

RIFLES USED IN THE WAR

GERMANY, RUSSIA, BELGIUM USE THE MAUSER.

Guns of France Heaviest—Britain's Soldiers Carry Short Weapons.

The modern rifle with which the armies of the world have been experimenting for many years is now being tried, just as are the different styles of artillery. In the armies of the countries now at war four different makes of rifles are being used. Belgium, Germany and Russia use the Mauser, as did Spain in her war with America. Britain uses the Lee-Enfield, France uses the Lebel and Austria uses the Mannlicher. While Germany, Russia and Belgium use the Mauser rifle of these three armies are very different, and it is simply the basic principle of the Mauser that governs its name.

Many changes have been made with rifles in recent years, and now these magazine guns can shoot and kill at 2,000 yards and the bullets will carry much further than that distance. Generally the far sights on these rifles are set at about 2,000 yards, but on the German Mauser they are set for 2,882 yards. Perhaps a German soldier can sight an object a mile and a half away when looking over the sights at the end of his piece, but riflemen generally think that 1,000 yards is the greatest distance to shoot with accuracy. These six different rifles vary in weight from 8 pounds 1/2 ounce for the Belgian piece to 9 pounds 3 3/4 ounces for the French rifle. This is leaving out the long Lee-Enfield rifle, which is used by a part of the British army. Since 1906 it has been gradually replaced by a shorter weapon, and now the long Lee-Enfield is used by the Territorial soldiers or those of the second line of defence. That rifle weighs 9 pounds 4 ounces, and with the bayonet attached it weighs 10 pounds 3 3/4 ounces.

Austrian Gun the Lightest.

With the bayonet attached the Austrian gun is the lightest, weighing a quarter of an ounce less than 9 pounds, and the French soldier again has to carry the heaviest, his piece with bayonet weighing 10 pounds 1 1/2 ounces.

These rifles all have magazines. The French is a tube through which the cartridges are passed to the shooting chamber, and the others have a box or a charger fitted to the gun just under the stock and in front of the trigger guard. This charger on the Mauser and the Mannlicher holds five cartridges, and with one shot in the barrel the soldier has six bullets ready for use to be discharged as fast as he can pull the trigger. The French carry in the tube eight cartridges and the British in their magazines carry ten cartridges. An argument made against the tube of the French rifle is that its balance is changed with each shot fired and that this has to be taken into consideration by the man using the gun. It is also much harder to load because the cartridges are placed in and forced through the other rifles as one, while with the tube one is opened and another clip of cartridges inserted, to be operated in the same way as the first.

The British argument against the magazine was that the men should recharge their rifles after each shot until an emergency arose, and then they should draw on their ten shots in the magazine. But in recent years this order has been changed, and they work just as do the other riflemen.

Seven Inches Difference.

The British use the shortest rifle. It measures 3 feet 5.5 inches, and is five inches shorter than the rifle tube used until after the Boer war, which measured 4 feet 1.5 inches. The next shortest is the German rifle, which measures 4 feet 1.4 inches. The Austrian rifle is next.

Flaked Corn

Sweet food the year round when you have Post Toasties.

Delicious bits of choicest Indian Corn, rolled thin as a leaf and toasted to a golden brown.

Brought to you fresh, crisp and sweet, in moisture proof packages—always ready for the table.

Open the package in a jiffy, add cream or milk—maybe a little sugar.

For breakfast, lunch or supper—

Post Toasties

—Fine!

Sold by grocers. Canadian Postum Cereal Co. Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

HERO OF THE HOUR



REAR-ADMIRAL SIR DAVID BEATTY, K.C.B.

4 feet 2 inches, and then comes the Belgian, 4 feet 2.25 inches; the Russian, 4 feet 3.75 inches; the French, 4 feet 3.12 inches. The difference in length between the short British and the French arm is a fraction over seven inches and the French rifle is an inch and three quarters longer than the German. With the bayonet attached the French rifle measures a fraction under 6 feet, or to be exact, 5 feet 11.84 inches. This may give them an advantage in close fighting. The German rifle with bayonet attached measures 5 feet 9.75 inches, or a fraction over two inches shorter than the French weapon. The Russian arm measures 5 feet 9 inches, the British 5 feet 1.7 inches, the Belgian 4 feet 11.5 inches and the Austrian 4 feet 11.5 inches. This shows that the French bayonet is the longest, being 20.72 inches, the German 20.61 inches, the British and Russian 17.2 inches, the Belgian 9.3 inches and the Austrian the shortest, 9.2 inches.

In length of barrel the Russians have the advantage, the length being 31.5 inches, but this is only a very small fraction longer than the French barrel, 31.496. The Belgian gun has a barrel of 30.67 inches, the long Enfield of the British is 30.19 inches, the Austrian 30.12 inches, the German 29.06 inches and the modern British arm 25.19 inches. The barrel of the French rifle is 2.446 inches longer than the barrel of the German rifle.

In calibre again there is much difference in these arms. The Russian is the smallest, 3 inch. Next in size is the Belgian, .301. Then comes the British, .303, the German, .311, and the French, .315.

Although the French rifle is in nearly every detail the largest of those used by the warring European nations, it uses

The Smallest Cartridge, which measures 2.95 inches. These cartridges are made in two ways, one with a pointed bullet and one with a round bullet. The round bullet cartridge weighs 447 grains and the pointed bullet cartridge 415 grains.

The Germans were the first to use the pointed or Spitzer bullet, as it is called. This was in 1905, and France followed the German example at once. Its advantage is that it flattens the trajectory and increases consequently the danger space. The German cartridge measures 3.22 inches with the round bullet and 3.18 inches with the pointed bullet, and the weights are 431 and 398.9 grains respectively.

The British use a round bullet and the cartridge measures 3.05 inches and weighs 415 grains. The Belgian cartridge measures 3.055 inches and weighs 441 grains; the Russian measures 3.025 inches and weighs 424 grains, and the Austrian measures 3 inches and weighs 455 grains.

Austria, Belgium, France and Germany use nitroglycerine as an explosive. Britain uses cordite and Russia pyroxiline. In the British cartridge there is 5.5 grains of cordite; in the Belgian and Austrian 19.7 grains of nitroglycerine. Germany and France use 17.75 grains of nitroglycerine, and Russia 17.47 grains of pyroxiline.

The muzzle velocity varies considerably. The greatest is that of the German rifle with the pointed bullet, which is 2,882 feet a second, and with a round bullet 2,093 feet a second. The French rifle has a muzzle velocity of 2,380 feet a second with the pointed bullet and 2,073 feet a second with the round bullet. The muzzle velocity of the British rifle is 2,090, of the Belgian and Austrian rifles 2,034, and the Russian 1,935 feet a second.

The Bride and the Sun.

The old adage, "Happy is the bride that the sun shines on," is one that is unknown in some lands. A Breton bride, for instance, takes it as a bad sign should the day of her wedding dawn bright and sunny. Rain on her marriage morn is held to signify that all her tears are shed, and that she will, therefore, have a happy married life. The day before the wedding is called the "weeping day," for the bride and her friends weep as much as possible, with the idea of getting the mourning over, so that only what is joyful may remain. In other countries this result is attained by drenching the bride with water. The Greeks think that thorough drenching of the bride will bring her lasting good fortune.

HOT WEATHER AILMENTS

A medicine that will keep children well is a great boon to every mother. This is just what Baby's Own Tablets do. An occasional dose keeps the little stomach and bowels right and prevents sickness. During the hot summer months stomach troubles speedily turn to fatal diarrhoea and cholera infantum, and if Baby's Own Tablets are not at hand the child may die in a few hours. Wise mothers always keep the Tablets in the house and give their children an occasional dose to clear out the stomach and bowels and keep them well. Don't wait till baby is ill—the delay may cost a precious life. Get the Tablets now and you may feel reasonably safe. Every mother who uses the Tablets praises them, and that is the best evidence there is no other medicine for little ones so good. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brookville, Ont.

SAILORS WON PRIZE MONEY.

Considerable Fortunes Made By British Jack Tars.

Dating back to the earliest years of Britain's supremacy at sea, the custom of allowing naval prize money recalls some interesting facts about the days when prize money was a great inducement to recruiting for the fleet. "Jack Tar" has shared in little prize money since the days of Nelson, except when he has been engaged in the capture of slaves on the east and west coasts of Africa. In the days when we sailed the Spanish Main, however, considerable fortunes were secured in the way of loot by officers and men.

The biggest haul of prize money on record, having regard to the individual shares, occurred in 1761, when the British frigates Acteon and Favorite captured a Spanish galleon. On dividing up the loot the shares worked out as follows: Captains, £28,000; lieutenants, £13,000; warrant officers, £4,336; petty officers, £1,800, and seamen and marines, £488.

It is recalled, however, that the two frigates had an opportunity in Portsmouth, and put on air that they actually formed a club, one rule being that every sailor should wear a gold-laced hat.

Another instance of the capture of treasure ships somewhat approached the level of the foregoing. On Oct. 18th, 1799, four British frigates—the Naiad, Eithalion, Triton and Alcmene—chased and captured the Spanish frigates Thetis and Santa Brigida. On overhauling the prizes a veritable Tom Tiddler's treasure from Plymouth Hoe to the Citadel. The following were the individual shares of the lucky recipients: Captains, £40,730; lieutenants, £5,091; warrant officers, £2,968; petty officers, £781; and seamen and marines, £182.

During these regular operations against the Spaniards, Drake secured for his crews many thousands of pounds in the way of prize money and naturally had no difficulty in getting men for his voyages, a record which he still appears to hold. Cochrane, afterwards the Earl of Dundonald, who, when in command of the thirty-eight-gun frigate Palas was the dread of the French and Spanish mercantile marine. He sent his prizes into Plymouth in rapid succession, says The Westminster Gazette, and was regarded by the sailors as such a friend in the way of prize money, that he was always inundated with applications from men who wanted to join his ship.

LIKE A VAPOROUS ALTAR.

The Big Ceremonial Pipe of An African Chief.

When Sir Walter Raleigh acted as "the advance agent of tobacco," though gifted with a magnificent imagination, he surely had no hint of its future that would set the world's millions to smoking, even into the far away dark spots of the globe. Were Sir Walter living today he would undoubtedly be one of the most accomplished cigarette consumers in the royal smart set; and yet, still possessing an appreciation of the bizarre and the exotic, he would experience joy in the ownership of the pipe, recently found of a British East African chief.

It is more ornate than the calumet of the American Indian, which, in early history, was ornamented with wings, like a Mercury cap, a graceful design, but simple withal. The African creation is a ceremonial pipe about two feet in height, and the design would go far to sustain the assertion that in the religion and superstition of the natives are no beautiful creatures—the good and the terribly evil are alike monstrous in their ugliness.

At the foot of the big pipe are two smaller ones, and an authority on such matters points out that the modelling of the horseman shows European influence in a surprising degree. When the ceremonial pipe is being put to its utmost use its ample holding capacity, it must appear like a vaporous altar. It was for this reason that the chief who owned it was called the "big smoke."

On Guard.

Merchant (to new boy)—Has the bookkeeper told you what to do in the afternoon?
Youth—Yes, sir. I'm to wake him up when I see you coming.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLY.

Stocks of Wheat, Flour and Other Foods Is Large.

The British Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has obtained complete information regarding the supply of foodstuffs in Great Britain, including returns of the stocks of wheat and flour held by about 80 of the principal millers in the country. On the basis of the figures now available it is officially announced in London that there is actually in the United Kingdom at the present time, including the home crop now being harvested, five months' supply of breadstuffs. This is in addition to the wheat and flour on passage and due to arrive shortly.

The panic purchasing of food supplies is practically at an end. Inquiries made in London show that at all the great stores and at the principal provision shops in the suburbs there has been a return to something like normal conditions, and in all cases the number of orders received by post and telephone greatly diminished. Public confidence is being restored by the assurances that there is no shortage of foodstuffs, actual or prospective. Moreover, store and shop managers are now regulating their supplies by cutting down orders which they consider excessive and declining to sell more than reasonable quantities over the counter.

A number of undeveloped building estates are being offered rent free to those who will undertake to use them to grow specific crops in order to increase the national food supply during the war.

The Port of London Authority has arranged in conference with the Board of Trade to give all possible facilities for drawing food supplies from the various docks in the port. Warehouses in which foodstuffs are stored will be kept open on week days a sufficient time to ensure delivery on the same day of all foods in respect of which notice of application is received before 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Also, where necessary, similar arrangements will be made in regard to Sundays.

Death Nearly Claimed

New Brunswick Lady

Was Restored to Her Anxious Family When Hope Had Gone.

St. John, N.B., Dec. 15th.—At one time it was feared that Mrs. J. Grant, of 3 White St., would succumb to the deadly ravages of advanced kidney trouble. "My first attacks of backache and kidney trouble began years ago. For six years that dull gnawing pain has been present. When I exerted myself it was terribly intensified. If I caught cold the pain was unendurable. I am strong, enjoy splendid appetite, sleep soundly. Lost properties have been instilled into my blood—cheeks are rosy with color, and I thank the day that I heard of so grand a medicine as Dr. Hamilton's Pills."

Every woman should use these pills regularly because good health pays, and it's good, vigorous health that comes to all who use Dr. Hamilton's Mandrake and Butternut Pills.

A Suggestion.

"Waiter, this knife is blunt and the steak is like leather."
"Ow'd it do to strop the knife on the steak, sir?"

The Fortunate Captain.

"I suppose you sat at the Captain's table?"
"The Captain sat at our table," responded Mrs. Neurich with dignity.

LOW COLONIAL RATES TO PACIFIC COAST VIA WESTERN UNION FERRY.

Tickets on sale from Sept. 24th to October 31st, from Chicago to Great Lakes, St. Paul, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria, Kootenay District and Canadian Northwest. Corresponding low rates from Canadian points. Through Tourist sleepers and variable rates on Liberal stopovers. For full particulars as to rates, routes, etc., apply to B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 6 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Even the fool remarks of a millionaire can pass for wisdom.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Queer Spelling.
"You have your fjords," said the Peruvian. "Queer spelling."
"Well," said the Norwegian, "you have your llamas."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

A Famous Brand.
"Yes, we have a large stock of pens."
"I don't seem to know it."
"You ought to know it. I was reading the other day that Kipling writes with a trenchant pen."

His Whole Conduct.

In his relations with others and his zeal for his military duties—soon opened for him the advancement



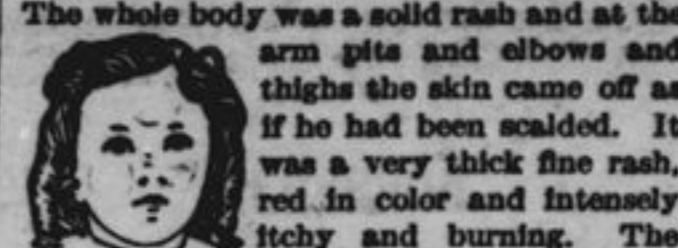
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WHOLE BODY

A SOLID BASH

Thick, Fine and Red. Agony of Itching and Burning Frightful. One Cake of Cuticura Soap and Box of Cuticura Ointment Cured.

Lower Onslow, N. S.—"As first we thought my child's trouble was his teeth. The whole body was a solid rash and as the arm gits and elbows and thighs the skin came off as if it had been scalded. It was a very thick fine rash, red in color and intensely itchy and burning. The skin just wiped off leaving a raw sore with little specks of yellow matter in them."



"The agony of itching and burning was something frightful. If he got a chance he would scratch the skin off and make a sore, but to prevent that I made mittens for him out of cotton. Every night from twelve o'clock until three in the morning he would be taken up out of bed and rocked, his sufferings were so bad."

"With no permanent cure in sight I got the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The first night he slept the whole night through, the first night for four months. I am thankful to say the cure was complete and I just got one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment. (Signed) Mrs. W. D. Wilson, Brantford, Ont., May 17, 1913."

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. For liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post-card to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A.

GENERAL RADKO DIMITRIEFF

HAS OFFERED HIS SERVICES TO RUSSIA.

Napoleon of the Balkans May Be One of the Determining Factors of the War.

In the press of news from the front the significance of the brief statement in recent papers that General Radko Dimitrieff, commander of the Third Bulgarian Army during the Balkan War, has telegraphed his resignation in order that he might join the Russian Army, has escaped general notice. The remarkable career of this hero of the Balkans is sketched by Lieutenant Wagner in "With the Victorious Bulgarians," and this famous book on the Balkan powers and their war against Turkey, now takes on fresh interest and importance as a graphic account of the generalship of a man who may easily become a dominant factor in the present war.

"Since the day of Kirk Kilise," Lieutenant Wagner wrote, "a name has become generally known throughout the world, which had long enjoyed popular fame throughout Bulgaria itself—the name of General Radko Dimitrieff, the victor of Kirk Kilise, and the commander of the Third Bulgarian Army."

"The officers and soldiers call him Napoleon tchetso, not only on account of the likeness of his profile and his general build to that of Napoleon, but also because he is the hero of Kirk Kilise, Lule Burgas and Chorluz.

Successful Student.
"Whence came Radko Dimitrieff? What was the past career of this hero, undoubtedly the most popular leader of his time in Bulgaria? He was born in the little town of Gradez on September 24, 1859, and after a successful course at the Military School of Sofia, passed out as lieutenant on May 10, 1879. He then distinguished himself as a student at the Academy of the General Staff at Saint Petersburg.

"When the annexation of Eastern Roumelia was proclaimed by Prince Alexander at Philippopolis, he was sent with most of the Bulgarian Army to the Turkish frontier, for naturally the general idea was that Bulgaria would be attacked by Turkey. But the foresight and the expectations of Natschovitch, who was then ambassador at Bucharest, were justified, and it was not the Turks but the Servian brothers of Bulgaria who were the invaders.

"It is well known how difficult it then was, on account of the want of railways, to transfer Bulgarian troops from the south to the north-west of the country. Radko Dimitrieff took part as a captain in this operation. Marching his men at headlong speed, he was in time to be present at the decisive battle of Slivnitsa, as one of the famous left wing. But then came the unfortunate dethroning of Prince Alexander, the result of a conspiracy organized by Russian Pan-Slavists among the officers who had studied at Saint Petersburg and were enthusiasts for the Czar, the Liberator from the Turkish yoke. This affair involved the otherwise amiable and astute Radko Dimitrieff in politics. He had to leave the service and go away to Russia, where he was again employed as an officer, this time in a foreign army.

"He distinguished himself in various ways in his work as captain, and soon received promotion. But homesickness grew upon him, and he often regretted that he had allowed himself to be drawn into politics.

"Ten years after his exile began he was enabled to return to Bulgaria under the government of Stoloff, who had brought about a reconciliation with Russia.

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that he so well merited, and he was named inspector-general of the Third Army district.

"In this appointment General Dimitrieff showed more than ordinary ability in preparing all the resources he would have to rely upon in a future war. Frequent staff rides in the open country, the ideas and schemes for which were always very original, and manoeuvres with the troops made him greatly liked and generally popular with the army. When he appeared among his troops, which was very often, one could see in the faces of the men their enthusiasm for him."

The weakest point of the Russian military has always been its general leadership more necessary. Frederick the Great said the Russian soldiers were so stupid that they didn't know enough to fall down when they were killed. Patient, stubborn, obedient, fearing death less than he does his officers, the moujik lacks only individual efficiency to make him the ideal soldier.

It is just this defect that makes the success of Russian arms absolutely dependent on the quality of Russian generals. The Russo-Japanese war failed to disclose any efficient commander, and as far as is known, none has since arisen. Russia can put an army of 4,000,000 men into the field. Efficiently led, such a force as this would be well-nigh irresistible. Under the circumstances it is no exaggeration to say that the action of the Napoleon of the Balkans in offering his services to Russia may be one of the determining factors of the war.

MUSCULAR STRAINS ENDED
Such Troubles Now Quickly Rubbed Away by Powerful Remedy.

If you have any muscles that are strained and weak, that are frequently subject to rheumatic pains; if you have any painful swellings that refuse to go away—get busy with Nerviline. This is the very sort of trouble that Nerviline is noted for curing quickly. "I have proved Nerviline simply a wonder in reducing a hard, painful swelling. It followed an injury I received in my left leg and caused me great pain and discomfort. The muscles were strained and sore, and no other remedy gave the ease and comfort I got from rubbing on Nerviline. There is a soothing, pain-relieving power about Nerviline that touched the root of my trouble. Nerviline reduced the swelling, it destroyed the pain, it brought my limb back to perfect condition." The experience of Mr. Bowen, whose home is in Middlesex, is not unusual. Thousands are proving every day that muscular pain, of every kind, chronic rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia and sciatica will yield to Nerviline when nothing else can possibly cure. Nerviline is an old-time family pain remedy, used nearly forty years with great success. The large family size bottle costs 60c, trial size 25c at all dealers.

HOW LONG WILL WAR LAST?

Major-Gen. Turner Says It Cannot Last Many Months.

How long will the war last? How many men will be engaged before the end of this month? What will the war cost daily? Are questions that were asked of Major-General Sir Alfred Turner, late Inspector-General, when the mobilization was complete.

"Great Britain has 165,000 men in the first line," said General Turner, "with 148,000 in reserve, while, with the territorial, her total strength will be easily 500,000 men. This excludes 78,000 white troops in India and Earl Kitchener's latest call for half a million.

"France has an active army of 300,000 men, the total with the second line being 1,000,000 men. Russia has 1,500,000 in the first line, and when her reserves are mobilized, about August 25, she will have 4,500,000 men available.

"Serbia can turn out more than 200,000 splendid fighting men, notwithstanding her terrible losses in the late wars.

"Belgium has available more than 250,000 men, including the reserves. Germany has 350,000 men in the first line, of whom only 150,000 are on the Russian frontier. With the second line she can mobilize more than 3,000,000 men.

"Austria has a standing army of 240,000 men, and can mobilize more than 1,000,000, but Austria has the most heterogeneous force in the world, and it is doubtful whether the Slavs in Austria can be depended upon.

"I don't suppose anybody on earth can answer the question as to the probable daily cost of the war to each individual power. Our South African war cost \$1,250,000,000, although it was estimated that it would only cost \$75,000,000. It depends upon the management, the waste, and an enormous variety of circumstances. In South Africa waste was responsible for the huge ultimate total.

"If the Boer war cost England above \$1,500,000 a day, Sundays included, as it did, what will this war cost England, France, Germany,

"What could be more sad than a man without a country?" feelingly asked her high school literature teacher of her class.

"A country without a man," responded a pretty girl just as feelingly.

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU how to use Eye-Balmy for Redness, Swelling, Itching, and all Eye Troubles. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye and Throat. Minard's Eye-Balmy Co., Chicago.

Soothing women are less ridiculous than swearing men.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

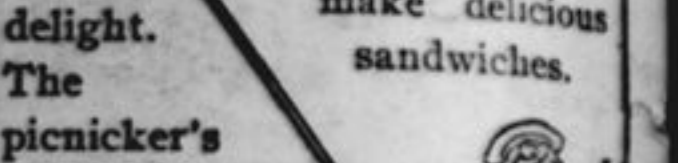
"My dear," a little girl's mother said, "don't you think you are getting too old to play with boys?" The little girl was astonished.

"Why, no, mamma," she replied. "The older I get the better I like them."

CLARK'S

POTTED MEATS

Full flavored and perfectly cooked make delicious sandwiches. The child's delight. The picnic's choice. Everybody's favorite.



FARMS FOR SALE.
N. W. DAWSON, Missy Colborne Street, Toronto.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL Fruit, Stock, Grain or Dairy Farm Write to W. D. Wilson, Brantford, Ont. Colborne St., Toronto.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.
GOD WEEKLY IN LIVE TOWN IN York County, Stationery and Book Business in connection. Price only 14.000. Terms Liberal. Wilson Publishing Company, 75 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FOR SALE—TEN PAIRS BREEDING Foxes. Correspondence solicited. Red Cross, Northwell, Ont.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external, cured without cut by our new treatment. Write for details. Williams Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

Austria, Russia, Belgium, and Serbia. Already the loss to Belgium is nearly \$300,000,000 because of the destruction of her bridges, railways, and the stoppage of all her commerce. Germany's loss, I should say, already is \$1,250,000,000 and it will go on increasing at an enormous rate.

"The pay of the English soldiers is much more than any other nation, because the army is a voluntary one, and privates receive one shilling and twopence daily. France is paying the wife of each volunteer 1 1/2 francs daily, with half a franc added for each dependent child under 16. Belgium pays the next highest daily wages to her soldiers, English territorials, while they are in the ranks receive the same pay as volunteers, and now that they have been called upon will receive full army pay.

"The duration of the present war is very difficult to judge, but it seems to me that with the forthcoming pressure of the enormous Russian armies on Germany it cannot possibly last many months. I should be sorry to see the noble German people crushed and humiliated, but for this they have to thank their ruler, who invoked God to his assistance, and claims the divine right of kings. The only good that any one can hope for from this terrible war is that it will make war a thing of the past."

Men Swear—Women Complain
Just because their coats ache—use the cure them with Putnam's Cure Extract, it acts painlessly in twenty-four hours. For corns, warts and calluses the only thing is "Putnam's," try it, 25c at all dealers.

A Natural Mistake.
Seedy Boarder—"How! You—how—may not believe it, don't you know, Polly, but I was born with a—how—silvah spoon in my mouth."
Polly—"Well, fancy! An' me an' mother thought you spoke like that on purpose."

RUSSIANS ARRIVING.
Further Confirmation That Have Landed in France.

A despatch from New York says two steamships arrived from Southampton on Tuesday, the first to leave there since the war is abroad, and three left New York for European ports. The Red Crossiners Lapland brought 150 American soldiers, including several hundred of the persistent reports of most tactless of the German talk of peace when it took such a long time to get into stride. Poor old Paul Kruger is just the same mistake as the Kaiser has made. He was told by all staffs of Europe that our army

HORSES ACCEPTED.
Saskatchewan Notified by Imperial Authorities.

A despatch from Regina says the Imperial Government has accepted the Saskatchewan's offer of fifteen hundred horses for the war effort. The offer has been accepted by the Government of Great Britain. The postal was made some time ago and the Saskatchewan Government's acceptance by the Imperial authorities was received on