam teas, she can keep her tea bills

housewife must make her money go further.

The rich Assam

strength requires less tea in

the pot-and there's only

one tea with the rich Red

Kept Good by the

Sealed Package

supports and pulling the wires taut. They were as quiet about it as was possible, but to the tensely strained

ears of Gahey the noise of labor came like the rumble of artillery. The enemy would surely hear it too.

had his own working parties out and thought it wiser not to take any no-

that he could see dark forms stand-ing quite motionless and very near

him false and the objects might be tree-trunks trimmed down by shell-

chief wish was that his job might

"I wish the sleep wasn't so much

in my eyes," he muttered. "I'm afraid that I might drop off for a snooze in

a minute This won't do. I'll nip my leg and keep myself up to the mark Right in the thick of my leg."

He caught the soft of his thigh be-

tween finger and thumb and pinched vigorously. Once, twice, thrice. He almost screeched with the pain.

"It's the only way to do it," he said apologizing for the pain he had inflicted on himself. "If I don't pinch like blazes I'll maybe drop off That won't do and the life of me mates depending on me and others like me"

Have uepending on the and others like me"

He pinched his leg again, then rapped his knuckles against the butt of his rifle. He kept on rapping until one of his fingers was bleeding.

"It's a damned funny caper, this," he muttered. 'It has got to be done, I sunnose. But they don't know at

I suppose.

He may have done, but perhaps he

Now and again Gahey fancied

but probably his eyes played

He was very sleepy and his

Rose flavor!

THE MAN FROM BALLYRUDDEN

(By Patrick MacGill, Author of "The Great Push," Etc.)

The night was ebony black, but still and warm. The summer clouds hung very low and seemed to be thrusting the heat down on the watchers in No-Man's Land. The covering party lay in a line amidst the grasses, a space of half-adozen yards between each man and his mate. Gahey, an Irish rifleman, was there, lying face down to the ground the small of the down to the ground, the smell of the earth heavy in his nostrils and the dreams and thoughts engendered by such a night running riot in his head He was very sleepy, for he had had no sleep the night before. All that day he had been very hard at werk, for the trenches were in a bad state. Parapets had been blown down by German shells; machine gun em-placements had been levelled to the earth; sandbags flung breadcast by the fury of war, had filled up parts of the communication trench. All this had to be remedied, and all day long Gahey sweated at his toil. Now, when Gahey sweated at his toil. Now, when night had fallen, the barbed wire entanglements had to be repaired and the engineers were set to work on the job. The infantry holding the trench supplied the covering party and Gahey was one of the men who went

As he lay there in the grass he could hear the engineers at work, hammering in the posts, buckling the

out here. This is a war in defince of civilization," he said with a low laugh. "Here I am doin' my bit by lyin' dewn on my tummy and rappin' my kauckles against a rifle. Well, I suppose it's one way o' carryin' on. What would they say at home in me own town the town of Sallyrudden. own town, the town of Ballyrudden, if I told them that in France I spent all my days working with a spade like a man on a potato patch, and all my nights rappin' my fingers on a rifle-butt? Oh, glery, but it's a funny

Gahey became sudenly alert as a starshell went up over the German trenches and a dark object was disclosed moving in the grass some eight yards away. What could it be? A German crawling out towards the British lines, Gahey thought. He gripped his bayonet with a steady hand and got up on one knee. At that moment he heard the man next him calling out in a loud whisper: "The right flank has encountered an enemy parter! Reinforcements! Page 14 sleep!"

Gahey passed the message along, tood upright and rushed at the figure which was lying in the grass.
"Who's there?" he hissed, as he stood over it.

The click of a rifle bolt was the

enly response and Gahey gave the figuree a kick. It rose upwards with a whimper and shot its hands over its head. It was a German soldier "Kamerad!" he appealed. 'Wife and three children!"
"If ye yell like that again a harem

and a school of children won't save ye," said Gahey. "What the divil are ye comin' atween me and a fight for, navvaay" ha thundarad. he thundered anyway?"

"Kamerad!" wnined the German.

Gahev was very annoyed. A fight

ou and he had to take charge of a prisoner! It was a job not to his lik-ing. From the right came the sound

of rifles and yelling. The men from the left were rushing by, and one took shape opposite and made to pass. Ga-

shape opposite and made to pass, ca-hey reached out a long arm and grip-ped the man by the shoulder. "Let me be!" gasped the man. "I want to get up to the fighting."

"Take charge of this man," said Gahey in a voice of command. "Take him back to the trench now! Get be-

hind him with the bay'net and take

The soldier, a young fellow of nine

and knew him to be one of the most reckless and daring men in the bat

talion. He obeyed Gahey's command

and took charge of the

and took charge of the prisoner. Then Gahey doubled off to the right where the fight was in full swing. "Not much of a fight it was," said

Gahey afterwards, when giving an ac-count of the scrap. "It lasted for just a minute or two and I had only a

couple of jags at the buckos. It was a poor lot we came on: and they had no love for the bayn't. It always makes me mad to see them refusin't to take part in a good, honest, standto fight. But I suppose it's in the make-up of some of them to behave

like that..... I haven't seen what I call a good fight since the last har-

vest fair I spent at Ballyrudden.'

newly out, had heard of Gaher

him in."

The ash-plants gom' swingin' about the heads and the men fallin'! "Twas a sight to see!" fixed a contemplative eye on

"Ballyruden for ever!" he said in a slow voice filled with longing. "Ballyruden for ever and the times we used to have at the harvest fair!"

Joy in Trying.

Do not allow yourself to just drift along through life. Set before you an aim, some real perpose. Cultivate hope and ambition to accomplish something. Do not be contented to let things happen; make things happen. Whatever your business or oc-Whatever your business or oc cupation aim to excel in it. Finan-cial gain is not all one gets from la-bor well performed. Your character is elevated and your mind is enlarged, and the satisfaction in having done well is the most real joy. Don't be afraid to set your aim high. Gild it with wour highest ideals. Let the hope of its attainment nerve your every act. Turn incidents and circum-stances toward the attainment of your aim. If you have no aim you reach nowhere. A life without a purpose is a dreary thing, without real joy. Suppose you fail to reach the heights you have set as your standard; you will have gone higher than if you had not striven. You will be more useful, of more worth, than if you had not tried.-Milwaukee Journal.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

BURDEN OF WORRY.

To-day's Enough; Never Mind Yesterday's or To-morrow's.

A wayfarer carried a heavy sack, under which he toiled and complained unceasingly. From none could be get help or comfort. And as he slowly journeyed, groan-

ing under his burden, the Angel of Opportunism came to him and speke kindly saving

"Brother, what carriest then?"
The man answered surlily, worries."

The angel smiled pityingly upon him and said, "Let us look into thy burden and examine they worries."

and so they looked in. But lo, the sack was empty.

"Why surely!" cried the man, "there were two great werries, too heavy for man to bear; But—ah, yes, I had forgetten—one was a werry of yesterday, and so it is gene."

"And the other?"
"That—why, that was a worry of te-merrow, and it—it has not yet

Then the angel smiled with infin-

ite pity, saying:
"Hearken. He who bows himself down under the worries of yesterday and to morrow wears himself out for naught. Be he who carries only the worries of to-day has no need of a sack for his sorrows. If thou wilt cast this black thing aside and give all thy strength and cheer and courage te the things of to-day real misfortune never can burden thee."

Wendering, the man did as the an-

And as he took up his journey and went lightly, swiftly on, his heart and his hands were free to relieve many a brother wayfarer of his burdens an fruits and flowers along the wayside.

And when he came at last to the settling of the sun it was with smiles and a song.—Christian Herald.

Marines.

Marines-soldiers serving on shipboard—date back to the year 1664, when an order-in-Council, dated Oct. 16, authorized 1,200 soldiers to be raised and formed into a regiment Mere regiment were later on formed; wars they numbered 32,000. The marines are to-day a feature of every navy, and in most countries officers of the marines are equal in rank with those in the army and navy.—London Chroniele. Chronicle.

The amount case your suffering. I want you to write, and let me tell you of my simple method of home treatment, send you ten days 'free trial, posting and put you in touch with women in Canada who will glody tell what my method has done for them.

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, he adache, back, tired feelings, he adache, back, bearling down imple method of home treatment, you ten days' free trial, postand put you in touch with
eas in Canada who will
y tell what my method
done for the m
you are troubled
weak, tired
tags, head
backbearown
pain in the sides, regularly or irregularly,
bloating, sense of falling or
misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry,
palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings
under the eyes, or a loss of interest
in life, write to me to-day. Address:

In life, write to me to-day. Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Bex 8 Windser, Cut

A New Household Word.

The expression "food alternative" is practically of recent origin, and it has a pleasant ring in our ears. As used by dietitians and cooking ex-perts, it signifies a second choice, properts, it signifies a second choice, pro-viding the same tood value, but of lower price or easier to obtain. Some of the fish and cereal dishes

are food alternatives to meat.

Wheat flour is scarce; as an alternative housewives are urged to use more rye and corn.

The scarcity of hogs and the fact that they are often undersize when brought to the market has made pure leaf lard high in price. A pure vege-table shortennig is the ideal tempa-rary alternative. It is also a satisfactory permanent alternative for famlies where pork shortening is never

When we speak of a substitute, we infer that the original article cannot be obtained. When we use the world alternative, the supposition is that we have freedom of choice

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

Instead of making hay while an shines, some people would rather make trouble when it rains. "Hew are your nephew and his bride

setting along by this time?" "Finer than frog hair!" triumphantly replied the Missourian "They've been married mighty night three weeks now, and, by cripes, they are still speaking!"—Judge.

ISSUE NO. 45, 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 particu-

AMERICAN SHOW CARD SCHOOL 801 Yonge Street, Toronto.

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MONEY ORDERS.

DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY OR-ders are on sale in five thousand of-fices throughout Canada.

FOR SALE

A -1 TOBACCO BUSINESS; STEADY trade; rent rioderate; s;lendid lyding apertments; price, two thousand doffars; owner leaving city. Cherrier, 323 James street north, Hamilton, Ont.

FOR RENT. F OR RENT-GOOD FARM ON YONGE street; 215 acres; near Richmond Hill: lot 45; three spring creeks; first-class house; ample stabling for horses, cattle and hogs; water in stables; Mptropelitan cars hourly; Richmond Hill stab. Insuire of Mrs. J. N. Boyle R climond Hill, or Cook & Gilchrist, 33 Hichmond street west, Toronto, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.

F OR SALE—TWO ONE-HUNDRED acre farms, Wellington county, Peal township; no better soil; good buildings and shale trees; flowing spring on each lot; if you want a farm look this one over; will stand inspection; immediate pessession given; price and terms right; will meet you at Gladstone or Drayton station; plone in house; rurs! mails at gate. Walter Barkwill, R. R. No. 2 Drayton, Ont.

F OR SALE—A CHOICE DAIRY FARM: sand loam. A photo can be had of the building. Apply, to John McCor-mick, Kelvin, Ont.

F OR SALE OR RENT-329 ACRES, A-1 wheat land in Southern Mantoba; all cultivated. G. C. Gordon, owner, General Delivery, Vancouver, E.C.

The Wagon Wheel Paradox.

A very interesting paradox is the one concerning an ordinary wagon wheel. which is solid and rigid, yet, when fastened on its axie on a wagon, when the wagon moves part of the circumference of the wheel which is in contact with the ground is for an instant at absolute rest, while the point directly perpendicular to it is at a high rate of speed. perpendicular to it is flying along The two points horizontal with the centre of the wheel are travelling pretty fast, but only half as fast as the topmost point, and as the upgoing horizontal point increases in speed the downgoing one slows up until it is at rest for a moment when in contact with ground. Yet the wheel is one solid piece and there are only two points going at the same rate of speed at the same time. Yet if the wheel is taken off the axle and rolled down an incline every point of the circumfer nee moves at the same rate of speed.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

ENEMIES TO SUCCESS.

Learn to Avoid Timidity, Shyness or Self Consciousness.

Timidity, shyness and selfconscious ness belong to the same family. We usually find all where we find any one. and they are all enemies of peace of mind, happiness and achievement. No one has ever done a great thing while his mind was centered upon himself. We must lose ourselves before we can find ourselves. Self-analysis is valu-able only to learn our strength; it is fatal if it makes us dwell upon our Timid, shy people are morbidly self.

conscious. They think too much about themselves. Their thoughts are timed inward; they are always analyzing, dis-secting themselves, wondering how they appear and what people think of them. If these people could only for-get themselves and think of others they would be surprised to see what freedom, ease and grace gair, what success in life they would achieve.

Thousands of young people are field back from undertaking what they long to do and are kept from trying to make real their great life dreams because they are afraid to jostle with the world. They shrink from exposing their sore spots and sensitive points, which 'smart from the slightest touch Their supersensitiveness mards of them.—O. S. Marden. makes cow-

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ped his knuckles against the butt of his rifle. He kept on rapping until one of his fingers was bleeding.
"It's a damned funny caper, this," he muttered. 'It has got to be done, I suppose. But they don't know at home what we've got to go through

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TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

BRITISH NAVY IS DEFEATING THE PIRACY OF THE U-BOATS

London Cable—Sir Erle Geddes who recently succeeded Sir Edward Carson as First Lord of the Admiralty, made his first address in Parliament to-day, and gave some interest ing and anxiously awaited figures on the work of the navy and shipping in

His declaration that between forty and fifty per cent. of the German sub-marines operating in the North Sea, the Atlantic and the Arctic Oceans had been sunk, was not the least in-teresting of his announcements, and there was an indication of the unceasing war the British and American patrols are making on the submarine in his statement that during the last quarter the enemy had lost as many submarines as during the whole of

The First Lord, speaking directly of The First Lord, speaking directly or his department, said that, in addition to an increase in the personnel, the services of younger officers had been requisitioned, to add strength to the experience of the older officers on the naval staff.

NO INFORMATION FOR ENEMY. Referring to the question of publishing the tonnage of British merchantmen lost through submarines, he said he had made a most careful in-vestigation, and, had approached the subject with the idea that it was desirable and it ought to be possible to give the public figures, because he added, "it is hardly conceivable that the enemy does not know what he is

He regretted to say, however, that had not found it possible to arrive any form of publication which would not convey most valuable in-formation to the enemy which he did not now possess if information were given in regular sequence for specific

"I have studied from a variety of sources," said the First Lord, "the statements made from time to time by the enemy as to tonnage and posiand have come to the definite conclusion that not only does he no know what is being sunk, but that he would like very much indeed to know what is being sunk regularly month by month, or week by week, or even exactly for a period."

MAKING PROGRESS.

Sir Eric, supplementing the recent statement by Premier Lloyd George in Aibert Hall, said that he could give certain information which would show that "we are making reasonably satisfactory progress in overcoming the menace of the enemy's submarine

He added that the House would realize that "however great the loss of mercantile tonnage is—and the figures are still very formidable—we wannot at this stage of the war pick any one item to deduce therefrom that the war, even any phase of the war, is going wall or badly."

The kaleidoscopic change which goes on in actual warfare, he added, is continually occurring in workshops and shipyards. To the uninformed observer it must appear sometimes that there is no method in the madof those who control these mat-

"But," said he, "I would appeal to the country for confidence. There is a method in what we do.

SUBMARINE SITUATION.

"The general situation regarding submarine warfare can best be demonstrated by the following figures: Since the beginning of the war, between forty and fifty per cent. of the German submarines operating in the North Sea the Atlantic and the Area. North Sea, the Atlantic and the Arc tic Ocean have been sunk. During the last quarter the enemy has lost as many submarines as during the whole

regards the sinkings of British merchant tonnage by submarines, the 808,000 tons of all nationalities. They sank a little more than one-third of that amount of British tonnage and a little more than half of all na-

For September their official figures than one-third of that amount of all na-British tonnage and less than one-half of that amount of all nationalities.

LONG ARM OF NAVY.

"The Germans claim that our tonnage is falling so low that there are not enough ships on the sea to enable their submarine commanders to maintain their bag. Let me give you facts. In April last, the heaviest month of British losses by enemy submarines since the war began, our trade flowed presumable. trade flowed presumably in satisfac-tory volume for the enemy submar-ines. In September last, his lowest month of sinkings, our overseas sailings of all ships of over 1,600 tons were twenty per cent. in number, and were twenty per cent. In number, and thirty per cent. In tonnage higher than in April. The enemy must therefore find another and better ex-planation for his tack of success. I can supply it. "The explanation is that the long arm of the British Navy reached down into the depths and thus the harvest reaped is poorer and the number of German submarines which do not return its submarines which do not return its supplies." marines which do not return is in-

DESS THAN ANTICIPATED.

"Since April, the highest month for British losses, they have steadily decreased, and latterly to a marked degree. September was the most satisfactory month; October was only slightly worse, and better by thirty per cent than any other month since unrestricted submarine warfare began

began.
The net reduction in tonnage in the last four months is 30 per cent. less than anticipated in the estimate prepared for the Cabinet early in

July.

The total net reduction since the beginning of the war from all causes in British tonnage on the official register in ships over 1,600 tons is under two and a half millions of tons or 14 per cent., and that after a period when our great armies and

their magnificent equipment received priority and the great growth of our navy was simultaneously achieved, to the detriment of mercantile shipbuilding. Now, that the submarine is for the present doing less damage, and the resources of the country are again being devoted to a far greater and an increasing extent to the upbuilding of the mercantile marine, I look for net results still more formidable.

STEADY REDUCTION IN DAMAGE. "Summarized, the submarine warfare amounts to this: 'Our defensive measures have during the last seven months proved so efficacious that in spite of the increased number of ships passing through the danger zone there has been steady reduction in the damage done by the enemy submar-ines. In the meantime we are sinking many enemy submarines to an in-creasing extent. Our offensive measures are improving and will still more improve and multiply,' but on the other hand, the Germans are building submarines faster than they have hitherto done, and they have not yet attained their maximum strength. It appears to me, therefore, that in the submarine warfare, as elsewhere, it is becoming a test of determination and ingenuity between the two contending

"For the present, I have come to the conclusion that the submarine warfare is going well for us. The enemy has done less damage than he hoped, and less than we estimated. He has done it with a serious and heavy loss to himself. At present, we may be justified in feeling that attack on our trade is held, and is being mastered, and we are justified in looking to the future with courage and determination, confident that he will fail."

GERMAN MERCANTILE MARINE. The First Lord said that it was interesting to recall the position of the German mercantile marine, continuderman mercartile marine, continuing: "At the outbreak of the war, Germany possessed over five million tons of shipping. To-day nearly half of it had been sunk or is in the hands of ourselves or our allies. She a fifty per cent. reduction to our fourteen per cent. It is well that the British public should be told what they are up against. We must not consider ourselves alone, but the alliance as

He pointed out that, while Great Britain had plenty of coal for victory, Italy and France have not, and it was essential that there should be reatest possible economy in food and greatest possible economy in 1000 and in all imports in order that tonnage should be saved, so that it may be diverted to other vital needs of the alliance. He declared: "We must lay our plans for a long war. I see no signs of its being a short one, and all by their economy can help the navies of the allies defeat the submarine."

Sir Eric urged Britons to do their utmost, as there were greater calls upon the shipping world.

U. S. ARMY TO BE CARRIED. "The huge army of the United States," he said, "is preparing and has to be transported and maintained.

The French Railer and other ciller The French, Italian and other allies require seaboard help. That help can only be given if the nation is pared strictly and rigorously to curtain its needs, develop home resources and conserve its present potential maritime strength.

It had been asked whether Great Britain was building merchant tonnage at a sufficient rate to replace the sinkings. The answer, he declared, had been given negatively, but it was unsound and inconclusive to take any one factor of output as against losses to be a vital indication of Great Britain's situation.

Britain, he said, was now equipped on a scale never dreamed of before.

"May the country not justly take credit for the fact that in 1917, with our military and munitions effort at the maximum, and when the maximum, and when the call upon man-power had reduced our available resources to a minimum, he continued, "we shall have produced naval and mercantile tonnage practically equal to the best year ever recorded in our history. And in 1918 it will certainly be very much greater."

The speaker expressed confidence that the skilled workers would stand by the nation in carrying out the great shipbuilding programme just as they had done in the munitions and other needs of the country.

as they had done in the munitions and other needs of the country.

"For," he added, "they may rest assured that the Parliament and the assured that the Parliament any action. country will not permit any action calculated to lower the standard of comfort they have won for their families and themselves."

NEW NATIONAL YARDS.

NEW NATIONAL YARDS.

Sir Eric said that the new National yards nowe being built would be ready in six months, and continued: "The output of merchant tomage for the first nine months of 1917 is 122 per cent. higher than in the corresponding period last year, and considerably higher than the total output for the whole of 1915. Standard vessels have been ordered representing nearly one million gross tons. More than half of these are under construction."

According to the First Lord, there

of these are under construction."

According to the First Lord, there are now 235 large drydocks in the British Isles where merchantmen can be repaired. He expressed the hope that all these vessels would soon be effectively armed, and he paid a tribute to the woman employees in the dockyards. He then dealt with the criticisms against the Admiralty.

OUESTION OF AID TO BUSGIA

QUESTION OF AID TO RUSSIA. Replying to the criticism that the fleet had not been sent to assist Russia, he pointed out that such an operation would occupy considerable time and that there were extensive mine fields. Responsible naval opinion was unanimous that the step was

not one which should be taken.

Replying to a question regarding the recent loss of a Scandinavian convoy in the North Sea, Sir Eric said, had the British navy been in-

formed of the attack, which it was not, its position was such that it could not have wished a better opportunity of intercepting the raidera.

The Scandinavian convoy system had been going on since April, he added, and this was the first occasion on which any ship had been lost. CONVOY SYSTEM.

Referring to the criticism of the convoy system in general, he said: "In September 90 per cent. of the total ves-sels sailing the Atlantic trades were sels sailing the Atlantic traues were convoyed, and since the convoy system started the total percentage of ldss per convoyed vessel through the dan-ger zone was one in two hundred. ger zone was one in two hundred.

"I wish to acknowledge fully the valuable contribution made by the United States navy in the convoy work since their destroyers joined us under command of Vice-Admiral Sims, from whom we have received the heartiest co-operation, and whose counsel has been of great value to us. The contribution of the United States havy was given promptly and freely havy was given promptly and freely upon their entry into the war and is gradually being extended in this and

other ways
"As is known we have had most "As is known we have had most valuable consultations with Admiral Mayo, and on the occasion of his visit took counsel with him as to the role the American navy was to play. We also took advantage of his visit to have an international naval conference from which we hope much good ence, from which we hope much good may result.'

CHINA ON EVE OF AWAYENING

War Has Greatly Revived Work of Missions.

Presbyterian Foreign Board in Session.

Toronto Despatch-Only one note of alarm was sounded at the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church which concluded at Knox College yesterday. It was occasioned by the fact that the cost of mission work in China is gradually increasing due to the higher cost of material and higher rate of exchange. The upward tend-ency of the value of silver threatens to have such an effect that it may come more valuable than gold in China, and this situation the board have to prepare to face. week's gathering being only the semi-annual conference big questions of finance were not introduced, but the several reports submitted were en-couraging in their tenor. War had given an impetus to mission wo. I. in China and afforded increased opportunities of broadening the views the people, who now take a wider in-terest in outside affairs. Many missionaries who offered themselves for service in the war obeyed the advice of the Government to remain at their posts and enlighten the natives of posts and entignten the natives of the real cause of the war and of Great Britain's fight to uphold Christianity and civilization. Several medical missionaries had been accepted, and 15 from Honan were with Chinese labor bettelling. accepted, and 15 from Honan were with Chinese labor battalions in Europe. The progress of Christianity in Corea during the past quarter of a century had been remarkable it was reported. Thirty years ago there were no Christians in Corea. Now there were over 300,000 attending Canadian Presbyterian missions, 553 members baying been added last year. members having been added last In the 200 schools in Corea

were now 9,000 pupils. Arrangements were made by the board for the celebration this winter of the jubilee of mission work in Trinidad, where 14,000 children had been educated in mission schools. As in Corea, mission work in Trinidad had met with splendid success during the past 25 years. The former suspicious attitude of the people had given place to one of respect, and there was no longer difficulty in attracting people to the hospitals. tracting people to the acceptance schools and churches in mission censchools and figure hospitals and figure hospitals and figure hospitals. tres. At the five hospitals and 13 dispensaries in Trinidad 68,000 patients had been handled, and 200.000 treatments given. There was need for still more medical students, but unfortunately the hospital accommodation would not permit of increased

staffs.

Mission work among Canadian Chinese was meeting with encouraging results, it was stated, and the board hopes to secure the services of more trained Chinese to work in the fields already opened up.

Dr. Harold Balme, of England, who represents the medical faculty of the undenominational Christian university in Shanting. China cave a steri staffs.

undenominational Christian university in Shantung, China, gave a short address to the board on the work there. Miss Margaret E. Luscombe, Nova Scotia, was appointed nurse to a hospital in Formosa. No new missionaries were appointed as the young men who were preparing for the work had come to the front. had gone to the front.

A vigorous campaign is to precede the next Foreign Mission Sunday in Canada, which falls on January. 27.

LONDON SAVED FROM RAIDERS

Latest Was Most Elaborate Hun Attempt Yet.

New Defences Disconcerted the Foe Aviators.

London Cable—This morning's air raid was apparently the most elaborate attempt to "lay London in ruins" ever made by the Germans. That it was a failure was due to the new air defences which, with the gunfire of the aeroplanes, harassed the enemy and broke up his squadrons se that at most three machines were able to cross the metropolis, where they dropped a few bombs. they dropped a few bombs. One of the bombs dropped in

most of the occupants of the houses had taken shelter.

Rombs also were dropped in the south-western district of London, apparently by a Gotha, which had become separated from the other enemy singraft.

enemy aigraft.

Before the guns broke out over London detonations were heard a long way off and in the east. The people congratulated themselves that the raiders were being kept at bay, but soon sounds were heard which told the tale of aeroplanes having broken through. During some periods the firing seemed the most intense that had been experienced during air raids. The atmospheric conditions prevented anything being seen of the invaders. There was a watery moon and misty clouds, but the sound of the engines of the raiders plainly could be heard. There were several intervals of dead silence in the firing periods during which it was felt that the raid had come to an end, but it only meant that one It was felt that the raid had come to an end, but it only meant that one relay had been driven off, and real relief did not come until Boy Scouts sounded "all clear" on their bugles. The text of Lord French's state-ment on casualties says: "Latest police reports state that the total casualties caused in leat night's relief

casualties caused in last night's raid in all districts were: Killed, 8; red, 21. The material damage very slight and no injury was

was very slight and no injury was done to any naval, military or munitions establishments. A large number of our ewa machines went up. All of them returned safely."

A feature of last night's air raid was the appearance afterwards of some 300 or 400 Boy Scouts as buglers, sounding the "all clear" signals when the official notice was sent out. After experimenting with signals when the official notice was sent out. After experimenting with motor horns and whistles, neither of which proved satisfactory, the authorities decided that the French system of sounding bugles was the most effective. The widely-heard question of where to get enough buglers arose, and it was arranged by Boy Scouts volunteering in numbers. They assembled at the various police centres when the warning of police centres when the warning of the raid was issued and dispersed throughout the city immediately the word "clear" was given, apparently finding great pride and enjoyment in

the work.
The heavy barrage which was put up to protect the metropolis seemed to disconcert the raiders, who dropped bombs indiscriminately as they approached. Several of these fell upon open spaces, severely shaking little suburban settlements, where there was little or no protection from bombs or the shower of shrapnel.

bombs or the snower or snrapnet.

As the Germans crossed the coast in relays the barrage rose as each relay made its appearance. After the experience of former raids the public takes to cover as soon as warning of an enemy approach

BRITISH NAVY'S GREAT EXPANSION

London Cable-In defending the British navy in the House of Com-mons to-night Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, reviewed its ccomplishments in this war, declar ing that, unlike the enemy forces, its role was an offensive one.
"During a recent month," he con-

"the mileage steamed by our battleships, cruisers and destroyers alone amounted to one million snip's miles in home waters. In addition to this, the naval auxiliary forces purchase the same period and territory. The the same period and territory is 71 per the same period and territory is 71 per the same to the navy is 71 per the same that the same period and territory is 71 per the same that the same tha cent. greater than in 1914, when it was 2,400,000 tons. At the outbreak of the war we had eighteen mine-sweepers and auxiliary patrols, to-day there are 3,366. The personnel of the fleet before the was was 146,000, to-The personnel of the day it is 390,000.

IS CONFIDENT

New Italian Premier's Message to Cadorna.

Sees "A Victory Which Can-

not Fail Us."

Rome Cable-Professor Vittorio E. Oriando, the new italian Premier, has sent the following telegram to General aderna, commander-in-chief of Italian army: "rully realizing the for-midable responsibility I am assuming at the present moment, when I take up the direction of the Italian Government, my first thought is to assure your excellency that one italian people oping the Italians and putting them out of battle from the Carnic Alps to the head of the Adriatic Sea. has its faith in the army and in its chief been shaken. To those whom it acclaimed in the hour of victory, to those still more closely does the nation feel itself bound in the hour of ad-

The immense effort of the adversary, who has gathered and hurled against us the accumulation of his hate against us the accumulation of his nate and strength, if he has succeeded in bursting in upon a dear and glorious fragment of our country, it has not curbed our spirit nor broken up the inner strength of the country. "Let the enemy know-let the world

know, that the Italians under the buranow, that the Italians under the bur-den of their inexpressible grief at the sight of their country invaded, have made it a point of honor to sink all their internal differences so as to attempthen their will and energy in order that again our native soil may be consecrated by a victory which consecrated by a victory which cannot

It is probably when a man is on his uppers that he feels he can't call his sele his own.

south-eastern district of the London area damaged tehement houses. There were no easualties, however, as most of the occupants of the houses HAS REACHED THE ITALIANS

Washington Despatch—Anglo-French reinforcements have reached the Venetian front where General Cadorna's second and third armies are declared to have retired in good order toward the new line—probably that of the Tagliamento-where the projected stand is to be made.

Official information reaching Washington from Rome to-day asserted that that the Italians had welcomed the British and French veterans enthusias tically, and that the Anglo-French commanders found the personnel and commanders found the personnel and material of the Italian army to be stronger than it was thought they would be after having sustained so severe a shock as that which the Teutons delivered through the back door or the Julian front. Secretary Langing received a callegram to day Lansing received a cablegram to-day from American Ambassador at Rome confirming information received at the Italian Embassy that the Italian army is retiring in good order, that the pressure from the direction of the enemy had lessened, and that the Government had the unified support of the Italian people and all po-litical parties.

Despite the elements of hope in the situation, military experts here doubt the ability of the Italians to make a stand and hold it on the banks of the Tagliamento, because of the danger that the left flank of this line may be threatened and turned by Teuton forces moving southward from the passes of the Carnic Alps. To-day's despatches from Berlin indicated that the Italian forces north of the Udine-Cedroipo-Treviso railway line had retired to the west bank of the Tagliamento River, while these south of the same rallway were de-fending the bridgeheads near Punzane. Dignano and Cedriopo.

ARMY PRACTICALLY INTACT. Washington Despatch—Reassuring news came from Rome to-day in official despatches. While serious, the situation on the Italian front is described as far from desperate. General Cadorna's army is declared to be prac-tically intact, and complete confidence is expressed in his ability, with aid coming from the Allies, to stop the Austro-Cerman drive.

The cablegrams summarize the situation as follows:

The military situation on the Italian front is serious—it is far from being desperate. At the present being desperate. At the present moment, having recovered from the first surprise, it may be stated that our Allies are preparing to oppose a furious resistance to the enemy at the point, which without doubt General Cadorna has selected. It is probable that if the retreat should continue for a few days longer the Italian resistance will develop along the Tagliamento, 'quite an important river.' which descends from the Cerna Alps, or, perhaps, if the Austro-Germans attack in Cernia it will be on the Piave River, which flows west-

Whatever the number of Italians taken prisoners, the strength of the army of General Cadorna has not been weakened. It must not be forgot-ten, in fact, that Italy has under the colors more than three million men As for the guns that the Austro-Ger mans claim to have captured, they only represent the production of a few weeks of the munitions factories of our Allies

"The Italian army is practically intact. Besides, the French and British are coming to our rescue. It has already been announced at the beginning of the council, Sunday evening, the French ministers were busy determining the extent and nature of the co-operation of the Allies on the Italian front. This same question was ian front. This same question was further considered by the council further considered by the War Monday morning and by the War Committee, which was held at the Elysee, M. Poincaire presiding. The British Government has taken prompt neasures to rush aid to the heastres to rush and to the stallars and all indications are that this French and British aid will come at the hour when the enemy invades the plain of Freoule.

plain of Freoule.

"Meanwhile, awaiting developments, Italian public opinion realizes thoroughly the gravity of the hour and is bearing the shock with calmness and firmness.

"The Italian press declares that the battle which is about to take place may be the last great battle of the war."

READY FOR PARTYLE.

READY FOR BATTLE.

London Cable—The greater por-tion of General Cadorna's third army tion of General Cadorna's third army apparently has crossed the Taglia-mento River to the western bank, and will be in position on a new line of defence to give battle to the Teutonic

The advance of the enemy, although it has been remarkably fast, was not quick enough to carry out the purpose of the military commanders of envel-The Italians lost neavily in men and

guns captured—the latest German of-ficial communication asserting that more than 180,000 men and 1,500 more than 180,000 men and 1,000 guns were taken by the Teutonic alliesand also suffered terribly from hardships due to bad weather and lack of food as they made their way across the country to Tagliamento, with their rearguards everywhere harrassing the enemy. But General Cadorna derearguards everywhere harrassing the enemy. But General Cadorna declares that with the morale of his men still splendid the success of the invaders will be made all. On the eastern side of the Tagliamento the Teutonic allies have captured along the waterway from Pizano to Latisana bridgehead, positions from which to operate against the Italians on the other side of the stream. other side of the stream.

SAVED MOST OF THE ARMY.

The Italian official statement read:

The Italian official statement read:

"Thwarting the plan of the enemy
by the rapidity of their promptly-decided upon movements and by the
brave resistance of the covering units
which have defended his advance, our

and especially the heroic regiments of Genoa and Novara and the untiring aviators are worthy of mention to the admiration of the gratitude of the country.

"Last night enemy aeroplanes brut-ally bombed several unprotected towns far from the lines of communi-cation. causing a few casualties amengst the civilian population." OUTFLANKED ON BOTH SIDES.

The text of the German War Office statement follows:
"The fact that the development of

"The fact that the development our operations against Italy has been so successful may be attributed to our rapid blows in the east, and to the incomparably stubborn endurance of incomparably stubborn endurance of incomparably stubborn endurance of our troops on all fronts, notably in the west. Yesterday the allied troops the west. Yesterday the allied troops of the 14th army gained a further great victory. Portions of the enemy army made a stand at the Tagliamento. In the mountains and in the mento. In the mountains and in the Friuli plain, to the Udine-Codroipe-Treviso railway, the enemy retired, fighting on, to the western bank of the river. Bridgehead positions on the eastern bank were held by him near Finzano, Dignano and Codroipe He offered violent resistance at rearguard positions, projecting themse toward Udine via Bertiolo, Pozzuole and Lavariano, to cover the retiretoward Udine via Bertiolo, Pozzuolo and Lavariano, to cover the retirement of his third army to the west-

ern bank of the Tagliamento.

"Impelled by the will for victory and capably directed by prudent leadership, the German and Austro-Hungarian corps here gained successes which even in the present war Tarely have been attained. rarely have been attained.

"The bridgehead positions of Dignano and Codroipo were taken by bignano and courolpo were taken by storm by Prussian Jaeger and Bavarian and Wurttemberg Infantry. Throughout the area of operations tried Brandenburg and Silesian divisions in irresistible assault penetrated from the north the rearguard positions in irresistible assault penetrated from the north the rearguard posi-tions of the Italians east of the lower Tagliamento, and drove back the enemy, while the tried Austro-Hungarian corps pressed forward from the Isonzo against the last of the crossings held by the enemy, near

Latisana. Latisana.

"Cut off by our thrusts from the north and outflanked on both sides more than 60,000 Italians laid down their arms. Several hundred guns fell into the hands of the victors. The number of prisoners captured during the week of the so successfully conducted Isonzo battle is cons ducted Isonzo battle is consequently increased to more than 180,000, and the total of guns taken is increased

to more than 1,500. The other booty captured is proportionate."

A supplementary statement from general headquarters to-night says: "On the Tagliamento the troops of the enemy who were maintaining themselves on the eastern bank of the river near Pinzano and Latisana have either been driven back

THIRD ARMY SAVED NEARLY ALL GUNS.

London Cable-Ward Price, the British correspondent with the Italian army, telegraphing on Oct. 30, says: "This is the Italian army's first great blow. Of course it has hit them hard all the harder because it comes not in the first year of the war when it might have been expected, but in its third, and it has come, moreover, with suddenness. But if you look details of the situation, even to the

very limited extent to which one may

give it at present, you will see th there is still reason to keep heart. "What happened was that some of the troops on the left wing of the Italian second army failed in their Italian second army Iailed in their duty, as General Cordona said in his communique. Their abandonment of their positions before a most violent attack, carried out with reinforcements with poison gas and new heavy batteries, enabled the Austro-German forces to break through the Italian forces to break through the Italian left wing, the wedge thus driven across the Isonzo into the very heart of the Italian position striking at the centre of their whole system of organization and supply. In consequence the whole line from the Carnic Alps southward to the sea—a front of sixty or seventy miles—was compelled to fall back to avoid being cut off.

to fall back to avoid being cut off.

"I saw a great deal of the retreat of the third army from the Carso, in whose company I made the retirement. The troops were cheerful and good-tempered, and one felt that firmness of command could again take this multitude of men and sort it-out into a fighting force. It is to that end that Cadorna and his generals are now straining their efforts. The Duke of Aosta, cousin of the King, who commands the third army, was calm and confident last night. His army, indeed, saved nearly all its guns, which is the best sign that their spirit as a fighting force is still sound.

he the best sign that their spirit as a fighting force is still sound.

"The right wing of the second army too, fell back regularly from Sabotino and Gorizia.

"The troops on the left of the second army are also satisfact at additional and Gorizia.

army are also retiring steadily from their mountain positions so as to get into line with the rest of the new defensive front which the Italians will take up."

TETANUS IN VACCINE.

St. Paul. Minn., Report.—Health officers were asked to-day by manufacturers of vaccine sent here for use in vaccinating against small-ox, to return it, as in certain instances it has been from to contain tetanus perios.

The vaccine was accordingly shipped to Washington, where it will be analyzed.

to Washington, where it will be an-alvzed.

How the supposed tetanus germs god in the vaccine is unexplained, though it was suzgested that enemies of the coun-try might be responsible. Dancing may be the poetry of motion, but it doesn't necessarily follow-

that we all have poetry in our soles.

Brockville Business College WEEKLY BULLETIN

Miss Hannah Dorwood is supply ing as stenographer for the Fair-

Raymond Nolan reports that plendid promotion has comé to him. He is on the office staff of the Canadian Express Co., Ottawa.

Herb Bolton, a graduate of five years ago, was a welcome visitor this week. He is chief record keeper of shipments for the Virginia & Rainy Lake Lumber Co., Virginia, Minn.

Miss Grace Johnston has secured position on the accounting staff of the T. Eaton Co., Toronto.

Misses Mary Brown and Violet Urquhart, graduates of some years ago, are resigning their positions the Canada Carriage Co. and are joining the office staff of the Jas Smart Mfg. Co.

Kenneth Deacon and Willard Hillis have enlisted. Mr. Deacon resigned a good position in Porcupine and Mr. Hillis did the same in Otta-

Miss Vera Fitzpatrick has this week passed the 80 word per minute shorthand test and Miss Nellie Tweedly the 100 word test.

Night school Mondays and Thurs

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

'Phone 373.

FARM FOR SALE

of Athens, on the Brockville road, 80 acres under culitvation, 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

HENRY D. ROWSOM

GO TO ATHENS LUMBER YARD & GRAIN WARE-HOUSES FOR

Flour, Feeds, Salt, Lumber, Shingles, Doors, and Sash, Wall Board, Beehives, Portland Cement, Asbestos Plaster, Rocfing 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 PEL-HAM NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont. N.B.—Catalogue sent on request to applicants for agencies or purchasers of nursery stock.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. H. R. BRIGHT PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR

OFFICE HOURS: { Until 8 a.m. 1 to 3 p.m. 7 to 8.30 p.m.

DR. C. M. B. CORNELL. Cor. Pine and Garden Streets

BROCKVILLE PHYSIC AN SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUE

DR. T. F. ROBERTSON COR. VICTORIA AVE BROCK VI AND PINE ST ONT. EYE, EAR, THROAT AND MOSE. BROCKVILLE ONT.

J. A. McBROOM

Physician and Surgeon X-Rays and Electricity employed in treatment COURT HOUSE SQUARE - BROCKVILLE

DR. A. E. GRANT. VETERINARY SURGEON AND

DENTIST. RESIDENCE: R. J. CAMPO'S.
Bell and Rural Phones.
Henry Sts.

J. W. RUSSELL

Reasonable terms. Years of successful experience, DELTA, ONTARIO

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

GEORGE

The death occ Mr. George Brown west of the village on the stone road He is survived by his wife and one son, Harmonious, a railway man, of Brockville. The death was not unexpected as the deceased had been in failing health for two years.

WILLIAM G. JOHNSON DEAD

To-day at 1 p.m. the death occur red of Mr. William G. Johnson who for many years has been an invalid. Mr. Johnson conducted a hardware business in Athens until his health failed, and was well and favorably known throughout the entire county. The funeral arrangements have not yet been completed.

Frankville

. Nov. 5 .- Mr. and Mrs. Wilford Hewitt spent the week-end at North Augusta visiting her mother and ister.

Mr. George Mott, of Brockville, is visiting at Mr. Fred Prices', Lehighs

The funeral of Mr. Charles Baker on Sunday was one of the largest een here in a long time.

Soper's Red Cross were at home to their friends and members last evening at the residence of Mr. Watson Davis. A tobacco shower by the

oys overseas. Refreshments and music provided a pleasant evening. A small fee was made.

John Loucks left on Monday for the West where he will visit Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, and other

Mr. W. J. Reynolds, one of our prosperous young farmers, and Miss Vina C. Cauley, of Lombardy were united in marriage in the R. C. church at the latter place on Monday of last week. After a wedding breakfast they left on a trip to Montreal, New York, and other eastern cities. On their return they will reside on the groom's farm a mile east

Purvis Street

The Herbison Bros. are busy threshing in this part of the street

School is progressing favorably under the management of Miss Beatrice Dickey.

Mrs. Orval Baile and son Elwood spent last week visiting friends in Brockville.

Mrs. George Herbison was one

day last week the guest of her moth-

er, Mrs. Bolton, Lillies. Mr. and Mrs. Norman Baile spent one day last week in Brockville.

Miss Jennie Percival was last week men provided a quantity of that the guest of her sister, Mrs. Earl.

Mrs. James Pottinger spent last eek visiting friends in Athens.

Mrs. B. B. Graham and Velma spent last Friday in Junetown, the guest of Mrs. H. W. Franklin.

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 news

WANTED

Second-hand coal stove, of good size, with grate (not a base burner). Apply to the Editor of The Re-

Gentleman's brown leather, unlined glove, right hand, on Main street, or in stores on Friday night. Finder please leave at Post Office

BOAR FOR SERVICE

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

> A. HENDERSON. Athens

EXEMPTION TRIBUNALS

MILITARY SERVICE ACT 1917

For the Attention of Class One Men

The location of The Exemption Tribunals in this district is as follows:-

> Tribunal Ont. No. 27-Athens. Ont. No. 26-Brockville.

These Tribunals will commence to deal with claims for exemption on November 8th.

All claims for exemption must be made not later than November 10th.

Those who make or have made their claim for exemption in writing through the Post Office will receive notice by registered letter of date on which their claim

Those who neglect to make use of the Post Office must present themselves in person at a Tribunal on November 8th, 9th or 10th, and they will then be informed as to when their claims will be dealt with

Reports for service must be made on or before November 10th through the Post Office.

Severe penalties are provided by law for failure to report for service or claim exemption as above.

Issued by The Military Service Council.

What Will Canada's Answer Be?

VER in the sodden trenches amid the bursting shells and the roar of artillery where Canada's boys are fighting and dying.

-they are waiting for Canada's answer when the sale of Victory Bonds begins.

CANADA'S soldiers expect that we at home will put up the millions they need to keep on fighting,

the millions they must have to win Victory for freedom, home and Canada.

What answer will Canada make? What answer will you make?

Shall it be said that Canada spares not her sons from the sacrifice of battle, yet withholds her dollars to give them victory?

Rather will it be said that Canada once more, for the fourth time in three years, cheerfully puts up her millions upon millions for the cause of freedom, righteousness and justice.

Canada's answer must be.

-that the Canadian hand to the plow of Victory holds steadfast and firm.

—that Canada is in deadly carnest when she says the "last man and the last dollar."

That is the answer Canada will give to our boys in the trenches, our kinsmen in Britian, and our Allies everywhere.

That is the answer we will give to the Huns who thought and said that Canada would desert the Empire before she would fight or pay.

Every bond you buy is an answer. Let the millions of answers from Canada's loyal men and women make a chorus of Victory to ring around the world.

Canada's Victory Loan Campaign opens on Monday, November 12

"Canada's Victory Loan All About It"

is the title of a pamphlet that should be in the hands of every man and woman in the country.

Mail this coupon at once and get your copy

Chairman, Provincial Committee, Canada's Victory Loan, Toronto.

Kindly send me a copy of pamphlet entitled:— "Canada's Victory Loan, All About It."

Street or R.R.

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

Men's and Boys' **OVERCOATS**

Our Overcoat stock is the pride of our store, and every man, young or old, will find an Overcoat to please him.

Men's Overcoats-in nice conservative styles, black beaver, Oxford grey, melton, made in Chesterfield style with velvet collar, and the good reliable velvets in good heavy tweeds.

Young Men's Overcoats-in all the latest styles, Slip-on Coat. pinch-back, belt all around, or the new style ulsterette made in all the new fancy tweeds Boys' Overcoats-We have a nice range of Overcoats to fit the

We advise you to buy your overcoat early before another advance

little fellows from 3 to 10 years of age.

Globe Clothing House

Brockville, Ontario

Proclamation

The New Year Term will open January 2, 1918.

Bookkeeping, Stenographic and Civil Service Courses.

Each subsequent month 6.00 These fees include cost of text books. Send for full particulars

BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE Brockville

W. T. ROGERS, Principal

Distinction Clothes in

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

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

M. J. KEHOE, BROCKVILLE