

The Athens Reporter

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Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1917

4 cents a copy

Don't Miss the Point.

There is a man in this part of the world who represents, to our way of thinking, a pretty good average of human nature. Whenever the preacher in his church delivers a very hot sermon against some special kind of sin, this man gets enthusiastic and goes around to the vestry to tell the preacher what a fine sermon it was. Then he goes home and repeats it to his brother, and they talk over the points and the people the sermon hit the hardest. But this particular man never sees when the sermon hits him.

Early next month the biggest public campaign ever put on in Canada will be opened to get subscriptions for the fourth Canadian war loan, the Victory Loan. The thing people in this district must bear in mind is that the appeals are directed to each and every one of them. It is not merely the well-off men and women who are being asked to invest. It is everybody. The little sermons which will be "preached" in the advertising should not be taken as hints to the well-to-do people only. Every man and woman should watch for these advertisements and start now to gather up the necessary money to buy either a fifty or a hundred or a five hundred or a thousand dollar bond. In the United States, there were about four subscribers to the first American loan out of every 100 persons. They only received 3½ per cent. In Canada for the last war loan there were only about 41,000 subscribers or say four in every 700. Yet in Canada the interest was much higher—on the Victory Bonds that will probably be issued to yield about 5½ per cent.

The first thing anyone should do, in our opinion, is to get rid of the idea that there is any sacrifice involved in investing in this loan. It is true that the patriotic spirit is appealed to and it is equally true that a great and generous response is expected on that ground. But the new war loan is a straightforward business proposition: safe, profitable and convenient. Every man and every woman with as much as fifty dollars to spare should own one of these new bonds, and not only that, but should help to show others the worth of these bonds by recommending them everywhere. The readers of this paper are among the most thrifty, prosperous, and public spirited in the Dominion. When the subscriptions to the Victory Loan are added up from the various districts and sub-districts we expect them to show that this part of the great Dominion has been true to its traditions and just to its opportunities.

DUDLEY—LAWSON

The marriage took place at Seeley's Bay, on Monday, of William Dudley Halladay, of Delta, and Miss Ethel Lawson, of Athens, Rev. Mr. Waddell officiating.

RED CROSS CAMPAIGN

Figures of the Red Cross campaign conducted here last week are not available for this issue. A complete report will be given next week.

DEATH OF ADELBERT DAVIS

The death occurred Saturday of Adelbert, seven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Davis, of Addison. The funeral was held in Christ's church, Athens, Tuesday morning, Rev. Mr. Lyons, Lyn, officiating.

Real Estate Deal.

The Reporter is informed that Mr. Wm. Smith, of Harlem, has purchased the Thos. Ronan residence, Mill street.

TRIBUNAL COMPLETE

Board of Three Members Will Deal With Exemption Claims

Mr. T. R. Beale and Mr. H. H. Arnold have been notified by the Government of their appointments as members of the Athens tribunal under the Military Service Act. The former is the choice of the junior judge of the counties and the latter the choice of the parliamentary committee. Captain G. P. Lawless, of Kingston arrived here Monday as the military member of the tribunal.

Judging by the small number that have so far registered it is evident that the men of class one under the Military Service Act do not yet realize the duty that by law now rests upon them. By the issue of the proclamation all class one men are soldiers, absent on leave without pay and subject to military law. Every man in class one under the Act, that is all single men and widowers without children, must on or before Nov. 19th, 1917, either:

1. Apply at the post office for a form upon which he will report for service, and give the said form to the post master or his deputy, who will forward it to the registrar; or
2. Apply to the post office for a form, upon which he will make application for exemption from military service, the reason for such application being indicated by the letter "X" being placed beside one or more of the sentences which set out the causes for which application for exemption can be made, and give the said form to the postmaster or his deputy; or

3. Apply in person to any exemption tribunal on November 8, 9, or 10, 1917, and make application for exemption to such tribunal.

Any person who is ill, or who cannot attend at the post office for the purpose of filling in a form, may have a form filled in by a near relative, or such person's employer.

After November 10, 1917 no report for service will be accepted, and the person thus tardy will be liable to be considered as a deserter, for which the penalty is five years' imprisonment without escaping service in the army.

After November 10, 1917, no application for exemption will be received, and the person thus tardy will forfeit whatever cause, however excellent, he may have for being exempted from service in the army.

It is strongly advised that all exemption claims be sent through the post office and not by personal application.

"B" and "C" Grades

If a man goes up before the medical board and finds that he is in either B or C grade, all he needs to do is to present himself at the post office, ask for an exemption form, attach his medical history sheet to the exemption application, put a cross opposite the line to show that he is appealing for exemption on physical grounds, and also opposite any other grounds upon which he might wish to claim exemption later, and leave the forms with the postmaster to be forwarded to the registrar. If he does this he will not be required to appear before the present sittings of the tribunals, as the search now is for grade A men only. He is also assured that if either B or C grade is called out at some later date, there will be resumed sittings of the tribunals before which he may appear then to claim exemption on business or personal grounds. From this ruling it be-

comes apparent that B and C men can not only save themselves the trouble of appearing before a tribunal at the present time, but can also ease the work of the tribunals.

All men wishing to claim exemption, no matter what their physical condition, who do not get their medical examination over before November 8, will be obliged to appear before the tribunal, even though they might come in B or C grade. Men coming in this class will have their personal grounds for exemption heard first, and if these fall down, they will be sent by the tribunal to a medical board to determine their physical status.

GERMAN PLANE FIGHTS WELL

Lance-Corporal Harold A. Wight Tells of British Troops Bringing Down a Foe Airplane.

Lance-Corporal Harold A. Wight, nephew of Miss Marie Wight, of "The Lilacs," has written a letter from the trenches of Flanders. Part of his letter describing several air fights in a very interesting style is here reproduced:

"We were treated to a good show this afternoon about four o'clock. 'Heine' came over, (one machine only) pumped some bullets into the

observation balloon on our right, bringing it down in flames. Our anti-aircraft guns couldn't hit him, although quite low. Then one of our big photographic planes went for him, but was outmaneuvered by a better machine. Heine got clear away back to his own lines. About two hours later, he came over again, making straight for the observation balloon on our left. The anti-aircraft guns opened up everything, but could not stop him. He reached the balloon and the same performance as before was repeated—it came down in flames. But when he turned to go back, a couple of our machines dropped out of the clouds, and there

was a merry fight directly overhead, only about two hundred yards up. He was forced to land, wounded in arm and face, and turned out to be a major, wearing the first, second and third orders of the Iron Cross. A good catch eh?"

Western Red Cross Work.

The Western Globe of Lacombe, contains the following of interest to Athenians: \$14.40 was realized by the Red Cross from the center-piece donated by Mrs. Washburn and drawn by Mrs. E. Boyd, with No. 149.

Why Canada Needs More Money

UP to date the war has cost Canada about \$700,000,000.

Canada has spent in Canada over \$400,000,000 on her own account.

Canada has spent in Canada on behalf of Great Britain over \$300,000,000.

What Canada spends for Great Britain is really loaned to Great Britain and will be repaid or credited to Canada later on.

Great Britain needs so much ready cash to finance her own expenditures at home for herself and for our Allies that she must buy on credit from Canada, and from every other country where she can get credit.

Of course Great Britain's credit is so good that other countries, in order to get her trade, are quite as willing to give her credit as we are in Canada.

Canada wants to help Great Britain not only because Canada wants Britain's trade but because we are Canada and she is Great Britain—both members of the same great Empire, kin of our kin, our motherland.

For Canada it is both a filial and patriotic duty to supply Great Britain's war needs and remember, her needs are our needs. Also it is in Canada's self-interest to supply those needs and thus keep open a market for our products.

Now, Britain needs our wheat, our cheese, cattle, hogs, and many manufactured articles.

Canada also needs many of these things—between the two it amounts to more than a million dollars a day in cash.

And the producers must be paid in cash.

Neither Canada nor Great Britain could go to a Canadian farmer and buy his wheat or his cattle on credit.

The farmer and all other producers might be ever so willing to give their country credit but they could not do it because they have to pay cash for wages,

for rent, materials, etc. They must be paid in cash, or its equivalent.

So Canada says to Great Britain:—"I will lend you the money so that you can pay cash to Canada's producers for what you want.

"I will borrow this money from our own people just as you borrow money from your people.

"I will also borrow from the people of Canada money to pay cash for all the products that Canada, as well as Great Britain, needs in Canada."

That is Canada's practical, patriotic part in helping to win the war.

Without this credit the Canadian producer could not sell to Great Britain, and without these Canadian products the war would be prolonged.

So it is necessary for Canada to give to Great Britain the credit in order that Canada's own producers, who need a market, will have one; and in order that Great Britain which needs the products to win the war, will get them.

Now how does Canada get the money by which both Canada and Britain can pay cash for Canada's products?

By borrowing it from the people of Canada through the sale of Canada's Victory Bonds to be offered in November.

That is why Canada's Victory Bonds are offered to the people—to raise money to help to finish the war.

"Canada must keep her shoulder to the wheel even though it be a chariot of fire," and the way for Canada to keep her shoulder to the wheel is by buying

Canada's Victory Bonds

Next week this space will tell why Canada raises money by selling Canada's Victory Bonds

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

Established 1864

Assets over \$121,000,000

YOUR BANKING BUSINESS

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

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

The Merchants' Bank

OF CANADA.

ATHENS BRANCH

F. A. ROBERTSON, Manager

CUTICURA HEALED VERY ITCHY SCALP

Burning Kept Her Awake Nights. Hard Lumps Came Then Turned to Scales.

"My scalp began by being very itchy and burning which would keep me awake nights it was so bothersome. First there would come little hard lumps and when I scratched them they would turn to flaky scales and dry. I got no relief until I got Cuticura Soap and Ointment. They gave instant relief and in a week I was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. Alfred Berthelotte, Ed River Crossing, N. B., February 11, '16. Most skin troubles might be prevented by using Cuticura Soap and Ointment for every-day toilet purposes. For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

Some Notes of Fashions

The small furs of this year, says the New York Sun's fashion writer, are really bewitching. So are the collars, capes and scarfs fur trimmed, and there are also many sets of hat and muff, hat and scarf, scarf and bag, etc., that without even the slightest supporting touch of fur manage to be unconsciously chic.

WITH A PIECE OF VELVET.
A Parisian milliner can take a piece of black velvet, fashion from it a hat wide of brim and high of crown and a soft pillow muff, give to each by way of trimming a cord and tassel of blue and red and rightly consider her duty done.

HER MAGIC TOUCH.
Or she can make a soft little hat of rose duvetyne and a knowing looking canche nez neck scarf, give a narrow band of moleskin to the hat and moleskin ends and buttons to the scarf and accomplish as much in the way of effect as a lesser artist could achieve through whole pelts of fine fur. It's all in knowing the trick, and while some American milliners have engaging tricks of their own, it is Paris that gives us our best in hat and neckwear and neck and muff sets not wholly of fur.

THE CLOTH HAT.
The cloth hat that has sprung into popularity offers admirable opportu-

TAKE NOTICE

We publish simple, straight testimonials, not press agents' interviews, from well-known people. From all over America they testify to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT, the best of Household Remedies. MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD.

ity for the launching of new cloth neckpieces, and everywhere, or at least wherever chic millinery is assembled, one sees these sets as well as sets in velvet.

A NATTY TURBAN.
Sometimes the cloth is embroidered a little at the ends in wool or chenille or cord. Sometimes it is lined with contrasting material or color and depends upon the novelty and cleverness of its shape to give it cachet. A small turban and neck scarf of green and black check, the soft bright green surface checked off with lines of black lace into inch squares had brim facing, scarf lining and scarf end bands of black velvet; and in the same collection with this was an adorable little muffled collar of soft, gray velvet the back, bordered and collared high in fur and accompanying a high, soft crowned turban of duvetyne and fur.

CAPE COLLARS.
Cape collars and short capes of fur bid fair to be an epidemic if the furriers have their way. Innumerable models of this sort are in the shops, many of them very attractive, some of them awkward and bulky, and not by any means invariably becoming.

Plain of Damascus.
The fertile plain in which Damascus is situated is about thirty miles in diameter, and is due to the River Barada, which is probably the Abana of scripture. Two other streams, the Wady Helbon on the north and the Wady on the south, increase this fertility, and these two contend for the honor of representing the Pharphar, the other scriptural stream.

A NEW VERSION.

Ten little nigger boys walking in a line. One stepped off the curb and then there were nine.

Nine little nigger boys stayed out rather late. Forgot that light meant safety and then there were eight.

Eight little nigger boys looking up to heaven. Walked into a motor truck, then there were seven.

Seven little nigger boys playing silly tricks. One hung behind a wagon then there were six.

Six little nigger boys glad to be alive. Played a game called "Last Across" and then there were five.

Five little nigger boys though they were sure. One forgot his safety and then there were four.

Four little nigger boys going on a spree. One jumped on a moving car and then there were three.

Three little nigger boys wondering what to do. Dodged about on the road and then there were two.

Two little nigger boys starting on a run. Passed behind a street car and then there was one.

One little nigger boy feeling very sad. Always thinks of safety now and wished the others had. School Bulletin No. 91, Ontario Safety League.

GUARD THE CHILDREN FROM AUTUMN COLDS

The fall is the most severe season of the year for colds—one day is warm, the next is wet and cold and unless the mother is on her guard the little ones are seized with colds that may hang on all winter. Baby's Own Tablets are mothers' best friend in preventing or banishing colds. They act as a gentle laxative, keeping the bowels and stomach free and sweet. An occasional dose will prevent colds or if it does come on suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will quickly cure it. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

IRON OF THE FUTURE.

No Danger of a Shortage Because of Increased Consumption. That iron is the very basis of our

industrial civilization will be admitted by the thoughtful, and many of our greatest supplies of iron ore are being rapidly depleted because of the increased per capita consumption of iron the world over, an increase which is destined to be greater in the future when the races in Asia and Africa increase their consumption of iron.

These conditions of increasing consumption and decreasing reserves have often in the past, particularly about the beginning of this century, been used to create a scare, on the ground that our supplies of usable ore were being so rapidly depleted that their exhaustion would occur within two or three generations.

This is a preposterous point of view, because as we lower the percentage of iron in the rock which we call "ore" the quantity of such ore increases at a rate out of all proportion to the decrease in iron content, and as we use leaner and leaner ores technical improvements will be made which will minimize any tendency to increased cost of production.

The same thing has happened in gold, silver, copper and other ores, and to-day copper ores are being worked with only 1.5 per cent. of copper in them.—Chemical Engineering.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

In the Shops.
Wash blouses of soft, warm wool challis are in pretty striped effects and have collars to be worn high or low.

New play suits for little boys are in one-piece style, and made of sturdy striped cottons. Grooming and lovely are the new metal cloths with satin finish. There is green, pink or blue in addition to gold, silver or gun metal, and the cloths are one yard wide.

New ribbons to make bags are in peacock feather designs, with a satin stripe. They are quite wide and not too expensive to be prohibitive. A dustless duster which absorbs the dust instead of spreading it, and polishes white it dusts, is one of the new and helpful articles for the housewife. And it is quite inexpensive, too.

The man who makes the most of himself doesn't necessarily have to laugh and grow fat.

BABY'S OWN SOAP

For Nursery Use

you cannot take chances on Soap. Four generations of Canadians have enjoyed the creamy, fragrant skin healing lather of Baby's Own Soap—the Standard in Canada for nursery use, on account of its known purity.

Baby's Own is Best for Baby—Best for You.

ALBERT SOAPS, LIMITED, Mfrs., - MONTREAL.



A PROMINENT CANADIAN

Mr. R. S. McLaughlin, President of the McLaughlin Motor Company Limited, Oshawa, Ont., and Director of the Dominion Bank, was appointed a director of the Chevrolet Motor Company on Oct. 5th, at a meeting held in New York. This Chevrolet Motor Company is the parent company incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware in 1915. The capital stock of this company is \$80,000,000 and among its assets are the controlling interest in General Motors Company. Eight Chevrolet Motor Companies are owned and operated by the United States and one by the Chevrolet Motor Company of Delaware. The Chevrolet Motor Company is one of the strongest and most powerful of the motor companies. It is an interesting fact that while the Chevrolet Motor Company of Canada is closely affiliated with the American Chevrolet Companies, it is owned and operated entirely by Canadian capital and Canadian men. Mr. McLaughlin is to be congratulated in his appointment to the Directorate of this company.

Accurate Timekeepers.

The most perfect clocks are used in astronomical observations. One of these has run for months, with an average error of only one fifteen-thousandth of a second a day. In order to run so perfectly a clock must not only be constructed and adjusted with the greatest care, but must also be installed in a special vault, where the temperature is practically uniform. It must also be free from jar or vibration and must, therefore, be mounted on a heavy masonry pier. Lastly, it should always be kept under the same barometric pressure, and this may be affected by enclosing it in a glass or metal case, from which the air is partially exhausted. In order that the case may not be opened or disturbed by electricity, the frequency of the winding in some cases being as often as every minute. Only pendulum clocks can attain the highest degree of accuracy.—Wall Street Journal.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

For Him.
New English dressing gowns, warm and comfortable, in light or heavier weight, and checked effects or plain colors, just as we like.

New cordovan shoes in styles that are both sensible and good looking. Some are all of cordovan, others have cordovan vamp and calfskin tops.

Sellers of military brushes say that ever so many women are buying these brushes to send to the boys in camp. They make practical gifts, and there is choice of various wood or silver backs but one should select bristles with care.

RELIEF AT LAST

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

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

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

The Shoestring Republic.

Chile is as long as from New York to San Francisco and as narrow as Lake Erie. Truly a "shoestring republic." She is squeezed tightly between the mountain range and the coast. Her cities look up to the hills and down to the sea, with, as Arthur Ruhl puts it, "the Andes hanging like a beautiful drop curtain at the eastern end of every street." Chile contains twenty-four provinces, and the largest province is big enough to hold all Pennsylvania, Vermont, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. The Chileans are the Yankees of South America, aggressive, keen, making fortunes from nitrate, erecting a chain of wireless stations from the near tropical north tip of the Chilean shoestring to the Antarctic south tip and preparing for Panama trade by expending \$12,000,000 on port and dock improvements. Chile is elbowing her way in among the most forward pushing nations of the twentieth century.—World Outlook.

"There goes a man who thinks in terms of millions. He doesn't look to me like a great financier. In fact, I would take him to be some kind of scientist." "Correct. He's a germ expert."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Chats With the Doctor (By a Physician)

SUMMER DIARRHOEA.

Summer diarrhoea is, of course, commonest and most fatal among infants, but it occurs among adults also, and with serious results if no steps are taken to check it. In very many cases slight diarrhoea is merely Nature's method of getting rid of some unsuitable substance that has been eaten, and where it is of short duration no harm results. But when it lasts day after day something should be done, and the best thing is to take a smart purge, a dose of castor oil or three or four grains of calomel. This usually gets rid of the irritating matter. Should it not do so, however, a doctor should be consulted. While the diarrhoea lasts the diet should be largely farinaceous, composed mainly of such things as rice, sago, tapioca, cornflour and arrowroot.

SUNBURN.

Sunburn is easier than to prevent than to cure, though many people prefer to risk it rather than to take the annoying little precautions necessary if it is to be avoided. To people with dark complexions and hair, whose skin tans to a pleasant brown color, sunburn is nearly always becoming and seldom painful, but fair-skinned, light-haired people often suffer great discomfort from it. These latter should always wear broad-brimmed shady hats, should dry the face thoroughly after washing or, especially, after sea-bathing and if women, should cover the skin of the face before going out into the sunshine with a protective layer of good pure face cream covered with an equally reliable powder. Both should be removed at once on coming indoors out of the sun. Women should wear extra veils, preferably plain ones, as an extra precaution. It is very difficult to remove sunburn once it has appeared, but relief may be obtained from the burning and tingling of the affected skin by applying cold cream fairly thickly over it.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BABY

There are many factors necessary for the proper development of a young child. If the baby is to develop steadily and soundly all these factors must be present, it must have proper food, proper clothing, proper surroundings, and proper exercise. In the case of a quite small baby sufficient exercise is almost assured by the promise of suitable clothing. If the clothes are simple and do not hamper and impede the movements of the arms, legs, and body, a healthy child will instinctively exercise itself as does a young animal, whilst laying in a cot or cart. Too often, however, we find babies cramped and swathed in an endless series of unnecessary garments, which almost entirely prevent movement. A child dressed in this way can seldom develop well or thrive as it should. It must not be forgotten, too, that even simple clothing is not natural to man, and every opportunity should be seized of allowing the baby to lie or crawl quite naked for a while in suitable surroundings—in a warm, well-ventilated room, or on a rug out of doors in the sun and air according to the season. These exercises for the tiny infant should be supplemented by the mother or nurse. In the natural primitive state the baby is carried by the mother almost continuously, and it is clear that the mere mechanical adjustment of the child's body to the movements of the mother brings the

little muscles into action and helps their growth.

The proper food for an infant is clearly its mother's milk. Where this is unobtainable for any reason a carefully selected and studied artificial diet must be used, but these substitutes cannot adequately replace the natural food supplied by a healthy mother. The subject of artificial diets for babies is rather too long a one to go into fully here, but the food should always be freshly prepared, given in scrupulously clean utensils, and its effect on the child's health and growth must be carefully watched. An ill-nourished or a flabby, fat, starch-fed child will often succumb to an illness that a vigorous one would throw off in a day or two.

The child's surroundings must be airy, well ventilated, sunny, clean and simple. The furniture and fittings should be strong and able to bear a little knocking about. There should be as few breakable or tearables as possible, so that the baby may have all the liberty it needs to investigate its surroundings without causing trouble. It will always want to handle things, to pull itself about by chairs and surlines, and climb up table legs, and these instincts should be anticipated and provided for. They are useful and not harmful. Anyone who has watched a family of kittens learning balance and acrobatics on the rungs of a chair must have realized how much of the perfect suppleness of the grown-up cat was acquired during these baby games. So with us; the play of the baby and the child builds the framework of the healthy man and woman.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Vacation and Efficiency.

It is the change really more than the rest that is of so much value in a vacation. Besides the absorption of the fatigue products, there is an opportunity given those functions which have remained inactive and sluggish, and even atrophic, to exercise and develop. It is a restoration of balance. For confined and sedentary workers even hard and coarse country work is restful and invigorating. For indoor workers this sort of a vacation means a new lease on life. Very often a border line case of tuberculosis is maintained a little longer above the line by a proper vacation. The increased tendency to arteriosclerosis and other degenerative conditions, as well as premature senility, nearly all the result of high pressure and efficiency, can be much neutralized by periodic vacations, a vacation free from the grind, of course, but also from the worry incident thereto. The vacation is a therapeutic measure come to stay.—New York Medical Journal.

Two Freaks of Nature.

Two contrasting freaks of nature are the Island of Fire and the Lake of Snow. The Island of Fire is called the Home of Hot Devils. It is situated in the middle of a large lake of boiling mud in the Island of Java. The steam and gases which arise from the sticky mud form themselves into bubbles, attaining a diameter of five or six feet, and sail high up in the air like balloons, carried hither and thither by the wind and finally exploding with a loud crash.

The biggest snow lake is seen from the summit of Hiespar pass, in the Karakoram range. It is more than 300 square miles in area. In Switzerland the sea of ice might better be called the sea of snow, as the surface is broken up by solar heat, which makes a minute fissuring in the ice, giving it the appearance of snow.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Dressing Wounds With Sugar.

Dr. G. Magnus reports to the Therapeutische Monatshefte of Berlin on his success in treating wounds with ordinary sugar. This he sprinkles in a thick layer over the wound, that has previously been washed and dried. He covers it with a dry dressing, which he renews every day. The Journal of the American Medical Association says a great advantage of this dressing is that it does not stick to the wound, but stimulates a powerful secretion, which flushes out the depths of the wound, while profuse suppuration softens crusts and necrotic tissue and gives a chance for healthy granulation below. When this stage is reached salves or transplantation take the place of sugar.

Madame's Belt.

Sometimes 'tis very narrow. And then again it is a broad affair, coming well down over the skirt. Often it is a wee girdle of cloth or silk or braid—quiet and demure. Or it may end in loops and ends, or perhaps a soft throw tie, or like some other thing we might mention, apparently have no end at all. Cleverly used it may conceal or reveal much—make her slim and not-so-slim, just as she wishes, and give her gown the most piquant touch it needs.

ISSUE NO. 43, 1917

HELP WANTED.

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

GRANITE CUTTERS AND LETTERERS wanted; rates 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 wanted. Highest wages. Steady employment. Smiths, Jewelers, Napance, Ont.

WANTED BY J.W. HEWETSON SHOE Co., Brampton, Ont. men experienced in manufacturing shoes, good opening, will guarantee steady employment and highest wages to shoe cutters and experienced operators on Consolidated Lasting Machine.

WANTED-GLOVE OPERATORS, WAX thread, union special and 4-11 machines. The Craig, Cowan Co., Ltd. 124 Pearl St. Toronto Ont.

FOR SALE.

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

HONEY ORDERS.

SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT-GOOD FARM ON YONGE street; 2 1/2 acres; near Itchenmond Hill; lot 46; three spring creeks; first-class house; ample stabling for horses, cattle and hogs; water in stables; Metropolitan cars hourly; Richmond Hill station; inquire of Mrs. J. N. Boyle, Richmond Hill, or Cook & Gilchrist, 33 Richmond street west, Toronto, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE-TWO ONE-HUNDRED acre farms, Wellington county, Peel township; no better soil; 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; will meet you at Gladstone or Drayton station; phone in house; rural mail at night. Walter Barkwill, R. R. No. 2 Drayton, Ont.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE



SPECIALISTS
Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.
Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
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MIRAGE IN CLOUDS.

The Spector That Gave an Aviator the Scare of His Life.

An extraordinary story of a mirage in the clouds is told by a young flying corps officer in the British service: "I had often wondered what it would feel like to see a machine coming straight for one and to know that a collision was inevitable. I had the experience one afternoon, only the collision did not take place. I was on patrol with five other machines over the lines and had just gone into a cloud bank. Just before going in I saw the bus on my right turning to cross in front of me. All of a sudden I saw a machine just the same as my own appear out of the cloud about fifty feet away, making straight for me. Instinctively I jammed my nose hard down and went as near a nose dive as possible. The other bus did the same. I turned! The other turned into me. I was in a cold perspiration all over by this time, so I thought, 'Here goes: if I am going to crash it might as well be complete.' So straight for it I went. We get closer and closer, and, biff, my machine and—its mirage in the clouds met—" "It seemed like a hideous nightmare, and I can still see that machine doing its utmost to crash into me. I think I can say I have had the full horrors of a collision in the air without its actually taking place."—London Telegraph.

Mr. Olive—Where in the world have you been, dear, in the rain? Mrs. Olive—Down to Mrs. Card's, playing bridge. "But it's an awful night to be out. But I wasn't out to-night. I won."—Detroit News.

Old Tea Looks All Right

Old tea and fresh tea, poor tea and good tea, all look alike. No wonder a woman often gets a bulk tea she doesn't like.

Red Rose Tea in the sealed package is always fresh, always good, always worth the price on the label.

Kept Good by the Sealed Package



Redpath SUGAR

has sweetened half a century with the same crystal purity that makes it the favorite to-day. Buy it in original packages and be sure of the genuine.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags. Made in one grade only—the highest!

RUSS VESSELS NOW BOTTLED IN MOON SOUND

German Cordon of Battleships Barring Way to Finland Gulf.

OUTCLASSED

The Russian Fleet Put Up a Brave Fight Against Odds.

London Cable - Apparently contingents of the Russian fleet—in all about twenty warships of various classes—are bottled up in Moon Sound, with a cordon of German war-craft barring their egress northward back into the Gulf of Finland, or to the south into the Gulf of Riga.

Brave, but out-classed by reason of superior gun-range and heavier tonnage, the Russians gave battle to the Germans and attempted to force back the enemy armada off Oesel Island. Standing far outside the snell zone of the Russians, however, the guns of the German dreadnought sank the battleship Slava—a relic of the days before the Russo-Japanese war—and so badly damaged other units that the Russian flotilla was forced to seek refuge in Moon Sound—lying between Moon Island and the Estonian coast. Nearly all of the Slava's crew were saved.

Immediately seeing their advantage, the Germans, according to the latest German official communication, began intense operations against Moon Island, hammering its eastern shore batteries until they were silenced, and also attacking the Russian guns on the mainland, butting them out of action. Moon Island was captured and the Russians took refuge inside Moon Sound.

Thereupon the Germans threw warships to the eastern part of Kassar Bay lying to the north of Moon Island, barring exit from the northern entrance to Moon Sound and also rushed contingents to the south of Moon Island, apparently closing the passage to the south into the Gulf of Riga.

Already the Germans have attempted to attack from the north into Moon Sound, but the Russian guns have held them back successfully. Among the German warships attacking the old line vessels of the Russian fleet were at least two dreadnoughts of the Grosser Kurfurst type—vessels displacing 25,000 tons, as against 12,516 tons for the Slava. A majority of the crew of the Slava was saved by Russian torpedo boats when the vessel took the final plunge.

The Germans claim that 10,000 prisoners and 50 guns were captured on Oesel Island on Monday.

BERLIN OFFICIAL REPORT.

The official German statement reads: "Reclassification of the booty captured on Oesel Island has up to the present given the following results: Ten thousand prisoners from two Russian divisions—only a few hundred escaped to Moon Island; fifty guns, including some undamaged heavy coastal and field batteries, numerous arms and other war material.

"Portions of our naval forces pressed forward through the mine fields in the Gulf of Riga to the southern exit of the great Moon Sound, whither about twenty Russian warships retired after a short engagement. The Russian battleships near Wolf on Moon Island, and on the Estonian coast, near Werder Island, were silenced.

"Other of our naval units are lying in the eastern portion of Kassar Bay and are barring passage to the west."

ESTIMATES OF CANADA'S CROPS

Slight Reduction On Earlier Grain Reports

As Sent Out by Statistics Office.

Ottawa Report - The census and statistics office publishes to-day the second or provisional estimate of the yield of the principal grain crops of Canada in 1917, a statement of the quality of these crops at the time of harvesting, and the condition of root crops on Sept. 30. The report is compiled from the returns of crop correspondents made at the end of September.

The estimates of the yield per acre of wheat, oats, barley and flax are somewhat lower than those reported at the end of August, and the reduction applies to all the provinces. The later returns, being based to a larger extent upon threshing results, appear to indicate that the first estimates based upon the appearance of the crops in the field, were too high.

The total yield of wheat for Canada is now provisionally estimated at 231,730,200 bushels, the average yield per acre being 15 1/2 bushels, as compared with 16 1/2 bushels reported a month ago, and with 17 bushels the yield of 1916.

Of oats the total yield is 393,570,000 bushels, as compared with 410,211,000 bushels in 1916. The average yield per

acre being 29 1/2 bushels in 1917, as compared with 37.30 bushels in 1916. Barley yields 51,684,000 bushels, as compared with 42,770,000 bushels in 1916, the average per acre being 21 1/2 bushels, as compared with 23.72 bushels in 1916.

The yield of rye is 4,239,800 bushels, which is slightly more than the quantity returned a month ago; the yield per acre is 20 bushels, as against 19.3 bushels in 1916.

For the three Prairie Provinces the yields are as follows: Wheat, 209,794,200 bushels; oats, 237,925,000; rye, 2,534,000; barley, 36,727,000; flaxseed, 6,747,000 bushels. The total yields of the remaining grain crops, now reported for the first time this year, are as follows: Peas, 2,786,600 bushels from 151,030 acres, an average of 18 1/2 bushels per acre. Beans, 635,700 bushels from 43,000 acres, average 14 1/2 bushels per acre. Buckwheat, 7,189,000 bushels from 236,400 acres, or 12 1/2 bushels per acre. Mixed grains, 15,741,000 bushels from 469,140 acres, 33 1/2 bushels per acre, and corn for husking, 6,193,000 bushels from 173,600 acres, and average of 35 1/2 bushels per acre.

Correspondents were asked to report on the quality of the grain crops at the time of harvest, as measured against a standard of 100, representing grain well headed, well filled, well saved and unaffected to any appreciable extent by frost, rust, smut, etc. The average results for the whole of Canada are as follows: Fall wheat, 76; spring wheat, 72; all wheat, 73; oats, 74; barley, 75; rye, 79; peas, 69; beans, 71; buckwheat, 63; mixed grains, 79; flax, 67; corn for husking, 67. The figures are generally high for Ontario, wheat being 80, oats 92 and barley 89. In Quebec wheat is 67 and oats are 74. In the Prairie Provinces wheat is 75 in Manitoba, 70 in Saskatchewan and 75 in Alberta. Oats are 62 in Manitoba, 77 in Saskatchewan and 56 in Alberta.

The condition of root and fodder crops, measured against a standard of 100 as representing a full crop, was, on Sept. 30, as follows: Potatoes, 64; turnips, 72; mangolds, carrots, etc., 77; sugar beets, 76; corn for fodder, 72, and alfalfa, 81.

The condition of the potato crop by provinces was on Sept. 30 as follows: Prince Edward Island, 81; Nova Scotia, 77; New Brunswick, 57; Quebec, 47; Ontario, 81; Manitoba, 69; Saskatchewan, 71; Alberta, 59, and British Columbia, 70.

ITALY FACING FOOD SHORTAGE

Serious Rioting at Turin Late in August.

Ministerial Crisis Likely—Socialists Busy.

Turin Cable - The Italian Parliament has reopened its sessions at Rome under peculiar circumstances, two facts being so prominent as even to make a Ministerial crisis possible. Owing to their nature they will probably be discussed only in secret session. One has to do with serious riots which occurred in Turin the latter part of August, due in part to the delay in providing the town with sufficient bread, and, in part, to political discontent.

The other question concerns the general food crisis throughout Italy, which led to the resignation of the food controller, Giuseppe Canepa, whose place has been taken by General Alfieri.

The Turin riots lasted several days and the authorities were obliged to use machine guns, while some barricades were destroyed by bombs thrown from aeroplanes this being the first time aeroplanes have been used for such a purpose. No official figures have been published as to the number of dead and wounded in the riots; calculations vary from 50 to 69 dead to 500, the latter number being given in the report of a non-Italian authority in Turin.

The question of supplies is especially grave regarding wheat, coal and wool. Italy produces no coal, and must import all she needs. Her wool is insufficient owing to the immense consumption for military clothing. But the most serious of all is the necessity of importing this year about three million tons of wheat; otherwise it will be almost impossible, even with the restrictions imposed by bread cards, to reach the next harvest.

The Government is being called upon by Parliament to justify its action with respect to both of these situations. Whatever the result is, whether with the present Ministry in power or under a new Cabinet, the matter is determined to carry on the war to a victorious end and defeat the efforts of the intransigent Socialists, who are trying to spread dissatisfaction among the troops and induce them to cease fighting after October 31.

WOOL FOR HUNS.

Condemned by the British Prize Courts.

London Cable - The prize court condemned wool valued at \$700,000 shipped in Swedish ships from Buenos Ayres and consigned to the Swedish army administration at Gothenburg. It was shown to the satisfaction of the court that the wool was not intended for the Swedish army administration. The wool was seized at Kirkwall last May and June. Intercepted documents disclosed a clumsy plot to send wool to Germany. There were nearly a million and a quarter dollars' worth of more wool seized under similar conditions pending disposal by the prize court.

You never can tell. Any man can make good resolutions, but it's quite another matter to make good.

NAVAL PLANS FOR AIR RAIDS

British Reprisal Plans Nearly Perfected.

Fliers to Get Improved Clothing.

London Cable - Great Britain reconstructed Air Ministry, which soon will be announced in the House of Commons, probably will act as balm for several Commoners who have been greatly wrought up over the Government's delay in conducting reprisal for raids upon London. Under the reconstruction plan it is believed there will be a better and far more equitable distribution of machines among the various flight units. It is known many land machines controlled by the Admiralty could be used in raids upon German towns.

Coincidental with the reorganization of the air service there will be several changes in the flying men's uniforms. In future pilots probably will be provided with garments far more suitable for high altitudes than those worn to-day. Owing to the great heights airmen must attain under modern conditions they need clothing that is heavier and at the same time is adaptable to quick change or removal.

AUSTRIANS FEAR THE ITALIANS

Huge Forces Reinforcing the Worn Armies.

Forty Divisions From Russian Front.

Washington Report - The Italian General Staff has learned that no less than forty divisions of German and Austrian troops have been detached from the Russian front to reinforce the Austrian army now facing the Italians. The presence of large numbers of German, Turkish and Bulgarian troops on the Italian front also is reported, an indication of the realization by the Governments of the Central Powers of the imminent danger of a general rout if the Italians continue their successes on the Bainsizza Plateau.

Rome, Oct. 18.—The official statement from headquarters Thursday night reads: "Along the whole front there was moderate artillery action, and local fighting was more noticeable. Large enemy parties were dispersed in the Giudicaria and Dogna valleys. "On the Bainsizza plateau the enemy suffered losses in patrol encounters, leaving prisoners in our hands. We promptly reposed storming parties southwest of Selo on the Carso."

TURKEY NEAR TO COLLAPSE

Kaiser's Visit to Prevent a Separate Peace.

Definite Move to Break With the Teutons.

London Cable - Many reports of the growing weakness of Turkey have been received in England and France from various sources during the last week. If there is any truth in them, Turkey is on the point of collapse.

Some of the reports say that there is a definite movement on the part of the Ottoman Empire to break with the Central Powers, and that the Kaiser's visit to Constantinople was brought about by this peril. The continuous food riots are said to be merely a surface indication of internal conditions, which are rapidly approaching the breaking point.

The Turks realize to-day that the cause of Germany is doomed to failure, and gradually the Turkish people are awakening to the knowledge that if they cling to the Central Powers their own country will be divided by the victors. To avoid this they are willing to force their pro-German Government to make a separate peace.

FATHER AND SON.

Fought Together, Wounded Together, Return Together.

London Cable - Returning to Canada from the Canadian discharge depot at Buxton together are a father and son named Robert McMillan. They enlisted in the same battalion at Springhill Mine, Nova Scotia. The father went to France fourteen months ago, and the son reached military overseas age seven months later, and joined his father's battalion. They fought together for seven months. A German sniper shot both at Vimy in successive shots as they were walking along a communication trench. Neither was severely hurt. Both were sent to England, and spent some time in hospital, but in different institutions, each getting his discharge to Canada simultaneously.

WAR OFFICE IS IN THE "MOVIES"

Army Council Controls the Topical Budget.

British Views for Allies and Dominions.

London Cable - To its thousand and one activities the British War Office has now added the ownership and management of a British film business. The entire control of the issue is what is known to the moving picture world as the Topical Budget, has passed into the hands of the Army Council for the duration of the war.

By the unwritten law of Whitehall, the War Office cannot "go into business," so the difficulty of owning and controlling the film business was obviated by the appointment of a committee of practical men, responsible to the War Office.

The idea of putting out official topical pictures twice a week, illustrating the various happenings on the fronts, and incidents in this country connected with the war, came from France, where the Government decided some time ago regularly to issue films from the front as a means of keeping the public interest steady in the progress of the war, and stimulating public support for its prosecution.

Starting as a strictly national survey of war's doings, the War Office Topical Budget has blossomed quickly into an international concern by a system of interchange with the Allies, so that now it presents to the British public scenes from every front on which the Allies are fighting, except the Russian.

British pictures will be distributed through the War Office to France, Italy, Portugal, and all over the British Empire, as well as to the United States. Neutral countries, too, are to be organized for the distribution of these same pictures, and in return certain pictures from neutral countries will be sent here for distribution through the British Isles.

The official film photographers will not confine their work to the front. They are also to take pictures of all national events, naval, military or otherwise, happening anywhere in the British Isles.

WISH FOR PEACE SEPARATES FOES

Split in Central Powers Likely Over Desires.

Kaiser Urges Bulgars to Attack Sarraill.

London Cable - The Morning Post has the following despatch from Athens, dated Saturday:

In well-informed diplomatic circles here it is considered that peace is imminent.

Despite the extreme secrecy observed in Germany regarding the subject discussed at the Council held in Berlin immediately after the Bulgarian Emperor's departure for Bulgaria and those now being discussed in Sofia between the three allied monarchs, authentic information has been received here to the effect that new and less irreconcilable peace proposals are to be expected from Germany during the coming week.

In spite of von Kuehlmann's pompous statements concerning Aescarpine and the Kaiser's nervous activity Germany is faced by the most imperative necessity of stopping the war as the result not only of the insufficiency of her output of munitions and the growing ascendancy of the Socialists, but also of the imminent danger of a split with her allies.

The Austrian Emperor is known to be none too fond of the Kaiser and the Bulgarians, and he is faced by the utter exhaustion of his army and the Bulgarians, too, are now renewing the overtures which they initiated last winter for a separate peace. They are working busily through special envoys, and in particular through well-known pro-Bulgarian sympathizers in England with the object of persuading British and French diplomacy that the Bulgarian people are still true to the Entente and can still render valuable assistance to it by deserting their present friends.

Nor are the Turks behindhand in this scramble to abandon the sinking ship of the Central Empire. A violent article recently published against the "Young Turk" Committee, which can have appeared only with the consent of the "Young Turk" censorship, is manifestly a preliminary attempt to placate the Entente.

Of course, the basis of these overtures is that Bulgaria shall be allowed to retain the territories she now occupies at the expense of Serbia, Greece, and Roumania, coupled with the abandonment of any idea of dismembering the Turkish Empire.

KAISER AT CONSTANTINOPLE. London Cable - The German Emperor arrived at Constantinople today, according to a Renter despatch received by way of Amsterdam. He was met at the station by the Sultan, the Imperial Princess, Grand Vizier, Minister, Senators and Deputies and other prominent personages, including the German Admiral von Koech. The Emperor's reception was imposing, Turkish girls offering flowers. The Emperor drove with the Sultan and Enver Pasha, Minister of War, to the Yildiz Kiosk, where he reviewed the guard of honor.

An Exchange Telegraph despatch says that after a two days' visit to

Constantinople the Emperor will inspect the defences in the Dardanelles.

ENCOURAGE THE BULGARS?

Amsterdam Cable - The Wezer Zeitung suggests that the visit to Sofia of the German Emperor and Dr. von Kuehlmann had as its object to encourage a Bulgarian attack on General Sarraill's forces, with Saloniki as a reward in the event of success. The paper adds that a declaration of war by Greece against Bulgaria is to be expected at an early date.

The writer of the article says that Bulgaria will be able to bring 800,000 men against General Sarraill, while still leaving 200,000 available for Dobruja.

BRUTAL U-BOATS.

Further Details of Firing On Lifeboats.

London, Ont., Cable - James Tringor, of Roanoke, Virginia, according to a despatch to the "Daily Chronicle" from a British port, was killed by shrapnel fired by a German submarine upon the open boats of a torpedoed British steamer on which the American was employed. Another member of the crew in Tringor's boat, a fireman, was wounded by a shell from the submarine, and died as he was placed aboard a rescuing ship. There were twelve Americans among the 49 survivors landed at a British port. Byron Wood, one of the American survivors, said that eight survivors had been taken to a hospital suffering from serious wounds.

"We were attacked at 6 o'clock Sunday morning by two German submarines," said Wood.

"We tried to escape by zig-zagging, but it was no use. We succeeded in launching two boats on the starboard side, those on the port side having been shot away. When the nearest submarine was only a quarter of a mile away, she sent six shrapnel shells at us, only one of which took effect. The approach of the rescuing ship caused the submarines to dive.

Consular despatches received by the State Department Tuesday reported that two men were killed and seven others wounded when small boats from a British steamer were shelled by one of two U-boats which had attacked it.

HUN PUNISHED FOR KINDNESS

Amsterdam Cable - The German has punished Issegem, English prisoners traversed Roulers street, a thickly populated quarter of Issegem, stepping out, says the Telegraf's correspondent, with head erect. The people rushed out of doors. They had little food left but apples, which they gave the British. The women and girls ran to the prisoners, slipping apples into their hands. The Germans threatened the civilians with the bayonet. The people then threw the fruit from a distance. The Germans ordered the dwellers on Roulers street to do all their errands before nine in the morning, after which they must remain the whole day indoors, with windows closed. The German authorities were furious, and posted a notice on the walls forbidding the least demonstration when prisoners pass.

HUN SUB. IN N. Y.

Captured U-Boat Sent Over by Britain.

New York Report - A German submarine captured by the British will soon be on view in New York. It arrived in three sections in the hold of an English steamer yesterday and was unladen to-day. It is exhibited in Central Park as an exhibit to aid the Liberty Loan drive.

The Liberty Loan Committee announced that the submarine was a UC-5, of the mine-laying type, caught laying mines in the North Sea by a British destroyer in April, 1916. It was obtained by the committee through the courtesy of the British Government and the co-operation of Lord Northcliffe, head of the British War Mission in the United States. The craft is 110 feet long, beam eleven feet, and has a displacement of 200 tons. She has capacity and machinery for laying twelve mines. She carries no guns or torpedo tubes.

The craft when placed in Central Park will be used as a Liberty Loan bond-selling booth, and only those who have bought a bond will be allowed to inspect the craft.

The submarine will carry the message: "Buy bonds and sink submarines."

CATTARO RAID WAS A MARVEL

London Cable - The Daily Mail's correspondent with the Italian armies says that later details received of the great Cattaro raid mark it as an example of rare organization. The fourteen (aprons which took part in it started together from near Milan, flew to the Apennines in a gale and arrived in a body near Rome. There they rested a while and then flew to their taking off camp on the Adriatic shore, and thence to Delmario and Montenegro and home. The squadron afterwards flew together something like one thousand miles without failure on the part of any hitch.

FLED FROM SPAIN.

Interned U-Boat Crew Made Its Escape.

Spain, Cable - The commander and sixteen sailors of a German submarine U-B-23, who were interned with German refugees from the Kamerun, near Aloula de Hontare, north-east of Madrid, have escaped. The second officer in command of the submarine and six remaining sailors have been placed under close guard.

Submarine U-B-23 put into Corunna, Spain, in a damaged condition on July 26, and later was dismantled. Not long ago another submarine that had been interned made its escape.

ENEMY RETIRED BEFORE ANZAC ON THE RIDGE

Went Back to Next Spur of High Ground at Pass-chendaele.

AIRMEN BUSY

British Drove Down Eleven Hostile Machines in Day.

London Cable - C. E. W. Bean, official correspondent with the Australian troops, telegraphing from France, says that the Germans retired opposite a small part of the Australian front to the next spur of high ground about 1,000 yards back. The German main position now is astride the ridge somewhat south of Paschendaele, with one leg down a spur running to the south-east and ending in a knob known as Keltberg; thence curving south-east over the lower slopes of the southern portion of the main ridge before Beclare and Gheluvelt.

The official communication issued this evening says: "During the day hostile infantry shells vigorously various localities in our forward and battery positions east of Ypres. This afternoon our positions south-east of Poelcapelle were heavily bombed. Our own artillery continues its successful counter-battery work. Concentrated fire has been directed with good effect upon a number of targets.

"Our patrols on the battle-front have brought in a few prisoners, but there has been no further infantry action.

"On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report.

"Aviation.—On Wednesday the fine weather produced great aerial activity. The visibility was excellent, and enabled our machines to do a great deal of successful artillery work and photography. Ninety-eight bombs were dropped by aeroplanes during the day on enemy billets and huts.

"The strong west wind and clear atmosphere were ideal for the enemy's artillery, reconnaissance and fighting machines, which were active and very aggressive in the forenoon. Several flights were made at high altitudes over our lines, with the result that of the enemy machines brought down by our aeroplanes three fell in our territory.

"In all 11 German machines were brought down by us, including one shot down by anti-aircraft gunfire. Four others were driven down out of control. Three of our machines are missing."

FRENCH REPORT.

Paris Cable - The War Office communication Thursday night reads: "On the front north of the Aisne our troops repulsed an attack directed against our positions on the Vauclerc plateau. Artillery actions occurred near Les Maisons de Champagne, north of Soain, in the region south of the Monts and on the right bank of the Meuse, in the neighborhood of the Chaume Wood, and Bezonvaux."

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DUTCH AID TO HUN MUST END.

Gravel and Sand Exports Must Cease.

Allies Set On End of Crooked Neutrality.

London Cable - The editor of the Amsterdam Telegraph telegraphing to his paper to-night says the British, French and Belgian Governments are determined that the gravel and sand exports to Holland and Belgium must cease. He points out to the Dutch public how patient the British have been in only cutting off commercial communication with Holland as a reprisal, compared with Germany's treatment of Dutch shipping, as exemplified in the ruthless submarine war. The correspondent, who is authoritatively advised, says the British Foreign Office has become tired of Dutch interpretations of international law as opposed to the interpretations existing before the war. Dutch neutrality is persistently interpreted in favor of Germany, and always against allied interests. The correspondent cites several striking instances suggesting that the American Government also had experience of Dutch interpretations of its duty as a neutral which invariably favored Germany.

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SHELLED LIFEBOATS.

Two U-Boats Maintain the Hun Crime Record.

Washington Report - Small boats from a British steamer recently attacked by two submarines were mercilessly shelled by one of the U-boats, two men being killed and seven others wounded. The State Department was advised to-day in Consular despatches. One other man was killed before the crew abandoned the steamer, which carried a number of Americans.

One of the men killed by the shelling of the boats was James A. Tringor, a horseman of Roanoke, Va., while another American, Frank Donahue, a horseman of Philadelphia, was among the wounded. The other Americans were saved.

The date and place of the attack were not disclosed.

VIEWS ON UNION GOVERNMENT

Liberal and Conservatives in Toronto Think Well of Government's Pronouncement.

The Toronto Daily News of October 19 contains opinions of prominent men in the Queen City on the Union Government and its program. "Leading Toronto politicians of both parties are of the opinion that the policy of the Union Government as outlined by Premier Borden is just what Canada needs.

"The announced policy of the new Government was well received in Toronto. The opinion is expressed that the enforcement of the policy outlined will, as a war measure, unify the whole Dominion behind the great cause. The railway and after-the-war matters are as favorably commented upon as being up to the standards demanded by the Dominion.

"Mr. A. E. Donovan, M.P.P., stated that he was strongly in favor of Union Government and considered the policy announced as up-to-date and national. He believed that it will weld together and command the support of the citizens of Canada irrespective of their politics. From a war standpoint he believes that the Union Government, by the enforcement of its policy, will make very great progress.

"It will be the means of unifying contemporary interests which have been hitherto against each other, pulling and hauling with a political view of things. The Union Government's policy will enthuse them." Miss Maymie Lee, who has been visiting friends in Syracuse and New York City, returned last week to her home here.

WHY BOYS LOVE DOGS

There never was a great boy story written without a dog in it.

Boys and dogs have the same problems—the same troubles to overcome. Serious-minded people think that all boys are full of mischief, and that all dogs are unmitigated nuisances. Thus boys and dogs have much in common, and one of their chief occupations is keeping out of the way of people who don't like them.

It is too bad that Booth Tarkington's "Penrod Schofield" arrived so long after Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer." Tom and Penrod would have been great chums. Then throw in "Huck Finn" for good measure and the picture is complete.

The Penrod stories in Cosmopolitan are touching the high water mark of boy literature, and Penrod's dog "Duke" is a sure enough boy's dog with about as much pedigree as a field mouse.

In November Cosmopolitan, Tarkington tells how Penrod and his side partner Sam named Sam's dog Walter-John-Carmichael—a sufficiently gaudy appellation for any mongrel.

Anyway, if you love boys and dogs, don't miss a single Penrod yarn.

ON GUARD AT THE READING GATE

It is a fine thing to guard our homes against alien soldiers of whose purpose we are well aware. But it is also very important to guard them against other insidious foes that creep in under the disguise of friendly entertainers to plunder and destroy the cherished ideals, the lofty standards, the clear views that have given the home its character.

If you will familiarize your young people with the best reading, they will not be likely to crave what is inferior and demoralizing. The Youth's Companion is a powerful influence in awakening a taste for what is best in reading. It is on guard at the reading gate! Nothing cheap, mean, or hateful passes its challenge. But neither does the crabbled and dull and austere. Cheery idealism is The Companion's counter-sign. Put it on guard at your reading gate!

The Companion is \$2.25 a year. If you do not know it, by all means send for sample copies giving a Forecast of what the next volume will bring.

- 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 subscriptions Received at this Office.

IN MEMORIAM

In proud and affectionate remembrance of my brave and noble friend, Private Roscoe DeWolfe, who was killed in action, October 24, 1916, at Courcellette, a battlefield in France.

Inserted by his friend, L. Lillie.

British Make Counter-Attack

In a natural fold of the ground between P— and the river a platoon of British soldiers were lying flat to earth, their rifles and bayonets stretched out in front of them. Scabbards were fixed on the bayonets so that the glitter of steel might not disclose the men's position to the enemy aeroplanes overhead. Near to hand on the right front was a ruined farmhouse, and behind the only wall that remained standing was a party of men with a machine gun. They had gone too far ahead, but for the moment they were immune from discovery. Away to the right there was heavy fighting, and the thunder of the guns smote the air. Here, however, there was comparative peace. The men lying on the ground waited for orders. What was going to happen they did not know. On the field of war the future minutes may bring anything. One thing, however, was certain, and that was this: The Germans were holding the shell-shashed wood in front. This wood was some 500 yards away from the hidden platoon. An officer turned to his right and shouted: "Hey! you there! Don't keep staring up at the aeroplanes! You'll be spotted."

The man to whom he spoke turned his face to the ground again. There were many aeroplanes up, and a certain number were German.

"He's going to attack," said the officer, speaking to the man next him. "He's trying to find out where we are." "He" meant the enemy. Even as the officer spoke half a dozen shells arrived and burst immediately in front. Then came a salvo of shrapnel. The men lay prone; put their trench helmets back so that the rear rim rested on their backs. One of the soldiers tried to dig himself in, wielding his entrenching tool with great energy. In his work he forgot his peril. The intensity of the shelling increased; the British guns replied. The officer sat up and lit a cigarette.

"Unsheath bayonets!" he ordered. "Pass it along."

There was a sharp swish as bayonets were uncovered. . . . The men put their scabbards back on their equipment.

"Now, keep a good lookout," said the officer. "Watch the wood in front. Wait for the order to fire, and be sure of your man each time."

He flicked the ash from his cigarette and stood upright, his revolver in his hand. The enemy fire was raised and the shells burst behind the men. The British guns still played havoc with the wood in front, and the trees were wrapped in smoke.

"There they're comin'," said one of the men, "out o' the wood."

The Germans could be seen detaching themselves from the trees and coming forward to the attack in one long wave, the British shells bursting about them. The officer threw his cigarette to the ground.

"Boys!" he shouted, "watch and don't hit the machine gunners. Now, four hundred! Two rounds! Fire!"

One explosion, then another. And no straggling shots!

"You'll all be sent home as musketry instructors when this scrap is at an end," laughed the officer. The Germans advanced very slowly. They were apparently disheartened. The rifle fire and artillery had thinned the line a little, but a second wave followed the first and a third appeared out by the wood.

"Three hundred! Two rounds! Fire!"

At that moment a machine gun came into play. The men concealed behind the ruined farmhouse thrust the snout of their weapon round the corner of the wall and opened an oblique fire on the advancing waves. The gun was pointing half right, and from that angle its fire was most deadly. The officer gave the order for "Five rounds, rapid!" and turned to a man who was lying on the ground near him.

"Bowdy!" he said. The soldier looked up, not in the least surprised to hear the officer address him by nickname. It is a sign of good fellowship and is not an uncommon occurrence in a democratic army.

"Yes, sir," said Bowdy.

"The Boche will come round that farmhouse," said the officer. "Those who come round by the right will be unlucky; but on the left. They may overpower the machine gunners if they come round that way. So keep your rifle ready and keep your eyes on the left of the farmhouse. You also, Spudhole."

That was another nickname. The youth Spudhole was a Cockney, and he lay on the ground beside Bowdy.

"Yes sir," he said in answer to the officer. "I'll keep my eye on the swine and I'll show 'em."

But the Boche didn't come as far as the farmhouse. Our guns, standing wheel to wheel in hidden emplacements away to the rear, saw to that. . . . The advancing waves were broken and they recoiled, leaving a trail of mangled bodies in their wake.

"No doubt they'll attack to-morrow again," said the officer, lighting a fresh cigarette.

"That doesn't matter," said Spudhole, as he sent one round after the retreating Boche. "One fings certain anyway, and that is this: Some wot came across this 'ere day won't come across ter-morrow." — By Patrick MacGill.

Invented Ammunition.

It is Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, whose reign began in 1611, that history gives credit for the invention of fixed ammunition. In his cartridges the bullets and the charge were united in a paper case. It was not, however, until 1850 that the first successful metallic cartridge was patented by an American.

Greenbush

October 22.—Mr. Charles Connel has purchased the stock in the general store from Mr. N. Gifford and is now in possession with Miss O'Neil of Rockspring as clerk.

Mr. Wm. Connel returned on Saturday from New York where he has been on a pleasant trip.

During the past week some of the local sports have been trying their hand at duck-shooting on Mud Lake with some success.

Rev. George Comerford, of Frankville, preached impressive missionary sermons on this circuit on Sunday last.

Mrs. Herb Wiltse of Gosford is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Spence Mr. Bert Olds and family have returned to Brockville and have taken up residence on Perth street.

Mrs. Hattie Gifford is visiting relatives at Waterport, N.Y.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ethan A. Gifford, a daughter, on October 2.

Mrs. Wm. Kerr and daughter, of Ottawa, are spending a few weeks here at the home of Mrs. Simeon Loverin.

Teacher Training Class.

An interdenominational teacher-training class had its first session in the Methodist church Sunday afternoon. An attendance of about 20 was expected, but 45 listened to Mr. Snowden who is instructor for the first three months. Mr. Halpenny and Miss Allen will each take a term of three months. As these classes meet at 3.35 p.m. members of the various Sunday schools have an opportunity to attend.

Badly Bruised.

Mrs. Chancy Blanchard fell down the stairs in her home Monday and has since been confined to her bed as a result of the injuries received.

When You Feel It Coming

—When that old Headache sends its warning that you are going to suffer—take ZUTOO. When you feel a Cold coming on take ZUTOO. At the first sign of a pain—at the first feeling of sickness—take ZUTOO. You will be all right in 20 minutes if it's a headache, or the next morning if it is a cold. Pain all gone, and the whole body refreshed. Don't wait—don't take chances. Get ZUTOO Tablets to-day—and have them ready to take at the first sign of a Headache or cold and TAKE THEM. 25c a box—at dealers or by mail postpaid B. N. Robinson & Co. Regd., Coaticook, Q.

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MARION & MARION.

Bring Your Laundry To Us

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

E. C. TRIBUTE

CARD OF THANKS

I wish through the medium of The Reporter to thank my many friends in Athens and Addison for their sympathy in the great sorrow I have been called upon to bear in the death of my dear son Lance-Corporal W. J. Corr, somewhere in France.

MRS. ALBERT CORR, Athens 431f

Will Ship Cattle.

The Farmers' Association has decided to ship cattle and sheep in addition to hogs.

BOAR FOR SERVICE

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

A. HENDERSON, Athens

THE ATHENS REPORTER

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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To United States—\$2.00 per year in advance

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



Will Class One Provide The One Hundred Thousand Men?

It will be greatly to the advantage of Canada if the entire quota of 100,000 men to be raised under the Military Service Act can be secured from the first class; that is, from the men between the ages of 20 and 34 who were unmarried or widowers without children on July 6th, 1917.

This is almost self-evident for the following reasons: it is admitted that, between the ages of 20 and 34, the average man is at the height of his physical strength and is most adaptable to the change of conditions from civilian life; the military service of unmarried men and widowers without children would occasion less distress than that of most others, since they are largely without dependents. Also, it would entail less financial burden for Canada, through separation allowances, etc.

Authorities estimate that, after all proper exemptions have been allowed, Canada should be able to produce from the first class 100,000 men fit for service, so the drain upon the man power of the country will not be severe.

Members of Class One will be well advised to present themselves for examination immediately to the Medical Board in their district. Upon examination as to their physical fitness, they will be placed in one of the following categories:

- Category A—if fit for service in overseas fighting units.
- Category B—if fit for service overseas in Army Medical Corps, Forestry Battalion, etc.
- Category C—if fit for service in Canada only.
- Category E—if unfit for military service of any nature.

If not placed in Category A, the applicant will know that he is not liable for immediate service, but will go to the Post Office and send in a claim for exemption with his Medical Certificate attached, when he will receive in due course a certificate of exemption until those in his medical category are summoned for service.

Where a man, who is placed in category A, feels that exemption should be allowed, an application form can be secured from the postmaster. This form, when filled in, will be forwarded by the postmaster to the registrar of the district, and the applicant will be informed by mail as to the time and place for the consideration of his application by the Exemption Board.

Issued by The Military Service Council.



Get Behind the Wheel of a Ford and Drive

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

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

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

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Runabout - \$475
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F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

W. B. Newsome, Dealer, Plum Hollow

BURIED SECRET AIDS ARMY.

Archaeologists Finds Tunnel Dug Ages Ago.
The siege was becoming insupportable to the British troops walling up in the Mesopotamian plain. All the animals had been killed. Typhus was prevalent. There had been actual starvation. The heat also slew.

Nevertheless the city must be held for two weeks longer. That would suffice for the arrival of a relief expedition which was coming up the Tigris. Wireless messages gave news of its steady advance. In the center of the city, close to the Governor's house where the commanding officer had his headquarters, lay mounds of earth, tumuli, and crumbling heaps marking the site of an ancient capital, the glory of a hundred kings who had thought by their mighty works to live forever. And in the midst of these ruins a man could be seen digging slowly. Day after day he toiled in a little cloud of dust, and he stopped neither for the pestilence that walked in the darkness nor for the destruction that wasted at noon-day.

The commanding officer observed this performance with wonder and pity. Of what worth were these buried secrets while men were dying, while the fate of all this region lay, as it had lain thousands of years ago, at the point of the sword? Nevertheless he respected fidelity to a task. One night the archaeologist came to the governor's house and asked to see the commander. His hand trembled slightly as he rested it on the edge of a table on which he had placed the translation of an inscription uncovered some days before.

"In the reign of Sennacherib," the record ran, "did the Chaldean Markadadiddin rebel and the city was surrounded. There was suffering and many died. And Sennacherib caused to be built seven tunnels from the center of the city to seven places outside the city walls where his soldiers came forth and cut down the rebels."

The old man explained that he believed he had found the entrance to one of these tunnels. Might he have a few men to explore it with him? Before the next night the commander had exact information of a passage seven feet high, six feet wide, and a mile long, walled and securely as when constructed and leading to a point in the rear of the Turkish lines where its exit was hidden in a mound of ruins. In the surprise attack made two nights later, a great quantity of stores was captured, including enough food to last the garrison a month.

The next day encouraging word came of the approach of the Tigris expedition. The commander read the wireless and then walked slowly with it in his hand toward a shabby old fellow who sat eating a handful of dates and peering at some fragments of baked clay.—From an Exchange.

The House of Saxe-Coburg.

King George of England announced recently at a meeting of the Privy Council that the name of the royal house would be in future the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, with its long German antecedence, is at an end. The history of the Saxe-Coburg house goes back to the fourteenth century, when the Wettins acquired possession of the town of Coburg. Upon the partition of the Wettin lands in 1485 the town fell to the Ernestine line. In 1735 Ernest Frederick united the town of Coburg with the duchy of Saxe-Saalfeld, which became the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, with Coburg as its capital. In 1826 Duke Ernest III. ceded Saalfeld to Saxe-Meiningen, receiving Gotha in exchange, and henceforth called himself Ernest I. of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

After his death his brother Ernest II. succeeded to the duchy in 1844, and as he had no issue, the succession passed to the children of his brother, Prince Albert, who married his cousin, Queen Victoria, of England. One of the fruits of this marriage of Prince Albert with Queen Victoria was Prince Edward, who later ruled as Edward VII., the father of the present English King.

Sit to Toast "The King."

The King's visit to his fleet recalls to my mind a curious custom, a relic of bygone days, which still holds good in the navy to-day. Despite the changes in the type of ships, many of the old rules obtain, and none of them is more surprising to a landsman than that which forbids the health of the King to be drunk aboardship; upstanding; they always drink the King's health sitting in the navy, and are very proud of the difference between them and their comrades of the land service. The explanation is simple. In the old days of wooden vessels the deck above was perilously near the head of a man even of average height; and in many cases, if an officer rose with any alacrity, as all should do to drink the health of the head of the State, he nearly dashed his brains out against the ceiling of the cabin. So now, in wardrooms and gun-rooms, the president of the mess gives the toast of "The King," and it is honored without anyone rising.—Dundee Advertiser.

The Shrewmouse.

The smallest mammal in the British Isles is the shrewmouse. This is not only the smallest British mammal, but, with the exception of one other of the same genus, the smallest in Europe. The harvest mouse is sometimes thought to be even smaller, but the length of its head and body is often two and a half inches, while that of the lesser shrew is rarely more than two inches. The tail measures about one and a third inches, and its teeth are so extremely small that a lens is required to detect them.

Purely Personal

Mrs. D. L. King, of Venn, Sask., is visiting her brother, G. D. McLean.

Rev. Rural Dean Swayne attended the Rural Deanery meeting in Brockville.

Born, on Thursday, October 18, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Smith, a daughter.

Mrs. H. A. Hillis and daughter, Hilda, of Watertown, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Smith.

Mrs. Wesley Towriss and Mrs. Alvin Gilroy are attending the Sunday School Convention in Peterborough.

Miss Pearl MacKay, Brockville, was a week-end guest of Miss Cora Gray.

Mr. John Eaton, who has been in the Canadian West for several months returned last week.

Mr. Clarence Knowlton, Toronto, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Knowlton.

Mr. Wallace Johnson, Carleton Place, was in Athens over Sunday and Monday, the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Johnson.

Mrs. Melissa Grundy is ill at her home in Mill street.

Rev. Wm. Usher will preach at Bishop's Mills on Sunday.

Miss Ruth Graham, Portland, spent the week-end with Miss Rhena Kendrick.

Mrs. Hilyard Leggett returned to Lansdowne on Sunday after a pleasant visit with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. McClenathan, of Bouckville, N.Y., are guests of the latter's sister, Mrs. Wm. Gibson.

Mrs. G. A. Tennant who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. C. Murphy, returned home to Ottawa on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Halladay (nee Miss Lawson) who were married on Monday will take up their residence in Soperton.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Clark, of Rochester have been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Duffield. Mr. Clark has returned home, but Mrs. Clark will stay for a time.

Mrs. George Lee left to-day for Almonte, where she will visit her son, Mr. W. V. Lee. She was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. W. B. Abbott, of Sault Ste. Marie.

Mr. B. W. Green, of Lyndhurst, Mr. Albert Green, of Boston, and Mrs. R. J. Harvey, of Lyndhurst, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Johnston.

Mr. G. W. Beach is again to be seen in his store, his shoulder tightly strapped in bandages. He is convalescing satisfactorily after his recent fall from an apple tree in his orchard. Miss Gertrude Cross who has for several years been a clerk in the store, has resigned her position, and will be married this week. Her place has been taken by Mr. W. C. Smith.

Apron Sale.

An apron sale will be held Saturday afternoon in the bank building of the Parish block, under the auspices of Christ's church Guild. Light refreshments will be served.

Customs Strict.

Canadians returning from visits to American points are being subjected to very close examinations by the Customs and Immigration authorities. Any attempts at smuggling are receiving summary and even harsh treatment.

Paying 46 Cents.

The Egg Circle paid members 46 cents per dozen for eggs this week. Eggs are viewed on Saturday evenings as well as Monday from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m.

LACK OF CHARM CAUSE OF DIVORCES

Madame Sarah Bernhardt, the great French actress, in a signed article in the November issue of Harper's Bazar attributes the numerous divorces that have come into the courts of late years to lack of charm in the women concerned.

"If I stood at the threshold of life," says Mme. Bernhardt, "asking of it something with which to buy happiness, I should beg for charm. For if one has charm, she will be loved. And a woman must have love to be happy. Beauty does not matter. If a woman has charm, she can secure whatever she wants—love, success, power."

But the divine Sarah also says that this invaluable quality can be cultivated, and her prescription in Harper's Bazar reveals the secret.

Presentation

Friday evening of last week, at a social evening of the Blue Bird Mission Circle of the Methodist church, at the home of the president, Miss Hazel Latimer, an address was read and a presentation of a cut-glass fruit dish was made to Miss Gertrude Cross, whose marriage is to take place this week. Miss Cross will be greatly missed by the young people for she has been a sincere and active member of the Band; she was its first president.

St. Paul's Presbyterian Church.

Divine service will be conducted Sunday evening by Mr. Lorne Cumming, M.A., of Lyn.

Building Summer Home.

Mr. Alex Eaton is building a summer home on the shore of Charleston Lake between Cedar Park and Warren Bay. It will be built in the popular boathouse-cottage form.

Are You Knitting?

Mrs. C. F. Yates has yarn to knit fifty pairs of socks for the Red Cross. With the winter campaign coming, socks will be needed in as great quantities as in the past and any one who can possibly do so is requested to undertake the knitting of one or more pairs. Call on or phone Mrs. Yates, Victoria street.

Athens Methodist church.

Miss Winifred Parker, Brockville, will speak on missions in the Methodist church at the two services on Sunday next.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Hitchcock*

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of Private Roscoe DeWolfe who was killed in action on October 24, 1916. "The silent grief no heart can tell, But those who loved the dear one well.

Friends around may think the wound is healed, But sorrow 'neath a smile is oft concealed."

Inserted by his loving mother and sisters.

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.

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EVERY

TUESDAY

UNTIL OCTOBER 30

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

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

LUMBER

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

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

Present stock includes a quantity of

FOUNDATION TIMBER SILLS, SLEEPERS, ETC.

A large quantity of slabs and fire-wood.

F. Blancher ATHENS

Soperton

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Singleton and Mr. S. Singleton visited John Gallagher's of Newboro on Sunday last.

Mr. Ford and Miss Amy Phillips, Forfar, spent the week-end with friends here.

Mr. A. Whitmore is ill of la grippe at his home here.

Mr. McGuire, I.P.S., visited our school on Friday last.

Three young men who had military examination last week were graded A.

Silo-filling will be completed this week.

Mrs. Best, Glen Buell, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. Scotland.

Delta Women's Institute.

The Delta Women's Institute and Girls' Red Cross Club extend thanks to all who gave liberal contributions toward the soldiers' Xmas boxes for overseas. Forty-nine boxes were packed at Delta Town Hall on Saturday. The W. I. furnished a military flannel shirt, pair of home-knit socks, and a khaki handkerchief for every box.

Deanery Conference.

A large number from this parish attended the Deanery Conference in Brockville yesterday.

\$100 Reward \$100

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

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

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110 acres more or less, 1 1/2 miles east of Athens, on the Brockville road, 80 acres under cultivation, the balance good pasture land. On the premises are erected a good stone house and outbuildings. This farm was owned by the late Erastus Rowsom, and is one of the best in the county of Leeds, well watered, convenient to churches, schools and cheese factories. Apply to

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

A Good Selection to Choose From

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IN ALL ITS BRANCHES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

GEO. E. JUDSON

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FURS FOR 1917 - 18

Our magnificent showing of furs for this season embraces exceptional quality. The styles are distinctive and exclusive, and show perfect matching of the rich, glossy, full-furred skins used in their designing. Quality considered, the values are quite as exceptional as the beautiful styles themselves. Hudson Seal Coats for this season are shown in various models, each having been selected with the greatest care, and constitutes the very last word in designing. The loose-fitting coat with full ripple from shoulder to hem, is popular. Also styles with medium full skirts and belted waists. The lengths vary from 40 to 48 inches. Contrasting furs of Skunk, Kolinsky, Opposum and Lynx are the popular trimmings. Visitors to our store cannot fail to see the advantage of purchasing where the stock is so varied and complete. May we expect you to-morrow? Have your Remodelling and Repairing Done Now.

The Robt. Craig Co. Ltd.
Brockville, Ont.

Distinction in Clothes

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

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

M. J. KEHOE, BROCKVILLE

NOTICE

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

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

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

Fall term opens September 4th.

BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE
FULFORD BUILDING
Brockville
W. T. ROGERS, Principal

Make all Your Winter Evenings at Home Enjoyable by Owning a Grafonola

THERE is nothing that will bring into your home enjoyment in such varied forms as a Grafonola. Practically every kind of entertainment that the stage offers in music, oratory, recitation, etc., is reproduced and at your command, at a moment's notice, without stirring outside your door. You are never at a loss to make your friends' visits thoroughly pleasant. There need be no dull moments where there is a Grafonola.

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

Small Amount Only Need be Paid Down

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

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

This Handsome Grafonola \$135

Sold by **W. B. Percival, Agent, Athens**



SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson IV. Oct. 23, 1917. Ezra's Return from Babylon.—Ezra 8: 15-36.

Commentary.—I. Preparations for the return (vs. 15-20). The first ten verses of the preceding chapter give an outline of the return to Jerusalem of exiles from Babylon with Ezra as their leader. This significant record is made: "For Ezra had prepared his heart to seek the law of the Lord, and to do it, and to teach in Israel statutes and judgments." We have in the verses preceding the lesson a partial catalogue of those who went with Ezra from Babylon to Jerusalem. The place of assembly was probably not far from Babylon, near one of the canals connected with Euphrates River at Ahava, though some think the people gathered near the Euphrates. When Ezra found that there were none of the Levites present to make the journey to Jerusalem, he sent for some of them in order that the temple service might be provided with ministers of his rank. Ezra's call met with a ready response and a considerable number of Levites became members of the expedition.

II. Prayer for protection (vs. 21-23) 21.—Ezra speaks in the first person in giving the account of his great undertaking. Proclaimed a fast.—Fast was recognized as a means of successfully approaching God in prayer. Jehoshaphat proclaimed a fast when threatened by his enemies (2 Chron. 20: 3). Jehoiakim proclaimed a fast (Jer. 36: 9), and Esther ordered the observance of a fast that she might approach the king on behalf of her people (Esth. 4: 16). Fasting indicates submission to God's will and humility, and is an expression of dependence upon God and faith in him. By fasting one places spiritual good above temporal. That we might afflict ourselves.—"That we might afflict ourselves."—R. V. To seek.—A right way.—This was an acknowledgment that Ezra felt his insufficiency for so important an undertaking, and an expression of his confidence in God's power and willingness to render aid. Our substance.—Goods or property. 22. Ashamed to require.—Soldiers.—Ezra had expressed to the king his confidence in God's protecting care over those who trust him, and it would be inconsistent to ask for a band of soldiers to ward off the attacks of enemies. The enemy.—The route to Jerusalem lay through regions infested with bands of robbers ready to fall upon unprotected travelers. Ezra recognized the danger, but he was determined to depend upon the protecting hand of Jehovah, whose servants he and his companions were. Hand of our God.—A symbol of the divine power, protection and love. 23. Intreated.—True prayer is never offered in vain. The company gathered at "the river of Ahava," believed in the importance of their divinely-appointed mission, recognized the dangers of the journey and offered the prayer of faith.

III. Precautions taken (vs. 24-30). 24. Separated.—Set apart for a particular and important service. Chief of the priests.—Those among the priests who were leading men on account of their ability and perhaps because of their mature age. Sherebiah, Hashabiah, and ten of their brethren.—According to vs. 15-19 these were Levites. The passage, "Besides Sherebiah, Hashabiah and ten of their brethren with them" (R. V. margin), indicates that in addition to the twelve priests, twelve Levites were appointed to have the charge of the treasures. See v. 30. 25. The offering for the house of our God (R. V.).—A dedicatory offering. Which the king had offered.—The king and the chief men in his kingdom were deeply impressed with the power of the God of Israel and with the sacredness of worship offered to him, and were ready to contribute liberally to that worship. They joined with the Jews in their offerings for the temple service. 26. Weighed.—Money was mostly reckoned by weight. Unto their hand.—The treasures were carefully weighed and a strict account was kept of the amount in order that there might be no loss. They must deliver in Jerusalem the exact amount that was weighed into "their hand" in Babylon. Six hundred and fifty talents of silver.—At \$1,600 to the talent the silver would amount to more than \$1,000,000, and the silver vessels \$100,000. Of gold an hundred talents.—The talent of gold was worth upward of \$25,000, and the value of one hundred talents was at least \$2,500,000. 27. A thousand darics (R. V.).—The daric was a coin worth about five dollars. Fine copper.—A kind of brass in which was possibly a mixture of gold. This was an alloy highly prized by the ancients on account of the difficulty of its production and because of the high polish which it was capable of taking. The total value of the treasures has been placed at from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000. Ye are holy unto the Lord.—The priests and Levites had been set apart and consecrated to the service of the Lord. The vessels are holy also.—They were separated from profane uses and were set apart for the temple service. A freewill offering.—It is not the abundance of the gifts that affords satisfaction to the giver, but the spirit of devotion with which he makes the offering. 29. Watch ye and keep them.—A sacred trust was committed to them for which they must give account and they were exhorted to exercise the utmost diligence. Until ye weigh them before the chief of the priests.—At Jerusalem—There could be no cessation of watchfulness until they had deposited the treasures intact with the proper officers at the house of Jehovah. Chambers.—Rooms in the temple used as store-rooms and as places of meeting for the priests. 30. So the priests and the Levites received (R. V.).—From this it is reasonably certain that the treasures were committed to twelve priests and an equal number of Levites.

IV. A prosperous journey (vs. 31-34). 31. First month.—This was the Jewish month Abib, or Nisan, corresponding nearly with April of our year.

The company arrived in Jerusalem about the first of July. The distance in a direct line is five hundred miles, but it is probable that Ezra and his company went nearly nine hundred miles to avoid difficult desert marches, delivered us from... the enemy.—They were saved from the attacks of those who would naturally have fallen upon them for the immense wealth they were carrying with them. such as lay in wait.—It is not stated whether any attack was made upon the company or not, but in either case the Lord protected them, or in causing their defeat if they tried to plunder the returning exiles. 32. Abode there three days.—Thus allowing time for rest and for making plans for future action. 33-36. The next step was to deliver the treasures to the priests and Levites authorities to receive them at the temple. An account was taken of the weight of the silver and the gold, as well as the number of the sacred vessels, which would correspond with the inventory which was made before leaving Babylon.

Questions.—Who was Ezra? What aid was given him by the king of Persia? How long had it been since the first return from captivity under Zerubbabel? How many accompanied Ezra from Babylon to Jerusalem? What was the value of the treasures carried with them? What was the occasion for a call to fasting and prayer? How was the faith of Ezra shown? How long were the people in making the journey? PRACTICAL SURVEY. Tople.—Armed faith. 1. Exalted God before the heathen. 11. Directed the people to seek God. 111. Prepared against misfortune. 1.—Exalted God before the heathen. Ezra was about to conduct his brethren on a perilous journey to Jerusalem. He did not want Artaxerxes to take the place in his plans which belonged to God. He wanted to show that God was the object of his supreme confidence. When making request of the king for authority to make his proposed journey, he declared his faith in God and his providence to promote the interests of his people. Ezra knew that he had but to ask an escort from the king. He had influence enough at court to have procured such help. His faith impelled him to forgo the protection of a Babylon guard. He considered that to reveal any anxiety would appear to a heathen king like a practical denial of the overshadowing providence of Jehovah. A band of soldiers would have hidden the "Shepherd of Israel." With the spiritual perception Ezra saw that his declining the escort would leave open to view God and his gracious and glorious government.

II. Directed the people to seek God. Ezra was accompanied to Jerusalem by members of the same families as Zerubbabel had taken with him. They were on their way from captivity to liberty, from exile to their ancestral home, from the land of idolatry to the scene of true worship. They were in a position of great responsibility, being entrusted with the care of many treasures for God's house. They were in danger of being attacked. They were not organized for defence. Ezra was not indifferent to the danger which he might be exposed in traveling without a band of soldiers. They trusted in the God of infinite power, who governs the world and can dispose all things in it to such ends as are agreeable to his will. The journey from Babylon to Jerusalem under the guidance and protection of Jehovah was somewhat comparable to the journey of their forefathers in their exodus from Egypt under the fiery, cloudy pillar as they journeyed to Canaan. Not by presumption, but by fasting and prayer they obtained the assurance that God would honor their faith and preserve them. Their fasting was to express their humiliation. By prayer they committed themselves to the guidance and protection of God. It might be expected that under such a leader as Ezra with such encouragements all the remaining Jews would have joined the returning company. Ezra's plans were examples of courage and caution.

III. Prepared against misfortune. Ezra was zealous for the honor of God, courageous in sacred toil, devout in daily life, and could act alone when necessary. He traveled unattended in an important crisis rather than compromise divine truth in the estimation of the king. He would not substitute a carnal expedient for a spiritual preparation. The hearts of the people were strengthened to follow his leadership with true faith in God. Ezra took particular care of the treasures of God's sanctuary. After fasting and prayer, before the caravan moved from Ahava, Ezra made arrangements for the custody of the offerings with which he was entrusted. It was fitting that the priests should carry the things that belonged to the temple. "To no other guardianship but that of the possessors of a symbolic and ceremonial purity could the vessels of a symbolic and ceremonial worship be entrusted." With exactness Ezra charged them with their trust. The safety of the treasure meant much to him. In answer to the humble prayers of Ezra and his company, God gave them guidance and guardianship all along the journey to Jerusalem. They reached their destination with joy and without misfortune. It was the end of a long, cherished hope of re-union with their own people in the true worship of Jehovah. Their faith was rewarded. Ezra and his company were just such characters as were needed in Jerusalem at that time T. R. A.

Profit by These. Do not be content with following good advice; catch up with it. Keep an eye on the job ahead, but keep the other eye and both hands on the job you have. There is plenty of room at the top, because those who get there are few who started early to avoid the rush. The man who goes half way to meet Fortune is more likely to find her than the man who waits for her to knock at his door. The men who succeed best when they work for others are those who see that in doing so they are also working for themselves.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE FOR THE BEGINNER WITH SHEEP Common Sense Boiled Down and Practical Pointers Told Plainly From Experience—By W. H. Underwood.

I have maintained a flock of good sheep on my farm for a good many years and have always found them very profitable. Why more of these animals are not raised is something I can hardly understand. There are many reasons for raising sheep. First, is the money that can be obtained for the wool and mutton. It is needless to say that there is a big demand for these products and every indication points to a big demand for many years to come. This class of animal should be maintained to aid in keeping down weed life. When weeds are young and sappy, sheep are in a sense insatiable devourers of the same. There are but few kinds of weeds that they will not trim down and consume and turn into good mutton if they have access to the same at a comparatively early stage in the growth of the weeds. When other pasture is not over abundant, this cropping down of weeds will be more complete than under other conditions. They are equally ravenous also for the seeds of weeds. When these have been formed and even when mature and consumed by the sheep, they are so finely ground that they do not grow when dropped upon the ground.

Sheep ought to be raised because of the influence which they exert upon fertility. No class of animal raised on the farm will equal them in the favorable influence thus exerted. This arises first from the readily available condition in which droppings reach the soil; second, from the scattered condition in which they reach the land, and third, from the general distribution of the droppings all over the land. In this way sheep leave the land richer in available fertility when they graze upon it than it was when the grazing began. Thus it is that the proverb has arisen that the sheep has a golden hoof. Sheep are docile and easily cared for. Most of the care they need is required when other farm operations are slack. The returns from sheep are quick and many, profits made principally from pasture, with a little concentrated feed to finish up on; a very small amount as compared with the grain feed necessary to finish other farm animals for the market. In starting a flock of sheep, some advocate the purchase of pure bred animals, such as a bunch of ewe lambs. This means a heavy outlay at

for a beginner to learn about growing sheep, and experience can be bought much more cheaply with a small than with a large flock. One may find that he does not like sheep. This being so, he had better not try to grow them, for in all probability he will not give them the attention they need. With only a few ewes to start with, a large flock can soon be grown. The flock ought to double itself every year, and this increase will be about all the average beginner will be in position to handle well for a few years. USE PURE-BRED RAM. After the ewes have been secured, one can well afford to pay a good price for a good ram. It is impossible to get a ram of too high quality. The better the quality in the ram, the better the quality one will get in his produce. This is true regardless of the quality of the ewes. In the selection of the ram choose for constitution, vigor and masculine characteristics generally. It is always desirable to avoid certain physical defects, such as what is commonly called a bad back, low back of the shoulders, or sharp withered, steep rumped, narrow over the heart girth and flat ribbed. All these undesirable characteristics go with the poor backed ram. A broad



This picture taken in one of the northern sections of Ontario show a flock of "animals with the golden hoof," such as one does not see in the older sections as a rule.

SHEEP GRAZE EVERYWHERE. Sheep should be kept to consume the waste products. On every farm these waste products abound more or less. They are produced not only in the form of weeds, but in the form of grasses of various kinds. These are found in quantities in the grain fields after the grain has been harvested. They are found in the highways beside the farm, and they are found along fence borders, whatsoever may be the build of these. The sheep that are given access to them will virtually clean up everything and in good form, and the food thus eaten would otherwise be wasted, at least in large measure. Sheep adapt themselves to waste places, and adapt waste places to themselves. They will graze to the very bottom of the deep ditches. They will graze to the very summit of steep hills and crop the succulent tufts of grasses that grow where other animals fear to tread. Thus through the helpful agency of sheep many a stony or hilly farm which otherwise would largely exist as "dead" pro-

ducts which would otherwise be wasted. The beginning, with not much income during the first year. A ewe should be two years old before she drops her first lamb. Thus the only source of income from the ewe lamb is her wool clip, which should pay for her keep. For the man who has had no experience in raising sheep, and who wants to start a flock at small expense, I consider that a better method than buying pure-breds would be to buy the so-called old ewes which have been discarded from the flocks of sheep men. Such ewes can be obtained at the city markets at a very reasonable price.

SELECTING THE EWES. When a ewe attains the age of five years many people consider her to be undesirable. Such a ewe, if a good breeder, will not appear so nice to the eye of the visitor as the ewe two or three years of age, but if her udder is in a good condition there is no reason why she should not be profitable from a breeding standpoint until she is eight years old. She is the kind of an animal I would want to start

backed ram, straight from where his neck couples onto his shoulders right back to his tail is what should be required, and, in addition, a round barrel or well sprung rib, especially full over the heart girth. The present day stylish ram does not need a neck. If I could get one with his head coupled onto his shoulders I would not mind his neck, he will be able to get head down to graze. A short legged ram is desirable, and if the animal is well down to the ground on a good set of strong legs, it is just as much in his favor. The nearer the ram is to a good mutton carcass the better. He should have and will have, a strong, broad head, broad and wrinkled nose when he is equipped as previously described.

The above described sheep will answer for the ram, be he of the mutton breed or fine wool breed. The covering or wool feature should be just as good as one can get it. It is desirable to get a fleece on the ram with the longest growth of staple or wool fibre possible, and as dense and compact on his skin and of as fine quality as possible. It is hard to get length, density, fineness of fibre, freedom from yellow, gummy, discolored oil, all in the same animal, but this can be approximated by keeping all the desirable features of fleece and carcass in mind when selecting the ram. These qualities are more or less transmissible to the offspring and, therefore should be considered carefully in selecting a ram for breeding purposes.

No grade ram should be selected. There can be no real improvement secured from the use of a grade in any kind of a breeding venture that is worth talking about. The pure blood sire is the only kind that should be used. I would never use a ram lamb for breeding. My reason for this is that a lamb makes its best growth in its first year, and if it is used for breeding before it is a year old, its growth and full development is naturally hindered. Lambs sired by a ram lamb are not nearly so large as those sired by an older ram, and they do not always do well and make good grow-up.

The ram should have the very best of care during the breeding season. It is important to keep this animal in good flesh, strong and vigorous. He should be provided with a ration such as a little grain, clover or alfalfa hay, and a consistent variety that will encourage an appetite and yet temperate to avoid rotting or overfeeding. A good way of being sure that the ewes are bred as fast as they come in season is to dust the belly of the ram with oiled and turn him in with the flock a short time night after morning. He will find the ewes in season, serve them and leave a little ochre on their bodies, by which they can be detected and removed from the rest of the flock as fast as bred. The ram should be turned in with them again after 14 days or so in order that he may catch any that may have come in season again.

The aim should be to have the ewes in good condition at the time for mating. It is an easier matter to lay flesh on a ewe before she is pregnant than subsequently when a portion of the feed is used in developing the unborn lamb. I do not mean that the ewes should be fat, but in good flesh or breeding condition. They are in good condition when they are good flesh, but lack the fat to make them fit for the shambles. Oats and bran fed night and morning, and the animals allowed to run outside during the day with access to some good

clover or alfalfa hay, will produce splendid results. Turnips and other roots are very beneficial to the breeding flock in the fall, and also during the winter, as they help to counteract the binding tendency of grain feeds and provide succulence.

The next fall, after the ewes have dropped their lambs, some culling out should be done. Those ewes which are the oldest and least prolific, should be separated from the rest of the flock and fattened for the market. A number of the best ewe lambs should be selected to replace the old ewes which have been discarded, thus selecting the foundation for the future breeding flock. If this method is followed up, in a few years all the old ewes will be replaced by younger ones of better type and breeding. By getting a new sire every two years an excellent flock can be built up from a small outlay of money. If after a few years of experience with grades one desires to establish a pure bred flock, a few choice pure bred ewes may be added to the original flock. Then by proper care and selection the pure bred may be increased from year to year and the grades discarded. —The Canadian Countryman.

MARKET REPORTS TORONTO MARKETS. FARMERS' MARKET.

Table listing market prices for various agricultural products including Dairy Products, Eggs, Butter, Apples, Peaches, and various types of meat and poultry.

Table titled 'MEATS—WHOLESALE' listing prices for different cuts of meat such as Beef, Pork, and Mutton.

Table titled 'TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS' listing prices for various types of cattle including calves, steers, and cows.

Table titled 'OTHER MARKETS' listing prices for grain and other commodities in Winnipeg and Minneapolis.

Table titled 'BUFFALO LIVE STOCK' listing prices for Buffalo cattle and sheep.

Table titled 'CHICAGO LIVE STOCK' listing prices for various types of livestock including hogs, calves, and sheep.

A man may be up one day and down the next, but that doesn't necessarily prove he isn't on the level. "Do you think your townspeople will give you any banquets?" "Not if I can head em off," replied Senator Sorghum. "I don't want to get with a crowd and get right down in front of a reminder of the high-cost-of-living problem."—Washington Star.

"BELA"

"All right," said Jack. "Anything to oblige." Turning, he opened the door and shouted for Sam.

Sam presently appeared, tousled and flushed with sleep, his blue eyes scornfully resentful.

"What do you want now?" he demanded. "You made me lose sleep last night."

"Well," said Jack, "all that is over. We're asking Bela here to choose between us and settle the thing for good. We've all said our say, but she allowed she wanted to hear what the cook had to offer before she closed. Speak up."

Sam was efficaciously startled into wakefulness. He became very pale, and fixed Bela with a kind of angry glare. It seemed to him like a horrible burlesque of something sacred. He hated her for allowing it. He did not reflect that she might not have been able to prevent it. She did not look at him.

"Do I understand right?" he said, stiffly. "You're all proposing to her in a body?"

"That's right," said Jack. "And out of goodness of heart she gives you a chance, too."

Sam's jaws snapped together, and his mouth became a hard line.

"Much obliged," he said. "I resign my chances. I'm not looking for a wife." He went back into the house.

It was not what the other men expected to hear. Suspecting an insult to the object of their own desires, they turned on him angrily. They would never have allowed him to have her, but neither should he turn her down.

"And a good thing for you, too!" cried Joe.

"By George, I've a good mind to thrash him for that!" muttered Jack.

His attention was attracted in the other direction by a laugh from Bela. It had anything but a merry sound, but their ears were not sharp enough to detect the lack. Bela's nostrils were dilated, and her lip oddly turned back. But she laughed.

"He is a fanny cook!" she said. "I got a laugh!"

"Oh, never mind him!" said Big Jack. "He doesn't count! What is your answer?"

Bela stopped laughing. "Well, I got to think about it," she said. "I tell you to-morrow."

CHAPTER VIII.

The situation at Nine-Mile Point four hours she required for her answer promised to be hard to get through.

The interim of waiting for a lady to make up her mind is sufficiently trying on a man's nerves under the most favorable circumstances; but to be obliged to endure the company of all his rivals meanwhile was almost too much.

Breakfast was eaten in a dangerous electrical silence. No man dared to speak of what was in every man's mind, and to make trivial conversation was impossible under that atmospheric pressure.

Afterward, when Bela announced her intention of going away for a while, every man, much as he desired her company, felt relieved, and no word was spoken to stay her departure.

They let her go without so much as looking out to see which way she went. As a matter of fact, nobody was willing to let anybody else look; therefore, he could not look himself.

Thereafter they breathed more freely. At least, they were all in the same boat. They were not under the intolerable strain of watching every look of her eyes and interpreting every word she spoke for a sign.

The worst they had to look forward to was one more day of unutterable boredom. Each man was buoyed up by the hope that it might be the last of such days for him.

Sam went about his work with a wooden face and a sore and angry heart. He was not much of a self-analyst. He called Bela all manner of hard names to himself without stopping to ask why, if she were such a worthless creature, he should feel so concerned about her.

A woman who took her pleasure in provoking four men to the point of murder was not worth bothering about, he told himself a hundred times; but he continued to be very much bothered.

"I'll never let her get me on her hook!" he cried, inwardly—meaning while the hook was in his gills!

After he had given the men their dinner, he, too, went away from camp, bent upon his own devices. No one paid any attention to him.

A couple of hundred yards east of the shack a good-sized creek emptied into the lake. The stones of the shore

over which it tumbled musically. Farther inland it pursued a slower, deeper course.

Ascending its bank, in about a quarter of a mile found it issuing out of a lovely little meadow, through which it meandered crookedly, its course marked out by willow bushes. The meadow was Sam's objective. He had often been there before. It was about a quarter of a mile long, and across from pines to pines. There was no more than a good stone's throw above the creek, the ground, like the creek bottoms generally, was spongy and damp, with dry islands here and there.

The grass was amazingly luxuriant. Drenched in the strong sunlight, and hemmed all round by the secretive pines, the place was the very picture of a cheerful retreat. Silent, strong-winged water-fowl frequented it, and more than once Sam had caught a glimpse of the noble figure of a moose stepping from among the trees.

Sam, ever anxious to learn the lore of the country, was experimenting with trapping muskrats. Finding a couple of the little beasts snared and drowned at the doors of their own dwellings, he set to work to skin them. His inexperienced fingers made a mess of the job.

He was sitting thus occupied on the edge of a little cut-bank, with his feet hanging over. A clump of willows flanked him on either side. The clear waters of the brook eddied sluggishly a few inches under his feet.

In the middle of his bloody task, something caught him to look over his shoulder, and there, not twenty feet from him, peering through the willows, he saw Bela.

From a variety of causes, he blushed to the roots of his hair. For one thing, he was thinking bitterly of her at that very moment; for another, he saw, or imagined he saw, scorn in her eyes for his clumsy handiwork upon the muskrat.

He hastily tossed the little carcass into the water, and then regretted having done so.

"What are you spying on me for?" he demanded, hotly.

The word was strange to Bela, but the tone conveyed its sense. She promptly took fire from his heat. Showing herself proudly, she said: "I not know spyin'."

"Following me around," said Sam. "Watching what I do without my knowing."

"I follow you for cause I want talk," said Bela, indignantly. "I think maybe you got sense. If you not want talk to me, all right; I go away again. You ain't got sense, I think. Get mad for notting."

Sam was a little ashamed.

"Well—I'm sorry," he muttered. "What did you want to talk about?"

She did not immediately answer. Coming closer, she dropped to her knees on the little hummock of dry earth.

"I show you how to skin him, if you want," she suggested, pointing to the other muskrat.

Sam swallowed his pride. "All right, go ahead," he replied.

Cutting off the paws of the little animal and making an incision over his broadest end, she deftly rolled back the skin, and drew it off inside out over his head like a glove.

Then cutting a willow stem beside her, she transformed it with two half cuts into a little spring-frame, over which she drew the late muskrat's overcoat. The whole operation did not consume five minutes.

"Easy enough when you know how," admitted Sam, sheepishly.

"Hang it up to dry," she said, handing it over.

They stretched in the grass, side by side, and hanging over the edge of the creek, washed their hands in the creek. A silence fell upon them. Each was waiting for the other to speak. Sam was trying to resist a great tenderness that threatened to undermine all his fortifications.

Finally he asked again: "What was it you wanted to talk about?"

Bela was not yet ready to answer. She threw up little cascades of water with her hands. Sam, watching, was suddenly struck by the fact that they were not at all like ordinary hands.

This was the first pair of hands he had ever distinguished in his life. They were most beautiful objects, the backs ivory colored, the palms and fingertips a lovely dusky pink. They were useful hands, too—thin, strong, nervous. Watching them play in the water, he forgot the argument going on inside him.

"You not mad wit' me now?" murmured Bela softly.

This reminded him that he had every reason to be angry with her—though he had temporarily forgotten the reasons. He turned his face away, frowning, blushing again, the picture against himself, that he should have so little self-command.

"Not," he replied, stiffly.

"Then why you mak' wrinkles in your face to me?" asked Bela.

"Ah, cut it out!" he said, exasperated. "Never mind my face! What did you want to say?"

"I can't say it when I think you mad," murmured Bela.

"I'm not," said Sam. "I want to be your friend," he added. "You can't always regulate your face."

There was another silence. Bela studied his averted face with a curious wistfulness. He was very difficult to handle.

"You want see my cache?" she asked abruptly, at last. "Where I stay?"

Sam's heart leaped up. Old Prudence shook his staff in vain. "Yes, if you like," he said, breathlessly, scowling harder than ever.

She scrambled to her feet. "Stay here," she said. "I come back soon."

She disappeared among the willows



without vouchsafing any further explanation. Sam lay as she left him, scowling at the water, very much confused as to his internal sensations.

As it had happened before, no sooner was the intoxication of her presence removed than he began to berate himself for his weakness.

"Weak as water!" he mentally scolded himself. "Just because she's pretty, you forget every blame thing! There's a whole lot of funny business about her that needs explaining. But you swallow it whole. With any girl, anyhow? You've got other problems to solve. For God's sake, take a brace!"

As he was communing with himself in this fashion, the graceful prow of a dugout poked itself around a bend of the little grass-fringed canal below. Presently followed, kneeling in the stern, Bela with her quiet face and glowing eyes, wielding a paddle with imitable grace.

She floated toward him noiselessly, bringing the boat's nose this way and that with deft turns of the wrist. She was as harmonious against the background of brown water and green grass as a wild duck.

It was such an intimate, cosy little stream; the grassy banks seemed to embrace the canoe as they let it pass. So charming was the sight that Sam forgot his prudice and broke into a beaming smile.

She brought her little craft to a stop before him.

"Get in," she said, pointing to the bow. "Tak' care!"

It was Sam's first experience with a native craft. It looked cranky. He let himself carefully over the bank on his stomach. Finding the floor of the dugout with his feet, he gingerly stood up. It staggered alarmingly under him, and he hastily embraced the bank again, unhappily conscious of a lack of dignity.

A great piece of the sod came away in his hands. He lost his balance and was catapulted overboard. He landed in the water in a sitting position, wearing an absurd expression of surprise. Bela, seeing what was coming, saved herself from a like fate by throwing herself forward in the canoe.

Sam's streaming head emerged from the creek with the same look of surprise on his face. The water reached to his waist. Bela looked at him, and went off into a rippling peal of laughter.

Sam blinked and scowled and dashed the water out of his eyes. His face offered a study in varying expressions. At first he tried to laugh with her, but her laughter was intolerable. Suddenly he exploded:

"Ah, cut it out! Sounds like a chicken!"

The angrier he got the harder Bela was obliged to laugh. It had an apologetic ring, but the tears rolled down her cheeks. Sam began to think she had done it on purpose, and said so.

"No! No!" gasped Bela. She pointed across the creek. "Shallow there. You can step in easy."

Sam, full of dignity, waded out and started home.

Bela was suddenly sobered. "Wait!" she cried. "Ain't you comin' wit' me?"

He affected not to hear her.

"I sorry I laugh," she said, genuinely distressed. "But—but you look so funny!" The unruly laughter threatened to escape her again. "Please come back, Sam."

"I can't come like this, can I?" he said, scornfully.

"Sure!" she said. "I mak' good fire. You soon dry off."

He gradually allowed himself to be persuaded. Finally with dignity, somewhat marred by his bedraggled appearance, he took his place very gingerly in the bow. Bela bit her lips to keep the laughter in.

"I not want to laugh," she said, naively. "Somesing inside mak' me. You face look so funny when you sit down in the water! Lak a bear when him hear a noise—oh!"

Sam glowered in silence.

She exerted herself to charm away the black looks. "See papa muskrat," she said, pointing. "Sit so stiff under the leaves, think we see notting. Sit up wit' hands on his stomach lak little of man and look mad. Look lak Musquogee!"

Meanwhile she was nosing the dugout cleverly around the grassy bends of the tiny stream and under the willows. It was like a toy boat on a fairy river. Sometimes the willows interlaced overhead, making a romantic green tunnel to be explored.

"Finally, as they drew near the woods at the head of the meadow, she turned her boat into a narrow backwater starved with little lilies, and drove it forward till it grounded as snugly as a ship in its berth.

Leading the way up the grassy bank, she pushed under the willows and introduced Sam into a veritable Titania's bower, completely encircled by the springing bushes. This was her cache. Her blankets lay neatly rolled within a tarpaulin. There was her grub box with stones upon the cover to keep out four-footed prowlers. Her spare moccasins were hanging from the branches to dry.

She made Sam sit down in a patch of goodly sunshine, and in a jiffy had a crackling fire of dry willow blazing before him. He took off his coat and hung it to dry.

"Get off your shirt, too," she said. "Dry quicker."

Sam shook his head, blushing.

"Go on," she said, coolly. "I guess you got o'er shirt on, too."

The blue flannel shirt joined the coat beside the fire.

She handed him a towel to dry his hair with. Afterward she produced a comb.

"I comb your hair nice," she said. Sam started away in a panic and held out his hand for the comb. Bela let him have it with a regretful look at the thick, bright hair. She started to brew tea.

"Don't be mad wit' me for 'cause I laugh," she said cajolingly. "Some tam, maybe, I fall in water. I let you laugh all you want."

He looked at her startled. He dared not glance forward at any future with her. Nevertheless, in spite of himself, he was relenting. He would have related quicker had she not with herself put him out of conceit. Naturally, he blamed her for that.

Meanwhile there was a delicious bodily comfort in sitting under shelter of the willows, warmed on the outside by the generous sunshine and the crackling fire, and made all meltingly cozy by hot tea. The corners of his mouth began to turn up.

His curiosity concerning her was still active. Remembering something she had said before, he asked: "Who is Musquogee?"

She smiled at his pronunciation.

"Musquogee," she corrected. "That name mean little bear. He is my friend. He frierd to my father, too. He die. Get crooked back. Know everything."

"Where do you live, Bela?" he asked.

"Over the lake by Hah-wah-sop," she answered readily. On second thought, she corrected the statement. "No; before I live there. My mother live there. Now I live where I am. Got no home. Got no people."

"But if your mother lives there, the respectable,"

Bela shrugged. "She got stay wit' her 'osban'," she replied. "He no good. He w'at you call 'obo'?"

"What did you leave for?" asked Sam.

She frowned at the difficulty of explaining his English. "Those people ain't poor. They ain't dirty people," she said. "They not lak me. Only my mother. But I am here before for 'cause I not know no'ing. Well, one day I hit my father wit' a stick—no, hit my mother's 'osban' wit' a stick. So my mother tell me my father a white man. Her father is white man, too. So I mos' white. I go 'way from those people."

"But you've got to have some home—somebody to live with!" said Sam anxiously.

She glanced at her through her lashes. She shrugged. "Musquogee tell me what to do," she said simply. "He is my friend."

Sam in his concern for her situation forgot himself.

"I—I'd like to be your friend, too," he stammered.

Bela smiled at him jazzeingly. "I lak hear you say that," she returned simply.

They fell silent, mutually embarrassed, but not unhappy. There was something both delightful and dangerous in their proximity within that secret circle. The eyes of both confessed it.

"Will you eat?" asked Bela. "I have bread and fish."

He shook his head. "I have to go soon," he replied with a glance at the sun.

Her face fell. "I lak feed anybody come to my place," she said wistfully.

"Oh, well, go ahead," assented Sam, smiling. (To be continued.)

frozen over, and is inaccessible to vessels of any sort.

Riga has other means of water communication, however, through the system of canals just mentioned. These extend inland so far as to join the Volga and the Dnieper with the Dvina, through which the Black and Caspian seas may be reached.

Being the capital of the province of Livonia, Riga is the seat of the governor-general of the Baltic provinces, comprising Livonia, Esthonia to the north, Petrograd to the northeast and Courland to the south and west. About 500 miles to the northeast of it lies the city of Petrograd itself, on the River Neva, at the head of the Gulf of Finland.

Many other European cities of medieval origin, the city of Riga has both its ancient and its modern sections. It consists of four such parts—one ancient and three modern. The oldest, the St. Petersburg and Moscow Divyas, are on the right bank of the Dvina, the Mitau suburb is in the left. This suburb is connected with the rest of the city by a bridge of boats, which is the only one in use during the period when the river is frozen, and by a viaduct, 800 feet long.

More than half the population lives in the three modern suburbs, and these are largely modern, have broad, well-kept boulevards and contain most of the modern buildings in the city. They were erected on the site of former fortifications and before the war were rapidly being replaced by more modern structures. The St. Petersburg suburb was the seat of the German aristocracy and merchant community, representing the bulk of the population. In the center of Riga, the old town, with its narrow streets and the sea-bathing resorts of Bildeberg and Majorow, have many summer residences similar to New York's Coney Island and Rockaway.

The old town still preserves the quaint features of the Hanseatic towns of North Germany, with which it was long connected. Its streets are narrow and winding, and in contrast to the broad thoroughfares of the modern sections. The buildings are high, many fantastic, ornamental, and appear queerly to the eyes accustomed to American styles of architecture. Due to the fact that Riga has always been a great mercantile city, most of the buildings in the old town are storehouses or spacious granaries. Tavernous cellars also feature in the old buildings.

Despite the antiquity of the town, few ancient buildings in Riga have remained during the ravages of centuries. But those that are there are of considerable interest. The first object to catch a visitor's eyes is the lofty tower—40 feet high—of Peter's church. Another church, founded in 1215. The first building of the Dom was burned in 1547. The present edifice dates from the latter half of the sixteenth century, but it was thoroughly restored in 1833. This "Dom" contains one of the largest organs in the world.

Another building of interest is the Cathedral of the Russian province. It was built during the years 1494-1515, by the master of the Knights of the Sword of Livonia, Walter von Pletzen. It is a spacious building, of imposing appearance. It has often been rebuilt, as it was the scene of fighting during the wars between the Teutonic knights and the inhabitants of the town. It is the present residence of the governor-general of the province.

"The House of the Black Heads" is the ominous title of another imposing building. It was built in 1330 as a clubhouse for a sort of corporation of foreign merchants. It subsequently became a meeting place for the wealthiest of the town.

Other medieval buildings of interest are the various guild houses erected during the Middle Ages. The ancient market-place, too, is still in use. A less ancient vintage are the exchange and stock exchanges.

The modern city of Riga is better provided with educational and charitable institutions than most Russian cities. Its Polytechnical school, founded in 1862, has over 1,400 students. There is a secondary school for girls and a school of navigation, Lomonosov and Alexander I. Riga possesses a municipal museum which is not only one of the best of its kind in the Baltic, but also a fine collection of recent art.

Other recent buildings are a monument to the German writer Johann Gottfried von Herder, who lived in Riga toward the end of the eighteenth century, and a large bonded warehouse.

Riga strangely lacks open places. Besides the market place there only two parks are to be seen, and a small one is adorned with a granite column erected in 1818, to commemorate the defeat of Napoleon when he was marching on Riga in 1812. The other open places frequented by visitors are the esplanade where a Greek cathedral built during the years 1820-30, now stands, the Volkman park and the zentral park.

Riga is the seventh city in Russia in population and the third most important commercial city. The last official census taken twenty years ago placed the population of Riga at approximately 282,000. It now estimates place the present population between 320,000 and 350,000. Of the inhabitants, nearly 50 per cent. are Germans, 25 per cent. Russians, 23 per cent. Jews and a small remainder of Esthonians, Jews and other races. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in manufacturing or in trading, for which the city is noted.

Riga gives its name to an archiepiscopal see of the Orthodox Greek church, and to an episcopal see of the Roman Catholic church. Before the war, it was the headquarters of Russia's Twentieth army corps.

Having been founded by merchants, the city has always had a mercantile

character. Much of its commercial importance before the war was due to its location at the centre of great waterway and railroad systems. It is on the great inland system of canals connecting the Dnieper and the Volga, and is described before, and commands the entire waterway trade of those rivers, from the Caspian and Black Seas, in addition, it is the western terminus of the great Russian railway system, crossing to Smolensk and dividing into two branches in the lower Voga regions. It is the natural outlet for the vast white furs and thus handles most of the timber exported from Russia. It also exported enormous quantities of flax and faxseed, hemp, corn, oats, flaxseed, tail-wool, tobacco, rugs and feathers.

Besides being an important mercantile city, Riga was an important industrial centre. It was a great manufacturing town, where such machinery, railroad cars, lumber, leather, canvas, tiles, glass and many other products were made. The annual value of the products used to exceed \$30,000,000. Riga had considerable importing for the interior of Russia, including a great variety of machinery, cotton, coal and iron.

All this, however, was before the war. The presence of Germany's navy at the town in the Baltic had prevented any foreign trade with Riga since 1915. This remained more or less stagnant. This importance from a military standpoint is not considerable.

The city of Riga furnishes abundant and interesting material for the student of history. It was founded in 1028 as a storehouse at the mouth of the Dvina by some merchants from Bremen. About 1150, the Augustinian monk Meinhard erected a monastery there. Bishop Albert I, of Livonia, obtained from Pope Innocent III, permission for German merchants to land at Riga for settlement. He chose Riga for his seat, exercising his power over the surrounding territory in connection with the Teutonic knights. This was one of the three great military and religious orders which were founded in the thirteenth century. The young city obtained the right to elect its own magistracy, and enlarged the walls during the time of Albert I. It joined the Hanseatic League—federation of North German mercantile towns from mutual interests—about 1223. It refused to recognize the right of governing bishop and knights, in 1429. It came more under the bishop's rule, but the prevalence of Lutheranism among the inhabitants of the territory, in 1524, 1566, when the see was abolished, due to the prevalence of Lutheranism among the inhabitants of the territory.

In 1547 Sigismund II, King of Poland, took Riga, and in 1553 the Russians burned its suburbs and made it a free city. In 1651, Gotthard Kottler abdicated his magistracy of the order of Teutonic knights and Riga, together with southern Livonia, became a Polish province.

Riga was a bone of contention between the three then powerful nations of Sweden, Poland and Russia. In 1621, Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, took Riga from Poland and Russia, who besieged it in 1656. A fire in 1674 destroyed all records of the Polish dominion. During the northern war, between Sweden and Russia, it was courageously defended by the Swedes in 1700, but after the battle of Poltava it succumbed and was taken in July, 1710—by the Russians.

NEW HEALTH FOR WOMEN

The most fateful years in a woman's life are those between forty-five and fifty. Many of the next ten years this period under depressing conditions through overwork or worry about the home, or through a condition in which the blood is weak or watery and so they suffer heavily. Among the commonest symptoms are headaches, feverish flushes, palpitation of the heart, dizziness, backache, depression and other well recognized disturbances of the health which signalize that the blood requires attention. Women urgently need rich, red blood all their lives, but never more so than in middle-life, when the nerves are also weak and overworked.

Now every woman can prove the prompt help afforded to her health by renewing and building up the blood. It is a test that any ailing woman can take by using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for these pills make rich, red blood, which in turn stimulates the appetite, strengthens the nerves and restores full robust health. Thousands of women have found in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills new health and strength and with these a new happiness and interest in life.

So if you suffer, avail yourself at once of the splendid home treatment which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills so easily afford, and you will be among those who rejoice in regained health. These pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RIGA

Founded by German merchants over seven and a half centuries ago, and with its present population, fifty per cent. Teutonic, Riga, the capital of the Russian province of Livonia, a bone of contention during many wars and a town in the famous Hanseatic League, is again in German hands.

Russia's army has fallen and through its weakness the great country has been deprived of its third most important city second in importance among the cities of the Baltic sea, only to Petrograd itself—a city of thriving industrial activity, a city of strategic importance, the heart of the country's splendid system of waterway and railroad transportation, a city that is a gateway for the Germans to the Russian capital itself.

But it is not the purpose of this sketch to prophesy the results of the loss of Riga to Russia or to bemoan its downfall. Instead, something about Riga—its location and appearance, its inhabitants and its importance as a city, as well as a brief history of its 750 years of turbulent existence—will be told.

Along the eastern side of the Baltic sea—that body of water between Scandinavia and Russia—lies two gulfs, the Gulf of Finland, the head of which Gulf is situated, is the city of Riga, near the head of which Riga is situated. The Gulf of Riga runs north and south, in dimensions seventy by one hundred miles. It is separated from the Baltic by a triangular peninsula, which contains the greater part of the Russian province of Courland, the southeast corner of the gulf empties the vast Russian river Dvina, Dwina or Duna, as various spellings have been given to the Dvina from the gulf lies Riga.

Despite its proximity to the gulf Riga is not easily accessible. The Gulf of Riga is a shallow arm of the sea, its deepest part being only twenty-two fathoms. In consequence large vessels are anchored off shore in the gulf or at the mouth of the Dvina. Transportation of the vast freight which used to reach the port before the war was accomplished by lighters, through the canalized river, from the Dvina at the Dvina's mouth, or from another nearby harbor, Muhlikrabs. For about one-third of the year the Gulf of Riga is

All Pure Tea
Free from Dust
Sealed Packets Only
Never Sold in Bulk

Black-Mixed-Natural Green. E213

YOUR SOLDIER

friend—whether in training, or already at the front—needs Zam-Buk. It cannot be equalled for the many small injuries and ailments incidental to a soldier's life.

Sergt. F. Brimmer of the 8th Canadian Mounted Rifles, writes: "For healing cuts, sores, blisters, etc., Zam-Buk cannot be beaten."

Corp. Fremelin of the 10th Field Ambulance, writing from France, says: "We find Zam-Buk splendid for injuries and ailments, but we haven't enough of it."

Every soldier should carry a box of Zam-Buk, as nothing ends pain and stops bleeding so quickly. It also prevents blood-poisoning. 50c. all druggists, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

BRITISH DISPENSARY

23 THE PRINCE

A Pound of Whole Wheat contains 1700 calories, says the chemist—but it doesn't contain any calories for you unless you can digest it. It is what you digest, not what you eat, that supplies nourishment for the day's work. It is a time to cut out expensive foods that generally contain little nutriment. Shredded Wheat Biscuit is 100 per cent. whole wheat—nothing wasted, nothing thrown away. It is real man-power food. Two or three of these little loaves of baked whole wheat with milk and fresh fruits make a nourishing, strengthening meal at a cost of only a few cents. Made in Canada.

The Indoor and the Outdoor Man.

In the American Magazine, Dean Herman Schneider says: "The characteristics of men are so much on the surface that a keen analyst usually will uncover the correct one in the first interview. They signal the indoor and outdoor type of man. When a blizzard is beating against the house an 'indoor' man likes to hear the roar of the wind because it emphasizes the coziness of the inglenook and heightens his sense of protection. The 'outdoor' man is straightway seized by a desire to get out and fight the storm. Draw a picture of prospecting or construction work, and the second man will lean forward with tense muscles and radiant eyes. The other will draw more and more into himself, as if for shelter."

Among the New Silks

There is silk broadcloth—for blouses, lingerie or men's shirts. It is white and washable.

Crepes meteurs, quite wide, soft, lustrous and lovely, are in delightful autumn house and street shades.

Taftetas, plain and in plain designs, have the soft finish and pretty lustre that women admire.

Satins are much in fashion for street or indoor wear—for afternoon or evening use. The colors are lovely.

HIGH SCHOOL SOCIAL EVENING

First Social Evening of a Series Held Thursday Evening—Presentation of Prizes.

Gathered in the big assembly hall of the High School Thursday a large number of students and their friends enjoyed a social evening, which Principal Burchell intimated was only the first of a series. It followed closely on the heels of Field Day and was, of course, marked by the presentation of the well-merited prizes. Group games of an athletic nature were the chief numbers of the program. Besides young people, there were present several business men, their wives, and other residents deeply interested in the welfare of the school.

A game of volley ball opened the evening. A net stretched across the room, the top of it reaching a height of about ten feet divided two teams of six boys each. IHSr. and IJr. lined up for combat, and when the game was finished, the latter had won two out of the three sets. The ball used is something like a light basketball, and points are counted when the ball touches the floor. The teams were: IHSr. — Brown, Burchell, Swayne, Halladay, Drummond, Shea; IJr. — Layng, Fleming, Rooney, Love, Hamblin, Putnam.

A promenade around the hall and corridor followed the game of volley ball; then came the presentation of medals to the girl prize-winners in the Field Day sports. Rev. Rural Dean Swayne made some pleasing remarks and performed the ceremony amid the applause of the spectators.

"Passing the ball" and a "hopping contest" were mirth-provoking features. Tupper Love sang "It's a Long, Long Trail," in which the students joined lustily in the chorus. Encored, Love took the floor and dispensed a monolog for which he was cheered to a finish.

The boy prize-winners were awarded their prizes by Mrs. C. F. Yates, a former A.H.S. student and an active worker in patriotic organizations. She was very grateful for the favor of presenting to the boys their Field Day prizes.

Then followed a game in which dumb bells were chased erratically around the floor with a wand. The apparent simplicity of the game was

in contrast to the difficulty of the feat.

The leap-frog contest between IHSr. and IHSr. was won by the latter form.

Music of the evening consisted of the barking yells of the school, "Cheer for Old Athens," and patriotic songs. Principal Burchell felt much gratified at the success of this first attempt of the term to heighten the spirit of fraternity in the school.

Monthly W. I. Meeting.

High School girls are preparing the program for the regular monthly meeting of the Athens Women's Institute to be held Saturday afternoon. This is sure to be an interesting session and every one is invited to attend.

Americans Not Liable.

According to an announcement just made by the Washington authorities, American citizens now resident in Canada are not at present subject to drafting by either the Canadian or American authorities. Those Americans, however, who have registered at the American Consulates or vice-consulates have thereby made themselves liable to the draft, and will be considered deserters should they fail to report. This holds good for the American civilian in Canada and the American who enlists with the Canadian forces. Both must promptly report for service.

Services of Intercession.

Services of intercession will be held in Christ's church on Friday at 7.15 p.m. Choir practise immediately afterwards.

NOTICE

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

WINTER COMFORTS

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

EARL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
ATHENS

Efficiency in Optical Service

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

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

H. R. KNOWLTON
Jeweler and Optician
ATHENS

GO TO ATHENS LUMBER YARD & GRAIN WAREHOUSES FOR

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

WE WANT NOW

A reliable agent in Leeds County to sell Pelham's Peerless Fruit and Ornamental trees during Fall and Winter months. Good pay, exclusive territory, free selling equipment.

Over 600 acres of the choicest Nursery stock, including new varieties controlled by us. Handsome, up-to-date selling equipment and a splendid Canadian grown stock to offer customers. We are not jobbers. Write now for agency terms to PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont. N.B.—Catalogue sent on request to applicants for agencies or purchasers of nursery stock.

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PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR
OFFICE HOURS: (Until 8 a.m. 1 to 3 p.m. 7 to 8.30 p.m.)
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EYE, EAR, THROAT AND NOSE.

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

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Licensed to sell by Auction in Leeds County Apply for open dates and terms
HARLEM, ONTARIO

Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Sale of Manufacturer's Samples

Our big Sale of Manufacturers' Samples is drawing big crowds everyday. It is a great money saving to everybody.

Men's and Boys' Sample Suits, Overcoats, Pants, Underwear, Coat Sweaters, Caps, Gloves, Mitts, Socks, etc., on sale at less than wholesale prices.

Come to our Sale, look over our Samples. You will find just what you want, and save one-third, just when goods are so high and getting higher every day.

Globe Clothing House
Brockville, Ontario

Can You Feed More Live Stock?

If so you will be interested in conditions under which freight charges will be paid for on car lots.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture is anxious that the splendid crops harvested this fall should be used to the best advantage. In many cases, this can be done by feeding a few more head of cattle or sheep for breeding purposes. The Department therefore calls attention to the announcement of the Federal Minister of Agriculture offering to pay freight shipments on car lots from Eastern Stock Yards to country points.

Individually or in co-operation with your neighbors you can purchase a carload of heifers or ewes or both combined and have them shipped from any eastern Stock Yard to your station without any cost for freight charges. You will be required to make a declaration that the stock is for breeding purposes only.

"Every effort should be made to bring the surplus stock of some sections to the surplus stock of others. All indications point to a steady demand for some time to come."—Sir William Hearst, Ontario Minister of Agriculture.

Feeding at the Toronto Stock Yards available at Reduced Rates and expert assistance is at disposal of farmers. The District Representative will assist you in organizing a co-operative car for your district if desired or in giving any other information.
WALTER H. SMITH, B.S.A.
District Representative for Leeds County

Brockville Business College

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Jas. Orr, of Bellamy's, who accompanied the principal to Montreal last week, was placed on trial as stenographer with the Williams-Thomas Advertising Co.

Miss Marion Moulson has accepted a position as stenographer with the James Smart Mfg. Co., of town.

Miss Florence Sweeney has gone to Ottawa to take a position as stenographer for a wholesale firm.

Miss Bella Baker has been appointed stenographer for Brockville and Counties Victory Loan campaign.

Miss Helen Bowman has accepted an office position with the Canada Briscoe Motor Co. of town.

Miss Geraldine McIntosh has this week been supplying as stenographer with the Brockville Loan & Savings Co.

Miss Dorothy Smart, who resigned as stenographer for a local firm, recently, went to Toronto on Tuesday, and without introduction was able to secure a good position as stenographer for the Canadian General Electric Co. She reports a strong demand for stenographers in Toronto.

Miss Anna V. Proctor has secured a position as stenographer for the Hugh Carson Co., of Ottawa.

Miss Agnes Blair has this week been taken on the office staff of the Canadian Briscoe Motor Co.

Miss Gladys Pocock has been appointed stenographer for the Military Medical Board, now sitting in Brockville.

Passed our \$9 word per minute shorthand test this week: Miss Anna O'Reilly, Miss Geraldine McIntosh and Easton Brown.

Miss Marion Moulson has passed all her examinations and has been granted her graduation certificate.

Night school every Monday and Thursday. Enrollments in day classes may be made any day. Capable students are introduced to the business public.

Night school fees: 1 month, \$4; 3 months, \$10; 6 months, \$15; Books extra.

Day school fees: 3 months, \$41; each subsequent month, \$6. These day school fees include text books and stationery ticket.

Young ladies are urged to qualify for the positions now being vacated by the young men.

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

BROCKVILLE'S GREATEST STORE

How Would You Like to Receive a Cheque for \$1,000?

You can tell a good advertisement from a bad one. Perhaps you couldn't write a good advertisement, because you might be at a loss for words, but if some one else had written the words for you and you merely had to select the best words and paste them together, you could probably make a pretty good advertisement.

\$2,000 IN CASH PRIZES

are offered for the best advertisements of

The **NEW EDISON**

composed exclusively of quotations clipped from newspaper articles which the music critics have written about this wonderful new instrument. It costs you nothing to compete. Professional ad writers and all persons connected in any way with the manufacture or sale of phonographs are barred from the competition.

THE PRIZES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

\$1000 FIRST
\$500 SECOND
\$250 THIRD
\$100 FOURTH
\$50 FIFTH

and \$10 each for ten that earn honorable mention.

Come to our store and get full particulars. We shall be glad to give you complete instructions and furnish you a sample advertisement already pasted up in proper form. We also provide a reprint of what the music critics have said about the New Edison. Don't wait.—The contest closes October 27, and your advertisement must be completed before that date.

The ROBERT WRIGHT CO. Limited

BROCKVILLE CANADA

Drop Us a Card.

IF YOU WANT SAMPLES OF

Dress Goods, Satins, Silks, Suitings, Coatings, Plush, Velvets and Corduroy.

When writing for samples please state color and about what price you wish to pay.

We can save you money on High-Class Goods.

R. DAVIS & SONS, BROCKVILLE

Lawson's Garage

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

GARAGE AND OFFICE
PERCIVAL BLOCK

House Phone Rural 33

Garage Phone 92

H. W. Lawson

Like the Sound of a Bell.

One stroke of a bell in a thick fog does not give any lasting impression of its location, but when followed by repeated strokes at regular intervals the densest fog or the darkest night can not long conceal its whereabouts. Likewise, a single insertion of an advertisement—as compared with regular and systematic advertising—is in its effect not unlike a sound which, heard but faintly once, is lost in space and soon forgotten.

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