

The Athens Reporter

Vol. XXXII. No. 38

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1916

3 cents a copy

BROCKVILLE'S GREATEST STORE

Visit Our Fall Opening

New Millinery, Suits, Coats, Blouses, etc.

Black and Navy Broadcloth Suits

Trimmed with silk braid, new convertible collars. Prices \$35 and \$30.

Winter Coats

In Kersey Cloths, Tweeds, Chinchilla, Blanket Cloth and Zebeline. Good flare, large convertible collars and belts. Prices from \$35 down to \$15.

The ROBERT WRIGHT CO. Limited
BROCKVILLE CANADA

SPECIAL CORDUROY SALE

At DAVIS' Brockville

A big purchase of Imported Corduroy bought 2 years ago at a special price, now on sale, width, 27 inch. Colors: Ivory, Mode, Grey, Green, Light and Dark Navy Blue, Green, Medium Brown, African Brown, Light and Dark Red, also Jet Black. Note the width and the Sale Price per yd.

50c

New Black Sealette Coating 54 inch at \$6.50 yd.
New Black Baby Lamb Coating 54 inch at \$5.00 yd.
New Black Silk Chiffon Velvet 40 inch at \$4.50 yd.

R. DAVIS & SON, BROCKVILLE

Clothes made to measure

Our Fall and Winter Samples are all in, and it's none too early to leave your measure for your Fall Suit or Overcoat. If you know about our special made to measure clothes, we rest our case. If you don't there is no better time to become familiar with our special order department to see our splendid range of samples, the very latest models, the good tailoring, and the moderate prices we are charging.

Ask our patrons—that's the test.

GLOBE CLOTHING HOUSE
The Store of Quality
BROCKVILLE

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS

Hides and live poultry wanted—
at C. H. Wilson, Athens.

The Pentecostal People held a camp-meeting at the outlet last week.

Women's Institute "paper day" will be held on the 23rd inst.

Mr. White, of Gananoque, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Francis Blancher.

Mr. Eric Hull was the guest of Mr. F. R. Moore on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Moore are visiting the latter's sister in Oswego.

Methodist S. S. Rally is being planned for October 1st.

Miss Irene Morris left last week for Belleville to attend college.

Mrs. C. L. Lamb was a recent guest in Brockville for a few days.

Born, on Sept. 19, to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Sheffield, a son.

Early buying in large quantities accounts for the Excellent Values in Boots and Rubbers at H. H. Arnold's.

Mrs. Edward Foster and Mr. Herb Foster were Sunday guests at the home of F. R. Moore.

Fruit season in full swing, Sugar down in price. Both of first quality at Eaton's.

Mr. Roy Parish, Hamilton, a former member of Reporter staff, is a guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Parish.

Mr. Charles Ferguson, of Glen Buell was the guest of relatives friends in Glen Morris on Sunday last.

Miss Florence Rahmer has returned from Lansdowne where she spent the past two months with her aunt.

A. M. Eaton was at Lyn recently conducting service in the absence of Dr. Meyers, the pastor.

If you are hungry, just step into the Bazaar; you will find most everything in fruit and vegetables to satisfy your wants.

Miss Albert Greenham, Phillipsville has received notification from the Record Office at Ottawa that 219290, Pte. Samuel Arthur Greenham was officially reported killed in action, on Sept. 2nd.

No partridge may be killed in Ontario until October 1918, according to the Game and Fishery Laws which have just been issued.

Messrs. Lloyd Willson, Kingston; George Holmes, Athens; and Harry Hunt, Winnipeg, spent a few days at Charleston Lake.

Mrs. O. Lillie, of Westport, will visit Athens each week to give instructions in China Painting. Special attention to order work and firing. For further information, call at Mrs. A. K. Brown's.

Travelers on the C. N. R. from this district to Ottawa Exhibition, report that the traffic was heavier than ever before.

Dr. James Mackie and Mrs. Mackie, Ignace, are guests of the former's father John Mackie for a few days before leaving for Europe.

Mr. Gordon Barber, of Grand Prairie, Peace River District, was in Athens this week renewing old acquaintances. He has spent the summer in Ontario; but for a number of years has been in the West. He is an old A.H.S. boy and took great interest in the exciting baseball played in Athens at that time.

Kindly save your papers and magazines, and they will be called for Saturday, 23rd. Please tie them in bundles, and place outside where the boys can easily get them. By so doing, you will be assisting the Red Cross Society, as the money from the sale of waste paper goes to that fund through the Women's Institute.

The annual Harvest Thanksgiving services for the parish of Athens and Lansdowne Rear will be held on Sunday, September 24, as follows: Delta, 10:30; Oak Leaf, 3; Athens, 7. The Rev. T. Austin Smith, rector of Oxford Mills, will conduct all services. The special Thanksgiving offerings will be for the Mission Fund.

Rev. Mr. Collins will conduct service in the Athens Baptist church at 7 o'clock Sunday evening. The anniversary services this year will be held on Sunday, Oct. 1st at 10:30 and 7. Rev. H. W. Wright, B. A., of Smith's Falls will preach, and there will be special music by the choir.

"Youth and Service" a Methodist publication, contains a touching obituary of the late Lieut. Gordon Hughes who was killed in action with the Northumberland Fusiliers of the Imperial army. Excerpts from his letters show how freely and cheerfully he placed himself at the disposal of his nation.

Plums, peaches and pears just arrived last night, at the Bazaar.

Mrs. C. Way, Sault Ste Marie, Ontario, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Vickery.

The W. M. S. rally is to be held early in October.

Mr. George Lee, of Thompson's grocery, is in Toronto on a visit.

Miss Annie Hickey was in Quyon, Que., visiting friends.

John Brooker has gone to Plessis N. Y. where he has secured employment.

Johnston Green, Moose-jaw, Sask., who has been quite ill at the home of W. Green is reported much better.

Mrs. Michael Hudson visited Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Moore on Sunday afternoon.

Byron Derbyshire has gone to Toronto. While there he will visit his sister, Mrs. W. Everett Smythe.

The teachers of the Brockville and Leeds inspectorial district will meet in convention at Brockville on Oct. 19-20.

Mrs. Powell Elgin visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Scovill Robeson last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. K. Redmond Wight's Corners have moved to W. H. Jacob's house, Henry street.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Leach, of Montague, and little son, Byron, were guests of relatives here.

Mrs. Webster and son, Lieut. Lawrence, of Halifax, are guests of the former's mother, Mrs. B. Livingston.

Mrs. Perley Cross and baby, Alice, Edmonton, Alta., left on last week for a short visit in Toronto enroute home after a three months' visit here.

Wednesday, Friday and Saturday of this week are Ember Days and observed in the Roman Catholic Church with usual fasting requirements.

Mr. Ferguson P. Moore, Miss Lena Moore and Miss Hattie Moore were guests, of Mr. and Mrs. Osh Wiltse Sunday last.

Born, at Glasgow, Scotland, on August 10, to Dr. G. H. R. and Mrs. Hamilton, a daughter, Jean Margaret.

We are pleased to learn that Miss Lena Willis was one of the successful teachers at the Toronto Summer School.

School Fairs will be held at Plum Hollow Sept. 27; Athens, Oct. 6; Elgin, Oct. 3.

For the best value in ready-to-wear clothing, Suits, Overcoats or separate Pants, men's or boy's go to H. H. Arnold's.

Mrs. Stowell, of Brockville, and Mr. Roy Stowell and bride, of Dubie, Sask., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Brown.

Mrs. Thomas Dreannan returned last week from Brockville General Hospital, where she has been receiving medical treatment.

The Cornwall town council has struck a rate of 25mills for general purposes and 7 mills for public works and 10 mills for separate schools.

A community social will be held on Percival's lawn, Plum Hollow, Friday evening, Sept. 22. Proceeds in aid of Plum Hollow boys; balance to go to Red Cross.

On Saturday afternoon, a motoring party from Brockville consisting of Mrs. D. M. Spaidal, Miss McCrea, Miss Helen Dennis, Misses Mary and Helen Spaidal and Master Donald, spent a few hours at the house of Mrs. Helen E. Cornell.

Mr. Leovy Kenny will entertain in town Hall, Delta to-night, Sept. 20th (last night of Delta Fair) and the local Dramatic club will present a farce "Miss Halpingavs mistake." Mr. Kenny is a well known entertainer of Toronto.

On Sunday, October 1, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Bidwell, Lord Bishop of Kingston, will make his annual visit to this parish and administer the Apostolic Rite of Holy Confirmation at Oak Leaf 10:30, Delta 3, and Athens 7.

Capt. T. Ashmore Kidd, son of T. A. Kidd, Burritt's Rapids, who went overseas with the 1st Canadian division, was wounded with the 2nd Battalion at St. Julien, returned to Canada and re-enlisted in the 156th Battalion, has been promoted to rank of major, according to orders just issued. When Barrield camp was opened this year Major Kidd was appointed aide-de-camp and orderly officer to the commandant, Brigadier-General Hemming and is still attached to headquarters.

The Merchants' Bank OF CANADA

Established 1864
CAPITAL AUTHORIZED\$10,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP\$7,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS\$7,250,984

Every department of Banking efficiently conducted.

Special attention given to Farmers' Business, Cheese Factory and Dairy Accounts.

YOUR BUSINESS SOLICITED

ATHENS BRANCH,

F. A. ROBERTSON, Manager

Frankville Office Open Wednesdays.

CHIVAREE ENDS IN POLICE COURT

Ten Residents of Plum Hollow Fined on Charge of Disorderly Conduct

On the reconciliation of a married couple after numerous partings and previous reconciliations, residents of Plum Hollow celebrated the occasion with a chivaree. This "ti-ne-honored" custom is peculiar to rural districts. The participants procure for themselves old tin cans, horns, bells, and other articles that will produce noise. After an opening serenade the married couple are asked for money to treat the crowd. Things did not go smoothly on this occasion, their demands being refused with much fervor. Consequently the chivaree continued with all its horrible noise.

The next day a charge was laid against ten young men for disorderly conduct. The following paid \$6.55 to the Police Magistrate: Frank Tackaberry, Walter Percival, Hyle Newsome, Worthy Whalen, Thos. McFadden, Wm. Barclay, Chas. Harro, Leonard Knapp, Sydney Higgin, Wesley Preston.

In the face of this calamity, a meeting was held, and it was decided to have a social on the 22nd to raise money to reimburse the fined ones.

Pte. H. P. Stagg, Chantry Soldier, Reported Wounded

The Militia Department at Ottawa announces in the casualty list that Pte. Hubert Pearl Stagg, next of kin in England, has been wounded at the front. Pte. Stagg, whose home is in England, enlisted here early last summer with the 59th Battalion, being at that time a farm laborer at Chantry. Pte. Stagg left here with the 59th, afterwards being transferred to another Canadian battalion on the firing line.

LOCAL ITEMS

Mrs. T. J. Vickery will receive at her home Friday afternoon from 3 to 6.

Mrs. H. E. Cornell is having her residence shingled.

The Bazaar front has undergone another change—a widening of the center window. A National cash register has been placed in the store. Keep your eye on the Bazaar—it's growing.

We learn that white fish licenses for Charleston Lake will not be granted this year.

—Wise is he who buys his coal before the winter snow begins to fly. Many an unnecessary shiver has been caused by late ordering. Get it now from W. Lorne Steacy.

This is the last day of Delta Fair. Automobiles have made travelling so easy and convenient that the attendance is very good.

Mrs. R. C. Latimer was a guest of Mrs. H. H. Henderson in Portland. Mrs. Henderson accompanied her on her return and spent the week-end. Mr. and Mrs. Milford Mott, of Utica, N. Y. are also guests of Mrs. Latimer.

Died, on Saturday, at her residence in Athens, very suddenly, Mrs. Sarah Brown. The funeral took place on Monday, services being conducted by Rev. T. J. Vickery. Obituary will appear next week.

Ammunition

We are headquarters for Remington and Dominion shells and cartridges. Get your fall supply now!

EARL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
ATHENS, ONT.

Mrs. Williams an Interesting Speaker.

Very interesting, indeed, was the address of Mrs. (Rev.) T. G. Williams, president of the Montreal branch of the W. M. S., on Missions, delivered to about one hundred and fifty persons in the Athens Methodist church Friday evening last. Mrs. Williams was the founder of the Athens Women's Auxiliary and when she heard the report of the officers on its work she expressed herself as more than delighted at its prosperous condition. She touched briefly on the mission work in Japan, China and Canada, the Japanese mission field being the greatest work of the society. She told of the wonderful results from small beginnings, the converting to Christianity of great masses of the Japanese by systematic evangelizing. Her address was an inspiration to the auxiliary.

The musical program consisted of music by the choir and solos and duets in which Rev's. Vickery and Stafford took part.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Mrs. Williams at the close of her address.

Died, on Sept. 17, at Addison, Miss Anna Raynor, adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Scott, Addison, aged 24 years. The funeral was conducted by Rev. Rural Dean Swayne.

Died, on Sept. 17, at Greenbush, Mrs. Angelina Connel, aged 59. The funeral took place at Greenbush on Sept. 19, conducted by Rev. Baldwin.

SOBERTON

Miss Lambert, Cardinal, is visiting friends here and at Delta.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnston, Lynhurst, visited E. J. Suffel's on Sunday last.

Mr. H. Gray, Forfar, has purchased the S. Stevenson farm.

Miss. Laura Howard, Miss. Beryl Davis and Leonard Howard are attending A. H. S.

Mr. M. Singleton who recently returned from Sask., left on Wednesday last for Toronto college.

Miss E. Danby, of Lyndhurst has charge of our school for this year.

The Girls' sewing circle meets Wednesday at the home of A. Phillips.

PLUM HOLLOW

Sept. 13
A number from here motored to Kingston on Saturday.

Anetin McVeity is visiting friends in Watertown N. Y.

Among those attending the Ottawa Exhibition are C. Bogart, G. Tackaberry, H. Kilborn, G. Chick, and H. Stevens.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Hitchcock*

Eye Rest for Tired Eyes

IS OBTAINED by our scientifically fitted glasses. They enable the eyes to do as much work and possibly more than they ever did. Our equipment for examination of the eyes is equal to the best. Satisfaction guaranteed.

H. R. KNOWLTON
Jeweler and Optician
ATHENS

MOTHERS

REMEMBER! The ointment you put on your child's skin gets into the system just as surely as food the child eats. Don't let impure fats and mineral coloring matter (such as many of the cheap ointments contain) get into your child's blood! Zam-Buk is purely herbal. No poisonous coloring. Use it always. 50c. Box at All Druggists and Stores.

USE ONLY
ZAM-BUK
FOR CHILDREN'S SORES

LEST WE FORGET!

Germany was peaceful for forty years, but this war has given us all a taste for war.

Who knows, perhaps as a consequence of present events, we Germans may like to wage war oftener than before, even if we do not wage a permanent war against the rulers of the seas?

Germany has smelt the scent of war, and has taken a liking to it.—Herr Steinhilber.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

HOMEMADE BREAD.

How to Make the Staff of Life Quickly and Well.

Break two cakes of yeast into a cupful of water at blood temperature. Put a tablespoonful of sugar on the yeast to stimulate its quick growth. While this soaks, warm two cupfuls of milk with a cupful of water. This, with the water over the yeast, makes a quart of wetting sufficient for four loaves.

In a large mixing bowl put several sieves of flour and make a depression in the middle of the flour, in which put a level tablespoonful of salt and a heaping tablespoonful of lard. Pour the liquid and the yeast upon the flour and mix with the hands, working the flour from the outside into the liquid in the middle of the mass. Make a stiff dough and lift the ball out, putting away any remaining flour for future use. If the flour is granular let the dough lie on the board for ten minutes, covered with a warm bowl, that the flour may properly absorb the moisture. If the flour is not granular this wait is not necessary.

Now shape the dough without kneading, lay the ball in a buttered bowl and butter the surface of the dough to keep it soft. Cover and let it double in a warm place, an hour to an hour and a half. If you wish still further to hurry it let the bowl in warm water and place a smaller bowl of warm water on the lid of the large bowl containing the dough.

When doubled shape quickly into the baking pans for the second rising and bake when again light. This recipe is excellent for use when one must have bread in a hurry. Half of the dough may be made into crusty rolls.

Every Stiff Joint Limbered, Rheumatism Cured!

That Old Family Remedy, "Nerviline" is Guaranteed for the Worst Cases.

CURES NEURALGIA, BACKACHE, LUMBAGO.

Rheumatism to-day is unnecessary. It is so well understood and so readily curable that every day we have reports of old chronic being freed of their torment.

"I can speak confidently of the Nerviline treatment, for the simple reason that it cured me," writes Albert B. Cornelius, from Kingston. "You can't imagine how stiff and lame and sore I was. Nights at a time I couldn't sleep well. I followed the Nerviline directions carefully and had it rubbed into the sore regions four or five times every day. Every rubbing helped to reduce the pain. The swelling went down. I got a fair measure of relief in a week. I also took two Ferrozone Tablets with my meals. They increased my appetite and spirits, purified my blood and toned up my system generally.

"I am as well to-day as a man could be—in perfect good health. I give Nerviline all the credit."

A large family size bottle of Nerviline costs only 50c., or the trial size 25c., and is useful in a hundred ills in the family. Whether it's toothache, carache, headache, neuralgia, lame back or a cold, Nerviline will cure just as readily as it will cure rheumatism. For family use nothing equals Nerviline.

FRESH CURTAINS.

How to Make Home Laundry Really Effective.

"Many women," says an expert, "think that the proper way to mount a curtain on a stretcher is to first fasten down each of the four corners and then to stretch the edges into shape by pulling from the corners.

"This is entirely a mistake, and curtains mounted in this way are almost sure to have the mesh broken or torn in several places, even if the pattern and the scalloped-edges dry to look straight and even.

"In mounting a face curtain over a stretcher, one should always begin at the middle point of the long border edge. Slip this over the pin at the centre on the top edge of the frame; then, working from the centre, first to the right and then to the left, slip the successive scallops over pins until the entire long border edge is attached to the pins on the upper bar of the frame.

"The curtain is now hanging with its unpatterned edge falling loosely

downward. The next step is to attach the bottom end of the curtain to the frame pins. This usually has the same border as the long, patterned edge. In fastening it to the stretcher work downward from one of the top corners until you have all the patterned edge attached to the pins.

"Now notice how many inches on the top bar of the frame are covered by the long border edge and how many inches at the side and then adjust the remaining two sides of the frame to correspond exactly in the number of inches. Fasten the other short edge of the curtain, which will be the top edge when hung, and lastly fasten the other long edge to the frame pins.

"The last edge may have to be puckered a little to make it fit over the pins, but the puckering will not show when the curtains are dry, and what is more to the point, the edge will not pull down after it is dry.

"One other thing that should be emphasized is that the long border or patterned edge of lace curtains should always be dried at the top of the frame. Removing the curtains from the stretcher after they are dry requires some care. One should not try to take the edges from the pins until the frame has been sufficiently loosened, so that there will be no strain on the delicate mesh; otherwise threads are almost sure to be strained and broken.

"A curtain stretcher to be entirely satisfactory should have movable pins and should be made of well seasoned wood. Stretches having stationary pins may or may not have the pins placed at intervals which will match the scallops in the particular curtains one wishes to clean, and unless they happen to match exactly the size of the scallops it is not possible to dry the scallops in good shape. Stretches which have movable pins can be perfectly adjusted to either large or small scallops."

LIQUID CATARRH REMEDIES USELESS ONLY RELIEVE—NEVER CURE

They go direct to the stomach, have very little effect on the linings of the nose and throat, and entirely fail to cure. By cleansing the air passages by relieving the inflammation and killing the germs is cure possible. No combination of antiseptics is so successful as Catarrhozone. In breathing it, you send the richest pine balsams right to the seat of the disease. Irritating phlegm is cleared out, hoarseness, coughing and hacking are cured. For a permanent cure for Catarrh, nothing equals Catarrhozone. Get it to-day, but beware of dangerous substitutes meant to deceive you for genuine Catarrhozone. All dealers sell Catarrhozone, large size, containing two months' treatment, costs \$1; small size, 50 cents; sample size, 25 cents.

MOLASSES GOODIES

As Made Successfully by Our Forebears.

The following recipes for molasses breads and cakes are well tried, and come down from the time of the grandmothers with certificates of character:

Boston Brown Bread—To one cup molasses, add one teaspoonful of soda, one of salt, two and one-half cups of milk, one cup of flour, one cup of rye flour and two cups of indian meal. Steam three hours. This makes a moist and delicious bread.

English Brown Bread—Dissolve half a cake of yeast in two cups of water, and make a sponge with two cups of Graham flour. Add one tablespoonful of molasses, one of lard, and one teaspoonful of salt. Stir in two cups of rye flour, and knead slightly. Bake in small loaves in a moderate oven for an hour.

Rye Bread—Dissolve one-half cake of yeast in a cup of milk, which has been scalded and cooled. To one cupful of hot water add two tablespoonfuls of lard, two of molasses and one of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of salt, one cup of flour. Pour in the yeast, beat well, and let rise until light. Add rye meal until stiff enough to knead. After kneading well form into loaves and let rise again and bake in a moderate oven.

Soft Molasses Cake—To one pint of molasses, add one teaspoonful of soda and two of cream of tartar, with one well beaten egg, a half cup of milk, one tablespoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one tablespoonful of butter, and two and one-half generous cups of flour. Beat well and bake for one-half hour.

Soft molasses cake, baked in two layers, with a filling of whipped cream, makes a delicious dessert.

Gingerbread—Cream together one cup of sugar and one-half cup of butter with a pinch of salt. Dissolve three-quarters of a teaspoonful of soda in two tablespoonfuls of molasses, and add to sugar with a half cup of milk and a scant teaspoonful of ginger. Mix

SELECT MEDICINE CAREFULLY

Purgatives are dangerous. They gripe, causing burning pains and make the constipated condition worse. Physicians say the most ideal laxative is Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut; they are exceedingly mild, composed only of health-giving vegetable extracts. Dr. Hamilton's Pills restore activity to the bowels; strengthen the stomach and purify the blood. For constipation, sick headache, biliousness and disordered digestion no medicine on earth makes such remarkable cures as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Try a 25c box yourself.

"IRON RATIONS" AT THE FRONT.

A New Zealand soldier, writing as a lady in Glasgow, says: "It is impossible for you to know the satisfaction it gives us men to know that the people at home are now giving us tons of munitions, thousands of shells, more guns, more stores, and better rations. It makes one feel comfortable inside when Fritz is bombarding to know that we can give him as many 'iron rations' as he gives us, and we give it to him, too. It would make you heart glad to hear our guns rumbuling and roaring sometimes making up to Fritz what we owed him long ago."

ORIGIN OF THE PENNY.

The "maiden name" of the penny was "denarius," and the English penny is a survival of the Roman rule in the British Isles. Like the coin which preceded it in Rome, it has been debased in value until its name has lost its original meaning. The first denarius was minted in Rome about 268 B. C. and was the principal silver coin of both the republic and the empire. It at first weighed seventy-two grains and was as nearly pure silver as durability would permit. It bore on one side the helmeted head of Roma and the mark X and on the other side the images of Castor and Pollux. Later these twin gods were replaced by the head of the Roman emperors. By 215 A. D. the coin had deteriorated in value until it was fully 40 per cent. silver. The X, which signified the value of ten asses, had wholly lost its meaning. Diocletian finished the degradation of the denarius by applying the name to a small silver coin. In England the largest silver coin was called denarius at a time when the English florin was called a gold penny.

At registration.—Where were you born? Maiden—Nebraska. Clerk—What part? Maiden—All of me, of course.—Agawam.

ASHAMED OF THE PIMPLES

How embarrassing it is to have pimples and blackheads break out on the face, and particularly just when one is trying to look the best.

You will find a friend in Dr. Chase's Ointment, for it not only cures pimples and blackheads, but also makes the skin soft, smooth and attractive.

In a score of ways Dr. Chase's Ointment proves useful in every home as a treatment for eczema, salt rheum, barber's itch, ringworm and all forms of itching skin disease.

All dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

THE STANDARD AND FAVORITE BRAND

MADE IN CANADA CONTAINS NO ALUM

well with two cups of flour, and bake in a greased tin in a moderate oven.

Ginger Snaps—Boil two cups of molasses and add one tablespoonful of soda, one cup of lard, one tablespoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon and cloves. When cool stir in enough flour to make a stiff batter. Roll out very thin and bake in a hot oven.

Ginger Drops—One large teaspoonful of soda dissolved in two-thirds of a cup of molasses. Add one beaten egg, one cup of brown sugar, one tablespoonful of ginger, pinch of salt, and one-half cup of cold water. Mix with flour to a stiff batter, and drop by teaspoonfuls on greased pan. Bake in moderate oven.

Cheap Fruit Cakes—This may be made in a loaf or in small cakes. One cup of butter, one cup of sugar, one cup of molasses, one cup of milk, one cup of raisins, one cup of currants, one well-beaten egg, three teaspoonfuls of spices, and four cups of flour with a teaspoonful of salt. Dissolve the soda in the molasses and sift the fruit in the flour. One-half of this recipe will answer for a small family.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Try These Short Cuts.

There are all sorts of short cuts for sewing on the market. The endless task of working buttonholes may be eliminated by using the worked buttonholes, which may be purchased by suitable for the little folks' underwear. They come worked in fine lawn for hair waists and the little girl's dresses. The trying task of sewing on hooks and eyes is not now necessary, when they can be bought by the yard ready to be stitched into place. In making a fitted lining it is well to sew on these fastenings before it is fitted in order to secure a good fit. If the spacings between the hooks is too wide in some places where there is a strain it does not take long to sew a few on at these points. If, however, you do sew on hooks and eyes you will find it much less difficult to keep the thread from showing through on the right side if you will slip a piece of whalebone into the hem. If the hem is too wide for a whalebone cut a heavy piece of cardboard the proper width and slip that in.

UNCANNY INSECT TRAP WITH WHICH THE PITCHER PLANT IS ARMED.

No trapper ever invented a snare for his prey more ingenious or a trap that ever had a higher percentage of "catches" than the pitcher plant, for few insects ever escape from the clutches of this horticultural meat eater. He catches them, holds them, drowns them, and finally eats them.

And while he's doing it he smiles so innocently and prettily that you would imagine him one of the quietest and most peaceable flowers of the woods.

His leaves are his insect traps. They are a greenish purple and hold together like a cornucopia, with a half closed lid covering the top. The inner walls of this "pitcher" are lined with hairs, which point downward and are covered with a sweet, sticky fluid.

This fluid is regular "candy" for the bees and flies. The insect enters the half closed door of the pitcher, tastes the honey and begins to explore the interior. As he crawls forward the hairs bend with him and give him free passage. But when he tries to return he finds that these hairs are veritable barbed wire entanglements to keep him a prisoner.

The insect tries to fly out, and the curve at the top of the pitcher bars his way. He dodges this way and that, bewildered, until he tumbles in a little well at the bottom of the pitcher, where he drowns.—Exchange.

TRIAL OF A DEAD MAN.

Charles de Bourbon, high constable of France, died in conquering Rome, which his leaderless soldiers straightway sacked. For this crime it was necessary to find a scapegoat, so "on July 26, 1527, in the presence of King Francis I., on his seat of justice, assisted by the peers of France and the assembled chambers, Jean de Surle, first usher of the court, called Charles de Bourbon three times—at the bar of the parliament, at the marble table and at the marble steps—and then reported that the said De Bourbon had not appeared. The sentence was drawn up, then solemnly read. The constable de France, dead, was condemned, his goods returned to the crown, and the door of his palace by the Louvre was painted yellow."

Peaches are the most valued treasure on the preserve shelf.

Lantic Sugar

Pure cane sugar very "FINE" granulation is best for all preserving.

2 and 5-lb Cartons
10 and 20-lb Bags

"The All-Purpose Sugar"

Send us a red ball trademark for a FREE book of Preserving Labels

Atlantic Sugar Refineries Ltd.
Power Bldg., Montreal 63

That Untidy Top Drawer.

Much is gained if, instead of making linings or pads for the bureau drawers, the drawers themselves are made dainty and ready for the receptacles or articles.

First give the inside as many coats of white paint as are necessary to give a clear white tone, and then a coat of white enamel. This gives a perfectly smooth surface, which is fresher than any other lining could be.

The drawers look neat and attractive, and when cleaning is desired a simple wiping with a damp cloth produces perfect cleanliness.

The same idea could be carried out with all shelves, cupboards and drawers in the house, whether for linen, china or kitchen utensils. They are more easily cared for than when arranged with other covers. This process makes a good substitute for the highly recommended glass shelves.

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W 8, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child. The chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

DAYLIGHT SAVING AND GAS CONSUMPT.

For some time past the officials of the Glasgow Gas Department have been engaged on an estimate as to the effect of the Daylight Saving Act on the amount of gas consumed for domestic and public lighting. After allowing for various factors which bear on the situation, the figure works out at a saving of about 2 1/2 per cent. on what would have been consumed under normal conditions. On the other hand, it is pointed out that this saving is easily counter-balanced by the quantity of gas used in the day time by munition factories for power purposes, while the aggregate used in these establishments is mainly responsible for the huge output for the year just closed.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LIMITED.

Gentlemen,—In July, 1915, I was thrown from a road machine, injuring my hip and back badly and was obliged to use a crutch for 14 months. In September, 1906, Mr. Wm. O'Rourke, of Lachute, urged me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, which I did with the most satisfactory results and to-day I am as well as ever in my life.

Yours sincerely,
MATTHEW X BAINES,
mark.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

Turtles and Tortoise.

Turtle is a treat. Green turtle is delicious. Turtles thrive in warm regions. The best turtles come from the West Indies.

The usual way to prepare turtle is by boiling it in the shell. In Brazil the cook roasts steaks from the breast and lean parts. Turtle sausage is made from the stomach and other interior portions provide soup stock.

In Europe tortoise is frequently eaten, being fattened on bread and lettuce for table use.

The French like the mud tortoise, as also do the Italians and Greeks, who cook its flesh and eggs.

Green turtle does not get its name from the dark olive color of its shell, but from that of the fat, so much prized by epicures.

"Dost Thou Love Pictures"?

—Taming of the Shrew

In addition to our large stock of Antique Furniture, China and Glassware, we have a very choice collection of paintings of more than ordinary merit, which we are always pleased to show to lovers of art. When in Hamilton you will enjoy spending some of your time looking over our collection of Bric-a-Brac, Paintings and Antique Furniture.

Robert Junor
62 King St. East, Hamilton, Ont.
The House for Gifts.

DUELS OVER TRIFLES.

At One Time Almost Any Incident Was an Excuse for a Meeting.

Duels at one time were fought for the merest trifles. Colonel Montgomery was shot in a duel about a dog. Colonel Ramsay in one about a servant, Mr. Featherstone in one about a recruit. Sterne's father in one about a goose, and another gentleman in one about a bottle of anchovies. One officer was challenged for merely asking his opponent to pass him a goblet. Another was compelled to fight about a pinch of snuff. General Barry was challenged by a Captain Smith for declining wine at a dinner on a steamboat, although the general pleaded as an excuse that wine invariably made him sick, and Lieutenant Cowther lost his life in a duel because he was refused admittance to a club of pigeon shooters.

In 1777 a duel occurred in New York between Lieutenant Featherstonhaugh, of the Seventy-fifth, and Captain McPherson, of the Forty-second British regiment, in regard to the manner of eating an ear of corn, one contending that the eating was from the cob and the other contending that the grain should be cut off from the cob before eating. Lieutenant Featherstonhaugh lost his right arm, the ball from his antagonist's pistol shattering the limb fearfully, so much so that it had to be amputated. Major Noah lost his life in 1827 at a simple dispute about what was trumps in a game of cards.—London Chronicle.

WILLING TO BE HANGED.

One of the most curious cases of its kind on record was that of a Quebec citizen who passed himself off as a murderer for whom the police were searching. When the matter was investigated it was found that the self-accused man had nothing whatever to do with the crime. "No," he said, "you're right. I'm not the murderer, but my wife leads me such a miserable life at home that I thought I would escape from matrimonial wretchedness by getting the Government to hang me."—Pearson's.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK ON knit underwear—seamers and finished stitchers preferred. We also teach learners, any girl with good knowledge of plain sewing; good wages; ideal factory conditions. Zimmerman Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Aberdeen and Garth streets, Hamilton, Ont.

WANTED—HOUSEMAIDS AND waitresses. Previous experience not necessary. Apply, "The Welland", St. Catharines, Ontario.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—GIRLS OF GOOD EDUCATION to train for nurses. Apply, Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

LADIES WANTED.

TO DO PLAIN AND LIGHT SEWING at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

GIRLS WANTED

Experienced knitters and loopers, also young girls to learn. Clean work and highest wages.

CHIPMAN-HOLTON KNITTING CO., LIMITED,
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Baffled.

The word baffled now has a meaning entirely different from that applied to it 200 years ago. It is now understood to mean thwarted, foiled or disappointed, but then it was applied to the process of degradation by which a knight was disgraced. A baffled knight was one who had been pronounced guilty of conduct unbecoming one of his order and had accordingly been shorn of his plumes, his sword was broken before his eyes, his knightly robe torn away, his spurs cut off with a cleaver, and after being publicly chastised he was declared to be baffled. The word is used in this sense by Shakespeare and other writers of that time.

No Cure Guaranteed

More Corns

Never known to fail; acts without pain in 24 hours. Is soothing, healing; takes the sting right out. No remedy so quick, safe and sure as Pritam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold everywhere—25c per bottle.

STAINS OF THE SEASON.

To remove pickling stains, wash the hands and dry slightly; then strike a sulphur match and hold the hands over and around it to catch the fumes.

Fruit stains may be removed from white fabrics by moistening them with a solution of bleaching powder or javelle water, followed by a solution of one part of muriatic acid to five of water.

Mildew stains should be steeped in a solution of washing soda, then apply a solution of bleaching powder or javelle water, and then a solution of one part of muriatic acid to five of water.

To remove stains from paring, rub the hands with the inside of apple or pear parings before using soap.

A general recipe for removing fruit, wine, ink or mildew stains is first to wet the stained place with clean cold water; then apply a lotion made of one tablespoonful of lemon juice, one of tartar and one teaspoonful of cream of tartar; put all into a pint of distilled water, (or rainwater), shake it before using, and apply with a soft cloth till the spot is saturated with the lotion, then sponge it off again in clean cold water. If the stain does not altogether disappear, repeat the process till it does.

Off to the Front! Put yourself in top-notch condition by eating **Shredded Wheat Biscuit**, a food that supplies the greatest amount of body-building material with the least tax upon the digestion. You cannot get to "the front" in any business with a poorly nourished body. Delicious for breakfast with sliced peaches and cream.

Made in Canada

A COMPLETE VICTORY FOR ALLIES SURE

French Premier in Optimistic Speech in the Chamber Reviews the War.

THE GREEK MUDDLE

United Action of the Entente Powers Will Bring Lasting Peace.

Paris, Sept. 14.—Complete victory of the Allies and a subsequent lasting peace was predicted amidst tumultuous cheers by Premier Briand in his anxiously-awaited speech before Parliament to-day, reviewing the recent developments in the great war.

The Premier hailed the intervention of Italy and Roumania as "contributing no little to hastening victory." While admitting that the Bulgarian invasion of Roumania "increases the difficulties of that country, he expressed the certainty that these will be overcome.

M. Briand's speech dealt at length with the Allies' occupation of Greek territory. The action of the Entente, he said, was justified and necessary not only to safeguard the Allied troops, but also "to preserve Greece's independence, menaced by the greed of our enemies." The Saloniki armies, he asserted, are "on the march to victory," and will shatter the Central Empire's eastern dream. He emphasized the thorough consolidation of all Allied efforts and their complete unity of feeling and action.

The Premier, while declaring that "victory can no longer escape us," warned against excessive optimism, saying that the Allies' opponents are still powerful, and "will only succumb under repeated blows."

COMPLETE SOLIDARITY.

"Because of numerous vexatious and in order to show the complete solidarity with which the Allies are engaged in the same war, against the same enemies, Italy declared war on Germany. Thus the unity of action on a single front can be more closely applied. Roumania has long aspired to release her oppressed populations.

"Bulgaria's treacherous attack against her may increase her difficulties, but in her own strength and in that of the Allies she will find the means to overcome them, and with the Allies will march towards the victory that will make her the great nation she has legitimate ambition to become.

"The Saloniki armies will fulfill the mission entrusted to them. Already on this front, as on all others, action is developing, according to the staff's plans. On this theatre of operations the Allies' action in thwarting the Central Empire's eastern dream will develop in accordance with the situation, and events will follow their ineluctable course in the Balkan peninsula.

"After Turkey Bulgaria will realize that it is dangerous for a country to desert its traditional friendships in order to subordinate itself to the selfish schemes of an unscrupulous nation.

"The invasion of Greek Macedonia encountered no serious resistance from Greece. The behavior, in that country, of agents of Germany, corruption and espionage, compelled the Allies to take or demand measures indispensable to the security of their troops. The Zaimis Government, to whose loyalty it is just to pay homage, accorded us from the first the satisfaction we desired.

DEFENCE OF GREECE'S ALLY.

"We hope that the Greek people will understand the reasons and the objects of our intervention. We were called to Saloniki to contribute to the defence of Serbia, Greece's ally. We shall pursue to the end the task for which she asked our help. We cannot, under these conditions, allow the tactics of the enemy or of his accomplices to compromise the success of the operations undertaken by the allied armies.

"Intervening in this manner we have not been inspired solely by the necessity to safeguard our troops. We also had Greece's own interests in view. We, in the end, safeguarded Greek territory and furnished the Greek people indispensable help to preserve her independence menaced by the greed of our enemies, who are also hers.

"The war's developments on the different theatre of operations show that the allies henceforth will hold an ascendancy over the enemy, which the sustained co-ordination of their efforts can only accentuate. At the present this co-ordination has reached a point where it is producing results which enable us to contemplate the future with confidence.

HOUR OF REPARATION.

"The hour of reparation is approaching for the individuals as well as for the peoples upon whom German aggression fell."

After expressing indignation at the alleged inhuman treatment of de-

ported civilians in Northern France, M. Briand continued:

"However confident we be of the final issue of the war, we must not indulge in excessive optimism. It would be inimical to our prospects to slacken our activity on the pretext that the victory can no longer escape us. Let us coolly face the truth. The enemy is still powerful and will defend himself stubbornly until the end. He will succumb only under repeated blows.

"Therefore, nothing must be neglected to defeat him. We must redouble our efforts and apply ourselves more than ever to the use of all of the country's resources and furnish every means to conquer. For our armies, their soldiers and officers, we feel the deepest admiration and gratitude for the heroism and abnegation they have never ceased to show."

Demanding the Parliament's aid in this work, M. Briand concluded: "Union in the work of all the living forces of the country is the essential condition of success. That is what will lead us to peace through victory, a solid and durable peace, guaranteed against future violence by appropriate international sanctions."

ITALIANS BOMB TRIESTE POST

Arsenal and Aeroplane Hangars Damaged.

Large Fires Observed After Explosions.

Rome, Cable.—A squadron of Italian aeroplanes made a raid yesterday on the Austrian arsenal and aeroplane hangars near Trieste, says an official statement issued by the War Office to-day. Five tons of high explosives were dropped and large fires were observed to result therefrom, the statement adds.

The portion of the War Office statement concerning aerial activity reads as follows: "Enemy aircraft dropped bombs on Auronzo, but they did no harm. Hydro-aeroplanes directed against Ravenna were driven off by our batteries and aeroplanes. Last night an enemy air squadron bombarded San Giorgio di Nogaro, Villa Vicentina, and other places in the lower Isonzo district. One man was killed and some fires were caused.

"Yesterday afternoon in unfavorable atmospheric conditions, a squadron of twenty-two of our Caproni battleplanes, escorted by Nieuport chasers, made a raid on Lloyd's arsenal and hydro-aeroplane hangars near Trieste. One hundred and seventy two bombs, equivalent to five tons of high explosives, were dropped on the railway establishment and on ships under construction. Large fires were observed. Our aeroplanes were attacked by the enemy's anti-aircraft artillery and hydro-aeroplanes, but all returned to their sheds."

THE AUSTRIAN VERSION.

Vienna Cable.—A naval official statement issued to-day reads:

"Wednesday afternoon an enemy air squadron of eighteen Caproni, under the protection of three anti-aircraft aeroplanes attacked Trieste. Six enemy torpedo boats and two motor boats assisted them in the gulf. Numerous bombs were dropped, but these caused only slight damage and none of military importance. One man was slightly wounded.

"Our aeroplanes and anti-aircraft batteries obtained hits on the enemy torpedo boats. At the same time an enemy air squadron appeared over Parenzo, dropping twenty bombs in a field. No damage was done."

HUN TROUBLES IN THE BALKANS

Not Enough Troops to Do the Needed Work.

Offensive on Interior Lines Impossible.

(By Andre Beaumont) Milan, Cable.—The Secolo discusses the German offensive as follows: "Despite the discontent among the Old Turks, Enver Pasha is the undisputed dictator, and enjoys the confidence of the Turkish army. The object of the conference is the solution of the grave Balkan problems. The situation of the German League is critical, not desperate."

An offensive on the interior lines is no longer possible. The defensive power is declining because of want of reserves. The check of the Dobruja invasion by the Russian and Roumanian forces may end in disaster. Bulgaria desired to continue for the last time the sham offensive in Macedonia only to prevent Roumanian intervention. She is now threatened on a new front and demands German help. The Bulgarian army, which at the beginning of the war numbered half a million men, is now only 400,000 strong.

The forces of General Sarrail at Saloniki, the Roumanians along the Danube, and the Russians in the Dobruja, are in a crushing superiority. The fifty thousand Germans, supposed to be in the Dobruja, will hardly suffice. The Turks have about 200,000 men. King Ferdinand wants half a million Turkish troops to oppose the Russian and Roumanian forces in the Dobruja, so that the Bulgarians are free to defend Macedonia. The Turks have hitherto refused to use their army in Thrace, although it might be needed at any time for the defence of Constantinople.

The Turks would consent if the Bulgarians offered compensation, which Bulgaria, however, is unwilling to give. Hence, the conferences.

A further complication is presented by the urgent solicitations of the Magyar for assistance in Transylvania. Between the three claimants, Germany has her hands full.

As the stage coach careened toward the edge of the cliff, the timid tourist gazed anxiously down at the brawling stream, 300 feet below. "Do people fall over this precipice often?" she asked. The driver clucked to his broncos. "No, madam," he returned placidly; "never but once."—The Christian Herald.

OFFENSIVE IN THE BALKANS, AND ONLY THERE

Teutons Will Act On the Defensive On All Other Fronts.

RETIREMENT NEAR

People Being Prepared for a Drawing In On Other Lines.

London Cable.—Three hundred thousand Teuton troops are to be despatched at once from other theatres of warfare to the Balkan front. Germany will furnish 200,000, Austria-Hungary 100,000 men. This army, combined with the Germans, Bulgars and Turks now fighting in the Near East, is to accomplish the dual aim which the Central Empires and their allies regard as absolutely vital for the continuation of the war—the crushing of Roumania and the expulsion of the Allies from Macedonia, so as to safeguard the communications between the Teutonic Empires and their Eastern allies—the Orient railway.

This, according to a wireless despatch from Rome, based on reliable authority, is the decision reached by the general council of the Central Powers at the Kaiser's headquarters in the East.

"Offensive in the Balkans, defensive everywhere else," is the slogan created by the recent developments in the Near East as the result of Roumania's intervention. Evidence of a gradual shortening of the German western front are accumulating. Indication that Verdun will be abandoned is contained in to-day's Paris War Office statement that a whole division has been sent from that front to the Somme; and far behind the Picardy lines the Teutons are feverishly constructing new defence systems.

Late to-night news came from Amsterdam that large numbers of German troops stationed in Belgium are being transferred to the eastern front, presumably to relieve front-line units sent from the Russian to the Balkan theatre. All passenger service on the German railroads has been held up for two days to facilitate troop movements.

Meanwhile an extensive campaign has been initiated by the Central Powers and their allies to impress upon the populations the necessity of taking the initiative in the Balkans in disregard of any exigencies on the other fronts, and to prepare the people for possible withdrawals elsewhere.

Roumania is being made the target of the bitterest accusations and the object of contempt by statesmen in their official accounts, and by the newspapers in their news and editorial columns. To make plain the necessity of punishing her, she is held up to the people as embodying all the mean qualities in the satanic register.

Premier Tisa, in taking a hand in the debate of the Hungarian Parliament to-day, defended the Government's attitude with regard to Roumania. Austria-Hungary, he said, knew Roumania was going to intervene, but did not believe she was quite ready.

"We were deceived in this assumption," he said, "and our error had sad and harmful consequences for us, but I do not know whether the consequences of this premature attack will not be much heavier for Roumania."

He again refused to consent to a convocation of the representatives of the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments for a joint meeting.

At the same time, Baron Burian, the Austrian Foreign Minister, defiantly answered criticism along the same lines. He said he courted an investigation of the Roumanian situation, and continued: "Roumania will be quickly dealt with after she has been crushed. I believe that the Entente has shown weakness rather than strength by involving Roumania in the war. If the enemy powers had been strong, they would not have thought the assistance of Roumania necessary."

He added the central powers would have humiliated themselves by offering territorial concessions for the retention of Roumania's friendship.

STAGE SET COMPLETE.

In Germany the press is spreading wide and far official Bulgarian charges of Roumanian atrocities. It is emphasized that "the entire press of Bulgaria is demanding punitive measures." Bulgaria, it is announced, proposes an intervention by neutral diplomats and a subsequent energetic protest with the neutral powers.

A sensitive spot of the German population is struck by the announcement in Germany, according to a Zurich despatch, that the International Leipzig Fair has been a failure, owing to Roumanian intervention. The "Leopold Messe" is a traditional affair in Germany, always attracting national attention.

German and Austrian newspapers are publishing dramatic accounts of the death scene in the Roumanian palace early in the war, when the late King Carol, the Hohenzollern, gave to the Roumanian Premier, his political testament: Everlasting friendship with Austria and Germany." Both Berdinand and Brattiano, the papers say, pledged themselves to the dying King with a handshake to guard and foster this heritage.

Thus, the stage is set complete, as far as the approbation of the public is concerned, for a materialization of the new Teutonic slogan.

PROMISED TO RUSSIA.

Constantinople and Dardanelles to be the Czar's.

San Francisco Report.—That Constantinople has been promised to Russia by the Entente Allies should the Central Empires be defeated in the war, was the statement made here yesterday by M. M. Itchas, member of the Douma, and one of the Russian parliamentary deputation sent by the Czar to England, France and Italy to confer with these Governments.

"The reason for the visit of the Douma deputation to England, France and Italy," said Mr. Itchas, "was to convince ourselves of the military and economic resources of our Allies. Having seen, we are more than ever prepared to go on with the war, the more so as we now have all the munitions we require, and can maintain a continuous offensive.

"Russia has the solemn promise of the other Allies that Constantinople and the Dardanelles will become Russian territory."

CROP OUTLOOK FOR ONTARIO

Based On Returns to the Middle of August.

All Complain of Very Unfavorable Season.

Fall Wheat—This is relatively the best cereal crop of the season, both for grain and straw. While the yield is much below that of the bumper crop of 1915, it is above the average for the thirty-four-year period, and practically equal to the average of the last ten years.

Spring Wheat—This crop is still decreasing in acreage. The yield will be about an average, but there will be considerable small night grain, and the straw will be rather short, owing to the hot July weather.

Barley—Many of the heads of grain were not filled, and the average yield will be less than usual. The straw, though clean, is not of good length.

Oats—The unusually hot and dry weather prevailing late in the season hastened ripening, resulting in much of the grain being light in weight and in average yield per acre. Few straw stalks are short, but of fair quality.

Rye—There is not a large acreage of rye grown for grain, much of it being fed green. It has stood the severe drought of the latter part of the growing season better relatively than any other of the grain crops, and will be above the average in yield.

Peas—The hot and unusually dry weather prevailing at the time of blossom affected the yield, which is below the average.

Beans—A light yield is expected. Hay—Not for many years has such satisfactory reports been received regarding the various grass and clover crops. Heavy yields were the rule, and the weather at harvesting was almost perfect for curing, thus ensuring first-class quality. In a few cases, however, lack of labor delayed cutting until the fields were rather too mature.

Corn—The majority of the corn fields are more backward in growth than usual at this time of the season, and it will require most favorable weather from now on to bring the crop along to anything like average form. Ensilage corn is doing relatively better than corn for the cob.

Potatoes—The present outlook for potatoes is poor, although some correspondents say that a few good rains might redeem the situation. Owing to the rainy spring weather, some of the crop had to be planted late, while a considerable portion of the early planting rotted in the long-soaked and cold soil. The prolonged period of drought during July was also trying to the vines. The bug was very injurious this season, owing to the dry summer and scarcity of farm help.

Roots—There is a very uneven showing of all classes of roots, owing to the late start many of the fields received on account of the wet spring, and the trying effects of the dry and very hot weather which has prevailed more or less since the beginning of July. While both turnip and mangels are considered to be backward in growth and general condition, a number of correspondents are of opinion that timely rains would greatly restore and push forward the root crops generally, although anything like standard yields might not be looked for.

Fruit—Apples will be comparatively light in yield, more especially the winter varieties. Peaches have done relatively better, but will be only about half a crop. Statements regarding the yield of peaches range from poor to good; the yield will probably be about a medium. Cherries were almost a failure; the sour variety did much better than the sweeter sorts. Grapes will be a good crop where properly looked after.

Pastures and Live Stock—Pastures were of the best until the drought began to tell about the latter part of July. Later on most of the fields, especially in Western Ontario, were browned by the continued drought, and in some quarters cattle on the grass had to be helped out by hay or other extra feed. Notwithstanding this drawback, and the extremely warm temperature prevailing during the summer, live stock generally are in good condition—somewhat thin, but hearty. It is thought that there will be plenty of fodder for fall and winter supplies, notwithstanding the expected shortage of grain, straw, roots and corn ensilage. Farmers counting upon the splendid crop of hay to carry them through. Much, however, will depend upon the weather of the next month or two.

BULGARS ARE RETREATING ON BOTH THE WINGS

Fighting On the Macedonian Front is Turning in Favor of Allies.

BIG BRITISH GAIN

Salient in the Enemy's Lines Captured, Held Against Attacks.

London Cable.—The Times' Roumanian headquarters correspondent, in a despatch printed to-day, says: "The Bulgarians attacked the Roumanian positions at Lipitza, but were repulsed after a fight lasting all night. They lost eight guns."

London, Sept. 14.—On both wings of the allied front in Macedonia further progress against the Bulgars is reported officially to-day. The Serbs on the left bank, west of the Vardar, continued their advance, according to the Saloniki headquarters statement, and captured at the point of the bayonet some Bulgarian trenches between Kovil and Vetrenik. They also made considerable progress northeast of Lake Ostrovo, while northwest of the lake they took a height west of the dominating Hill 1,500.

On the right the Italians were again victorious in violent encounters with the Bulgars, according to the French official account. An unofficial despatch to-night from Rome says the Italians "after violent fighting obtained all the objectives desired." The same message adds that the Bulgarians are being driven beyond the Doiran-Deirhissar Railway, having suffered heavy losses.

BRITISH TAKE BULGAR SALIENT.

British troops fighting in Macedonia have captured a salient in the Bulgarian lines north of Mucukovo, says the official communication issued by the British War Office this evening. The British gains were maintained against counter-attacks. Some Germans were taken prisoner. The statement follows:

"Early this morning our troops moved forward after military preparation through Mucukovo (eight miles southwest of Doiran), and in the face of stubborn opposition captured a salient in the enemy's line to the north of the village. Considerable ground was gained, and although the enemy counter-attacked, our gains were fully maintained.

"We captured some German prisoners and a number of machine guns." An undated Bulgarian official statement received here to-day says attempts by the allies to advance at some points were frustrated by the Bulgarian fire. It describes the second encounter between Bulgars and Italians as having resulted in a rout for the latter and capture by the Bulgars of an officer and 87 men.

OPERATIONS IN ROUMANIA.

As regards the operations in Roumania, the various censorships are rivaling each other in secrecy. How far the Russian army—estimated at 300,000—which came to the Roumanian aid in the Dobruja, has advanced is not known. Nor have the Bulgars and Germans massed along the Danube attempted as yet to cross the river.

The Petrograd War Office stated this afternoon that the Roumanians thus far have been successful in repulsing attacks, capturing eight light guns. Sofia officially gains progress in the Dobruja, as does also the German War Office, without, however, giving any details.

WITHDRAWAL OF HUN NEAR

French Offensive Has Made It a Necessity.

New Line Douai, Cambrai and Laon.

Paris Cable.—By its victories this week the French offensive has achieved what the Germans asserted was impossible. It has driven a wedge right through the original German front, has definitely "broken the line" of boasted impregnable fortifications stretching across France from beyond the north-western frontier to the limits of Switzerland.

The village of Bouchavesnes and l'Abbe Wood Farm beyond it were clearly behind the rows of trenches which aerial observation showed to be barring the French advance when the Somme offensive began. That under the menace of the onrushing French tide the Germans have hastily constructed other lines still further in the rear of the lost positions does not detract from the moral value of the achievement that filled the battle-weary troops with enthusiasm.

Tremendous as is the moral value of the latest success, its strategic effects are even more important still. Highway No. 37 of the great arteries feeding the German front has been cut between Bapaume and Peronne, and by their advance beyond Hill 76 the French now menace directly and already sweep with their artillery the main road from Paris to Lille via Cambrai, the loss of which is expected to force the German high com-

mand to consider seriously the necessity of a withdrawal to the inner line, Douai, Cambrai, Laon, that famous "shortening of the front" that is expected here to mark the beginning of the end.

Of more immediate value is that Peronne is now under French fire from the north, west and south, which cuts it from all communications except along communication trenches or by dangerous night transport.

Now instead of being "before Peronne" the French are at its very gates.

HUNS FORGED PRISON LETTER

Canadian Soldier Did Not Get Parcels Acknowledged.

Was Put in Jail and His Parcels Kept.

Ottawa, Report.—Evidence that in one case at least parcels addressed to a prisoner of war in Germany have not reached the man for whom they were intended, has been secured by Mrs. William Hogarth, of Ottawa, mother of Corporal Harry Hogarth, of the 8th C.E.F. In the past year Corporal Hogarth has been a prisoner of war and -or- year his mother has been sending money through the Red Cross in London, and has received parcels of food and clothing. A few parcels reached the prisoners, but the supply ceased after he refused to make arrangements for the enemy, and was put into a prison. Mrs. Hogarth has obtained from the Canadian Red Cross in London a sample of acknowledgment receiving there purporting to be from Corporal Hogarth. It was a forgery.

E. Leives, United States Vice-Consul at Breslau, was appealed to, and a letter has since come from Corporal Hogarth stating that he had been called to the prison office to make a statement, that he had received no parcels except a few at first and that since that time he had been very irregular. The parcels and the forging of acknowledgments in the Hogarth case has caused uneasiness in Red Cross circles here.

GREEK ARMY IN GERMAN HANDS

Entire Corps Gives Up On the King's Orders.

To be Interned in German Territory.

Berlin Cable.—The 4th Greek army corps, with headquarters at the port of Kavala, has been placed in the hands of the Germans by its commander and the troops will be transported to Germany, it was officially announced here to-day. The Greek troops will be permitted to retain their arms and equipment, and will retain their standing as neutrals. They will enjoy German hospitality until Greek soil is freed of allied invaders. The Greeks, it is said, first surrendered to the Bulgars.

The official statement dealing with the action of the Greek troops said that the 4th Greek army corps was left behind the left Bulgarian wing in the Bulgarians' advance into Macedonia.

"The allies planned to force these troops to fight on their side or to suffer the same fate as the part of the 11th Greek division at Saloniki," said the official statement. "Free communication from Athens was checked by arbitrary action of the allied authorities."

"The commander of the 4th Greek army corps at Kavala, faithful to the will of his Commander-in-chief (King Constantine) and the legal Government in their desire to maintain neutrality, was forced by famine and disease to ask the German Commander-in-chief on September 12 to protect his brave troops and to provide them lodging and food."

KINDLY FRENCH.

Huns Interned Have Very Low Death Rate.

Paris, Cable.—In a white paper issued to-night the Government makes public the findings of an American Red Cross official who has visited the military and civil internment camps in France.

"The documents show but few complaints and a remarkably low death rate. An example of which was found at Stois, where but few deaths occurred in eighteen months, among the four thousand prisoners there interned. At the Donington Hall hospital there were no deaths and no deaths reported. Prisoners at all the camps have their kitchen committees and make for them arrangements for instruction. They also have music and sports. At one camp there were 55 classes in modern languages, electricity, engineering, mathematics, drawing, shorthand, gardening and railway work.

Of the 1500 men sent from Dorchester to work at Rouen, but thirty were returned as unfit physically."

BRANTFORD POLICE WAGES.

Brantford, Report.—An increase in wages was today granted to the local police force. The local police chief, and the fact that they were not so well paid here as in other cities, were the reasons advanced. A considerable discussion the Board of Police Commissioners decided to accede to requests. Sergeants on the new scale will receive 50 cents a day more and the constable a proportionate raise of about 25 cents.

TEUTONS SEEK AID IN CANADA.

Brantford, Report.—Teutonic gall is now being experienced in Brantford at the hands of German in the United States, who are desirous of having Canadians contribute to the Teutonic War Relief Committee. Letters containing \$5 worth of war relief stamps come from New York have been received by a number of citizens here. Receivers are asked to buy or sell in Teuton countries for relief purposes.

The One—I can't understand why old man Solomon was considered such a wise guy when he married 700 times. The Other—Well, that's enough to put any man wise.—Indianapolis Star.

Drying an Umbrella. An umbrella should never be opened in order to dry it, as the ribs get sprung, and it will never roll up neatly and tightly after once dried in this manner.

Selecting a Husband. I would warn maidens of marriageable age to exercise due caution in the selection of husbands. Choose a real man, not the kind that slaps himself on the wrist and wants to be called Jack instead of John and insists on addressing you as Margaret instead of Maggie or Christina instead of Tiny.

Fifteen Cent Lunches. A cashier in a Newspaper row lunch room told me that the average Bostonian spends but 15 cents for his lunch. The fifteen cent key on the cash register is worn smooth and the number "15" entirely rubbed off.

Delicacy. A woman went into a country bakery one hot, sultry summer day. "I'll have some of that nice currant cake," said she to the baker. "That ain't no currant cake, lady," said he, waving his arm gently to and fro over the delicacy.

A Poor Retriever. Wigg—I hear you've sold your bird dog. He was a good retriever, wasn't he? Wagg—I thought so, but he didn't bring much when I sold him.

Drove Them Out. Miss Howler—Did my voice fill the drawing room? Mr. Rood—No, it filled the refreshment room and the conservatory.—Boston Transcript.

Getting Rid of Him. It was in the north of England, and the owner of some large manufacturing works was competing for a seat in the House of Commons. He was not a favorite amongst the several hundreds of hands whom he employed, so that the term "doubtful" might have been appropriately used in defining his chance of gaining their votes.

Time to Make a Change. Sir William Phips was appointed governor in chief of the province of Massachusetts Bay in 1692. During his administration the terrible war against witchcraft raged for some sixteen months. When his own wife, Lady Phips, was named as having exercised the powers of witchcraft Sir William began to view this whole terrible madness in a new light, and he put a stop to all trials and discharged the prisoners then awaiting trial.

Keeping Under. Patience—It is said that a man is generally heaviest in his fortieth year. Wonder if that rule applies to a woman? Patience—Oh, a woman never gets as heavy as that!—Yonkers Statesman.

Subscribe for the Reporter

SHEATOWN Sept. 13 Quite a number attended the bee, cutting marsh-bay at Mr. Pat Shea's on Friday last.

A recent letter from Hilliard Kavanaugh dated at Bradwell, Sask., reports a fine grain crop in that section.

Miss Anna Keyes returned home on Friday after spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. J. A. Delaney, North Augusta.

Miss Kathleen Boyle of Ganouque, has resumed her duties as teacher in the Sheatown Public school after spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Boyle.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hockey and family, Ganouque, spent Sunday, guest of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Spence.

Mr. John and Miss Janie Cox spent Sunday at M. Hudson's, Athens.

Miss Vera Boyle returned to her home in Ganouque on Monday after spending the past week with her sister, Miss Kathleen.

Mr. Leo Keyes, of Greenbush, spent the week-end at his home here.

The people of this vicinity are glad to learn that James Shea has recovered from his recent illness and is able to resume his studies at the Athens High School.

Mr. William Flood and Claude have been doing a great stroke of road work during the past week.

Many from here attended Memorial Service in Christ's church, Athens, on Sunday for the late Delos Spence.

Mr. John A. Spence and Miss Florence Taylor, Mallorytown, spent Sunday with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Spence.

Mr. James Keyes, Mr. El. Shea, and daughter, Miss Rita, are attending Ottawa Exhibition this week.

Misses Sarah and Julia Hudson and their niece, Miss Monica, spent Sunday at Mr. Cox's.

Misses Vera and Kathleen Boyle, Anna Keyes, and Irvin spent Sunday at P. Shea's.

Mr. Manford Leeder who has been spending the past week in Potsdam, a guest of his sister, Miss Augusta, has returned home.

Mr. Allan Kavanaugh and Wm. Curtis, of McIntosh Mills, spent Sunday at Wm. Kavanaugh's.

Mr. Irwin Keyes is contemplating building a new drive shed.

Master Ivan Kavanaugh had the misfortune to fall and sprain his wrist.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896. (Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, etc. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

CHANTRY Sept. 12 A number of people left here today to attend the Fair at Ottawa.

Mrs. Robert Preston accompanied some Delta friends on a motor trip to Barriefield on Saturday.

Mr. Donald Elliot and sister, Miss Irene, spent Sunday at Elgin.

Mrs. M. Seod has returned home after spending a short time at Phillipsville with her daughter Mrs. Harry Woods.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Ripley Elgin were guests at Mr. Frank Seod's on the 10th.

Zutoo Tablets Are used by thousands of good Canadians and cure thousands of bad headaches. ZUTOO cures any Headache in 20 minutes. 25c a box, at dealers

TREVELYAN Sept. 10 Miss Hanna Leeder spent Sunday with friends in Athens.

Miss Ethel Shea, and Miss Helena Heffernan were in Athens last week for a few days the guests of Mrs. J. McKenny.

Miss Veronica Leeder left this week to attend Athens High School.

Mr. and Mrs. James Flood were in Lyn on Sunday.

Miss Winnie Ronan was a Sunday guest of Miss Irene Leeder.

Mr. and Mrs. Dixie are in Toronto attending Exhibition.

Mr. R. J. Leeder and Mr. Fred Leeder were in Brockville on Tuesday.

Miss Irene Leeder spent a few days in Brockville last week.

GROTESQUE FASHIONS. Hats and Hair Frits in the Time of Marie Antoinette.

Some of the fashions in France during the reign of unfortunate Queen Marie Antoinette were exceedingly absurd, particularly hairdressing and hats, which were trimmed with such an extravagant wealth of feathers that the coaches had to have their seats lowered. According to Mme. Campan, "mothers and husbands murmured, and the general rumor was that the queen would ruin the French ladies."

One day Louis XVI. decided to forbid the court in a body to follow the royal hunt in coaches. In order to be freer he wished only to permit real sportsmen to attend. The noble ladies immediately rebelled, and the Princess of Monaco criticised the decision by means of her headpiece, upon which arose a miniature royal coach, followed by two gentlemen on foot in gaiters. On the left of this was displayed a cypress garlanded with black tears, the large roots being formed of crape.

More absurd still was the hairdressing of the mother of Louis Philippe, upon whose head every one could admire her son, the Duc de Beaujolais, in the arms of his nurse, as well as a parrot pecking at a cherry.

A Remarkable Shawl. The empress of Russia was once presented with a shawl of a remarkable kind. It is contained in a box only a few inches square, in which it fits easily, yet when it is shaken out it is ten yards square. This notable gift was the work of some women weavers in Orenberg, southern Russia, by whom it was presented. The box containing it is of wood, with hinges, hoops and fastenings of beaten silver.

A War Horse. A professor who had bought a shabby looking horse asked his coachman to try it. After the animal had been driven around the road a few times the professor asked Pat:

"What do you think of him?" "Bedad, he'd make a fine war horse," said Pat.

"Why, how is that?" asked the professor. "Because," said Pat, "he'd sooner die than run."—Pittsburgh Telegraph.

She Explains. "It is impossible, Ferd. I can't marry you." "Then why did you let me make love to you?" "Out of pure kindness of heart. I thought you needed practice badly."—Kansas City Journal.

REGAINED HIS CASTE. A Rich American's Bluff in a Land Where Horses Represent Wealth.

"The bal is so rich," said my host of the Siberian steppes (bal is the Kirghiz word for lord and master), "that what we have must seem very small to him. But he has seen our herds; does he think our horses beautiful?"

I replied that we admired his horses very much and that, although they were not so large as ours, their conformation was very fine.

"I have a thousand horses," continued Koorman. "How many has the bal?" I stammered that I owned five. This information produced a most depressing effect.

"The bal is so rich," he said, "and yet he only owns five horses. I do not understand it. Sultan Djingir has 4,000 horses, Sultan Djumabek has 2,000 and Adam Bal is said to have 3,000, and you say that you have only five! How many sheep does the bal own?"

"I regret to say that I own no sheep," I replied. "Ah! Probably the bal owns large herds of cattle?"

"I have two cows," I said. The conversation was assuming a most unfortunate turn, and I felt that I was losing ground every minute; something desperate had to be done. I remembered that I had in my pocket a colored photograph of a gorgeous hotel at Palm Beach, which I had lately received from a friend in Florida.

"It is true, my friend," I said, "that I do not own any cattle or sheep or horses, but see the house in which I live when I am in my own country," and I showed them the brightly colored print. The effect was magical; the card was passed from hand to hand with every expression of amazement and delight; my stock bounded upward and never after that fell below par.

May I be forgiven for my deception? E. Nelson Fell in Outlook.

Last Sedan-Chair in Use. Lord Roshebery's gift of a sedan-chair to the Corporation of the ancient city of Bath reminds one that, while most specimens are to-day in museums, there has been at least one "chair" in use in this country until quite recently. It was an old specimen, and very faded, so that had placed it upon wheels, so that one man could deal with it instead of two. In this guise, in the old-world town of Bury St. Edmunds, it was hired out to carry an old lady to church every fine Sabbath morning, and to do other odd jobs, such as taking young ladies to dinners at the Athenaeum and the like.

AN ANCIENT CHURCH. It Has Been in Use in France For Over a Thousand Years.

Before dinner we walked for a little in the gray evening and came to an old church—one of the oldest in France, it is said, built in the ninth century and called St. Michaels. (At Nantua, in the French Juras.) It is more than a thousand years old and looks it. It has not been much rebuilt, I think, for invasion and revolution appear seldom to have surmounted the natural ramparts of Nantua, and only the storm beat and the erosion of the centuries have written the story of decay. The hand of restoration has troubled it little.

We slipped in through the gathering dusk and tiptoed about, for there were a few lights flickering before the altar, and we saw the outlines of bowed heads. Presently a priest was silhouetted against the altar lights as he crossed and passed out by a side door. He was one of a long line that stretched back through more than half of the Christian era and through most of the history of France.

When the first priest passed in front of that altar France was still under the Carolingian dynasty—under Charles the Fat, perhaps, and William of Normandy was not to conquer England until 200 years later. Then nearly 400 years more would creep by—dim, medieval years—before Joan of Arc should unfurl her banner of victory, and martyrdom.

You see how far back into the mists we are stepping here. And all those evenings the altar lights have been lit and the ministrations of priests has not failed.—Albert Bigelow Paine in Harper's Magazine.

Vigorous. Victim—If your hair restorer is good, why is it that you are bald yourself? Barber—Well, sir, once I had a very big order for ladies' platts, and to execute it I used some extra doses of my restorer over my hair and got half a dozen long platts, sir. But it drew all the hair out of my constitution, sir.—London Mail.

Mediterranean Blues. The extraordinary blueness of the Mediterranean has two causes. One is that very few large rivers of fresh water run into this sea; the second that the Mediterranean is practically landlocked and, being exposed to a powerful sun, evaporation is great. By actual test the waters of the Mediterranean are heavier and more salt than those of the Atlantic.

Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. 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. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. In Use For Over 30 Years The Kind You Have Always Bought

FORMAL OPENING MEN'S AUTUMN HATS A broad showing of conservative styles in high-class English and American makes, in all the accepted shades as will be worn this fall. THE ROBERT CRAIG CO. LIMITED Brockville, Ont.

Bread Making Contests At Rural School Fairs Cream of the West Flour the hard wheat flour guaranteed for bread. Here are the Splendid Prizes offered for the best loaf of bread baked local Fair. Provincial Prizes—The winners of first prize at each local fair compete for following Provincial prizes. Conditions of the Contest Every girl may compete at the rural school fair in her district, whether or not she attends school, providing that her 12th birthday does not occur before Nov. 1, 1916. One loaf of bread must be submitted baked in pan about 7 x 5 inches and 3 inches deep, and divided into twin loaves so that they may be separated at the fair. The loaf must be baked with Cream of the West Flour. One half will be judged at the fair. The other half first prize loaf will be sent to Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, to compete in the Provincial Contest. The local contest at the fair will be conducted under the same rules as all the other regular contests at your fair. The standard by which bread will be judged will be as follows: 1. Appearance of Loaf... 15 marks (a) Color... 5 marks (b) Texture of crust... 5 marks (c) Shape of loaf... 5 marks 2. Texture of Crumb... 40 marks (a) Evenness... 15 marks (b) Silkeness... 20 marks (c) Color... 5 marks 3. Flavor of Bread... 45 marks (a) Taste... 20 marks (b) Odor... 25 marks Each loaf must be accompanied by the part of the flour bag containing the face of the Old Miller (important) and an entry form must be signed by the girl and parents or guardian stating date of birth, P.O. address, and giving name of dealer from whom Cream of the West Flour was purchased. The form will state Write for free folder giving full and complete information about every feature of this great contest. Address Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited, (West) Toronto

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All advertisements measured by the scale of solid nonpareil, 12 lines to the inch.
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AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

JUNETOWN

Mrs. Arthur Purvis, Ottawa, and Misses Arley and Merv's Purvis, spent one day last week at Mr. Chas. Truesdell's, Mallorytown.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Blackburne, Vernonville and Mrs. Chas. Truesdell were visiting at James Purvis on Friday.
Mr. W. H. Ferguson who is quite ill is under the care of Dr. Judson, Mallorytown.
School was reopened with Miss Mina Prichard, Athens as teacher.
Mr. Hilliard Earl, Rockfield; and Mrs. Hilliard Earl and sons, Elton and Ennis, of Fairfield East, were guests of Mrs. Sandy Ferguson on Friday last.
Miss Joyce Foley, Lansdowne, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Chas. Baile.
Mrs. W. J. Purvis and Miss Kate Purvis spent Sunday in Brockville.
Mrs. Sandy Ferguson is visiting relatives in Lyn.
Miss Mina Prichard spent Sunday with Miss Mary Louch, Purvis street.
Mrs. Hilliard Earl and sons are here, visiting her aunt, Mrs. M. G. Hertzman.

White-Miller
Gravenhurst Banner

A very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Miller, at high noon on Wednesday, August 23 when their daughter Mildred Hazel was married to Mr. Kenneth Purvis White son of the late W. J. and Mrs. White of Gravenhurst.
Rev. T. O. Miller uncle of the bride assisted by the Rev's Chas. Langford and A. A. Smith, performed the ceremony.
The bride who was given away by her father was unattended, and entered to the strains of Wagner's Bridal Chorus played by Miss Jessie E. White sister of the groom, and looked very pretty in a gown of white tulle and lace, carrying a bouquet of Bridal Roses, maiden hair fern and lilies of the valley.
The little Misses Evelyn and Wilma Miller nieces of the bride both dressed in pure white looked very sweet as one led the way strewing the brides path with roses, and the other carrying the ring in the centre of a big pink rose.
After the ceremony about thirty guests sat down to a dainty repast.
The guests from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. Howlett, and Mr. and Mrs. B. Miller and daughter from Detroit, Mr. and Mrs. H. Miller and daughters from Muland, Rev. T. O. and Mrs. Miller from Uxbridge and Mrs. Lins and children from Scotia Jct.
The presents were many and beautiful, a handsome cheque being among them. The grooms gift to the bride was a beautiful pin set with pearls.
The happy couple left on the 3.30 train for Toronto, thence by boat through Lake Ontario and the 1000 islands to Brockville and on their return will reside at Gravenhurst.
Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth White after spending the past two weeks with relatives in Caintown, Junetown and Athens, left on Wednesday for Brockville where they took the boat to return to Gravenhurst.
Mr. White is a nephew of Mrs. Chas. Purvis, Caintown and was a former resident of that place.
Their many friends and relatives here extend to Mr. and Mrs. White their heartiest congratulations.

Dates of the Autumn Fairs

A bulletin of the Ontario Department of Agriculture gives details of the dates of various fall fairs which will be in this vicinity, including the following:
Almonte—Sept. 19-21.
Aurora—Sept. 20.
Belleville—Sept. 14-15.
Cobden—Sept. 26-27.
Delta—Sept. 18-20.
Frankville—Sept. 23-29.
Kemptville—Sept. 23-24.
Kingston—Sept. 26-28.
Lansdowne—Sept. 21-22.
Materly—Sept. 26-27.
Metcalf—Sept. 19-20.
Middleville—Oct. 6.
Napanea—Sept. 12-13.
Ottawa—Sept. 8-16.
Pakenham—Sept. 25-26.
Reafrew—Sept. 20-22.
Spencerville—Sept. 26-27.

BULGARIANS RETIRING

They Cannot Withstand Force of Allied Assaults.

Monastir is the Objective of the Serbian Army Which is Eager to Revenge Betrayal by Bulgaria—Bulgarian Right Was Easily Swept Back by Irresistible Onrush of Serbs, French, and Russians.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Bulgarian right wing in Macedonia, unable to check the furious onrush of Serb, French, and Russian forces, is continuing to retire north-westward on both sides of Lake Ostrovo, in the direction of Monastir. Equally great pressure is exerted on their left wing by the British and Italians on the Struma. The Bulgarian War Office late Sunday admitted the loss of Niefzep and Nina, near Lake Ostrovo. The French big guns are keeping up an incessant drumfire against the Bulgarian centre between the Vardar and Lake Doiran, the defenders' guns replying vigorously.
The Serbs during the last 24 hours again defeated the Bulgarians in battles before Vetrenik and Kajmakalan, east of the Czerna River, according to Sunday's statement from Gen. Sarrail's headquarters at Salonica. They also drove the Bulgars over the Brod River, north-west of Lake Ostrovo. The defenders are "powerfully entrenched" on the right bank of the river, according to the official report.
Meanwhile the Franco-Russian forces forming the link between the allied left and centre are pushing their pursuit of the Bulgarians toward Florina. Their advance guards have arrived before the town, but it is still held by the Bulgarians, though its capture is expected hourly.
Seventeen miles to the north of Florina lies Monastir, the important Macedonian city, the possession of which has for decades been one of the bones of contention between the Bulgars and Serbs. It was taken by the Bulgarians last fall, after terrible fighting, and has been formidably fortified during the past twelve months. The Bulgarians are expected to make a desperate stand to hold it, while the Serbs fighting on their own soil, will bend might and main to take it and thus clear the path for the reconquest of their kingdom. They are led by the Serbian heir-apparent, Prince Alexander, who has sworn to avenge Bulgaria's betrayal of the Slav cause.
Monastir lost, the Bulgars would be exposed to a flanking attack from the right, for a strong Italian force in Southern Albania is eagerly awaiting chance to aid from that side in the Macedonian campaign and thus establish a claim for the long coveted "windows on the Adriatic." As long as Monastir is safe, it acts as a blocking stone to a junction of the Italians with the Allies.
Sunday Serbian War Office announcement foreshadowed the capture of Florina by stating "the Serbians have already descended into the Florina Plains."
Powerful as were the first line defences of the Bulgarian right, it was swept back with comparative ease by the embittered dash of the Serbs during the last five days. An interesting psychological factor is that when General Sarrail some months ago assigned the Serbians to the left wing the Bulgarian general staff felt considerable relief. From that quarter they expected the least danger, for the Serbian army was generally considered irreparably shattered and its spirit broken. The Serbian positions were regarded as defensive rather than offensive. The Bulgarian line was formidably fortified in anticipation of drum fire from the French big guns, but open infantry battles were not looked for.
Thus the spirited Serbian onrush when the signal for the Allied offensive was given took the Bulgars by surprise. How precipitate their retreat has been is indicated by the fact that the pursuers captured thirty-two guns, many, as yet uncounted prisoners, and huge quantities of material. Tremendous losses were inflicted on the Bulgars, the Serbian headquarters report says, one regiment alone losing two-thirds of its effectives.

DRIVING ON LEMBERG.

Russians Have Resumed Advance on Galician City.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Russians have resumed the drive on Lemberg with full vigor. The Petrograd War Office announced Sunday night that the Russians have captured Toun positions south of Brzezany, 46 miles south-east of Lemberg, taking 14 officers and 557 Turkish soldiers. In an encircling movement against Halicz, 60 miles south of the Galician capital, the Russians have taken 3,174 German prisoners, including 34 officers. The fall of Halicz is expected hourly.
Simultaneously with the resumption of the campaign against Lemberg the Russians took the offensive in Volhynia, on the whole front south of Pinsk.
The German War Office stated Sunday afternoon that the Muscovite attacks, launched "morning, afternoon, and evening" on a front of twelve and a half miles, with "strong forces and in numerous waves," were repulsed everywhere. The Russian losses are termed "monstrous" in official reports from the fighting ground.
Berlin asserts officially that the Russian assaults between the Sereth and the Strypa (Galician front south-east of Lemberg) were equally fruitless.
A slight withdrawal of Archduke Karl Franz Josef's front on the Narajovka River is admitted officially by both Berlin and Vienna.

Commission at Prince Rupert. PRINCE RUPERT, B.C., Sept. 18.—Sir George Foster and the Dominion Royal Commission arrived here Friday night.

GAINS ARE EXTENDED

Both British and French Advance on the Somme.

Total Advance Made by the British in Two Days is From One to Two Miles Deep Over a Front of Six Miles—French Take Two Villages and Have Crushed in Two Taps of Southern Line of Great German Salient.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Both the British and French increased their gains on the Somme front during the last 24 hours.
The British in further attacks Saturday enlarged ground gained in Friday's great drive. They captured 51 officers and 1,700 men in straightening out their lines. The number of prisoners taken indicates that the progress made in the course of the "nibbling process" is important.
Saturday night Sir Douglas Haig's troops again extended their gains near Courcellette on a front of 1,000 yards, pushing their lines further north-eastward against Bapaume. At the same time they captured the formidable German stronghold known as the "Danube" trench, on a front of about a mile, near Thiepval, and the powerful fieldwork near the Mouquet farm, bitterly contested for many weeks. Sunday Sir Douglas Haig's troops repulsed a series of strong German counter-attacks and consolidated Saturday's gains. They took 249 prisoners, including six officers.

The total advance made by the British in the two days' fighting, according to Sir Douglas Haig's Sunday night report, is from one to two miles deep, and extends over a front of six miles. Altogether the British captured 4,000 men and 116 officers, six guns, fifty machine guns and much material. Sunday's aerial successes brought the number of German machines destroyed since Saturday morning up to 15.
The French after two days of comparative rest resumed their drive south of the Somme Sunday afternoon. They captured the villages of Vermandovillers and Berny, portions of which they have held for more than a week. The day's fighting put the French in possession of the whole ground between the Vermandovillers, Denicourt, and the Denicourt-Berny sectors. At Denicourt the Germans are still desperately defending every inch of ground, but the two tips of the southern line of the great salient have been completely crushed in. General Foch's infantry added still further to this success by capturing a number of trenches between Berny and Barleux. Repeated furious counter-attacks were beaten off by the French curtain of fire. Seven hundred prisoners, including 15 officers, were taken by the French in the day's advance.
Saturday night's report reads: "To-day (Saturday), south of the Acre we continued our attack in certain localities, and further progress has been made. Since yesterday we advanced to a depth of from one to two miles on a front of six miles. The number of prisoners taken to-day is over 1,700, of whom 51 are officers. The total number of prisoners captured in the fighting of the last two days is over 4,000, of whom 116 are officers."
"Up to the present six guns and over fifty machine guns are reported to have been taken or destroyed, and a considerable quantity of war material has been captured."
"Further reports on the aerial fighting on September 15 bring the total of German machines destroyed to fifteen. Another hostile kite balloon was brought down in flames this afternoon."
"Two more of our machines are missing, making altogether six."
Sunday afternoon's report reads: "South of the Acre our troops achieved further success. Last evening in the vicinity of Courcellette we extended our gains on a front of about 1,000 yards. In the neighborhood of Thiepval we obtained a considerable success yesterday evening by capturing the hostile fortifications known as the Danube trench on a front of about a mile. Here the enemy abandoned considerable quantities of rifles and equipment. We also captured the strongly defended work at Mouquet Farm, possession of which had been hotly contested for some weeks past.
"The number of prisoners is increasing."
"A number of successful minor enterprises were also carried out by us last night on other parts of the British front."

PALESTINE BOMBED.

British Seaplanes Drop Explosives on Railway Junction.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The following report was issued by the British War Office Sunday: "Between August 25 and 29 a series of attacks and reconnaissances upon the enemy's railway communications in Palestine were carried out by a British seaplane squadron under somewhat hazardous conditions, due to the fact that the railway runs for the most part behind a range of mountains difficult for seaplanes to surmount.
"Bombs were dropped on Afuleh Junction, where considerable damage was done to the rolling stock and stores in the vicinity. A railway engine and fourteen carriages were set afire and destroyed. The railway stations at Tulkerim and Ardana and an enemy camp four miles to the north-west were successfully bombed and severely damaged.
"On the 26th seaplanes bombed the railway station at Home, 45 miles inland."
Two Horses Burned. KITCHENER, Sept. 18.—The barn of P. Hyman & Co., hardware merchants, King street west, was discovered ablaze at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Two delivery horses were burned to death.

HELD BY A MANIAC

Plight of a Steeplejack Atop a Towering Church Spire.

WHEN HIS HELPER WENT MAD.

The Struggle For Life in Midair and the Lucky Incident That Enabled Merrill to Overcome the Cunning Lunatic in His Death Grapple.

In Cleveland Moffett's "Careers of Danger and Daring" is this incident of real life that was told to Mr. Moffett by Merrill, the famous steeplejack, to whom it occurred:
"Did you ever have an impulse to jump off a steeple?" I questioned, recalling the sensations of many people in looking down even from a housetop. "I've kept pretty free from that," said he, "but there's no doubt climbing steeples does tell on a man's nerves. Now, there was Dan O'Brien. He had an impulse to jump off a steeple one day and a strong impulse too. He went mad on one of the tallest spires in Cincinnati, right at the top of it."
"Went mad?"
"Yes, sir, raving mad, and I was by him when it happened. I forget whether the church was Baptist or Presbyterian, but I know it stood on Sixth street, near Vine, and there was a big hand on top of the steeple with the forefinger pointing to heaven."
"We were putting fresh gilding on this hand. I was working on the thumb side and O'Brien on the little finger side, both of us standing on tiny stagings about the size of a chair seat and both of us made fast to the steeple by life lines under our arms. That's an absolute rule in climbing steeples—never to do the smallest thing unless you're secured by a life line."
"It was coming on dark, and I was hurrying to get the gold leaf on, because we'd given the hand a fresh coat of silver that would be dry before morning. We hadn't spoken for some time, when suddenly I heard a shiver down O'Brien's side that sent a shiver from my spine. Did you ever hear a crazy man laugh? Well, if ever you do you'll remember it. I looked at him and saw by his face that something was wrong."
"What are you doing?" said I.
"He answered very polite and steady like, but his tone was queer. 'I'm trying to figure out how long it would take a man to get down if he went the fastest way.'"
"I thought I had better keep him in a good humor, so I said, 'I'll tell you what, Dan, you brace up and get this gold on, and then we'll race to the ground in our saddles.'"
"That's a fair idea," said he in a shrill voice, "but I've got a better one. We'll race down without any saddles; yes, sir, without any lines, without a blamed thing."
"Don't be a fool, Dan. What you want to do is to get that gold on—quick." I tried to speak sharp.
"No, sir; I'm going to jump, and so are you."
"I caught his eye just then and saw it wasn't any time to bother about gold leaf. I reached up and eased the hitch of my line around the hand so I could swing toward him. I knew if I once got my grip on him he wouldn't make any more trouble. But I'd never had a crazy man to deal with, and I didn't realize how tricky and quick they are. While I was working around to his side and thinking he didn't notice it he was laying for me out of the corner of his eye, and the first thing I knew he had me by the throat and everything was turning black. I let go of the line and dropped back to my saddle board helpless, and if it hadn't been for blind luck I guess the people down below would have got their money's worth in about a minute. But my hand struck the tool box as he pressed me back, and I had just strength enough left to shut my fingers on the first tool I touched and strike at him with it. The tool happened to be a monkey wrench, and when a man gets a clip on the head with a thing like that he's pretty apt to keep still for awhile. And that's what O'Brien did. He keeled over and lay there, and I did, too, until my head got steady. Even then I guess we'd both have fallen if it hadn't been for the life lines."
"The rest was simple enough after I got my senses back. Dan was unconscious, and all I had to do was fasten a rope to him and lower away. They took care of him down below until the ambulance came, and he spent that night in a hospital. And he's spent most of his years since then in an asylum, his mind all gone except for short periods, when he comes to himself again, and then he always starts out to put an end to me. That last impulse to destroy me has never left him."

Not in His Line.

A society for disseminating religious literature once sent a bundle of tracts to a railway manager for placing in the waiting room with the title, "A Route to New Jerusalem." He returned them, with the message, "We cannot place the tracts, as New Jerusalem is not on our system."—London Tit-Bits.

They All Do Then.

"Tell me, is there ever a time when you feel that you really hate your husband?"
"Yes. The times when he telephones me at the last minute that he won't be home for supper."—Detroit Free Press.

An ounce of mirth is worth a pound of sorrow.—Baxter.

CHARLESTON

W. Morris is here with his threshing machine.
J. Deering is a guest at the Hanson cottage.
Miss May Burns returned to Syracuse after a few weeks vacation here.
Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Yates and son Toledo and Mrs. T. LaBan Brockport, N.Y. motored from Toledo on Sunday. Several from here attended the memorial service at Christ Church, Athens on Sunday for the late Pte. Delos Spence.
Harry Halliday attended the Toronto exhibition.

Mr. Johnston Green, Moose Jaw, Sask., who has been here for several weeks on a visit to relatives and friends is ill at the home of his brother, W. I. Green. Nurse Josie Green is attending him.
A great many cross the lake daily to attend the McCready-Cross meeting held at the Outlet.
Brock Green, jr., Oak Leaf, has purchased a new McLaughlin car.
Dr. Watson has returned to his home in New York.
D. M. Webster has been ill for the past week.
Geo. King, W. Halliday and S. Godkin attended Ottawa fair last week.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

LOW ONE-WAY
Colonist Fares

SECOND CLASS
Brockville to Nelson, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Spokane, Portland \$55.55
Kalispel, Missoula, Mont., Ogdén, Salt Lake \$50.35
Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco \$58.45
On Sale Sept. 24th to Oct. 8th, 1916
Choice of Routes

Brockville City Ticket and Telegraph Office, 52 King street.
GEO. E. McGLADE,
City Pass. Agent
Steamship Tickets by All Lines

MADAM LAVAL'S
Cotton Root Compound Tablets
A RELIABLE REGULATOR

These Pills are compounded with the greatest care from the most reliable remedies known to science; such as are being used with much success by the most celebrated physicians known. They are a specific for the distressing disorders to which the female constitution is liable. Price \$2 a box. No. 2 (much stronger), \$3 a box. Sold at all drug stores, or by mail from The Laval Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

Columbia
Grafonolas
\$20 to \$475
A. 1716 Dog Fight, The—Talking.
10" 85c Backyard Conversation Between Two Jealous Irish Washerwomen—Talking.
A. 1805 Lady Picking Mulberries, The; Prince's Orchestra
10" 85c Spring Morning Serenade; Princes Orchestra.
A. 1845 Blue Danube Waltz; Royal Marimba Band.
10" 85c Three Jewels, The: Two-Step Royal Marimba Band.
A. 1957 Just You; Maggie Teyte, Soprano
10" 85c Little Love, a Little Kiss, A; Maggie Teyte, Soprano.
W. B. PERCIVAL
Columbia Grafonola and Record Dealer
ATHENS
& Records
(fit any machine)
85¢ UP

STENOGRAPHERS & BOOK-KEEPERS

100 Wanted, — Immediately we could place one hundred young people in positions. Never in 15 years have so many calls come to us. Our weekly bulletins appearing in the Brockville papers show that we are unceasingly endeavoring to get every student a good-salaried situation. Fall Term opens Sept. 5. Send for 1916 "Fire Supplement" Catalogue.

BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE
W. T. Rogers, Prin.
Temporary Office, Victoria Hall.

We are doing a big business. The public seem to appreciate the fact that this store carries a city stock of
Women's and Misses' Suits
No matter what you are looking for (if new) you will find it among the assortment—we show OVER ONE HUNDRED SUITS and scarcely two alike. Another large shipment just came to hand, including all the new style features.
Suits from \$15 to \$40
and no matter what price you want to pay, you will find you can save from two to three dollars on every model.
Every suit of pure wool material strictly man tailored and fully guaranteed.
Come, choose your Fall Suit at once while the assortment is large. We carry every size, also between sizes.
A large shipment of the season's new neckwear just came to hand.
C. H. POST
BROCKVILLE.
The Exclusive Women's Wear Shop.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XIII. September 24, 1916.

The Things Which Are Not Seen—Review.—2 Corinthians, 4, 1-5.

Summary.—Lesson I. Topic: Prophecy revealed. Places: Thessalonica; Berea; Athens, Paul and Silas went from Philippi to Thessalonica and preached in the synagogue of the Jews. There were some who received the gospel. The Jews raised an uproar against the apostles who went to Berea and were successful in their ministry.

II. Topic: Living Epistles. Place: The epistle was written from Corinth. The earliest of Paul's epistles was the first one to the Thessalonians. He wrote it for their instruction and comfort. They were not fully established in the doctrine of the resurrection and Paul gave them instruction in that regard.

III. Topic: Distinctive Christianity. Place: Athens. Paul had not been in Athens long before he was stirred up to speak to the people about the true God, for he saw everywhere evidences of idolatry. He was invited to address the people on Mars Hill and he spoke most kindly, but showed the superiority of the religion of Jesus.

IV. Topic: A battle for truth. Places.—Corinth; Ephesus; Jerusalem; Antioch in Syria. Paul went from Athens to Corinth where he preached the gospel for a while to the Jews. When they rejected it, he turned to the Gentiles. He continued his labors here for one and a half years. He supported himself by working.

V. Topic: Church unity. Place: Written from Ephesus. Paul addressed the First Epistle to the Corinthians to correct some evils he heard existed in the church there. He emphasized the excellence of the cross of Christ. It was foolishness to the Greeks and it was the power of God to believers.

VI. Topic: The pre-eminence of love. Place: Written from Ephesus. Love is the great essential in religion. There are many gifts mentioned, but none of them are of real value apart from love. Love is kind, unprovoked, patient and enduring. Faith, hope and love are the enduring graces, but the greatest of these is love.

VII. Topic: Christian beneficence. Place: Written probably from Philippi. Paul was making an effort to raise money for the poor saints at Jerusalem, and he suggested to the Corinthians that they be ready with their offering at his arrival there.

VIII. Topic: Religious pretense. Place: Ephesus. The preaching of Paul and his associates at and around Ephesus was effectual. So many gave up their idolatry and became Christians that the profits to the manufacturers of images fell off greatly. Demetrius incited a riot and undertook to do harm to the Christians.

IX. Topic: A missionary's farewell. Place: Miletus. On his way to Jerusalem Paul stopped at Miletus and sent to Ephesus for the elders of the church to come to him. They came and the apostle addressed them, calling their attention to his life among them, warning them of the dangers that were before them and exhorting them to steadfastness.

X. Topic: A life-career. Place: Written probably from Philippi. Paul's apostleship was denied by certain teachers who went to Corinth. He showed in this epistle that he had been called to his work. He was a Hebrew and had been abundant in labors and sufferings for the cause of Christ.

XI. Topic: The ministry of witnessing. Place: Jerusalem. On the way from Miletus to Jerusalem, Paul was twice warned of the danger to him in going to Jerusalem, and was urged not to go. He was determined, believing it was his duty. He was cordially received by the church and tried to conciliate the Jewish Christians who had been misinformed about him.

XII. Topic: Paul's life review. Place: Jerusalem. Paul obtained permission to address the mob and made his defence as he stood on the stairs of the tower of Antonia. He urged his Jewish ancestry and training, and told of his work as a persecutor of Christians. He related the story of his conversion. When he spoke of his call to preach to the Gentiles, the mob became enraged.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Paul's care of the churches. I. Through his personal ministry. II. Through his doctrinal epistles. III. Through his defense of the gospel.

I. Through his personal ministry. The lessons of this quarter have brought us into close acquaintance with the life and labors of Paul. His personal piety, his devotion to Christ, his clear conception of the gospel, his love for humanity, his zeal for the Redeemer's kingdom and his faith for his ultimate triumph made him the man for his task. His entire being was devoted to the one calling of preaching Christ and Him crucified. Whenever he was directed to go, he applied himself to the one purpose of unfolding the plan of redemption to all men. He presented the atonement as the fulfillment of all Jewish expectation in religion. To make that nation see that Christ was the Messiah of their scriptures and the fulfillment of type and prophecies and the Redeemer of all men, Paul devoted his every power regardless of what it involved. His unmistakable call to the Gentile world disentangled him from Judaism as far as it affected his reception of Gentile converts into full fellowship in the Christian Church. His personal ministry from the mother church at Jerusalem according to the decision of the first church council, which granted freedom to all Gentiles, touching the law of circumcision. In the various cities where Paul established churches there were converts peculiarly distinguished for their adherence to the principles of Christianity, so that the gospel gained a wide example. Regardless of the antagonism of the unbelieving Jews, Christian churches were built

up. By frequent divine revelations Paul was directed how to conduct his personal ministry in the various circumstances which developed. Thus the same truth was made comprehensive to the different classes of people. Everywhere with Paul it was the "word of God." II. Through his doctrinal epistles. The lack of personal touch had its effect in the various churches which Paul was obliged to put under the care of others. Matters of doctrine frequently troubled some of them. Various would-be teachers spread confusion. Party spirit crept in. Opposition to Paul as his spiritual instructor arose. Immorality crept in among the weaker members. Christian generosity became irregular. While many continued strong, some weakened under the tests. On the one hand pressure from without tended to produce worldliness. Fanaticism from within tended to introduce standards that were opposed to Christian simplicity. Paul's soul was grieved at every decline. His fatherly forbearance and his regard for their true happiness enabled him to set before them in various epistles such wholesome rebukes and timely advice and withal such tender guidance that they were not left without rules to govern them in Christian life and practice. Recognition of their virtues as well as admonition to nobler conduct appeared in all these epistles.

III. Through his defense of the gospel. Various phases of persecution came to the early Christians. Various hindrances impeded their progress. Paul was skillful in directing matters of that nature. When it came to the issue of Judaism against Christianity, Paul was the only one who could meet the situation. He was the man charged with having turned the world upside down. He was accused of blasphemies and sacrilege. He was stoned and beaten and stoned and imprisoned. He was pursued with false charges of unfaithfulness to the religion of Jehovah. He was despised for granting the Gentiles admission into the Christian church without observing Jewish law. Twice the Roman power saved him from death at the hands of a frenzied Jewish mob. In his defense of the gospel Paul was unmoved by any suffering which was directed upon him, but he determined that the Jews should not be ignorant concerning the mission of the gospel and the hopelessness of Judaism in its ceremonialism as a means of salvation from sin. Christianity was destined to extend its saving power when Judaism was forgotten.

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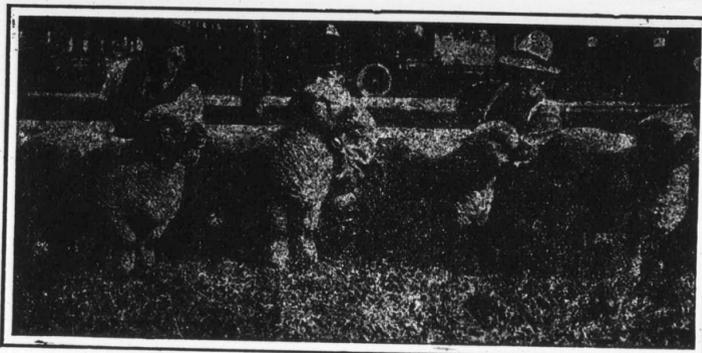
Preparing Sheep and Hogs for Exhibition

A Veteran of The Show-ring Tells Beginners How to Connect With the Prize List.

As we are again face to face with the exhibitions where so many of us go to make history, it is all important that we put our right foot forward, as it were, so as to be in the best possible shape for winning our share of the honors, not so much for the direct cash benefit that is offered in prizes as for the future trade that naturally comes through winning. It is now too late to do any fitting with feed. He is an expert indeed who can carry his stock through the exhibitions without them losing flesh, especially if they are sheep and hogs, largely because they are difficult stock to exercise. About all we can hope to do now is to put on the finishing touches, which, by the way, have not very much to do with the judges, but they please before they enter the prize ring.

The trimming, carding, brushing and clipping should be done a couple of times before the sheep leave home, to work the ringlets apart and make a dense or solid appearing surface. This of course applies chiefly to the medium woolled breeds. While the exhibitors of long woolled sheep use the shears much more now than formerly their work with the fleece is largely to divide the large ringlets into smaller ones and to pick out straws and chaff.

BEGINNER SHOULD'NT BE DISCOURAGED. Sometimes new exhibitors who have never shown before at the large exhibitions are so wrapped up in their own stock that they fall flat, as it were, when they fail to win a large share of the premiums. To such an one let me say, that unless you have had an experienced herdsman or shepherd to select your stock and fit it much the first year against men who have not only exhibited for many years but who have spent a good part of their lifetime selecting and breeding with a fixed ideal in their minds. Anyone can fatten an animal, but it requires an expert to develop an animal and finish it, keeping it active and sprightly, straight on its pins and



Not always the animal of superior individuality wins—much depends upon the exhibitor in fitting and showing his sheep. Mr. Harding tells what to do and how to do it.

the eyes of the onlookers, who are the future customers.

HOGS THAT WIN THE RIBBONS.

With hogs, as practically all the older exhibitors or what we might term the professionals know, a good start goes a long way toward a successful finish. When I say a good start I mean having the right type to start with, so that when the finish is put on just to the desired point, everything is there to please the judge. Now, then, having those two qualifications when leaving home, all that is left to do in so far as the hog is concerned, is to clean him up, trim his toes, if this has not already been done, exercise him sufficient to keep him supple, feed lighter foods than he was used to at home, so as to ward off sluggishness, and last, but not least, show him well. While the whip is an excellent article for use in showing hogs, I have often watched men constantly tapping a pig across the nose, while the judge is looking him over, thereby swinging him back upon his pasterns and humping his back up, when the very opposite was necessary just at that moment. I admire the man who shows his animal to the very best advantage. If your pig is a graceful walker, keep him walking; if not, keep him as quiet as possible. Always keep at least one eye on the pig; too many keep both eyes on the judge. Good exhibition counts a whole lot more than the beginner usually imagines.

Many a good sheep has failed to win simply because its toes had grown out of shape, giving it the appearance of having weak pasterns. As you are about to enter the ring remember you are on exhibition as well as the sheep, and that the sheep may fail to win simply because you didn't do your part. See that your sheep has all four legs placed squarely under itself, it will show weakness somewhere under the judge's hand. Study the methods of the best showmen—they never let their sheep get out of position even after the judge has passed along; they realize from years of experience, perhaps, that the judge is frequently glancing over the ring making comparisons, and it is possible that he may decide in favor of yours even while in the act of handling another.

In showyard bloom at the right time. Such men are few and far between, so to the new exhibitor let me say, don't expect to reach the pinnacle of success at your first show that it has taken others years and years to reach. The experience of the first year or two will be valuable to you later on. Some say the stock show is the same old thing year after year, but I think the average exhibitor realizes that to meet the changes in types demanded they require to be a little better year by year and that the same old thing will not suffice. Some things that may look small to the new beginner (such as black wool, crooked legs, wiry or open fleeces, etc.), have been difficult obstacles to overcome, and it is naturally to be expected that the veteran has accomplished more along those lines than the amateur, and is likely to win more on that account.

The finishing touches at the last minute are very much more important with sheep than with the hogs, and require more expert knowledge as they have to do with putting the fleeces into the finest possible shape and keeping them so. But, as I have said before, this has not got so much weight with the judges as it has with sightseers. A good judge knows the good sheep before it is trimmed.

If I might say a word to exhibitors in general I should say to all, play the game honestly and fairly and take the medicine as handed out by the judges without a murmur. You may not get just what you expected, and at the same time may be getting more than your opposition would agree that you are entitled to, and still be getting the judge's honest judgment. Judges, like exhibitors, are only human and are liable to make mistakes, and while possibly at times there are wilfully dishonest decisions made, I believe that for the most part live stock judges go into the ring determined to place the ribbons where they rightfully belong. But as long as time will last our judgments will differ, and even if at times the job may be too big for the judge, if he is honest you will get a fair share of the prizes even though they may not be placed as you think they should be. It usually pays to take what you are offered, with a smile.

But I often think that we sometimes allow flesh or fat to win when it shouldn't. I don't mean to say that fleshing evenly distributed isn't very important in the show ring, but I do think that breed, type, or what some call character, should be given more preference than many are inclined to give it. In other words, I don't think that (in a breeding class) a pig of a sheep, off in type and on broken-down pasterns, although loaded with flesh should win over one of the desired type, up straight on its pasterns, even though the latter is not carrying sufficient flesh. Just give him sufficient time and the good feeder can make any animal fat; but years of careful selection and mating is neutral required by the expert to combine the fine points which go to make up what we might call breed type.

What would it mean to individual farmers and the country if every home had as many cows as it requires to supply the stable with milk and butter? Perhaps none of us realized what it would mean. It would certainly give more cash from the animals and crops raised, and be the means of greater profits. Doubtless it would mean more than that. It would give more wholesome, nutritious foods and enable parents to rear healthier, stronger, more efficient children. Isn't this worth striving for?

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Liberal in giving aid and lending money to his friends in need, he was strict in collecting debts. At about the time he wrote the final version of "Fiammet" he sued the village apothecary at Stratford to recover a small world tragedy of "Antony and Cleopatra" he engaged in litigation that brought him in conflict with the village blacksmith, a state of affairs that Emerson relates with something akin to horror. He conspired with his father to secure from the conniving Herald's college a shady coat-of-arms and the right to subscribe himself "gent." and, while apparently not actively aiding an attempt to inclose Stratford common lands in defiance of the rights of the people, he at best remained strictly neutral toward the project.

Painting the house, barns and other frame buildings is an investment. It is practical economy. It adds many dollars to the sale value of the farm. It increases the attractiveness of the landscape. It gives the neighborhood a better standing. Unpainted buildings give the impression of failure. They are evidences of the poverty of the owner, the shiftlessness of the farmer, a lack of fruitful harvest. No one who has any ambition wants to locate in a community of unpainted houses. Fresh paint is a profit-winning advertisement for the farm. It is a mark of thrift, a promoter of progress, a signboard to success. Show us a thrifty neighborhood and we'll show

One reason may be given for Shakespeare not publishing his plays, and we have reason to think it was of a kind to appeal to him. There was no copyright, and to publish the plays was to lessen their financial value to his company. This "gen'le Will," "sweetest Shakespeare," this "Swan of Avon," was an admirable man of business. If we had only the records of the law courts, in fact, we might not be able to think so very well of him. He had a keenness for litigation which he seems to have inherited from his father. As a taxpayer he was slow, if

not positively evasive. He was apparently negligent of a debt contracted by his wife. Like many men of property, he evaded the restrictions against brewing malt liquor for his private use, being in his way a moonshiner. Liberal in giving aid and lending money to his friends in need, he was strict in collecting debts. At about the time he wrote the final version of "Fiammet" he sued the village apothecary at Stratford to recover a small world tragedy of "Antony and Cleopatra" he engaged in litigation that brought him in conflict with the village blacksmith, a state of affairs that Emerson relates with something akin to horror. He conspired with his father to secure from the conniving Herald's college a shady coat-of-arms and the right to subscribe himself "gent." and, while apparently not actively aiding an attempt to inclose Stratford common lands in defiance of the rights of the people, he at best remained strictly neutral toward the project.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

Table with columns for various market items like Butter, creamery prints, Eggs, new-laid, etc., and their corresponding prices.

Table with columns for various market items like Beef, forequarters, cwt., Do, hindquarters, etc., and their corresponding prices.

Table with columns for various market items like Wholesalers quote on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, as follows: Royal Acadia, granulated, etc.

Table with columns for various market items like Export cattle, choice, Butcher cattle, choice, etc., and their corresponding prices.

Table with columns for various market items like Wheat—Open, High, Low, Close, Dec., etc., and their corresponding prices.

Table with columns for various market items like Minneapolis—Wheat, September, 1-3, No. 1 hard, etc., and their corresponding prices.

Table with columns for various market items like Duluth—Wheat, No. 1 hard, etc., and their corresponding prices.

Table with columns for various market items like Chicago Live Stock, Market receipts, 5,000, etc., and their corresponding prices.

Table with columns for various market items like Liverpool Markets, Wheat, spot steady, etc., and their corresponding prices.

Table with columns for various market items like Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—101s., etc., and their corresponding prices.

Table with columns for various market items like American mixed, new—10s., 6d., etc., and their corresponding prices.

TIRELESS INSECTS.

Built for the Strenuous Life, They Are Never Weary. In "Insects, Their Life Histories and Habits," Harold Bastin, the entomologist, says that, contrary to popular belief, spiders are not insects. Insects have six legs, neither more nor less, and another peculiarity of the insect is that it has wings, sometimes two, more often four. Spiders have eight legs and no wings; therefore spiders are not insects. Insects have no backbones and no skeletons, says Mr. Bastin, but skin with a hard, durable surface called chitin, which makes up a light shell of armor that forms the outside of the body, to the inside of which the muscles are attached. Insects do not breathe through their mouths, but through holes in their bodies, called spiracles. Insects have neither veins nor arteries. The blood is pumped directly from the chambered heart into the body cavity, where it bathes and nourishes the organs. Insects have wonderful and enviable digestive organs and feed upon and digest almost any substance from which nourishment may be extracted. Because of the way they are built insects are particularly fitted for the strenuous life, and a tired insect is a thing unknown. They are always busy traveling, buzzing, biting or seeking some work to do. Wigwag—Believe a widow is entitled to her third, isn't she? Singleton—Her third! Great Scott! One of them is chasing me around trying to make me her fourth.

HER HUMBLE LOVER

CHAPTER I.

"Dear me, oh, dear me! This is very unfortunate—very. Just like Jack—poor Jack!" and the rector of Northwell heaves a sigh and shakes his sleek head complacently at the ceiling.

The scene is the drawing-room of Northwell Rectory, a comfortable room, looking out toward the sea and the estuary of the Stör. The speaker is a middle-aged man, marked with the usual clerical hall mark—sleek, not to say fat, rather bald-headed, and with a soft, hesitating, nervous manner which is apt to strike one uncomfortably at first sight, and to provoke a smile on better acquaintance. The person addressed is Mrs. Podswell, the rector's wife, a thin, insipid personage, with faint blue eyes, and hair of that color which a humorist has likened to a garden gravel path. The lady is reclining full length on a sofa, her favorite position, and she, too, heaves a sigh as if the enormities of the said "Jack" were indeed hard to be borne.

"What else does the letter say?" she asks, in a thin, querulous voice. "Really, I think it rather inconsiderate of Mr.—Mr.—"

"Mr. Brown, the executor," says the rector, glancing at a letter, which he has been reading in his fat hands. "Nothing else, my dear, excepting that the girl is coming on here at once. It appears that he has duly proved poor Jack's will, in which he directs that she shall be sent to us. He incloses a copy of the will and—"

"Did he die well off?" asks Mrs. Podswell, with a sudden interest.

The rector shakes his head at the ceiling again, and coughs behind his hand with an air of genteel reproach.

"I am afraid not, my dear, I am afraid not. From what I can make out there is just a pittance for the girl, a poor hundred a year or so."

Mrs. Podswell sighs. "That is better than nothing," suggests the rector, mildly; but Mrs. Podswell shakes her head doubtfully.

"Well, of course, better than nothing in one way, certainly; but—it makes it all the more awkward in another."

"I scarcely understand," murmurs the rector, rubbing his shining chin, and blinking inquiringly at the sharp face on the sofa cushion. In the matter of brains the Podswell gray mare is the better horse. "I scarcely understand, Amelia; surely it is better than if she were left penniless and a burden—I use the word in no uncharitable sense, I trust—a burden to her friends."

"She needn't have been a burden," says Mrs. Podswell, sharply. "Penniless girls are not expected to hang about and live on their relatives. They go out as governesses or companions or something of that kind; and, of course, this girl could have done that. But if she has got a hundred a year, she will be too high for that, and we shall have to keep her at home, I suppose."

The rector nods. "I see, my dear; I see. No; I suppose she wouldn't care to go out, being—so to speak—dependent; and of course she couldn't live alone, I'm afraid, Amelia, she will have to reside with us."

Mrs. Podswell groans softly. "One knows nothing about her," she says, querulously. "How long is it since you saw your brother?"

"My half-brother, my dear," corrects Mr. Podswell. "How long?—and he rubs his chin reflectively—'how long? Dear me! I forget. You see, he disappeared, so to speak, after that unfortunate marriage of his; and—if I may say so—because, as it were, a kind of outcast. Poor Jack!'"

Mrs. Podswell frowns. "The woman he married was an actress, was she not?" she asks, with lated breath.

The rector colors, and shakes his head with mild horror. "Something of that sort, my dear. But ahem!—as she has been dead so long, it will be better perhaps if we forget her antecedents."

"I can never forget them," remarks Mrs. Podswell, severely. "I shall never look at the girl without remembering that her mother was scarcely a respectable woman."

"I think," suggests the rector, mildly, "that is rather too sweeping a term, Amelia; but we will not argue it. I have little doubt that Jack carefully concealed her mother's history from the child."

"It is to be hoped so," assents Mrs. Podswell. "It is also to be hoped that she has not inherited any of her mother's tastes and manners; though that, perhaps, is too much to be expected. The daughter of a tight-rope dancer—"

"Not, I think, so bad as that," murmurs the rector, very deprecatingly. "I think an actress, my dear, an actress."

"That's as bad," retorts the amiable lady, sharply. "I can draw no distinction. How your brother could have committed such a social crime I cannot understand."

"Jack was always rather strange and eccentric; strong-willed and will as a boy. He took after his father, so I am told; while I take after mine;" and the rector beams on his boots with pious self-gratulation.

There is silence for a moment and the rector coughs timidly.

"I suppose you have made all preparations for her reception, my dear?" he asks, meekly.

"I have done all that is necessary," answers Mrs. Podswell. "I trust I know my duty; much as I could wish to have been spared this trial, I humbly hope that I shall not shrink from it, Joseph."

"No, no, certainly not," assents the rector, hurriedly. "Certainly not, my dear, I am quite sure that you will nerve yourself to do your duty. After all, she is my brother's child, and though I could have wished that the trust had not been placed with me, I will endeavor to carry it out to the best of my poor ability. This is a vale of tears—"

"If you are going to send to meet the train you had better do so a moment," remarked Mrs. Podswell, cutting the threatened sermon short.

"I've sent, my dear," he says, glancing at the clock. "It is almost time they were here."

"Ring the bell, and tell Mary to bring in a cup of tea," murmurs Mrs. Podswell.

The rector obeys, and the summons is answered by a demure domestic who walks with slow, noiseless steps, and speaks in a muffled voice; and the rector, having given the order, fidgets about the room, rubbing his fat hands, and purring softly like a cat, while Mrs. Podswell resumes her former attitude and stares with half-closed eyes at vacancy.

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Please Mention This Paper.

nerves are all unstrung as it is. What did you say her name was, Joseph?" sharply.

"Signa, my dear."

"What you spell it?"

"S-i-g-n-a," replies the rector.

"What a fearfully heathenish name," says the querulous voice. "I never heard of it before."

"I believe," murmurs the rector, apologetically, "that it was her mother's name."

Mrs. Podswell groans, and the groan is scarcely off her lips when the door opens and a young girl enters.

For a moment she stands with her hands clasped loosely before her, her face uplifted as if a dart, in perfect repose, waiting to be received; and so smitten by surprise are the amiable pair that she is kept there while the clock ticks a minute. For, veiled as she is, there is something so full of maidenly dignity, of indefinable grace and power in the dark-chad figure, that, to put it vulgarly, the Reverend Joseph and his wife are taken aback. What they had expected they could scarcely have said so in so many set words, but it was certainly not this tall, graceful, distinguished-looking lady that their meagre imaginations had pictured.

The rector is the first to recover himself, with a little cough and the sunny smile which men of his class find so useful he comes forward with fat hand extended.

"So you have come, my dear?" he says.

This is so self-evident that it scarcely admits of a reply, but the young girl says, "Yes," and puts her long, slim, gloved hand in the short, fat one.

"Yes, you have come," repeats the rector, rather feebly, "and—I am sure we are very glad to see you. This, my dear, is your—ahem—Aunt Amelia. Your aunt, I am sorry to say, is not so strong as we could wish; she is—"

The thin figure raises itself upright on the sofa, and extends a claw-like hand.

"I am a martyr to nerves," says the querulous voice. "Have you had a pleasant journey? Won't you sit down?"

"Won't you sit down?" This, then, is all the welcome which the orphan girl is to receive. She is asked to "sit down" after a journey of some hundreds of miles, as if she had but come to pay an afternoon call.

Signa sits down and raises her veil, and the two pairs of eyes watching her, each after their kind, blink with fresh surprise, for just as the curtain screens Ruben's grand picture in the Antwerp Cathedral, so has the thick veil hidden a picture of even greater loveliness; the loveliness of a young girl, fresh, unstained, and refined by a deep sorrow.

The rector, being a slow man, stares at the pale face, with its clear-cut features, its dark gray, weary eyes, and soft, dark brown hair, in speechless amazement approaching awe; but his wife forces her admiration back.

"I dare say you would like to go up to your room at once," she says, in a business-like way. "Will you have a cup of tea?"

"Or a glass of wine?" puts in the rector, weakly.

The girl shakes her head. "No, thank you—I am only tired. I will wait."

"We dine in half an hour," said Mrs. Podswell.

The girl bows and rises, and a lean hand is stretched out to ring the bell. "Show Miss Grenville her room."

The maid replaces the book on the table in the exact position it occupied before, sweeps a speck of imaginary dust from the cover, and returns to her mistress' side to take the empty cup, just as if she were a machine wound up to execute a set task.

The clock strikes the hour, there is the sound of carriage wheels, and the rector, with a little preliminary cough, remarks: "There she is, my dear."

Mrs. Podswell means faintly. "I do hope she will not make a scene. I cannot bear a scene. My

"Beautiful," echoes Mrs. Podswell, with a little snort. "Pray, Joseph, do not let us commence with an absurdity. I did not perceive her beauty. I don't like gray eyes. I may be wrong—I trust I am—but I have always been taught to connect gray eyes with a deceitful temperament. I trust it is not so in this case. But beautiful—oh, dear, no!"

"Well, perhaps not," assents the rector, rubbing his chin timidly. "Not a beautiful, perhaps, but extraordinary."

"Exactly; that is what I said. I sincerely hope that it was merely fancy on my part, but it seemed to me that there was something cold and unnatural about her manner. There is anything dislike about a girl," adds the martyr, in the tone of an oracle, "it is lack of warmth and impulse. Some persons may admire this new-fashioned self-possession as it is called—I do not."

"She seemed very self-possessed," murmurs the rector, shaking his head at the ceiling. "A perfect lady, evidently."

The martyr snorts with a contemptuous air of long suffering.

"Pray don't express such a decided opinion, Joseph. You really cannot know anything about it in five minutes; and if you are going to dress, you had better go; there is turbid to-day, and I don't want it spoiled."

"No, no, certainly not," assents the rector.

And with a last shake of the head, and a deep sigh, as of the most profound resignation under a heavy trial, he glides out of the room.

Meanwhile, Signa has followed the maid-servant through a long, winding passage lined with time-stained oak—a passage that in the hands of an artist might easily be transformed into a glorious, picturesque hall, but which at present is in settled harmony with the prevailing gloom—and into a bedroom.

"There is your luggage, miss," says the maid, pointing to an old and battered portmanteau seared with much traveling, and still bearing fragments of many-colored labels, English and foreign. "The dinner-bell will ring in half an hour. Is there anything I can do for you?"

The question is not unlikely put, for the girl has all a true woman's admiration for beauty, even in those of her own sex, and there is something in the lovely face, perhaps its pallor, or the subtle light that shines in the dark-grey eyes, that touches her.

"Nothing, thanks," says Signa, sinking to the bed, and taking off her hat with a little weary gesture, and the maid, after lingering a moment, goes away, and straight down to the kitchen, where she delivers her criticisms upon the new-comer.

"A perfect lady, and as beautiful as a picture. Poor young thing!"

Signa sits for a few moments on the side of the bed, her eyes fixed on the window with a gaze that assuredly sees nothing of the exquisite view of sea and river, meadows and hills, that the lattice window frames.

Then with a sigh and a smile—it is difficult to say which is the sadder of the two—she recalls her wandering thoughts, that have been skimming backward, and begins her toilet.

"Half an hour the girl said," she murmurs. "It will not do to be late. If I am not mistaken, unpunctuality is accounted one of the cardinal sins in this place. What a place it is!" and she shudders. "He used to describe it as like this; but I never pictured it." "He" was the father gone to rest. "How can it be possible, in God's good world, for people to live in a house like this, to endure the gloom and darkness? But they don't endure it, they enjoy it! Oh, my poor darling, if you could see me now," and she closes here yes, not with tears, but with the same strange smile.

"You, whose one aim and endeavor was to make life bright and sweet!" She rubs here eyes with the towel for a longer time than is necessary to dry them, then she looks up suddenly and seizes the hair brushes, and lets down a flood of beautiful hair that has been, and will again be, hidden in the thick coils that nestle so closely on the shapely head. "But I promised him I would not fret and mourn, and I will not! Not even this dreary place and these poor, miserable people, shall not make me break this promise! Perhaps they are not so bad as they look. Some people, he used to say, are always cold and uncomfortable when they are embarrassed, and I fancy my uncle and aunt—I suppose they are my uncle and aunt—were embarrassed and nervous. They will improve on acquaintance, no doubt, but," with a faint little smile that gives a strange and subtle charm to the beautiful face. "I wish he wouldn't rub his chin, and I wish she hadn't any nerves to speak of."

Clang, clang, as with a long toll like a knell, the dinner-bell sounds, and with a finishing sweep of the brush and that last touch to her neck, which every woman—Heaven knows why—bestows as she leaves the glass, Signa goes downstairs.

As she enters the drawing-room, the rector comes forward to meet her, as if she had kept them waiting for at least a quarter of an hour.

"Your aunt," he says, blushing and rubbing his chin, "has gone in. She always goes in five minutes before the bell rings. Will you take my arm, my dear?"

"Five minutes before," says Signa. "I will remember."

The rector coughs apologetically as the thought flashes or rather dawns upon him that the girl has a beautiful—no, extraordinary—voice.

"I didn't mean to insinuate that you should do so," he says. "But your aunt is—is singular in her habits, and when they reach the door as she speaks, and he allows the sentence to remain unfinished."

It is not a bad dinner—Signa has often fared worse—but, like every-

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If your heart flutters, be careful. An attack is liable to come on at any time. Excitement, over-exertion or emotion may cause it.

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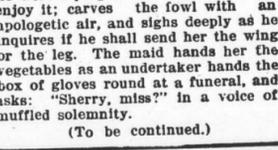
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using else in the place, it wants light and life and laughter to make it enjoyable. The rector eats his fish—an excellent turbot, by the way—as if he were trying to look as if he didn't enjoy it; carves so deeply as he apologizes air, and sighs deeply as he inquires if he shall send her the vegetables as an undertaker hands the box of gloves round at a funeral, and asks: "Sherry, miss?" in a voice of muffled solemnity.

(To be continued.)



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NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper—A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

TUESDAY.

About 400 wounded Canadians left England for this country. The Italians captured a strong Austrian position in the Trentino. Seven men of Stefansson's Arctic expedition arrived at Seattle on their way to Ottawa. L. L. McFaul, for 28 years principal of Seaford Public school, died at the age of 79. Wm. Tryon of Tamworth, a farmer, died of blood-poisoning from a fish-fin piercing his finger. Longshoremen at Buffalo threaten to strike unless non-union labor is done away with at upper lake ports. Chairman Flavell of the Ontario License Board warns liquor license-holders that last-minute lawbreakers before prohibition will be severely punished. A Reuter despatch from Athens says a Ministerial crisis is imminent. Premier Zalmis, the despatch adds, is believed to have tendered his resignation. The British steamer Lexie is reported sunk, says a Lloyd's Shipping Agency announcement yesterday afternoon. The Lexie was a steamer of 3,778 tons gross, built in 1911, and owned in London. The British Government, according to The Daily News, is preparing a huge scheme of national reorganization after the war. The premises of the National Liberal Club is being used for the purpose. Major-General Logie has issued an order, after consultation with Rev. W. M. Rochester, Secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, permitting the sale on Sunday until 9 a.m. in the canteens of papers delivered in the camp Saturday evening.

WEDNESDAY.

Russian forces scored new successes in the Carpathian campaign. The Italian troops make important progress on the Trentino front. His Majesty King George cabled a message of concern on the Quebec Bridge disaster. Two daily papers in Brantford have raised their subscription price from \$3 to \$4. The United States has charged Great Britain with violating her neutrality in the Philippines. The Anglican Synod of the Province of Ontario opened its third annual session at Hamilton. Vendors' licenses were granted by the Ontario License Board to Toronto, Hamilton, and London men. The writ issued against the Hydro and the Attorney-General by the Electrical Development Company was set aside. The largest application yet to the Dominion war loan is by the Mackey Companies of New York, for \$2,000,000 of bonds. The Rocky Mountain Sanitarium, near Frank, B.C., has been acquired at a nominal rental by the Military Hospitals Commission. Lieut. Poiner, a young Danish military aviator, according to a Copenhagen despatch, is planning to cross the Atlantic in an aeroplane of 350 horse-power. Two men were killed by the explosion of some mines they were laying in the lake off Toronto, for the purpose of getting moving pictures to aid recruiting. The Ontario Federation of Liberal Clubs is to meet at London on October 11, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., and Premier T. C. Norris of Manitoba are to speak. Hon. George P. Graham, at the organization meeting of Liberals for the new federal constituency of North Grey, held at Meaford, stated that an election would be held within a year. The giant French liner Paris was launched at St. Nazaire yesterday. The liner is destined for New York service. She displaces 37,000 tons and is 233 metres long and 29 metres beam. Her horsepower is 45,000, and she can carry 3,000 passengers.

THURSDAY.

"Hurry On" won the St. Leger Stake of £6,500. The mas Nelson Page, U.S.A. Ambassador, is visiting the Italian front. Fourteen hundred strike-breakers are to man the New York surface cars. Construction of a new central span for the Quebec Bridge will be begun at once.

General Korniloff, a Russian who was captured in April, 1915, has reached Kieff after escaping from Austria. Stratford Y. M. C. A. offers a month's membership free to every local returned soldier. Premier Hearst and Hon. Dr. Pyne left London, Eng., yesterday to visit the fleet, returning in time for the Agent-General's luncheon. James Hood, of Woodstock, passed away at his home last night. He was seventy years old and had been a resident of Woodstock for 29 years. The Provincial Anglican Synod of Ontario endorsed the revised Book of Common Prayer, except the form of recitation of the Athanasian Creed. Pe. Loll Kingsbury, from Campbellville, of the 164th Battalion, was fatally injured when he jumped off a train as it was arriving at Camp Borden. Mrs. H. L. Milligan, wife of Lieut.-Colonel Milligan, in command of the 18th Battalion at the front, died at Victoria Hospital, London, Ont., following an operation. Arthur Stirling, the twenty-year-old son of Wm. Stirling, manager of the County House of Refuge here, was drowned yesterday afternoon in the St. Lawrence. The Wellington Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Guelph received a check for \$1,530, restitution made by a man who confessed to him; the affair remains a mystery.

FRIDAY.

Serious food riots have occurred in Hamburg. Sir Sam Hughes is visiting Scotland and Ireland. The University of Toronto is facing a deficit of \$130,000. Austrian aviators dropped explosive bombs on a Venice church. Five tons of high explosives were dropped by Italian airmen on a railway establishment and the shipyards near Trieste. The colors of the 139th Battalion were solemnly deposited by the officers in St. Peter's Anglican Church at Cobourg. Rev. Thos. G. Smith, who served thirty-two years in the Methodist ministry, died at Listowel, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. Returns show a sweeping Liberal victory in the British Columbia elections, prohibition and woman suffrage also carrying the day. Joseph B. Thompson, 148 Ontario street, Toronto, was struck by a street car while driving in Queen street east, and died of his injuries. Paul E. Lamarche, Nationalist M. P. for Nicolet, intends to resign his seat on September 21, having opposed the measure extending the life of Parliament. Fire yesterday practically destroyed West Park, formerly the country home of Whitelaw Reid, and now a soldiers' hospital. More than 100 wounded soldiers were taken out safely. Ingersoll has its first case of infantile paralysis, the patient being a three-year-old child in a home on King Hiram street, who has been ill since Friday last. The Provincial Anglican Synod of Ontario urged the Government to organize the resources of the Dominion so as to furnish at least half a million men and the munitions required for them in time to be of service.

SATURDAY.

The French Government sent a firm note to Sweden regarding submarines. Niagara Falls Liberals chose D. Budd White, LL.D., as candidate in the next Provincial election. Liquor men state that 11,000 new customers in Toronto bought liquor to "lay in" for the prohibition era. Billy Sunday, in a characteristic letter, congratulated the people of Ontario upon the advent of prohibition. Brigadier-General Lord Brooke, commanding the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade, has been wounded at the front. The Levant is starving, according to an American woman who recently returned from Syria by way of enemy countries. Pte. Gordon Mason Suddaby of the 216th (Bantam) Battalion, was instantly killed by a motor car at Camp Borden. The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada will apply for an allotment of \$5,000,000 of the new Canadian war loan. The appointment of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire as Governor-General of Canada by his Majesty the King has been formally gazetted. A new Papal Nuncio is on his way to Vienna with an important autograph letter from the Pope to Emperor Francis Joseph, according to The Messagero. Emperor William, attended by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Chief of Staff, will open in person the session of the Reichstag, which convenes on September 28. The British Columbia elections may likely return forty or forty-one Liberals and six or seven Conservatives. Prohibition is carried so far by over 6,000 majority, and woman suffrage by more than 8,500.

MONDAY.

In the recent registration in Regina of the prohibition plebiscite the names of 3,532 women and 4,169 men were secured. Militia orders just published gazette Sir John C. Eaton of Toronto as Honorary Colonel of the 110th (Irish) Regiment. Delphis Drouillard, 35 years old, brother of Patsy Drouillard, pugilist, was killed in Windsor yesterday while driving a taxicab. David Smith, aged 54, died at his home at Belmont, near London, Saturday as a result of injuries received when his team of horses ran away. Brig.-General Lord Brooke, of the 10th Canadian Brigade, who recently went to France and was wounded, is not in a dangerous condition. Major Cecil Critchley of the Strathcona Horse has been received by the King at Windsor and invested with the insignia of the Distinguished Service Order. Hon. Walter Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan, who has been suffering for the past two weeks from asthma, is reported much better and is improving daily. Seth Low, former mayor of New York, died yesterday on his model farm at Bedford Hills, N. Y., where in recent years he had been giving close attention to scientific agriculture. Thomas Gaffney, wanted for the last three years by the police of both this city and Hamilton, on charges of horse-stealing and assaulting a wounded man, was arrested in Brantford Saturday. Two Factories Burned. ST. THOMAS, Sept. 18.—Fire late Saturday night completely destroyed the plant of the St. Thomas Dehydration Company, as well as that of the Canadian Wood Products Company. The flames originated in the rehydration plant, and spread with alarming rapidity, threatening for a time the plants of the St. Thomas Packing Company and the St. Thomas Cold Storage Company. The loss to the Dehydration Company will be heavy, \$30,000 being a conservative estimate. The plant has not been in operation for the four summer months, but preparations were being made to re-open in a week's time to fill a Government order for dehydrated potatoes for the Canadian army. The Wood Products Company's loss is \$6,000, with insurance of \$2,500.

DIVISION OF NUMBERS.

Rules That Will Simplify Some Examples in Arithmetic. It is often convenient to know whether a given number is divisible by another without going through the usual process of division. Almost every one knows that however large a number may be, it is divisible by 5 if the last digit is 5 or 0. The following gives the rule for some other numbers: A number is divisible by 2 when the last digit is divisible by 2; by 3 when the sum of the digits is divisible by 3; by 4 when the number represented by the last two digits is divisible by 4; by 5 when the number ends in 5 or 0; by 6 when it is divisible by 2 and also by 3; by 8 when the number represented by the last three digits is divisible by 8; by 9 when the sum of the digits is divisible by 9. For example, the number 1728 is divisible by 2, because its last digit, 8, is divisible by 2; by 4, because 28 is divisible by 4, and by 8 because 728 is divisible by 8. It is also divisible by 3 and by 9, for the sum of its digits total 18, a number divisible by 3 and by 9. Since it is divisible by 2 and by 3, it is also divisible by 6. To find whether a number is divisible by 7 you must go through the usual process of division.—Youth's Companion.

Coroner's Verdict In India.

For quaintness it would be hard to beat the verdict returned in India on a man whose fate it had been to assuage a tiger's appetite. "That Pandoo died of tiger eating him. There was no other cause of death."—London Chronicle.

SALUTES BY GUNFIRE.

Origin of the Custom and of the 101 Blasts For Monarchs. There is a good deal more in this most delicate and important matter of salutes by gunfire than is always understood. It has a history of its own, which goes back nearly as far as the use of gunpowder in war, and whether it was adopted as a means of reassuring one's visiting acquaintances that one's guns were empty of cannon balls and one's soul of guile or whether it was begun merely as an organized noise in honor of a guest does not greatly matter. Toward the end of the fifteenth century a salute of guns was a recognized compliment, though the number to be fired seems to have varied. An accident is said to have settled when to stop firing in the royal salute. The Emperor Maximilian I., returning to the city of Augsburg after an expedition, was received with what should have been a salute of a hundred guns. The officer in charge of the artillery lost count in his nervousness and in order to make sure that the full number was rendered discharged an extra piece. The city of Nuremberg, which was the next to have the honor of entertaining the emperor, thought that the new number was official and followed the example of Augsburg. Thus the highest honor that was payable by gunfire became 101 rounds. The greatest salute ever fired was that of 1,001 guns, which in 1840 greeted the arrival in France of the ship bearing Napoleon's body from St. Helena, although at the imperial durbar in 1911 the imposing salute of 101 pieces, was no bad second. Of others there was a salute fired some few years ago at the blessing of the waters of the Nera by the present czar that might well have marked an epoch. There was also the salute without which the kaiser on his famous visit to Palestine refused to land at Beirut.—Perceval Landon in London Telegraph.

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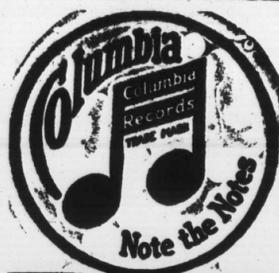
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