	/* TI
	Ridgetown Oct. 9-11 Ripley Sept. 26 and 27 Rooklyn Oct. 6 and 7 Rocklyn Oct. 5 and 6 Rockton Oct. 10 and 11 Rockwood Oct. 10 and 12 Roseneath Sept. 21 and 22 Rosseau Sept. 26 and 27 Sarnia Sept. 20 and 29 Scarboro (Agincourt) Sept. 20 and 13 Seaforth Sept. 21 and 13 Seaforth Sept. 21 and 13 Seaforth Sept. 21 and 22 Shannonville Sept. 21 and 22 Shannonville Sept. 21 and 22 Sinace Oct. 17-19 Smithville Sept. 21 and 22 South Mountain Sept. 7 and 8 South River Oct. 3 and 4 Spencerville Sept. 21 and 22 South Mountain Sept. 7 and 8 South River Oct. 3 and 4 Spencerville Sept. 21 and 22 Strella Sept. 25 and 27 Streetsville Sept. 21 and 22 Strella Sept. 28 and 29 Strethroy Sept. 18-20 Strethroy Sept. 18-20 Strettroy Sept. 23 Strettroy Sept. 23 Strettroy Sept. 24 Sunderland Sept. 21 Sept. 29 Sunderland Sept. 21 Sept. 29 Sunderland Sept. 21 Sept. 29 Sunderland Sept. 21 Sept. 20 Sunderland Sept. 22 Sunderland Sept. 22 Sunderland Sept. 22 Sunderland Sept. 22 Sunderland Sept. 23 Sept. 28 Sept
Fall Fairs	Rockiyn Oct. 19 and 1 Rockton. Oct. 19 and 1 Rockwood Oct. 5 and 6 Rooney Oct. 2 and 3 Roseneath Sent. 21 and 22
Addington	Rosseau Sept. 26 and 27 Sarnia Sept. 28 and 29 Scarboro (Agincourt) Sept. 28-21 Schomberg Oct. 12 and 13
Alexanoria Sept 12 and 13 Alliston Oct. 5 and 6 Almonte Sept. 19-21 Alvinston Oct. 4 and 3	Seaforth Sept. 21 and 22 Shannonville Sept. 16 Sheguiandan Oct. 3 and 4 Shelburne Sept. 21 and 22
Amherstourg Oct. 2 and 3 Ancaster Sept. 25 and 27 Arcan Oct. 3 Arrayles Sept. 6.8	Sincoe
Arthur. Oct. 3 and 4 Ashworth Sept. 29 Astonville Sept. 16	Spencerville Sept. 26 and 27 Springfield Sept. 21 and 22 Sprucedale Sept. 21 and 22 Sprucedale Sept. 21 and 22 Sprucedale Sept. 21 and 22
Avonmore Sept. 20 Ayton Sept. 12 and 13 Bancroft Oct. 5 and 6 Beartle Sept. 12.20	Stirling
Barrie Sept. 18-20 Beachburg Oct. 4-6 Beamsville Sept. 19 and 20 Beauty Sept. 25-27	Sundridge Oct. 5 and 6 Sutton Sept. 14 and 15 Tamworth Sept. 14 Tara Oct. 3 and 4
Beeton Oct. 5 and 6 Belleville Sept. 14 and 15 Berwick Sept. 21 and 22	Tavistock. Oet. 2 and 3 Teeswater. Oct. 2 and 3 Thamesville Oct. 3 and 4 Theseston Oct. 2 and 3
Blackstock Sept. 28 and 29 Blenheim Oct. 5 and 6 Blyth Oct. 3 and 4	Thedford Sept. 21 and 22 Thorndale Sept. 25 and 26 Thoroid Thanksgiving Day Tiverten Oct. 31
Bolton Oct. 2 and 3 Bothwell's Corners Sept. 21 and 22 Bowmanville Sept. 19 and 20	Toronto (C.N.E.) Aug. 26-Sept. 11 Tweed Oct. 4 and 5 Udcra Oct. 10
Bradford Sept. 22-27 Bracebridge Sept. 22 and 23 Brampton Sept. 28 and 29 Bridgen Oct. 3	Underwood
Brighton Sept. 7 and 3 Brcckville Sept. 4-5 Bruce Mines Sept. 27 Brussels Oct. 5 and 6	Walkerton Sept. 12 and 13 Walkerton Sept. 28 and 29 Walter's Falls. Sept. 26 and 27
Burk's Falls Sept. 28 and 29 Burford Oct. 4 and 5 Burlington Thanksgiving Day Caledon Oct. 4-5	Warren Sept. 20 and 21 Waterdown Oct. 3 Waterford Oct. 10 and 11
Caledonia Oct. 12 and 13 Campbellford Sept. 2 and 27 Carp Oct. 4 and 5 Casselman Sept. 6	Welland Sept. 28 and 29 Wellesley Sept. 12 and 13 Weston Sopt. 22 and 23
Castleton Sept. 28 and 29 Cayuga Sept. 28 and 29 Centreville Sept. 16 Charlton Sept. 14 and 15	Wheatley
Che tham Sept. 19-21 Chatsworth Sept. 28 and 29 Chesley Sept. 19 and 20 Clarence Creek Sept. 21	Windsor
Clarksburg Sept. 19 and 20 Cobden Sept. 25 and 27 Cochrane Sept. 28 and 29 Cothorne Sept. 13 and 19	Wooler
Coldwater Sept. 28 and 29 Cellingwood Sept. 20-23 Comber Sept. 25 and 46 Cookstown Oct. 3 and 4	MISH IS AGAIN
Cooksylle Oct. 4 Cornwall Sept. 7-8 Courtland Oct. 5 Delowers Oct. 11	IN RUSS HANDS
Delta Sept. 18-20 Demorestville Oct. 14 Desboro Sept. 21 and 22 Desboro Sept. 20 and 22	MA MOSS HAMDS
Drayton Sept. 12 and 13 Dresden Sept. 28 and 29 Drumbo Sept. 26 and 27 Sept. 28 Sept. 27	Grand Duke Retakes Ar-
Dundalk Oct. 12 and 13 Dungannen Oct. 5 and 6 Dunnville Sept. 14 and 15 Sept. 28 and 28	The Market Was Imp
Durnam	Battle at Bachta Was Im-
Emsdale Sept. 26 and 27 Emsdale Sept. 19 and 23 Englehart Sept. 19 and 23 Erin Oct. 12 and 13	London Cable.—The armies of
Drayton	the Grand Duke Nicholas have scored two important successes in the Cau- casus. Perces operating in Southern
Ferwick Sept. 26 and 27 Fergus Sept. 26 and 27 Feversham Oct. 3 and 4 Flesherton Sept. 28 and 29	Turkish Armenia have reoccupied whole of the 17th Turkish Regment, consisting of its commander, 56 offi-
Figure Sept. 26 and 27	cers and 1,000 of the rank and file, as well as marly all the remnants of the 10th Turkish Regiment, consisting
FrankVille Oct. 13 Freelton Oct. 13 Fordwich Oct. 13 Galetta Sept. 25 and 27	of two staff officers, several other offi- cers and t50 Askarls. We also cap- tured in this battle three cannon and
Georgetown Oct. 4 and 5	three inachine guns." Mush, which was captured by the Turks on Aug. 8, and in the direction
Grand Valley Oct. 3 and 4 Grand Valley Oct. 5 and 6 Gravenhurst Sept. 27 and 28 Rep. 28	of Mcsul part of a Turkish division was surrounded and 2,300 prisoners
Gravenhurst	taken. The Russian official report reads: "Coucasus front: Our troops, pressing the enemy in the region to the
Highgate Oct. 13 and 14 Holstein Sept. 26 and 27 Huntsville Sept. 26 and 27 Variable Sept. 26 and 27 Sept. 20 Sept. 20	west of Lake Van, entered Mush, where they took some prisoners. "In the direction of Mosul our gal-
Ingersell	lant troops defeated four Turkish divisions in the region of the village of Eachta. We surrounded portions of
Kagawong Oct. 5 Keene Oct. 3 and 5 Keembie Sept. 28 and 24 Keembie Sept. 23 and 24	the division, and took prisoner the
Kenora Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 Kilsyth Oct. 5 and 6 Kincardine Sept. 21 and 52 Kincardine Sept. 22 and 52	POOR GUNNERY
Kirkton Sept. 2- and 29 Lakefield Eopt. 23 Lambeth Oct. 3 Lanark Sept. 7 and 8	U. S. Battleship Scores for
Langton Oct. 14 Lansdowne Sept. 21 and 22 Learnington Oct. 4-8 Lindsay Sept. 21-23	1916 Very Poor.
Lion's Head Oct. 5 and 6 Lombardy Sept. 9 London (Western Fair) Sept. S-16 Loring Sept. 29	Washington, D. C., Report.—In response to the Brandegee resolution,
Lucknow. Sept. 28 and 29 Maberly. Sept. 26 and 27 Madoc. Oct. 3 and 4 Magnetawan Sept. 25 and 28	the Secretary of the Navy recently gent to the Senate the battleship target gractice scores for 1916, revealing un-
Manitowaning Sept. 23 and 29. Markdale Oct. 19 and 11 Markhani Det. 4-5 Narmana Sept. 25 and 26	expectedly poor gunnery. The scores
Marshylle Oct 5 and 6 Makey Sept. 27 Matheson Oct 2 and 3 Mattay n Sept. 21 and 21	DAY INDIVIDUAL PRACTICE, SPRING, 1916.
Marshville Oct. 5 and 5 Markey Sept. 27 Matheson Oct. 2 and 3 Mattava Sept. 23 and 21 Maxville Sept. 23 and 24 Maynoath Sept. 26 and 27 McDoueld's Corners Sept. 28 and 29 McAller Sept. 28 and 29 McKeller Sept. 28 and 29 Merlin Sept. 23 and 26 Merrickville Sept. 44 and 15 Metraffe Sept. 18 and 20	Arkansas
McKellar Sept. 25 and 26 Merlin Sept. 23 and 29 Merrickville Sept. 14 and 15 Metcalle Sept. 15 and 20	Florida
Middled Re. Oct. 6 Middlend Sept. 21 and 22 Millbreck Oct. 5 and 6 Wilton Oct. 10 and 11	Michigan 42 9 'Nebraska 115 20 New Jersey 112 17
Merrickylle	New Jersey
Mount Frest Sept. 21 and 27	Texas
Newington Good 23 and 27 New Liskeard Sept 21 and 22 Newmarket Sept 27-29 Niagara-on-the-Luite Sept 27-29	Wyoming 82 5
Moelville	Arkansas
New Liskeard Sept. 21 and 52	Kansas
Orangeviii 9 th 10 mg Ore Sept. 15 Oreno Sept. 25 and 27 Orreviiie Sept. 19-19 Oshawa Sept. 11-19 Ottawa Central Caseds Sept. 11-19 Owen Sound Sept. 12-11 Sept. 12-11 Sept. 12-11	New York 70 4
Ottawa (Central Careda) Sept. 8-16 OttervilleOct. 6 and 7 Owen SoundSept. 12-14	Rhode Island 84 4 South Carolina 56 3 Texas 70 10

ALLIES GREATLY EXTEND THE SOMME BATTLE FRONT

Heavy Guns Pouring on Big Shells for Thirty Miles to the South

French Hold All Maurepas---British Nearly Dominate Thiepval.

London Cable.—The Allies made another great effort on the Somme to-day and scored further important local successes on both the French and British fronts north of the river. In a dashing action the French seized all the ground in Maurepas that remained in the hands of the Germans

remained in the hands of the Germans and broke forward for a distance of more than 200 yards beyond on a front of a mile and a quarter.

The British continued to close in upon Thiepval until to-night they are almost in the edges of the villages. They carried a German trench 400 yards long, advancing a further 300 yards. Pressing forward from the south, they now practically control the town, which is surrounded on three sides.

the town, which is surrounded on three sides.

Even more important, however, than to-day's gains of terrain is the news reaching here from Paris tonight that the Somme battle front is being extended far to the southward. For a distance of more than 30 miles south of Estrees, the present extremity of the front of attack, the French artillery opened up a tremendous bombardment of the German lines, the big gun-fire reaching as far as Lassigny. The artillery action is believed to forecast a new infantry drive against positions not so strongly held as those on the Somme are.

OF EXTRAORDINARY INTENSITY. OF EXTRAORDINARY INTENSITY.

The war correspondent of the Paris La Liberte-telegraphs:
"The French are violently bombarding the forman lines from Estrees, which marks the southern extremity of their present offensive, to Lassigny, a distance of about thirty miles

Texas 70 Utah 70

Wyoming 81

ALBERTA'S MAGNIFICENT CROP

Winnipeg, Report.—Miss Cora Hynd the crop expert of the Free Press, writes that southern Alberta has a magnificent crop of all grains.

especially wheat, and provided frost does not come before September 15, will harvest the largest quantity of high grade wheat in the history of the province Wheat cutting has started in some districts.

Success sometimes depends knowing when to quit.

Sept. 11-11
2) Sept. 8-16
Det. 6 and 7
Sept. 12-14
Sept. 25 and 25
Sept. 25 and 25
Sept. 19 and 20
Sept. 19 and 20
Sept. 19 and 20
Sept. 19 and 20
Sept. 18-20
Sept. 12 and 4
Sept. 38-20
Sept. 10 and 10
Sept. 18-20
Sept. 10 and 11
Sept. 21 and 22
Sept. 10 and 11
Sept. 22
Sept. 10 and 11
Sept. 27 and 28
Sept. 27 and 28
Sept. 27 and 60
Oct. 4 and 5

Sept. 19
Oct. 10 and 11
Sept. 27 and 28
Sept. 5 and 6
Oct. 5 and 6
Oct. 4 and 5
Oct. 40 and 11
Sept. 19 and 20
Sept. 27
Sept. 28
Sept. 21-23

Norwich
Norwood
Oakville
Ookssa
Ohsweken
Onandasa
Orangeville
Oro
Orrville
Oshawa
Ottawa (Cent
O

Richmond

miles.

"Heavy cannonading is in progress along a line from Vermandovillers through Lihons, Chaufnes and Roye to Lassigny. The destructive fire of the French artillery has drawn the German airmen across the French lines, contrary to their custom. They are apparently trying to reconnoitre the position of the Allied artillery.

"Captive German balloons have again appeared in the air, but were quickly withdrawn when attacked by the French airmen. Scouting machines sent out by the Germans were driven back after numerous air batmiles

, consisting driven back after numerous tles. The artillery action in the last 36 hours over the entire Somme front reached an extraordinary intensity. The German guns replied vigorously, and some of their batteries were sil-

To-day's general attack north To-day's general attack north of the Somme was launched at 5 o'clock, the same hour as that of a week ago, when 200,000 French and British troops were sent forward in a stupendous attack. The Germans were engaged along the entire front from the river to Thiepval, with the heaviest blows falling on those sectors.

the river to Thiepval, with the heaviest blows falling on those sectors where the Allies scored.

The British fighting for Thiepval now are within 500 yards of the town from the south. A large number of prisoners were taken in their succesful assaults on the German defences today.

The capture of Maurepas leaves almost completely surrounded, and also brings the French directly in front of the important railroad town of Combles. Thiepval is in almost the same position as Clery and the Allies' front, as described by Parls and London, now resembles the teeth of a great saw between which the Germans are tenaclously holding the ruins of several villages.
GALLANT TERRITORIALS.

With the British Armies in France, Aug. 24.—The successful advance south of the Leipsic redoubt was due to the gallant work of the Territorial troops, who attacked the maze of German trenches and carried them by assault. Linked with the redoubt itself, already in our hands and immediately below the hands and immediately below the Thiepval, we are getting closer to the

The men who captured the great dugout and took nearly six hunured prisoners were the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, and they accomplished that great achievement with an every strength of the s traordinarily slight loss to them-

One of the most thrilling episodes the attack was when they were of the attack was when they were held up on the right by a German strong point, from which there came a stream of machine gun fire. The men lay down in front of it and held on until our Lewis guns could get

Four times the message came over the telephone, asking whether the heavy guns should shell the place, but the colonel was afraid his own men would be hit, and refused the offer each time. When it seemed impossible to stop the deadly hail of bullets, the German machine guns sud denly ceased fire and the white flag fluttered up.

The colonel of the Warwickshires expected to see about twenty men come out of the bomb-proof hiding To his amazement six officers and 242 unwounded Germans em erged.

There were many acts of great in dividual gallantry among the War-wicks, all of whom acted splendily under the fine leadership of the offi-

One sergeant jumped on to the

the machine gun team away from their weapon until the British bombing weapon until the British bombing party could arrive, thereby saving the lives of many Warwickshire lads and heiping to secure the victory. Further along the trench a company officer held up a barricade, called for a rifle and fired repeatedly at the German machine gunners on the other side, while the men on his own side were refilling his megazine and bombers behind him were hurling grenades over

Many Germans defended them-selves to the death. A sentry outside one of the dugouts saw the British approaching and turning quickly he shouted down the word, "England to his comrades below. One of the Warwicks closest to him hurled his last bomb at him and then seizing the man's rifle, sprang on to the parapet ready to shoot the Germans as they came up. They came up in a swarm with bombs and there was a great con-flict, which ended only when the last flict, which ended only when the last German was dead.

In one dugout there was in the midst of all this horror a comic episode. A curtain divided the dugouts. A Warwickshire man thrust his bayonet be-neath the curtain, when suddenly the curtain was drawn to one side and a German soldier, yawning and rubbing his eyes with his knuckles, stood there as though to say, "What's up!" He had slept heavily through the bombardment and the attack, and now believed he was dreaming. So the Warwicks took 400 words. believed he was dreaming. So the Warwicks took 400 yards of trenches along a front of 600 yards, and thrust the wedge closer to Thiepval. BRITISH REPORT.

London Cable.—Thursday night's report from headquarters in France

reads:
"South of the Thiepval this after-South of the Thiepval this aftermoon we made a further advance of
300 yards, capturing an enemy trench
400 yards in length. Many prisoners
are being taken in this sector. Yesterday 62, including two officers, were
passed back. These are in addition to 164 already reported. To-day
a further number was taken the a further number was taken. the exact number not yet being ascertained

"A nostile bombing attack against our new trenches north of Bazentin le-Petit was easily repulsed last night. There has been considerable hostile shelling this evening along our front, mainly in reply to our bombardment."

FRENCH REPORT. Paris Cable.—Thursday night's

War Office report reads: "North of the Somme at 5 this afternoon, our troops attacked the German positions in the region of Maurepas. After having taken in one dash that part of the viliage which the enemy still occupied and neighboring trenches, they advanced our line 200 metres beyond on a front of about two knometres, extending from the railroad north of the village to Ridge number 121, to the southeast. In this operation they took 200 prisoners and captured about ten machine

"South of the Somme the artillery fighting was continuous in the sectors of Estrees and Lizone.

"On the right bank of the Meuse he Germans made a number of the counter-attacks against our new front between the Thiaumont works and Fleury. All the attacks were broken up by our fire. We have advanced slightly east of Fleury.

"The fighting to-day enabled us to

increase to 300, including eight officers, the number of prisoners captured in this sector since yesterday."

GERMANS FACE AWFUL TASKS

Captured Letters Tell of Hardships Around Pozieres,

Where Haig's Troops Now Control Great Plain.

(By Philip Cibbs.) With the British Armies in the

Field, Cable.-We are getting a stronger grip upon the ridge from Pozieres to High Wood. Last night the Australians gained a little more ground, so that they pushed out a line to the northeast of Mouquet Farm, and the Scottish troops to their right gained another hundred yards of that famous switchline into which I took a walk the day before yesterday to see how we held the enemy's last line of defence on the way to Martinovich. The switchline exists only as a name, and is in reality nothing but a series of shell craters in which our men have to get what cover they can after chas-ing out the Germans before digging and strengthening an effective trench; but it is the position that counts, and if we can hold it, as I am now certain we shall, it puts the enemy at a great disadvantage, of which our guns are already making full and terrible use. The enemy's endeavors to counter-

attack-he made two last night-have parapet of a German trench and kept broken down under our fire with

great bloodshed, and no wit is not in the least fikely that he will succeed in wresting back from us any of the

high ground.

The importance of the position, of ccurse, is entirely one of observation, apart from the tactical importance of having driven the enemy cuto ground beyond his first and second systems of trenches and dugouts, so that he has caught no strong cover until he has retired to a considerable distance. It gives us vantage points from which we can ebserve his movements down the slope and rake him with rifle and machine-gun fire if he sends out working parties, and turn guns on to him with direct observation of the results. One of the immediate effects of being on the Pozieres ridge was seen yesterday when our artillery registered something like twenty-five direct hits upon some of the enemy's latteries. We had a great concentration of guns, from which undoubtedly he will have to withdraw them before long.

A very realistic and tragic picture of what is happening down there be youd the high ridge is given in a letter written on August 10 by a German officer of the 133rd Infantry Regiment. ment. "The relief yesterday," he wrote, "is incredible. The route taken, Ligny, Warleucourt, Pys, Courcelette, on the way to the trenches was very dangerous. During the first part the thunder of guns was very disagree-able, and the second part was very unsafe. Heavy shells foll right and left of the road. Mounted troops, cars, field kitchens, infantry in the column of route were all enveloped in the impenetrable cloud of dust. The last stage consisted of troops in single file crouching on the slope beside the road with shells bursting overhead. Close to Courcelette the message arrived: 'Enemy firing gas shells; on with your hclmets.' It appeared to be an error.
"To-night I am taking my platoon

out to form a covering party. My men and I are to lie in shell holes in part of an old demolished trench of ours. The British are 400 metres away. Hundreds of dead bodies make the air terrible, and there are flies in thousands. About 300 metres from us is a deserted artillery position. We thousands. About 300 metres from us is a deserted artillery position. We shall have to look to it to-night not to get taken prisoners by the British. We have no dugouts. We did a hole in the side of a shell hole and lie and get rheumatism. We have nothing to eat or drink, and the ceaseless roar of guess is driving as mad. Many of of guns is driving us mad. Many of us men are knocked up. The com-pany commander thinks we were breathing gas yesterday, which slowly decomposes the blood, and this is an end of one. What variety of ways one can lose one's life in this place!"

From another man in the 3rd Battalion of the 124th Regimen, is a letter which pays a doleful tribute to

our flying men: "I am on sentry duty, and it is a very hard job, for I dare not move. Overhead are British airmen and in front of us are British observers with telescopes, and as soon as they perceive anything twenty-four 'cigars' arrive at once, and larger than one cares to see. The country round me looks frightful. Many dead bodies belonging to both sides lie around"

Our gunners are punishing the enemy in a very frightful way, and the ground around Thiepval, Courcellette and Martinpuich and the barren ground to the right of it is swept by our shell fire.

QUIET WEEK ON CANUCK FRONT

Dummy Raid by Battalion From This District.

Fooled Enemy and Caused Much Damage.

Ottawa Report.—The following communique has been received from the Canadian general representative

"Canadian Army Headquarters in France, via London, Cable.--There were few outstanding features to the trench warfare of the past week. The bright moonlight incerfered with the activity of our patro's.

"One night, after a preliminary tombardment, a small party from the Royal Canadian Regiment under Lieut. Bole approached the German trenches. but finding that the enemy was alert, our party threw bombs among the garrison and returned to their own trenches with the loss of only one man. "Upon another occasion, a dummy raid in co-operation with the artillery was successfully carried out by a Torento battalion. The enemy were Torento battaion. The enemy were led to believe that a raid was about to take place, and when they had manned their trenches in expectation of the attack, our guns and trench mortars opened upon them a short

but destructive bombardment.

"During the week a visit was paid to the Canadian corps by Major-Gen. Sir Sam Hughes. He addressed. Sir Sam Hughes. He addressed a number of the battalions on parade and visited the various points of in-terest within the corps 'area.'"

Heron's Foot for Bait.

So great is the heron's repute as a fisher that it has long been thought that its feet, owing to some peculiar scent or oil which they were supposed to possess, attracted the fish, more especially eels, to within easy reach of its beak. In some places the rustic angler still believes that if a heron's foct is placed with his worms the later. foot is placed with his worms the latter are more eagerly taken by fish.— London Outlook.

"My wife constantly pesters one for money. Does yours?" "No; the people she buys things from do that." -Boston Transcript.

Wigg-Bjones is a sleepy sort of chap, isn't he? Wagg-Yes, you couldn't get a rise out of Bjones with a

TWELVE DEAD IN RENEWED NORTHERN FIRE

Danger is Now Practically Over, as Heavy Rains Killed Flames.

60 FARMERS RUINED

Terrible Struggles of Those Who Escaped From the Blaze.

Cobalt, Report.—Twelve lives at east were wiped out by the bush fires which raged in the north country on Tuesday. The danger or further destruction is now practically over, as heavy rains this afternoon have had the effect of extinguishing practically the effect of extinguishing practically all of the fires smouldering in the district. Apart from the loss of life the property loss in Tuesday's fire was very heavy. The fire swept over two or three of the oldest-settled townships of the district—Harley, Hudson and Diamond — burning up practically everything in its path. Mrs. Arthur McKenzie and her six children, their everything in its path. Mrs. Arthur McKenzie and her six children, their ages ranging from three months to ten years, took refuge in an old roothouse, but the fire burned the timbers supporting the earth covering for a roof, which subsequently fell in upon them. The bodies were so badly burned that the seven corpses were brought into New Liskeard in an ordinary undertaker's basket. Had the wind not changed nothing would have saved the town of New Liskeard. The heavy forest to the west of the town was ablaze when the wind suddenly veered around. The Lady Minto Hospital was in great danger for a time and many women and children lett the town. The Nipissing Central Railway cars were held waiting for the worst, but fortunately the wind changed, blowing the flames and sparks back over the burned area.

SIXTY FAMILIES HOMELESS. Some sixty farmers have lost both buildings and crop, and they, with their families, are homeless. One farmer had just completed the filling of his new barn with 90 tons of hay, worth \$1,500, all of which went up in smoke. Some idea of the intensity of the heat of the fire can be gained from the fact that in nearly every case the farm buildings were surrounded by nearly a half mile of clearance. In Hudson township the new Consolidat-ed school was burned. It was the only one in the district, and cost several thousand dollars. The transmission line supplying the Casey Mine with power was completely destroyed when the fire swept through the great swamp flats.

NEAR DEATH AT CASEY MINE. Consternation reigned for a time at the Casey-Cobalt, when the smoke and flames began to roll over the small mining village. Within five minutes the smoke became so dense that absolute darkness prepailed. The men on the day shift were hurriedly gotten out of the mine and the night crews, who were sleeping in the bunk houses. were awakened. A team from the Casey was hitched up to take the women and children away. By this time most of them had fled up the hill to the open ground. They were finally helped into the wagon and started for New Liskeard. Before going far, they were compelled to turn back, as the fire had passed around and ahead of them, with the flames leaping across the road. The wagon was turned and an attempt made to reach the open ground again. The teamster succeeded in the darkness in getting into an open field, and, with another man, pulled an old gate from its hinges, which he covered with wet blankets, making a shelter for all the party. All were obliged to lie down on their faces and remain in that position for over an hour. About twelve children were in the party and were almost at the point of suffoca-tion, when the smoke cloud began to lift. Other a ucceeded in gaining the open ground and with wet blankets succeeded in saving themselves. Geo. Soutts ran back to his home at the mine in hopes of saving some money he had in his room. but never returned. His body was yesterday evening found in a well where he had suffocated.

FARMERS WHO LOST ALL

The farmers whose homes and buildings have been burned are: David Dunn, R. G. Howie, Peter Grant, Robert Lyons, Thomas Ste-Grant, Robert Lyons, Thomas Stevens, Samuel Alexander, Charles Fitz. John Miller, Joseph Lachine, Frank Goddard, R. Robertson, D. Taylor, John Grills, William Hobbs, Charles King, Neil McFadden, George Peebles, George Hayes, Joseph Heatherington, Alex, Holmes, Philip Hondinger, Geo. Fowler, M. Pettifer, W. Jackson, James Smith, Edward Villeneuve, Edward Coborne, Richard R. Russell. ward Coborne, Richard R. Russell, Wm. Johnson, James Dunne, James Webster, postmaster at Sutton's Bay, Walter Richards, Bert Overton. Laf-Walter Richards, Bert Overton, Lairlin's livery buildings at Casey, John Snider, sawmill, Walter Richie, W. Webb, J. McQuay, John Semster, John Connolly, W. Faveron, Alfred Nichols, Philip Bolger, Fred Littlejohn, J. Kingswater, John Armster, William Voung, James Green strong, William Young, James Greene, A. Gullenoil, J. Gibbemar, William A. Gullenoli, J. Gibbemar, William Judge, J. Bucknall, Andrew Wertberg, W. Fitzpartrick, J. Connolly, Dan Dempsey, L. Labonte, J. Bucknall, the latter losing 230 tons of hay and 2,000 worth of grain. J. Calvert, W. Waglan, W. Cochrane, James

Green and others.
In all twelve bodies have been recovered, but it is possible more may be found later.

The manly part is to do with might and main what you can do.-Emerson.