

Had Terrible Pains in Kidneys and Back.

Dear Mr. Editor—I want to write you about "Anuric." I was very sick, could hardly be up; I was in bed most of the time. Had terrible pains in my kidneys and back, so much so that I had to scream sometimes when I was sitting down and wanted to get up. The pain was so great. I had tried a well-known kidney medicine but it didn't help me. I heard of Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets so I thought I would try them. I took only one box of the Tablets, and my back is now free from pain and I can work and take care of my family. I feel I cannot say enough for this medicine. Sincerely, Mrs. WM. KELLEN.

NOTE: This "Anuric" is adapted especially for kidney complaints and diseases arising from disorders of the kidneys and bladder, such as backache, weak back, rheumatism, dropsy, congestion of the kidneys, inflammation of the bladder, scalding urine and urinary troubles. The physicians and specialists at Dr. Pierce's great Institution, at Buffalo, N. Y., have thoroughly tested this prescription and have been with one accord successful in eradicating these troubles, and in most cases absolutely curing the diseased kidneys. Patients having once used "Anuric" at Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, have repeatedly sent back for more. Such a demand has been created that Dr. Pierce has decided to put "Anuric" in the drug stores of this country, in a ready-to-use form. If not obtainable send one dime by mail to Dr. Pierce for trial package or 60 cents for full treatment.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a blood cleanser and alterative that starts the liver and stomach into vigorous action. It thus assists the body to make rich, red blood, which feeds the heart, nerves, brain and organs of the body. You feel clean, strong and strenuous.

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RAID BY SHELL LIGHT.

Boyd Cable Draws a Vivid Word Picture.

The picture of a night attack executed by the English on a German trench in France is drawn in The Cornhill Magazine, by Boyd Cable:

"The hour chosen for the raid was just about dusk. There was no special preparation immediately before it. The guns continued to pour in their fire, speeding it up a little, perhaps, but no more than they had done a score of times in the last twenty-four hours. The infantry clambered out of their trench and filed out through the narrow openings in their own wire entanglements.

"Out in front a faint whistle cut across the roar of fire. 'They're off,' said the forward officer into his 'phone, and a moment later a distinct change in the note of sound of the overhead shells told that the fire had lifted, that the shells were passing higher above his head, to fall further back in the enemy trenches and leave clear the stretch into which the infantry would soon be pushing.

"For a minute or two there was no change in the sound of battle. The thunder of the guns continued steadily, a burst of rifle or machine gun fire crackled as spasmodically. 'Men gulped in their throats or drew long breaths of apprehension that this was the beginning of discovery of their presence in the open, the first of the storm they knew would quickly follow. But there were no more shells for the moment, and the rattle of machine gun fire diminished and the bullets piped thinner and more distant as the gun muzzle swept around. The infantry hurried on, thankful for every yard made in safety.

"But at the attacking point the infantry were almost across when the storm burst, and the shells for the most part struck down harmlessly behind them. The men were into the fragments of broken wire, and the shattered parapet loomed up under their hands a minute after the first shell burst. Up to this they had advanced in silence, but now they gave tongue and with wild yells leaped at the low parapet, scrambled over and down into the trench. Behind them a few forms twisted and sprawled on the broken ground, but they were no sooner down than running stretcher bearers pounced on them, lifted and bore them back to the shelter of their own lines.

"In the German trench the raiders worked and fought at desperate speed, but smooth, and on what was clearly a settled and rehearsed plan. There were few Germans to be seen, and most of these crouched dazed and helpless, with hands over their heads. They were promptly seized, bundled over the parapet, and told by word or gesture to be off. They waited for no second bidding, but ran with heads stooped and hands above their heads straight to the British line, one or two men doubling after them as guards. Some of the prisoners were struck down by their own guns' shellfire, and these were just as promptly grabbed by the stretcher-bearers and hurried in under cover.

"Up and down the selected area of front-line trench the raiders spread rapidly. There were several dug-outs under the parapet, and from these gray-coated figures crawled with their hands up on the first summons to surrender. These, too, were bundled over the parapet. If a shot came from the black mouth of the dug-out in answer to the call to surrender, it was promptly bombed. At either end of the area of front line marked out as the limits of the raid strong parties made a block and beat off the feeble attacks that were made on them."

Botha Warns Traitors. A grave warning against propaganda aimed at the political independence of South Africa has just been issued broadcast by General Botha. His statement follows: "Members of the South African party must not allow themselves to be misled by false and misleading propaganda for independence. The proposal is now being made merely to win votes at the Provincial Council elections by an appeal to sentiment, and not to the sound sense of the people.

The proposal is wholly impracticable, and is moreover very dangerous, for in the present war conditions it can only lead to bitterness, division, race hatred, and even civil war. There is in South Africa a strong English population whose Motherland is now engaged in a life and death struggle. It is not surprising that they regard this movement as treasonable and disloyal. It is unjust and dishonorable to make such an attempt at this moment, and the dishonor is all the greater as the proposal is only intended to catch votes for a particular party. My warning is intended very earnestly, because I foresee in this movement nothing but ruin for South Africa and disastrous consequences for the South African people. I appeal above all to our pioneers and the fathers of our people to follow the safe way of honor, along which a great future awaits us."

Women As Police Force

A Failure in England, And a Writer Tells Why

EXACTLY why the Birkenhead policewomen resigned is themselves, but the appearance of an announcement to that effect in daily papers led many people to wonder if the women's police service had achieved the unmitigated success of which they had been told, writes Hilda M. K. Nield in The London Weekly Dispatch. It is a fact that the short history of the service contains many records of resignations, and not those of unsuitable women only; many women have resigned more or less in protest.

Miss Nina Boyle, the prominent publicist, who inaugurated the women police after being forced by pressure of work to put the management into other hands, severed all connection on account of the Women's Police Service adopting the very methods it was created to suppress. The idea in having policewomen was to have a body of sympathetic women trained specially to understand and to guard the general interests of women and girls, women whose heart interest would be to further the welfare of their sex, and who would use their powers to prevent petty tyrannization over women in the workshop, the home, and elsewhere.

But policewomen as a body have been unable to maintain these aims in face of the tempting bait of petty officialdom, and all over the land all sorts of people give concrete examples of the mistaken methods adopted by the women in blue.

Policewomen have done things which, as a high police officer said lately, would have meant more than a reprimand for a policeman. They have been and are guilty of enforcing illegal restrictions upon the public, especially where women are concerned, and it is hard to protest against such things from the woman's standpoint, since the inevitable answer to such protests is this wise: "But the action of which you complain was taken by you women! It is the women alone who were responsible for this or that which was done!"

Actual official reports tell how policewomen wished to test their power to enter private houses—otherwise, to break the law of trespass. They entered a house where the mistress, whose husband was absent, was entertaining a man friend. The latter was at once dismissed. A little later a second false entry was made, when the man was again found on the premises, and again sent about his business. How can the Women's Police Service succeed if members are confessedly guilty of illegal actions, if they infringe the law of trespass with impunity, if they tyrannize over other women's personal rights and privacy not even according to the letter of the law?

In patrol work, too, women tend to oppress where they were meant to help. Early in the war an order was made at Cardiff—by the military, I think—enabling the police to order any woman to remain indoors between certain hours of the day, an order which naturally kept most women at home at such times. The order was entirely illegal, and when brought to the notice of the War Office, regret was expressed at there having been any attempt to enforce it.

Yet despite the Cardiff incident the same iniquitous order has been enforced elsewhere by the women police. In one town after it was brought into action women officials reported having patrolled the streets, visited picture palaces, and such places during the stated hours, and found all parts quite free of women and girls. A petition is being prepared asking the London County Council to provide largely increased numbers of women police and patrols to deal with the "parks' evil." Copies of it were in most metropolitan places of worship, and the petition was signed by many people who know absolutely nothing of either the "parks' evil" or of the women's police service. The attitude of such signatories is fairly represented by a woman who, after telling me that she had signed the petition, naively added: "I don't know what it is about, but I always sign that sort of thing!"

Policewomen will not work miracles in a moment where male police have more or less failed for years past. The only women who can touch the realities of such evils are those few saints who "without fear of reward" have long dedicated their lives to the Magdalen of the metropolis, women who hear the call of sisterhood too keenly, to play the part of spy, women with whom the love of humanity comes before the love of exercising authority.

Policewomen have more than failed—they have done wrong. They have sown harmful seed instead of good, and it is springing up all over the country.

Help Patriotic Funds. The employees of the Robinson Gold Mine, South Africa, contributed to the end of 1916 the total of £4,707 7s. 2d. to the war funds, which has been allocated month by month as follows: Prince of Wales' Fund, £642 18s 7d; Governor-General's Fund, £2,461 16s 5d; and Belgian Widows' and Orphans' Fund, £1,602 12s 2d.

WHEN MAN'S AT WAR.

Most Trying Time is That Before a Charge "Over the Top."

Everybody wonders what are the sensations and emotions of the individual soldier as he waits in the front line trench for the order to charge and as he rushes across the death-swept zone toward the enemy. Does he think of the chance of death? Is he physically afraid? Does he shrink from the necessity of facing and inflicting death? Donald Hankey, the Englishman who wrote so frankly and interestingly of the soldier's experiences at the front in "A Student in Arms," considers this matter in one of the articles in the new volume, "A Student in Arms, Second Series." Mr. Hankey spent nearly the whole of two years at the front in the trenches and in the supporting lines, and was killed in action at the battle of the Somme. He says: "The fact is that at the moment of a charge men are in an absolutely abnormal condition. Their emotions seem to be numbed. Noises, sights, and sensations which would ordinarily produce intense pity, horror, or dread have no effect upon them at all, and yet never was the mind clearer, the senses more acute. It is before an attack that a man is more liable to fear. Of all the hours of dismay that come to a soldier there are few more trying to the nerves than when he is sitting in a trench under heavy fire from high-explosive shells or bombs from trench mortars.

"You can watch these bombs lobbed up into the air. You see them slowly wobble down to earth there to explode with a terrific detonation that sets every nerve in your body a-jangling. You can do nothing. You cannot retaliate in any way. You simply have to sit tight and hope for the best. Some men joke and smile; but their mirth is forced. Some feign stoical indifference, and sit with a paper and a pipe, but as a rule their pipes are out and their reading a pretense. There are few men, indeed, whose hearts are not beating faster and whose nerves are not on edge.

"But you can't call this the fear of death. It is a purely physical reaction of danger and detonation. Personally, I believe that very few men indeed fear death. The vast majority experience a more or less violent physical shrinkage from the pain of death and wounds, especially when they are obliged to be physically inactive, and when they have nothing else to think about. But this is a purely physical reaction, which can be, and nearly always is, controlled by the mind. Last of all there is the repulsion and loathing for the whole business of war, with its bloody ruthlessness, its fiendish ingenuity, and its insensate cruelty that comes to a man after a battle, when the tortured and dismembered dead lie strewn about the trench, and the wounded groan from No-Man's Land.

"But neither is that the fear of death. It is a repulsion which breeds hot anger more often than cold fear, reckless hatred of life more often than abject clinging to it. The cases where any sort of fear, even for a moment, obtains the mastery of a man are very rare."

Foe Intrigue Fails.

Tons of seditious literature, printed in many languages and intended for circulation in neutral countries, have been seized in London and condemned by a prize court as part of a gigantic scheme on the part of the Germans to spread their propaganda to the four corners of the earth. The seizures were found in the mails of the steamships Orange, Rembrandt and Goentoeer. More than 1,500 bags containing thousands of pamphlets, were removed from the vessels by the British authorities. Sir Frederick Smith, the Attorney-General, in asking the court to condemn the seizures, asserted that the scheme was on the largest possible scale and had been carried out with ingenuity and thoroughness. In a neat red and yellow cover, he said, was a pamphlet entitled "The Neutrality of India and England," and information available to the British authorities showed that in virtually every neutral town, almost in every neutral town of importance, the Germans had appointed agents whose special mission it was to distribute the literature.

There were Dutch and French editions of this pamphlet, the French edition being edited, it was said, by the Indian National Party. An Arabic pamphlet had a flaming red star and crescent on the cover. Another dealt with alleged British atrocities.

A pamphlet in French and Spanish, entitled "England's Rule in India," was intended for circulation as far afield as Bolivia, it was said.

A Little Commonwealth. In Dorsetshire, England, there has been established a "Republic" called the "Little Commonwealth," which has its own coinage and which is used as a reformatory for youngsters from two years of age upward. The experiment has proved a success. The children sent down there from metropolitan police courts to reform earned eight to nine cents an hour, out of which they paid \$2.75 a week for board and lodgings. The republic has been recognized by the home office as a certified reformatory.

Wheat in India. India has planted 2,590,000 more acres for wheat this year than last, or an increase of 8.6 per cent. from 30,255,000 acres in 1915-16 to 32,845,000 in 1916-17.

Railroad Men Enlist. Over 16,000 ex-employees of the Midland Railway Company and over 14,000 from the North-Eastern Railway Company are fighting in the British army.

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Old Maids. "I'm glad Willie had the sense to marry an old maid," said grandma at the wedding. "Why, grandma?" asked the son. "Well, gals is hity-tity, and wid-ders is kinder over-ruin' and up-settin', but old maids is thankful an willin' to please."—London Tit-Bits. At Home. "I thought you had given up burnt-wood art, dearie." "Ferdinand, how can you be so heartless? This is a pie."—Kansas City Journal.

Advertisements of each subsequent double the above amount.
FARMS FOR SALE. Being Lot 53, Concordia, containing premises are new brick house, sheds and outbuilding stream throughout 10 acres hard-wood in good state of cultivation. Further particulars, apply to Mrs. John Starbuck, containing 300 acres, Durham, Ontario.
LOTS FOR SALE. North part of Lot 5, Rink site, Garat, ham, and the north part of Lot 5, Apply A.H. J., Durham, Ont.
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