

# The Athens Reporter

Vol. XXXII. No. 30

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, July 26, 1916

3 cents a copy

BROCKVILLE'S GREATEST STORE

## OUR ANNUAL JULY SALE

All this Month

Bargains in Every Department

The **ROBERT WRIGHT CO.** Limited  
BROCKVILLE CANADA

SPECIAL SALE OF LADIES'

## SILK BOOT HOSIERY IN BLACK AND WHITE

Scarce Goods right now, these stockings are going on sale, and we have 40 dozen to sell in all sizes 8 1-2 to 10, Davis Sale Price Per Pair

30c

THE HOSIERY STORE OF BROCKVILLE

R. DAVIS & SON, BROCKVILLE

Mail orders receive prompt attention

The Canadian Ford is manufactured wholly within the Dominion. In every sense, it's a "Made in Canada" Car.

PERCIVAL & BROWN, Ford Agents, Athens

**Neilson's Ice Cream**



HOMOGENIZED Ice Cream means wholesome, easily digested, nutritious Ice Cream. Neilson's Ice Cream is so smooth, rich, so good for you, because it is made of cream that has been completely homogenized.

E. C. Tribute

### ENTRANCE RESULTS

This week we publish a further list of successful candidates at the Entrance Examination.

#### LANSDOWNE

Ethel Dowsley  
Rita Flood  
Samuel Gladwin  
Philip Kaiser (honors)  
Clark Moore  
Lisie Moxley  
Vaida Webster  
George Foley  
Arthur Horton  
Gladys Mooney  
Hubert Mallory  
Maude Williams

#### DELTA

Lottie Carr  
Marion Coon  
Beryl Davis  
Ruby Gorman  
Jennie Henderson  
Lawrence Johnston  
Evelyn Kilburne  
Beryl Newsome  
Loren Phelps (honors)  
Thelma Purvis  
Mary Roddick  
Harry Sheffield  
Wilfrid Slack  
Lawrence Stafford  
Laura Wiltse  
Harold Gardiner  
Brice Kilbourn  
Wallace Johnston  
Arthur Seymour  
Gordon Coon  
Burton Williamson  
Douglas McKinley

#### NEWBORO

Edith Acheson  
Orville Brown  
Robert Bolton  
Margaret Fleming  
Bessie Gray  
Herbert Hull  
Margaret Knapp  
Muriel Kenny  
Robin Pennock  
Francis Regan  
Willie Steadman  
Clarence Taylor  
Jack Wright  
Myrtle Moulton  
Clara Thompson  
Mildred Kerr

#### WESTPORT

Ada Brash  
Marcella Carby  
Violet Coleman  
Abby Derbyshire  
Ford Goodfellow  
Harry McNally  
Leonard McNally  
W. J. Stoness  
Mildred Bennett

#### Homeseekers' Excursion

Into the very heart of the Canadian West over the old reliable Canadian Pacific every Tuesday by regular trains Winnipeg and return \$38.50, Calgary \$46.50, and proportionately low fares to other points. Tickets good for 60 days and good to stop over. Liberal ticket conditions.

#### Death of Mrs. Susanna Moulton.

The death occurred on Wednesday, July 19, 1916, at the residence of Dr. D. G. Peat, of Mrs. Susanna Moulton. Deceased had been in failing health for several months and the end came to her in her seventy-first year. Before her marriage she was Miss Susanna Donnelly. She was born in Ireland, and came to New Boyne, Leeds County, at the age of nine years. She married Mr. W. H. Moulton, of Athens, about eight years ago. No near relatives survive, her husband having predeceased her four years ago. Mrs. J. B. Joint, New Boyne, and Mrs. Wm. Robinson, Smith Falls, are cousins of deceased. Prayers were said by Rev. Rural Dean Swayne at the residence Friday morning, and the remains were taken to New Boyne, where Rev. R. Hurford conducted the funeral services. Interment was made at that place. Mrs. Moulton was an Anglican in religion.

#### Laying Corner-Stone At Addison.

Mr. Evan H. McClean, Grand Master of the Grand Masonic Lodge of Ontario East, has written Rev. J. de P. Wright, of Lyn, accepting an invitation to lay the corner-stone of the new Anglican church at Addison on August 9. The event will be quite a notable one and all of the Orange Lodges of the counties will be present. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone will begin at eleven o'clock and dinner will be served at twelve noon. Speeches begin in the afternoon at two o'clock. Mr. Evan McClean, the principal speaker, is a former Brockville boy, son of Mr. Neil McClean, of the Bank of Montreal. He is now a prominent barrister at Bowmanville, and high up in the Orange Order, being re-elected Grand Master of Ontario East at the last meeting of Orange Grand Lodge which was held in Brockville in March.

### NOTICE

Through a misunderstanding, a number of tickets for the laying of the corner stone of Trinity church, Addison, were printed with the date, "Saturday, August 9." These tickets were taken from the stove in the Reporter office where they were put for cooler weather consumption, and have been circulated in the village, some of them with the numeral 1 marked out. The date of the ceremony is Wednesday, August 9, and those having these spurious tickets in their possession should destroy them at once. Any attempt to use them will be promptly frustrated.

### GREENBUSH

July 24th

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Norris Lovrin a daughter.

Mrs. Bert Forsythe recently returned from Gouverneur, New York where she was visiting relatives. On her return journey she was accompanied by her cousin Mr. Roy Forsythe.

A party of young people from Prescott motored to our town on the 23rd and were the guests of Miss M. E. Lovrin.

The Greenbush Epworth League intend holding their annual social on the church grounds on the evening of Tuesday Aug. 1st.

Mrs. Wm. Spence spent last week in Frankville, the guest of Mrs. Kate Edgers.

Mr. David Goodfellow has enlisted in the Forestry Battalion and is now in Ottawa.

The splendid bay weather is much appreciated and the farmers are making good use of it.

Miss Retta Hanna spent last week with her father and sister here.

Miss Perthea Blanchard was holidaying in Athens last week.

Mr. H. Davis our cheese maker has begun to manufacture cheese Saturday evenings.

Mrs. George McGrath, Smith Falls, spent last week with her aunt, Miss Tina Justus.

Mrs. Omer Davis is visiting her sister at Brewer's Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. Ford Earl of Lyndhurst, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Jas. Hewitt.

### FRANKVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Kilburne spent the week-end at Frankville the guests of her father, Mr. Milton Kilburn.

Mr. and Mrs. John Davidson motored to Barriefield to see Lloyd Davidson of the 156th battalion.

Mr. A. R. Hanton has a new Overland car.

### JUNETOWN

July 17

Miss Joyce Foley, Lansdowne, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Chas. Bailo.

Mrs. John Warren, Rockfield and Mrs. Norton Mallory, Escott, were visitors at J. Warrens and J. S. Purvis last week.

Miss Fern Warren is visiting her sister, Mrs. Walton Sheffield, Athens. Mrs. Mary Avery, Syracuse, is spending a few days with her uncles, Walter and James Purvis.

Mrs. Arnold Avery is spending a week with friends at Delta Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Phillips, Escott, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Avery, Master Cecil, and Mrs. Alvin Avery, motored to Delta on Sunday.

Mrs. Adam Herbison and Mr. Willie Herbison, Fairfield East, were visiting at Mr. Eli Tennants last week.

Stuart and Russell Tennant, Caintown, spent Tuesday at Mr. J. S. Purvis.

### Canada in Flanders

The Reporter acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of the book, "Canada in Flanders," with the compliments of Sir Robert Borden. It is the official story of the Canadian Expeditionary Force as told by Sir Max Aitken, M.P., with a preface by the Rt. Hon. Bonar Law, M.P., and an introductory chapter by the Premier of Canada.

In simple, narrative style, the author gives the story of the Canadian army from the outbreak of the war, the organization of the First Division, its passage to England and subsequent landing in France, the terrific sacrifices and glorious victories. The book should be read by every Canadian.

With the object of "taking stock" of the fish in the province, to learn which waters are most in need of being restocked, the Fish and Game Department is undertaking a "fish survey." A detailed map of this district will be furnished each overseer in the province, to be filled with the necessary details, and returned to the Department.

## LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS

Earl McChain joined the 75th Battery at Kingston last week.

All sizes of fruit jars, Crown or Gem, at Esion's.

Miss O'Donnell, Philadelphia, is a guest of Mrs. Prichard, Main street.

Miss Luella Beckstedt, Watertown, arrived here last week for a vacation visit with Miss Carrie Covey.

Misses Irene and Blanche McLean of Selby, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Stevens.

Miss Muriel Fair left last week for a vacation trip to the Pacific Coast to visit her sister, Mrs. Leggett.

8,470 boxes of cheese sold at 16 5-16 and 17c on Brockville Dairymen's Board of Trade on Thursday.

Mr. William Simes, of the Brockville Eastern Hospital was a visitor in town for a few days.

Mr. A. E. Donovan, M. P. P. has sent out copies of the Ontario Game and Fishery Laws for 1916 to interested parties in his constituency.

Mrs. C. D. Clow, of Lisbon, North Dakota, last week visited Athens, her former home, which she had not seen for twenty-five years.

Mrs. Benjamin Brown and a brother whom she had not seen for eight years, have been visiting their parents Mr. and Mrs. James at Perth.

Mr. and Mrs. Carman Culbert and family of West Orange, N. J. are visiting in Athens, guest of Mr. Benjamin Culbert.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Parish and Mrs. Patton left last week on a motor trip to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Berney and son, Tom, were in Athens last week for a few days.

Miss Mildred Sturgeon, Brockville, and Miss Myrtle Gilroy, Glen Buell, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon Yates.

Mr. Wm. Lorne Steacy has taken over the express and cartage business of Mr. George Purcell, who will remove to Montreal.

Mr. Roy Landon and bride arrived in Athens a few days ago from the West. They are guests of the former's mother, Main street.

Mrs. Fraser and Mrs. Edy and child, of Ottawa, arrived last week, and are now occupying one of the cottages on Bertha Island, Charleston Lake.

W. E. Lillie, of Ottawa, spent the week-end with his sister, Mrs. D. Fisher. They left on Monday for Kingston to attend a family reunion at the home of their sister, Mrs. C. N. Knapp.

Probate of the will of Susannah Stevens, late of the township of Bastard, married woman, has been granted to Marilee Stevens, of the same place, farmer, and executor, T. R. Beale, Athens, solicitor.

Lieut. Harold Wiltse and Mrs. Wiltse and child, of London, are guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Wiltse. Lieut. Wiltse, now in the Canadian Army Dental Corps, is a graduate of the Athens High School, the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto; and for a time practiced in Walkerville, Ont.

### Lower School Examination Results

The following students of the Athens High School were successful in the Lower School Examination:

V. Barrington  
L. W. Derbyshire  
M. C. Gibeon  
R. A. Halladay  
E. V. Hollingsworth  
L. E. Pyne  
K. M. Smith  
V. M. Whitmore  
J. W. Claxton (art)

### OIL STOVES

The greatest convenience of summer specialties in the kitchen will be your oil stove. We have a good assortment in stock and will be pleased to demonstrate them to you.

EARL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY  
ATHENS, ONT.

Hides and live poultry wanted—C. H. Willson, Athens.

Mr. W. H. Jacob has bought a Ford car from Percival & Brown.

Miss Cora Gray was a recent visitor in Delta.

Mrs. Rupert Watson, Montreal, is visiting her Aunt Mrs. (Dr.) Addison.

Miss Stella Johnson is visiting friends in Brockville this week.

Garfield Dormer, of the 75th Battery, Kingston, spent the week-end here.

Mrs. G. F. Blackwell and son Fred, are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Wiltse.

Mr. George Murphy of Portersville, California, is visiting friends in this section. He was a delegate at the Shriner's Convention at Buffalo.

Miss Gertrude Cross is taking a couple of months' vacation in order to recuperate from a severe cold.

Miss Lulu McLean, of Kingston, is holidaying at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. McLean.

Miss Mary Lyons, New Boyne, was last week a guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Yates.

Hot weather goods—Ganong's chocolates, Wright's ice cream, and a great variety sweet biscuits—at Eaton's.

Messrs. George Purcell, Jack Kilborn, Eric Dobbs, and W. Derbyshire are camping at Warren Bay, Charleston Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hollingsworth were recently guests of the former's brother, Rev. Wesley Hollingsworth, in Pittsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Webster and family, of Ottawa, who have been spending several weeks at Webster Bay, Charleston Lake, are guests of Mrs. Jacob Morris, Elgin street.

### Wanted

A boy or girl to learn the printing trade; must have public school education at least.—Reporter Office.

### Use Your Dimmers

Dimmers on autos are not for use only when the car is standing at the curb; they are compulsory in many cities when driving through the streets. Some motorists, however, through experience, learned that when meeting another car or a horse-drawn vehicle on country roads, it is a very wise precaution to snap on the dimmers. The blinding glare of the headlights has been the cause of numerous accidents. Courtesy in this regard marks the thoughtful, unselfish motorist.

### A Good Idea

Kansas has a law which permits a farmer to give a name to his farm, register the name, and enjoy the exclusive right to use it. The farmers are availing themselves of the privilege, for they are beginning to see that a name steadily associated with good products is as much an asset as a trade mark.

### Women's Institute

Don't forget the Women's Institute meeting next Saturday at 3 p.m. Miss Hunt will give a paper on "How to plan summer menus for health and food values." Musical numbers will include a piano solo and a patriotic number by three little girls.

### Do Eye-Glasses

Injure?



SOME PEOPLE THINK that the use of glasses should be deferred as long as possible, because when once worn, a person becomes dependent on them.

THE TRUTH IS—if a glass gives relief by removing the existing strain on the eye, no time should be lost in affording this relief. We place at your disposal an up-to-date optical equipment.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

H. R. KNOWLTON  
Jeweler and Optician  
ATHENS

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

July 30, 1916. Lesson V. The Word of the Cross.—I. Corinthians 1: 1-2: 5.

Commentary.—I. Paul's salutation (vs. 1-9). Paul declares at the outset in unmistakable terms that he is an apostle of Jesus Christ by divine appointment. Sosthenes is associated with him in the writing of this epistle. This is possibly the Sosthenes mentioned in Acts 18: 17, having become a Christian, as did Crispus, his successor as chief ruler of the synagogue. Paul addresses his message to the church at Corinth and speaks of them as being sanctified in Christ Jesus and called saints, but he would have it understood that his message was intended for all Christians everywhere. His desire is that grace and peace from God the Father and from the Son may be upon them. The apostle takes occasion to express his thanks to God for the spiritual gifts and graces they enjoy. He lovingly commends them for their faith and patience, and is confident that the Lord Jesus will keep them to the end and present them blameless before God. He declares that he who called them into fellowship with the Son Jesus Christ is faithful. This address and salutation express Paul's unshaken faith in God and the salvation which he preached. He was about to reprove the Christians at Corinth for their shortcomings, but he does not enter upon that reproof until he has commended them for their virtues and graces.

II. Divisions rebuked (vs. 10-17). Paul is intensely interested in the stability and growth of the church in Corinth and exhorts them to be united in heart in the work of the Lord. He had learned from reliable sources that there had come to exist factions in the church, and he knew that divisions in a body of Christians was productive of weakness. They seem to have divided up and followed certain leaders. Some called themselves after the name of Paul, others after Apollos, and still others claimed to be followers of Peter, or Cephas. One faction declared that they were followers of Christ, without claiming special allegiance to any earthly leader. Paul plainly and impressively shows how unbecoming it is for Christians to be thus divided. Their salvation came wholly and only through Jesus Christ, and the apostles were simply the human instrumentality by whom they had been instructed and encouraged.

III. The excellence of the cross (vs. 18-31). The preaching of the cross. The preaching that presents the suffering and death of Christ for the sins of the world. To them that perish foolishness. The doctrine of the cross is folly to those who are perishing, because they conceive of some inherent excellence in humanity, whereas the cross proclaims and justifies God's sentence of death against the human race.—Lias. Unto us which are saved it is the power of God.—Those who take advantage of the atonement of Jesus Christ fully realize that there is power divine in the cross. 19. It is written.—The quotation is of Isa. 24: 14. Destroy the wisdom of the wise.—Human wisdom is of small account in spiritual matters. When God speaks, let worldly maxims perish. 20. Where is the wise.—The apostle really declares that there is no worldly wisdom that it is at all comparable with the word of God. "The wise" mentioned here stands for the philosopher. The scribe.—The Jewish scribe, or teacher of the law. The disputant.—The Greek disputant.—Alford. Made foolish the wisdom of this world.—True wisdom belongs to God alone and emanates from him. 21. The world by wisdom knew not God.—Natural religion falls far short of arriving at the state which God's word requires. God has revealed himself but partially through nature, while by his word and by his Son he has made himself known so fully that man comes to know what is required of him and what his privileges are.

22. Jews require a sign.—There never was a people in the universe more difficult to be persuaded of the truth than the Jews; and had not their religion been incontestably proved by the most striking and indubitable miracles, they never would have received it.—Clarke. Greeks seek after wisdom.—The Greeks pursued philosophy and tried to arrive at just conclusions through the process of reasoning. 23. But we preach Christ crucified.—Passing over the "sign" sought by the Jews, and the "wisdom" which the Greeks boasted, the apostles declared that Christ died for sinners. Unto the Jews a stumbling-block.—Because they had misinterpreted the scriptures and could not think of the Messiah as being put to death. Unto the Greeks foolishness.—The crucifixion of Christ as the ground of individual salvation was so different from their philosophy, that it appeared to them as foolishness. 24. Are called.—Those who have heard the gospel invitation and have accepted it by faith in Jesus. The power of God.—Power to deliver from the guilt and love of sin. Wisdom of God.—They who accept salvation through blood of the cross are able to understand spiritual things. 25. The foolishness of God.—The doctrine of the cross was considered by the Greeks as foolishness, but it was the wiser than any of man's wisdom. The weakness of God.—Worldly wisdom would count it weakness in Christ to die, but His death brought to men the possibility of becoming the sons of God. 26. Ye see your calling.—That is, God's calling of you into the kingdom of Christ, implying your acceptance of all its blessed results.—Whedon. Not many wise, etc.—The worldly wise and noble refused God's gracious invitation. 27. To confound the wise.—Those who are humble and trustful receive salvation through the crucified Christ, while the wiser after the flesh stagger in blindness. 28. Blindness. 29. Things which are not of this world.—Things of high importance in our human eyes appear to us as nothing. Yet these, in the counsels of God, are

to change places, and more than change places, with things that are highly regarded in the sight of men.—Cam. Bib. 28. That no flesh should glory in his presence.—God works through humble means, yet effectually, and makes it clear that it is He, and not the instrument, that accomplishes the result. 30. Wisdom.—Christ came to show us the Father and to enlighten our minds regarding spiritual things. Righteousness.—Through Christ man is justified or made righteous. Sanctification.—Christ in the atonement provided for the cleansing of the heart from all sin in the present life by an act of faith. Redemption.—Redemption embraces Christ's whole work of rescue from sin, even to glorification." 31. Let him glory in the Lord.—The Lord alone is to be praised for the plan of salvation.

IV. Preaching Christ crucified (2: 1, 2). 1. When I came to you.—Paul refers to his labors during his first missionary journey. Not with excellency of speech or of wisdom.—The apostle had no thought of appearing as an orator or of presenting the findings of the philosophy of the day. The testimony of God.—His aim was to declare the message of salvation plainly and impressively. 2. I determined.—Paul knew the tendencies of the people and their tastes, both of the Jews and the Greeks, but he had only one purpose, and that was to show them the way of salvation. Save Jesus Christ, and him crucified.—His one theme was Jesus the Saviour of men.

Questions.—Who wrote this epistle? From what place? What was the object in writing it? How does the epistle begin? Why was the cross of Christ a stumbling block to the Jews? What did Paul determine should be the character of his preaching?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Church Unity.

I. Promoted under gospel fellowship.

II. Destroyed by human philosophy.

III. Encouraged by apostolic example.

I. Promoted under gospel fellowship. This lesson presents a splendid example of the way to prepare an offender for well-deserved rebuke. First of all Paul asserted the divine authority of his office. The strength and nobleness of his character rested on the confidence that he was called of God to be and to do the work of an apostle. He stood before the Corinthian church as the appointed representative of their Lord. It was manifestly within his province to point out blemishes in the Corinthian church and to reprove evil-doers. Reserving needed rebuke, Paul first saluted his Corinthian brethren in a manner altogether courteous, affectionate, candid and wise. His salutation generously acknowledged spiritual attainments and endowments. Love kept in check apostolic authority and righteous displeasure. With heavenly wisdom the apostle filled the minds of the Corinthians with thoughts of Christ and of their high calling in him, as separated from their former selves to do his will. He recognized in their gifts of utterance promise of a rapid and effective propagation of the gospel. As inhabitants of one of the most debased cities of the ancient world, the Corinthian church had been saved by the gospel of God's grace. They had been called out of a society where the Greeks sought for wisdom and the Jews for signs, but they had found salvation.

II. Destroyed by human philosophy. The converted Greeks carried their old mental habits into church life. For ages they had identified each shade of their opinion in philosophy with the name of an individual teacher. It was natural for them to look at Christianity as an addition to the world's thought which admitted of being treated as other systems. The divisions in the church at Corinth were deprecated by Paul as an offense against the fundamental principles and laws of Christian fellowship. Such divisions exalted the subordinate at the expense of the vital and supreme. They involved the very heart and soul of the community. They arrested their unity which was designed to grow into perfection. Paul set before them the positive duty of unity as opposed to all partisanship. Through a carnal disposition to exalt his servants they were losing sight of Christ. They were opposing one another which was sadly inconsistent with fellowship with Jesus Christ.

III. Encouraged by apostolic example. Paul had a personal experience of the excellence and power of the doctrine of the cross. The knowledge which he prized he communicated to others. The blessings which he enjoyed he sought for others. He had the comfort of a good conscience as he called to mind the purpose and method of his ministry. Well might he pass by the wisdom of men since he was entrusted with the wisdom of God. Paul magnified his office and humbled himself. He relied wholly on the grandeur of his theme and the spiritual power with which its announcement was accompanied. He exalted the cross of Christ as the central element of the gospel. The spirit and manner of fulfilling his office were thoroughly unworshipful, so much so as to appear to the Greek as foolishness and prove to the Jew a stumbling-block. At Corinth Paul felt the necessity of adhering to the simplicity of the gospel, disclaiming the wisdom of words, upon which others laid stress. The central point of his preaching was that he delighted to sum up in the expression, "The cross of Christ." He gloried in it as the distinguishing feature of the good news he proclaimed. This evangelical doctrine filled the foremost place in Paul's thought and supplied the chief inspiration of his heroic life. He knew that it would meet the deep, universal needs of humanity. He was convinced that the gospel could do for mankind what no other power could effect, bringing pardon, the principle and power of a new life and hope for the future, blessings which God only could bestow. The miracle of grace by which the soul is translated from death to sin to the life of holiness, was exalted by Paul as the mightiest of all wonders. With Paul the cross and salvation were indissolubly joined.—T. R. A.

FARM GARDEN

HOT WEATHER PLANTING.

The home acre can be made all the more profitable by planting some late vegetables. It is doubtful if there is a month that offers better returns for labor spent in the small vegetable garden than does the month of July. The experiment is worth trying. The conditions in July are far different than those in April, and it is therefore important that the gardener fully understand them, so as to be able to take advantage of the opportunities offered.

The seed sown in July must be placed deep in the soil—as during this month the weather is dry and hot—the seed will not properly develop. But this does not imply that deep planting means deep covering. Deep planting and deep covering must not be confounded. A good rule to follow in this is "four times the diameter is the depth a seed should be covered."

In deep planting the rows should be opened at least four inches, the seed sown on the bottom and covered lightly. As the plants grow earth should be filled in until the ground is level.

This method, which might be called "trench planting," answers several purposes in hot weather that cannot be obtained in any other way. Being below the level evaporation is retarded in such rows to a considerable degree, and the dew of the night settle more readily in them, supplying the seed with enough moisture to germinate them.

The greatest advantage secured from trench-planting is the fact the young, tender roots are placed far enough away from the surface to prevent danger of a prolonged dry spell.

If the soil on the surface is kept soft and free from weeds, the vegetables planted in July will make such headway that they will be fit for the table in from six to eight weeks.

VEGETABLES THAT STAND HEAT. Bush beans will mature and give a good crop, if planted any time during July.

The extra early varieties of sweet corn will at this season usually be fit for the table in about 50 days from the time the seed was planted.

There is somewhat of a risk in planting peas. They do not generally thrive in hot weather, and the crop would hardly be worth the use of the land in which is grown.

Beets and carrots sown in July will give a crop of roots that will be tender the entire winter. But on the approach of frost they must be stored in sand in a cool part of the cellar.

Cutabaga turnip seed can be grown even as late as the first of August, but the earlier in July the seed is put in the soil the better. The seed should be sown thinly in rows about five or six inches apart, putting in the plants at intervals of about seven or eight inches. The dibbles should be employed when transparent, and the earth should be well firmed around the roots.

Never plant turnips where cabbages, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts or kale has been and vice versa. As a writer once stated: "The family of Brassica is a very secluded one in regard to its relations."

July is the proper time for sowing spinach for a winter or early spring crop. The plant must be thinly covered with fine litter or straw as soon as winter weather sets in.

Radishes may be sown up to the middle of August, but this is the time for sowing winter radishes. To have them tender all winter they must be lifted fairly early and planted in dry soil in a cellar where they will not freeze.

Planting top onions or multipliers in early August will insure tender, delicious scullions in early spring.

NOTES.

Many who do not keep accounts do not realize the cost of keeping farm animals. It may be stated as a conservative estimate that a cow will eat \$30 worth of feed a year, perhaps more if it is available; the cost of feed for a horse is variously estimated at from \$50 to \$75 a year. This is in addition to the labor, shelter and attention required for the animal's comfort. It has been estimated that it requires an average of one acre in five to feed the horses used in farming. Whether such of the feed is raised or considered bought, the cost is to be considered, as feeds have value. This would suggest that we reduce the cost of raising and feeding animals and increase the value of the animal and animal products.

Many cows highly recommended have been a disappointment to the purchaser and the cause of much hard feeling. In many cases good feeding would have brought satisfaction all around.

Make any needed repairs as soon as they are found. It will cost you more to neglect such repairs than to make them at once. A thoughtful, alert farm manager is always looking for needed repairs, and such men save expense in farm operation.

Take care of the small things on the farm and the larger ones will take care of themselves. Let nothing that is produced go to waste if it is possible to use it at all. Be fair with the farm and conserve its natural resources and the crops it produces. This will be necessary for those who are to occupy the farm after you.

Do not neglect the shade trees. If the weather should become extremely dry it would probably save some of them to water them occasionally. Insects and diseases should be watched and care taken to prevent trouble if possible.

Every farmer that has a few acres of pasture might produce his own pork and bacon. One sow on a few acres of pasture and with grain enough for a maintenance ration, will produce enough pork in one year for an average family of five individuals. With a skimmed milk sloop and a little grain the pigs can be very cheaply raised and they will save the bacon bill. Get

a bred gilt now and begin to raise your own meat.  
That the silo is almost indispensable to live stock and dairy farms is the conclusion of the Ohio College of Agriculture. As to some of the benefits of the silo the college authorities say: Practical dairymen who are silo users say that the silo on the farm means a saving of from eight to ten cents a pound in the cost of producing butterfat. Beef feeders say that ensilage saves from \$1 to \$1.50 per 100 pounds in producing beef. Feeding experiments bear out these statements. On this basis ensilage under normal conditions is worth \$4 per ton. With an increase of 50 per cent in feed prices it is worth \$6 per ton. Reports from farmers over the State show an average cost of \$2.75 a ton for corn ensilage, including all factors incident to its production. The inadvisability of doing without a silo seems to be more important than the question of whether to build one.

PUNTA ARENAS.

Southernmost City of the World a Great Wool Centre.

If asked to name the city closest to the south pole, doubtless many people would need to consult a school geography or an atlas before answering. And yet, it is one of the greatest wool-exporting ports in the world, located on the Strait of Magellan, and is comparatively well known by the name of Punta Arenas. How the Spaniards came to found a settlement in this remote section of the world, how it passed out of existence, how it was revived in the nineteenth century by the Chileans, and how it has thrived, prospered and grown rich since then is all brought out in an article by Edward Albes in the current number of the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C.

In tracing the dark and romantic history of the Strait of Magellan from the time of its discovery by the famous Portuguese navigator, Fernado de Magalhaes, in 1520, the writer tells of the practical abandonment of the route by the Spaniards until 1878, when the intrepid Sir Francis Drake sailed through its treacherous channels and pursued his way up on the coast of the Americas even as far as California. It was this feat that really caused the first attempt to found a colony in this bleak and inhospitable region.

"Fern was at peace, when for our sins some English pirates pressed through the Strait of the Mother God, formerly called the Strait of Magellan, into the South Sea, under command of Francisco Drac, a native of Plymouth, a man of low condition, but a skillful seaman and a valiant pirate," is the way, according to this article, that the old Spanish chronicler put it, and "wherefore, Spain, in order to protect her rich ports on the Pacific coast to South America from the depredations of this marauding 'Drac' and similar piratically inclined crews, determined to found a settlement which at the same time would serve as a protecting fortress at some convenient point on the strait. An expedition was fitted aboard under the leadership of the Spanish navigator, Pedro Sarmiento, the first colony was established not far from the present site of Punta Arenas. What with hostile Indians, cold and starvation, the little settlement was soon wiped out of existence and the shores of the strait again became uninhabited by civilized man, and thus remained for many years."

In 1843 the Republic of Chili established a penal colony near the same site, which, about eight years later, was completely burned down by the prisoners, who mutilated and killed the governor, guards and many foreigners. This rebellion was quelled a few months later and the town rebuilt on its present site and given the name of Punta Arenas (Spanish for Sandy Point). It would seem that sheep-raising is the foundation upon which the little city's growth and prosperity depends to a great extent, and in this connection the writer states:

"The cold climate of Terra del Fuego and the strait region generally is peculiarly adapted to sheep raising. In order to protect them from the rigors of the low temperature nature provides the sheep with unusually thick and heavy coats of wool; the special qualities are that it washes very white and will take the most delicate dyes exceptionally well. Thus Punta Arenas has become one of the great wool-exporting ports of the world, something over 20,000,000 pounds being shipped from there annually. It is estimated that there are now 2,000,000 sheep in the territory where 35 years ago there were but 185 head all told. At the time of the writer's visit there was one company, capitalized at \$7,300,000, which owned over 1,800,000 acres of land on which was maintained 1,253,000 sheep, 25,000 head of cattle and 9,183 horses. For one year the production of this company amounted to nearly 9,500,000 pounds of wool, shorn from 1,190,653 sheep, thus averaging 7.91 pounds of wool per animal.

"The little city boasts of about 13,000 inhabitants, and their prosperity is indicated when an examination of the credit information books of the bank reveals the fact that among them are 79 fortunes that exceed \$100,000; 31 of more than \$400,000, and there are several that range from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000. Incidentally the reports of the banks also show that there are 2,800 accounts in the savings departments that exceed \$200, a remarkable showing for a town of 13,000 people—a showing that perhaps few small cities in the United States or Europe can equal. But that's the kind of a town Punta Arenas is—'the southernmost city in the world.'"

EXPLAINED.

(St. Thomas Journal) Burlington has abandoned the daylight-saving scheme. Is it that the attractions of Hamilton keep the folks up too late at night to rise with the birds?

Wigg—How is B Jones making out in the milk business? Wagg—Well, I guess he manages to keep his head above water.

SUNDAY AT HOME

LOSS AND GAIN.

When I compare What I have lost with what I have gained, What I have missed with what attained, Little room do I find for pride.

I am aware How many days have been idly spent, How like an arrow the good intent, Has fallen short or been turned aside.

But who shall dare To measure loss and gain in this wise? Defeat may be victory in disguise; The lowest ebb is the turn of the tide.

BE STRONG IN THE LORD.

My grace is sufficient for thee; for my strength is made perfect in weakness. Most gladly therefore will I rather glory in my infirmities, that the power of Christ may rest upon me. Therefore, I take pleasure in infirmities, in persecutions, in distresses for Christ's sake; for when I am weak, then am I strong. I will go in the strength of the Lord God; I will make mention of thy righteousness, even of thine only. The gospel of Christ . . . is the power of God unto salvation.

I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me. I also labour, striving according to his working, which worketh in me mightily. We have this treasure in earthen vessels, that the excellency of the power may be of God, and not of us.

The joy of the Lord is your strength. Strengthened with all might, according to his glorious power, unto all patience and long suffering with joyousness.

HABIT.

Fifty years ago we travelled extensively in Scotland, and we enjoyed the hospitality of not a few. We tarried in the home of a devout man, who took care to say grace at every meal. One sentence was always in evidence. "Take away all our sins." To the family this came as a matter of course, but to a stranger it suggested that this good and devout man took care to accumulate fresh sins, in order that he might have them taken away at the next meal.

Nothing of the kind! This was a pure-living man, of high repute. He simply copied words from his father, and doubtless continued to the end of his days.

Habits are ties and chains. We contract them imperceptibly; we cannot break them without pain. It is certain that we act because we have acted, we continue because we have begun, we attach ourselves to our work because it is our own. We must love truth supremely, and in order to judge of it correctly, we must separate it from habit. Nay, a truth may become an error, when being contracted by habit, it opposes other truths; or when, being only relative, it claims to be absolute. Absolute truth itself should never become a pure habit; it would grow old and die within us, if it were not every day and every hour born there anew. Nothing can last in this world except on the condition of its renewing itself.

Christianity is radical in the highest degree. It uproots one life and plants another; it breaks the shell of habit and says: "Be ye enlarged." It does not add virtue to virtue till the frame be full; but it throws into man's heart a new principle of life and action the love of God; a nature at once mysterious and profoundly in agreement with our moral wants. Here is the only lever which enters deeply enough into the soul, to shake, move, and displace old life and habits, and bring in a larger life.

What is given is Life! And this life is renewed "day by day." This life is moving, it is not stationary; it is not like a tree. This life is ever coming, and becoming. It bursts the bark, it breaks the shell, it is here not to reach certain limits, but to surpass all limits.

The world is old enough to have some old religions, and what are they, and where? They are tottering structures, dying and dead, and waiting to be buried; nay, some are out of sight.

"Bel boweth down, Nebo stoopeth." Let us beware of habits; the mode, the manner, the way, the style, are not life. We repeat again: "I am come that ye might have life; and that ye might have it more abundantly."

H. T. Miller.

Gagadig Gigadab.

There was a quaint old man in Manchester, England who for many years went by the unique name of Gagadig Gigadab. His original name was John Smith, and for many years he brooded over the possibilities of mistaken identity involved in it. The name figured frequently in criminal records, and he became abnormally apprehensive lest he might be confused with some of the bad John Smiths. At last what he feared so much actually happened. One morning the papers reported the arrest of an accountant in a bank for embezzlement, and through some blunder of the reporter the identity of the embezzler was confused with the subject of this article, who was also a bank accountant. Then and there he determined to assume a name like unto no other ever borne by mortal man. And in Gagadig Gigadab most people will agree that he succeeded in so doing.

AN UNDESERVED HONOR.

(Montreal Star) Canada's chief weather man got a knighthood on Saturday. If intended as a bribe with the object of securing something better in the line of weather, we have been getting for the last six weeks. We offer no objection. But if it was given for value received, then it is one honor which obviously went astray.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET. Potatoes, bag . . . 1.70 1.90 Eggs, new-laid, doz . . . 0.31 0.35 Butter, good to choice, lb. . . 0.27 0.30 Spring chickens, dressed, lb. . . 0.39 0.35 Fowl dressed, lb. . . 0.23 0.24 Cherries, choice, bkt. . . 1.25 2.00 Do, sour . . . 0.65 0.75 Strawberries, box . . . 0.10 0.12 Raspberries, box . . . 0.10 0.12 Rhubarb, doz . . . 0.23 0.30 Gooseberries, 1-lb. ct. . . 0.45 0.60 Red currants, bkt. . . 0.75 0.90 Apples, box . . . 0.50 0.60 Cabbage, crate . . . 3.25 3.50 Tomatoes, Can. . . 1.75 2.00 New potatoes, bbl. . . 14.50 16.00 Cucumbers, hamper . . . 2.00 2.20 Peas, 1-lb. qt. . . 0.50 0.60 Beans, 1-lb. qt. . . 0.35 0.40

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters, cwt. . . \$11.25 \$12.25 Do, hindquarters, cwt. . . 10.75 11.75 Do, choice, sides, cwt. . . 13.75 14.75 Do, common, cwt. . . 12.25 13.25 Veals, common, cwt. . . 8.50 10.00 Do, prime . . . 16.00 17.00 Sheep hogs, . . . 14.50 15.50 Do, heavy . . . 14.50 15.50 Spring lambs . . . 20.00 21.00 Mutton, light . . . 19.00 20.00

Local wholesale quotations on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery.

Royal Acadia granulated . . . 100 lbs. \$8.16 Lantic granulated . . . 100 lbs. 8.28 Fedpath granulated . . . 100 lbs. 8.28 St. Lawrence granulated . . . 100 lbs. 8.05 Dominion granulated . . . 100 lbs. 8.21 St. Lawrence Beaver . . . 100 lbs. 8.25 Lantic Blue Star . . . 100 lbs. 8.25 No. 1 yellow . . . 100 lbs. 7.85 Dark yellow . . . 100 lbs. 7.75

LIVE STOCK.

Export cattle, choice . . . 8.25 8.75 Butcher cattle, choice . . . 8.00 8.50 Do, good, medium . . . 7.50 8.00 Do, common . . . 7.00 7.50 Butcher cows, choice . . . 6.75 7.25 Do, good, medium . . . 6.50 7.00 Do, do, canners . . . 4.25 4.60 Do, do, bullocks . . . 7.75 8.00 Feeding steers . . . 7.00 7.50 Stockers, choice . . . 7.00 7.50 Do, common . . . 6.50 7.00 Milkers, choice, each . . . 65.00 80.00 Springers . . . 65.00 80.00 12-cow ewes . . . 7.00 8.00 Bucks and culs 6 . . . 7.00 8.00 Lambs, spring . . . 13.50 14.25 Hogs, fed and watered . . . 11.25 11.40 Calves . . . 5.25 5.35

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG OPTIONS.

Wheat—Open, High, Low, Close. July . . . 1.15 1.15 1.15 1.15 Oct. . . . 1.12 1.12 1.12 1.12 Dec. . . . 1.10 1.11 1.10 1.11

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—July, \$1.15 5-8; September, \$1.15 1-4; No. 1 hard, \$1.22 1-4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.11 1-4 to \$1.14 1-2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.12 1-4 to \$1.16 1-4. Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$0.12 1-2 to \$0.13 1-2. Oats—No. 3 white, \$0.12 1-2 to \$0.13 1-2. Flour—unchanged; shipments, 29,244, bbls. Bran, \$17.50 to \$18.00.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat—On track, No. 1 hard, \$1.17 1-2; No. 1 Northern, \$1.15 1-4 to \$1.18 1-2; No. 2 Northern, to arrive, \$1.16 3-4; No. 3 Northern, on track, \$1.00 3-4 to \$1.09 3-4. Linned—On track, \$1.22 1-2 to \$1.32; to arrive, \$1.22 1-2 to \$1.32 bid; December, \$1.22 1-2 asked; October, \$1.30 1-2 asked; November, \$1.30 bid; December, \$1.32 asked.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

London.—A moderate selection amounting to 8,000 bales was offered at the wool auction sales to-day. The demand was quieter owing to dear money, and prices were occasionally in buyers favor, except for the finest clips, which were firm.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Peterboro.—The Peterboro Cheese Board this morning boarded 2,607 cheese, and the majority of the factories sold at 16 1-2c, the others at 16 3-8c. Woodstock.—Nine hundred boxes boarded, highest bid 16 1-8c. All sold. Madoc.—At the regular cheese board meeting held here to-day offerings were 440 colored; sold at 15 7-8c.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 400, slow and steady. Veal—Receipts 1,000, active and steady. \$4.50 to \$13. Hogs, receipts 2,000, active, heavy and mixed, \$10.35 to \$10.40; Yorkers, \$9.75 to \$10.35; pigs, \$9.75; roughs, \$8.85 to \$9; stags, \$6.50 to \$7.50. Sheep and lambs, receipts 200; active; lambs, \$7 to \$10.75; others unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 14,000. Market weak. Light . . . 6.90 10.75 Mixed . . . 6.35 8.25 Heavy . . . 6.25 8.25 Cows and heifers . . . 3.35 9.40 Hogs, receipts 24,000. Market slow. Light . . . 9.30 10.00 Mixed . . . 9.25 10.10 Heavy . . . 9.25 10.10 Rough . . . 9.25 10.10 Pigs . . . 9.25 10.10 Bulk of sales . . . 9.55 9.95 Sheep, receipts 14,000. Market weak. Native wethers . . . 6.75 8.30 Lambs, native . . . 7.00 10.40

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot steady. No. 1 Manitoba—5d. No. 2 Manitoba—11s. 5d. Corn, spot quiet. American mixed, new—10s. 2d. Flour, winter patents—47s. Flour in London (Pacific Coast)—44 1/2s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—21s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—85s. 6d. Clear ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—52s. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—55s. Long clear middles, 12 to 34 lbs.—57s. Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—58s. Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—51s. Shoulders, square 11 to 13 lbs.—62s. Lard, prime western, in tierces, new—72s; old—73s. American refined—73s. 6d. Putter, finest U. S. in boxes—72s. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—85s. Colored—86s. Australian in London—40s. 3d. Turpetine, spirits—42s. 6d. Resin, common—38s. Petroleum, refined—1s. 1 1/4d. Linned Oil—38s. 6d. Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—46s.

Long Days on Uranus.

Uranus can be claimed for a British planet. It was discovered at Bath in 1781 by the elder Sir William Herschel, the musician who became private astronomer to George III. Uranus is so distant from our earth and has an atmosphere so dense that little is known about the rotation, position of the axis or number of the satellites. But the inhabitants, if they exist, may console themselves for living in a temperature approaching zero with the fact that they can seldom be dunned for income tax, because their year contains more than 30,000 days.—London Mail.

Articles should touch each other as little as possible while fringing

# CROSS PURPOSES

"All women are match-makers—some for themselves, and the rest for other people," said Mr. Francis Leicester. He stood at his own hearth-rug, with his back to his own chimney-piece, and surveyed the subject comprehensively from that advantageous position. And he was entitled to have an opinion of his own about it, for he was nearly three-and-twenty.

Two ladies were present. "Which am I, pray?" said the younger, instantly accepting the challenge. She looked up at the speaker with great bright brown eyes, like those of some sylvan creature. "Which am I—for myself or for other people?"

Frank laughed, and turned away a little, gazing at a golden effect of September sunshine on an old family portrait. "Oh, I am not going to be personal," he said; "you don't catch me so. I mean women in general."

"Oh, woman in general! I don't care for women in general," said Miss Vivian; "and I don't much believe that anybody else does."

"I may say what I like, then?" She nodded gravely. "Yes; on the understanding that it doesn't apply to anybody in particular."

"I'm afraid, perhaps, that won't be very interesting," said Frank, doubtfully.

"I'm quite sure it won't be; it makes me yawn only to think of it."

"But this does apply to somebody," said young Leicester's mother, smiling from her easy-chair. "Frank means me. Whenever he wants to make rude remarks about anything I do, he always calls me women in general. But this time he ought to be ashamed of himself, for—thank goodness!—whatever I may be, I am not a match-maker."

"Say that again!" Leicester exclaimed. "To-day of all days!"

"Well, I am not!" she repeated, firmly. "I don't want to make a match of it, I'm sure. Only it seemed hard that they shouldn't meet somewhere and have another chance."

"Just so," said Frank. "Let's hope they'll profit by it. I should think they might know their own minds by now; they are getting rather elderly, these lovers of yours, aren't they?"

"Elderly—well, they are not so young as Tiny here; but they are a good deal younger than I am. I don't see why they shouldn't have their feelings as well as other people."

"Oh, I've no objection," said Frank, with his hands in his pockets and his chin a little higher than usual. "If I wanted to make a match, it should be a new one while I was about it, not a rechauffe affair like this. But that's your concern, and I'm sure I wish you all success. Give them their wedding-breakfast, if you like. I'll throw old shoes after them, and go in for the rest of the foolery with the greatest pleasure." He turned to Tiny Vivian.

"Will you be bridesmaid?" Tiny nodded. "It's a pretty dress."

"That's settled, then. You shall support the elderly bride; I'll be best man, and my mother shall be the rest of the affectionate relatives. Why, we can do it all in the family! No, though! who's to give her away? The best man can't, can he?"

"It doesn't sound quite proper. I wouldn't have the best man give me away," said Tiny.

"Better have the best man to take you," Frank suggested. "Well, it's awkward, but for such a little amateur performance I think I might double the parts."

"Couldn't you manage a slight change of costume as you dodged from one side to the other?"

"Do not be so silly," said Mrs. Leicester. "And do remember that it is a secret—that nobody knows anything about this old love affair. It is quite a secret."

"You hear?" said Frank, turning his head a little, and looking down at Tiny.

"I don't see why you say 'You hear' to me. I'm sure you're quite as bad, or worse," said the girl, smartly.

"Oh, but it isn't that. I wasn't doubting your discretion or my own; but I thought you might have a few spare secrets about you, and not have known where to put them for safe-keeping. I wanted you to observe that you might bring them here."

"Now, Frank, you know I always do keep secrets," said his mother. "I shall keep this one," she added, virtuously. "I'm only afraid you and Tiny won't."

"I should keep it better, I think," said Tiny. "If I knew a little more

about it. One is so apt to let out half a secret while one is hunting about for the other half—don't you think so?" She laid her hand coaxingly on Mrs. Leicester's. "Do tell me. If nobody knows it, how do you know it?"

"My sister told me—my dear sister, who is dead," Mrs. Leicester replied, in a slightly altered voice. Tiny's brown eyes dilated for a moment, and the corners of her eager, smiling mouth went down a little. It was just the attention which any mention of the King of Terrors ordinarily receives in the course of conversation.

"The elder lady went on; 'Caroline knew something of young South when he was really little more than a lad, and he liked to talk to her about Miss Fairfax. It was quite a boy-and-girl attachment, you know; I don't think it was ever allowed to be a regular engagement; but Caroline used to tell me about it till I felt as if I knew him. She said it was quite touching to see how the young fellow worshipped the very ground Mildred Fairfax trod on. And then he got his commission, and was ordered off to India. Oh, it's a long while ago! I remember Caroline coming in to tell me that she had just said good-bye to him, poor boy.'

"He went away," said Tiny. "Yes, but why didn't they marry afterward?"

"Well, I don't know. After Caroline died, I never heard any more about them. But when Mildred Fairfax was four or five and twenty she married young Austin, and he was a friend of my husband's; so I saw something of her then, of course. We gave them a pair of candlesticks, pink and gold, very pretty; Mr. Leicester bought them in Paris. But I suppose they would be quite wrong now."

"Never mind; most likely they are broken," Frank suggested, in a consoling voice.

"It was Miss Fairfax who didn't wait for Mr. South, then?" said Tiny, pursuing the story. "And did he get married, too?"

"Oh, no; he never married. He wasn't in the army long; he sold out, and went to live with an uncle, who died some years ago, and left him a nice little property. No, he never married."

"Why didn't she wait for him? I shouldn't like her! Was Mr. Austin rich?"

"Pretty well, I think. He was a barrister, but he had money of his own. She is left very well off altogether. But I had quite lost sight of her for a long time till we happened to meet at the Stauntons' place a month ago, and I asked her to come and stay a few days. That's all."

"I shan't like her," Tiny repeated, softly. "But you haven't accounted for Mr. South, now," she persisted, with pitiless interest.

"Oh, that was rather funny; it was at Mr. Lane's—Minna Wilkinson she used to be. Some one spoke of Mr. Gilbert South, and I was curious. I asked to be introduced to him, and we had quite a long talk about poor Caroline and old times. Wasn't it odd I should meet him just after I had seen Mrs. Austin again? He mentioned her, and told me he used to know her, and began to ask so many questions that I invited him to come and meet her here. And he jumped at it—quite jumped!" said Mrs. Leicester, sinking back.

"He is in love with her still," she Tiny, pensively; "but she doesn't deserve it."

Frank settled his shoulders against the carved wood-work of the chimney-piece. "But how long ago is it since these young affections were blighted?" he inquired. "That's what I want to know."

Mrs. Leicester sat pondering the question. "I don't quite know," she said. "What year was it that young South went out to India? I could find out—I must have got it down somewhere, for it was just when you had the measles."

Frank uttered a very impatient ejaculation. "I wish to Heaven there was something you couldn't calculate in that fashion!" he said. Then he began to laugh, and turned half apologetically to Tiny. "Haven't you noticed? My ailments, whooping-cough and mumps, and that kind of thing."

"Frank, you never had mumps! You are thinking of—"

"—have infected all history. In fact, nothing has happened but my ailments ever since I was born. Ask my mother."

Mrs. Leicester, who had risen to take her knitting from the table, laid her hand on his sleeve. "They haven't been very bad, luckily," she said, looking up at his handsome, healthy face.

"If they had been, the world would have come to an end, wouldn't it?" "Yes," she said, "it would—for me."

Frank bent his head and touched her smooth forehead with his lips. "For sentimental folly," he remarked, as he disengaged himself, "there is nothing like—like—women in general. Well, good-bye for the present."

"Where are you going?" "Where are you going?" "Why, your superannuated lovers can't be here, either of them, for the next hour, and I promised Huntley I'd go and look at those cottages by the river they say ought to come down. It's a shame to spend such an afternoon indoors." He looked at Tiny.

"Won't you come, too? You haven't had a walk to-day."

"Not had a walk! Well, you were playing lawn-tennis for hours—I should like to know what you call that!" Mrs. Leicester exclaimed.

"I call it lawn-tennis," said Frank. "It wasn't a walk," Tiny chimed in. "I'll get my hat; I should like to go. She was at the door in a moment,



looking back with an eager, glowing little face as Mrs. Leicester called after her. "Mind you are not late coming home."

Frank Leicester was a fine young fellow, good-looking, good-hearted, good-tempered, and the owner of Culverdale Manor. Had he described himself, he would have given that last clause the foremost place. He was intensely conscious of the fact that he was a landed proprietor, and family tradition had impressed him with the belief that Culverdale Manor, taking it altogether, was the most desirable spot on the surface of the globe. Any trifling drawbacks were honorably disposed of in the limitation "taking it altogether." Frank could not part himself in his own mind from the estate, which had belonged to the Lecesters for so many years. He was young Leicester of Culverdale, and, if he had not been Leicester of Culverdale, he would hardly have known what he was or what he could be. It may be questioned whether it would have been possible to make provision for Frank anywhere else in the universe. It would certainly have been difficult. In his own house, on his own land, or in any company where there was the requisite knowledge of the importance of Culverdale, he was fearless, outspoken, and perhaps a little conceited, with the happy and harmless conceit of a young fellow who has been petted all his life, and thinks the world at once better and easier to deal with than most of us find it. But in any society where Culverdale counted for nothing, he would have been shy and humble, with a very moderate opinion of his own abilities. Briefly, it may be said that Frank was Culverdale. It was a prosperous, well-managed, wealthy, and sheltered estate, beautiful after a certain trim and English ideal of beauty, but with nothing wild or original about it. It was just so much placid contentment lying in a ring fence, Frank was one with Culverdale when Culverdale was at its best, with the airy and hopeful freshness of spring about it, and the beauty of promise in copse and meadow. Whether he would ever be one with Culverdale when it was at its worst, an expanse of sodden and heavy acres lying drearily under a dull November sky, was a question which might suggest itself to a chance observer more readily than to those who knew and loved him as he was.

Perhaps it is unnecessary to say that Frank was essentially a country gentleman. There was a pleasant harmony between the young squire and his surroundings which would denote a pleasant word to describe it. It is true that he had traveled as much or more than his neighbors, making the most of a limited knowledge of that tongue which is neither English nor French, though it has affinities with both those languages. The fact that Culverdale was not much known on the Continent did not depress Frank. He was sorry for the natives of other lands (comprehensively described as "foreign beggars"), who, owing to misfortunes of birth and training, could not appreciate the position he held at home. As he felt himself unable to explain it with any degree of precision, he acquiesced in their ignorance with the good-humored tolerance of a young prince in disguise. He had read his Murray in a good many historic localities, could find his way, with a sense of old acquaintance, through the streets of Paris, and would have been greatly surprised if any one had told him that he was more countrified than his cousin Tiny Vivian, who had never crossed the Channel and had only in his bright, innocent brown eyes and eager youthfulness, was evidently undeveloped that it was impossible to classify her. The budding plant might open in the old garden where it had grown, or might be transferred to a conservatory to blossom more delicately there. But Frank had carried that slight rusticity of his to two or three European capi-

tals, and brought it back to the peaceful English home where the rooks were cawing in the elms outside his windows, and the doves cooing in the tangled copse.

Mrs. Leicester went back to her easy chair when Frank and Tiny had left her that afternoon, and gave herself up to drowsy meditation. "A match-maker, indeed!" she said to herself, as she leaned back, suffering her knitting and her plump white hands to lie idly in her lap. "As if I shouldn't make a match for Frank, if I did for anybody! And no one can say I ever tried that." It was quite true, Mrs. Leicester had perceived that important young men were falling all about to fall in love in a wrong, or, which was much the same thing, in an eccentric fashion, and she had determined that if Frank would but choose some one fairly unobjectionable she would ask no more. Hitherto, in spite of many little flirtations, he had escaped the snares laid for him at garden parties and county balls, and had returned from all his wanderings apparently unscathed. So far as he showed any real preference it was for Tiny Vivian, who received his attention in a very guileless and simple manner. It would be great promotion for Tiny to be mistress of the old Manor house, which was a paradise to her girlish fancy, but Frank's mother was quite ready to welcome her there, and was very good meanwhile in the matter of invitations. Mrs. Leicester was an amiable, kindly, easy-going woman, and was really fond of the girl, yet in her fierce motherly fondness she would have sacrificed her any day, body and soul, for Frank. Tiny must take care of herself. If Frank wanted her, well and good, but if the young prince should chance to discover a more suitable princess elsewhere, his little cousin must go back to her own people, heart-whole or heart-broken as she might chance to be.

Mrs. Leicester's thoughts turned from Frank and Tiny to her expected visitors, and drifted idly in the past, to which they belonged. How well she remembered the dull autumn afternoon when Gilbert South came in to tell her that Caroline was gone, and how he had done his best to preserve a manly demeanor to the last. "Poor boy! poor boy! I only hope Mildred Fairfax will be true to him," said the kindly, sentimental Caroline, while her eyes filled at the thought of his sorrow. The sisters were excited over the love story, but naturally it failed to interest the fretful little tyrant who had the measles. Poor Aunt Carrie had to wipe her eyes and relate a wonderful story about soldiers who went away in ships, but who were all coming home again very soon. Mildred Fairfax was not required in Frank's version of the romance. Aunt Carrie told no more stories; she was dead before the young lover reached India; and Mrs. Leicester, looking back across the long years which parted her from her favorite sister, a sad pleasure in taking up the unfortunate love story of whose earliest beginning she had been the confidante. She had a vague feeling that she might please Carrie if she could give Gilbert South a chance of being happy after the fashion that Carrie had planned so long ago. It was a late and unsatisfactory conclusion, perhaps, yet the best that she could see, and there was a sentimental charm about it which appealed to Mrs. Leicester's easily touched feelings; so she sat in her easy-chair, thinking it all over, till the figures of the old story—Caroline, Gilbert South, and Mildred Austin—came and went in something of a confused and softened vision before her half-closed eyes, while the window near which she sat became a great sunset picture of darkly towering trees and yellow sky. The sound of wheels passed through her pleasant dream, which was hardly so much dispersed as a little more defined when Mr. South stood on the hearth-rug where Frank had stood a couple of hours earlier. He spoke in soft, deliberate tones, and looked round the room with a covert inquiry in his glance.

Mrs. Leicester made an effort, and was glad that he had a pleasant drive. "You find me all alone," she said; "Frank is out somewhere, and so is Miss Vivian, who is staying with us. They were playing lawn-tennis all the morning, and they have been walking all the afternoon."

Mr. South expressed his admiration of such unflattering energy. "It wouldn't suit me," said Mrs. Leicester, candidly; "but I have a sort of recollection that when I was young I used to think I would run about all my life."

"Ah, when one was young!" said Gilbert South, with a smile. "And so you are all alone?" he repeated, still looking round with questioning eyes.

Mrs. Leicester awoke to a sudden comprehension of her companion's anxiety. "I shouldn't have been alone long, even if you hadn't come," she said. "I am expecting Mrs. Austin—I told you she was coming, if you remember. She was obliged to put her visit off for a few days, and she arranged to come this very afternoon—in fact, I have sent to meet her."

"How does she come, then?"—by a later train? "You need not have sent twice, Mrs. Leicester—I would have waited."

(To be continued.)

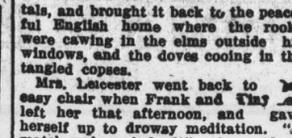
**Scolds Gagged With Iron.**

In the seventeenth century erring inhabitants of Newcastle used to undergo far more trying ordeals than that of the drunkard's cloak.

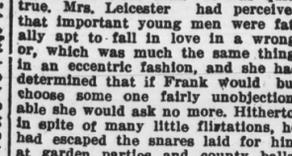
Ralph Garner, in a work entitled "England's Grievance in Relation to the Coal Trade," published in 1655, records having seen "in Newcastle six months ago one Ann Bridestons drove through the streets by an officer of the same corporation holding a rope in his hand, the other end fastened to an engine called the branks, which is like a crown, it being of iron, which was muzzled over the head and face, with a great gag of iron forced into her mouth, which forced the blood out, and that is the punishment which the magistrates do inflict upon chiding and scolding women."—London Express.

"One good turn deserves another," quoted the Wise Guy. "Yes, but unfortunately, perpetual motion as never fully materialized," added the Simple Mug.

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### THE DEUTSCHLAND.

Some Interesting Points Her Arrival Creates.

The claim is distinctly made for the Deutschland that she is a merchant vessel, "armed only for defence."

This raises interesting questions of law. For the most part they are simple enough. Assuming that the craft carries no torpedoes and no war equipment save perhaps a single gun, coming under the English and American rule of defensive armament, she is a merchant ship. Therefore, if her papers are found to be in due form, she may enjoy the use of our ports at her pleasure, may take on cargo and set out on her return trip. Peaceful use removes her war character. So she will not be obliged to leave in twenty-four hours or remain interned during the war.

Recrossing the ocean she will be subject to capture by British or French cruisers. But here arises questions of interest entailing possible communications. She may not be sunk without warning or without providing for the safety of her passengers and crew. She must be stopped and if there is doubt about her character she must be visited and searched. Then, after her company is made safe she may be sent to the bottom.

All that is plain. But must British cruisers hereafter observe these formalities with all German submarines, lost perchance they commit a Lusitania crime on a much reduced scale? And is it possible that the Germans have sent this U-boat over with deliberate attempt to veil their entire submarine operations in a protecting cloud of ambiguity, putting their enemies under obligations to visit and search every U-boat before opening fire? That would bring an unwelcome element of comedy into the grave domain of international law.

We should have to credit the Germans with a delightful sense of humor. The rule of solvitur ambulando would apply in most cases, we imagine, for the way of escape for a submarine is easy and promising. If the attempt were made the attacking ship would be blameless whether the U-boat went clear to the bottom under fire or only so far down as it pleased her to go under her own control.

But provocative or amusement worthy of applause as the plan may be for its ingenuity it could serve no practical purpose. Encountered in mid-ocean a German U-boat might hereafter have comfortable ground for presuming that an enemy ship would give her some benefit of doubt. In the North Sea the presumption would be all on the other way and she would be sure on sight. Nor could German complaints overmuch if mistakes were made. The pretense that submarines sent out with cargoes and passengers for a 4,000-mile voyage are primarily and exclusively engaged in commercial ventures would not deeply impress a court of law. It would be only too evident that the real purpose was to create a saving presumption of merchant character for every U-boat, a mere ruse of war enjoying no title to respect after detection, in like case with a flag of truce repeatedly used to mask military strategy. The disguise would take fatal taint from what it sought to conceal. If that be the German purpose, no practical or legal end will be gained. At best the achievement of this bold craft will serve only to stir the wonder and promote the gaiety of nations.—New York Times.

**No Cure Guaranteed**

**More Corns** Never known to fall; acts without pain in 24 hours. Is soothing, healing; takes the sting right out. No removal so quick, safe and sure as Pott's Palmers' Corn Extractor. Sold everywhere—25c per bottle.

**My Town.** I know my town, and I love my town And I want to help it be one great town to every one. As it seems to be to me. I praise my town and I cheer my town, And I try to spread its fame; And I know what a splendid thing 'twould be If you would do the same!

I trust my town and I boost my town And I want to do my part To make it a town that all may praise From the gates of every heart! I like my town and I sing my town, And I want my town to grow; If I knocked my town or blocked my town, That wouldn't be fair, you know.

I think my town is the very best town In all the world—to me; Or if it's not, I want to get out. And try to make it be! I talk my town and I preach my town, As I think a fellow should Who has more at stake than to win or make For the love of the common good!

I bet on my town, and I bank on my town. When I think it fine to feel— When you know your town and you love your town— That it's part of your honest zeal! I'm proud of my town, I love my town, And I want to help it rise. And that's the way to help a town— Not curse it and despise!

—The Baltimore Sun.



Their Digestibility and Value as Food Tested.

The peanut is remarkable among the legumes for its large proportion of fat and its resemblance in taste and use to the true nut, and indeed it is popularly with the nuts.

At present there is a good deal of interest in nuts as a food and perhaps on this account peanuts in the form of peanut butter and in other forms are used to a greater or lesser extent as articles of diet by many families.

That it is perfectly possible to provide a diet in which the bulk of the protein is furnished by peanut or other nuts is shown by recent experiments carried on by Professor Jaffa at the University of California.

The men studied lived in health on a ration composed largely of fruits and nuts, peanuts being used in several cases. It should be remembered, however, that experience does not indicate that a diet restricted to such food possesses the marked advantages have claimed.

It is worth noting that in the Southern States and other regions where the peanuts have long been cultivated they have not become a staple accessory for occasional use.

There are many persons who find that roasted peanuts eaten in large quantities are indigestible, in a sense of producing pain or distress in the abdomen.

This is probably on account of their rich, concentrated character, though this distress seems to be due to eating peanuts which are roasted till they are very brown. It seems to be a fact that when peanuts are eaten in connection with other food, as bread, the ill-effects are less noted.

Furthermore, peanuts should be thoroughly masticated.—Exchange.

### Dangerous Throat Troubles Prevented by Nerviline

IT ENDS MISERY OF COLDS QUICKLY. Don't wait till night. Get after your cold now—this very minute, before it grows dangerous you should apply old-time "Nerviline."

Rub your chest and throat, rub them thoroughly with Nerviline. Relief will be immediate. Nerviline will save you from lying awake to-night, coughing, choking and suffering from congestion in the chest and acute pain in the throat.

Nerviline will break up that dull neurvilline headache—will kill the cold and chill at its very beginning—will save you from perhaps a serious illness.

To take away hoarseness, to break up a grippy cold, to cure a sore throat or bad cold in the chest, you can use nothing so speedy and effective as Nerviline. For forty years it has been the most largely used family remedy in the Dominion. Time has proved its merit, so can you by keeping handy on the shelf the large 50 cent family size bottle; small trial size 25 cents, sold by any dealer anywhere.

### THAT LAWN-MOWER.

How You Can Keep It in the Best of Trim.

You have heard of palmists, pedists, physiognomists and phrenologists, but have you heard of the "lawn-mower-ist?" The latter tells all sorts of things about one's character by the condition of one's lawn-mower, and the first count on the wrong side of the fence is based on the noise it may make that indicates neglect.

Now every one knows that when a lawn-mower rattles it means that it is being abused, but every one doesn't know what caused it to rattle. The first thing to do is to tighten up all the screws that control the bearings, and a few minutes with a good screw-driver will enable you to do this. Then examine the position of the blades—sharp blades badly placed are a far worse fault than dull blades well adjusted. If necessary, take out the screw and adjust the lower blade. This is done by gently tapping the blade, either backward or forward, so that it finally comes in proper contact with the revolving blade. When you have it in this satisfactory position tighten the screws.

Not many persons understand what is to be done when it is desired to lengthen or shorten the cut of grass. All that is necessary is quickly and very easily done by adjusting the bolts that hold the roller in place, and either lowering (for shorter grass), or raising the roller.

Use good oil on the mower, and at least once or twice a season remove the wheels and from them and the cogs of the accumulated grime. Always oil the mower well—even grease it—after thoroughly cleaning it and preparing it for winter storage. It should be kept in a dry place.

Never drag a mower after you, making its blades whir uselessly, and always either lift it over rough places or turn it over and push it, so that it bears along with blades noiseless and inactive. These hints will not only enable you to keep your mower in perfect condition and to lengthen its life, but when the lawn-mowerist sits on a neighboring porch and hears your operation of cutting the grass, he will be justified in commenting to listeners: "By all the authority of lawn-mower-ist science, that man is most efficient and of a high order of intelligence."

### Avoid Harsh Pills! Doctors Condemn Them

Most Pills unfortunately are harsh and drastic; they cause inflammation and great discomfort. Rather like nature is the way a pill should act, mildly, but effectively. Science has established nothing more satisfactory as a family pill than the old reliable pills of Dr. Hamilton's, which for forty years have had a premier place in America. Dr. Hamilton's Pills are very mild and can be effectively used by the aged, by children, and indeed by men and women of all ages. No stomach or bowel medicine is more reliable. No remedy for indigestion, headache or biliousness is so effective, so mild, so certain to quickly cure as a 25c. box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

**Piles**

That Dr. Chase's Ointment actually cures even the worst cases of itching, bleeding and protruding piles we know for a certainty, because of experience with thousands of cases.

To prove this to you we shall send you a sample box free, if you enclose a two-cent stamp to pay postage, and mention this paper.

Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

**Dr. Chase's Ointment**

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

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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*Chas. H. Fletcher*

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

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W. G. & R. "Klosed-Krotch"

combinations are so cool that they rival the electric fan for hot day comfort. The quality and style will suit you; the size will fit you. Made with or without webbing.

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## ASTRAY IN THE AIR

Perils For the Aeroplane Pilot When He Loses His Way.

### FACING THE DIVE TO DEATH.

When the Machine Gets into a Cloud It Has a Tendency to Fly in Circles, and When It Strikes a "Bump" It Takes a Dangerous Plunge or Dip.

What must be the sensations of the aeroplane pilot gone astray in midair, traveling at more than express train speed? Far, far below the fields and villages and roads flash past; racing there between heaven and earth, with the knowledge that but half an hour's gasoline remains aboard; then, unless a suitable landing ground shows up, a dive to certain death!

What does the face of the earth look like viewed from above? The first glimpse over the side is apt to be both curious and bewildering. There, jumbled together in peculiar and irregular masses, are houses. Roads wind and turn and run into one another on all hands. Railways appear from entirely unexpected directions. The topography appears to be wholly different from that shown by the map. Towns appear so small and the open country so extensive in proportion. One's view covers such a wide area of pygmy buildings clustering around and intersected by white ribbons of roadways and long, narrow, gleaming lines of railway tracks.

The earth is one large color scheme, in which the blue of the rivers and lakes, the green of the fields and open spaces and the gray of the plowed and cultivated land predominate, splashed here and there with the red and white and black of the villages and towns.

After an altitude of 2,100 feet has been reached the whole surface is perfectly flat in appearance, hill and dale being of the same level. This matter of indistinguishable contour is one of the greatest existing dangers to aerial navigation and goes far to nullify the good effects of the altimeter, as that instrument only records height above sea level. Thus a pilot flying across country may encounter a range of hills 1,000 feet in height and find himself liable at any moment to run into some high point with his altimeter recording 2,000 feet, as in point of fact he is, above sea level.

Thus the differences in altitude of the surface of the earth present the same danger and the same risk to the pilot of the air as do the rocks and shoals in the bosom of the ocean to the navigator of the seas.

When a pilot has lost his way in either fog or cloud there is a tendency for the machine to fly in a circular direction and always to the right hand. Another danger which presents itself at a low altitude is the "bump" or patch of rarefied air, the immediate effect of which is to make the plane either drop, plunge or dip on either side. The drop is often considerable, and pilots have reported drops of as much as 200 feet at a time.

Climbing higher to between 3,000 and 10,000 feet, clouds are encountered, and these are, if anything, more dangerous than the "bump." Once in a cloud, an aeroplane behaves much in the same way as a ship on a stormy sea, and should it get into a "nose dive" when in a cloud it very rarely recovers its equilibrium, and the result is usually fatal.

A pilot when engaged on a long cross country flight before leaving the ground draws a line on his map from the point of departure to the point at which he intends to alight, mentally noting any prominent objects which will reveal themselves en route.

Towns and villages are naturally the most prominent features in the topography of the earth. To their shape and formation particular notice must be given; also where and how they are divided by roads, rivers or railways is of the utmost importance.

Next in order of value, but the most easily distinguished from the air man's point of view, are sheets of water. Railways are always extremely useful guides and can easily be distinguished from as great an altitude as 10,000 feet. The rails gleam in the sun on a bright day, and the track is usually very straight.

The most convenient and the most interesting (from a purely observational point of view) height at which to fly on a long cross country trip is 2,000 feet, for below that height one is apt to feel the effect of "bumps," or of "blasting furnaces," or of tall factory chimneys. The wind affects the aeroplane in much the same way as currents and tides affect the ship at sea, often causing it to drift a long way from the true course, and this has to be allowed for when using the compass. Finally, the secret of accurate aerial navigation is the strictest attention to detail and topography and the concentration of the mind on the subject in hand.

### The Word Bible.

The word Bible furnishes a striking instance of a word's rise from very low to high estate. To the bulk of English speaking folk it now means the book of books. In Chaucer's day it meant any book whatever or scroll—to speak by the card lest equivocation undo us. Tracing the word Bible straight home, we find it as hubbs, but another name for the papyrus reed of Egypt.

There are two times in a man's life when he should not speculate—when he can't afford to and when he can.—Mark Twain.

## BEYOND THE THIRD LINE

New British Push Results in Five Mile Gain

General Haig's Forces Have Taken Pozieres and Have Cut Off High Road From Pozieres to Bapaume—Honors of the Day Go to the Australians and British Territorial Troops.

LONDON, July 24.—A report from British Headquarters, timed 2.45 Sunday, reads:

"The battle has been resumed today all along the German front from Pozieres to Guillemont, and reached a stage of intense violence.

"In the neighborhood of Pozieres territorial and Australian troops, attacking from the south-west and south-east respectively, carried the German outer works by assault shortly after midnight. Violent fighting is now taking place in the village, where the Germans are offering a desperate resistance with large numbers of machine guns.

"On other parts of the battle front the fighting is equally intense, and here no definite progress is yet reported. At one time this morning we had recaptured the whole of Longueval, but the enemy once more regained the northern end of the village. Similarly the outskirts of Guillemont already have twice changed hands."

At 3 p.m. Sunday Sir Douglas Haig telegraphed: "Our troops have made further progress in the neighborhood of Pozieres and have captured a number of prisoners. On the rest of the front, between Pozieres and Guillemont, the battle continues with intense violence."

The British, including Australian troops, by a midnight thrust Saturday night on a front of eight miles between Thiepval and Guillemont, carried the German outer works for a stretch of five miles, penetrated into Pozieres, and, wheeling around the village, have driven a wedge across the Bapaume highroad between Pozieres and Bapaume.

The initiative is still firmly in the hands of the British, and it is theirs to say what the next movement will be.

That the British gains were attended with heavy losses is indicated in reports from the German grand headquarters and correspondents' despatches from the front.

In one place to the right of Pozieres the artillery failed to completely level the wire entanglements erected by the Germans, and the English troops attacking on that front were subjected to a furious machine-gun fire which cost them heavily. Despite this they succeeded in penetrating into Guillemont, and now hold sections of the outskirts. In addition, the British for a time regained complete control of Longueval, where there has been heavy fighting for the last week. Later, the official report states, they were forced to cede ground in the northern part of the village before a strong German counter-attack.

The gain at Pozieres puts the English troops beyond the German third line. They are within two miles of the heights of Martinpuich, crest of the plateau.

The Berlin statement says that the British attacks were met with a heavy fire, and that the advancing troops suffered severely. Berlin concedes no retirement. Great numbers of British took part in the attack, says the grand headquarters, and the casualties were commensurate to the forces engaged. Especially heavy fighting, the statement says, took place west of Pozieres in the Fourcaux wood and around Longueval.

Gen. Haig's night despatch, issued hours after the Berlin statement, reports, however, that further progress was made during the day in the Pozieres region. On the front held by the French on both banks of the Somme a heavy artillery fire was directed against the Germans throughout Saturday night and during Sunday. A night attack by the Kaiser's troops south of Soyecourt is reported by the French War Office to have been repulsed.

The Central News Sunday night made the statement, "from authoritative information," that the British and French in their three weeks of offensive have taken prisoners 26,223 Germans, and that 140 heavy guns, 40 bomb-throwers, and several hundred machine guns have been captured.

The gains which marked the opening of the fourth week of the battle have created the best impression in London. Confidence is now felt that the drive is destined to accomplish great things, and that the stage has been passed where the fighting will die away as did that in Champagne last autumn and the Artois movement in the spring of 1915. London believes it recognizes the real thing in the Picardy offensive, and that the "push" for the Rhine is well under way.

The fact that General Haig has been able to resume the offensive so soon after the unsuccessful German counter-attacks of last week, in which very strong German forces were brought forward, is regarded as a good augury.

The fighting has been of the fiercest character, the Germans working with their utmost strength to prevent the British from advancing to their third-line positions, but when the last reports left headquarters in France the Australians had firmly established themselves in Pozieres, and are reported to have placed themselves astride the road in the direction of Bapaume, while at Guillemont and Longueval fortunes fluctuated, both places changing hands several times. Late Sunday night fighting was proceeding with the utmost violence.

### Athens Council Proceedings

Regular held July 21st.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Sheldon—McLean—That the notice of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, approving of By-Law, No. 230, granting the Plum Hollow and Elvida Independent Telephone Co., privilege to erect poles on the highways of the municipality, be received by this Council.—Carried.

Smith—McLean—That the following accounts be paid.

C. C. Slack, painting and erecting auto warning signs	.... \$10 00
H. C. Phillips, bailiff fees	.... 2 00
H. B. Davison, supplies, lighting dept.	.... 30 10
John Bigelow, salary, 1 month	6 25
Irwin Wiltse, assessing and equalizing 2 school sections	32 00
A. M. Lee, salary 1/2 year	32 50
" postage	1 35
R. H. Smart, sewer pipe	15 40
Earl Construction Co.	
Street lighting account, 51 04	
T H gas account to July 21 00	
T H sundries	2 75
	74 79
N. G. Scott, bread for soldiers	8 72
A. M. Lee, charity supplies	4 83
F. Blancher	
Salary 2 mos. 31 26	
Lumber account 4 26	
Fumigating 10 00	
Cleaning Hall grounds 1 40	
	46 92

Carried

Smith—Sheldon—That this council supplement the amount to be expended on County Road work in village to the extent of \$200.00 as arranged in Counties Council, and that an order be drawn in favor of County Treasurer for the amount.—Carried.

Sheldon—Smith—That this council adjourn to meet at Reeve's call.—Carried.

A. M. Lee, Clerk

Farm Laborers' Excursions 1916  
The numerous reports that have come from the West concerning the outlook of the crop for 1916, show that if this one is not as big as last year, it will nevertheless surpass all expectations. If the weather conditions which have prevailed in the various districts of the Prairie Provinces for the past few weeks, keep up till the maturity of the wheat, the Dominion will, as in 1915, show a record in its grain production.

The only thing that might handicap the western farmers this year in their fall work, is the scarcity of farm hands. Consequently, to avoid delay in harvesting, they appeal to all laborers in need of employment, guaranteeing high wages. Many thousands of these harvesters will be required to put in the crop.

As in the past years, the Canadian Pacific will run in the near future farm laborers' excursions to Winnipeg and more western points. Conditions will be the same as usual and dates of departure with full particulars will be given shortly.

### TRAVELER

Farmers are busy with the haying, and report a splendid crop.

Misses Veronica Leeder, and Mary Flood, and Master Francis Flood, are being congratulated on their success at entrance exams.

Misses Bernice and Pauline Stack, were Sunday guests of Miss Helena Heffernan.

Mrs. P. Flood is visiting friends in Gananoque.

Mr. R. J. Leeder spent Saturday in Athens.

Mr. Robert Dixie, and Miss Leita, spent Tuesday in Brockville.

Misses Hannah, Irena and Loretta Leeder spent Sunday with friends in Mallorytown.

Pte. Edmund Heffernan, Barriehfield, is home on a month farm leave.

Miss Aggie Lappan left this week for Regina, Sask.

Mr. and Mrs. J. McKennv, Athens, spent the week-end at M. Heffernan.

Master Gerald and Ronald Leeder, Brockville, are guests of their grandmother, Mrs. George Leeder.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Heffernan spent Sunday at Mr. Morgan King's, Athens.

### Barker—Sturgeon

A quiet but pretty wedding took place at the home of S. W. Sturgeon, Lacombe, Alta., when his niece Miss Gertrude M. Sturgeon, youngest daughter of R. G. Sturgeon, Glen Buell, Ont., was united in marriage to Mr. Archibald Barker youngest son of the late Andrew Barker, Colchester Hall, Lately, Essex Eng.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. Young of Morningside in the presence of a few of the most intimate friends.

The young couple were quite popular and received many useful and valuable gifts among them a number of cheques for good substantial sums. A honeymoon trip to Edmonton was enjoyed. Mr. and Mrs. Barker will reside on the farm near Lacombe.

### Plant That Feigns Death.

In South America there is a plant, a species of mimosa, which resorts to death feigning, evidently for the purpose of preventing grass eating animals from eating it. In its natural state this plant has a vivid green hue, but directly it is touched by a human finger or by any living animal it collapses into a tangle of apparently dead and withered stems.

## 20 MINUTES

That's all. Twenty minutes after taking a ZUTOO tablet your headache will be gone. One of these little tablets—safe, reliable and harmless as soda—will cure any headache in 20 minutes. Or, better still, taken when you feel the headache coming on, a ZUTOO tablet will ward it off—nip it in the bud.

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All the whimsical restlessness—haunting restlessness—dreamful exaltation of the world's finest violin and 'cello music caught for you with an exquisite sense of reality in

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  - Eugene Ysaye—36525—\$1.50
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Toronto, Ont.



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PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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

A Strip of Seaweed

It Was Given as a Token at the Time of a Betrothal.

By F. A. MITCHEL

In the olden time Newport, R. I., was an important shipping port. Indeed, until the period of the Revolution a number of points on the Atlantic coast were about equally prominent in this respect. As the years rolled on all except Newport, Boston and Philadelphia dropped out, the latter finally leaving the first the supremacy.

In that early day on the beach where now in the summer season hundreds, at times thousands, of fashionable persons drive and lounge and bathe, one moonlight night a young man and a girl sat looking out upon the gilded water. They were Edmond Roscoe and Evalina Blair, the young man a son of a prominent shipowner, the girl the daughter of a merchant. There were no sounds of revelry in the little town back of them, as there are now at that season, and, as for the beach, not a sound was to be heard except the splash of the sluggish waves as they broke and rolled in on the sand.

There could be no more fitting place for a young man to tell his story to a maiden, and Edmond Roscoe was telling Evalina Blair his love for her. Then and there their troth was plighted under the yellow light of the moon, the lovers' voices accompanied by the effervescing sound of the waves as they slid up in foam on the smooth sands.

There were both happiness and sadness for these two young creatures whose lives seemed so much to them. In a few days they were to part for several years. Evalina was to go to England that her education might be finished under the supervision of an aunt, for she was of the Blairs of Devonshire, a family of country gentlemen and ladies of blue blood, and must needs be given accomplishments suitable to her rank. Edmond was to enter Brown university, which was then in its babyhood and soon to give up its as yet only dormitory to quarter soldiers of the Revolution.

The transports of betrothal were scarcely over when Edmond said: "You are going to a land where you will meet many persons of rank and fashion. I know that you will be a belle among them. Some man, possibly a noble, will fall in love with you. You will dread to return to this uncultivated land. You will remain in England, and I shall never see you again."

Looking at him through her earnest eyes, she replied: "Give me some token by which I shall remember these words of yours. If I am tempted by fortune to remain in England I promise you I will look at it and am sure it will bring up before me the happiness of this evening, and I shall choose you and the life of a simple Rhode Island woman in preference to that of a lady of rank."

"Alas, I have nothing suitable. I should give you a ring or—"

"I wish no bauble," replied Evalina. "Give me something to remind me of these sands, the ocean, the splash of the waves."

Looking about him, Edmond saw a seaweed lying within his reach. Taking it up, he handed it to Evalina. She took it and, spreading it out on her lap, said:

"I, Evalina, promise you, Edmond, that in case I am tempted to place rank and fortune before my love for you I will think of you with this plant of the sea before me. And I assure you that when I have finished my education I will bring the token to you as evidence that I have been true to you and my heart has been always yours."

After this assurance there was a long embrace. Then they arose and, taking a path which is now a broad avenue, returned to the town.

Every day, or rather, every evening, till Evalina's departure the lovers went to the beach. They were not troubled by the moon in the daytime with persons to disturb their meetings. There were no bathers in fantastic suits, no carriages, no loungers. The last evening before Evalina's departure they passed there. The moon rose, as it were, out of the ocean, the first spark appearing like a far distant bonfire, then gliding the shore over the crests of the waves, and finally the great round disk rested on the horizon of water.

"Heaven grant," said Edmond, "that we will again see this beautiful sight and that we shall then be one."  
 "If I live you will have your wish," replied Evalina.

The next day the ship that was to carry her to England sailed from the little town on Narragansett bay, the lovers waving until they could distinguish each other's forms no longer.

During the first year of their separation Evalina wrote regularly to her lover. The second year abroad was for an education in social life. As her lover had predicted, she became a belle. She wrote Edmond of the fine people she met, of the amusements common among persons of quality. But her letters showed no diminution of love for him and indicated that she looked forward to their reunion with as much hope and pleasure as when she had left him.

Yet there was a great deal that she

did not write him. She did not write of the offers of marriage that followed one another in rapid succession.

When these offers of marriage were showered upon Evalina she declined them without giving as a reason a previous attachment. Later, possibly as one might hide behind gauze, she frequently wore as a decoration the seaweed that her American lover had given her. Sometimes she wore it in her hair, and again it would be intertwined with her hair. In time she came to be called the Seaweed Lady.

Meanwhile Roscoe was studying as a collegian, though his mind was with his heart, and that was across the ocean. He read with avidity Evalina's letters and shuddered as he thought of the differences between himself, an undergraduate of a college but a few years old, without fortune, compared with some coroneted man with vast estates. Evalina's letters were reassuring, but she was growing from maidenhood to womanhood, and would she not give way at last?

However, the period allotted for her sojourn abroad was drawing to a close. She did not write her lover that she was coming home for the reason that she did not know if she would be permitted to return. Her parents were much chagrined at hearing that she had refused an earl and the second son of a duke and were debating whether to send the funds for her passage back to America or insist that she remain longer.

It was two years from the time of Evalina's departure that a storm such as Newport had not experienced in many years broke upon the coast. For three days the giant waves struck wildly upon the cliffs and rolled far up into Narragansett bay. Then, on the evening of the third day, the clouds broke away in the west, and the sun set in golden splendor.

That night the moon was at the full. As the sun went down the queen of night rose. Edmond, desiring to view the effect of the storm on the waves, when night had fallen and the moon was lighting the land and the water, started for the beach. The path was lonely, and there was terror in the tumbling of the great waves on the sands. The only likeness to the night of Edmond and Evalina's betrothal was the full moon.

He had passed midway from the town to the water when he saw before him a figure that he knew to be a woman by her garments fluttering in the wind, which was still strong. She seemed to be coming toward him, but as he advanced drew no nearer to him. He went on until he came to the edge of the beach and saw her still distant from him, sometimes flitting nearer, sometimes farther, and always seeming to rock like a bird resting on the crest of a wave.

Whether it was the night, still disturbed by the storm that had passed, or something bewildering in this unsteady figure, Roscoe could never tell, but an appalling premonition stretched a pall over him like the wings of some huge black bird. Something within him seemed to say: "A great misfortune has fallen upon you. The wind and the waves are a dirge. Be strong or you will be crushed."

And now, having reached a point overlooking the water, the sands being soaked, progress was slower. Scattered ragged clouds were flying above, now and again dashing across the face of the moon and shutting off its light. At these dark periods the flitting figure was lost, but reappeared when the cloud had passed and the full light of the moon was released.

Edmond had spent many an hour when home from college on the spot where he and Evalina had spoken their betrothal, and he saw that the figure was slowly moving toward it. Yet it was the movement of a floating object, driven by alternate advancing and receding waters, yet borne by an invisible tide toward a given point. But notwithstanding this apparently slow movement he gained but little on the figure. At last it reached the very spot where he and Evalina had plighted their troth. There it paused. Hastening his steps so far as he could—the moon at the moment was overcast—he advanced to join the figure. When he was a few yards from it a bright light burst from the moon and revealed—Evalina, looking at him with pale and melancholy visage.

He sprang toward her with outstretched arms, but at the moment another black cloud swept across the face of the only available light and hid his form from her. When it had passed she had vanished.

At his feet was a strip of seaweed. When morning came a boatman strolling along over the soft sands saw a man lying so still that he thought it might be one cast in from a wreck by the storm. He found Edmond Roscoe. There was life in him, and the boatman after rousing him helped him home.

A ship came in and with it news that Evalina had departed for America. But the vessel on which she sailed never reached port. Pieces of wreck came ashore on the coast, denoting that a ship had foundered, but no fragment bore its name.

Edmond Roscoe never went back to college. He had lost all ambition, all desire for life. It was claimed that he had received some physical stroke which impaired his mental faculties. Whether this were so or whether the loss of his betrothed and his ailment were a coincidence was never settled. He was often seen on the beach at Newport wandering about aimlessly or sitting on one spot looking out on the water. This continued till he was an old man, and in the town in which he lived a few residents of other places began to build cottages for summer residences.

ALL IN THE BALANCE.

German Writer Admits That Battle Will Be Decisive.

BERLIN, July 24.—Max Osborn in a despatch to the Vossische Zeitung from western headquarters, says: "We are shaken by burning pain as new streams of German blood are flowing, and we recognize our powerlessness over what cannot be changed."

"After two years of war the Angel of Destruction is passing through the ranks of the German army with a fury and mercilessness as if the death dance of battles had only just begun."

"Whilst our enemies suffer fearful losses, we do not blind our eyes to the new mourning come to us, nor over the seriousness of the fate of this decisive battle raging on all fronts. We should be unworthy the stupendous task we have to fulfil and the almost incomprehensible sacrifices our heroes make if we were not able to understand the whole fury and burden of these weeks."

"We feel the raging storm of the united power of the enemy. It is now a question of everything for the life or death of our nation. We stand differently now from what we did in August, 1914. Unexampled deeds of fate lie between. But still the concluding point has to be reached and everything is in the balance of death or life."

NOW IN SIXTH MONTH.

Battle for Verdun Now Consists Chiefly of Artillery Duels.

LONDON, July 24.—The great battle of Verdun entered upon its sixth month Saturday, the present operations being marked principally by strong artillery duels on the greater part of the fortress front.

The shelling was especially violent in the sectors of Fleury and the Fumin woods. There was little infantry fighting, and in that the French had the advantage.

Not only were further trenches in the Fleury region won and some prisoners taken, according to the mid-night communique, but a German attack on a position south of Damloup was repulsed.

The War Office at Berlin reports great activity by the French infantry, it mostly taking the form of hand grenade attacks. Such attacks, Berlin says, were repulsed in the Fleury sector, especially sharp fighting taking place north of Fort Tavanne. The Germans claim a gain of ground south of Damloup. Paris says that heavy fighting has taken place around the ruined chapel of Ste. Fine, while a German attack near Eparges was repulsed.

NEW ADVANCE OF TURKS.

They Have Come Within Thirty Miles of the Suez Canal.

LONDON, July 24.—A new advance of Turkish forces on the Sinai Peninsula to within about 30 miles of the Suez Canal has been reported to the British authorities, who announced Sunday that British cavalry had got in touch with the Turks, and that measures were being taken by the chief command in Egypt to meet the Turkish movement. The official statement says:

"It is reported that Turkish forces have advanced westward from El Arish to some five miles east of Katia (a distance of about 60 miles along the Mediterranean coast), where they are entrenching. Our mounted troops are in contact with the enemy, and the commander-in-chief in Egypt has taken measures to deal with the situation."

"Hostile aircraft made an attack on Suez Saturday, causing a few casualties."

2,500 Turks Were Slain.

LONDON, July 24.—Authentic news has been received in Cairo, Egypt, says Reuter's correspondent there, that serious engagements took place recently near Medina, Arabia, between Arab revolutionists and the Turkish garrison. The garrison made a sortie against the Arabs, who were besieging the town from the southern side. In the fighting that followed the Turks are said to have lost 2,500 men, while the losses of the Arab forces under command of the Grand Sheriff of Mecca, leader of the rebels, was 500 men. The Arabs captured a large quantity of arms.

Sherif Abdullah is now bombarding the barracks at Taif, where the Turks are still holding out. The rebels, however, expect that the garrison at Taif will capitulate soon.

Drowned at Lake Kenora.

KENORA, Ont., July 24.—Miss Catharine Horan and Herman O. Lee were drowned in the lake about seven miles from this town on Sunday, the latter losing his life while trying to save Miss Horan from drowning. While bathing, Miss Horan was carried out beyond her depth and she called for help. Lee plunged in, caught her as she was about to sink, and together while they were trying to make shore, sank. Lee's body was recovered. Lee's parents reside at 16 Maitland place, Toronto. He was a manager of the Bank of Ottawa here. Miss Horan's body has not yet been found.

Renowned Canadian Passes Away.

TORONTO, July 24.—One of Canada's most renowned artists, and, in fact, a painter known all over the world, George Edward Bruneau, an associate R. C. A., died Saturday evening at the residence of W. A. Hare, 38 St. Ann's road, with whom he was staying. The late Mr. Bruneau, who was an associate of the Ontario Society of Artists, was born in St. Malo, France, of English parentage, but lived practically all his life in Canada and for some years was a resident of Toronto.

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:

Alexandria—Sept. 12 and 13.  
 Almonte—Sept. 19-21.  
 Arnprior—Sept. 6-8.  
 Avonmore—Sept. 20.  
 Beesburg—Oct. 4-6.  
 Belleville—Sept. 14-15.  
 Brockville—Sept. 4-6.  
 Carp—Oct. 4-5.  
 Casselman—Sept. 6.  
 Cobden—Sept. 26-27.  
 Cornwall—Sept. 7-9.  
 Delta—Sept. 18-20.  
 Frankville—Sept. 28-29.  
 Kemptonville—Sept. 23-24.  
 Kingston—Sept. 26-28.  
 Lanark—Sept. 7-8.  
 Lansdowne—Sept. 21-23.  
 Lombardy—Sept. 9.  
 Malterville—Sept. 26-27.  
 Merrickville—Sept. 14-15.  
 Metcalfe—Sept. 19-20.  
 Middleville—Oct. 6.  
 Napanee—Sept. 12-13.  
 Ottawa—Sept. 8-16.  
 Pakenham—Sept. 25-26.  
 Perth—Sept. 1, 2, 3.  
 Prescott—Sept. 5-6.  
 Reofrew—Sept. 20-22.  
 Spencerville—Sept. 26-27.  
 Williamstown—Sept. 21-22.  
 Wolfe Island—Sept. 19-20.

SHERWOOD SPRING

July 25  
 Mrs. W. R. White and daughter Katharine are spending a short time with Mrs. Annie Eligh.

Privates Allan Clow and Mortimer Hodge, Barriefield, are at their respective homes here for the haying season.

A number of our young people attended a party at Mr. Walter Layng's residence on his newly acquired farm near Sherwood Spring.

Raspberries and blackberries are very plentiful in this vicinity—also pickers.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brown and Mr. and Mrs. Stewart McMillan, Riverside, spent Sunday last at Mr. George Stewart's.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Clow were recent guests at Mr. Sherwood Elliott's, at Assiniboine Lodge.

Miss Gladys Eligh and Mr. Robert Robert Mallory called on Mallorytown friends one evening last week.

Electric Restorer for Men  
 Pho-phono restores every nerve in the body to its proper tension; restores vim and vitality. Premature decay and all sexual weakness averted at once. Phosphonal will make you a new man. Price \$5 a box, or two for \$8. Mailed in any address. The Sobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

DELTA

July 24th  
 John Carass, of Athens, was calling on friends one day last week.

Rev. Dr. Lorne Pieror, spent a couple of days with his parents here attending the Davidson-Spankie wedding.

Miss Gladys Kilburne is visiting friends in Kingston.

Dr. Wood who left here for the West about two years ago is around calling on old friends.

Mrs. A. Coleman, and Miss Lillie, Ottawa are guests of Mrs. Omer Brown.

A number of the 156th Battalion are helping the farmers with their haying.

Miss Edna Whaley, of Hard Island, is a visitor at the home of H. Hazelton.

Mrs. E. Soper and two grandchildren were week-end visitors at the home of Mrs. Eliza Atcheson.

Geo. Hazelton spent last Saturday and Sunday with friends at Rockfield.

A few from here attended the circus at Smith Falls on Monday of last week.

CASTORIA

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

LUMBER

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

Any order for building material will be filled on short notice. Present stock includes a quantity of

FOUNDATION TIMBER  
 SILLS, SLEEPERS, ETC.

A large quantity of slabs and fire-wood.

F. Blancher  
 ATHENS

POST'S JULY SALE

Great Bargains in Seasonable Articles all this Month. Visit this store for summer saving.

C. H. POST  
 BROCKVILLE.  
 The Exclusive Women's Wear Shop.

NOTICE

Spring Civil Service Examinations will be held in Brockville in May.

Spring Term opens April 3rd.

Fall Civil Service Exams in November. Students enrolled at any time.

Demand for capable graduate stenographers, book-keepers very strong.

Send for catalog and boarding-house list.

BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE  
 2 Court House Avenue

SUNLIGHT IN THE TROPICS.

It Plays the Dual Role of Life Saver and Death Dealer.

Although the sun may well be called the greatest friend to the general health of mankind, yet in the tropics its benefits are not unalloyed.

Many of the worst forms of tropical diseases are chargeable to the intense heat of the sun's too direct rays. Fevers require treatments involving artificial lowering of the temperature by such means as ice packs or evaporation from moist sheets, yet ice is unavailable to a degree in most tropical countries. The result is as expected. The fever patients quickly die in the tortures of high temperatures which cannot be relieved.

Again the direct sun rays may be charged with the sapping of normal human energy in the tropics. Sun-stroke, anaemia, physical and nervous debility, inability to take proper exercise and the resultant disorders—all may be charged to the account of our friend the sun when he outdoes himself in kindness.

On the other hand, the sunlight in the tropics is the best and practically only disinfectant of easy application in destroying disease bacteria, vermin and the like. Mosquitoes cannot breed in the tropical sunlight, but must seek the scanty shade to prolong their malarial activities. Tuberculosis bacteria will not live ten minutes when exposed to the tropical sun, whereas they will live for hours and days in the shade. The tropical sun quickly dries and turns to sterile dust all forms of moist filth and decaying animal matter. It tends to disinfect and heal the sores of most human diseases whose infection would spread in the shade.

The sun may also be credited with the salvation of the lives of most half savage natives of tropical countries, who practically never bathe and whose skins would be disease breeding grounds were it not for the disinfecting power of the intense heat.

Justice at All Hours.

A Paris contemporary discovered that one of the doors of the palais de justice is left ajar throughout the night. This door has never been shut since March 4, 1618, when Louis XIII. ordered that it should remain perpetually open "so that my subjects may be able to seek justice at all hours of the day and night." However, an enterprising journalist who presented himself at the door in the small hours of the morning was promptly ejected by a watchman.

And when he quoted the ordinance of 1618 the reply was, "If you don't clear off you'll find yourself coming in by the prisoners' door tomorrow morning."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.  
 Hall's Catarrh Cure has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the Blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.  
 After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Cure for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Cure at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials free.  
 F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
 Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

A Reliable Agent Wanted

In every good town and district in Ontario, where we are not represented. Territory reserved for the right man. Highest commissions paid. Attractive advertising matter.

Splendid List of New Specialties for Season 1916-1917

Including the NEW EVERBEARING RASPBERRY—ST. REGIS.

STONE & WELLINGTON

The Fonthill Nurseries (Established 1887) Toronto, Ontario

DRS. SOPER & WHITE



SPECIALISTS
Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples,
Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kid-
ney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Please Mention This Paper.

TENDER FRUITS

Bulletins On Pre-Cooling, Shipment and Cold Storage.

Two most seasonable bulletins have been issued by the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch of the Federal Department of Agricultural Bearing upon the pre-cooling, shipment and cold storage of tender fruit.

In the first of these publications Edwin Smith, B. Sc., in charge of the pre-cooling station at Grimsby, Ont., gives details and advice regarding the pre-cooling of fruit, along with results obtained from experiments.

The second bulletin, for which J. M. Creelman, B. S. A., shares with Mr. Smith the responsibility, not only deals further with pre-cooling investigations, but also goes fully into methods of packing, shipping and storing tender fruit.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Varieties of Wrens.

There are many varieties of wrens, more than 150 species in both hemispheres, and they are grouped under the general term "troglodytes," which is Greek meaning "one that creeps into holes."

GOOD RICH BLOOD MEANS GOOD HEALTH

Just a Little More Rich, Red Blood Cures Most Ailments.

The lack of sufficient rich, red blood does not end merely in a pale complexion, it means more serious. Bloodless people are tired, languid, run-down folk who do not enjoy life.

You can get these pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MAKING WATCHES.

Wonderful Feats That Are Performed by Modern Machinery.

The rapidity with which watches are nowadays manufactured has been made possible by the ingenious machinery designed within recent years for the making of all parts of a watch.

Balances are cut from the solid steel, ground down, worked up and drilled with their twenty-five screw holes apiece, at the rate of 100 wheels a day from each machine.

Irritable Nerves Restored And Health Regained In a Simple Way

The man or woman who is run-down, not feeling up to the mark, perhaps irritable, nervous or sleepless can well afford to learn about the wonderful results the newly discovered blood-food is giving to folks that use it.

There is wonderful power in this new blood-food, and every weak, pallid person can be quickly nourished back to health that use it as directed.

After each meal, with a sip or two of water, you simply take two little chocolate-coated tablets, sold in all drug stores under the name of "Ferrozone."

The effect is noticeable at once. You feel happier, brighter, more contented. That old-time feeling of weariness departs—you forget your "nerves" and no longer get irritable or cross over trifling annoyances.

ANTIQUE

As a well-preserved antique the Wedgwood table-service, made in 1773-4 for the Empress Catherine of Russia is without a parallel in ceramic history.

The cost of the service was about fifteen thousand dollars, and its destination, when completed was the palace of Tzarsko-selo, near St. Petersburg.

About ten years ago the writer of these notes compiled memoranda upon the subject, and photographed what was then supposed to be the only remains of the service—five plates owned by members of the Wedgwood family.

The order was for a vast "creamware service for every purpose of the table," and the writer is of opinion there never has been a table service produced, in any kind of ware, in which so many new forms were first introduced as in the "Great Russian Service."

The "child" part of the crest was later on countermanded and the "frog" (grenouille) appeared, painted green, within a shield, inserted into the border which ran around the rim of each piece of ware, instead of underneath, thus forming part of the decoration.

The production of a service of such character and liberal proportions opened out paths leading to the betterment of the pottery industry of the end of the eighteenth century, and its effect upon art industries generally was beneficial and lasting.

HOW TO KEEP YOURSELF LOOKING YOUNG

It has been proven that the woman who protects her skin will keep herself free from wrinkles and marks of age far longer than the woman who says "Oh, I never do anything for my complexion."

If your skin is not naturally clear and fresh, or if it has suffered from inattention—worry—sickness—age or the ravages of wind, sun and weather, the regular and persistent use of USIT will soon restore to your complexion its natural color and freshness.

USIT is a valuable formula of an old and famous beauty secret. It feeds and nourishes the skin, wards off wrinkles and makes the complexion clear, smooth and faultless.

USIT MFG. CO., LTD., Toronto, Ont.

to his partner, Thomas Bentley: "Dare you undertake to paint the most embellished views, the most beautiful Landscapes, with Gothic Ruins, Grecian Temples, and the most Elegant Buildings, with hands who never attempted beyond Huts and Windmills upon Dutch Tile at three-halfpence a doz.?"

A CIVIC ALPHABET.

A—Abandon the care of your backyard and you pave the way for typhoid fever.

B—Better observe a general "clean-up day" this year than have cause for regret hereafter.

C—Civic improvement calls for the best efforts of humanity.

D—Do your work well and disregard the critic.

E—Educate persons not to throw paper or trash on the street, but to place it in receptacles.

F—Fire prevention saves life and property.

G—Good roads will add materially to the prosperity of your town.

H—Hearty co-operation of citizens and club members in work undertaken will effect wonderful results.

I—Improve school rooms and grounds so they will be attractive to both children and citizens.

J—Join civic improvement clubs. You are needed.

K—Knock on the unsightly billboard and continue to knock.

L—Lead a crusade for the city beautiful.

M—Make your club a factor in your town life.

N—Never say "quit" when it is a question of health and beauty for your town.

O—On with beauty, cleanliness and health.

P—Push, pull and perseverance will make your town a model.

Q—Quit criticising and begin working.

R—Request the city authorities to enforce the sanitary laws.

S—See that your premises are above criticism.

T—The tin can districts become germ breeders; banish them from your town.

U—Use every effort to have all eatables that are exposed for sale screened.

V—Vines and roses will beautify your premises.

W—Wage war on flies, mosquitoes and weeds, for they carry and cause disease.

X—Expect help from every person in the efforts to make your town sanitary.

Y—You are responsible for the appearance of one part of your town. Don't forget that.

Z—Zeal exhibited at the annual clean-up day will put your town in a sanitary condition.—From American Club Woman.

A FRIGHTFUL DEATH SUFFOCATED IN ASTHMA ATTACK

Every sufferer from asthma knows the terror, the abject fear that overcomes them when struggling for breath. The old-fashioned remedy may relieve, but never cure. Best results come from Catarrhose, which cures Asthma after hope is abandoned.

Curious Manx Custom.

On July 5 every year all the officials of the Isle of Man, including the clergy in their surplices, walk to the top of Tynwald hill, and from the top of it the laws made during the year are promulgated in Manx and English.

How to Prune Your Trees.

Always use a pole saw and pole shears on the tips of long branches, and use the pole hook in removing dead branches of the alantus and other brittle trees where it would be too dangerous to reach them otherwise.

Do not "head back" or cut off the top of a tree except where the tree is old and falling, and then under special instructions.

Be as sparing and as judicious in pruning as possible, and do not raise the branches so high as to make the tree look like a telegraph pole.

Commence pruning the tree from the top and finish at the bottom.

Make every cut as close and parallel to the trunk as possible.

To make the cut perfectly smooth the saw must be well set and sharp.

Do not fail to cover every wound with coal tar, not allowing it needlessly to run down the trunk.

Do not remove several large branches on one tree at a time. They must be removed gradually, the work extending over several seasons.

A WOMAN'S MESSAGE TO WOMEN

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrh, and other ailments, sides regularly or irregularly, or of unnatural enlargements, sense of fainting or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, I invite you to write and ask for my simple method of treatment with ten days' trial enclosed and posted.

BEE'S SENSES.

Smell Serves for Taste as Well, With Them.

In a pamphlet recently issued by the Smithsonian Institution, Dr. N. S. McIndoo, of the bureau of entomology, states that the sense of smell in honey bees is highly developed and that it also serves as a sense of taste.

Until recently but little experimental work has been performed to determine whether insects have a true sense of taste, or gustatory sense, as it is termed in science, but the present author has endeavored to show that bees have likes and dislikes in regard to foods and has made a careful study of the structure of the sense organs on the mouth-parts of the honey bee.

Even in the higher forms of life it is difficult to distinguish the sense of taste from that of smell, and in his experiments Dr. McIndoo has discovered that in the bee these two senses cannot be separated at all. In fact the sense of taste proves to be merely one phase of the olfactory sense, or sense of smell.

The experiments show that bees like honey best of all foods and that they are able to distinguish the differences between various kinds of honey, that they have likes and dislikes, and that they can distinguish in foods differences not perceptible to the writer.

It was also discovered that the bees must first eat more or less of certain foods before they can distinguish them, indicating that they have a true gustatory sense unless this discrimination is made possible by means of the olfactory sense.

During his experiments he also investigated the tactile sense, or the sense of touch, of the honey bee, and believes that with the organs for that purpose the bee is enabled to mould in uniform thickness the walls of all its cells.

No Law's Delay Here.

In Perak, to the Malay peninsula, lawyers find no business, for a modified form of trial by ordeal decides all disputes. In place of the legal practitioner the pleader is a native boy who is assigned to one or other of the sides and is given a bamboo tube, in which is sealed the pleading of the person or persons whom he represents.

Silliness—What is the maximum punishment in a breach of promise suit? Synticus—Well, I suppose the defendant might be made to marry the girl.

THE TUDOR ROSE EMBLEM OF ROYALTY FROM HENRY VII, 1485-1509 TO ELIZABETH, 1558-1603 HAS BEEN REVIVED AS A DECORATIVE FEATURE UPON GLASSWARE. SEE EXAMPLES AT ROBERT JUNOR'S ANTIQUE GALLERIES 62 King St. East HAMILTON, - - - ONT.

sense of touch, of the honey bee, and believes that with the organs for that purpose the bee is enabled to mould in uniform thickness the walls of all its cells. He also investigated the manner in which bees eat liquid foods by capillary attraction and by a pumping force which they possess. Solid substances, which they cannot eat at once, are dissolved by the application of saliva.

Dr. McIndoo and the few other scientists who have fed insects foods containing undesirable substances have observed that they refuse such foods after eating more or less of them. From this observation the other authors have concluded that insects can taste, although they have not ascertained whether they possess sense organs anatomically adapted for tasting, nor have they considered the role played by the sense of smell in these responses.

St. Joseph, Levis, July 14, 1903. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen,—I was badly kicked by my horse last May, and after using several preparations on my leg nothing would do. My leg was black as jet. I was laid up in bed for a fortnight and could not walk. After using three bottles of your Minard's Liniment I was perfectly cured, so that I could start on the road.

JOS. DUBES, Commercial Traveller.

To Find the Water Level in Soil.

In the Farm and Fireside is the following advice to the farmer who is about to plant his crops:

"The water level is a term used in speaking about soils. It means the depth in the ground where the soil is saturated with moisture. To find it simply take a post hole digger and dig down until water stands at the bottom of the hole. Do this in an ordinary season when the ground has about the average amount of moisture. For most crops the water level should be about three feet below the surface, for alfalfa at least five feet. A water level two to three feet deep is excellent for the majority of farm crops."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

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Silliness—What is the maximum punishment in a breach of promise suit? Synticus—Well, I suppose the defendant might be made to marry the girl.

HELP WANTED.

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.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST with house work; wages \$18. Apply to Mrs. K. Bethune, 310 Queen street south, Hamilton, Ont.

WANTED—HELP FOR WOOLLEN mill Carders, Washers, Fullers and Napper Tenders. Good wages paid in all departments, and steady work assured. We have several openings for inexperienced help, whose energy and ability will bring promotion. Wages paid to apprentices while learning weaving. Special inducement to family workers. Writing full experience, if any, age, etc., to The Singsby Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MAN TO take charge of Five Cop Winding Machines, and to look after Yarn. Must be good manager of help. Good position open to competent man. Only those with general experience need apply. The Singsby Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

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

GIRLS WANTED Experienced knitters and loopers, also young girls to learn. Clean work and highest wages. CHIPMAN-HOLTON KNITTING CO., LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

WANTED Platen and Cylinder Press Feeders Steady Work; Union Wages. APPL: TIMES JOB DEPARTMENT Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE A HIGH BRED, SOUND BAY HACKNEY Well broken, thoroughly reliable, a lady can drive; also complete outfit, including phaeton and runabout. Apply, J. M. EASTWOOD, Times Office, Hamilton.

Eggs a La Quebec. Cut an onion into fine dice, fry lightly in a tablespoonful of butter, then dash in a teaspoonful of vinegar. Butter a shallow dish and strew the onion in it. Break five eggs into it, being careful not to break the yolks. Bake in a hot oven until the whites are set. Dust on salt and white pepper and sprinkle with coarse breadcrumbs fried brown in butter. Garnish with parsley and serve in sauce dish.

PERSONAL. PERSONS SUFFERING OR THREATENED with tuberculosis, appendicitis, indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, anorexia, hemorrhoids, weak stomach, liver, kidneys. Write for particulars. John Galbraith, Coryn Ave., Toronto, Canada.

A Royal Snake Slaughterer. The "secretary bird" is one of the most precious birds in South Africa. It is royal game, and any person destroying one is liable to a fine of £50. Majestic looking birds, they stand about three feet high, and generally go in pairs. They are of drab color, with black, feathery legs, and are valued for their propensity for killing snakes. Where the secretary bird is seen there are sure to be many reptiles about. The bird beats down its adversary first with one wing and then with the other, at the same time trampling on it with its feet until the snake is sufficiently stunned to catch it by the head with its claws. Then the bird rises far up in the air and drops its victim to the ground to be killed. By this means thousands of venomous reptiles are destroyed.—London Scraps.

A Man's Meal for Five Cents. Living on mush makes a mushy man. A man who works with hand or brain must have a man's food. Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits with milk or cream will supply all the strength-giving nutriment needed for a half-day's work or play at a cost of not over five cents. Simply crisp a few Shredded Wheat Biscuits in the oven and serve with fresh fruits and milk or cream.



Made in Canada

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES GRAVEL RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES BACKACHE 23 THE PR...

# AWFUL FIGHT FOR CONTROL OF OVILLERS

### British and Prussian Guards Fought Desperately in the Cellars.

## TOWN IS WRECKED

### Germans Given Credit for Their Stand in Desperate Situation.

With the British Armies in France, via London Cable.—In all the fighting during the past fortnight the struggle for Ovillers stands out as a siege, wherein both attack and defence were of the most dogged and desperate kind. The surrender of the remnants of its garrison ends an episode which will not be forgotten in history. These men were of the Third Prussian Guard, and General Haig, in his despatches, paid a tribute to their bravery, which was echoed by the officers and men who fought against them. It is a tribute to the British troops also, who, by no less courage, broke down their stubborn resistance and captured the garrison.

The town of Ovillers does not exist. It was annihilated by bombardment and made a rubbish heap of bricks and dust, but afterwards when the British were separated from the Germans by only a yard or two, or a barricade or two, the artillery on both sides ceased to fire upon Ovillers lest the gunners kill their own men. They centred an intense barrage fire round about. The British shells fell incessantly on the German communication trenches to the north and east, so that the beleaguered garrison could not get supplies or reinforcements.

The British made a wall of death about them, but though no shells now burst over the ground where many of the dead lay strewn, there was an artillery of machine guns and bombs. The Prussian Guard made full use of the vaulted cellars of the ruined houses. They made a series of small keeps, which they defended almost entirely by machine gun fire. Between the attacks of the British bombing parties they went below into the dark vaults, where they were safe enough from trench mortars and hand grenades, leaving only a sentry or two on the lookout for an infantry assault. As soon as the British advanced, machine guns were set to play their hoarse bullets across the ground the British had to cover.

One by one, by getting around them, working zig-zag through the cellars' ruins, by sudden rushes of bombing parties the British knocked out the machine gun emplacements and the gunners who served them until only the last remnant of the garrison was left in Ovillers. These men of the Prussian Guard had long been in a hopeless position, starving, because supplies had been cut off by the never ending barrage fire. They had no water and suffered the torture of a great thirst and they were living in channel houses strewn with the dead bodies of comrades and wounded men, delicious for the lack of drink. Human nature could not longer make resistance and at last the officers raised the signal of surrender and came over with nearly 140 men, nearly all of whom held their hands up.

The fighting had been savage. At close grips in broken earthworks and deep cellars there had been no sentiment, but the British and Germans flung themselves upon each other with bombs and any kind of weapons. But when all was ended the last of the German garrison was received with the honors of war and none of the British soldiers denied them the full respect due to their courage. "They stuck to it splendidly," was the verdict.

# RUSSIAN GAINS IN CAUCASUS

### Cossacks Drive Turks From Strong Positions.

### Complete Company Captured in Taurus Region.

London cable says: The Russian official from the Caucasus front reports progress by the Grand Duke's troops. On the right wing the offensive continues and successes have been gained at a number of important points. On the 17th the Kuban Cossacks by vigorous and sustained attacks dislodged the enemy from positions that had been powerfully organized. In several places not only did the Cossacks reach the snow line, but they even crossed it.

Two machine guns, a considerable quantity of arms, and a number of prisoners were taken in the region of the town of Medjag; and in the region of Taurus a complete Turkish company was captured.

In the course of the attack on the 15th before Baiburt the Russians captured 34 officers, 608 men and two machine guns.

The following statement was issued by the Turkish War Office:

"Constantinople declares that the Russians have lost heavily in the fighting south of the Tchuruk, and that enemy airmen dropped bombs near the hospitals and barracks at

## IN HUN PRISONS.

### Several American Women Said to be Confined.

London Cable.—(N. Y. Times cable.)—The Daily Mail publishes an account by an English woman, Miss Robson, of imprisonment in Berlin. She was a governess in the family of Count Von Farstenstein, and suffered no molestation until June 18, when she was ordered to report herself in Berlin, where she was placed in the women's prison. No reason was given, but the prison doctor said to her:

"In England they are arresting our women and children. We have a right to arrest English women and children here."

Miss Robson says her fellow-prisoners included several American women. She applied to have her case put before the American authorities, and on July 15 was conducted to the American Embassy, where she was informed she was at liberty. The same day she was put aboard a train for Flushing, en route for England.

# ALLIED DRIVE UPON BULGARS

### Cannonade On Saloniki Front May Foretell One.

### Entente Airmen Burned the Enemy's Crops.

Paris cable: Official advices received from Saloniki under date of Monday say that cannonading is in progress along the entire Saloniki front.

Allied aeroplanes burned part of the Bulgarian crops in the region of Monastir, the statement says.

"There is cannonading along the whole front."

The information given out by the French authorities in regard to the situation at Saloniki is not sufficiently explicit to indicate whether the Entente allies are preparing an offensive movement such as would be preceded by a general bombardment. A drive from the Saloniki front has been predicted for some time during the summer. A Saloniki despatch of several weeks ago said that an allied offensive in Macedonia had been arranged for the middle of May, but that it had been postponed and might be expected in July, at the latest. There are some 130,000 Serbian troops on this front, several hundred thousand French and British soldiers. It is generally understood the allies have 600,000 or more available men for a campaign. Opposed to them are the Bulgarians with unknown numbers of Turks, Germans and Austrians. It has been reported that Bulgaria's allies have withdrawn troops recently on account of the offensive campaigns on the French, Russian and Caucasian fronts.

# CREW OF SUB. IS IN TERROR

### Deutschland Sailors Fear Nets of the Allies,

### Who Are Awaiting Them Outside the Capes.

Baltimore, Md., Cable.—Terror-stricken and on the verge of a panic, the crew of the Deutschland dread the order that will start them on their return passage across the Atlantic. None believe they will escape the dragnet being thrown out by the allied cruisers now off the capes. They feel sure that they will fall victims to the enemy cruisers, not through shot from the yawning mouths of the cannons, nor ball from the high-powered rifles in the little British patrol boats, but from disabled engines in a net that the enemy is spreading just off the three-mile limit.

The members of the crew, whose names will go down in history for the creation of a new commercial era, have openly expressed this feeling to friends on Locust Point. They have told these same friends that Captain Paul Koenig, the dapper and daring commander of the submersible, is doing everything in his power to keep up their spirits and make them look on the bright side of the affair, but the men cannot see this side of the venture.

"We are praying every night, and are getting our friends to pray for us," Second Engineer Karl Fruechte told a friend he has been spending his evenings with since the crew have been granted shore leave. This same friend to-day told the story of the terror-stricken crew to a press representative, not knowing at the time he was talking to a reporter.

"The crew have orders to be ready to leave at any moment," said this friend of Fruechte this afternoon. "They cannot bring themselves about to see how the Deutschland will escape the enemy off the capes. All the men have been talking about since they have been visiting me is of the loved ones they will leave behind, should the U-boat find a resting place at the bottom of the Atlantic. It is not the cannon and the other guns the men fear—it's the nets the enemy cruisers will stretch. Entangled in these the submarine cannot escape, her engines will be crippled, and it will be a slow and agonizing death to all on board. When the engines stop the lights will go out and the air will stop. That is what the men fear. They talk of it continually while with me at night, and they ask everyone to pray for them."

# STAFF CHIEF'S HIGH PRAISE FOR OUR MEN

### Gen. Sir Wm. Robertson Speaks of the Aid of the Overseas Forces.

## SURE OF VICTORY

### "We Really Are Not Worried by the Course of the War."

London Cable.—"No, we really are not worried by the course of the war," said General Sir William R. Robertson, chief of the Imperial staff at army headquarters, in an interview to-day with the Associated Press.

"As to the new offensive, a glance at the map will tell the story of our progress. And the happy expression of our wounded soldiers from the front reflects the spirit of the men. Do you notice that all published photographs show them smiling or laughing?"

The general himself smiled genially as he spoke; nevertheless his manner subtly conveyed his realization of the fact that he was breaking the silence he had maintained so rigidly since the beginning of the war. He received the correspondent while seated at a table in the War Office within a few feet of the wire which permits him to reflect the spirit of the men and the constantly-arriving messages, to direct the moves in the conflict in France.

The room is in keeping with the character of the man. It is furnished with such Spartan simplicity that the table, chairs and map-rack are the only articles of furniture. Broad of shoulder, and sturdy of form, with a reach of arm that might well be the envy of any prize-fighter, Sir William's personality tells of tremendous vigor that seems to belie his 56 years, and such quick mental perception that one expects him to anticipate the trend of one's thought. Slightly above the medium height, he has a firm jaw, high forehead, closely-cropped iron-gray mustache and kindly gray eyes, which commander all comers as friends. The iron hand in the velvet glove is sensed, but not perceived. There is just enough of the enigmatical in his personality to give a touch of extra interest.

## PROUD OF OVERSEAS TROOPS.

"Our hearts were touched by the ready response of our fellow-Britishers from overseas on the outbreak of the war," the General continued. "To say we are proud of these men underestimates our sentiments. If the manner in which these sturdy sons of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada and our gallant little Newfoundland came forward with their thousands surprised the enemy, their valor and gallantry in battle were a revelation to the world."

"We have come to feel that our type of government is not so bad, after all, for they are still coming; and while it is hard to single out particular parts of the Empire, the Canadians can learn again through you our high appreciation of their splendid fighting spirit and well organized armies. At Ypres, Festubert and many other closely contested engagements they demonstrated the high type of vigorous manhood produced in the new world."

The subject of general speculation as to how long the war would last caused the General to snake his head and smile.

"That is a question touching human nature, which means dealing with a dubious proposition," he said. "None is wise in this."

Referring to the complimentary references by military experts to the work of the big British guns and the use of cavalry in the offensive, Sir William remarked:

## TRAINING OF GUNNERS.

"The work of the guns interests us not only because of the organization required to produce them, but on account of the careful training which is necessary before the gunners are proficient. Scientifically accurate gunnery is required in this war probably as never before. The necessity of firing over the heads of advancing infantry of one's own side makes it so, and it is necessary that troops thus advancing have perfect confidence in the gunners as they gradually raise the Niagara of shells as the infantry advances—a problem requiring greater skill as the infantry's distance increases.

"Any success of our cavalry is no surprise to us, as there are no men in any branch of the service more carefully selected, or trained or with higher traditions to live up to."

Sir William said that Great Britain had accomplished a remarkable task by reaching Germany's state of development in the art of war in two years of preparation and training.

"But it must be remembered," he said, "that England was not without war experience before the present conflict."

## MORE PARALYSIS.

### Windsor is Taking Measures to Fight Its Spread.

Windsor, Report.—Three more cases of suspected infantile paralysis were discovered inside the city limits to-day making a total of seven for the border municipalities. None of the cases have shown much improvement according to Dr. G. R. Cruickshank, M.H.O., and all are being closely watched for developments. Beginning at once the Police Department will co-operate actively with the Health Board in seeing to it that children are not admitted to theatres and also that they do not congregate at public playgrounds. Parents will be held responsible if the children are found in prohibited localities.

## ITALY HITS BACK.

### Adopts Reprisals Against German Subjects.

Rome, Cable.—A royal decree was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies to-day containing reprisal measures against German subjects.

The decree was the result of the strained relations between Italy and Germany. The decree, which was prepared by Baron Sonnino and Signor Sacchi and Raineri, extends to the alien enemies of Italy and her allies every measure adopted against the Austrian subjects.

The first part of the decree prohibits every transfer of property.

## OUTLOOK FOR FIELD CROPS

### Areas Sown in Canada, Grain and Hay Condition

### And Estimates of Farm Live Stock.

A press bulletin lately issued by the Ottawa Census and Statistics Office estimates finally the areas sown to the principal field crops in Canada for the season of 1916, reports on the condition of grain and hay crops at the end of June, and gives estimates of the numbers of farm live stock at the same date.

Areas sown to field crops.—The reports received from correspondents at the end of June are confirmatory of the estimates issued a month ago, when seeding had not been completed. What differences exist are in almost all cases caused by slightly higher returns this month. The area sown to wheat in Canada is now definitely estimated at 11,517,600 acres, which is 1,863,800 acres, or 11.3 per cent., below the high record of last year, when 12,986,400 acres were harvested; but 1,223,700 acres, or 11.9 per cent., above the harvested area of 1914, which was 10,293,900 acres. The acreages estimated as sown to other crops are as follows: Oats 10,644,000 as against 11,365,000 last year; barley 1,397,900 against 1,609,350; rye 159,885 against 466,800; hay and clover 7,974,000 against 7,875,000; alfalfa 89,900 against 92,600. Of late sown crops the acreages are as follows: Buckwheat 355,500 against 343,800 in 1915; flax 723,000 against 806,600; corn for husking 183,700 against 253,300; beans 34,490 against 43,310; potatoes 448,800 against 478,600; turnips, etc., 156,200 against 172,700; sugar beets 15,000 against 18,000 and corn for fodder 297,070 against 343,400.

Condition of grain and hay crops.—The reports show that the prospects for grain crops are excellent throughout the west, but owing to the lateness of the season there will be a greater risk of damage from early frosts than last year. For all Canada the condition of the principal grain crops, expressed in percentage of the standard, ranges from 82 for peas to 91 for rye; but in the Northwest provinces the condition is well over 90, and for Manitoba and Saskatchewan it is higher than at the same date last year, when the high promise at the end of June was so abundantly fulfilled. Converting the figures in percent. of a standard of 100 to the scale in which 100 represents the average condition on June 30 of the past eight years, 1908-1915, the condition becomes for wheat, rye, barley and oats as follows: Fall wheat 99.2, spring wheat 100.2, all wheat 100.2, rye 103.8, barley 98.5, oats 96. That is to say, if conditions between June 30 and the date of harvest are not abnormal, the anticipated yield per acre is about equal to the average for wheat, 3.6 per cent. above average for rye, about 2 per cent. below average for barley and 4 per cent. below average for oats.

Estimated numbers for farm live stock. It is estimated from the reports of correspondents that the numbers of farm live stock in Canada on June 30 were as follows: Horses 2,990,635; mules and asses 2,605,345; other cattle 3,826,510; sheep 1,965,101; and swine 672. As compared with 1915 these figures represent decreases of horses by 5,404; of mules and asses by 63,501; of sheep by 73,561 and of swine by 297,228; but an increase of "other cattle" by 427,364. The decreases apply principally to Eastern Canada; in the west all descriptions show increases over last year, except swine in all three provinces, and "other cattle" in Manitoba.

## LIQUOR CONSUMPTION DROPS

Ottawa, Report.—The consumption of alcoholic liquors in Canada dropped from .87 per capita to .745 per capita in the fiscal year just ended according to returns issued to-day by the Inland Revenue Department. The consumption was about three-quarters of a gallon per capita for spirits, for beer nearly one gallon, and for wine .685 gallon. The consumption of tobacco also shows a falling off of from 3.227 pounds to 3.229 pounds per head.

# SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

### Official Historian of Boer War Killed in Battle in France.

## NOTED SURGEON DEAD

### Two Arrests in Connection With Dope Traffic at Kingston Pen.

An electric storm did serious damage in the Eastern Townships.

Mrs. Tillie Gellar, a Toronto bride of three days, ended her life by taking carbolic acid.

Mr. Alexander Robinson, 70 years old, was struck down and seriously injured by an auto in Toronto.

Capt. C. O. Beardmore, a prominent military and business man of Toronto, died suddenly in Philadelphia.

The steamer Joseph Sellwood, of the Picklands Mather fleet, is reported ashore near Rogers City, upper lakes, and leaking badly.

Mrs. Martha McKittrick, held for eleven years as a vagrant in Orangeville jail, has been released as a result of a sister's bequest.

The clothing of Andrew Goldie, 70 years old, who has been missing for two days, was found in a locker at the swimming baths in Toronto.

By the death of Mrs. G. D. Gilchrist, which occurred at her residence in her 91st year, Clinton loses one of its oldest and most respected citizens.

Two Swedish flight lieutenants, Mannstrom and Krus, were killed while engaged in a flight. Their machine fell from a height of 300 feet.

Earl Jenkins, an eight-year-old boy, whose home is in Windsor, is missing since he left his home to go swimming. He is believed to have been drowned.

Lewis Martin, proprietor of the Revere Hotel, Kingston, and John Brown, a guard at the penitentiary, are under arrest, charged with trafficking in dope for convicts at the penitentiary.

Prof. W. W. Swanson, associate professor of political and economical science at Queen's University, has resigned, having been appointed to the chair of economics in the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon.

Lieut.-Col. R. J. Gardiner, acting A. D. M. S., of the 3rd Division, since the late Lieut.-Col. Duff went overseas, has been appointed medical officer of the Royal Military College in succession to Major Kilborn, who lately retired.

Charles Smale, the Michigan Central switchman injured at Windsor by falling from a freight car in the yards, died at Hotel Dieu. His injuries were such that doctors could not operate, and death resulted from shock. Smale was 32, and married.

Ten-year-old Norval Jajole, of Belle River, near Windsor, unable to swim, was drowned when he lost his balance and fell from some stones in a shallow bay into deep water. The body was recovered a few minutes later, but life was extinct.

Major Sir Foster Hugh Egerton Cunliffe, military historian, has been killed in the fighting in France. Major Cunliffe wrote the official history of the Boer war as well as several books on the present conflict. He was born in 1875.

Sir Victor Horsley, a noted surgeon, died from a heart stroke in Mesopotamia. He was born in 1857, and was created a knight in 1902. He was emeritus professor of clinical surgery and consulting surgeon at the University College Hospital since 1906.

# VERDUN FRONT IS BOMBARDED

### General Shelling From Hill 304 to Eparges.

### Believed to Herald Attempt to Storm.

London Cable.—The Germans have opened up a general bombardment along the entire front north of Verdun, extending from Hill 304, west of the Meuse, to Fleury and Eparges on the east. That the bombardment is the herald of storming actions is the belief in military circles.

To-night's reports from Paris tell of the bombardment, but say that no infantry actions have yet taken place. Berlin states that French attacks during the night against the important height of Froideterre were fruitless, but an earlier communique of the French War Office announced some slight progress in the Fleury sector.

A dietary crank arises to warn a misguided world that fried eggs for breakfast, or for that matter at any other meal, are conducive to insanity. Then what food is it that turns people into dietary cranks?—San Francisco Chronicle.

## GUARD THE SUB.

### U. S. Cruiser to Convoy Her to 3-Mile Limit.

Washington Report.—When the German submarine liner Deutschland starts its dash across the three-mile limit outside the Virginia Capes, it probably will be under the protection of the armored cruiser North Carolina, one of the vessels of the navy equipped with aeroplanes.

The North Carolina is especially fitted for long-range observation, having a catapult arrangements for launching aeroplanes from her deck. The Navy Department has no intention of publicly announcing that the North Carolina is to see that the allied warships do not chaperone the Deutschland to the three-mile limit, but it is well understood at the Navy Department that the cruiser will find it convenient to leave Hampton Roads on her way to Newport at the time the Deutschland begins her journey.

Several days ago Secretary Daniels ordered the North Carolina from her base at Pensacola to Newport, where the fleet is assembled for manoeuvres. According to the Secretary, the cruiser stopped in at Hampton Roads to get coal. As Pensacola, however, is the aeronautic station of the navy, it is well supplied with coal.

# SMUTS DRIVING THE GERMANS

London cable says: The following official report in regard to the campaign in German East Africa was issued to-day:

"Telegraphing July 18, General Smuts reports that the enemy forces which endeavored to operate against his communications north of Handeni, and on the Usambara Railway, between Korogwe and Tanga, have now been driven down the Pangani River, abandoning a field gun. Clearance of this area is progressing satisfactorily."

"On the southern shore of Lake Victoria, the force under Brigadier-Gen. Sir C. Crewe, having disembarked at Kogongo, occupied Muanza during the night of July 14-15. The enemy evacuated the town after slight resistance, leaving many rifles, a portion of a supply column, and a naval gun of the cruiser Konigsburg in our hands. A majority of the German Europeans embarked on a steamship and fled southward by Stuhlmann Sound, pursued by our armed lake vessels."

# ITALY GAINS IN POSINA VALLEY

### Took Positions at Corona del Coston From Austrians.

### Enemy Attack in Pasubia Sector Repulsed.

Rome cable, via London, says:—A new advance for the Italians in the upper Posina valley, where they succeeded in capturing positions at the Corona del Coston, was announced by the War Office. A strong attack by the Austrians on the Italians in the Pasubia sector was repulsed.

The statement follows: "On the night of July 17 there was intense artillery fire in the Ledro valley. "Strong enemy detachments attacked our line on the Pasubio, but were repulsed with heavy loss. "The enemy's artillery yesterday kept our positions in the Lagarina valley under its fire, but it was effectually answered.

"In the upper Posina our troops, after artillery preparation, renewed their attacks on Corona del Coston. The enemy's batteries did not reply to our bombardment, but afterwards began an intense gust of fire. We, however, succeeded in gaining new positions on the rocky slopes of the mountain.

"Along the remainder of the front there were artillery actions, especially in the upper Boite, at the head of the Seisera valley, where the enemy disclosed new heavy batteries, and on the height west of Gorizia.

"An enemy aeroplane dropped bombs on Marostica, northeast of Vicenza, in Venetia, as a result of which there were some victims and slight damage."

## CANADIAN AVIATOR KILLED.

Toronto Report.—Word was received by cable in Toronto last night to the effect that Flight Sub-Lieut. Douglas Whittier, a Canadian, was instantly killed yesterday while looping-the-loop at a great altitude over the island of Thanet, County Kent, England. During the manoeuvre the machine became unmanageable, and fell to the ground. It was smashed to splinters, and Lieut. Whittier's body was badly mangled. It has not been ascertained whether Lieut. Whittier is one of the aviators who training at the Curtis School in Toronto, or whether he went overseas to qualify as a pilot.

## CONCILIATION BOARD GRANTED.

Ottawa, Report.—A board of conciliation has been granted by the Labor Department in the dispute between the Great North-Western Telegraph Company and its employees. Only one member of the board has been named, Mr. J. Campbell, of Winnipeg.

The dispute is as to the conditions of payment and hours of labor and affects the whole system in Canada.

If you use a brick for an iron stand, your iron will remain hot longer than with the ordinary iron stand.

**NOTICE**

Grinding will be done only two days in the week — Tuesday and Thursday.

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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 Hours' Entertainment.

**TUESDAY.**

A Kingston battery arrived in France.  
Sir Roger Casement's appeal was argued in London.  
Another Russian contingent disembarked at Brest, France.  
Mr. Robert Gill was appointed to the Canadian Hospitals Commission.  
Heavy Austrian attacks were repulsed by the Italians in the Tyrol.  
Citizens of Hamilton and London dislike the daylight-saving measures.  
Workers on the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa have struck for more pay.  
Lieut.-Colonel Bickford lectured the officers at Camp Borden on discipline.  
Guelph aviator fought eight aeroplanes, but died from injuries received.  
It is stated that the Hon. Robert Rogers wants to retire from Federal politics.  
Mayor Alex. Stewart of Victoria was sworn in as Finance Minister for British Columbia.  
Premier Asquith announced that the Irish bill would be introduced before adjournment.  
Reports to the Masonic Grand Lodge, meeting at London to-day, show that 18,000 Masons have enlisted.  
The Ontario License Board suspended the license of the Station Hotel at Gravenhurst for a week because of sales to invalid soldiers.

**WEDNESDAY.**

Belgian troops won a notable success in the East African campaign.  
King George sent a congratulatory message to General Sir Douglas Haig.  
Ontario municipalities have declared against the continued exportation of Niagara power.  
General Nivelle, defender of Verdun, told his troops to prepare for the "general offensive."  
Premier Asquith admitted in the House of Commons that mistakes had been made in Mesopotamia.  
Representatives of the International Nickel Company visited Hamilton in search of a site for a plant.  
J. W. Klavette, of the Imperial Munitions Board, has issued a plea for the employment of women on munitions.  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier called attention to the nickel problem in addressing the Liberal Advisory Committee at Ottawa.  
The latest parade state at Camp Borden demonstrates that the list of illegally absentee soldiers now numbers 1,000 men.  
The French Government has called to the colors a part of the class of 1888, that is, men from forty-seven to forty-eight years of age, except those in munition factories, and, for the present, farmers.  
The Allies, exchanging reports on the real situation on the respective fronts, state that satisfactory conditions are now reigning everywhere, as the enemy is no longer able to check the advance of the Allies either on the Russian or French fronts.

**THURSDAY.**

An electric storm did serious damage in the Eastern Townships.  
General Smuts reported more gains in the East African campaign.  
Sir William Robertson paid a high tribute to the troops from overseas.  
The Canadian Underwriters gathered in convention at Hamilton yesterday.  
Ten units at Camp Borden have received orders to move east for further training.  
Mrs. Tillie Gellar, a Toronto bride of three days, ended her life by taking carbolic acid.  
Freemasons from all parts of the Province have met at London for the annual Grand Lodge meeting.  
Mr. Alexander Robinson, of Toronto, seventy-six years old, was struck down and seriously injured by an auto.  
Captain C. O. Beardmore, a prominent military and business man of Toronto, died suddenly in Philadelphia.  
Mrs. Martha McKittrick, held for eleven years as a vagrant in Orangeville jail, has been released as a result of a sister's bequest.  
Dr. Hefferich, the Imperial German Treasurer, painted in roseate colors the benefits accruing to Russian Poland from Teutonic occupation.  
The British Government sustained a technical defeat Saturday when an amendment to a bill dealing with the placing of retired soldiers on land was carried by a vote of 51 to 46.  
The Cunard liner Saxonia arrived in New York last night from Liverpool carrying \$20,000,000 in specie and securities consigned to J. P. Morgan & Company by the Bank of England.

**FRIDAY.**

Heavy rains flooded the Sarnia tunnel and held up several trains.  
The Liberal Advisory Council at Ottawa passed several important resolutions.  
The Meredith-Duff report on the fuse inquiry has been handed to the Federal Government.  
The Masonic Grand Lodge elected officers at the concluding session of the meeting at London.  
Hamilton honored two returned soldiers who have received the Distinguished Conduct Medal.  
Premier Asquith said there would be a public inquiry into the death of Skelington, the noted Irish editor.  
Two women collapsed in Toronto

owing to the heat, and a dog turned mad by the heat, bit two children.

Forces of the Grand Duke Nicholas took Kugi, a town 60 miles south-west of Erzerum, in Asia Minor.  
John Patrick Stephenson, of Toronto, aged 13, died as a result of being struck down on Berkeley street by an auto.

The British Government granted the demand for an investigation of the Dardanelles and Mesopotamian campaigns.  
The British Government through the Secretary for the Colonies, expressed satisfaction with Canadian nickel situation.  
Aaron Towman, resident of New Dundee, near Galt, and one of the best known men in Willmott township, was drowned Saturday. He had gone in to bathe when he suddenly disappeared.

Flight Sub-Lieut. Douglas Whittier, a Canadian of Victoria, B.C., was killed yesterday while looping-the-loop at a great altitude over the island of Thanet, county Kent. During the manoeuvres the machine became unmanageable and fell to the ground, where it was smashed to bits.

**SATURDAY.**

The steamer T. E. Kirby ran ashore off Balais Reef.  
The London City Council decided to repeal its daylight-saving by-law.  
More threats of reprisals against France were made by the German War Office.  
It is stated that the Hon. Col. J. W. Allison will be permitted to resign his rank.  
Richard Drake, a G. N. W. operator, was stabbed during a quarrel on Yonge street, Toronto.  
Lieut. Clarence Rogers, of Toronto, is credited with bringing down Immelmann, the German aviator.  
Serious food riots broke out in those parts of Belgium and northern France occupied by the Germans.  
The suit of Captain Banbury against the Bank of Montreal to recover \$125,000 was heard in London.  
A Madrid despatch says that martial law has been abrogated in Spain, except in the coal districts of Asturias.  
Reports from down the Miramichi River say that the northern New Brunswick coast is infested with sharks.  
The Meredith-Duff Commission report on the fuse inquiry issued yesterday scored Allison and exonerated Hughes.  
W. J. MacFarland of Toronto was killed and his son and niece of Markdale, Ont., were injured in an auto smash at Markdale.  
Prof. O. J. Stevenson, assistant master, Toronto Normal School, has been appointed professor of English at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

A wireless despatch from Rome transmits Sofia's advice stating that Bulgaria is seriously considering making peace, and that Premier Radaslavoff has summoned the Sobranje to discuss the situation.  
The Berliner Tageblatt says that at a recent conference at Darmstadt with regard to the food situation, Adolph T. von Batocki, President of the German Food Regulation Board, frankly admitted that there was a shortage of foodstuffs, especially in towns, which it was impossible to overcome.

**MONDAY.**

Five persons collapsed from heat in Toronto on Saturday.  
The submarine merchantman Deutschland still hangs Baltimore pier.  
Lloyd's announces the sinking of the British steamship Wolf, 2,443 tons gross.  
Arnold B. O'Neill, 698 Richmond street, Toronto, aged 15, was drowned at Centre Island.  
A disastrous fire did much damage to the Doon Fibre Company's plant near Berlin.  
Several trades unionists declared a sympathetic strike on school buildings at Hamilton.  
Opponents of the proposal to change Berlin's name have formed themselves into a committee.  
Two street cars were in collision near Hamilton, and the passengers had miraculous escapes.  
The Marine Department at Ottawa issued a statement that the Kaministiquia River is now navigable.  
Berlin, Germany, butcher was fined \$5,000 for withholding from sale a large amount of meat, and also for secretly selling meat.  
A French mail steamer picked up a raft at sea with seven survivors from the British ship Euphorbia, which was sunk several days ago by a submarine.  
H. Lariaux, Montreal, a foreman of a gang of drillers on the Canadian Northern Railway, was struck by a bar at the Westport C. N. R. tunnel Saturday morning and killed.  
The crew of five men of the British schooner Alberta, abandoned during a gale in Vineyard Sound, were taken to Gloucester, Mass., by the schooner Georgia, in response to signals of distress.  
"I drank all that medicine, mother," said little Reba Robar, the three-year-old daughter of Mrs. Norman Robar, of Kerr Lake, Friday afternoon, referring to the contents of a bottle which contained laudanum. The little girl died three hours after.

Six Shiploads of Food for Belgians.  
OTTAWA, July 24.—Canada has sent six shiploads of foodstuffs for the relief of suffering Belgians. Shortly before leaving London for Ottawa, Sir George Perley, Acting High Commissioner, received the thanks of the Belgian Minister for the sixth of these cargoes, which had just reached England in the steamer Gothland. The foodstuffs in this cargo were worth a quarter of a million dollars, and included wheat, flour, condensed milk, canned vegetables, and smoked fish.

**CLOTHES AND A SWIMMER.**

A Word About Going Overboard at Sea While Fully Dressed.

Professor J. Joly sent to the London Times a letter on experiments he and Professor H. H. Dixon have conducted on the advantages and disadvantages of swimming in clothes—a subject which may be of importance to any one who travels by sea.

The popular notion is that clothes drag a swimmer down, but the maximum downward drag of an ordinary sailor's clothes in sea water was shown to be only four ounces. This was after all air had been expelled from the clothes. In practice the drag for a considerable time would be less. At first there would even be a sustaining force from the clothes. Of course, for a short and sharp burst of swimming clothes would obviously be a great impediment.

The most important result of the experiments, however, was to show that a clothed person in the sea loses warmth very much less rapidly than an unclothed person. The explanation is that fabrics placed against the skin stop the circulation and prevent the body warmth from being carried off by the water. With a great amount of clothing it might be possible to keep fairly warm even in very cold water. The moral is: Keep on your clothes, and if you have a life belt or life-saving waistcoat keep on plenty of them.

**PLAYING AT DEATH.**

A Story of the Mother of Turgenev, the Russian Novelist.

The mother of Ivan Turgenev, the Russian novelist, was a trying person to live with, irritable, capricious and unreasonable. On the anniversary of Ivan's birthday in 1845, we are told in "Two Russian Reformers," after a day of festivities, Mme. Turgenev pretended to be dying.

"She sent for her confessor and, placing before her the portrait of her son Ivan, exclaimed: 'Adieu, Ivan! Adieu, Nicolas! Adieu, my children!' Then she ordered her forty servants and all the men employed about the house to say goodby to her. When they had fled out of the room Mme. Turgenev declared that she felt better and asked for tea. The next day the following 'order' appeared:

"I give orders that tomorrow morning the disobedient servants, Nicolas Jacobiev, Ivan Petrov and Egor Kondratiev, shall sweep the court in front of my windows."

"Those names were those of servants who had not appeared at her bedside, possibly because they were a little drunk that evening. 'Good for nothing! Drunkards!' exclaimed Mme. Turgenev. 'They rejoice at the death of their mistress!'"

**An Ancient Die.**

In the museum at Athens is shown what is probably the only genuine antique die used for coinage that is now extant. It was found in Egypt in 1904 and consists of bronze, engraved with the owl that was stamped on Athenian tetradrachma pieces, which contained about as much silver as three quarter dollars. The die is of scientific interest on account of the evidence it gives of the skill of the ancients 300 or 400 years before Christ in metallurgy. It contains about 22 1/2 per cent of tin and nearly 70 per cent of copper. It is extremely hard, but at the same time possesses a certain malleability, due to the great purity of the copper and tin, which were carefully freed from all traces of lead and zinc to preserve the hardness and from arsenic and antimony to avoid brittleness.

**Music of the Nightingale.**

But the nightingale, another of my airy creatures, breathes such sweet loud music out of her little instrumental throat that it might make mankind to think miracles are not ceased. He that at midnight, when the very laborer sleeps securely, should hear, as I often have, the clear airs, the sweet descants, the natural rising and falling, the doubling and redoubling of her voice, might well be lifted above earth and say, Lord, what music hast thou provided for the saints in heaven when thou affordest bad men such music on earth!—Walton's "The Complete Angler."

**Two Kinds of Emulsions.**

Milk and butter are both emulsions. Professor F. G. Donnan of University college, London, defines an emulsion as a distribution of one liquid in another. A little oil shaken with much water gives an emulsion in which the particles of oil have a diameter of about a thousandth of a millimeter. Such an emulsion is milk. A little water in much oil gives particles of water even smaller; such an emulsion is butter.

**Climbing the Ladder.**

"Take a good look at this ladder, my boy."  
"What for?"  
"And then remember that if it were possible to get to the top at a single bound there would be no need for the bottom rungs."

**Good Enough.**

"Do you think you can support my daughter in the style to which she has become accustomed?"  
"No, sir, but I think I can support her in the style to which her mother had to become accustomed when she got married."—Pittsburg Press.

**Paradoxical Content.**

"I feel safe from accident on this train."  
"Why so?"  
"Because it is in charge of an engineer who has the reputation of being a wreckless one."—Baltimore American.

**WAR NEWS**

No Excuse to Be Without Reliable Up-to-Date News from the Battle Front

Since assuming control of the Reporter, the present editor has been looking for some means of adding to the list of subscribers those who in Athens and surrounding district, do not receive the home paper. There is no reason why the circulation of the Reporter can not be doubled. Subscribers are requested in their interest and ours, to draw the attention of their non-subscriber friends to this exceptional offer.

We have pleasure in announcing an arrangement completed with that great family paper, The Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal, by which we can offer The Reporter and The Family Herald and Weekly Star for the balance of 1916, or until January 1st, 1917, for the small sum of 75 cents.

The Family Herald and Weekly Star is noted for its reliable war news each week, and is replete with most interesting stories from the battlefield. The Family Herald and Weekly Star is a family paper all Canada is proud of, and when combined with The Reporter, our readers are supplied with all local news and news of the world. In addition to the news, the reader receive in The Family Herald each week a magazine section equivalent to several of the best monthly magazines printed. The Agricultural section is another feature of that great weekly which is keenly appreciated and is alone worth many times the subscription price. We now offer the two papers for only 75 cents until January, 1917. Present readers of The Reporter may have The Family Herald and Weekly Star for the balance of 1916 for only 40 cents.

Making Peace.  
"Your wife and your mother-in-law are looking for you."  
"Do you think they are working together, or can I see my wife first and look up a separate treaty?"

**PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED**  
In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR ADVISER, which will be sent free.  
MARION & MARION.

**FEMALE HELP WANTED**

Salesladies wanted to fill positions open on our sales staff made vacant by men enlisted. Income three dollars per day upward. Address The Scarborough Co. of Canada, Ltd., Map Publishers, Hamilton, Ontario.

**Cottage for Sale**

Monteagle, Charleston Lake. Possession immediately.  
N. DOWSLEY, Athens

**FOR SALE**

Any person wishing to buy some hay in the field should apply to  
30-31 MRS. REBECCA BONSTELL

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.**

**\$12 To WINNIPEG**  
Plus 1-2 cent per mile beyond  
**Harvesters' Excursions**

Reports of Western Crops indicate that there will be need of thousands of Harvesters from Eastern Canada.

FARE RETURNING: 1/2 cent per mile to Winnipeg plus \$18 to starting point.

**WATCH** for the EXCURSION DATES which will be announced shortly.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN EAST AND WEST ON THE C.P.R.

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**NOW FOR YOUR SUMMER COMFORT**

Clothes are the first aid to comfort. We have some great comfort in store for you.

Light weight Suits in two or three pieces for men and boys.

Cool Underwear in two pieces and combinations in short or long sleeves.

Nice Outing Shirts, with collar attached or separate, also the newest Sport Shirts.

Fine Silk Caps, Straw Hats, Panamas, Fancy Socks, Bathing Suits, etc. Everything to keep you nice and cool. Special reduced prices this month.

**GLOBE CLOTHING HOUSE**  
The Store of Quality  
BROCKVILLE

**THE Oshawa Reformer tells of the "startling statement" recently made by the manager of a big Toronso Mail Order House. He said: "We have a bureau whose duty it is to read the country papers. There is not a paper of any consequence in our territory we do not get. The bureau looks over these papers, and when we find a town where the merchants do not advertise in the local papers, or where advertisers do not change their advertisements regularly, we immediately flood that section with our catalogues and literature. It always brings results far in excess of the same effort put forth in territory WHERE THE LOCAL MERCHANTS USE THE LOCAL PAPERS."**