Vol. XXXIII. No. 44

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1917

4 cents a copy

BROCKVILLE'S GREATEST STORE

Wright's Store is the People's Store. Residents of this district are cordially invited to come in and see our wide variety of merchandise. We are proud of our store and have made it as attractive as we could so that you might enjoy shopping here.

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SPECIAL PRICES ON WOOLLEN YARNS

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

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.

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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

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House Phone Rural 33

H.W. Lawson

USE THE REPORTER AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

GOOD AS THE WHEAT.

"Good as the wheat" is an old motto, about as much the last word in meaning as "Safe as the Bank of England." A bag of No. 1 Northern, clean as a whistle of cockle and foxtail, was a symbol of sure value long before gold was known in the world. Wheat has been found in the Pyramids. The Egyptians just about worshipped wheat. The Bible calls it corn; so do the English. But when we say "good as the wheat" we refer to the bushel of brown, hard kernels worth by Government fixture this year, \$2.20. In the memory of living man, when did 'good as the wheat" mean more than it does now? Never. A bag of wheat weighing two bushels and a peck tots up in 1917 to just about the value of a five-dollar gold piece. But of course no man wants gold for his wheat. All he gets is a cheque made out in his favor on some bank and signed by the manager of some elevator company or milling concern. The cheque is converted into bills or goes on deposit. Good wheat; good paper: nobody asks any questions. Because the company is O.K. and the bank is sound. If any wheat seller had any doubt of either, he would at once demand something else.

"I sold good wheat," he would "I want something as good in

What made the wheat good? The good farmer behind it. A poor farmer can make good seed into poor wheat.

What makes the paper good? The security of the corporation whose name it bears. The sounder the corporation the nearer the paper comes to being as good as the wheat. But even a big company may go 'broke." Back of the corporation is a concern whose guarantee on a piece of paper is better than either. The pledge of the Dominion of Canada to pay any man money for value received is as good as the wheat and as safe as the Bank of England.

The best pledge of the Dominion of Canada to pay is a Canadian Victory Bond; better than cheques or bills--AS GOOD AS WHEAT! Suppose you change that twenty bags of wheat on your wagon, not into a cheque or notes or even gold: but into Canadian Victory Bonds of \$50 each, bearing interest at five and one-half per cent per annum and as negotiable on the market as the best cheque or the best load of wheat you ever saw? It's worth considering.

MAIL RATES TO BOYS AT THE FRONT

The following are the rates of postage on letters, parcels, and newspapers, to members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces in France, Flanders, and England:

Parcels.

To France and Flanders Up to three pounds, 24 From three pounds to seven pounds, which is the limit, 32 cents.

To England.

Twelve cents per pound or fraction of a pound straight, up to the limit of eleven pounds.

Letters.

To France, Flanders, and England. Three cents for the first ounce and two cents for each additional ounce. All should be addressed to Army Post Office, London, England, where they will be forwarded.

Newspapers. To France, one cent for two

To England, one cent for four

Christmas letters and parcels to reach the boys in the trenches should be mailed not later than November

SURROGATE COURT

Probate of the will with one codicil of Caroline Vickery, Newboro, has been granted to Caroline Morrison, Kelwood, Manitoba. H. A. Stewart, K.C., solicitor.

Probate of the will of Napoleon Howe, Yonge, has been granted to Rev. J. B. Howe, Westport, and Eliza Ann Howe, Yonge. T. R. Beale, Athens, solicitor.

Have You Beans for Sale? Farmers having Beans for sale, will do well to communicate with The Leeds Farmers, Limited, D. R. Shef-been invalided home. They are ex-

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE WILL HOLD SHOWER.

The Women's Institute meeting held on Saturday was well attended, and was marked by lively discussions on the business program for the coming month. It was decided to send Xmas pails to the boys who went from this vicinity, so that they might know that at the festive season they are not forgotten and that their sacrifice is appreciated. In order to do this it would be necessary to ask assistance outside the Institute. So an Xmas shower will be held in the Institute rooms Friday, November 2, from 3 to 9. There will be a musical program and social intercourse. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend and donate articles. The following list may suggest something to give: toilet articles (soap, tooth brushes and paste), stationery, pencils, candles, maple sugar, hard candy, chocolate, gum, oxo, salted peanuts, layer raisins, sardines, tobacco, corncob pipes, cash.

Ladies having tin biscuit pails are asked to bring them on Friday. After the business session, Misses Hazel Smith and Zella Topping sang interesting papers were given by Miss Rhena Kendrick and Miss Keitha Smith.

Junior Judge, of Renfrew

E. H. McLean, of Bowmanville, has been appointed Junior Judge of the County of Renfrew, succeeding the late Judge Fisher. Judge Mc-Lean is one of the youngest men appointed to the bench. He has been Grand Master of the Orange Grand Lodge of Ontario East. He was born at Cornwall on May 1876, educated at the Public School and Brockville Collegiate Institute. He studied law under the late Hon. J. F. Wood, of Brockville, and Mr. J. A. Worrell, K.C., of Toronto, and was called to the Bar in 1896. He is an Anglican and a Conservative. He was one of the men who helped to raise the 235th Battalion and went overseas with it, but finding he could not go to France, he returned to Canada last August. His only brother, N. B. McLean, is with the 124th, known as the "Pals" Battalion, in France. Judge McLean's father was the late Neil McLean, agent of the Bank of Montreal at Brockville, who served through the Fenian Raid with the Perth company.

Choir Presentation.

The members of the choir of the Methodist church presented one of their number, Miss Gertrude Cross, with a silver cassiere in honor of her marriage which took place on Thursday.

Correcting an Error.

The tendency in newspaper work leans toward the side of errors; and the fact that The Reporter last week had III Jr. of the High School winning a volley ball game from III Sr. was nothing but a bare-faced error. Never mind, III Jr., you'll do it yet.

Spoke on Missions.

Large congregations heard Miss Winifred Parker, of Brockville, speak on Missions in the Methodist church on Sunday. The Sunday School also had the pleasure of hearing her speak. Miss Parker gave a very complete idea of the work of the Church in the mission fields of the world.

Soldier Wounded.

Mrs. Rhoda Atkins, Soperton, has been officially notified that No. 345848, Pte. Albert Walter Atkins, infantry, was admitted to Number 14 Field Ambulance Hospital on October 8, wounded of contusion of the abdomen.

Liquor Cases Pending.

Inspector Taber has four cases for violation of the Ontario Temperance Act pending at Westport : one at Elgin, and one at Gananoque for this week.

Shipment of Red Cross Supplies. The Women's Institute shipped last week to headquarters of the Red Cross, Toronto: 42 hot water bottle covers, 18 Turkish towels, 90 linen towels, 24 pillow cases, 7 sheets, 6 hospital shirts. This is the second shipment of the young people's summer work.

Soldiers Returning.

Frank Brayman and Manliff Berney have arrived in Canada, having pected to reach Athens in a few days. young people.

Established

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.

he Merchants

ATHENS BRANCH

F. A. ROBERTSON, Manage

HUN FOLLOWS EVENTS HERE.

Discovery at the Front in France **Proves Close German Watch on** Canada.

Ottawa, October 30.—A newspaper found on a German prisoner who was taken by the Canadians on the Western fron recently shows how close a watch the Huns keep on Canadian affairs. The paper contained a news dispatch purporting to come from Ottawa, which told of the passing of the Military Service Act just two days after the Act was passed by Parliament here.

This little discovery is regarded as proof of the importance Germany places upon the military benefit to the Allies which will flow from the adoption by Canada of the Military Service Act. Experience has proved that Germany is a close observer of enemy countries and that every sign of strengthening or weakening is noted with the keenest interest by the Huns.

MENGES-CONLIN

The marriage took place at Hilton, N.Y., of Miss Vera Evelean Conlin and Mr. Edwin A. H. Menges on of a fine voice and has added much Wednesday, October 24. They will to the musical and social life of the reside at 311 Jarvis street, Toronto. village. The best wishes of a legion Miss Conlin, who is a graduate of Hahnamann Hospital, Rochester, is a native of this section, having attended high school in Athens. Her parents reside at Toledo. Her many friends here wish her many years of wedded happiness.

Plowing Match Postponed.

On account of the continuous wet weather, the Leeds County Plowing Match which was to be held at the farm of Mr. Thos. Howarth on Friday of this week, has been postponed until Friday, the 9th. The match will be unusually interesting this year as two or perhaps more tractors will be demonstrated

Baptist Anniversary.

The anniversary services of the Athens Baptist church will be held on Sunday, November 11 at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. H. W. Wright special preacher, and special music will be given by the choir assisted by Plum Hollow friends. Following Sunday's service, will be two weeks of evangelistic meetings at which Mr. Wright will preach. A cordial invitation is extended to everyone to attend.

Christ's Church Guild Hold Apron Sale.

An apron sale was held in the Parish block Saturday afternoon and evening under the auspices of the Guild of Christ's church. The entire stock of aprons was sold, and many citizens partook of light refreshments and enjoyed the lively atmosphere of music and conversation.

Arbitration Committee.

Messrs H. H. Arnold, Athens H. S. Johns, Algonquin; and J. E. Myers, Westport, are a committee empowered to settle a right of way dispute between Mr. Knowlton, Newboro, and the C.N.R. Mr. Knowlton would never agree to the railway's terms, and the disagreement dates back to the year '87 when the B. & W. was put through. The committee was at Newboro last week looking over the ground.

Hallowe'en Events.

The witches walk to-night. 'Tis Hallowe'en. In the lower rooms of the town hall, a masquerade is to be held, the participants to be High School students and a number of their friends. At the Methodist parsonage, a genuine Hallowe'en party will give enjoyment to many HUTTON-CROSS.

A quiet wedding was solemnized in Methodist church Thursday morning, October 25, at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. T. J. Vickery, when Gertrude Mae Cross, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cross, was married to Mr. Frank J. Hutton, of Guelph. The bride was unattended and looked charming in her suit of navy blue serge, with a dainty waist of apricot silk crepe, white furs and small French toque of feathers to match. Following the ceremony, a wedding breakfast was served at the residence of the bride's parents, and the happy couple motored to Smith's Falls, the home of the groom's aged mother, where they spent a halfhour before taking train for Toronto and Guelph.

The bride has been a popular clerk in the store of Mr. G. W. Beach for the past ten years, and she will be much missed from the several organizations of the Methodist church, having been a valued member of the choir, a teacher in the Sunday School, president of the Mission Circle and an ardent member of the League. She is the possessor of friends go with Mr. and Mrs. Hutton for a happy and prosperous married life.

W.M.S. Meeting.

Mrs. N. G. Scott, delegate to the Spencerville convention of the W.M. S. will give her report at the regular monthly meeting to be held in the vestry of the Methodist church on Thursday at 3 p.m.

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.

WINTER COMFORTS

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

EARL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY ATHENS

Efficiency in Optical Service

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

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

H. R. KNOWLTON

Jeweler and Optician ATHENS

EVILS OF OVERFEEDING.

Good Rule Would Be "Eat Less

and Exercise More."

The sin of gluttony is common, and

therefore much condoned, but like

every other violation of nature's laws

the penalty. Fat inefficiency, slug-

lish mentality, the reddened nose, the

pimpled face, certain of the chronic

skin eruptions and much fatigue and nervousness are due to the abuse of

the digestive apparatus. Rich, indi-

gestible foods in large quantities, high-ly seasoned to stimulate the jaded pal-

ate, are forced into a body already re-bellious from repletion. Exercise is largely limited to walking to and from the table, and bodily deterioration pro-

ceeds rapidly.

Many an overfed dyspeptic, suddenly

dragged by the stern hand of circum-stances from a life of physical ease

and plenty and forced to work out of

doors suddenly discovers that his semi-

doors suddenly discovers that his semi-invalidism has gone, that a chronic skin derangement of many years' standing has disappeared and that a new vigor and zest of life has been

Not every one can spend his whole

time in the open air, but a certain amount of exercise and plain, whole-

some feed in any amount not exceeding the body's needs can be had by almost every one. Simple moderate diet and exercise make for health.

These are not faddish food theories,

they are just plain, common sense.—

10°

How the World May End.

should let in the mass of the ocean'

in force, accompanied by electric nomena, and the greater part of

placed. The earth passing through time being to its formative peri

The Puzzle of Life.

Life is a quaint puzzle. Bits the

most incongruous join into each other,

and the scheme thus gradually be comes symmetrical and clear, when, io, as the infant clasps his hands and

out!" all the pieces are swept back into the box—black box with the gilded

nails!-Bulwer-Lytton.

Worth Protecting

A good article is worthy of a good package.

A rich, strong, delicious tea like Red Rose is

worth putting into a sealed package to keep it

"See, see; the puzzle is made

Sometimes it has been suggested that

given him

FOR SALE **Book and Stationery Business**

IN HAMILTON Established 12 years in good

Will be sold at a sacrifice. Good reasons for selling

Apply to

THOS. FRENCH

JAMES STREET NORTH HAMILTON, ONT.

of the proper height.

MENACE OF THE SHOE.

Scientist On the Cause and Cure of Foot Ailments.

That the conventional snoes we wear from childhood to old age are the main factors in causing foot ail-ments, is the belief of Dr. Jacob Grossman, who writes of the shoe as an "increasing menace," in the Medical Review of Reviews (New York, April). He says the infant's foot, being deli-cately formed and having extremely flexible joints, escapes for a time wearing shoes of stiff leather, but be-fore long the little feet are placed into boxes and thereby so cramped that there is serious interference with the there is serious interference with their development. He protests against children wearing shoes before they begin to walk. The writer goes on is absolutely unphysiological and dan-gerous to permit these infants to wear shoes because they cramp the feet and interfere with their future develop-ment. Children should not wear shoes until they begin to walk in their bare feet, as this allows the free and proshoes because they cramp the feet and per use of the muscles employed walking.

'The outline of the normal foot is practically the same throughout life. The inner border is almost a straight line and the outer border curved with the convexity externally meeting the inner border anterioriorly.

"With few exceptions, this outline

is not interfered with until the conventional shoe is worn. The continual wearing of these shoes will eventually result in deformed feet. They will subsequently assume the shape of the

Not only does the shape of the conventional shoe cause mischief, but the heels are also offenders. They are too high, as a rule. A high heel strains the foot, eventually leading to unnat-ural producing weak feet.

Mansonville, June 27, '13. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited, Yarmouth, N.S.

Gentlemen,—It affords me great pleasure and must be gratifying to you to know that after using 36 you to know that after using 36 bottles of your Liniment on a case of paralysis which my father was afflicted with, I was able to restore him to normal condition. Hoping other sufferers may be benefitted by the use of your Liniment, I am,

Sincerely yours, GEO. H. HOLMES.

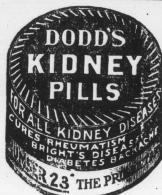
"A vast majority of the weak feet that we meet with usually result from the conventional shoe. This condition is very eften overlooked, probably because it is erroneously called flattoot. In an analysis of 700 cases of weak feet there were a very small percentage that showed a flat impression, these few being well-advanced cases As a rule, the symptoms of weak feet are not referred to the feet. In children the gait is awkard. They waik upon the entire sole of the foot. toes are turned outward and the toes and heels of the shoes are worn down on the inner side. The children quick by complain of pain and discomfort occasianally, and want to be carried continually. Such weak feet in childbood are often the beginning of severe deformities later on.

"Much can be accomplished by carrying out the prophylatic measures subsequently enumerated. In children considerably in preventing weakness and suffering in later life:
"I. The feet of arms." The feet of small children must

not be forced or pressed into shoes.

"2. Creeping should be encouraged.

"3. Abnormal locomotion, such as sliding over the floor on the buttock, develops when children are forced to assume a sitting posture at too early a date, the creeping period being sup-



objectionable. All such aparces and devices of any construction whatever are impracticable and unnatural. Hastering the commencement of locomotion increases the dan-

ger. ,
"6. Children should not be taken on long walks where there is little or no opportunity for them to rest when

overcome with fatigue.
"7. Regarding the choice of shoes broad-soled shoes to allow unrestricted action of the toes are best.

"For older children and adults the following exercises have proved useful in strengthening the muscles of

Walking barefooted. Walking upon the front part of

"3. Grasping motions with the toes, exercises with foot-weights.
"The proper shoes for adults should
be built on an anatomical basis. They should be made to fit the foot and not as the conventional shoes are made.
The conventional shoe makes the foot fit the shoe with consequent damage to the feet. Shoes should have broad soles and heels which are square and

"Foot ailments will exist just so long as the conventional shoe will be

THE FALL WEATHER HARD ON LITTLE ONES

Canadian fall weather is extreme ly hard on little ones. One day it is warm and bright and the next wet and cold. These sudden changes and cold. These sudden changes bring on colds, cramps and colic, and unless baby's little stomach is kept right the result may be serious. There is nothing to equal Baby's Own Tablets in keeping the little ones well. They sweeten the stomach, regulate the bowels, break up colds and make baby thrive. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A SUBMARINE FARM.

The Crops Ara Merely Pearls of Great Price and Beauty.

One of the queerest farms in the world is situated on the Island of Takujima, in the Bay of Ago, Japan. The farm lands lie fathoms deep in water, according to an article in the "Popular Science Monthly" for June,

and the crops are lustrous pearls.

Oyster shells are lined with a smooth coating which is commonly caffed mother-of-pearl or nacre. The oyster builds up this lining layer on

If any foreign substance — even a grain of sand—happens to enter the shell of an oyster, the oyster imme-diately begins to aliay the irritation it causes by surrounding it with the material it uses to build up the lining of its shell. This process the oyster keeps up year after year.

Pear's are not made by oysters alone. Any mollusk may form them, but pearls formed by common oysters and clams are not particularly attrac-

tive.
On the farm at Tatokujima the first on the farm at fatorum and the first steps toward the production of the rearls are taken during July and Au-gust of each year. Wherever the lar-gae of the pearl-oyster have been 20und most abundant, small pieces of rock and stone are placed. In a lit-tle while oyster-spat will be attached to these rocks. Then the rocks are de moved to beds which have been pre-pared for them in deep waters. If they are left in shallow water during the winter the oysters may perish from the cold. They are left in the deep water beds undisturbed for years. Then they are taken out of the sea, and into each oyster as introduced a small seed pearl or a small round piece of nacre which serves as the nucleus for a future pearl. The oysters are then returned to the sea, where they remain for four years. At the end of that time they are taken out and the harvest of pearls is reaped. Dur-ing the four years the oy-ter has been

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

SOAP AND WATER.

Not Clear Soap Was Known to Israelites; Romans Had It.

The words "soan and civilization" are so frequently joined that one sight think that civilization has been roul at about or at least helped along by 66 kp. "Scap and water" are words that figure prominently in any dis-Infants should be placed upon their class on of various accial problems. Soaj making, once and for centuries will soon induce the child to become an industry carried on in practically all households, has become one of the all households, has become one of the

important and immense commercial industries of the world.

In the Old Testament there is reference to things which clean and which have been translated as "soap." It is said to be not clear that the old Israelpressed.

"C. The period of creeping must be changed spontaneously by the child into one of walking. Only when a child of its own accord attempts to stand up and walk ahead, holding to some surrounding object, should it be permitted to do so.

"5. To force children to walk, either with the aid of a nurse or with go-carts or walking apparatus, is absence the cold in the cold in the cold is a said to be not clear that the old Israelites knew of soap. In the second chapter of Jeremiah it is written. "For though thou wash thee with nitre and like thou much soap, yet thine including is marked before me, sayeth the Cold Testament, is the following: "But who may abide the day of the Old Testament, is the following: and who shall stand when He appeareth? for He is like a refiner's fire and like fuller's soap."

Authorities who maintain that the old Israelites knew of soap. In the second chapter of Jeremiah it is written. "For though thou wash thee with nitre and like thou much soap, yet thine including is marked before me, sayeth the cold Israelites knew of soap. In the second chapter of Jeremiah it is written. "For though thou wash thee with nitre and like thou much soap, yet thine including is marked before me, sayeth the cold Israelites knew of soap. In the second chapter of Jeremiah it is written. "For though thou wash thee with nitre and like thou much soap, yet thine including is marked before me, sayeth the cold Israelites knew of soap. In the second chapter of Jeremiah it is written. "For though thou wash thee with nitre and like thou much soap, yet thine including is marked before me, sayeth the old Israelites knew of soap. In the second chapter of Jeremiah it is written. "For Jeremiah it is written." "For Jeremiah it is written. "For Jeremiah it is written." "For Jeremiah it is written. "For Jeremiah it is written." "For Jeremiah it is written. "For Jeremiah it is written." "For Jeremiah it is written. "For Jeremiah it is written. "For Jeremiah it is written." "For Jeremiah it is written. "For Jeremiah it is Authorities who maintain that the older Israelites were not familiar with soapmaking in 'he sense in which it is now understood hold that those old people used the ashes of plants and other such purifying

agents. Soapmaking was known to the ancient Romans and there is a theory that they obtained their knowledge of the art from some of the Germanic tribes farther to the west and north. Pliny mentioned that the Germans used both hard and soft soap, and he indicates that it was a discovery which had been made by the Gauls. A prominent soapmaker said not long ago that the essentials of the soapmaking business have not made very remarkable advances in the centuries. Pliny, nearly two thousand years ago, said that the best soap was made from goat's suet and wood ashes and these



are the necessary elements—fat or oil and alkali—in the soapmaking trade to-day. In its earliest form the soap was produced by purifying the crude soda that was obtained from burnt seaweed or kelp, and this process was improved upon toward the close of the eighteenth century by the discovery made by a French doctor for getting alkali from salt. Soapmaking materials are now brought from many parts of the world, and a great many improvements have been made over the old recipes.

While there are many kinds of while there are many kinds of soaps, it is said that those commonly used may be divided into three classes. The first class comprises fine white soaps and scented soaps, the second class the coarse household soaps, and the third class the soft soaps.

White soaps are usually made of class it could be soaps.

White soaps are usually made or olive oil, cottonseed oil or other fine vegetable oils and carbonate of soda. Common household soaps are usually made of soda and tallow, and yellow soap is generally composed of tallow, resin and soda to which palm oil is added in some cases. Marine soap, or added in some cases. Marine soap, or "sea soap," which will lather and dis solve in sea water as well as in fresh water, is usually made of cocoasut of water, is causily made of cocossil or, soda and water. Soft soaps are made with potash instead of soda and with whale oil, seal oil or the other oils of linseed, rape seed, hemp seed or cotton seed with the addition of a little

Soap has played a large part in medicine. Medicinal soap when pure 's said to be made of caustic soda and either olive or almond vil. It was much employed in the form of pills intended to have a gently aperient,

anti-acid action.

While soap has millions of admir-

F. F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA LTD.

HAMILTON, CAN.

indeed

sumed in flames.

ers, there are some men who insist

that it is used too much and they de-

in the sentiment attributed to John

next to godliness" cannot pass un-questioned.—Exchange.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

What Corns Are.

Corns are hard growth which occur

They are generally the result

Soft corns form between the

It stands to

The

on the toe or some other part of the

of wearing a shoe too small for the

foot, says the Popular Science Month-

ly. They are thickenings of the out-er layer of the skin in the centre of

which is a nail-like peg which projects downward and hurts when pressed

toes and are only different from others

in that they are soaked with perspira-tion all the time. The corn itself is

composed of a lump of the outer part

of the skin which is caused by the pressure of the shoe at that spot. How-

ever, the corn would not result unless the pressure were taken off at intervals, and this, of course, is done when

reason that if the pressure were continuously applied to this spot the skin instead of overgrowing at that precise

growth of the skin is due to the irrita-

fresh and good.

A cheap, common tea is hardly worth

taking care of and is

Red Rose is always

sold in the sealed

package which keeps

it good.

usually sold in bulk.

you take the shoe off.

point would waste away

tion produced by the pressure. "'Tis better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all," quoted the Wise Guy. "Well, both have their advantages," mused the

clare that the implied tribute to

Wesley that "cleanliness is

BLACK WHITE

FOR GREASY SKINS.

way of direct treatment to remeny the condition, much good often resultation a course of careful dieting, com bined with care in the treatment of the skin itself. The diet should be light and chiefly vegetarian in character, with the addition of fish and eggs. Meats and pastries, gravies and sauces and, in general, fatty foods of all kinds should be avoided. Exercise in the fresh air and well ventilated rooms te sleep in are both essential. The bowels must be attended to, and a dose of must be attended to, and a dose on salts or some other saline aperient taken daily before breakfast if necessary. In treating the skin itself several points must be insisted on. Never use a fatty tojlet cream or any preparation containing always in the paration containing glycerine. The skin must be kept clean by washing with a good simple toilet soap and cold water, not hot, followed by a thorough water, not hot, followed by a thorough rinsing of the face in fresh, clean water. Powdered boric acid may be used on the face, or an astringent lotion of witch hazel, followed by a light dusting of precipitated chalk. INFECTION AND SUSCEPTIBILITY

The phenomena of infection, and the problems presented by the differ-ing degrees of susceptibility in individuals, species and races of animals and men are most interesting and in tricate. Most people know that certain animals are not susceptible to certain diseases—thus the hen resists infection by the tetanus germ and that of anthrax, as do some other animals, such as the rat, and there are many other cases of this immunity. Among the races of men negroes and persons of negro blood, even when this is mixed by internarriage with a white race, are immune to yellow fever, and this immunity is inherited to the second

munity by special treatment, and this can be done by interfering with the diet, the temperature and atmospheric surroundings, and by fatigue or loss of blood. Starvation will induce susceptibility to a great number of diseases to which the individual is naturally immune, while creatures im-mersed in water, kept in rooms of unnaturally high or low temperatures or artificially fatigued, will acquire diseases which they can cormally re-

It is clear from this fact that healthy, cleanly surroundings, a regu-lar, natural life, and suitable nourish ing diet provide us with the greatest possible chance of escaping disease. It is practically impossible for anyone living in ordinary surroundings to avoid contact with disease germs of almost all kinds, but it is within the power of most of us to avoid civing power of most of us to avoid giving them a suitable soil and suitable con-ditions for their development.

TOBACCO HEART. The results of over-indulgence in tobacco are almost too well known to bear reiteration. The alkaloid—nicotine which is present in tobacco, first excites and then depresses the nervecells throughout the body, affecting the circulatory system first by slowing the heartbeat, and then in the second stage by considerably quickening of it, first raising and then lessening the blood pressure in the arteries. Chronic irregularity of the heart-beat is comnon as a result of continued excess in tobacco, slowness of beat and occa sional intermission being the symptoms in most cases, but in severe

the world will gradually become cold, so that life will be frozen out. M Rabourdin, a French novelist, however, the habit of smoking at an early age and is usually found among cigarette thinks it possible that the earth may end in an incandescent blaze. smokers. This is probably because more tobacco is smoked daily without noticing it in the form of cigarettes The earth's crust, he says, is very thin at the bottom of the sea, and should it give way in consequence of volcanic action the earth might be conthan in pipes or cigars, heavy smokers getting through as many as forty or fifty cigarettes a day. In advanced "Suppose," he states, "that following an extraordinary twisting movecases sudden fainting is not unusual. eart may, happily, be cured ment, due to retreat of the central in its early stages by avoiding to bacco. The irregularity usually ceases shortly after giving up the habit, and mass, a large mass of the sea bottom should give way, and, falling suddenly, if it has not been of long duration the waters upon the incandescent interior matter. The water would be recom-posed by the heat, the hydrogen would heart regains its normal condition Four cr five weeks will commonly see normal health regained. But where the habit is of very long standing and burn, and it would burn more as it had acess to more oxygen.
"The conflagration would then gain the case a severe one, the irregularity may persist for a much longer period, and if the cure is attempted late in earth's crust would probably be dis-

would again be nothing but a globe of Spanking Foesn't Cure!

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

Mrs. Mrs. Supmers

Mrs. M. Summers. WINDSOR, Ontario.

In an address before the leading ear. nose and throat specialists of the country, Dr. Hill Hastings, of Los Angeles. ecently called attention to the danger of a person's swimming, and particu orly diving when he has a cold in the head. Comparatively few persons realize that it is dangerous, and many even believe that when they have re covered from a cold and are still an-noyed by excessive thick secretions in the nose they can find relief by diving or plunging the head under water. The purulent matter washed out is not only a danger to others, says Dr. Hastings, but the diver himself runs a risk of forcing some of the pus into his middle ear. Most specialists have observed that cases of mastoid abscess are common every summer during the swim-ming season. At the large ear, nose and throat hospitals it is recognized that the swimming season invariably brings on "a crop of mastolds." The advice to keep out of the water until a "head cold" is entirely cleared up can-not be too strongly emphasized.

MEDICAL SCIENCE

A very greasy skin is most unsightly and, though little can be done in the

and third generation of mixed descent. But it is possible to disturb or alto-gether to destroy this individual im-

examples this may change to utter dis-order in rate and rhythm, a condition known as "delirium cordis."

Tobacco hearts are commonest among young men who have acquired

life perfect regularity of heart-beat may never be restored.

Swimming With a Cold.

ISSUE NO. 44, 1917

HELP WANTED.

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

GRANITE CUTTERS AND LETTER-ers wanted; fare advanced. Write, Geo. M. Paul, Sarnia, Ont.

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

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

ANTED-GLOVE OPERATORS. WAX thread, union special and 44-11 machines. The Craig, Cowan Co., Ltd. 154 Pearl St. Toronto Ont.

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

FOR SALE.

FORD STREAMLINE HOODS—COV-ers the brass radiator; eliminates the bunty appearance; write for circular. Burrowes Mrg. Co., Toronto.

BUY YOUR OUT-OF-TOWN SUP-plies with Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT-GOOD FARM ON YONGE

Breet; 215 acres; near Richmond
Hill: lot 45; three spring creeks; firstclass house; ample stabling for horses,
cattle and hogs; water in stables; Metropolitan cars hourly; Richmond Hill, stoinquire of Mrs. J. N. Boyle, Richmond
Hill, or Cook & Gilchrist, 33 Richmond
street west, Toronto, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.

F OR SALE—TWO ONE-HUNDRED acre farms, Wellington county, Peel township; no better soll; good buildings and shade trees; flowing spring on each lot; if you want a farm look this one over; will stand inspection; immediate possession given; price and terms right; will meet you at Gladstone or Drayton station; phone in house; rural mail at 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 KENT-320 ACRES, A-1 wheat land in Southern Manitoba; all cultivated. G. C. Gordon, ewner, General Delivery, Vancouver, B.C.

PERILS OF PEARL DIVERS.

Dangers That Beset Native Workers in the Persian Gulf.

The lot of the native pearlers of the Persian Gulf is a hard one, for all run the risk of getting scurvy from the lack of fresh food. Ice, of course, is unknown in the fleet, and the impure water breeds worms. The boiling and filtering of water do not appeal to oriental people as yet. The saibs, or rope s, get palms as hard and cracked as an ancient Bedouin's heel. They could prevent this by wearing gloves, but that would be a sign of efterminacy and bring ridicule upon them.

The exposure in the water gives many of the divers weak hearts and tuberculosis, and many of them be-come deaf because the weight of the water breaks their ear drums. Sharks abound in the gulf, and many divers have had a hand bitten off. One young Arab was brought to the American dispensary at Kuweit with his, whole side laid open by a shark that had got a wide mouth hold upon him. The boy survived. We asked him if he would give up diving now.

"No," he said; "I will go back next year. I have to."

The danger of drowning is great, for sometimes a strong current carries the diver far away from his boat, and before the rope puller can bring him back he is drowned. The Arabs have no pulmotors, and they are not effi cient in giving "first aid." If a man too long under water it was written on his forehead," and that is Scientific American.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Chewing the Crude Rubber. About the first process rubber goes

through on the way to become a tire or tube is mastication. After the crued Para is washed it is broken up into lumps and tossed into the crackers. These are machines with heavy rollers, which take the rubber in between them and chew it. Entering teh masticating room of a factory, the first impression is that there is brush fire burning or else there is a den of snakes at hand. The rubber snaps and crackles like burning branches and then bisses shuddering-ly. The stuff is kept at until it comes up in regular sheets, very thin, and looking like a sort of cake dusted? with crumbs. Then after thorough drying in vacuum chambers it is ready to be put in with the chemicals and other things that make up the compound. New York Sun.

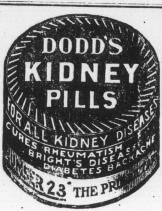
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Please Mention This Paper,



FRENCH RENEWED ADVANCE, AND MADE GREAT PROGRESS

Paris cable: The French forces n the Aisne to-day continued their ssful advance, capturing several tant villages as well as two important villages as well as two thousand additional prisoners. Mon-key Mountain, east of Vauxallion, the village and forest of Pinon, the village of Fargny-Filain, on the extreme east of the line, and numerous fortified farms and other points of vantage are now in French hands. The number of prisoners taken

since the drive began now exceeds 12,000, of whom 200 are officers, and 120 cannon have been captured.

An Associated Press despatch from the front says:

"The French victory of Tuesday northeast of Soissons is still being extended. Monkey Mountain, east of Vauxaillon village, and the greater part of the forest of Pinon have been occupied. The French now have Laon in sight, eight miles away, and face the Aisne Canal.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

The text of the official statement

"Our troops carried out this morn ing a general advance beyond the positions reacned last evening, extending to the Oise-Aisne Canal. The village and forest of Pinon are in our hands, as well as the village of Pargny-Filain. South of Filain, where our patrols penetrated, we occupied the farms of St. Martin and La Chapelle Ste. Berthe.

"The enemy under our pressure was compelled to abandon important material, including a score of cannon, of which several were large howitzers. The total number of cannon captured by us since Oct. 23 is about 120, to which may be added several hundred minnenwerfer and machine guns.

"In the course of the day we took more than 2,000 prisoners. The number of prisoners taken since the open-

per of prisoners taken since the open-ing of the operations exceeds 12,000, of whom more than 200 are officers. "On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans followed up their bombardment, indicated this morning, of our positions in the Chaume wood an attack which our fire ar

GERMAN FORCES STUNNED BY THE FRENCH VICTORY

of the French victory yesterday north of the Aisne is indicated by the official announcement from the War Of fice to-night, which reports the cap-ture of prisoners exceeding 8,000, heavy guns exceeding 70, 30 mine-throwers, and 80 machine guns. Several squadrons of tanks partici-pated, and did excellent work in com-pany with the advencing infents.

pany with the advancing infantry. It was by means of these most modern war implements that the Follain farm was captured.

Most of the prisoners taken were caught in quaries. One group, com-posed of 400 men, was led out to surrender by a German soldier who spoke French, and who assured his comrades that they need not fear bad treatment from their captors, despite the asser-tions currenly made to them by their officers that the French massacred prisoners. Another batch of prisoners fell into the hands of the French just as they alighted from motor trucks, in which they had been hurried to the

battlefield as reinforcements.
The losses of the Germans were extremely heavy, as was testified to by the heaps of dead found beneath the ruins of quarries, which crumbled un-der the French bombardment. The French casualties were rather below

MOMENTARILY STUNNED.

Compartive quiet has succeeded vesterday's battle. The Germans, aston-ished by the rapidity and the extent of the French success, seemed momentarily stunned, but it is probable that they are engaged in moving their artillery to the rear.

Prisoners arriving in driblets to-day appear to have suffered great priva-tions from lack of supplies during the French artillery preparation. The French aviation service is greatily praised for its work. During the at-tack it rendered immense service for the French commander, working un-der the most unfavorable conditions for flying, namely, mists, heavy clouds and strong winds. The airmen flew over the infantry when they were making the attack, and when they saw the German infantry assembling for a counter-attack they advanced toward the enemy at an altitude of less than one hundred yards, showered machine gun bullets upon him and brought about a dispersal of the as

semblage.
Several French machines flew over arriving troop trains. Some of the ma-chines accompanying the infantry columns kept so low that they were obliged to shorten the antennae of their wireless apparatus. All the areoplanes participating in the battle were riddled with bullets. One of them fell blazing among the French troops the pllot was uninjured, and ran t the nearest battalion commander with highly valuable information.

TSED 16-INCH GUNS.

▲ London Reuter despatch says: Despatches from French Army Head quarters state that the advance yester day was marked by the great number of pitfalls which the Germans had prepared over the ground attacked. Under ground quarries capable of sheltering hundreds of men were frequent, slopes and ravines being honeycombed with them. These offered complete protection to the German troops from bom bardment except in the case of the guns of largest calibre, and for this reason the French brought into play sixteen inch guns

The French artillery preparation for the attack was begun on the 6th of October, and increased gradually up to the inferno of Monday night. every gan on the French front at this section pounded away without a let-up. The roofs and exits of the German underground shelters were shelled by the heaviest of guns, with a view of emashing open the roofs and blocking
the exits. Wherever the French
scouting aeroplanes reported an
opening in the ground a flood of shells
immediately followed. The great Mont Parnasse quarry, capable of sheltering a whole brigade, was pierced by the French shells. Fort Malmaison was

battered out of recognition.

There are indications now that the whole German line on the western plateau must soon give way. At plateau must soon give way. At least six divisions were ordered yes terday to hold on to the positions at any cost. as they were of great value The struggle is now being wared or the possession of a long ridge which bars the approach to Laon

from the south. It is the strengest

Paris cable: The sweeping nature | natural fortress in Northern France and a cornerstone of the Hindenburg line. On the relief map it resembles a huge club, the end expanding into a jumble of many fortified positions.

Everywhere along this barrier the
German face the French across a
very narrow space, in places only twenty yards wide, and the battle twenty yards wide, and the battle will now be fought out over this narrow ridge. French capture of this barrier would render German occupancy of the Aillette Valley, and perhaps considerable, barred to the second of the second haps considerably beyond, impossi-

FRENCH REPORT. Paris cable: Wednesday night's War Office statement said:

"North of the Alsne the German artillery was particularly active in the section of La Royers-les-No-Malmaison on our new front, which from Mont des Singes extends from Mont des Singes (Monkey Hill), which we have occupied in its entirety, to Chavignon.
The enemy attempted no infantry action.

"Patrols sent out by us in the region of Chavignon and Vaudesson have brought back a great number of

prisoners.
"It is confirmed that tanks (chars

"It is confirmed that tanks (chars d'assaut) played an important role in yesterday's attack.
"The number of prisoners taken since yesterday exceeds 8,000. Of the material left in our hands, which we will not be able to inventory before several days, it has been possible up to the present to count only 70 cannen, 30 manenwerfer and 80 matchine guns. machine guns.

"In Champagne, in the region of the Monts, we successfully carried out two surprise attacks, the first north-east of Prunay, the second at Mont Haut, and brought back about 15 prisoners. On the right bank of the Meuse there were spirited autilithe Mcuse there were spirited artillery actions in the region of Samagneux, Vacherauville, Chaume Wood and west of Dougument

BRITISH REPORTS.

London cable: The report from Field Marshal Haig in Flanders Wedniesday night reads:
"Ive captured a few prisoners dur-

ing the night in the course of patrol encounters south-west of Havrin-

"On the battlefront the hostile artillery was active this afternoon against our positions in the Houtheist forest. Our artillery carried counter-battery work and a destruc-tive bombardment at different points In the Nicuport sector a large ex-plosion was caused behind the enemy's lines by our artillery fire.

The weather was stormy.

"The weather was stormy."
The afternoon report said:
"Yesterday evening the enemy again attacked our positions in Houtholst Forest. An attempt made against the point of junction of the British and French armies was completely remulated.

pletely repulsed.
"Since our attacks on the morning
of October 22 the enemy has delivered seven counter-attacks against our new line without achieving material results at any point.

'A successful raid was carried out by Gloucester troops last night south-east of Gavrelle. A number of the east of Gavrelle. A number of the enemy were killed, several of his dugouts were blown up and a few prison-ers and machine guns were broug it

IRISH OUTLOOK **CAUSES WORRY**

No Middle Way to Rule the Country.

Must Be Either Force Or Conciliation.

Dublin cable: The Sinn Fein conference opened to-day under the presidency of Arthur Griffiths, founder of the organization. There were 700 delegates present, including many young priests. The secretary reported that more than 1,000 clubs had been organized, with a membership of a

London, Oct. 25.-When informatien concerning the expesure of Irish

intrigue' in America has been circulated throughout the revolting element of Erin it is bound to produce further discord, unlimited recriminations and accusations and other effects seriously hindering what good has been done by the Irish conven-

Everything points to the fact that the present session of Parliament will soon face real difficulties in seeking proper course of action. Britain's entire press devotes columns to-day to the attempt to set forth reasonable views on the mooted question. There is virtual agreement that the Government now faces the alternative of statesmanlike conciliation or the appli-cation of the strong-arm methods.

It is remarkable that even some of the bitterest opponents of concliation earnestly seek for methods which will accomplish results without provoking hostilities against the convention.

All recognize the danger in giving

any more leeway to elements which advocated armed force, but they cannot see any possible good in jailing De Valera or giving the Sinn Feiners another chance of making themselves

There are no two ways of going about the Irish question, the press virtually, agrees. The Government must adopt either conciliation or force, as the two cannot reasonably be com bined. Inasmuch as the Government had adopted the policy of conciliation dating from the time it took up the convention plan, it is possible that this may be continued, successfully or otherwise.

It is almost with a sense of despair that editorial writers attack the question and they truly reflect the official mental attitude.

The Evening Standard to night says: "We believe the whole failure of English rule in Ireland is comprised in the failure to make such rule intelligible to Irishmen. They simply lon't understand the sudden transitions as during and after last year's rebellion, from tolerance of lawless ness to the direct rigors of martial law, and from dull ferocity of repression to sentimental talk about heart union. They continually see coldblooded hypocrisy; there is nothing but bewilderment of thought."

NATION'S THANKS TO FIGHTING MEN

British Commons to Place Them On Record

For Gallant Work in Three Years of War.

A London Reuter despatch says: In the House of Commons to-day, Premier Lloyd George gave notice that on Oct. 29 he would move the following resolution

"That the thanks of this House be given to the officers, petty officers and men of the navy for their faithful work upon the seas during more than three years of ceaseless danger and stress while guarding our shores and protecting from the attacks of a barbarous foe the commerce upon which the years of the allied expressions. which the victory of the allied cause depends. (Cheers.)

"That the thanks of this House be given to the officers and non-commissioned officers and men of British army in the field and also to the women of the medical and other services, auxiliary thereto, for their courage and endurance in defending the right through sufferings and hardships unparalleled in the history of war, and for their loyal readiness to continue the work to which they have set their hand until the liberty of the world is secured.

That the thanks of this House be accorded to the gallant troops from the Dominions overseas (cheers) (cheers) from India and the Crown Colonies, which have travelled many thousands of miles to share with their comrades of the British Isles the sacrifices and triumphs of the battlefields and to take their full share in the struggle

"That the thanks of this House be accorded to the officers and men of the mercantile marine (cheers) for the devotion to duty in which they have continued to carry the vital sup-plies of the Allies through the seas

infested with deadly peril.

"And this House does acknowledge with grateful admiration the valor and devotion of those who have of-fered their lives in the service of their country and tender its sympathy to their relations and friends in the sorrow they have sustained. (Cheers.)

BEYOND PRAISE.

Says Gen. Smuts of Conduct of Whole Empire.

London cable (via Reuter's Ottawa agency) — Lieut.-General Jan Smuts and Sir John Jellicoe, speaking at a great meeting in connection with the war aims of the campaign, at Sheffield, were accorded a magnificent ovation. The drill hall was packed ovation. The drill hall was packed with six thousand people, and thousands were unable to gain admission. General Smuts, who, on arising, was received with the utmost enthusiasm,

said:
"The attitude of the nation and of overy other nation belonging to the empire has been beyond praise. Reward will come in due time. The people of this country have stood the strain, and I am certain their nerves will prove even stronger than their steel. If, united, we should after the war reap the fruits of victory, it will mean little if after the war we are geing to indulge in a class war, or econoing to indulge in a class war, or coonomic chaos. Fatience and courage will selve all the great industrial treasure which leem ahead."

BRITISH FLIERS MAKE REPRISALS

Heavy Damage in German Towns and War Plants.

Tons of Bombs Dropped-One Destroys Train.

London cable: An official statement on aerial operations issued tonight reads:

"Last night factories and railway communications in the vicinity of Saarbruecken were attacked by our saturdecaen were attacked by our aeroplane squadrons with excellent results. Over three and a half tons of explosives were dropped on the Burbach works, just west of Saarbrushan by any applications. ecken by naval machines. The damage caused was considerable; many fires were observed.

fires were observed.

"Three thousand three hundred and thirty-five pounds of explosives were dropped on railway stations, junctions, good sidings in and around Saarbruecken by another squadron. Many direct hits were obtained, resulting in numerous explosions. One sulting in numerous explosions. One train proceeding to Saarbruecken re-ceived a direct hit from a big bomb

and was destroyed. A total of five tons of explosives was dropped by us. "The enemy's anti-aircraft defences were strong. At first the weather conditions were good, but later became very bad, with rain, low clouds and a strong wind, rendering the return of

our machines most difficult.

"On Wednesday there was a slight improvement in the weather on the British front, though driving clouds and a very strong west wind made observation and fighting over the enemy's lines difficult. One hundred and fifty-four bombs were dropped during the day on the enemy's billets; 12 heavy bombs on an aerodrome near Courtrai, and 71 others on German troops on trenches and in our machines most difficult. on German troops on trenches and in the open.

"At times the fighting was severe. Four hostile machines were downed by our aeroplanes; one was shot down by our infantry and three other machines were brought down out of control. Six of our machines are missing."

An Amsterdam despatch says that civilians are reported to be evacuating Menin, which is about eleven miles southeast of Ypres, and some six miles from where the fighting The town front is now located. one of the general objectives of the British drive, and on the main line ra!!way from Lille to Ostend. A civilian evacuation would seem to indi-cate either fear by the German army of fighting immediately around the city, or a plan to retreat.

U. S. SHIP HAD **VERY HOT TIME**

Rescued by U. S. Destroyer After Long Fight

With a U-Boat That Outranged Her.

A cable from a French seaport says: Escaping from a German submarine, after a bitter fight, lasting nearly four hours, and with seven of her crew wounded, two of them seri-ously, an American steamer arrived here this morning from an American The timely intervention of an port. the ship from being sent to the bottom.

A few hours after the vessel had entered the danger zone a lookout sighted a submarine on the port bow, but before he had time to report its presence the submarine fired a shot which missed the stern of the ship by which missed the stern of the snip by but a few yards. The captain im-mediately sent out a wireless call for assistance, as the position of the sub-marine was such that escape was

marine was such that escape was nearly impossible.

The gun crews of the submarine and the steamer then began to exchange shots. The chief gunner of the steamer opened fire at a range of 9,000 yards, but all the shots fell short. The submarine kept manoeuving to keep out of range of the strong to keep out of range of the steamer's guns, at the same time maintaining a running fire in an effort to disable them. The merchant fort to disable them. The merchant ship, after altering her course, start-ed at full speed in an attempt to escape. The stubborness of the bat-tle is indicated by the fact that the submarine fired 234 shots at the steamer, which resuponded with more than 260 shots.

than 260 shots.

After the fight had continued for about two hours and several shots had struck the ship, wounding four men, one shell hit the vessel and exploded in the engine room, putting the engines out of commission and rendering the ship helpless. The German commander then approached nearer and the submarine continued to rain shells upon the disabled craft.

and the submarine continued to rain shells upon the disabled craft.

The sea was running high at the time, and there seemed little hope of saving the ship, when a low streak of black smoke was sighted on the horizon. It later proved to be an American torpedo-boat destroyer coming at full sneed running right into ing at full speed running right into the sea and at times nearly disap-pearing from view. The destroyer had heard the calls for aid sent out by the steamer and travelled at a speed as high as thirty knots to come to her assistance. The destroyer immediately made for the submarine. which dived and disappeared beneath the surface. The American warship circled about the spot, dropping a few

depth charges, but no more signs of the U-bent were seen.

While coming to the steamer's as-sistence, the destroyer kept sending describing messages, such as "Hold on,"
"Static, we are coming."

The schemer's wireless apparatus,

however, had been disabled soon term the fight began, and the messages never were received, so that the arrival of the American destroyer was quite unexpected. The submarine apparently was aware of the destroyer's presence, because she submerged before the destroyers say the destroyers. the destroyer could get within

range. The steamer was not hit below the water line, but her cargo caught fire during the engagement. The amount of damage has not been ascertained.

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 axle on a wagon, when the wagon moves part of the circum-ference of the wheel which is in contact with the ground is for an instant at absolute rest, while the point direct ly perpendicular to it is flying along at a high rate of speed. The two points horizontal with the centre of the wheel are travelling pretty fast but only half as fast as the topmos point, and as the upgoing horizontal point increases in speed the down-going 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 ame time. Yet if the wheel is taken off the axle and rolled down an incline every point of the circumftance moves at the same rate of speed.

EMPHASIZED BY FRENCH VICTORY

Five Main Points Bearing On War Brought Out

And All Point to Disaster to the Hun.

Paris cable: It would eb hard to exaggerate the enthusiasm aroused throughout the length and breadth of France by yesterday's splendid achievements of the French army on the Aisne front, falling on the

on the Asia anniversary of the recapture of Fort Douaumont by Gen. Petain.

The blow apparently fell with all the force of a surprise, for it is understood that the German general staff held the opinion that after his incomplete sucress in the spring ofincomplete success in the spring of fensive, the French leader would not find it advisable to resume offensive operations before the end of the year,

and this opinion was shared by a great many Frenchmen.

The military commentators emphasize the great importance of the capture of Fort DoMalmaison, the key to the whole ridge extending to Cra-onne. The French from their new positions are able to enfilade the Gerpositions are able to enrilade the German positions not only along the Chemin-des-Dames line, but at Anlzy-le-Chateau, and to direct their fire directly along the valley Laon. According to Marcel Hutin, of the Echo de Paris, yesterday's victory brings out five main points:

First—That the enemy nowhere on the western front has been able to take the initiative since February, 1916. Second-The enemy continues in a

Second—The enemy continues in a state of inferiority.

Third—He has been obliged repeatedly to withdraw his lines between St. Quentin and the Aillette.

Fourth—He has been beaten in Flanders and obliged to give ground. Fifth—He will be forced to resign himself to another "strategic" movement rearward if he wishes to escape disaster.

M. Hutin, in this connection, says French aviators have reported seeing in the Laon region trees sawed through and villages demolished.

The writer concludes that he is convinced the victory just gained is but a prelude to decisive actions which will be carried out with the clock-work regularity characteristic of Gen. Petain's methods.

FRENCH DRIVE SPOILS HUN PLAN

Copenhagen cable: The Germans, under pressure of the French victory on the Aisne, may endeavor to effect a general retirement to a new Hindenburg line well in the rear of their pres-ent positions. Various hints from German experts, recognizing the menace, particularly to the exposed sali-ent south-southwest of Laon, were preparing a new fortified line somewhere between Laon and their former front, to which they expected to effect an orderly retirement akin to their spring withdrawal, as soon as the menace became pressing.

The French attack sems to have anticipated this strategy, and the German withdrawal, if made now under the hammering of a victorious opponent, is likely to be quite a different operation from that planned.

ESCAPED HUNS STILL FREE. Atlanta. Ga., cable: Department of Justice agents to-night had been unable to find a trace of Lieut. Hans Berg and nine other German prisoners who escaped from the detention at Fort McPherson. Tuesday through a tunnel they dug from their sleeping quarters. Several false trails were run down during the day

NORWAY CAN SUBSIST.

A Christiania cable says: The Food Minister to-day declared that the food situation in Norway was about the same as last year, and that by econ-omizing and utilizing what she had Norway could get along. Fish would supply enough fats, and the day would not come when Norwegians had no

butter on the table.

The papers take a contrary view, saying that without imports from America Nerway will face starvation beapparatus, fore the Winter is over.

UPON ISONZO WAS PIERCED

Defence Barrage Was Rendered Useless by a Heavy Mist.

HUGE FOE CLAIMS

Enemy Says 10,000 Captured and Great Amount of

A London cable says: The Austro-German forces which yesterday began an offensive on the Isonzo front broke through the Italian lines and brought the battle on to the slopes of the right (west) bank of the Isonzo, says to day's official statement. Powerful Austro-German attacks also were made on the Bainsizza plateau, and on the west slopes of Monte San Gabriele, but these were checked by the Italians, who took a few hundred prisoners.

prisoners.
The enemy attacked on the southern slopes of Monte Rombon and on the northern edge of the Bainsizza plateau . In the former region ne was resisted in the narrows of Saga, but further south he broke through the Italian advanced lines, being favored by a thick mist which rendered use-less the Italian barrage.

less the Italian barrage.

The text of the Italian statement

Bays:
"Yesterday morning, after an interval of a few hours, the enemy resumed the violent bombardment all sumed the front with a specially dealong the front, with a specially de-structive fire on that portion between the southern slopes of Monte Rombon and the northern edge of the Bainsizza plateau, where afterwards a strong in-

plateau, where afterwards a strong infantry attack was launched.

"The Narrows of Saaga resisted the hostile blow, but further south, favored by a thick mist which rendered useless our barrage fire, the enemy succeeded in breaking through our succeeded in breaking through our succeeded in the left bank of the advanced lines on the left bank of the

Take advantage of his bridgehead of Santa Maria and Santa Lucia he then brought the battle on to the slopes of the right bank of the river.
"At the same time, powerful attacks were make to the west of Volnik, on the Bainsizza plateau, and on the western slopes of Monte San Gabriele, but they were kept in check by our troops, which in the course of successive counter-attacks captured a

few hundred prisoners.
"On the Carso a violent enemy bombardment was effectively countered by our batteries."

THE BERLIN CLAIMS. Heavy captures in prisoners and booty have been made by the Austro-German forces, according to the Ger-man official report. The total prisoners, it is claimed, exceed 10,000, including divisional and brigade staffs. In the first rush of the attacking forces, strong Italian positions barring the way to the valleys of the Flitsch basin and Tolmino were Flitsch basin and Tolmino were over run. Steep mountain slopes were scaled, and an Italian point of sup Steep mountain slopes were port which crowned the heights was stormed. The Italians fought desperately and hard battling was necessary to break their resistance at many

The text of the German communication follows:

"Italian front: In military radeship the German and Austro-Hungarian troops yesterday attacked side by side in battle against their former allies. Advancing to the as-sault on a front of over thirty kilo-metres after where but interes atternation etres, after short but intense artillery preparation, our tried divisions broke through the Italian Isonzo front in the Flitsch basin and at Tolmino.

"Strong enemy positions, barring the valleys, were over-run in the first thrust, notwithstanding stubborn defence. Our troops scaled steep mountain slopes and stormed an enemy point of support which point of support which crowned the heights. Rain rendered difficult an advance in the rugged mountain land, but its effects everywhere were overcome.

"Desperate resistance by the Ital-"Desperate resistance by the Italians had to be broken down many times in fierce hand-to-hand engagements. The fight is porceeding.
"Up to this evening more than 10,000 prisoners, including divisional and brigade staffs, and rich booty in guns and war materials had been announced."

CADORNA EXPECTED IT.

Washington despatch: The great Austro-German drive against the Italian front, now in full swing, was fully expected by General Cadorna. For several weeks past he has been plac-ing his army in readiness and selecting with great care proper defensive positions for the Italian troops. Offi-cial cablegrams received here to-day declare that, in addition to the heavy reinforcements which the Austrians have received from the troops withdrawn from the Russian front, many German divisions have appeared on the long line from Tolmino to the Carso, so that there are now twenty full divisions with a great amount of artillery in the German trenches. Italian headquarters recognize in this great enemy force a confirmation of the reports that have been leaking

out from Germany and Austria of the conclusion reached by the German general staff that the real issue of the war is to be fought out on the Isonzo and Tyrol fronts. It was also learned that the German general staff has freely conceded the high strategy and military ability shown by the Italian commander-in-chief, Gen. Cadowna, in his choice of positions.

his choice of positions. his choice of positions.

Many days of extremely bad weather, which finally gave way to cold and clear, made possible the beginning of the Austro-German effensive. THE ATHENS REPORTER

Published every Wednesday. Terms of Subscription Canadian points-\$1.50 a year in advance, \$1.75 if not so paid.

To United States-\$2.00 a year in advance, \$2.25 if not so paid. AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE. Editor and Proprietor

"THE CANADIAN," A SEMI-MONTHLY.

From Robert Swayne, a pupil of the Ontario School for the Deaf, Belleville, we have received a copy of the semi-monthly "Canadian," a journal used to teach printing in that institution. There is a high tone to the periodical, and the fact that deaf boys and girls have been taught to read, contribute to, and set the type for it, is little less than marvellous. Considering the difficulty the casual pupil of our public or high schools with all his faculties intact, has in learning the proper use of English, we form some slight idea of the magnitude of the task to a student who has never heard a word spoken.

Mr. Tom Slack, who left the employ of Mr. Abel Kavanagh recently and went to Toronto to enlist in the Royal Flying Corps, has been accepted, and is now in the mechanical part of the Corps.

Junetown

Mr. Taylor of Sharbot Lake is here visiting at the home of her uncle, Mr. Alvin Avery.

Mrs. Douglas McNish, Lyn, is the guest of Mrs. John Herbison.

Mr. John A. Herbison spent Wednesday and Thursday with his uncle, Mr. Adam Herbison, Fairfield East.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hull, Caintown, were visiting at Mr. Jacob Warren's on Thursday.

Mrs. Jane McGuire is at Rockport visiting Mr. and Mrs. Robert Poole.

Misses Mary and Maggie Scott spent the week-end at Mr. P. Smith's at Escott.

Mr. Weatherby, of Rosthern, Sask., spent part of last week with Rev. W. W. Purvis.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ferguson and granddaughter, Miss Bernice of Dulcemaine, were recent visitors at Mr. W. H. Ferguson's.

Mr. Robert Fortune returned last week from Waterford, where he was

Miss Susan Williams is visiting at Mr. James William's Caintown

Miss Arley Purvis spent Saturday with her sister, Mrs. C. N. Purvis, Purvis Street

Mrs. Francis Fortune, who has ill for the past month is improving Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson Fergu-

son and daughter Mildred of Brockville were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Herbison on Friday last.

Miss Muriel Brouse, Brockville, spent the week-end with Miss Fern

Mr. Lloyd Mulvaugh, Brockville, spent Saturdoy and Sunday with his parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Summers and Master Albert of Mallorytown, were recen visitors at Mr. John A. Herbi-

Mr. Leland Warren and Master Donald of Brockville, were here for the week-end visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Warren.

WAR TIME ECONOMY IN FASHIONS.

War seems to have affected every item of daily life-and dress is not the least conspicuous of these. It is curious how much the latest styles have resulted from the insistent economies of war; it is noticeable and Edmund Heffernan, our boys in line, in materials, in color, in trim- overseas. mings. To quote from an article in Good Housekeeping for November: "Although there has been no decided change in the silhouette, the winter clothes can be distinguished by their narrower ski. s. And for the woman who makes her own clothes, there is nothing quite so satisfying as to find models that are simple enough in line to be easily made, and yet smart enough to give the appearance of coming from the best New York shops. The long-waisted line, the gathered tunic with the deep band of fur, and the tighter underskirt, are the newest notes of the season. The top coat worn with the one-piece dress is replacing, to a great extent, the tailored suit."

Outlet

A very heavy electric storm visited this section of the township on Saturday night. No damage was

Miss Lizzie Dinean, of Brantford, is visiting her sister, Mrs. James Fodey at present.

A number of our young men have gone, some to Brockville and some to Kingston, within the last few days to stand their medical examination. A few of the number were graded A II.

Mrs. Edward Vanderburg returned home on Sunday after an absence of seven weeks of constant nursing, the last case being at Mr. W. R. Webster's. Fairfax.

Mr. Everett Reid, of Athens, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Reid, Woodvale.

Mrs. Edward Burns returned home from Kingston Hospital where she has been for some time. Her many friends are glad to have her again in their midst.

Miss Myrtle Reid is engaged teaching Woodvale schol.

Miss Geraldine Wilson, Greenfield, is spending a few weeks with her cousin, Mrs. W. R. Webster, Fair-

Mr. Norman Babcock, of Arden, made a trip to this vicinity recently appearance. and made a few days' stay with his daughter, Mrs. W. G. Vanderburg and family.

Frankville

Oct. 29.-A large crowd attended the funeral of the late Mr. Charles Baker on Sunday last.

Mr. C. P. Livingston had 41/2 bushels of potatoes stolen out of the field a few nights ago. Some one also took the beans out of Mr. Fred Price's field.

Mr. Morley Holmes spent the week end at his daughter's, Mrs. Fred Pattemore, at Glen View, back of Smith's Falls

Farmers are busy just now at fall work, filling silos, getting out their potatoes, plowing, etc.

Mr. J. Coad received word yesterday of the death of her sister, Mrs. A. Wright, at her home in Brockville at 1.30 a.m., Oct. 23.

Several young men from here have been in Brockville this week having their medical examination.

W. H. Leverette, of Vancouver, B.C., who spent a couple of weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Leverette, left for his western home last week.

Messrs. Morton, Watson, and Alfred Davis and Mrs. W. L. Percival attended the funeral of their uncle Ralph Davis, in Brockville Monday

Mrs. W. M. Davis, Mrs. A. R. Hanton, Mrs. Rowsom, and Mrs. R. R. Hanton attended the deanery meeting in Brockville last week.

W. M. Hanton is buying potatoes here paying for the same at the rate of \$1.40 for a ninety-pound bag.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Young, Chicago, who were guests of the latter's sisiter, Mrs. Kate Edgers, for a few weeks, left for their home a few days

Charleston

Oct. 27.-Mr. Alex Eaton, of Athens, is about to build a cottage between Cedar Park and Warren Bay.

The Sisters of Charity, Kingston, were through this section last week.

The W. A. of Trinity church held a pleasant gathering at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Webster on Thurs-

The ladies of Charleston school section gathered at Mrs. S. Godkin's on Wednesday, and packed pails for Gerald Botsford, Gordon Kelsey, Lloyd Kirkland, Hibbert Johnston, George Grant, Dr. Wilbert Page, Starling Morris, Jimmie Hawkins,

Miss Edna Bouton, Lillies', is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. King.

Miss Katie Halliday, graduate of Brockville Business College, is spending a few weeks at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Mott. Lvn. motored here on Sunday and spent

MARION & MARION.

BROCKVILLE BUSINESS HOUSE World's Temperance Sunday.

, IS ENLARGED. C. H. Post Has Acquired and Opened

(Brockville Recorder.)

King Street.

This morning a Recorder representative had a chance of viewing the fine place of business and splendid stock and equipment of C. H. Post, one of Brockville's leading mer. chants. Mr. Post acquired possession of a second store but in the Merrill block immediately adjoining the place he has for a period of nine years carried on a progressive drygoods business. The whole interior of the building had been altered and greatly improved. In the west store new hardwood floors have been laid and the equipment for the carrying on of business with despatch and good service are unexcelled by any house of a similar kind in this part of Eastern Ontario. A splendid display window occupying the entire front of the new store has been intalled with artistic accessories. The whole space occupied in the discharge business is some 3,000 square feet. There are in reality two stores combined into one. A large arch connects the older department with the newly occupied place. The equipment all the way through is of the latest design and of most inviting

The proprietor, Mr. C. H. Post, is an enterprising business man. He has been in this particular line for 14 years, and has made a specialty of women's wear. His fine stock and well-known enterprise need no comment. The reputation he has won and business ability shown are to-day reflected in the large and embellished premises

Killed in Action.

Saturday's lists contain the name of No. 226575 Pte. J. Hannah, Lansdowne, as killed in action. Pte. Hanah's next of kin is Mary Hannah, sis-

ter, Lansdowne.

Moving to Seeley's Bay.

The Rev. Joseph E. Wilson, of the Holiness Movement Church is visiting friends in town this week. He and Mrs. Wilson are spending the week here en route from Campbell's Bay, Que., to Seeley's Bay, where Mr. Wilson has been stationed.—Smith's Falls Record.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears

Automobile

Tops and Cushions

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

Write for Prices on Repair Work

JAS. W. JUPSON, Brockville 36 George St.

Bring Your

Laundry

To Us

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

E. C. TRIBUTE

The Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist Sunday schools will observe World's Temperance Sunday by a Up Additional Store Capacity on union meeting in the Baptist church at 2.30 p.m. Sunday, November 4. Mr. James E. Burchell will give an address, and Mrs. W. G. Towriss will present the lesson. There will be a program of readings and solos suitable for the occasion, by the pupils from the different schools. All are invited to attend.

Patriotic Lyn.

Is there any community of its limited population in Canada that can surpass the record of the little hamlet of Lyn, which in the persons of Mrs. Wilhelmina Easton and Miss Jane Ross has two nonagenarians the former just turned ninety and the latter two years her senior, who have this year knitted no fewer than one hundred and twenty-five pairs of socks for Canadian overseas soldiers? -Gananoque Reporter.

Word "Conscript" Cut Out.

Acting on complaints from men eligible to be drafted into the Canadian army, the Militia Department of the Dominion has notified all mobilization centers that the word "conscript" must not be used when referring to men of military age. Documents in connection with enforcement of the military service act will in future be marked "drafted



Exemption Tribunals.

Exemption Boards have been chosen in such a way as to make them absolutely independent and removed from all influence. There are over 1,250 boards throughout the country, each composed of two men, one appointed by the county judge in the district concerned and one selected by a joint committee of Parliament. Being familiar with local conditions where they sit, the members are well-fitted to appreciate such reasons for exemption as are put before them by men called up.

Exemption will be granted to those who can establish that it is in the national interest that they remain in civilian life. This is for the Exemption Board to decide after having received full information in each case. The grounds on which exemption may be claimed (which are similar to the grounds recognized in Great Britain and the United States) are as follows:—

(a) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in Military Service, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged.

(b) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in Military Service, be engaged in other work in which he wishes to be engaged and for which he has special qualifications.

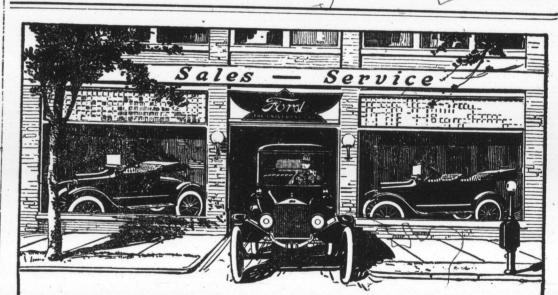
(e) That it is expedient in the national interest that, instead of being employed in Military Service, he should conto be educated or trained for any work for which he is then being educated and trained. That serious hardship would ensue if the man were placed on active service, owing to his exclusiness obligations or domestic position.

(e) Ill health or infirmity. That he conscientiously objects to the undertaking of combatant service and is prohibited from doing so by tenets and articles of faith, in effect on the sixth day of July, 1917, of any organized religious denomination existing and well recognized in Canada at such date, and to which he in good faith belongs.

(49) That he should be exempt because disfranchised under the War Time Election Act.

No Claim for Exemption should be put forward unless one or other of these grounds in fact exists, below loyal citizen should assist in, or allow himself to be made a party to, any Claim for Exemption unless gally satisfied that it is made in good faith. Exemption may be applied for by the men selected themselves or by their parents, near relatives or employers. Application for exemption must be made on printed forms to be found at every post office, which are to be filled in and left with the postmaster if exemption is desired. The postmaster will forward the form to a Registrar, who will send it to the appropriate Exemption Board. In due time, then, the Applicant will get notice as to when he must present his case before the Board.

Issued by The Military Service Council.



Complete Service to Ford Owners Everywhere

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

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

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



Runabout - - \$475 Touring - - \$495

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

W. B. Newsome, Dealer, Plum Hollow

Interesting Items

Mr. Anthony Preston is visiting friends in Newboro.

Mr. Charles Pattimore has returned from the Canadian West.

Miss-Carrie Robinson has resumed her class in music at Portland.

Miss Sarah Landon has resumed her studies at the Kingston Business

Mr. Lorne Derbyshire returned this week from Toronto where he has been for the past few months.

Mr. George Brown has returned from Hammond, Ontario, where he has been manufacturing cheese

ter, New Boyne, were recent guests at Mr. Denis Cross's.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Wood and daugh-

Mr. Matthew Dunham of Hard Island spent a few days with Brock ville friends recently.

Mr. E. Duffield is reported to be very low, and little hope is held for Mrs. J. H. Hawkins is not enjoy-

ing the best of health these days and is confined to her home. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Halladay and

daughter, Elgin, have been guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Knowlton's.

Miss Eva and Master Charlie Cowles of Hard Island have returned home after a visit with relatives in the county town.

Mrs. Rappell and Miss Grace are at Leeds, called there by the illness of the former's daughter, Mrs. Albert

Mrs. Sarah Blanchard of Greenbush, is a patient at St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville, where she is making most satisfactory progress in the recovery of her health.

The Misses Freeman, who have been spending the summer at Madina, N.Y., arrived in Athens last week, and will spend the winter at their home here.

MARRIED-Quietly at St. James church, Trevelyan, on October 31, by the Rev. Father D. A. Cullinane, Mrs. Clara M. Heffernan and Richard Murphy, of Ironsides, Quebec,

A.H.S. Commencement.

Preparations are being made for the Athens High School Commencement, which will probably take place about the middle of November

Population Increased.

The population of Smith's Falls now stands at 6,268-an increase of 153 in the last year according to the assessor's books.

Taking Possession of Farm.

Mr. Burton Alguire is taking possession of the Robinson farm, which he has leased.

Tax Rates.

Athens tax rate is the same as last year, 24 mills.

Prescott tax rate is 11/2 mills lower than last year, being 26 mills for

-H. H. Arnold has a large stock of Men's and Boys' ready-to-wear clothing, suits and overcoats, best possible value. See them on second floor at Arnold's store.

Spoke in North Augusta.

Mr. J. W. Kitchen, Brockville, visited North Augusta recently and there delivered an interesting address on mission work. Mr. Kitchen is an excellent speaker and entertainer, as Athens audiences can testify

Increases Wages

The Canadian Locomotive Company of Kingston has announced a 10 per cent increase inn the wages of its 1,200 employees.

Do Not Delay.

The express companies are advising people who intend sending Xmas parcels to soldiers, to do so at once, as parcels must be in England before December 1 in order that their delivery may be guaranteed on or before Christmas Day.

Banner Home-Garden Town.

Pembroke has the distinction of being the banner town of the province in the matter of home-gardening, during the past season. This was the fine testimony that came last week from Ontario Resources Committee.

Changing Residences.

Mr. William Yates and family have changed their place of residence from Elgin street to the property of Mrs. J. Wiltse, Wellington street. The house thus vacated is now the home of Mr. Let. Kelly and family, who hitherto have resided in Main street west.

RED CROSS DAY IN ATHENS The result of Trafalgar Day can vass combined with the grant of the municipality was \$311.00. Reeve Holmes has transmitted this amount to the British Red Cross at Ottawa

Mrs. Norman Brown, Brockville, is in town for a few days.

Mr. Adam Ducolon and family have returned from Fairfield East for the winter.

Mrs. D. M. Spaidal and Master Donald are spending the week with her sister, Mrs. H. Cornell.

Mrs. West, who has spent the summer with her daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) C. B. Lillie, returned last week to Winnipeg. She was accompanied as far as Toronto by Mrs. Lillie.

Social Evening.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church will hold a social evening in the vestry, October 8. Good musical program and the dialog, "The New Minister's Wife." Admission 15c.

The Deer Season.

November 1st is the date of the open season for deer. They are said to be very numerous this year.

New Mail Route.

A new postal route has been established in South Elmsley on the road leading west from the old tollgate on the Smith's Falls road.

-Another lot of Women's and Girls' Winter Coats just in, up-to-date styles and good value see them at H. H. Arnold's.

Young Farmer Lost Hand.

George Moorehouse, son of William Moorehouse, Lombardy, met with a painful accident recently when his left hand was mangled and cut off by a silo cutter. He was taken at once to the hospital at Smith's Falls, where he is resting as comfortably as can be expected.

In Season and Out.

The trouble with the average man is that he will advertise a heater when it is cold. He should pick out the hottest day in summer and say, "It is hot as the mischief to-day next winter it will be just as cold. Then when winter comes the consumer is familiar with that particular heater.

Attractive Fishing.

While trawling for pike near Kingston recently, a local fisherman was keenly disappointed to find that he had hooked, not a pike, perch or pickerel, but a submerged sack containing fourteen bottles of Scotch whiskey. His hard luck is not reported to have caused any diminuation in the zeal of other Kingston fisherman in pursuit of their favorite recreation.—Brockville Times.

Case Comes Up This Week.

On Friday before His Honor Judge Dowsley, the hearing will be resumed of the case in which Stanley Mc-Elroy, of Delta, is charged with the theft of sundry properties of William Halliday, of the Township of Rear of Lansdowne—a promissory note for \$100, clothing and a wrist watch being specially named. The accused

Pleasant Evening Enjoyed.

Friday evening passed very quickly and happily for the large audience which filled Greenbush Methodist church by invitation of the ladies of the local Red Cross organization and enjoyed an excellent and diversified concert program. Mayor Wright of Brockville with many others of the county town attended.

Mysterious Disappearance.

The Brockville Recorder says: A few days ago a young man, James McCall, who was employed by W. S. Hanna, miller at Greenbush, came to Brockville on a business errand, and has not since been seen. It appears he was told by his employer to go to J. L. Greenwood and obtain \$60 in a mercantile transaction. He was to keep \$5.00 of the money as wages owing to himself and return the balance of the money to Hanna. That was the last seen of the man and the cash. He left a bicycle in town, so the police have discovered, but there is no clue to his whereabouts. A warrant is out for his arrest.

'AN ALL WINTER'S JOB

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

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION FOR

Among next year's contributors to The Youth's Companion will be Alexander Graham Bell, Franklin K. Lane. Secretary of the Interior in President Wilson's cabinet, the Marquis and Marchioness of Aberdeen, H. De Vere Stacpool, Eden Philpotts and Rev. George A. Gordon of Boston-all children of the Empire. besides others whose name are familiar wherever the English tongue is spoken. The Companion will have its great run of serials and short stories. It will give the clearest and most reliable summary of the progress of the great war. At the same time the regular departments will be maintained in all their profusion and variety.

Sample copies of the paper announcing the important features of next year's volume will be sent you on reguest

Our offer includes, for \$2.25: 1. The Youth's Companion-52 issues of 1918.

2. All the remaining issues of 1917. 3. The Companion Home Calendar for 1918.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass. New Subsciptions Received at this Office.

Philipsville

Oct. 29.-Mrs. H. Lyon, of Toronto, has moved back here to her old home.

The farmers in this vicinity are nearly all in the plowing businessbetween showers. Others we hear of are digging their potatoes and other

The W.M.S. of the Methodist church held their annual public meeting on the 22nd. Miss Parker addressed the meeting, after which lunch was served by the ladies.

Wesley Tackaberry lost one of his team at the station on Friday when he was delivering a load of cheese.

Mrs. Wilson, of Delta, is visiting Mrs. A. E. Whitmore for a few days. Miss Ethel Stevens is driving a

Mr. Harry Coon has purchased about 50 acres of land, adjoining his large farm, from his sister, Mrs.

Fred Acheson shipped another car of live stock last week at the usual large prices.

The unusual heavy rains have flooded several cellars; consequently people are having drains attended to that have long been needing at-

BATTALIONS ARE LIKE CHUMS

How Quebec and Nova Scotia Units **Have Stuck Together from** The First.

Montreal, Oct. 30.-Canadian battalions, while in training or at the front, frequently form friendly associations, like friends or chums. Two close friends in the trenches are the 25th Nova Scotia Battalion and the 22nd French-Canadian Battalion.

These two units, both highly distinguished on active service, left for overseas together on the Saxonia on May 20, 1915. They went through their training together and they went the trenches at the same When the great advance to the attack came at Courcelette, almost as one unit there sprang from the Allied trenches this heroic Quebec battalion and their firm friends from Nova Scotia.

It is regarded as a good omen of future harmonious relations between the various sections of Canada that these close friendships have been formed so often between Canadian corps from widely-separated parts of the Dominion.

Diseases are not isolated affections of the single organs or groups of organs in which they manifest them -mumps, of the salivary glands; typhoid, of the bowels; consumption, of the lungs; nephritis, of the kidneys; eczema, of the skin, and so on-but are a failure of the body as a whole to carry on its functions, and the particular organs in which the symptoms appear are merely groups of cells that for specific reasons show the defect.

In the New York Medical Journal Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, the famous specialist in nervous and mental diseas says this conception of disease is as old as Hippocrates, but is "too fre-quently overlooked in an era of absorbing specialistic investigation."

utes, will nip a cold in the bud, will relieve the monthly pains of women, and in every case it Leaves you Feeling Good.

Oak Leaf

C. Murphy and M. J. Johnson canvassed Oak Leaf, for the Red Cross, the contributions amounting

The missionary dinner held at Mrs. Jesse Webster's on Thursday evening was a decided success. Miss Low gave a very interesting lecture on Missionary work and was highly

Mrs. W. Warren and Master Herbert were guests at Mrs. F. Warren's for the week-end.

W. Roberts has rented the house owned by W. J. Johnson

Miss Grace Johnson was the guest of Miss Gertrude Johnson.

Close to Nature.

When a man lies on his back on the edge of a ditch nine miles from home for a couple of hours, and tries to figure out why the hanged old thing won't go, he begins to see the point in those auto ads that speak about getting close to nature.

\$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 disease, requires a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional disease, requires 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. st of testimonials.
Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c,

Furniture

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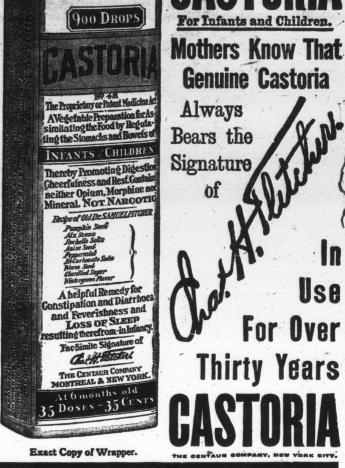
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Our magnificent showing of furs for this season embraces exceptional quality.

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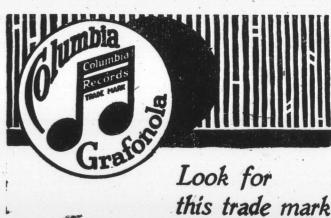
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Hudson Seal Coats for this season are shown in various models, each having been selected with the greatest care, and constitutes the very last word in designing. The loose-fitting coat with full ripple from shoulder to hem, is popular. Also styles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

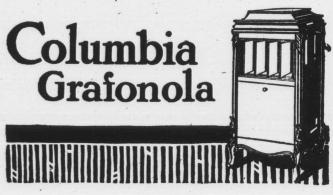
Contrasting furs of Skunk, Kolinsky, Opposum and Lynx are the popular trimmings. Visitors to our store cannot fail to see the advantage of pur-

chasing where the stock is so varied and complete. May we expect you to-morrow? Have your Remodelling and Repairing Done Now.

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W. B. PERCIVAL **ATHENS**



Nov. 4, 1917. Through Drunkenness Temperance Sunday.—I. Kings 0: 1-21.

Commentary.—I. An unseasonable smand (vs. 1-6). The king of Syria vas ambitious to acquire additional erritory and thus enlarge his domin-ons. He saw to the south of him desirable possessions in the hands of a weakened government. Through delatry and other forms of rebellion against Jehovah the kingdom of Israel had become an easy prey to heathen nations. The Syrian king had said to Ahab, "Thy silver and thy gold is mine; thy wives also and thy children, even the goodliest, are mine" (v. 3), and Ahab assented to his demands, or the sake of peace; but Ben-hadadent still further and sent the king of Israel word that he would send his servants to search the houses of the king and of his servants, and they would carry away whatever they de

II. A reasonable defiance (vs. 7-15) 7-9. This arrogant demand stirred up Ahab to resistance, and he summone the chief men of the nation and told them what the king of Syria had said. Ahab's counsellors advised him to re-fuse this demand. Accordingly he sent word to Ben-hadad that he would not submit to this humiliation. 10 Ben-hadad—The king of Syria, known as Ben-hadad II., who died B. C. 890.
after reigning about thirty years. Unto
him—To Ahab, king of Israel. The
gods do so unto me, and more also sort of oath or a strong affirmation Suffice for handfuls-Ben-hadad had a large army, and he wished to impre Ahab with an idea of its greatness by using this strong statement. Samaris is a hill three hundred feet high and about four miles in circumference a the base. The Syrian's boast was that if each soldier in his army should desire to take a handful of dust from the hill, there would not be enough to go around. The hill would be carried away before each man had taken a handful. 11. The king of Israel answered—To Ben'-hadad's boastful message Ahab replied by quoting a most appropriate proverbial expression. The battle had not yet been fought, hence it was no time for the Syrian kins ast. By some means Ahab was ed to take a decided and brave stand against the oppressors of God's people. It is not unreasonable to suppose that Ben-hadad's boastfulnes cn this occasion was due, at least in part, to his indulgence in strong drink. 12. As he was drinking—The Syrian king and his fellow kings were careless in their fancied security. They gave themselves up to revelry.

13. there came a prophet—The king and people of Israel had gone far away from the true God, yet he had mercy upon them and sent them a prophet to instruct and encourage them. The prophet's name is not mentioned. Whedon suggests that he was from one of the schools of the prophets, while Clarke thinks it night possibly have been either Elijah or Elisha in disguise. The latter view is unlikely, for there appears to be no reason why the identity of either of these should be concealed. hast thou seen—Surely Ahab had seen the vast army of Syria and had been so terri-fied that he had consented to give himself, his family and his wealth to Ben-haded that his life might be pre-served. I will deliver—Over against the "great multitude" of the enemy the "great multitude" of the enemy was placed the promise of Jehovah. this day—No greater good could well come to the besieged city. thou shalt know that I am the Lord—One more was to be made in mercy to bring Ahab to realize his wickedness in trusting in heathen deities and re-jecting the God of Israel 14. by whom—Ahab could see no way in such a marvelous deliverance could be effected. His own forces were small and he expected no allies to come to his assistance. the young men of the princes—These young men were the attendants of the chief officers of the different districts of the kingdom of Israel, and were in Samaria because of of Ben-hadad's invasion. who shall order the battle-For the time Ahab was apparently desirous of receiving help and direction from God. With an insignificant army, he thought there ought to be an extraordinary leade to insure success. thou—Surely Ahab must have been humbled, in view of his past wickedness, to think that such a great commission should be entrust ed to him. 15 seven thousand-This must have represented the total num ber of men in Samaria available for military duty. The number was insignificant in comparison with the

III. A drunken army (vs. 16-18) 16. they went out at noon—The fact that the Syrians were indulging in revelry and would be poorly prepared to meet a sudden assault was probably known to the two hundred thirty two young men of the princes lsrael. They went out apparen Israel. They went out apparently against great odds. but—A strong adversative. On the one side was the little band going forth under divine direction, and on the other a group of kings in command of immense forces a drunken carousal. drinking him self drunk—For kings to drink and for army officers to be drunken at any time, and especially on the eve of battle, is the height of folly. Alcohol is a conqueror. It conquers the gen-eral, the statesman, the professional man, the laborer, the business man, the man of wealth the man in poverty, the man of intellectual power, the the man of intellectual power, the high, the low, the great, the small, all, tt conquers all who tarry with it. One may become intoxicated and become sober again, but an injury has been done to the tissues of the brain and to other organs of the body from which he will never fully recover, the kings, the thirty and two—They were petty kings, who were tributary to Ben-hadad. 17. went out first—They went out of Samacia toward the Syrian went-out of Samaria toward the Syrian camp, leading the way for the seven thousand who were to follow. Ben-badad sent out—To learn the cause of the sally from the besieged city. 18. take them alive—The king and his

officers were intoricated, as this order plainly indicates.

IV. An easy victory (vs. 19-21). 13. These young men—and the army—The young men were to be the agents in turning the Syrian army to flight and the seven thousand were to pursue the fleeing host. 20. They slew every one his man—Not only was Ben-hadad's army unprepared for an attack but the leaders were drunk, while the young men were fully alive to the work before them and had a definite purpose, which they acomplished. The Syrian fled—An organized, systematic attack upon the leaderless Syrian mutitude, panic-stricken by the unexpected assault caused them to flee. Israel pursued—The narration is vivid. There is a striking array of facts packed into this verse. On Israel's side was order; on Syria's disorder; on Israel's courage and faith, on Syria's dismay; on Israel's victory, on Syria's inglorious defact. Dan hadad—seganed—The el's victory, on Syria's inglorious de-feat. Ben-hadad— escaped — The bodyguard doubtless made unusual ef-

bodyguard doubtless made unusual efforts to save the life of their master.

21. The king of Israel went—The marvelous deliverance inspired him with energy to make the victory as great as possible.

QUESTIONS.—Who was the king of Israel at this time? The king of Syria? What was the relation between the two nations? What demand did the king of Syria make upon the king of Israel? What appeared to encourage Ahab? What was the strength king of Israel? What was the strength of Israel's army compared with that of Syria? Describe the battle and the victory. What wickednes and folly were in the Syrian camp? How did drunkenness afect the outcome of the battle? Give reasons why one should abstain from strong drink.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.-The God of battles. I. Revealed the impotency of man's II. Proved his supreme power among

I. Revealed the impotency of man's power. This chapter strongly teaches that no nation, rulers or people, can with impunity forget God. Disregard for his laws brought down his judg-The Syrian invasion was a diments. The Syrian invasion was a divine chastisement upon Israel and their king, Ahab. The defeat was God's punishment of Syria and King Ben-hadad. The instruments used of God for the punishment of Israel were punished in turn for their oppression of Israel. The invasion was nothing short of a national calamity. Ahab found himself utterly without resourfound himself utterly without resour-ces at the fercy of one who showed no mercy, but rather exulted over his misery. Ben-hadad's haughtiness was very manifest in his messages. His revels during the siege revealed character he possessed. The foe had no mercy and Ahab had neither strength nor dignity. Ahab and Jeze bel were primarily responsible for the great apostasy in Israel. They were first to suffer and suffered most. Ben-

hadad's sins consisted in defiance of God, wanton insolence and cruelty, overweening pride and drunkenness. l overweening pride and drunkenness. His defeat was his punishment. It was a pitiful end of a campaign begun with so much fury and threatening. Benhadad returned to his capital with a decimated army, a tarnished fame and a restricted realm. In the punishment of Benhadad's sin God punished also the sin of Svrla. also the sin of Syria. II. Proved his supreme power among

men. The battles of antiquity regarded as the contests of national deities. God's purpose in the invasion was expressed by the prophet, "Thou shalt know that I am the Lord." Jehovah's power over the gods of Syria was manifest in the entire invasion. The judgment upon Ben hadad was The judgment upon Ben hadad was mercy for Ahab. It gave him another warning and time for repentance and for Israel to turn from idolatry to serve the living God. The glory of God was manifest in his mercy. The victory was gained under the leadership of the man whom God might have ship of the man whom God might have righteously destroyed. It was more a humiliation to Ahab than a glory. It left him in the presence of his people a helpless debtor to that God whose altar he had overthrown and to that prophet whose companions Jezebel had persecuted. The victory was not one which could afford unmixed satisfac tion either to king or people. It was not won by their prowess. It was of such a kind that all boasting was excluded. In his darkest hour when other refuge failed him, Ahab found a prophet at his side. God extended mercy. That act of grace was designed to lead him to acknowledge that the Lord was God and that the prophet was his messenger. God ordered the battle. He appointed the general, disposed the attack which was to assure the victory. He timed everything so as to fit in with circumstances and to bring about the promised result. help came unsought. Ben hadad's invasion had but a poor ending with all his boasting. Flushed with pride over past successes, he dared with his generals to indulge in drunken revelry when his army was engaged against Israel. He was made thoroughly con

Watch Your Sneeze! It may be the forerunner of bronchitis or a bad cold. It is nature's warning that your body is in a receptive condition for germs. The way to fortify yourself against cold is to increase warmth and vitality by eating Shredded Wheat, a food that builds healthy muscle and red blood. For breakfast with milk or cream, or any meal with fresh fruits.



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HOW TO CONSTRUCT EFFICIENT POULTRY HOUSES

Details for Building a 100-Bird Continuous House and a Portable Colony House---By Geo. Robertson

There are two systems of housing poultry, namely, the colony system and the continuous house system. Each has its advantages and its draw-

backs.

In the colony system method of housing, the houses are made comparatively small, so that only a single flock is kept under one roof and the individual houses are scattered about the farm, so that practically no fencing is required. The portable house is most frequently used in this system. These are built on skids and can be hauled about as occasion requires, thus avoiding the necessity of having a flock run over the same ground for too long a period. For the raising of chicks, the colony house is invaluable, and for this, if for nothing else, it is to be recommended.

else, it is to be recommended. Where continuous houses are in use, the houses are extended in length to accommodate any desired number of fowl. The advantage of this system is the reduction in the cost of housing and labor, one man being able to easily look after twice the number of fowl in a continuous house than he could if they were scattered about in colony houses. about in colony houses.

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

the ceiling making an open front house for summer use.

ony houses. This combination is most flock. satisfactory and is recommended. square

house should have to be satisfac-ory. It should be well lighted, dry

and thoroughly ventilated, but with-out draughts. Combine these fea-tures with cheapness of construction

and with maximum amount of floor space and the result will be a house that will stand the test of practical

It depends on the climatic condi-

tions what type of roof it is best to use and on the location and soil

In a locality subject to extremes of

there are continuous rains and the atmosphere is very damp the shed roof should be used, as the straw in

straw loft house is liable to hold

The location, kind of soil and local

conditions must determine what type

of floor is best to use.

Where the soil is light and the location very dry and the labor conditions do not too greatly militate against it, the use of earth floors will be found

to give entire satisfaction. The points in favor of this type of floor are: the cost and the fact that the fowl enjoy

them better than any other. On the other hand the increased labor neces-

sary to keep them in a sanitary con

dition and the fact that rats can read-

ily burrow in them form two very serious objections. Where earth is used the floor should be filled in to a

height considerably above the sur-rounding ground to ensure perfect

Board floors are usually the type used in portable houses. They are comparatively low in price and make

form a harbor for rats, and are not so easy to keep clean as concrete.

scious that his god was not equal in power to the God of Israel. His boast-

ful beginning had a bitter ending. As

a warning, the words which Ahab quoted proved true. He had no rights

at the gates of Samaria. He could not but fail in an attempt to defy God. He was permitted to inflict a sharp but

did the cruel Jezebel escape her share

of terture. She had to face the pros-

pect of being handed over to the will

of the brutal, sensual, drunken despot who thundered at the gates of the city. God's goodness and tender mercy

were shown by bringing that couple and the people whom they had led

into gress idelatry into circumstance they might knew and preve him

as the Ged of nations, the one whom all people must turn for help in times of trouble.—T. R. A.

reign of terror upon Ahab. Nor

The use of concrete for poultry

but often

for comfort of the flock.

dryness.

the dampness in such a climate.

use and on the wnat kind of floor.

Continuous house one hundred bird unit; showing the glass and cotton windows closed. These are hinged so as to swing up to

is, the laying stock is kept in long eral purpose breeds; similarly fowls houses and the breeding stock is in a large flock can be allowed less kept and the chickens reared, in col-space per bird than fowls in a small

to the chickens reared, in colny houses. This combination is most
natisfactory and is recommended.

There are certain requirements that

In a locality subject to extremes of heat and cold, the straw loft, gable roof will prove most satisfactory. In such a climate the straw loft ensures a cool house in summer and a dry one in winter. But in a locality where the top edges and nail lightly to them, six inch boards so that they will project in over the floor.

floor.

winter.

A house sixteen feet wide will be

found to be satisfactory as it is not so deep that the sun will not reach the back, neither is it so narrow as to

be seriously affected by the cold in

It is not necessary to build any

trenches to make a foundation; sim ply lay the floor similarly to the way concrete walks are laid and build from it. Take boards—1 inch thick

wil ldo, and as wide as it is thought advisable to have the floor above the surrounding land—set them on edge

In this six inch strip bore holes

These bolts are for the purpose

every 6 to 10 feet to take a 5-8 inch

of holding the sill and should extend above the finished floor far enough

to go through and screw down a 2x4

scantling. When the heads of these bolts become secured in the concrete,

remove the six-inch boards that hold the bolts in position, so that the straight edge can be used to level the

When the frame is levelled and se-

cured, fill in the stone, Stone should

be used to fill up to about two inches from the top of the floor. There should be several inches left around

on the outside of the frame to allow for concrete being placed there to

form the outer surface of the wall. Then fill in with the concrete to the

edges of the frame and to within 3-4 or one inch of the finished floor sur-

face. The finishing coat of cement is then put on, levelled with the straight edge to the top of the re-

taining walls and smoothed off with

the mixture for the coarse concrete

should be one bag of cement to two

Corn and Water.

surface of the floor.

house floors is very much on the increase. Features in favor of concrete are that it is rat proof, easily cleaned, durable and it may be used as a foundation on which to build. Its disadvantages are first cost and the fact that unless it is kept heavily littered it is always the cause of more or less bumble foot.

The following are descriptions of a one hundred-bird unit of a continued of stone, mixed as described above ed stone, mixed as described above ed stone, mixed as described above ed stone, mixed as described above littered it is always the cause of more or less bumble foot.
The following are descriptions of a one hundred-bird unit of a continu-

a one hundred-bird unit of a continuous house and a portable colonyhouse. The unit of the continuous house may be added to in order to which it is desired or thought advisable to keep under one roof.

The straw loft type is taken for the continuous house and the shed roof type for the portable. Either may be altered to suit conditions.

A farmer with a house as described

A farmer with a house as described

for one or two hundred pullets and a couple of portable colony houses for his breeders, and in which to rear his young stock is in good shape to keep poultry with profit. In planning a continuous house it is

necessary to figure on from three to six square feet of floor space for each bird, depending on the variety kept and the size of the flock. Leghorns On most poultry farms a combina-tion of the two systems is used, that mouth Rocks or any of the other gen-

ed stone, mixed as described above

ed stone, mixed as described above and used at once.

The exterior walls consist of two-by four studding, resting on a two-by four sill and supporting a plate of 2 two by fours. These studs are covered outside by only on ply of tarred paper and one inch tongue and grooved boarding, or one inch boards and battens.

On the inside, behind and around the ends of the roosts, the studding is covered first with tarred paper, then with one inch tongue and grooved boarding. Inside partitions are built of studding, covered with wire mesh to within 2 1-2 feet of floor; the rest of the partition is made from one inch boarding.

The rafters are two by fours at 20 inch penters resting on the plate (2)

inch centres resting on the plate (2 two by fours). On these rafters, lay one thickness of one inch sheeting one thickness of one inch sneeting and ready roofing, or, if preferred, tarred paper and good cedar shingles, laid 4 1/2 inches to the weather.

Build the window between study as shown and fit with frames for glass or cotton as indicated. Hinge all sashes to swing into the ceiling and cover the outside of all window openings with half inch wire mesh. Make the outside door frames of two-inch stuff rebbitted for one inch battened doors. Make the inside doors to match the partition and hang to swing both ways. Provide bins, hoppers, water stand, roosts and nests as shown. Make all equipment movable so as to

allow of ease in cleaning.

The following is a list of material required for a 100 bird continuous

Studs, 2 in. x 4 in.—26212 lin. ft. 175.5 board ft.

175.5 board ft.

Plate, 2 pcs. 32 ft. x 2 in. x 4 in.—
64 lin. ft. 43 board ft.

Sill, 2 pcs. 32 ft. x 2 in. x 4 in.;
2 pcs. 16 ft. x 2 in. x 4 in.—96 lin.
ft., 65 board ft.

Rafters, 24 pieces, 10 ft. x 2 in. x 4 in.—340 lin. ft. 227 board ft.

Floor (T. & G.) 512 sq. ft. (10 per cent.) 564 board ft.

Roof boards 680 sq. ft. 680 board

Roof boards 680 sq. ft. 680 board

Shingles, 680 sq. ft.

One roll building paper.

Wall boarding (T. & G.) 80 sq. ft.
(1e per cent.), 880 board ft.
Ceiling joists, 17 pcs., 16 ft. x 2 in.
x 4 in., 187 board ft.
Ceiling boards, 68 pcs., 32 ft. x 1 in.
x 3 in.—2,176 lin. ft., 384 board ft.

2 windows, 5 ft. x 5 ft., and frames, cotton and wire mesh.
2 windows, 3½ ft.x5 ft., and frames cotton and wire mesh

4 windows, 3 ft. x 5 ft., and frames, glas sandwiemr.hes glass and wire mesh 2 windows, 3 ft. x 31, ft. and frames

glass only.
2 doors, 2 ft. 9 in. x 6 ft. 2 lowered windows, 2 ft. x 6 ft. Paint, 3 coats.

Hardware (hinges, nails, etc.) For a two-inch concrete floor the following materials will be neces-

ary: 5 barrels cement. 1 cubic ds. sand. 2 3-4 cubic yds. gravel.

A portable colony house of this description is suitable either for a breeding pen on range or for broading and rearing chicks. Either a portable hover or a colony brooder stove may be used and the chicks placed in the house right from the incubators. After the chicks are old enough to do without heat, the brooding apparatus may be removed and the chicks al lowed to remain until marketed or put into the laying houses in the fall.

The material resquired for portable colony house is as follows: Plate, 2 pcs. 12 ft. x 2 in. x 4 in.— 24 lin. ft., 16 board feet. Sill, 2 pcs. 12 ft. x 2 ins. x 4 ins.; 2

pcs. 8 ft. x 2 in. x 4 in.-40 lin. ft., Studs, 7 pcs. 4 ft. 6 in. x 2 in. x 4 in.; 6 pcs. 6 ft. 8in. x 2 in. x 4 in.; 2 pcs. 6 ft. x 2 in. x 4 in.; 2 pcs. 5 ft. 4 in. x 2 in. x 4 in.; 2 pcs. 5 ft. 10 in. x 2 in. x 4 in.—103 lin. ft. 70 board

Rafters, 7 pcs. 8 ft. 3 in. x 2 in. x 4 in.—57.7 lin. ft., 39 board ft. Skids, 2 pcs. 13 ft. x 6 in. x 6 in.—26 lin. ft. 78 board ft. Roof boards (1 in.), 121 sq. ft., 121

board ft. Floor boards (1 in. T. & G.), 96 sq. ft., 110 board ft.
Shingles or ready roofing, 121 sq.

Boarding (T. & G.), 313 sq. ft., 300 poard ft. 100 sq. ft. building paper.

3 window frames, glass and mesh, 1 ft. 8 in. x 3 ft. 7 in. 3 window frames, cotton and wire mesh, 3 ft. 7 in. x 3 ft. 3 in.

Hardware (nails, hinges, etc.) -The Canadian Countryman

A Dissected Plateau.

To those engaged in the handling Standing on a hilltop almost anyof grain the natural shrinkage of shelwhere in New England on a clear day led corn while in storage and in tranand looking around at the horizon one sit is a matter of prime importance notices that the high level surfaces of and often a source of dispute because one hill after another approach the of shortage reported at time of re-ceipt at warehouse and a further loss at date of final sale. In order to deplane of the circular eky line. It re quires but little imagination to recognize in the successive hilltons the re nize in the successive hilltons the remains of the even and continuous surface of what was once a great plain, from which the valleys of fo-day have been carved by the erosic action of flewing water. This is most easily resognized from a considerable elevation, especially in the bread upland high level areas of western Massachusetts at Waltemph bills on the Massachusetts at Waltemph bills on the Massachusetts at Waltemph bills on the Massachusetts. termine the amount of sarinkage or loss of weight occurring in corn the U. S. department of agriculture con-U. S. department of agriculture conducted an experiment with 500 bush els of shelled corn. At the time of star eis of shelled corn. At the time of sterage the meisture content was 18.8 per cent. and at clese of the test 14.7 per cent., or a less of 4.1 per cent. The weight per bushel had decreased from 54.7 pounds to 50 pounds, and the testal less of weight was 1,970 pounds, or slightly more than 7 per cent. setts at Whiteomb hills, on the Mo-nawk trail. This is termed a dissect-ed plateau.—Geological Survey Bulle-



TORONTO MARKETS. FARMERS' MARKET.

FARMERS' MARK	ET.	
_Dairy Produce-		
Butter, choice dairy	\$0 45	\$0 48
Eggs, new-laid, doz	0 45	0 50
Cheese, lb	0 00	0 30
Cheese, lb	0 00	0 35
Turkeys, lb	0 28	0 30
Fowl. lb	0 25	0 28
Spring chickens	0 30	0 25
Ducks, Spring, lb Fruits-	0 00	0 25
Apples, bkt	0 50	0 65
Do. bbl	3 00	6 00
Do., bbl	0 60	0 65
Do., 11-qt. bkt	0 60	0 65
Peaches, Can. bkt	0 65	1 25
Pears, bkt	0 59	0 75
Plums, bkt	0 80	1 25
Cantaloupes, bkt	0 40	0 60
vegetables-		
Beans, small measure	0 00	0 20
Beets, bkt	0 35	0 40
Do., bag	0 00	1 00
Cucumbers, doz	0 20	0 20
Corn. doz as see	0 20	0 30
Carrots peck	0 00	0 75
	0 %	0 07
Celery, per head	0.05	0 10
Cabbages, each	1 00	1 75
Cherkins, bkt	0 65	0 75
Lettuce, doz. bchs	0 20	0 30
Do., head, doz	0 50	0 90
Vegetable marrow, each	0 06	0 10
Onions, 75-lb, bag	2 00	2 50
Onions, 75-lb. bag	0 00	@ 50
Do., pickling, bkt	0 00	0 75
Do., silver skins, bkt	0 00	7 00
Potatoes, bag	1 60	1 75
Do., peck	00 3	0 30
Pumpkins, each	U 10	0 25
Parsley, bunch	0 00	0 10
Radishes, 2 bunches	0 09	0 10
Peppers, red, coz	9 80	0 40
Do., green, doz	0 15	0 40
Sage, bunch	0 05	0 49
Squash, each	0 19	0 25
Turning mack	0 00	0 15
Do bor	0 00	0 65
Turnips, neck Do., bag Tomatoes, 11-qt, bkt.	0 40	€ 50
Do., green, 11-q. bkt	0 09	0 25
MEATS-WHOLESA		0 =0
SULA IS-WHOLLS	LLIIS.	

Mutton, light 16 00	18 16
Do., heavy 12 00	16 "0
Lambs, yearings 20 60	22 4
Lamos, yearings 20 to	
Spring lambs 24 00	26 4
SUGAR MARKET.	
Wholesale quotations to the	retail
trade on Canadian refined sugar, Te	
trade on Canadian refined sugar,	
onto delivery, in effect September	
Acadia granulated 100 The	5. \$9.14
Redpath granulated 199 lbs	9.14
St. Lawrence granulated 100 lbs	. 9 i4
Lantic granulated 100 fts	1) 14
No 1 yellow 133 10s	
No 1 yellow	3.01
No. 2 yellow 100 Ybs	. 5.64
No. 3 yellew 100 %	. 8.54
Granulated in 20-lb. bags, 15 cents	over
cwt, prices; 10-lb, bags, 20 cents.	
5-lb cartons,1 25 cents over, and	2-lh
3-10. cartons, t 25 cents over, and	a-10.

Beef, forequarters
Do., hindquarters
Carcases, choice ...
Do., common ...
Veals, choice ...

TORONTO CATTLE M	ARKE	TS.	
Cattle, choice	11 60	12	0
Butcher cattle, choice		10	8
Butcher cattle medium		9	5
Butcher cattle common		.7	7
Butcher cows, choice		9	0
Butcher cattle medium		7	7
Butcher cows. canners		5	7
Feeding steers		18	-
Stockers, choice		8	7
Stockers, light	7 00	7	7
Springers, cheice	40 00	125	C
Sheep, ewes	11 00	13	61
Milkers choice	75 00	135	6
Bucks and culls	7 50	8	6
Lambs	16 00	16	4
Hogs fed and watered	16 75		
Calves	T 00	15	50

OTHER MA	RKET) .
WINNIPEG GRAIN	EXCHA	E.
Fluctuations on the		Grain
Exchange yesterday w	ere as for	us:
Oats- Oren.	High, Lev	Close.
Oct 0 67%	0 67% 0 67%	0 6713
Nov 0 66		
Dec x0 64%	0 641/4 0 6334	0 6304
May 289	2 92 2 87%	2 00
x'To 64c sold.		

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARIET.

Minneapois.—Corn—No. 3 yeller, \$1.94
to \$1.95. Oats—No. 3 white, 57 521 to 59
1-4c. Flax—\$3.16 1-2 to \$3.18 1-2. Flour—Unchanged. Bran—\$30 to \$39.59.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKIET.
Duluth—Linseed—\$3.14 to \$3.27 *2; to strive, \$3.15; October, \$3.15 1-2 bdf; No-vember, \$3.14 1-2 bdf; December, \$3.59 1-2 bdf; May, \$3.11 1-2 nominal.

CHEESE MARKETS.

St. Paschal Que.—A4 to-day's seculing.

St. Paschal, Que.—At to-day's saccing of the Dairy Beard 27 boxes of cheese were boarded and sold at 2 5-3c. 110 packages butter sold to Emonds & Cote, Quebec, at 45c.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Report.—Cattle, receipts, 1,000. Stendy.

Veals, receipts 300; slow; \$5 to \$0.5.

Hors, receipts 2,200; active; hearts \$10.25 to \$16.50; mixed \$16 to \$16.15; yorkens \$15.75 to \$16.25 to \$16.25; roughs \$14.75 to \$15; slags \$13 to \$14.

Sheep and lambs, receipts light; flambs \$12 to \$14.650; yearlings \$11 to \$14; others unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.
Cattle, receipts 20,800.
Market firm.
Beavers CES
Western 0 53
Stockers and feeders 6 63
Cowe and heifers 4 75
Calves 559
Hogs, receipts 29,000.
Market strong.
Light 14 25
Mixed 14 53
fleavy 14 53
fleavy 14 53
Rough 14 44
Pigs 20 21
Eull of sales 14 75
Eull: of sales 14 75

Gray Hairs Can't Make You Cld. People do not grow old so fact as they used to. Time was when the fathers and the mothers solders left home.

They would not think of taking part They would not think of taking port in any sort of frivolous conversation.

Grandfather and father, too, went around the house with a "early as the tomb" sort of face, and if the going folk got too hilarious "Tut, tut," you would hear them say. New grandfather erious a good play.

a football game, and a baseball game makes him as young as the next one. Bravo! That is the right idea. Don't give up to the gray hairs. Silver threads should not abserb all the rolden hues from your life.

Keep abreast of the times.

so you can converse with your children on modern topics.

Interest yourself in their work and their play. Help them play at you will keep your heart young.—Les Angels Herald.

HE GOT THE AD.

"I don't need to advertise," said the manufacturer of women's listery. "My customers always advertise my goods."

"But," argued the canvasser, "it deesn't always rate."

of eard. This was the general washing-place of the camp.

Sam, thinking of the sand as a promising bed, made his way in that direction by the path they had worn. As he passed around the house a shadow moved from behind a great pine and followed him, flitting noiselessly from tree to tree.

and followed him, flitting noiselessly from tree to tree.

Sam sat down in the sand, nursing his knees. The mouth of the creek was the only spot along shore as yet wholly free of ice. He looked out over the lake through the opening. Under the light of the low moon the water was the color of freshly cast

she was a pretty fine sort, after all. Had he done the right thing to send her away? She was beautiful enough

kets. His breathing became deep and slow. By and by the coquettish moon peeped between the tree-trunks across the creek and touched his face in his

fair hair with a silvery wand. Where-

upon it was no longer a mere man; i

was young Hermes sleeping beside the water. The shadow stole from among the trees above the sand-bank

and crept down to his side. It knell there with clasped hands. In showed

a white face in the moonlight, or which glistened two diamonds.

tion, and still moving noiselessly as

(To be continued.)

BLOOD-MAKING MEDICINE

It took centuries for medical

science to discover that the blood is

the life. Now, it is known that if the blood were always abundant,

tors could tell just how anaemic

ished and kept rich and red by the

the other side.

soon got well.

By and by it rose with energetic ac-

"BELA"

She hastened to prepare a simple neal. Self-consciousness did not meal. Self-consciousness did not trouble her if she might be busy. Sam loved to follow her graceful movements by the fire. What harm? he asked the watch-dog within. This dog had grown drowsy, anyhow.

Bela's curiosity in turn began to have way.

"Where you live before you come here, Sam?" she asked.
"In a city. New York. It isn't real

"I know a city!" she exclaimed.
"Musq'oosis tell me. They got
houses high as jack-pines. Windows
wide as a river. At night a thousand
thousand moons hang down to give

"Right!" said Sam. "What would you say to a sky-scraper, I wonder,"
"What is a sky-scraper?"
"Like tifty houses piled up one on

"Like fifty houses piled up one on top of the other, and reaching to the sky." Bela pouted. "You mak' fun I

think because I know not'ing."
"Honest to goodness!" he swore,
"What good to be so high?" she

asked. "High roof no good."
"There are different floors inside.
Fifty of them."
"How do people get to the top?"
"In an elevator. Kind of box you get into. Whiz, up she goes like that!"

Bela's face showed strong incredul-

ity. She let the subject drop.
"You got fat'er, mot'er out there,
Sam? She asked.
He shook his head. "Both dead."

"You got no people 'tall?" she ask-ed, quick with sympathy. "Brothers," he said grimly. "Three of them. They don't think much of

One question followed another, and the time flew by. They were making famous progress now. They ate. Afterward Sam stretched out in the grass with his hands under his head, and told his story freely.

and told his story freely.

"Gad, what a relief to talk!" he said. "I haven't really opened up since we left Prince George. Those fellows, they're all right in their way, but pretty coarse. We don't hit it off much. I keep mum to avoid trouble."

"I lak hear you talk," murmured Bela softly.

Bela softly.

"My brothers are all a lot older than
]," Sam went on.

"I was the baby of
the family. It's considerable of a
handicap to a kid. The baby you
along until after you've grown up,
then all of a sudden they expect you
to stand alone. to stand alone.

'I was always a kind o fmisfit some how. never knew why then. I lack an instinct all other fellows seem to have to hang together and boost each other along. School seemed like such a silly affair to me; I wouldn't learn. In business afterward it was worse.

"My brothers took me up one after another. They are all well-to-do. One is president of an electric light plant, one is a corporation lawyer, the other runs a big store. Keen on business, all of them. I tried to make good with each one, honest I did. But I sickened in offices. My brain seemed to turn to mush. Impossible for me to get up any interest in business. "So I got passed along from one to

Naturally, they thought I od. I thought so, too. A Their wives, that was was no good. I thought so, too. A dog's life! Their wives, that was worse. All regular rich men's wives, crazy about society and all that, and having things better than the neigh-bors. Do you understand what I

bors. Do mean?"

Mean?"

Bela confessed. "Some day will. Don' stop. I lak hear it

all."
"Well, me with my untidy clothes,
I was a thorn in the side of those
ladies. Vsibly turned up their noses
when I came around. One day after
a blg row with my eldest brother I
just walked off. I've been regularly
up against it ever since. Just a year
ago. Seems more like ten. I've lived
a thousand lives.

swered anger. She faced him pale and
blazing-eyed.
"No woman want you, anyhow!"
she cried. "You cook! You only
half man! You too scars to fight for
woman! You only talk! Go away
from me! I tak' a man for my
'osban'!"
Sam, beside himself with rage,
stepped forward and raised him

ago. Seems more and a thousand lives.
"You take a big baby like I was and the world—well, he throw him on the world—well, he won't have to go to hell to find out what's it like! I've learned in one year what most fellows take twenty to soak in. Now I'm beginning to see light, to get solid ground under my feet. Of course I haven't got anything yet"—Sam smiled here—"but

I know what I want."
"What you want?" asked Bela,

quickly. "To live a natural life. I've found out that is what I was made for. Anyout that is what I was much to have thing all laid out and regular like school or business simply floors me. I want a little piece of land of my own, want a little piece of land and all my own. I'll build my own house on it and raise my own grub. I want to do what I want without anybody else's say- so. That way I feel I can make good. The idea is to build up something that you can see grow."

"All alone?" asked Bela with a

casual air. heart missed a beat, then Sam's her overtook it.

"I like to be alone," he said quickly. "That's what I came up here for.
I have made up my mind to it. I
don't get along well with people."

Bela was silent.

From time to time Bela glanced narrowly at Sam through her lashes. He presented a terrific problem to one of her experience. She found this friendly interchange delightful, but

She had no feeling of being a wo-man to him. She began to feel a great dissatisfaction. An imperious instinct urged her to sting him out of his com-fortable disregard of her sex. Her opfortable disregard of her sex. Her op-portunity came when Sam said:

"You have never told me what it you wanted to talk to me about.

'All those men want marry me,' It was instantly effective. Sam sat

up abruptly and stared at her in as-tonishment. Was she, after all the evil woman he had first thought? Had he been deceitfully lulled into securi-She repeated her statement. His

"So I gathered," he replied sarcas-

asked.
"I don't think anything about it,"

he answered with an angry flash.
"I not know what to tell them," said Bela. It had a faint theatrical ring, which might have suggested to a discriminating ear that she was not being altogether candid. Sam obstinately closed his mouth.
"Which you lak best?" she asked,
presently, "the big one, the black one,

the red one, yo'ng one?" A great discomposure seized upor am. Anger pounded at his temples and insane words pressed to his tongue. He put on the clamps "What I think is neither here nor there," he said, stiffly "It's up to you to make your own choice. Why drag me into

"You say you want be friend," ex-plained Bela. "So I think you help

"Nobody can help you in a matter of this kind," said Sam, "Lord, you talk like a wooden man!" something whispered to him while he said it.
"Why?" she asked with one of he sidelong looks.

Again his eyes flashed on her in angry pain. God! Was the woman trying to madden him? 'A girl must make her own choice.'

his tongue said primly.

"But you could tell me about them, which is the best man. How do I

know? This on the face of it seemed like a reasonable request, but his breast

still pass onately rebelled.
"Well, I won't!" he snapped. "If
that's all you want to talk about I'd better go.

"Is Big Jack a good man?" she persisted. Sam got up.

"No, don't go!" she cried quickly.
"I'll be good. I don't know why you always mad at me." Neither did Sam himself know He

looked at her dumbly with eyes full of pain and confusion. He sat down again. For awhile she made light conversation about muskrats and beavers,

but when she thought he was safely settled down, womanlike, she was obliged to return to the forbidden sub-

There was well as his. What was the matter with him that he treated her so despitefully? How else could she find out what was in his heart but by making him lose his temper? him lose his temper?
"Maybe I tak' Big Jack," she re-

"All right," returned Sam, bitterly.
"He's the richest."

"A regular woman's reason, I wish va joy."
Would nothing move him? Beia felt

is if she were beating with her hands on a rock. "What do you care?" she acted insolently. Both voices rang with bitterness now. "I don't care.

What you get mad for?"

Sam's endurance gave way. He sprang up.
"It's rotten!" he cried. "The whole

business! That's what makes over which one you'll take! I tell you it'll likely end in murder. Maybe you'd like that. Give you quite a send-off, ch? Well, you can't drag me into it. I like a different kind of

Bela was no tame spirit. Anger answered anger. She faced him pale and

stepped forward and raised his clenched fist over her head. Bela laughed in his face. Suddenly he seemed to see himself from the outside, and was filled with blank horror.

Turning, he snatched up his coat and shirt, and crashed blindly away through the willows. "Go and do your cookin'!" Bela cried after him.

Bela's cache was on the opposite side of the creek from the men's ca-bin. The only place where Sam could cross without getting another wet ting was by the stepping-stones near the lake. He headed for the pines

the lake. He headed for the pines where the going was better and encircled the edge of the meadow.

A great turmoil was going on with in him. He was aghast at the gust of that had drowned all his sentence. ses for a moment. He had not known he contained such possibilities. To ome so near to striking a woman! Horrible!

Naturally, he did not fail to blame her.A devi!—to provoke men to such a pitch of madness! Well, he was done with her. Anyhow, he had seen her now in her true colors. She was no good! There could be no further no good: There could be no turther argument about that. If he had ever had anything further to do with her let him be called a soft headed fool!

Forcing his way blindly through the

underbush, stumbling over roots, and plunging into holes, he completed his detour around the meadow. come out beside the ford he heard his

"Sam! Sam!"
Notwithstanding his anger, and in
the very act of the brave vows he was
taking, the voice found his heart like
a bullet. He stopped dead with hanging arms and looked strickenly in the direction whence it came.

Presently the dugout came flying

around a bend in the creek above. She landed at the head of the little rapids, and ran toward him. He waited with somber eyes.

She stopped at three paces distance afraid to come closer. The savage and disappeared. Her face was all softened with emotion

ally.

Bela was secretly pleased by the ef.

"Sam, I sorry I call names," she said very low. "That was my macuess speaking out of my mouth. I

recumbent figures with a curling lip.

Was it hate that had wakened him?

He had put up in-stience with so much at their hands! An oblique ray of moonlight struck through the window over his head, luring him like a song. He softly got up, and, gathering up his bed, went The pines were like a regiment of The pines were like a regiment of sigantic soldiers standing at ease under the sky and whispering together while they waited the word of command. Their fragrance was like a benediction on the air. The moon, low down in the southeast, peeped between the trunks. At the mouth of the creek where the little rapids poured into a quiet pool there was a bank of sand. This was the general washing-place of the camp.



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not think those things in my heart.
Please forget it."

His eyes bored her through and through. "Another trick to get you going?" the voice inside him asked.
"Don' look at me lak that," she fal-

"How do I know what to believe?"
Sam said harshly. "You say so man; things."

"I jus' foolin' 'bout those ot'er men, she said. "I not marry one of them.
I sconer jomp in the 'ak'."
A secret spring o. gladness spurted

up in Sam's breast. "Do you mean that?" he demanded. "I mean it," she replied. He gazed at her strongly, desiring

He gazed at her strongly, desiring to believe, but suspicious still. His slower nature could not credit such a rapid change of front.

"Don' look at me lak that," she said again. "W'at you want me do?"

"Go away," he said.
She looked at him, startled.

"If you're in earnest about not wanting to make trouble," he said, harshly

"you've got to go without seeing any of them again." Her eyes were full of trouble. "You tell me go away?" she whis-

Sam winced. "I haven't got anything to do with it," he said. "It's up He was more than ever inexplicable

'What you goin' to do?" she asked.
'I?" he replied, nettled. "I'm go-

ing up to the head of the lake with the bunch, of course." There was a painful silence, while Bela sought vainly in her mind for the explanation of his strange attitude. An instinct told her he loved her, but she could not make him say it.

You think I bad girl, Sam," murmured. "How do I know what you are?" he asked, harshly. "Here's your chance to prove to me that you're on

"I got go 'way to mak' you think l

"Yes," he answered, eagerly.
"You fonny man, I think," she murhe answered, eagerly. mured, sadly.

"Can't you see it?" he cried.
"No," she said. "But I goin' do
what you tell me. I go to-night."
"Ah, that's right!" he said with a curious look of gratitude in his painhaunted eyes.

Bela waited for him to say more but waited in vain. For herself she would quickly have told him she loved him, had not her tongue been tied by Musq'oosis' positive instructions. And so the unhappy silence continued between them.

"Maybe somebody come this way," said Bela at last. "Mak' trouble. Come up by my boat." Sam shook his head. "I've got to go back to camp now."

"You not see me again. You got not'ing say to me?" asked Bela, de-spairingly. Her hands sought his. Sam's instincts sprang up, in alarm, "What could I say?" he cried. "What good would it do? Good-bye!" Snatch-

ing his hand out of hers, he retreated over the stones, refusing to When Sam entered the shack Joe

faced him, scowling. "Where you been?" he demanded. Sam, in no humor to be meek, made the time-honored rejoinder.
"I'll soon make it my business,"

"With that see?" show. ing a clenched fist "Have you been Sam, because of the threat, disdained to lie. o lie. "Yes," he said, coolly.

Joe whirled about to the others.

"Didn't I tell you?" he cried, exgited-ly. "I heard her calling him. There's underhand work here. He's hid the guns on us.' "Do you know where she's hid?"

demanded Big Jack. Sam did not feel any necessity of returning a truthful answer to this.
"No," he said. "She came on me
when I was visiting my muskrat-

traps "You're lying!" cried Joe. smash you, anyhow, on the chance

Big Jack stepped between them.
"I'm running this show," he said,
grimly. To Sam he said: "I strike
no man without warning. I warn you
now. This is a man's affair. We

now. This is a man's affair. We won't stand no interference from cooks. You keep out. If you don't, God help you, that's all!"

"And if he leaves you," added Joe, "I'll croak you myself with as little thought as I'd pinch a flea!"

"Get the support!" said las!

"Get the supper!" said Jack Sam clenched his teeth and did not

speak again. In the middle of the night Sam awoke in the shack with a weight on his breast, and, sitting up in his blankets, looked about him. The dying embers of the fire cast a faint light on the figures of his three companions lying on the floor beside him. Husky still had the sole use of the bed.

the food to keep the body in health, then a blood-making medicine is required. The simplest and very best of blood makers suitable for home use by anyone, is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When a course of these Pills is taken their good effect is soon shown in an improved appetite, stronger nerves, a sound digestion and an ability to master your work and enjoy leisure hours. For women there is a prompt relief of or prevention of ailments which make life a burden. As an all-round medicine for the cure of ailments due to weak, watery blood no medicine dis-covered by medical science can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brock. ville, Ont.

BARBED WIRE IN WAR.

Putting Up and Cutting Down Barriers is Perilous Work.

The erection of war entanglements. even when the trenches are some distance apart, is at all times dangerous.

The men slip over the parapet and in the first place pound in the supports with mallets, the heads of which ports with malets, the neads of which are carefully wrapped in cloth in order to deaden the sound. Two other men carry the wire drum—a wooden cylinder round which the wire is rolled—by means of a long pole through the centre, and a comrade attaches the wires to the supports.

The work is slow and nerve straining, says a writer in the London Gaphic, for star shells burst often and compel the men to crouch low and re main motionless until the flare burnd

To each solder who takes part in modern warfare thick gloves for grip-ping wire and strong pilers for cut-ting it are as essential as the rifle and

Before an assault by his own regi-ment the soldier cuts his own wire and he must then endeavor as best h to cut and hack his way through the enemy's, pulling down a support here, cutting the wires while the chine gun batteries rap out their mea-sage of death toward him.

Thus barbed wire, so simple in it-

self, so deadly when used in the described, enters into every phase of operation in the firing zone.

Nell-Maude's engagement ring is a pearl. Belle—But pearls are emblematic of tears. Nell—Yes, and the poor The cabin roof rang with a grotesque chorus of snores, Sam's gorge rose.

The air was tainted. He looked at the pected a diamond. girl is crying her eyes out. She

Every Leaf is of Virgin Quality Sealed Packets Only. Never in Bulk.

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Vegetables For Winter

The Conservation of the Products of the Garden

1. Corn—The surplus (many find difficult to keep when canned) may be canned with tomatoes, as the acid, of the tomato helps to preserve the corn and is good for soup in this way.

fron.

Somewhere out upon it Bela was paddling, if she had not already reached home. His breast relaxed its guard against her a little. He believed 2. Corn—Cooked on the cob, cut off with knife and dried in a slow oven. In the winter soak over night before using and then cook slowly. Use as vegetable and make into soup.

to make a man's arm ache for her now she had gone.

But on the whole he was glad she 3. Corn (recommended by the Toronto Garden Committee of the Wo was gone. He did not realize it, but his hour had not quite struck. It was nen's War Time Thrift Committee)men's War Time Thrift Committee)—Cut from cob, spread on platters and give a zood covering of salt. Let stand over night. In the morning pack into glass jars or in a covered crock, putting a weight on top. When required for use take out what is required sook over night in water, then a wholesome instinct that made him fight against the overmastering emoons that attacked his heart.
He told himself he couldn't afford to look in that direction He had work to do first. He had to get a toehold in this land. Some day, maybe quired, soak over night in water, then Drowsiness overcame him again with a sigh he stretched out on the sand and rolled himself in his blan-

cook as fresh vegetables.

1. Tomatoes, canned—Scald, peel, cut in half, remove the hard core, pack in jars as solid as possible without any extra fluid added; add a teaspoonful of salt to each jar, adjust the rubbers (better new ones to be certain, and perfectly clean jars carefully sterilized), and put on the covers. Place the filled jars in the wash boiler, on a rack of some kind to prevent breaking the glass, and in cold water. Have enough water to come at least two or three inches above the rack, taking care to have enough to prevent it boiling dry, and give the tomatoes five minutes after the boiling point

is reached.

2. Tomatoes, if cut from the vines in good sound condition, with an inch of the stem left on, cleaned, and put in a brine in a crock (one cup of salt to two gallons of water), will keep and be useful for a considerable time. ghost, turned toward the lake, and clambered around the barrier of ice, dropped on the edge of the water, on be useful for a considerable time.

3. Tomato plants pulled up by the

just before the frost injures roots them, the roots wrapped in coarse cloth, and the plants nung up by the roots in a cool, frost-proof place, will provide slicing tomatoes until Christ-mas, as the green fruits will ripen nicely.

4. Or wrap large, smooth, weil-

rich and pure, very few people would ever be ill. It was not until the end of the 19th century that an instru-ment was invented for measuring the red part of the blood. Then docformed green tomatoes in tissue paper, place on shelves in a cool closet, taking care to avoid touching each other, and these will ripen, and can be sliced for the table until Christmas. 5. Green tomatoes can not only be pickled, but a fig-like preserve can be

patient had become, and with medi-cine to make new blood the patient made from them--especially the small ones. The ripe ones cannot only be used for sauces and catsups, but a marmalade (used in England in the place of orange marmalade) can be made. The strained juice can be seal-All the blood in the body is nourfood taken daily, but when, for any reason, a person is run down and cannot make sufficient blood from ed hot and used for soup (cream of to-mato soup) in the winter.

Cucumbers (recommended by the Toronto Committee)—Peel and slice thin; put in a layer of sliced cucum-bers and a layer of salt in a glass jar. thepeat until the jar is full and press down as tightly as possible. Seal tightly, and when required take out Seal process is quite easy. the quantity required for use and soak over night. Pour a little vinegar over them and sprinkle with pepper. They will be just as like freshly-sliced cu-cumbers, not having changed color at

2. Cucumbers, if large, need not be discarded as useless, as they can be and Tuesday morning at Care Deskure. cooked as vegetable marrow, and also the largest and ripest can be used in

Cucumbers can be preserved like cit ron, and combined with lemon, gin ger, or raisins, will give variety.

Swiss Chard—The green part of the leaf can be canned for green for win-ter and the white midrib also canned and used as asparagus is on toast 1. The root vegetable, besides being good canned-especially if young; when thinning is in order, or soon after—can be stored in damp sand in the cellar.

2. Some use sifted coal ashes pre-ferring these as being non-conductors of heat the drying and shrivelling is

prevented. In England a marmalade is made from carrots and oranges, as well as rhubarb and oranges.

4. Parsnips and salsify can remain

in the ground all winter. 1. Beans—From a few vines of Kentucky Wonder bean 5 or 6 pounds of beans may be hervested from these grown on fence or trellis. ing the dried scarlet runner beans, soak over night and remove the tough dark coat and the kernel will be found

to make excellent soup.

2. Beans (as per the Toronto committee's recommendation)—Cut string beans as if preparing for the table, have them perfectly dry (never pick on a wet day) spread out on platters and give a good coating of salt. Let and give a good coating of salt. Let stand over night. In the morning pack in glass jars or in a covered crock putting a weight on top of the beans. When required for use take out the amount required, soak over night in water and then boil as fresh beans. They will require a little longer cooking than the fresh beans. String Bean (see below 3)—Parsley can be dipped in hot water, dried and put away and found excellent for many

put away and found excellent for many uses in the winter or can be carefully cleaned and packed in glass jars lay-er for layer with salt and when required soaked and used and found quite as good as the freshly purchased article, if one can not winter it over by cov-ering with a box in the garden.

The cold water process for canning means the careful selection of the fruit or vegetable, avoiding the least suspicion of decay, washing (sometimes scalding or bianching as required by the vegetable to be canned) then fill thoroughly sterlitzed jars (by scalding or placing in the oven for half an hour at least) and pack firmly, fill up the jar with cold water, and stir with a fork if there are any air bubbles, screw the lids on loosely, stand the jars in the wash boiler on a rack, add sufficient water and heat gently to the boiling point, cook as long as the vegetable being treated requires to make tender, allow the jars to cool slightly, then remove them, lift the tops and fill with beiling

quires to make tender, allow the jars to cool slightly, then remove them, lift the tops and fill with boiling water and seal tight.

If fruit is done in this way when required for use add sugar several hours before serving. By using this method the natural flavor is preserved and the fruit tastes more like fresh fruit.

fruit. Rubarb for winter use (Toronto Committee's recipe) Have the jars perfectly air-tight with new rubber rings. Wash them thoroughly and sterilize by boiling or baking for half an hour. Cut the rhubarb up as if for stewing and fill the jars as full as possible, then fill to overflowing with cold weter, which has been previously boiled for half an hour and cooled. Run a fork or spoon down to break up any air spaces. After being sure no air is left in the jar, while the jar is overflowing seal down tightly and put away in a cool dark place to keep. Handle or move the jars as little as possible.

The committee adds -"We have been told that gooseberries, red currents and very fresh blueberries will keep if prepared in the same way," and "The guccess of these fruits depends on having the fruit very fresh and the jars airtight and properly sterilized."

To can half grown beets, wash and cook in boiling water only long en-ough to loosen the skin, slip these off, and pack the beets (whole or divided). into jars and fill up with a mixture of vinegar and water (4 of water to 1 of vinegar), put on the covers, and give three-quarters of an hour in the boiler after the boiling point is reached. Vinegar in this case pre-serves the coloring of the beet.

To can young turnips or carrots, peel and boil in water for 15 minutes, pack in Jars. Give the carrots at least an hour and the turnips half an hour

after the boiling point is reached. Cool a little and treat as before instructed for the other vegetables. String beans, cut in pieces packed in jars, fill jans with cold water (previously boiled and cooled), add a little salt and treat like other vegetables giving helf an hour after the tables, giving half an hour after the boiling point is reached.

Many fruits can be dried, as for example cherries and apples and the

Three Days at Once. Three days can exist in the same time! It sounds impossible, but it is nevertheless a fact that when it is very and Tuesday morning at Cape Deshner.

Siberia!



Jellies have $high food\ value$ Make as many as you can. They will be worth a great



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makes clear, delicious, sparkling jellies. The purity and "FINE" granulation makes success easy. 2 and 5-lb 10,20 and 100-lb sacks 130 cartons

Ask your Grocer for LANTIC SUGAR

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY OF LEEDS DEANERY

Annual Gathering Had Pleasure Hearing Addresses from Two Bishops.

(Brockville Recorder)

The conference of the Women's Auxiliary of Leeds Deanery opened in Trinity church, on Tuesday, October 23, at 10 a.m., with a celebration of the holy communion, the Lord Bishop of the diocese being the celebrant. He was assisted by the Rev. Rural Dean Swayne, the Rev. Canon H. H. Bedford-Jones, the Rev. Canon Woodcock, rector of the church. There were 105 communicants. After the service, the delegates adjourned to the school room, where the deanery secretary, Mrs. Mortimer Atkinson, took the chair. Following the opening hymn and several anmouncements, Rev. Canon Woodcock very cordially welcomed the delegates to Trinity church, and His Lordship Bishop Bidwell also said a few words of appreciation of the work of the W.A., which to him has always been of the highest value.

Rev. Rural Dean Swayne in a short speech assured the Bishop that the clergy of the diocese as well as the Women's Auxiliary were prepared to stand loyally behind him in anything he might think best to do.

His Lordship Bishop Grey, of Edmonton, Alberta, was then introduced and heartily welcomed. Those who missed hearing him speak indeed missed a treat. His humorous way of putting things opened the eyes of those present to the needs of his diocese as nothing else could have done. The diocese of Edmonton is the "baby" diocese of the Church of England in Canada, having only been separated from Calgary four years ago. It has had a great setback from the effects of the war, having lost both men and means. He spoke of the difficult question of the needs of the Red Cross as compared with those of the church of God, and said there had been a disposition in his diocese to give up the work of the W.A. and substitute that of the Red Cross, but that he had put his foot down

Brockville Business College WEEKLY BULLETIN

Timmins P.O.

October 18, 1917. W. T. Rogers, Esq.,

Principal Brockville College Dear Sir,-

We require a stenographer and clerk for our office, must be under military age, and of good character To a suitable person, we will pay \$60.00 to \$75.00 per month with board and room, and will also refund railway expenses after being with us three months.

Can you put us in touch with a young man whom you think will fill the bill?

Yours truly. Porcupine Crown Mines Limited

We are having Mr. Wilbur Pelton

apply for the above position. Through the courtesy of Fire

Chief Gillespie, we are able to reproduce the following taken from the last issue of The Firemen's World

Stenographers Wanted.

"The United States Government is in urgent need of thousands of sten ographers and typewriters. All who pass the examinations are assured of certification for appointment. It is the manifest duty of citizens with this special knowledge to use it at time where it will be of most value to the Government. Women especially are urged to undertake this office work. Those who have not the required training are encouraged to undergo instruction at once.

"Examinations for both men and women are held every Tuesday in 450 of the principal cities of the United States.

"The entrance salary ranges from \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year. Advancement of capable employees to higher salaries is reasonably rapid.'

It must be said that in this country on account of the war there is an unprecedented demand also for all kinds of office help for military office work in connection with the Medical and Exemption Boards and in all industrial offices where young men are being released for military service.

Miss Mamie Allan has resigned a good stenographic position to return to Brockville to enter the office of The Imperial Oil Co.

Miss Lucy Gilroy has been appointed to a local clerical position. Miss Hannah Dorwod has this week passed the 100 word per minshorthand test.

Night School Mondays and Thursdays

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

firmly upon that ought ye to have done and not to leave the other undone." The chief needs of his diocese are for hospitals where the scattered occupants of farms may get relief in sickness and suffering, and for parsonages for the married clergy. He drew a very vivid picture of the lonely lives of the women, specially of the wives of the clergy, where the husband might be away for ten days at a time visiting his people, leaving his wife alone, often with no neighbor nearer than 40 miles. In conclusion he urged that prayer be the first duty of all, that God would show what he wished to be done and give grace to do it.

A vote of thanks to the Bishop for his address was then moved by Mrs. R. J. Green, of Oak Leaf, seconded by Mrs. T. W. Reynolds.

nome at Hard Island, Alzina Wiltse, widow of the late Justus Robeson. The funeral will be held at the house Thursday at 10.30 a.m., under the auspices of the Friends. No

FARM FOR SALE

of Athens, on the Brockville road, 80 acres under culityation, the balance good pasture land. On the premises are erected a good stone house and outbuildings. This farm was owned by the late Erastu Rowsom, and is one of the best in the county of Leeds, well watered, convenien to churches, schools and cheese factories

Apply to HENRY D. ROWSOM

BOAR FOR SERVICE

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

A. HENDERSON,

GO TO ATHENS LUMBER YARD & GRAIN WARE-HOUSES FOR

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

WE WANT NOW

A reliable agent in Leeds County o sell Pelham's Peerless Fruit and Ornamental trees during Fall and Winter months. Good pay, exclusive erritory, 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.

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The mid-day devotions were led by the Rev. Rural Dean Swayne, after which luncheon was served to the delegates.

After lunch, the minutes of the last Deanery meeting held in St. Peter's church, on October 22, 1916, to be held in St. Paul's. were read and letters of thanks for six bales received by the Rev. W. Sharpe, of Day Star's Reserve; the Rev. Alfred Vale, of Hay River Mission, and from the matron of the Hay River school, also from the Rev. W. Fuller of the Shinwauk Home. and the Rev. R. W. Haynes, of Brocket, Alberta, all of whom expressed sincere gratitude for the gifts sent It was decided to send the bales of dried fruits as heretofore to the Rev. Mr. Fuller and the Rev. W. R. Haynes

Mrs. Atkinson read part of the report given by her at the diocesan annual meeting in Napanee in which she said the Deanery pledge of \$50 for a cot at Palampus, India, had been more than fully met and that five bales had been sent amounting in value including the money for the pledge, to \$326. Reports were read from the

branches of Jasper (girls), Easton's Corners, Newboro (seniors), New Bliss, Delta, Portland, Westport, Lyn, Lyndhurst, Frankville, Addison, Oak Leaf (seniors and juniors)' Athens, Lansdowne (senior), Elgin, New Boyne, Trinity, Brockville (senior and junior), St. Paul's (senior

Distinction

and junior), and St. Peter's (senior and junior).

Mrs. Reynolds extended a cordial invitation to the conference to meet next year in St. Paul's, and referred to the coming diocesan meeting also

Mrs. Gwyn, of Niagara diocese, being president, was asked to say a few words, which were much appreciated and the Rev. Canon Bedford-Jones gave an account of the Hay River Mission taken from Canon Gould's recent report of his trip to the diocese of Mackenzie River.

Mrs. Tackaberry, Jasper, read a resolution of thanks to all who had helped to make the conference the success it undoubtedly was.

The meeting was brought close by the Rev. Canon Woodcock pronouncing the benediction, followed by the National Anthem sung by the members kneeling.

Suplying the Names.

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

For years and years, Kehoe's clothes have been the standard

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.

for business men, school teachers, clergymen, doctors, and others.

M. J. KEHOE, BROCKVILLE

He knew it-and to-day, he is a successful man

"So you have twins at your house?" said Mrs. Nabor to little Jack.

"What are they going to call them

"Well, I don't know for sure, but my dear? I think their names is Thunder and

Lightnin', 'cause that's the names papa called them when the doctor came in and told him about them." -From the New Puck.

Clothes

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.

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We advise you to buy your overcoat early before another advance in prices.

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

Fall term opens September 4th.

BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE **Brockville**

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But to raise money by selling Canada's Victory Bonds means that those of the next generation who will benefit by the sacrifices this generation is making;

-who will share in the freedom this generation is fighting for and largely paying for-will also pay their share.

And when you buy Canada's Victory Bonds you make a first-class business investment in a security that is absolutely safe, likely to enhance in value after the war, and bearing a good rate of interest.

You help the country by keeping open the British market for Canadian products and this helps the general welfare in which you share.

And again, every Canadian who buys a Victory Bond becomes a financial partner or backer of Canada in the war.

When you buy a Canada Victory Bond

you give a personal pledge that you are going to help to win the war.

Every man and woman in Canada can help to win the war by buying Canada's Victory Bonds. And Canada wants the personal, individual interest and co-operation of every man and woman in the country.

The buying of Victory Bonds by the whole people unites them in a determination to win the war.

Every purchase of Canada's Victory Bonds is a blow for freedom against the tyranny of German Kultur-

Every bond sold is a new guarantee that Canada is in the war to the finish, until victory is with the Allies and the world has been made safe to live in.

Every bond you buy is a new pledge that Canada will remain true to herself, the Empire, the Allies and to freedom's cause.

So it is both patriotic and good business to

Buy Canada's Victory Bonds

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