

The Athens Reporter

Vol. XXXII: No. 29

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, July 12, 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

Davis' Great JULY SALE

Visit our store when you come next Wednesday, the Glorious 12th. It will be a great day in the city and a greater day in Davis' for High-Class Bargains.

250 Men wanted, to visit our Men's & Boys' Dept.

Special Sale of Men's and Boys' Suits on that day. Men's Navy and Black Serge Suits in all sizes, also Worsted Suits and Tweed Suits. 12th July Sale prices \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18 and \$20.

Men's and Boys' Summer Shirts

Sale Prices, 75c, \$1.00, and \$1.25.

Meet your friends here. Parcels delivered to all trains and boats.

R. DAVIS & SON, BROCKVILLE

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

The following candidates for admission to the High School were successful in making the required 60 per cent for pass and 75 per cent for honors:

ATHENS

Alguire, Maria
Beale, Hubert
Caesell, Clifton
Claxton, Garfield
Craig, Hubert
Earl, Cecil
Eaton, Harold D.
Flood, Manford
*Flood, Mary
Flood, Francis
Gibson, Gordon
Heffernan, Katherine
Heffernan, James
Hollingsworth, Trevor
Kendrick, Douglas (honors)
Leeder, Veronica
Moore, Hattie
Mulvena, Nina M.
Pattemore, Louisa
Richar-s, Norma
Scott, Albert
Swayne, Hope
Topping, Hubert
Wiltse, Roy B.
*Under consideration by department.

JASPER

Conlin, Janet
Francis, Georgie
Hewitt, Bella
Huddleston, Anna
Kinch, Lora
Morrison, Christie
O'Neill, Harry
Preston, Esther
Pryce, Vera
Seymour, Mildred
Smith, Harry
Woods, Ruby

LOCAL ITEMS

A number of boys of the 156th are home from Barriefield on farm leave. This is ideal hay-weather, the farmers say.

Cheese sold at 14c on Brockville Dairymen's Board of Trade last week.

Mrs. A. W. Pafish is visiting relatives in Newboro.

Mrs. Wilson Wiltse is receiving medical care in Brockville.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thompson have gone to their cottage at the Lake.

Grinding done only on Tuesdays and Thursdays at Parish's Mill.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Earl and family motored to Barriefield on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Richard, of Toronto, are guests at the home of the latter's niece, Mrs. H. E. Cornell.

Rev. Wm. Usher and Miss Usher are at their cottage on White Sheep Point, Charleston Lake.

Corporal G. A. McNamara, Borden Camp, was a week-end guest of friends here.

Miss Daisy Masterton, of Rochester, is spending her vacation with friends in Athens and Oak Leaf.

Mrs. A. E. Holland of Yarker, Ont., accompanied by her son and daughter arrived here yesterday for a visit with the former's sister, Mrs. E. J. Purcell.

Mr. John Kelly, of Ottawa, and Mr. Eric Dobbs of Lansdowne, left Athens this morning for Charleston Lake, where they will stay for the remainder of the week in bachelors' quiet glorious freedom.

Mr. Wallace Johnson, Carleton Place is this week a guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Johnson, who are not in very good health. Mrs. Johnson has been suffering for the past few days with blood poisoning in the fleshy part of her hand, her sister, Mrs. J. Seymour, of Toledo, has been with her the past week.

The Bazaar is always in a state of improvement. As financial conditions permit, remodelling goes on to make a bigger, brighter Bazaar. This week the front will be changed in order that goods may be shown in the window to the best advantage. Your patronage makes these improvements possible, and for it, we thank you sincerely—R. J. Campo.

Wanted

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

Painted signs, intimating to motorist that speeding is not permitted within the corporation, are being placed at the boundary limits on the roads leading into the village.

Endangering the lives of children and others by speeding motors is not to be tolerated and the penalties provided by the statutes are sufficient to prove a deterrent to the foolish habit.

BIG WORK OF THE MEDICAL CORPS

Dr. Irwin Stone Writes Home

The following letter has been received by Athens friends of Dr. Irwin Stone, who is a captain in the Canadian Army Medical Corps:

June 19, 1916
You haven't had a letter for some time, but it's all O.K. It's just possible that you have read of the trouble up this way. In my last letter we were just leaving for the advanced place. Well, we just were here a couple of days when Hell broke loose again. The fact is that a couple of weeks ago, the Germans sort of had our people, or some of them, in the same way that a cat has the chickens. It wasn't our division, thank Heaven! The damage had to be repaired, and our division was sent in to do it. The official report scarcely does justice to the operation, although it was loud enough in praise of the people who just the ground two weeks ago. Anyway, the job was done, and done really splendidly. There wasn't a hitch. Our artillery was magnificent, and the prisoners paid the compliment of telling us that we didn't know what shell-fire was.

We were a mile and a half from the front line, and knew what was coming. It was an anxious day for me before it; for my men had grown lazy with idleness, and I had no great confidence in the support from our own headquarters in the way of ambulance and supplies. But I tried to leave nothing to chance, and thought out my plans. In the end all went well. We had some help from another ambulance, and Capt. Jones and I dug in for all we were worth, and drove the men almost to death. We had three days and three nights of it, but finished the job in good shape. The men worked far better than we hoped for, once business really started. Motor ambulances can't get in here, so we got all the horse ambulances we could lay hands on, changed drivers and horses, and kept the stream flowing back. Captain Jones was tireless, and much of the success was due to him, most of it in fact. The bad part is now over, and beyond being tired, we are all all O.K. I feel that we have done a good job, and the O.C. is pleased too. We know how to do things better than we used to. The casualties, as must be expected were very considerable. A few of our own boys were hit, none of my gang at all seriously. They are all pretty well done in with work, however. I have no mercy on them when they are needed, for they have nothing to do.

And so this phase of the thing is finished. What the summer holds for us, no one knows; but we shall worry along, I hope.

Nothing more is heard of the Queen's Ambulance. I haven't been able to see Col. Ross about it lately. Whether the project has now fallen through, I don't know. Soon there ought to be some news. Anyway, I'm happy enough here for a while yet, and have no objection to seeing the summer through.

The generator has turned up, and appears to be highly satisfactory. We are using it here, and it is helping us out well. Please send me over some good burners, medium size. English ones are pretty poor things. We have a few old Canadian ones, but not many left now.

Irwin

[*Referring to the Earl Acetylene Generator shipped to France in the winter.]

Capt. Hagar

(Brockville Times)

One of the "livest wires" at Barriefield Camp is Capt. Hagar, chaplain of the 156th Battalion. He has done splendid work, and is keeping up his reputation for patriotism by hard work. He is constantly arranging for the pleasure of the men of the battalion, as well as carrying on the usual spiritual welfare work. No officer of any battalion is more popular than Capt. Hagar, and none is more anxious to "do his bit" than this popular chaplain.

Township Council Proceedings

Council met at call of the Reeve on Thursday evening 13th inst. Members all present.

The Clerk was instructed to get plans and specifications for the Breeze bridge, and advertise for tenders for construction of the bridge.

Time for collection of 1915 taxes was extended to August 1st and the Clerk was instructed to notify the Collector to proceed with collection of unpaid taxes.

Geo. W. Robinson was paid \$45 for assessing, and \$4.00 for equalizing school assessments.

Council adjourned until called by the Reeve.

B. E. Cornell, Clerk

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS

Mr. Erastus Livingston has purchased a Chevrolet touring car.

At Eaton's you can get Wright's Ice Cream in bulk, cones, or sundaes.

Born, July 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. Bert Hayes, a daughter.

Miss A. Graham, of Lyndhurst, left on Wednesday for Regina, via C. P. R.

Mr. Eric Dobbs, of Lansdowne, is holidaying in Athens.

Just arrived, 100 lbs. choice Dairy Butter, 30c lb. at Eaton's.

Mr. Clifford Morris has purchased a Ford Car.

Mrs. T. S. Kendrick and children are rusticated at their summer home at Charleston Lake.

Miss Thelma Kilborn, of Brockville, is a guest of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross, Church Street.

The sunburnt measles cards are disappearing from the quarantined residences in the village.

Fresh raspberries and blackberries at the Bazaar.

Mr. Wm. Lorne Steacy returned this week after a short stay in the Canadian West.

Mr. Ronald Cliff and son, Arnold, arrived in Athens Monday for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Arnold.

Sergeant Cecil Taber of the Canadian Field Artillery, Kingston, was in Athens for a few hours on Wednesday last.

Mrs. (Rev.) Buchanan, Calgary, who has been spending some time here with her mother, Mrs. M. Judd, is visiting at her old home village, Mallorytown.

Among the soldiers home from Barriefield for a few days, is Corporal Grant Darling, who recently received his stripes.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Johnston accompanied Mr. and Mrs. S. C. A. Lamb on a motor trip to points in New York State.

Little Irene and Helen Gordon of Montreal, have arrived in Athens to spend the summer here with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Gordon and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Sexton and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Truman, of Strathroy, motored through here last week to spend the summer at Charleston Lake, at one of the Green cottages.

Misses Nellie and Geraldine Kelly and their uncle, Mr. J. A. Whipple have gone to Foster's Locks and Jones' Falls for a few days. On their return they will visit Dr. J. Kelly at Delta.

Roebuck had its second cheese factory fire in six months when the cheese box factory and the cheese factory were burned in the early morning of Tuesday last. The factory building on the same site was destroyed by fire several months ago.

Bertha Island, Charleston Lake, is occupied by a number of Lyndhurst young ladies. They are indeed a most hospitable party and the arrival of launch loads of visitors is a frequent occurrence.

The Rev. Frank R. Cornell, Ph. B., of Winchester, Ind., is spending a few days in town. Mr. Cornell graduated from our High School and taught in this vicinity a number of years before taking his college degree. He says he sees many changes in Athens since he left twenty-five years ago.

Athens Lodge, L. O. L., attended the big celebration in Brockville on Wednesday. It was a big day, thousands of Orangemen gathering from many points in Canada and the United States. From this section went a stream of autos laden with people, many of whom had never missed a "twelfth." The C. N. R. did big business but gave exasperating services.

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.

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

Born, July 6th, to Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Foley, a daughter.

Mr. John Carrs is visiting old friends in Delta, Philipsville and Elgin.

New Potatoes, Water Melons and other fruits at Eaton's.

Rev. Mr. Lake, a former Holiness Movement pastor, was here renewing acquaintances.

Mr. and Mrs. George Judson and son Lyman have opened their summer home on Sumac Island, at the Lake.

Sergeant W. Greenham, Barriefield Camp, is on furlough at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. K. Redmond and daughter, Miss Irma, are spending a few days at Charleston Lake.

Mrs. G. S. Rooney and Travers Rooney, of Lyndhurst, left on Wednesday last for Winnipeg.

Mrs. Phelps and daughter, Miss A. M. Phelps, of Delta, left last week by C. P. R. for Moosejaw, Sask.

Mrs. George Shook and children, of Moosejaw, are visiting relatives in Athens.

Misses Mary and Jane Kendrick and Mr. Useby Kendrick, of Delta, motored here last week and spent a day with the Misses Webster.

Mr. Harry Vollick has resigned his position in G. Wing's barber-shop and is now in the employ of Abel Kavanaugh.

Mr. Alex Greene has purchased one of Mr. H. W. Beecher's motor boats at Charleston Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. James Henderson and family, of Cornwall, are visiting friends here, guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Layng.

Rev. Rural Dean Swayne and family and Mr. J. E. Burchell and family went to Charleston Lake this week to camp at Rolling Bank.

New coins of artistic design in the dime, quarter and half-dollar denominations are being turned out by the U. S. Government mints, which is the first change in design in twenty-five years.

Mr. Fred Yates, who has been teaching at Maitland, was home for a day before going to his brother-in-law's farm near Brockville, to help harvest the big hay crop.

Mr. M. E. Ferguson and Mr. N. C. Smith are out again after an attack of measles. Mrs. H. Smith, Seely's Bay, has returned home after spending a week with her son, Mr. Smith while he was ill.

Brockville Times—Corp. G. A. McNamara, Camp Borden, and Messrs. W. G. Whitmarsh, Westport, and William Schouler, Arnprior were among the guests at the Grand Central Hotel Saturday.

A. E. Donovan, M. P. P., returned to his home in Toronto Saturday morning after speaking at the Methodist social at Frankville Friday evening. He has been elected vice-president of the Citizens' Recruiting League, Toronto.

Mrs. Spicer, of Newboro, who was a recent visitor in Athens, a guest in the home of her brother, Mr. L. Stevens, returned home accompanied by her niece, Miss Pearl Stevens, who spent a week in that place.

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

LESSON IV. July 23, 1916.

Paul at Corinth.—Acts 18: 1-22.

Commentary.—I. Paul's arrival at Corinth (vs. 1-3). 1. After these things—After Paul's labors at Athens, came to Corinth—Corinth is about 40 miles west of Athens on the isthmus that separates the southern part of Greece from the northern. It could be reached by land or by sea from Athens. The city was the political capital of Greece at this time and the Roman consul had his residence there. Corinth was great commercially. It was upon the isthmus, and all land traffic between the north and the south of Greece passed through it. There was a harbor on the Corinthian Gulf, as also on the arm of the Aegean Sea on the east. It is said to have had a population at this time of four hundred thousand, made up of a great variety of nationalities. There were Green adventurers and Roman settlers, and there were also representatives of eastern peoples. It was a mass of Jews, ex-soldiers, philosophers, merchants, sailors, freedmen, slaves, tradespeople, hucksters, and agents of every form of vice. It was known as an extremely wicked city, and vice was practiced under the name and guise of religion. Corinth was near the seat of the famous Isthmian games, to which Paul more than once refers in his writings. It was in a city of this character that the apostle undertook the establishment of a Christian Church and he met with marvelous success. 2. A certain Jew named Aquila—Paul was a Jew by nationality and he sought out Jews first in the different places where he labored. The name is a Roman one, and means an eagle. He may have taken that name upon his removal to Rome, born in Pontus—Pontus was a Roman province in Asia Minor, bordering on the Euxine or Black Sea. Priscilla—The wife of Aquila is frequently mentioned in connection with him in the writings of Paul, and appears to have been a capable and devoted woman. The two became close friends of the apostle. Claudius had commanded the Emperor had banished all Jews from Rome because of some tumult that had been occasioned by them, came unto them—it is not stated that Aquila and Priscilla had as yet embraced Christianity, but they became Paul's faithful fellow workers later on. 3. of the same craft—Among the Jews it was considered proper that everyone should have a trade. Paul was a tentmaker, and as Aquila and Priscilla had the same occupation, and had facilities for carrying on their trade, Paul arranged to live with them and work. tentmakers—What they made was most probably tent cloth. This was made from the shaggy hair of a species of goat found in Paul's native province of Cilicia. Tents were greatly in demand in the east, and the employment as tentmakers was steady and remunerative. Paul was determined to earn his own living so that it would be impossible for anyone to say that he was making gain out of the gospel which he preached.

II. Ministry to the Jews (vs. 4-5). 4. Reasoned in the synagogue every Sabbath—Paul sought out the synagogue and his own people in every place where he labored, and declared the Messianic of Jesus. Persuaded the Jews and the Greeks—The fact that Greeks were found worshipping with the Jews indicates that they were in sympathy with them and might properly be called Jewish proselytes. To these two classes Paul presented the gospel. 5. When Silas and Timothy were come—From Macedonia whither they had been sent by Paul. Was pressed in the spirit—“Was constrained by the word.”—R. V. Both of these renderings are supported by good authority. It is probable that Paul in his early ministry at Corinth was under great pressure; but when Silas and Timothy arrived, bringing with them good reports from the churches in Macedonia, and joined him in his labors, he was greatly encouraged and strengthened to testify “to the Jews that Jesus was Christ.” 6. Opposed themselves—The word implies very strong opposition, as of a force drawn up in battle array. It was an organized opposition.—Cam. Bib. And blasphemed—The Jews spoke wickedly of the truths that Paul uttered and profanely rejected them. Shook his raiment—In token that he had spoken the truth to them that they needed, and he placed the responsibility for its acceptance upon them. Upon your own heads—The Jews must answer for the disposition they would make of the truth. I am clean—I have done my duty toward you. Unto the Gentiles—He would turn to the Gentiles in Corinth. In other places where he labored later he went to the synagogues and proclaimed the Gospel to the Jews.

III. Ministry to the Gentiles (vs. 7-11). 7. Justus—“Titus Justus.”—R. V. Justus was a worshipper of God. Paul made use of his house for the Christian services which he was conducting. This would be a convenient place for any Jews to come who might become favorable to Christianity, and Gentiles would feel free to listen to Paul's preaching. 8. Crispus... believed—The high position which Crispus occupied made common cause against one who had great influence in leading others to accept the gospel; but it would be likely to make the unbelieving Jews still more hostile to the apostle. Many... believed, and were baptized—The plain, positive preaching of the gospel had its designed effect. The results of Paul's labors were good—much better than at Athens.

9. By a vision—The Lord had spoken to Paul near Damascus, and he became changed into a new man. His nature was new and the whole course of his life was new. The Lord spoke to him by a vision as he opened before him. Now another vision was given to him. Be not afraid—There was strong opposition to him already, and efforts would be made to destroy his work. The Lord gave him this token of his favor to

prepare him for what awaited him. 10. I am with thee—God had given this assurance to Moses when he was about to undertake a great task. Jesus told his disciples that he would be with them always. The promise was given to Paul that he might be strong and full of faith for his work. No man shall set on thee to hurt thee—The apostle would be assailed, but the attacks of his enemies would do him no harm. I have much people—The Lord encouraged Paul that his labors were being greatly blessed, and many were believing in Jesus. 11. Continued there a year and six months—In this important centre the labors of the apostle were prolonged, and a strong church was founded. This is one of the few instances in which a definite period of time is stated in connection with Paul's labors!

IV. Paul before Gallio (vs. 12-17). Achaia was a Roman province and Gallio was the pro-consul or governor. As he had been newly appointed, the Jews thought they could influence him to drive Paul away from Corinth. They charged Paul with teaching doctrines contrary to Jewish law, but Gallio would listen to no charges of a religious character, as long as the government tolerated different religions, and the case was dismissed. The crowd who sympathized with Paul and who hated the Jews, took this occasion to do violence to Sosthenes, the chief ruler of the synagogue, and Gallio paid no attention to it.

V. Close of Paul's second missionary journey (vs. 18-22). After laboring some time longer in Corinth, Paul went to Cenchrea, the eastern seaport of Corinth, and sailed for Caesarea, stopping a short time at Ephesus on the way. He went up to Jerusalem and thence to Antioch in Syria, whence he had started on his first two missionary journeys. The second missionary journey occupied about three years, and extended as far west as Corinth. Paul's mission had been eminently successful.

Questions.—Where is Corinth? Describe the city. Who were Aquila and Priscilla? What discouragements came to Paul at this time? How was he encouraged? What success did Paul have in Corinth? What did the Lord tell Paul in a vision? How long did he labor in Corinth? Where was Cenchrea? What points did Paul visit on his return?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—A Battle for Truth.

I. Under divine guidance.

II. Under Roman protection.

1. Under divine guidance. In this lesson we may trace the divine presence as manifested for the comfort of Paul, the divine providence in caring for his personal necessities and his safety while performing his mission and the divine purpose in his stay at Corinth. Not one trial did Paul undergo which was not overruled of God for his own glory and the highest good of his faithful apostle. The lesson opens with a beautiful picture of human friendship, one which began in early relations and was perfected in the bonds of Christian fellowship, a friendship which was brought about by the remarkable guidance of Providence. Paul was assisted and prepared for his work by the fellowship of Aquila and Priscilla. The result of their coming together was of priceless value to each. Paul recognized the importance of establishing, as early as possible, a church in Corinth from which Christianity might radiate all along the lines of commerce. Because a place seemed unpromising for gospel work did not deter Paul from entering it. Paul was persevering. He used his opportunities wisely even when he was hardest at work. He could not keep back the main point of his theme, certain as it was to awaken opposition. He presented truths which compelled attention. When he was in Athens he saw all had been done which philosophy could accomplish, and the result was idolatry and profligacy. Paul relied on the gospel alone as the only effectual means of leading the sinner to abandon his sin and turn to God. He therefore determined to continue as he had begun, to preach Christ and him crucified to Jews and Greeks in Corinth. Paul believed that everything depended upon the acceptance or rejection of Jesus Christ. Opposition arose to the point of intense ridicule, literally, blasphemy. Paul found appeals to reason and conscience utterly powerless with the Jews. Notwithstanding their intolerance and persecution Paul had no fear, yet the opposition of the synagogue led him to a more distinct ministry among the Gentiles. He had been loyal to the Jews. He separated the disciples from the synagogue in the hope of securing quietness and peace, but the prejudiced Jews continued their persecutions. It was at this period of perplexity that God's comforting message came to Paul. It was one of the marked peculiarities of the divine dealing with Paul that at the great crisis of his life special visions were granted to him. If Paul was tempted to turn aside to a more quiet place to labor, he was thoroughly aroused by the vision and promise from God. His purpose was then deliberately formed. He looked at things from his Master's point of view. This gracious and comforting manifestation of God to his servant came at a time of much depression.

II. Under Roman protection. The opposition of the Jews grew into hatred and finally into a murderous passion to compass Paul's imprisonment or death. A large number of Jews made common cause against one who befriended man in a religious matter, before a foreign court, with a very insincere statement of the case. The facts compare very closely with the treatment which the Jews gave to Christ. They thought they could excite a tumult. Gallio would not even entertain the case. He ruled that religious differences did not come within the authority of a civil magistrate. He refused to listen to Paul's defense in superfluities, for he had been guilty of no offense against Roman law. In a technical sense this was no concern of Gallio's, but in a very real sense his indifference was neither wise, loyal nor manly. His decision was wholly favorable to Paul, for it became manifest to the Jews that they could not expect sympathy from him in any

attempt to interfere with Paul's preaching. Sosthenes was, doubtless, the ring-leader of the Jews, but the Greeks did not service to the gospel by their violence. Gallio's indifference may have been increased by seeing religion identified with disorder, though the Greeks were not exceeding the custom of Corinth in their act. If this Sosthenes is the one referred to in First Corinthians, Paul's gospel triumphed in his conversion.—T. R. A.

FARM GARDEN

SQUASHES FOR PROFIT.

When given the proper cultivation and fertilization, squashes can be profitably grown and yet not involve more labor than is necessary for other farm crops. The best soil is one of a rich sandy or gravelly nature, well fertilized with barnyard manure. It should be broken up early and well cultivated with disk or spring-tooth harrow, to pulverize well the top soil to a good depth, and the weed growth kept in check until planting time. Squashes do not require as good soil as do cucumbers and melons, otherwise the culture is practically the same.

Planting should be delayed until warm, settled weather, as squashes are all sensitive to cold.

An acre of winter squashes will produce much more nutritious and valuable food for stock than an acre of corn.

One ounce of seed will plant 24 to 40 hills, according to size of seed. It will require from four to six pounds of seed to plant an acre of the surface.

Summer squashes grow mostly in compact bush forms. The hills should be at least eight feet apart in rows drawn eight feet distant. The rows are thrown out with a broad, heavy, single shovel plow drawn the long way of the plot and as deeply as possible. Where it is intended to have a hill, a good shovelful of well-composed barnyard manure should be dropped into the furrow, and, and a light harrow drawn lengthwise, which will mix the ingredients with the soil and forms a hill well fertilized, and which will stimulate rapid growth of the plant.

It is this rapid growth that combats such insects as the squash borer and beetle. Place at least a dozen seeds in each hill, so as to be sure of a good stand, and afterwards thin to at least three plants after the beetle season is passed, and more room demanded by the young plants for growth. Plant the seeds not more than an inch deep and distributed about the hill and covered with finely pulverized soil.

The weeds on the field must be kept down, which can be done by deep cultivation and by harrowing the centres between the rows. This must be kept up until the vines cover the surface. They should be cultivated deep and often, and the surface about the hills raked over well with the garden rake. The last cultivation should be made after the vines have a good start. At that time a quantity of soil should be drawn with the hoe well up over the roots and stems of the plants. This materially prevents the destruction from borers which get in the root stem of the plants. Dust frequently with stove soil, air-slaked lime and plaster of paris, mixed, to prevent attacks of the beetle. This mixture should be lightly sprinkled on the plants in the mornings when the dew is still on. The large gray squash bug must be picked off.

Additional fertilizer in the form of nitrogen is afforded by applications of nitrate of soda, worked in for several inches adjacent to each hill during the summer cultivation. About one-third of a pound at each application may be used at the time of thinning, at the time the plants are budding, and when small fruit is setting. This will give the further matured specimens dry and sweet, and with hard, thin shells indicating better keeping qualities.

It is difficult to capture the squash bug. He is a quick fellow, evidently on constant watch. Hand-picking is the most satisfactory method, although kerosene emulsion, soap emulsion and tobacco decoction are recommended mixtures. Many bugs can be destroyed by laying pieces of boards on the ground among the vines with one end slightly raised. The pests will cluster under these boards for shelter and protection, and can be collected and destroyed a couple of times each day, thus greatly reducing their number.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

It has been determined that salt is a valuable seasoning for the feed of hogs, though only a limited amount is required. It acts as a stimulator of the appetite and appears to improve the taste of the animal, just the same as it does a human being. It aids in digestion and in general increases the energy of the vital process and is greatly relished. When charred cobs are fed to pigs they appreciate them much more when they are sprinkled with salt. If you feed a slop ration it should have a little seasoning of salt in it. The effects of a mild seasoning of salt in the food are beneficial as a tonic and general aid to good condition. However, be careful not to overdo it.

Some cows should go dry longer than others, but every cow will need a season of rest of at least a month or six weeks. It will be better for her and her unborn calf.

An experiment conducted at the Kansas Experiment Station shows that silage reduces the cost of producing butter fat from 30 cents to 21 cents. The herds in this case were of sufficient size to give reliable data and eliminating the difference that might occur between two cows. The lot which were fed silage gave seven pounds more milk in the summer and 95.5 more in winter per month than the herd which were fed dry feed. The butter fat was also increased by 46 in summer and 4.6 in winter. The difference in the cost of feed was even

greater. The silage-fed cows saved 50 cents per month in the cost of feed.

A sore spot looks bad for the owner of a horse, as well as for his driver. With proper care there need never be a sore on a horse.

The currant patch should be well cultivated and hoed, all weeds being kept down, as they are very injurious to currants. Keep well trimmed after they have come into full bearing, as too much of the young and old wood will hinder the growth. It is not well to allow any of the wood to get very old, as the finest fruit is usually grown on two and three-year-old growths.

INSECT MARVELS.

What the Hop Aphid Unchecked Would Do in One Year.

Few persons, writes James Buckland in a report of the Smithsonian institution, realize how enormous is the number of insect species or how amazing is their power of multiplication. The number of insect species is greater by far than that of the species of all other living creatures combined. More than 300,000 have been described, and probably twice that number remain to be examined. Virtually all living animals, as well as most plants, supply food for these incomputable hordes. The fecundity of certain insect forms is astounding.

Riley once computed that the progeny of the hop aphid, which sees thirteen generations born to it in a single year, would, if unchecked, to the end of the twelfth generation, multiply to the inconceivable number of ten sextillions of individuals. Supplementing that calculation, Forbush says that if this brood were marshalled in line, ten to the inch, it would extend to a point so sunk in the profundity of space that light from the head of the procession, travelling at the rate of 184,000 miles a second, would take 2,500 years to reach the earth.

Kirkland has computed that in eight years the progeny of one pair of gypsy moths could destroy all the foliage in the United States. A Canadian entomologist declares that in one season the descendants of a pair of potato bugs would, if unchecked, number 60,000,000.

The voracity of insects is almost as astounding as their power of reproduction. The daily ration in leaves of a caterpillar is equal to twice its two weight. If a horse were to eat as much he would require a ton of hay every twenty-four hours. Forbush says that a certain flesh-eating larva will consume in twenty-four hours 200 times its original weight. A human child, to do well, would have to eat in the first day of its life 1,500 pounds of beef.

Trouvelot, who made a special study of the subject, affirms that the food taken by a single silkworm in fifty-six days equals 86,000 times its original weight at hatching. What destruction this one insect would cause if even a one-hundredth part of its eggs ever the value to man of the insect-eating birds.



The most unusual black satin cape shown here is dubbed "The Dragon" because of the richly embroidered monster on the brilliant satin.

Armenia's Lost Name.

There is no such country as Armenia. Officially the Turks decline to recognize the name, and maps marking "Armenistan" have regularly been confiscated. Unofficially again nobody can say exactly where "Armenia" or "Kurdistan," as it is alternately called, begins and leaves off. Nor is there properly such a people as the "Armenians." That is only a name given them by foreigners. They call themselves Halk and their country Halaстан, tracing their descent from Halk, grandson of Japhet, whose dynasty was overthrown by Alexander of Macedonia.—London Spectator.

Wigg-Biggedde has an impediment in his speech, hasn't he? Wagg. Yes, but that doesn't prevent him from putting in a good word for himself.

SUNDAY AT HOME

MY WORK.

Let me do my work from day to day, in field or forest, at the desk or loom, in roaring market-place or tranquil room; Let me but find it in my heart to say, When vagrant wishes beckon me astray:

"This is my work; my blessing, not my doom; Of all who live, I am the one by whom This work can be done in the right way."

Then I shall see it not too great or small To suit my spirit or to prove my powers; Then shall I cheerful greet the laboring hours, And cheerful turn, when the long shadows fall

At eventide, to play and love and rest, Because I know for me my work is best.

Henry Van Dyke.

HE IS ABLE TO SAVE.

Jesus... because He, continually ever, hath an unchangeable priesthood. Wherefore He is able to save them to the uttermost, that come unto God by Him, seeing He ever liveth to make intercession for them. Him that is able to keep you from falling, and to present you faultless before the presence of His glory. Seeing... that we have a great high priest, that is passed into the heavens, Jesus the Son of God, let us hold fast our profession. For we have not a high priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities; but was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin. Let us therefore come boldly unto the throne of grace.

The beloved of the Lord shall dwell in safety by Him; and the Lord shall cover him all the day long, and he shall dwell between His shoulders.

VOID.

"The earth was without form and void. (Gen. 1: 2) The word void is strong and full of meaning; it will not be taken out of our dictionary for some time. It means widowed, deprived of, empty, vacant, not occupied. "I looked out of my window," says Wisdom. "I discovered among the youth a young man void of understanding." We have some of these in the city, and some who cannot be called young. Many of these go to church on Sunday. Look at these men as they enter the sanctuary in the freshness of the morning; there's a drag, a dullness; the healthy glow of a man all alive is wanting, there's a void.

"Christianity, wherever it has not penetrated the life, has made a great void around it, and the man who in the bosom of Christendom is, nevertheless, not Christian, carries about a desert within him. The perspective is luminous for some, gloomy for others, great and solemn for all, and there where, reigns not an ineffective joy reigns an ineffable sadness."

We hold it essential to the very notion of religion that it should be able to furnish proofs capable of satisfying an earnest and attentive mind. Love opens the mind to thoughts so high, so new, that they must seem madness to such as do not accept them.

Have we not a numerous class who have long been hovering around Christianity as around an impenetrable sanctuary; they knock at all doors without seeing it open; at once believing and not believing. Christian in desire, pagan in hopes, convinced, but not persuaded, enlightened and not consoled. Could we plead with this numerous class we might say, "How comes it that you believe, and that as yet you have only the expenses and not the revenue of your faith; how comes it that you wear your faith as a yoke that burdens and cramps you, not as wings that raise you above the world and its sorrows? How comes it that in the midst of this religion, accepted by you, believed in, you are strangers, aliens, and as it were out of your natural atmosphere? How comes it that you are not "at home" in your Father's house? Let us lay our fingers upon the wound. It is because your heart is not yet touched." Walk the deck of a ship with no cargo on board and the sound is hollow. There is a void! A picture of your own heart. Why pay a preacher to torment you? Why stand on the shore listening to the commander of the Gospel Ship? Approving His invitation, why not walk the gangway and get on board? The word is yet "Come," and come at once.

H. T. Miller.

The Generosity of Dolan.

Two Irishmen were discussing the death of a friend. Said Malachi: "Sure, Dolan was a good fellow." "He was that," assented Mike. "A good fellow, Dolan." "And a cheerful man was Dolan," continued Malachi. "A cheerful man was Dolan, the cheerfulest I ever knew," echoed Mike. "Dolan was a generous man, too," said Michael.

"Generous, did ye say? Well, I don't know so much about that. Did Dolan ever buy ye anything?" "Well, nearly," said Malachi, scratching his head in thought. "One day he came into Casey's barroom, where me end me friends was drinking, and he said to us: 'Well, men, what are we going to have—rain or snow?'"

STAMPED CHEQUES.

Why do not the banks have the war tax stamps embossed on their cheques and charge their customers for them? It would save much trouble in many ways, and incidentally would save money for the banks, as such a thing as using the unstamped cheques, so liberally supplied, as writing paper and "scribblers," is not unknown.

Some people are so susceptible to fatigue that they can't even reach a conclusion without getting tired.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

Table with columns for various market items like Potatoes, Eggs, Butter, etc., and their prices.

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Table with columns for meat items like Beef, Mutton, etc., and their prices.

SUGAR MARKET.

Table with columns for sugar items like Royal Acadia, Lactic, etc., and their prices.

LIVE STOCK.

Table with columns for live stock items like Export cattle, Fattening cattle, etc., and their prices.

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG OPTIONS.

Table with columns for Winnipeg options like Wheat, Oats, etc., and their prices.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Table with columns for Minneapolis grain items like Wheat, Corn, etc., and their prices.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Table with columns for Duluth grain items like Wheat, Corn, etc., and their prices.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Table with columns for cheese items like Woodstock, etc., and their prices.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

Table with columns for London wool sales items like London, etc., and their prices.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Table with columns for Chicago live stock items like Stockers and feeders, etc., and their prices.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

Table with columns for Buffalo live stock items like East Buffalo, etc., and their prices.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Table with columns for Liverpool produce items like Corn, spot firm, etc., and their prices.

Waterproofing Matches.

A waterproofing matchbox is good for emergencies, but not for the smokers daily supply. I waterproof the matches themselves by dipping them half length in shellac varnish thinned with alcohol and laying them out separately on a newspaper to dry. Shellac is better than paraffin or collodion because it does not wear off, and it is itself inflammable, like sealing wax. Matches so treated can be left in water a long time without spoiling.—Outing.

Maple Custard.

Beat five eggs; stir into them one cupful of maple sugar, one tablespoonful of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-quarter teaspoonful of nutmeg. Stir all this into two quarts of lukewarm milk. Pour in baking dish; bake in a moderate oven until custard is set—that is, firm in the centre. This recipe makes a great deal of custard, but one can always cut down the amount of ingredients if desired.

'TWIXT LOVE AND PRIDE

"No, no, I did not!" replied Mildred, vehemently, unable longer to restrain her fear of his next words, and trying passionately to withdraw her hands.

"Yes, you did!" exclaimed Denzil, excitedly; "I know it now. It was not fancy—how could I every think it was?—it was reality. Oh, Mildred, you kissed me!"

"How dare you!" cried Miss Trevanion, bursting into tears. "You know I did not; it is untrue—a fevered dream—anything but the truth."

"Do you say that?" he said, releasing her. "Of course then it was mere imagination. Forgive me; I should not have said it, but the remembrance of it haunts me night and day. This room, too, fosters all memories. Here for the first time I told you how I loved you; and here, too, you refused me, letting me see how wild and unfounded had been my hope that you also loved me in return. Do you remember?"

"Yes, yes, I remember," Mildred answered, faintly, turning her face from him.

"Over there"—pointing to a distant couch—"we met again, after weeks of separation and oblivion—since you say that past thought of mine was but a dream—and I felt when you entered the room how undying a thing is love. You see this place is fraught with pain to me, and yet I like it. I like to sit here and think, and picture to myself those old scenes again, only giving them a kinder ending."

"Do you still care to recall them?" she asked, in a low, broken voice.

"I shall always care to recall anything connected with you," he answered simply.

"Did I ever thank you, Mildred, for coming to my assistance on that last hunting day? I think not. I have no recollection of all that occurred, but they told me how good to me you were."

"It was the very commonest humanity," she said.

"Of course that was all. You would have done the same for any one. I know that. Still I am grateful to you." Then suddenly—"Why did you break off with Lyndon?"

"You have asked me that question before," she said.

"I know I have, and I know also how rude a question it is to ask; and still I cannot help wishing to learn the answer. 'Will you tell me?'"

She hesitated, and then said, slowly:

"He discovered, or fancied, that I did not care sufficiently for him; and he was too honorable to marry a woman who did not accept him willingly of her own accord."

"When did he make that discovery?"

"We ended our engagement the evening of your accident," she answered, evasively, and with evident reluctance.

"Mildred, if I thought," he began, passionately, trying to read her face—"if I dared to believe what your words appear to imply, I might be mad enough again to say to you words that have ever fallen coldly on your ear. I would again confess how fondly I love you—how faithfully during all these wretched months I have clung to the sweet memories of you that ever linger in my heart."

She shrank away a little, and covered her face with her hands.

"Do you still turn from me, Mildred? Am I distressing you? Darling, I will say no more. It is indeed for the last time in my life that I have now spoken. Forgive me, Mildred—I am less than a man to pain you in this way, but, oh, my dearest, do not shrink from me, whatever you do; do not let me think I have taught you to hate me by my persistence. See, I am going, and for the future do not be afraid that I shall ever again allude to this subject." He drew near her, and gently kissed her hair. "God-bye," he said, once more, and then slowly, almost feebly, walked down the room toward the door.

Miss Trevanion stood gazing after him, her blue eyes large and bright with fear; she had an intense longing to say she knew not what. Oh, for words to express all that was in her heart!

Her hands were closely shaped together; her lips, pale and still, refused to move. It was the last time she had said so; if she let him go now, it was a parting that must be forever; and yet she could not speak. Her love, her life was going, and she could not utter the word that would recall him. Already he had turned the handle of the door; the last moment had indeed come—would he not turn?

"Denzil!" she cried, desperately, breaking down by one passionate effort the barrier that had stood so long between them, and held out her hands to him.

"My love!" he said, turning. And then in another moment she was in

NO ALUM **MAGIC** **READ LABEL**
BAKING POWDER

orthodox when, a little later, there came a letter from him to Mildred, telling her how he had heard, in his distant resting-place, of her happiness and wishing her every joy, it struck a repentant chord in her heart, and made her, for that one day at least, silent and thoughtful—nay, almost sad.

"Read it," she said to Denzil. "Ah, I fear he still thinks of me! And it is all my fault. How can I ever forgive myself?"

"It was very unfortunate, certainly," Denzil returned, with his most matter-of-fact air, when he had finished the letter; "but, you see, it could not be helped. Either he or I was bound to go to the wall and be miserable; and I cannot help feeling thankful that things have turned out as they now are. You know, darling, if you had married him it would have been two people made wretched instead of one, and that would have been worse; because you could not have been happy without me—could you?"

"I suppose not," she answered, sighing, only half persuaded by his specious reasoning; "but still I know I have behaved very badly to him."

After that they dismissed him from their conversation altogether, going back to gayer, tenderer themes, and thought no more of him, though far away he was ever thinking of her, and dwelling sadly upon faded hopes that never could be realized. Not that he died, or pined away, or lost all interests in life, but his disappointment saddened him forever. And though in later years he married and was calmly happy in his way, still he never loved his wife as he had loved Mildred Trevanion.

Words are not needful to describe the several weddings, with all the lace, flowers, satin and wedding cake, that belonged to each of them; each wedding was, if possible, more perfect than the last. Some said Frances, some said Mildred, some said Mabel was the most beautiful bride; and indeed it would have been difficult to form any settled opinion, they were all so desirable. The following year, when the three appeared at the drawing-room together in their new character as wives, it was whispered in the very highest circles that her most gracious majesty had already seemed struck and charmed with their appearance, and had been pleased to say several very pretty things about them, while a few people declared it was on Mildred she had bent her knitted glance. However that may be, each husband thought his own wife the loveliest—and surely that was all each cared for. So let them remain—fresh and fair in the memory, loving and being loved unto their lives' end.

EVERY WOMEN'S AMBITION FOR ROSY CHEEKS NOW EASILY SATISFIED

Hollow cheeks and dark lines under the eyes, how a woman hates them!

But rosy cheeks, clear skin and bright eyes, give them to a woman and she is happy.

The woman who attracts, whose fresh, dainty complexion compels admiration, is always careful of her health, particularly of her blood condition. Bad complexion always means bad blood.

Girls, don't let your blood grow thin or watery. To do so brings on haggard looks and declining strength.

Many a woman who has allowed herself to run down, to develop that tired, worried look, has built up again in this simple way. Why don't you try it?

At the close of every meal, just take two small chocolate-coated Ferrozone Tablets—any person can do this in a minute. The action of Ferrozone is apparent at once. It sets you up, makes you feel good, starts up your appetite, aids digestion, brings that old-time feeling of youth into the system again.

Ferrozone puts you on the right road—the one leading to health.

Not a man, woman or child needing blood, vigor, endurance—not a person who is weak, nervous or sickly, not a person in ill-health who doesn't receive immediate help from Ferrozone.

As a tonic and restorative, as a health-bringer and body-builder Ferrozone is unrivalled. It cures because it feeds and nourishes, because it contains the elements that build up and strengthen. For better looks and better health try Ferrozone yourself, sold everywhere, 50c per box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, or by mail from the Cattarhose Co., Kingston, Ont.

Oddest of Queer Fishes.

A queer fish that does not swim is the "sargasso fish," known to sailors as the "frogfish." It lives in that vast mass of floating seaweed called the Sargasso Sea, in mid-Atlantic.

Its pectoral fins are so modified and developed as to resemble arms, and it uses them for clinging to the weed. Very gaudily colored it changes its hues to match the aquatic vegetation by which it is surrounded, and when the latter decays and turns brown it assumes a corresponding shade.

The fish lays its eggs in a jelly-like mass, which, absorbing a great quantity of water, becomes three times as big as the mother fish herself, assuming the form of a narrow raft three or four feet long and two to four inches wide.

Mr. Subbuss—Why did the new cook leave? I thought she was perfectly satisfied with the place. Mrs. Subbuss—I fancy she made the discovery that she was too stout to wear my clothes.

SOME CALCULATOR

Boss Figured That His Clerk Worked One Day a Year.

An amusing story is going the rounds relative to the result of a clerk in a local real estate office asking for an increase in wages. The boss listened to the many reasons why an increase should be granted, and when the clerk had finished he was told to "sit down and we will figure this thing out. First, we will put down the number of days in a year—365. You sleep eight hours a day, one-third of the time. We will deduct that 122 days from 365, leaving 243 days. Now, you have eight hours a day to yourself, 122, which, deducted from 243, leaves 121 days. Then you are off 52 Sundays. We now have only 69 days left. Deduct two weeks' holidays, and we have 55 days. Legal holidays, New Year's, Christmas etc., we have 12 days. You get off a half-day each Saturday, which makes 26 days, leaving us with 17 days, your lunch hour amounts to 16 days, which, taken from 17, leaves only one. Get out of here, you are only working one day each year."

IF YOUR THROAT IS HUSKY CATARRH MAY BE STARTING

A weak of irritated throat is the first step towards Catarrh. Everything depends on your remedy. A cough mixture slips quickly over the weak spots, drops into the stomach, and does little but harm digestion. It is altogether different with Cattarh—ozone—it cures because it gets right at the trouble. You inhale Cattarh, breathe in the vapor of healing balsam that strengthens and restores the weak throat tissues. You'll never have colds or coughs. Throat trouble and catarrh will disappear with the use of Cattarhose. Get the large dollar outfit, which includes the inhaler. It lasts two months and is guaranteed to cure. Smaller sizes 25 and 50 cents, sold everywhere.

AIR.

Air has no color.

In summer air is lighter than it is in winter.

Older people breathe less than younger people.

Small song birds are the most vigorous breathers of all.

Most air contains water in the form of gas or vapor.

Air, when compressed, has valuable curative properties.

The atmospheres of the various planets differ greatly in quality.

An open chimney is very good for helping keep the air in a room fresh.

The weight of air, at the level of the sea, is fifteen pounds to the square inch.

If a man is in a room ten feet in each direction he has a thousand cubic feet of space.

It is a mistake to suppose that night air is dangerous to breathe; it is purer than that of the day.

If you varnish an egg, so that no air can get through the shell, it will die, and no chicken will come out of it.

Very nearly the whole of the air is composed of two gases only—nitrogen (four-fifths) and oxygen (nearly one-fifth).

Air may be turned to a liquid, or even a solid, by the application of great pressure, together with an extremely low temperature.

With each ascent of three miles and a half the density of the air is halved, and the steps shorten, through the condensing power of cold at high altitudes.

Compressed air is used as a motive power in certain forms of machinery, notably those employed in boring tunnels through rock and under mountains.

Grace Darling died of consumption, though during the day she breathed splendid air, because at night she slept in a tiny room with a closed window.

The Oil in Tobacco.

Although the Havana or Havana seed tobaccos are low in nicotine, they are high in oil. The settlement in a pipe stem or the brown stain obtained from blowing tobacco smoke through the meshes of a handkerchief is not nicotine, as commonly supposed, but is in reality tobacco oil, nicotine only being obtained in extract by an elaborate process of distillation and double distillation. The oil in cigar tobacco prevents the smoke being inhaled, as it would cause a strangulation and painful irritation.

Epsom Salts as a Dimmer.

Five cents' worth of Epsom salts dissolved in a teacupful of water provides the neatest and most efficient headlight dimmer for automobiles so far proposed, according to the Scientific American. The solution is used on the inside of the headlight glass, where it is allowed to evaporate. The result is a beautifully frosted lens, the frosting on which lasts for several months.

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Note Your Increase in Weight

By making the blood rich and red Dr. Chase's Nerve Food forms new cells and tissues and nourishes the starved nerves back to health and vigor.

By noting your increase in weight while using it you can prove positively the benefit being derived from this great food cure.

50 cents a box, all dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

THE WHIP IN RIFLE BARRELS

It is Caused by the Pressure of Modern High Power Powder.

The use of high power powder in rifles has given rise to a phenomenon which did not exist in black powder days. This is known as "whip" and is due to the pressure and vibration set up by the powder. It is constant with given loads and is always in the same direction.

Sights are aligned by the manufacturer to compensate for this whip in proportion to the powder charge used. In firing auxiliary cartridges it will often be found that the rifle shoots off centre. As a matter of fact the bullet from the auxiliary is traveling in a true line with the bore, and it is the sights that are wrong. The lighter charge of the auxiliary does not produce the usual whip, with the result that the line of sight along the bore of the rifle along with the bullet travels is not the line given by the alignment of the sights.

Two other rifle terms that must not be confused are upsettage and keyholing. Keyholing is the tendency of the bullet to turn over in flight, while upsettage is the slight shortening of the major axis of the bullet due to the force of the charge. It was peculiar to black powder fired behind lead bullets and does not exist to any appreciable extent in metal jacketed bullets with smokeless powder. In the latter case the charge burns more slowly and the jacket stiffens the bullet against the sudden blow from behind.—Outing.

FIRST AID WORK OF THE C. P. R. CENTRE.

"A most successful year, notwithstanding the general depression." This is the pleasing statement contained in the sixth annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association. For the twelve months, ending September 30, 1915, no less than 1,816 passed qualifying examinations out of a total of 2,564 who presented themselves for instruction at the classes.

In all the departments of the C. P. R. Centre of the Association, which spreads over the country, a greater work than ever was manifested for zeal, and the support of the superintending officials of the C. P. R. is in no small way responsible for a good deal of the advancement made. Wives and daughters of C. P. R. employees have taken advantage of the free course of training offered, and now no less than 325 ladies have taken out the certificate of qualification from the Association.

Under the auspices of the C. P. R. Centre instruction was given to the Borden Battery and Ammunition Column before leaving Montreal for the front. Afterwards the certificates of merit were presented to the officers and men by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

An important feature of the work of the C. P. R. Centre was the bringing of a large number of the lady clerks of the C. P. R. into touch with the Red Cross Society, an organization to which they proved a valuable asset.

Three men were saved from drowning at Winnipeg by W. T. Davies, C. P. R. ambulance instructor, and William Newcombe, a C. P. R. constable. Sir Donald Cameron presented the medal of the Royal Canadian Humane Society to each in recognition of their bravery.

Particulars were obtainable of 3,780 cases where first aid had been administered by members of the C. P. R. Centre. The cases were thus divided: Atlantic Centre, 9; Eastern Division, 130; Ontario Division, 136; western lines, 3,440.

Concluding the report, the C. P. R. Centre pays a glowing tribute to the late Lieutenant-Colonel Lucy R. Johnson, who had been chairman of the Centre under review and also of the whole Association. During his time as chairman nearly 7,000 employees of the C. P. R. passed the qualifying examinations, and in this way made themselves better citizens of the Dominion.

The Physiotype.

This is an English invention for making pictures by impression of leaves, ferns, lace, feathers and various other objects. It depends upon the chemical action of a fine powder, the object of which a representation is to be made is placed upon white paper and pressed, either by the hand or by other means. When the object is removed no impression is visible on the paper, but upon sprinkling the powder over the paper the picture at once appears, sharply defined, and remains permanent. Sections of wood and designs of coins and medals can thus be represented, and the prints can be transferred to lithographic stone, zinc, or aluminum, thus producing records from which any number of copies can be taken.—Chicago Record-Herald.

It requires a certain amount of wisdom of a man to fully realize what a fool he really is.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

King Nicholas of Montenegro has a fortune estimated at \$20,000,000.

The largest fine ever collected in Washington County under the Vermont law which makes six inches the maximum length of trout was \$230, paid recently by Harry Dudley, for having 45 short ones in his possession.

Perhaps the most curious mineral found in the United States is staurolite, otherwise known as "fairy stone," according to the "United States Geological Survey." This is an iron aluminum silicate found only in Virginia and North Carolina, the reddish brown and brownish black crystal occurring in well-defined single and double single and double crosses. There is some commercial demand for the crosses as curios, which are worn as watch charms or on chains in the manner of a locket or lavalliere, a demand perhaps stimulated by the quaint legend which is told of their origin. The fairies living in the caves of the mountains on hearing of the sad tidings of the death of Christ, fashioned these crosses as mementoes of Him.

A novel method of storing natural gas has been adopted in Midway Oil-field, Cal. Two wells are yielding more gas than can be used for fuel and domestic purposes, and the excess has been led by pipe lines to an old non-producing oilwell. In this the natural pressure causes the gas to find some outlet at a depth of about 500 feet—probably into porous strata or cavities—serving as underground reservoirs.

Built according to specifications for a powerful tractor to move the heaviest mobile artillery, which were received by a Sorinfield (Mass.) concern from the French and British Governments, a new tractor is now available for a French and British Government, an American building and contracting firm, which surpasses all previous vehicles of this type, declares an exchange. The new tractor recently picked up, without much difficulty, a huge flat truck on which was loaded an immense boiler weighing more than 66,000 pounds, the truck itself weighing more than eight tons. The total dead weight moved by the four-wheeled tractor was, therefore 41 tons. The usual requirements for moving such a load by means of horses would have been a team of 23 strong animals, with 10 extra horses and a block and tackle for starting.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, Prof. Laveran of the Paris Institute, described a new form of tetanus which makes its appearance from 30 to 50 days after the wound has been received, whether the patient has been given a preventive injection of serum or not. The disease can appear without apparent cause, but usually it occurs after operations or on the outbreak of fresh inflammation in wounds. It is fatal in from one-third to one-half of the cases. A treatment of anti-tetanus serum once each week is recommended.

The Passing of the Children.

The children we love, O where do they go
When tired of play and their tiny bare feet
Turn down the broad road where the buttercups grow,
And beautiful skies and the meadow lands meet—
All happy and tired, O where do they go,
The children we loved, does anyone know?

The children we love, O what do they see
Beyond the bright fields, that calls them away
That leads the dear children from you and from me
And leaves them no choice but to go and obey;
What vision attracts them, what fate can it be—
What is it, I wonder, that little folks see
The children we love become women and men—
A toll that Time claims—but in fancy I see
Their shadows, still happy and joyous as when
They romped and they prattled all day at our knee—
They seek the far fields and the blossoms, and then
They live in the bloom of the flowers again.
—John D. Wells in Woman's World for July.

The Battle of a Week.

The battle of a week was the great conflict at Tours in which Charles Martel overthrew the Saracens, A. D. 732. The members of the Saracen army are variously estimated at from 400,000 to 700,000, and the historians say that 375,000 were killed on the field. It is suspected that these figures are a gross exaggeration, but it is certain that few battles of history have been either so bloody or so decisive.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

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DISMAY IN GERMANY.

Amazement at Success of Second Blow Gives Way to Anxiety.

ROTTERDAM, July 16.—The British army's new blow has caused the deepest anxiety in German hearts when the forward movement, perhaps, is only in its first stages. It is fully realized that this success is not only of importance itself, but has infinitely a greater significance than the assault on the first line.

Whilst German headquarters were prepared for the necessity of giving way at some points when the British offensive was first launched they believed that the second line would be able to withstand all pressure.

The positions just captured were defended with great strength. After taking of the first line by the tremendous British attack efforts were made to reinforce the second line with men and guns and troops brought up, not from other fronts, but large drafts of even fresh formations from depots behind the front and also in Germany.

The Germans reckoned on a repetition of the Neuve Chapelle-Loos-Champagne, when, by concentrating troops at the points threatened, they prevented any further advance.

That the second British blow succeeded is recognized as the most significant fact associated with any of the Allies' military operations since the beginning of the war. It is possible that the Germans did not realize in time the tremendous force the Allies would put into their blow, and they did not abandon the offensive against Verdun.

Although a certain number of troops were hastened away to some districts, they were quickly replaced with drafts from depots.

The German Government, through the press, is represented the fighting on the Meuse as of real importance in the situation on the western front. On the successful British offensive the military critics are silent with unanimity which cannot be accidental, whilst all the newspapers give prominence to trivial German successes in the Verdun district.

A neutral traveler from Berlin states when the report came that the English offensive had really commenced the people were amazed, and for two days did not believe it. The amazement now, however, has given way to dismay. The moral effect of the British success is even of greater importance than the results achieved on the field. The British effort is a spiritual equivalent to an invasion of Germany.

COUNTER-BLOW AT VERDUN.

General Nivelle Makes Progress Against Besiegers.

LONDON, July 17.—General Nivelle, defender of Verdun, Sunday launched a strong counter-offensive against the Germans on both banks of the Meuse. Throughout the day the French have made progress, especially in the region of Fleury, one of the key positions on the north-eastern front, according to the midnight report from Paris.

The French attacks, which began Saturday evening, realized gains not only south and west of Fleury, but south-west of Thiaumont, on the eastern bank of the river, and east of Hill 304, on the western bank. In addition a movement by the Germans which sought to penetrate the wooded section between the Meuse and Pepper Hill was broken up.

The Berlin statement received Sunday afternoon admits a French success near Thiaumont.

The Russian forces sent to France are on the Champagne front.

Fight in Sydenham.

OWEN SOUND, July 17.—Saturday morning Magistrate Cressor imposed a fine of \$30 and costs upon Robert Artley, of Sydenham Township, on information laid by Albert Gillesby, a neighboring farmer, who charged Artley with assault. The case arose out of a long-standing feud in the neighborhood of Sheppard Lake. Artley struck Gillesby in the face, smashing his cheek bone so seriously that he had to go to the hospital for an operation. Artley laid a counter-charge against Gillesby and his son, but the charge was dismissed with costs. The feud has caused a lot of sensational talk as the Artleys are heavy land owners in the section. In fining the accused, the police magistrate severely reprimanded Artley, and his brothers, all of whom are unmarried, and said that they should be serving their country instead of fomenting trouble.

Paper No Longer Barred.

LONDON, July 17.—Abbe Lemire, of Hazebroucke, priest deputy in the French Chamber, has been permitted to resume his ecclesiastical duties, and the ban has been removed from his paper, Le Cri de Flandre. Abbe Lemire fell under the displeasure of the Catholic Church owing to his attitude in the dispute between Church and State over the Separation Law. Having made an apology and rendered special services as Mayor of Hazebroucke, which is an important town for military purposes, the Abbe has been restored to the favor of the Pope.

Famous Frenchman Dead.

PARIS, July 17.—Prof. Elie Metchnikoff, famous bacteriologist, is dead. Prof. Elie Metchnikoff was world-famous as an exponent of theories for the prolongation of human life. He was most popularly known as the great advocate of the "sour milk cure" for old age. Prof. Metchnikoff was the author of a number of books, and in 1908 received \$20,000 as his share of the Nobel Prize for medical research.

St. Thomas Man Fell Dead.

LONDON, Ont., July 17.—James Webster, Curtis street, St. Thomas, 64 years of age, dropped dead Saturday at the plant of the McCormick Manufacturing Company, where he has been employed for six weeks.

CHARLESTON

Visitors at the lake this last two weeks have been numerous. Hotels were full and nearly all the cottages are taken.

Mr. and Mrs. Fleishman arrived on Saturday and are at their island home.

Miss Irene Woods narrowly escaped drowning on Wednesday, while bathing with some other girls near the wharf. She waded out too far, sinking twice, but was rescued by little Albert Kelsey before she sank the third time.

Mrs. T. McConnell, Lyndhurst, is spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. Mulvena.

James Heffernan and Hubert Beale are being congratulated on their success at the entrance.

Ptes. Gordon Kelsey and Hibbert Spence her home on furlough.

SHERWOOD SPRING

July 10

Mr. Wells Darling, Lillies, was a visitor on Sunday last at the home of Mr. Harry Darling.

Mrs. Harry Bassot, Brockville, spent a few days recently with her aunt, Mr. A. Eligh.

Mrs. E. P. Eligh has returned to her home, after a short visit with her parents in Athens.

Mr. Robert Mallory, Mallorytown Landing, called on friends here last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Stewart spent a day recently with her parents at Riverside.

Mr. G. F. Gainford, Athens, is spending a few days here with his grandson, Harold Eligh.

Strawberry pickers are busy now but although of excellent quality the berries in this district will soon be gone.

Congratulations to Miss Lera Empey who has been successful on her exams, after her first year in Brockville Collegiate.

TREVELYAN

July 10th

Misses Irene and Loretta Leeder, have been spending the past two weeks with friends in Athens.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Flood, and Miss Helena Heffernan, and Mr. Ered Leeder, arrived home Friday evening from Saint Anne de Beaudre.

Mr. Leo Dundon, Brewers Mills, spent Sunday at R. J. Leeder's.

Mrs. P. J. Shortell, and children, Gai anoque, have been spending a few days here with her mother, Mrs. P. Flood.

Mr. and Mrs. Jrd Flood, spent Sunday in Caintown.

Mr. Geordie Heffernan, spent Thursday evening in Brockville.

Mrs. George Leeder, and Mr. Fred Leeder spent Sunday at T. Ronan's, MacIntosh Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dixie, and Miss Leta, spent Sunday with friends in Addison.

Misses Annie and Mildred Hickey, Miss Florence Gartland, Athens, Mrs. George Leeder and son Kenneth, Miss M. Ripley, Mallorytown, Pte. T. Stack Kingston, Miss Winnie Ronan, MacIntosh Mills, Mr. Bern Shea, Athens, were last Sunday guests at Michael Heffernan.

JUNETOWN

July 11

Miss Elna Green, Kilkenny Street, was visiting her cousin, Miss Oona Fortune, last week.

Mrs. Sandy Ferguson, who has been a patient in the General Hospital, Brockville, for the past three weeks has returned home.

Mrs. Chas. Baile visited her parents Mr. and Mrs. Henry Foley, Lansdowne, last week. Her father returned with her and spent the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Gilroy, Kilkenny Street, were visiting at Walter Purvis, on Sunday.

Mrs. W. J. Parvis, returned on Tuesday from a week's visit with friends in Gravenhurst, Muskoka.

Mrs. Wm. Flood, and children, visited relations at Soperton last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Summers, Mallorytown, spent Sunday at Mr. John A. Herbison's.

Misses Phyllis and Doris Tennant were visiting their aunt, Mrs. Z. Parvis, Lynx, last week.

Master Eiton Baile, Purvis Street, spent last week here with his uncle Mr. Charles Baile.

Mrs. J. B. Ferguson and Master Willie and Miss Alma Hurvis, visited their sister, Mrs. C. N. Purvis, Purvis Street on Friday last.

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the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

BRITAIN'S BIG GUNS.

Have Now Attained Such Excellence That They Cannot Be Beaten.

That Britain's heavy guns—the 13.5 in. and the 15 in.—are of the highest possible quality is borne out by the world's artillerists. Sir Robert Hadfield, President of the Faraday Society, who is one of the greatest authorities on projectiles and guns, tells us that whatever the future has in store in the way of development in the power of big guns, our experts may be trusted to produce the world's best.

Sir Robert points out that the muzzle energy of British guns has out-ranked that of any other nation. So-called big German guns, about which there has been so much written, are, as regards their muzzle energy, very small and inferior weapons in comparison with ours.

Sir Robert also reveals the astonishing fact that the life of a modern high velocity gun is not much more than three seconds. By this he means that if one added up the length of time during which the projectile remained in the gun it would be found that under full service velocities the total time, and consequently the life of the inner gun tube, did not amount to much more than three seconds before the erosion set up interfered with the accuracy of aim.

Several interesting examples are given by Sir Robert of remarkable results that he has witnessed as being obtained from what he calls that "modern high-speed and great-power heat-engine known as the big gun." One of these was that of a 9 in. wrought-iron plate being attacked by a 9.2 in. Whitworth shot. This plate was swung upon turrets projecting from either side. In other words, before firing it would have been possible with comparatively little energy to make the plate swing backwards and forwards.

To show how quickly the shot acted, when the Whitworth shot was fired against this plate and perforated it the plate was lifted from its trunnions seating and thrown away some 10ft. or 12ft., yet the hole was properly punched in the plate. In other words, before the shot passed through it.

Long and Short.

Two departments of civic life in Britain are exceptional successes—the police-force and the fire-brigades.

They are the envy and wonder of Continental nations, and even Americans have a wistful respect for the former, even if they think a fire-brigade which takes sixty seconds to turn out rather on the slow side.

Strangely enough exactly opposite physical build is required in these two efficient services.

Look at the London policeman on point duty. What a colossal chap he is! He is one of the sights of London, and now that the younger and slimmer men have gone to the front his girth is a match for his height often.

These men are seldom London born. Speak to one, and you will find he speaks with a provincial accent. His speech is often pleasantly reminiscent of the Mendips, or the Cotswolds, or the dales of Yorkshire, and often enough of Connemara and Kerry. They breed big men in those parts.

But the "fire bobby" is a little, stocky man, quick on his feet—"nip-py," as they say.

He has almost invariably been a sailor, and can go up a ladder like a streak, and hang on to a cornice or a window-sill or a telephone wire by his eyebrows.

A life-guardsmen makes a splendid policeman but a bad fireman. The fireman's ladder is made to the measure of the sailors' ratlines, and the fireman is as much at home on a burning building as he is on the Bay of Biscay or rounding the Horn.

The Engine Whistle.

It was on Saturday, May 4th, 1833, that there occurred an accident which gave us the engine whistle. It was on the level crossing between Bagworth and Thornton that Driver Weatherburn drove the engine Samson into a market cart containing 50 pounds of butter and 80 dozen eggs. So serious an affair was reserved for Stephenson's consideration. A meeting of directors was called, and the manager's suggestion of a whistle which steam could blow was adopted. He went at once to a musical instrument maker in Leicester, who constructed a "steam trumpet," which ten days later was tried in the presence of the board of directors. In appearance it was like a huntsman's horn, 18 in. long and 6 in. across at the top.

Her Prayer.

The following amusing incident was witnessed the other day at a London railway terminus. A Salvation Army lassie was selling The War Cry at the windows of the trains. In one of the compartments were a number of "knuts," and one of them, thinking to have some fun at the expense of the sister, asked her if she would offer up a word of prayer for him.

Rising to the occasion, the sister put her hand on his head, and, to the amusement of those within hearing distance, replied: "O Lord, make this young man's heart as soft as his head."

King Edward's Influence.

The fact that Thomas Hardy recently celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday calls to mind that he owns his house at Dorchester "by permission of King Edward VII." The land on which the house stands belonged to a company of which King Edward, as Prince of Wales, was a member. Mr. Hardy's offer to purchase would have been declined had not the Prince heard of it and suggested acceptance with the remark: "We must do all we can to make our authors contented."

Farm Laborers—Attention

Along the lines of the Canadian Pacific in the Western Provinces this year many thousands of Farm Laborers will be required to harvest the bountiful crops already assured. The C. P. R. will run cheap Farm Laborers' Excursions in August at fares and conditions the same as were in effect last year. Exact dates and full particulars will be announced later.

"A Canadian Soldier's Diary from Belleville, Canada, to Bramshott Camp" is the title of a little booklet just published in England, a copy of which has been received by Mrs. William Rathwell, whose husband is serving with the 80th Battalion. The booklet, which was written and published by Pte. Arthur M. Johnston, of Perth, reviews in interesting detail, the trip of the 80th Battalion from its headquarters in Belleville to its training ground at Bramshott.

HE COULD PLAY CHESS.

And He Proved That Fact in a Most Emphatic Manner.

In Austria-Hungary some years ago there was a marvelous chess player, whose name and residence were unknown, but who every now and then displayed his remarkable skill in the game. The last story of him was told by James H. Hyatt of Philadelphia, who had then just returned from Budapest.

"I was playing chess with a friend in a cafe," said Mr. Hyatt, "and plainly saw my defeat, when a little bit of a shriveled Pole with a tray of cheap jewelry stood in front of us and offered his wares in most persuasive tones. 'Go away,' I said.

"You can beat him," answered the peddler, whose attention was on the game.

"What do you know about it? I asked.

"May I tell him?" he inquired, looking at my opponent.

"Certainly. Crack away," came the reply in a tone of assurance.

"Take his knight," said my self-appointed instructor. I did so to humiliate him, though I lost my queen by the operation. But, much to my surprise, I found that the very next move gave me the game.

"Let me play with you?" asked the peddler. "I mate you in the moves you say and where you say."

"If you do I will give you 10 florins," I answered. "Take the white men. Mate me on my queen's fourth square in twenty-two moves if you can."

"We started in, my friend keeping account of the moves, and moved rapidly. After about a dozen moves I had the advantage of a bishop and a pawn and was assured I would defeat my aggressive little opponent. When he let a castle go by an apparently careless play I was sure of victory. Then came a sudden change in the situation, and I had to move my king out of check. I was on the defensive and in rapid retreat.

"Twenty-one moves," said my friend as the little peddler put me again in check with his knight.

"Mate!" cried my opponent as he swung his queen across the board. "My king was on the queen's fourth square."

"I gave him 10 florins, and he walked away shaking his head and hands with infinite satisfaction."

To Fatten the Goat.

"Where are you going with that goat, little boy?"

"Down to the lake. Come along if you want to see some fun. This here goat has just et a crate of sponges, an' I'm going down an' let him drink!"—Exchange.

When the Window Sticks.

Take each window cord in hand at the same time and pull them out until the weights are up at the top. Let go suddenly and they will drop in place with sufficient force to start the window open, when no amount of pushing will do it.

The change of fashions is the tax that the industry of the poor levies on the vanity of the rich.—Chamfort.

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.

No Headache

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)

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Small advt. card per year, such as Societies, Business, etc., \$4.00.
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AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE, EDITOR AND PROP.

FORMER ATHENS BOY
KILLED IN ACTION

From The Renfrew Mercury, we take the following biography of Lieutenant Frederick Gordon Hughes, of the Northumberland Fusiliers, who was killed in action on June 26th. Written by a college friend, who knew him intimately, the account of his life heightens the regard of those who knew him as a boy attending Athens High School.

Lieutenant Hughes, son of the Rev. S. J. Hughes, M.A., recently Methodist clergyman of Renfrew, was born at Arnprior, Ont., on March 23rd, 1890. He took his matriculation at the Athens High School, and from there entered Queen's University, Kingston, in the faculty of Arts. After two successful years at Queen's, he went to McGill, so as to be with his only brother, Wilfrid. Here he completed his course in Arts, graduating with honors in English in 1912. At the same university he took a course in the faculty of education, and also received the degree of M.A. in English. His thesis for this degree was of exceptional merit, and received high commendation from the faculty. He pursued a literary career, and with this in view, he laid plans to attend Harvard University, in order that he might thoroughly equip himself for his life work. When in 1914 the call to enter the service of the Empire came to him, he was teacher of English and civics on the staff of the Westmount High school. After much serious thought, he offered himself, but on account of defective eyesight, was not accepted. So strong was his sense of duty that through his persistence, he was at length successful in enlisting. After several months of drill in the McGill Officers' Corps, he went overseas. He trained first at Shorncliffe, receiving after two months, a commission in the 3rd Battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers. At West Bolden, Sunderland and East Bolden, he received courses in special training. Very shortly after taking his final examinations, he went with his battalion to France. He was sent almost immediately into the front line trenches, and went through an engagement safely. For a few days, he was back at a rest camp in France; but was soon ordered to the front line again. In the terrible drive on June 26th, Lieutenant F. G. Hughes went down with many other brave British officers.

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 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, etc.

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 the 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.

The Prescott Messenger is no more. P. C. L. Ernie, the owner, has disposed of his list and will move his plant to the United States. He has purchased the list of the Lowville Herald, which is one of the chain of papers published by the York Press of Gouverneur, and will move to Lowville and open up a plant there.

NOW AT THIRD LINE

British Have Pierced Second Series of German Trenches.

For First Time Since Siege Warfare Began the British Have Made a Cavalry Charge—Part of Faurcauv Wood Has Been Captured in Rear of German Third Line of Defences—Four Miles Advance in Two Weeks.

LONDON, July 17.—Fighting with dashes here and there of the picture, resulted in further extensive gains Saturday for General Haig's troops in Picardy.

The village of Longueval, which Friday night marked the apex of the British salient, has been left behind, while north of Bazentin le Grand British troops broke through the German third line of defence and took part of the powerfully fortified Faurcauv Wood.

To the north, pushing forward from the direction of Ovillers, the British are fighting in the outskirts of Pozieres, junction point of two military roads and main obstacle to an advance on the Heights of Martinpuich, which commands the surrounding battlefield.

In the Bazentin le Petit sector, extending their gains of the previous day, the British have won control of the entire forest, which takes its name from the village. Here a Bavarian high officer with the whole of his staff fell prisoners.

The advance of the British is marked by fighting unlike anything before seen in western Europe during this war. The advance of other days is being renewed. For instance, against a position strongly held by the Germans armed with portable machine guns, there was a cavalry charge by the famous Dragoon Guards. Not since the German legions first swept down through Belgium had the western front seen horsemen advancing to the charge. The trench warfare put an end to that. The charge won. The Guards dashing over a terrain pocked with shell holes, swept through the German ranks and, turning swept back. The Germans fled from the position they were organizing. The British losses were small.

And, while this picture brought to staring infantrymen a vision of other days, scores of duels were being fought above earth by British and German aviators. Low hanging clouds handicapped the fliers, and the battles were fought within easy sight of the foot soldiers beneath. General Haig Sunday night announced that seven German machines had been shot down in the last day.

The War Office has given out a statement by the commanding general which shows that the British in the two weeks of fighting have advanced four miles from the German first line. Two successive systems of powerfully organized positions, including field works, redoubts, trench labyrinths, dugouts, underground mazes and supported by a number of fortified villages, have been carried.

Sir Douglas Haig says in his report: "All continues to go well on the British front, and at one point we forced the enemy back to his third system of defence, more than four miles to the rear of his original front trenches at Etricourt and Mametz. In the past 24 hours we have captured over 2,000 prisoners, including a regimental commander of the Third Guards Division, and the total number of prisoners taken by the British since the battle began now exceeds 10,000."

With the exception of heavy bombardments there were no events of importance on the Somme battle front Sunday. The British admit a withdrawal from the sections of the German third system of defence they penetrated yesterday.

A night attack against the French resulted in the recapture of Biaches and La Maisonette. The War Office at Paris Sunday night claimed that both villages had been won back. The Teuton attack in this region was delivered in a fog, the French defenders of the town being taken by surprise. Before the Germans could organize themselves in the two hamlets, however, General Foch sent forward strong reserves, whose counter-attacks forced the Germans to retire.

While the German main headquarters officially tells of spirited fighting on the British front, General Haig Sunday night disposed of the engagements as "of no importance." That the British are preparing for another surge is indicated, however, by the announcement that the big guns are steadily bombarding the German lines. The howitzers, which have enabled the British to batter their way through two systems of defence, have been brought up across the captured terrain, and are now battering at the third line.

That the Germans in their retreat from their second line left behind great quantities of war stores, including some powerful guns, was made known Sunday night in the regular report from headquarters in France. Five heavy howitzers and four 77-millimetre guns were captured by the British.

Deutschland Is Merchant Ship.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The State Department formally ruled Saturday that the German submarine Deutschland is a merchant vessel and entitled to treatment as such. In announcing the ruling, Acting Secretary Polk said it was not to be taken as a precedent and that any similar cases arising in the future would be dealt with on their own merits.

Has Raised Age Limit.

COPENHAGEN, July 17.—It is reported that Germany has raised the military age limit above 45.

Adrift
The Story of a Castaway
By CLARISSA MACKIE

It was a morning of early spring in New York harbor. On the shores of the two rivers that flow east and west of Manhattan Island and the great bay south of it yachts were being overhauled, their engines oiled, their sails repaired, their furniture uncovered. Indeed, everything was being done to prepare them for commission.

From the dock of a yacht club in the East river a party was pulled in a dinghy to a trim auxiliary craft anchored a short distance out in the river. It had already been prepared for a lengthy trip. They were Dr. and Mrs. Mortimer and their daughter, Evelyn, a girl of eighteen. Frederic Doerr, engaged to Evelyn, went out with the others to the yacht, but after going down the companionway, ostensibly to inspect the cabin, but really to bid each other a fond goodbye, the young couple returned to the deck, and Doerr was pulled ashore. There he lingered while the anchor of the yacht was got up and began to steam down the river. Then, with a last wave, which was returned by his young fiancée, he turned away.

Dr. Mortimer and his family were bent on a cruise in southern waters. It was late in the season for a land trip to the south, but not on the ocean, and it was their intention to visit Cuba, the Panama canal and other objects of interest, remaining ashore only a day or two at a time.

They had reached a point off the coast of Florida and were steaming along at midnight in a fog when there came a crash. Those in their berths below arose, dressed hastily and went on deck. Down in the hold the water was coming through a hole. Dr. Mortimer examined it, and, believing that the yacht would surely sink, went on deck again and told his wife and daughter that they had better prepare for such a result. Mrs. Mortimer preferred to die aboard the yacht rather than commit herself to the black waters, but Evelyn, remembering her lover and that it was her duty to try to live for him, suffered her father to get together articles for a raft, and when he had bound them together and lashed her to it he launched her upon the deep.

This was unfortunate. The water did not gain in the yacht as rapidly as had been expected, and when dawn came and the fog cleared away there was a steamer on the port bow not a mile away. Assistance was immediately afforded, and the pumps were manned. Before the day ended the yacht was in condition to pursue its journey and arrived safely at a Cuban port.

The sun shone down on the stretch of white beach on the fringe of palms bending in the soft south wind.

Blake Worthing at the wheel of his motorboat idled in these pleasant Florida waters, wondering if it was time to return to his cottage on the beach and waiting for his mother's signal that luncheon was ready.

Something strange came bobbing over the waters toward him. In the distance it looked like a gray island. Later it resolved into various articles of a ship with a human being lashed upon it.

As soon as Blake made this discovery he turned the motorboat about and met the approaching raft.

When he had made it fast to his own craft he gently touched the sea soaked bundle of humanity and discovered it to be a girl—a girl so pale and lifeless that he believed her to be dead.

His mother met him at the little pier and took the bundle from his arms. She was a tall, majestic woman, strong and vigorous and young.

"Where did you find her, Blake?" asked Mrs. Worthing.

Blake told her in a few words. "I'm going over to Barnacle after the doctor—do the best you can for her, mother," said Blake, as he changed his wet clothing and hurried off up the beach.

Mrs. Worthing put the castaway into her little spare room under the cottage roof, and with the help of Mandy, the maid, she endeavored to bring consciousness to the girl.

But in vain. It was not until after the physician had arrived and worked over her for another hour that at last the girl opened a pair of forgetful blue eyes and smiled faintly at the anxious face bent above her. Then she went to sleep.

She did not awake until morning, and Mrs. Worthing discovered that while she remembered many things about the dreadful wreck of a vessel bound for South America, she could not piece together her past life or identify herself completely.

"My name," she said slowly, "is Evelyn Ames—my father is Dr. Ames—and we were taking a vacation—father—oh, my poor father!" Then she broke down and cried because she could only guess her father's fate. She could not even remember where she had lived, and although Mrs. Worthing and her son labored patiently to brighten the dulled memory their efforts were in vain.

"Please don't bother about me. I cannot remember," she would cry wearily.

Mrs. Worthing was not ill pleased at this. She had always longed for a daughter, and now she proposed to adopt Evelyn Ames for her own. Blake, who had fallen in love with the beautiful castaway, smiled secretly and thought that if he had his way the stranger would be his mother's daughter, but she would also be his wife.

And in the meantime the Worthings could find no trace of the nameless vessel on which Evelyn had sailed for Rio Janeiro. There had been no vessels lost, and investigation showed that there was no physician by the name of Ames who might be the father of Evelyn. They advertised and wrote letters, and in the end they were no wiser than before.

Then one fair morning, while the sun shone on the summer seas and the wind murmured among the palms, Blake Worthing told Evelyn of his love. Blushingly she gave her heart and hand into his tender keeping. Mrs. Worthing, delighted at the outcome, gathered them both to her heart.

It was when the engagement had been two weeks old that a blow came to Blake Worthing. He was preparing to go to Barnacle, where the offices of his fruit industry were situated, when he heard a sharp scream from the front veranda.

He dashed downstairs and found Evelyn gazing, pale and wide eyed, at the ocean.

"Dearest, what is the matter?" he asked.

She shuddered and hid her face in her hands.

"Oh, Blake, I have remembered!"

"Remembered? That is splendid, dear. Tell me."

"My name is Evelyn Ames Mortimer—my father is Dr. Ames Mortimer of New York—and, oh, Blake, how can I tell you?" Her slender shoulders shook with sobs.

"Tell me," he gently urged.

"I cannot marry you," she breathed.

"Why not?"

"I have remembered"—tragically.

"You have remembered what?"

"That I am already engaged."

"You are engaged? You were engaged when you sailed away? And you had forgotten that?"

She nodded listlessly.

"Then you do not love me," he said, rising and drawing his hands away from her grasp.

But she clung desperately to him.

"Ah, I do—I do love you, Blake! That is the misery of it all. I look back and think of Frederic Doerr, and I wonder how I could have dreamed of marrying him."

"Let me think it over, Evelyn," said Blake as he went away. All day while he dictated letters or interviewed customers Evelyn's pale, frightened face came between. Toward night he sent a telegram to Frederic Doerr's address in New York, and the second day afterward he met him at Barnacle station and took him to the cottage.

Frederic Doerr was a tall, thin, dark man with grave eyes and a preoccupied manner. He appeared to be extremely nervous when speaking of Evelyn, although he talked freely of her father, Dr. Mortimer, who had been saved.

He told Worthing how the Mortimers had sailed on a private yacht, and in the excitement following a collision, with visions of immediately sinking, Evelyn had been lashed to a raft and cast adrift.

The storm tossed yacht had reached a Cuban port, and Dr. Mortimer, although giving his daughter up for lost, had made every effort to find her. It was strange that the threads of inquiry instituted by the Worthings and Evelyn's father had never crossed.

"She has told us of her engagement to you," said Blake in his blunt way.

"You will want to see her alone, I suppose."

"If you please. I think you and Mrs. Worthing had better be present," said Doerr nervously.

So when Blake told Evelyn that he had brought her fiancée to see her and that her father was still living her joy in the latter news was dampened by the approaching interview with the man she had ceased to love.

"I must keep my promise to Frederic," she assured Mrs. Worthing, as they descended the stairs. "He said once that he did not care to live if I would not marry him."

Mrs. Worthing smiled wisely, but her arm tightened around the shrinking girl's waist as they entered the living room.

"Evelyn!" cried Doerr, starting forward with outstretched hands. "How delighted your father will be! I wired him at once of your safety."

He made no attempt to embrace her, and Evelyn was manifestly relieved.

The Worthings turned to leave, but Frederic Doerr put out a detaining hand.

"Please do not go," he said, with embarrassment. "There is something I must confess, and Evelyn will need her friends around her. I am ashamed to say that"—his voice dropped almost to a whisper—"I have been faithful to Evelyn Mortimer, one of the sweetest girls God ever created! Believing her to be dead, I permitted myself to be attracted by another woman—and, to make a long story short, I am married. I am no longer free."

Frederic Doerr did not expect the demonstration that followed his news. Mrs. Worthing clasped her hands and cried for joy, while Blake opened his arms to receive Evelyn Mortimer.

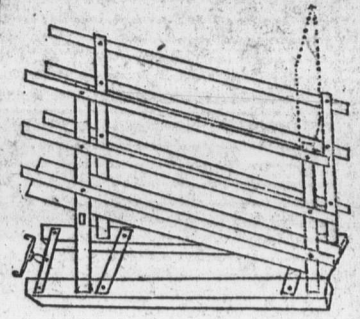
"Why, nobody seems to care very much," remarked Mr. Doerr, with a whimsical smile.

Then Mrs. Worthing took him outside and explained, and while they were gone Blake and Evelyn sealed their betrothal with a long kiss.

"You belong to me, sweetheart," whispered Blake. "The sea gave you to me—you drifted into my heart."

Gets Recognition for Article on Loading Hogs

James Loverin, Soperton, wrote the following article on loading hogs for the Canadian Countryman's Dollar-for-a-Good-Idea department. Mr. Loverin's article and sketch, which we are enabled to reproduce by courtesy of The Canadian Countryman, may remove some of the difficulties experienced in loading hogs when shipping.



When little pigs have to be loaded on to a wagon it is a comparatively simple matter to do so. They are small and not heavy and the fact that they do equal as if the day of judgment had come upon them does not make them any heavier or harder to load. When a big heavy sow or cross boar had to be loaded, however it is a different matter. If the wagon can be backed up to the door of their pen it helps matters, but if the door is not on a level with the floor of the wagon the animal has to be lifted into the wagon, which requires the services of two men. The diagram shows a contrivance by which one man can load hogs. Its advantages are apparent. If the wagon can be backed up to the pigery, by placing the loading crate opposite the door, and taking out the back boards of the wagon, the pigs can walk right up into the wagon without any fuss or work. It is an advantage to have the floor of the crate made so that it can be raised or lowered, so that it can suit a wagon of any height.

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.

Electric Restorer for Men

Phosphonal restores every nerve in the body to its proper tension; restores vim and vitality. Premature decay and all sexual weakness arrested at once. Phosphonal will make you a new man. Price \$3 a box, or two for \$5. Mailed in any address. The Seabell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

George Ade Defines Indiana.

In the American Magazine George Ade says: "Indiana is a composite of steel mills and country clubs, factories and colleges, promoters and professors, stock-breeders and Chautauqua attractions, cornfields and campuses. It grows all the crops and propaganda known to the temperate zone."

"If a high wall could be erected to inclose Indiana the state would continue to operate in all departments, but the outsiders would have to scale the wall in order to get their dialect poetry."

An Artist's Criticism.

Probably no two artists ever criticized each other more severely than did Fuseli and Northcote, yet they remained fast friends. At one time Fuseli was looking at Northcote's painting of the angel meeting Balaam and his ass. "How did you like it?" asked Northcote after a long silence. "Northcote," replied Fuseli promptly, "you're an angel at an ass, but an ass at an angel."

That Talltale Tea.

"How old is your big sister?" asked a caller of a little girl who was entertaining him in a Washington home until said big sister came in.

"Well," replied the little girl, "I don't know just how old she is, but she has got to the age when tea rests her."

Mother's Care.

"You think that your daughter is too young to marry, madam, but you yourself were married very early."

"That's just it. You see I want to prevent my daughter from being a mother-in-law too young."

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

ANTIQUES

In a study of early motifs of decoration used at various periods, and in different countries, it is remarkable that a prominent place the rose has taken. As the emblem of the Plantagenet kings the red rose was used by the House of Lancaster—1399 to 1413—and the white rose represented the House of York—1461 to 1485.

When the Tudors came to the throne in 1485, the rose was conventionalized for their emblem, and in this form entered largely into decorative motifs of that period, and may be seen upon Tudor style furniture right up to the end of the Elizabethan reign—the last of the Tudors—in 1603.

The painter upon porcelain has perhaps done more to keep the rose to the front as a decorative feature than any other art industry, and it is a noteworthy circumstance that the most extensive rose growing centres in England are those contiguous to the pottery making towns.

With acre upon acre of the Queen of Flowers to select from in their almost infinite variety in size, form and color, the china painter, even though he is constantly portraying some new and cunning trick in light and shade, new tint, or hitherto unknown growth, the result of scientific cultivation, a freak of inexhaustible nature, still has a long way to go before the beauties of his subject are exhausted. With perfect drawing of this beautiful flower the most delicate and natural tones of color are employed, resulting in very pleasing pictures, the natural arrangement of the blooms and the foliage, thrown into prominence or partly obscured by some subtle effect of light and shade appear to stand out from the background almost as though of natural growth.

No antique in English china is more highly prized than the specimen bearing the hall mark of William Bingley, justly regarded as the premier rose painter of the early days of British porcelain, and an artist identified with the best work of more establishments than any other famous ceramic artist, his work being associated with Derby, Pinxton, Worcester, Nantgarw and Coalport.

Corns INSTANT RELIEF Drop Out

Paint on Putnam's Corn Extractor to-night, and corns feel better in the morning. Magical, the way "Putnam's" eases the pain, destroys the roots, kills a corn for all time. No pain. Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c bottle of "Putnam's" Extractor to-day.

BRITISH FISHERMEN.

How the Trawlers Have Come to the Aid of Their Country.

The birthplace of the British fishing industry was undoubtedly the English channel. But no better men ply the trade by net or line than those which hail from the western and northern seas and from the ports of Northern Scotland.

These places are, indeed, natural nurseries for the royal and merchant fleets, though it is interesting to note that by act of parliament whale fishermen were exempted during the Napoleonic wars from the activities of the press gang.

The coming of great ships of war and a standing navy ended to a great extent our country's early dependence on the larger fisher craft in sea battles.

In pre-Armada days the fishing ports of the channel provided the largest number of craft and seamen (London, even, was less important to the navy than a combination of west country ports with unfamiliar names), and when a British expedition was to be sent to France the fisher craft were requisitioned as transports.

Light, fast and seaworthy were the fishing boats of the channel—they were used as scouts and patrols, just as their compere are being used to-day.

When war was declared in August, 1914, thousands of naval reservists travelled from the fishing ports and islands to rejoin, and through round the depots one heard many dialects, from Newquay to Scalloway, from Stormway to Dover, there was only one argot of the sea. Donald might ejaculate in Gaelic and his Cornish neighbor in a dialect akin to the lost British language; but they had common ground in the speech of their calling, as a few days later they had a common dress in the uniform of the royal navy.

It was astonishing how smartly these fishermen leapt back into the drill and duties of Jack Tar, and how a uniformity of appearance was gained. Bushy beards were trimmed close.

EVER FEEL "DOPY" AFTER MEALS?

At times we feel dull and heavy. Just one thing to do—relax the bowels and cleanse the system with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Unclean matter is flushed out, the liver is toned, blood is purified, and at once you feel better. Good health and jovial spirits are quickly found in this celebrated medicine. Enormous benefits flow the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills in every case; they are very mild, very prompt, and guaranteed by the makers. Insist on getting Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c per box everywhere.

matted locks sacrificed, and the razor's edgy labor produced a man little different on the surface, from a thousand of his fellows. Such were our fishermen warriors.

But the first month of war showed that our fleet was deficient in minesweepers, though, of course, with a nucleus squadron of these handy craft. So the trawlers and drifters and carriers of the Dogger bank, the Iceland and White sea fishermen were called upon and the surplus men of the fleet drafted back to their old service.

And none the less fighters did they prove, though at first their duties were but slow and mildly dangerous. At least so these men said, but handling a concussion bomb powerful enough to splinter their tiny craft cannot be held to be a pleasure.

The submarine war was, however, their opportunity. The Germans aimed at the destruction of every ship in the neighborhood of Britain, and certainly did serious damage.

But our fishermen-warriors proved real sleuth-hounds; every certain evidence of the passing submarine was noted—the even waves in calm weather, the suddenly breaking wave when there was a capful of wind, the scared seawolf, the tiny plume of water where the periscope cut its way.

And no less ingenious and worthy were the methods of attack. The submarine was patiently followed for hours until compelled to seek the surface. He was located by kites and masts.

The trawler soon gained the mastery of this monster of the under seas, and will continue to hold it despite the new inventions of the enemy.

There is an invention which assists the location of underwater craft, the coming of which swept von Tirpitz's invisible fleet from his grasp.

The latest declaration of the enemy will compel the men who use the Dogger bank to become warriors. Fishing craft have always been theoretically immune from sinking, now they are to be sunk on sight.

But we shall see the raider jerking out his machine guns just a few seconds too late, for the fisherman warrior, bereft of all other weapons, will certainly use the full power of his tiny craft to ram and destroy the enemy.—From Pearson's Weekly.

SUMMER HEAT HARD ON BABY

No season of the year is so dangerous to the life of little ones as is the summer. The excessive heat throws the little stomach out of order so quickly that unless prompt aid is at hand the baby may be beyond all human help before the mother realizes he is ill. Summer is the season when diarrhea, cholera infantum, dysentery and colic are most prevalent. Any one of these troubles may prove deadly if not promptly treated. During the summer the mother's best friend is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach and keep baby healthy. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE EARTH THAT GOD MADE.

This is the Earth that God made. These are the Timber and Coal and Oil and Water Powers and fertile Soil That belongs to us all in spite of the gall Of the Grabbers and Grafters who forestall. The natural rights and needs of all Who live on the Earth that God made.

These are the Corporate Snakes that coil Around the Timber and Coal and Oil And Water Powers and fertile Soil Which belong to us all in spite of the gall Of the Grabbers and Grafters who forestall. The natural rights and needs of all Who live on the Earth that God made.

These are the Lords of Mill and Mine Who act as if they were divine, But admire the skill and excuse the gall Of the Grabbers and Grafters who forestall. The natural rights and needs of all Who live on the Earth that God made.

These are those Parsons shaven and shorn Who tell the workers all forlorn To pray for contentment night and morn And to bear and to suffer want and scorn And be lowly and meek and humbly seek For their just reward on the Heavenly shore. But not on the Earth that God made.—Will Herford—in the Masses.

NAME ORIGINS. How Some Well-Known Ones Were Originated.

Once upon a time given names were the only names in use. One was Tom, Dick or Harry, and that was all there was about it.

Our present surnames arose from nicknames. Thus Tom, the tailor, became in time Tom Taylor and his descendants used Taylor as a family name.

The most familiar of our surnames were taken from the occupations of our forefathers as Smiths, Bakers, Brewers, etc. Many men, moving to new towns, had the name of the place from which they had come fastened upon them.

Others took names like Pope, King and Bishop from playing those parts in plays. Hogg and Bacon are simple, Purcell developed from poucel, meaning little pig.

Galt and Grice are old dialect words of the same meaning. Dot meant fox, Fitchie was a pole cat, and so the keen student of languages traces the beginnings of our names in the old dialects.

Some of the nicknames were originally distinctly complimentary, as Seely for silly, Cameron for crooked nose and Kennedy for ugly head. Grace developed from grass or fat—Exchange.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff. SAILORS DREAD JONAH'S.

They Draw Only One Moral From the Biblical Story.

There is still firm belief in Jonah at sea. Recently a sailor, who was prosecuted for failing to join a British admiralty transport, pleaded in excuse that he was known to seamen generally as Jonah, and that the sailors on the transport had threatened to throw his overboard if he did join.

Certainly if superstition ever could be rational, they had some reason for their. The sailor had served on the Titanic and the Empress of Ireland, both of which were wrecked, and on the Lusitania and Florizian, both of which were sunk.

It seems a pity that sailors should know the story of the prophet Jonah, since they are assumed to be Jonahs because he caused bad weather through his own fault, and was very properly dealt with by his fellow voyagers. They forgot, if they ever knew, that the cause of the bad weather and that lot fell upon Jonah.

Never a sailor advanced with respect to the superstition of the sea, nor do they ask to be thrown overboard. They are assumed to be Jonahs because they have been uncommonly unfortunate. Perhaps they are pitied as well as shunned for their misfortune, but have done something to deserve them, and then the ceaseless fear of their fellows becomes cruel.

The worst of it is that a Jonah may himself share the superstition and may be unnerved by the thought that he is marked out for misfortune.

But even landmen who believe themselves free of superstition are apt to be intimidated by a run of ill luck, and that it must continue unless by some means the curse, whatever it may be, is removed.

The worst of superstitions tales is that they are often true. That men do have extraordinary runs of ill luck in life as at cards. The superstition lies in the notion that the sailor can do anything for in life as in cards a run of ill luck is against the average, and sooner or later the average will right itself.

Superstition always suggests that there is something wrong. That is the devilish cunning of our animal fears, and the one way to frustrate it is to be against superstition altogether, in small things as in great—in fact, to cultivate an almost irrational unbelief in all superstitious tales.

We need to be almost superstitious in our fear of superstition, as a reformed drunkard needs to avoid wine.

This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for years, and consider it the best liniment on the market. I have found it excellent for horse flesh.

(Signed) W. S. PINO. "Woodlands," Middletown, N. S.

NO MAN'S LAND.

No Man's Land is an eerie sight. At early dawn in the pale gray light, Never a house and never a hedge. In No Man's Land from edge to edge; And never a living soul walked there To taste the fragrance of the morning air. Only some lumps of rotten clay. That were friends of foemen yesterday.

What are the bounds of No Man's Land? You can see them clearly on either hand, A mound of rag-bags gray in the sun. Or a furrow of brown where the earth works run Through field or forest, o'er river or lea; No man may pass them, but aim you will And death rides across on the bullet or shell.

But, No Man's Land is a goblin sight. When the patrol crawl over at dead of night; Be they British, Belgic or French, You die with death when you cross the trench. When the "rapid," like fireflies in the dark, Flits down the parapet spark by spark. And you drop for cover to keep your head With your face on the breast of the four months' dead.

The man who ranges in No Man's Land? Is dogged by the shadows on either hand. When the star shell's flare, as it bursts Scares the great gray rats that feed on the dead. And the bursting bomb or the bayonet snatch. May answer the click of your safety catch. For the lone patrol, with life in his hand, Is hunting for blood in No Man's Land. —Captain J. Knight Adkin, in London Spectator.

A genealogist is not a gardener called in by people whose family trees need pruning. After all, there may not be a whole lot of difference between a delicate situation and an indelicate one.

Magical Effect on Neuralgia Throbbing Pain Goes Quickly

A YEAR'S SUFFERER CURED. "NERVILINE."

No person reading this need ever again suffer long from Neuralgia. Nerviline will quickly cure the worst Neuralgia, and Mrs. G. Evans, in her strong letter written from Russell post office, says: "One long year, the longest of my life, was almost entirely given up to treating dreadful attacks of Neuralgia. The agony I experienced during some of the bad attacks was simply unmentionable. To use remedies by the score without permanent relief was mighty discouraging. At last I put my faith in Nerviline; I read of the wonderful pain-subduing power it possessed and made up my mind to prove it valuable or useless. Nerviline at once eased the pain and cured the headache. Continuous treatment with this magic-working remedy cured me entirely, and I have ever since stayed well."

Mrs. Evans' case is but one of hundreds that might be quoted. Nerviline is a specific for all nerve, muscular or joint pain. It quickly cures neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, lame back, neuritis and rheumatism. Forty years in use and today the most widely used liniment in the Dominion. Don't take anything but "Nerviline," which any dealer anywhere can supply in large 50c family size bottles, or in a small 25c trial size.

FASCINATING BAD MEN. No Matter How Vile, They Can Find Women to Trust Them.

Of all the queer and unpleasant truths dragged into the light of day by way of the dock none is more surprising than this: That, no matter how great a blackguard a man may be, he can always, and with ease, find women to believe in him. Indeed, it would almost seem that, the greater the scoundrel, the more women can he get to trust him.

Can any blackguard get a wife? Is there something about really bad men that appeals in some subtle way to women? Judging by the evidence given in the murder trials of the past few years, there is no limit to the number either of gullible women or women who are willing to take any risks where marriage is concerned.

For instance, a few years ago Whit-zoff, a Russian Jew, was convicted of bigamy. This choice specimen found, in a comparatively short space of time, no fewer than six women willing to marry him, each of whom he deserted after he had possessed himself of her money! Then, to take another outstanding example, there was George Chapman, who was executed in England. This brute had no difficulty in getting three girls to marry him, each of whom was, in her turn, foully done to death.

"How," people will say, "is a girl to know that a man such as this is a criminal in disguise?" In that case, what becomes of the wonderful "feminine intuition" about which we have always heard so much? Is it a myth?

It is not necessary to search the calendar for proof of these sinister men. Day after day the police court proceedings show how pitifully easy it is for the worst kind of men to deceive women; most of us know of cases among our own private circle. Who among us is not acquainted with at least one woman whose husband almost since their wedding day, has done nothing but slack about and get drunk, quite content that his wife should slave her life away in order to keep him in beer and tobacco?

If you look a little deeper you will discover, as a rule, that even when they are engaged he was as often as not out of work, and that he drank "more than was good for him." Yet she swallowed whole all his "hard luck" stories about the difficulty of getting a steady job. And, as to the drink, had he not "promised to reform?"

Ner is this sort of thing confined to any one class; you will find it everywhere. In regard to the men, it is just possible that in some cases the baseness of their characters is due to the fact that they have been "made a fuss of" by their womenfolk since the days when they were babies, waited on, hand and foot, by sisters, servants, girl friends, etc.; idolized and pampered by foolish mothers, until at last they have grown up with a contemptuous, but domineering, regard for all women, and a fixed determination to get what they want at any cost. And still women answer matrimonial advertisements.

Wigg—Bjones isn't very popular, is he? Wagg—Popular? Huh! Why, that fellow would be blackballed by the membership committee of the Down and Out Club.

ORIGIN OF THE PERISCOPE. The Reflecting Spyglass Used at the Siege of Sebastopol.

Speaking of the origin of the periscope, the following extract from the writings of the well known inventor of "Pepper Ghost" gives the credit to the clerical profession. Pepper wrote soon after the Crimean war: "During the siege of Sebastopol numbers of our best artillerymen were continually picked off by the enemy's rifles as well as by cannon shot, and in order to put a stop to the foolhardiness and incautionsness of the men, a very ingenious contrivance was invented by the Rev. William Taylor, the coadjutor of Mr. Denison in constructing the first 'Big Ben' bell. It was called the reflecting spyglass, and by its simple construction rendered the exposure of the sailors and soldiers who would look over the parapet or other parts of the works to observe the effect of their shots perfectly unnecessary, while another form was constructed for the purpose of allowing the gunner to 'lay' or aim his gun in safety.

"The instruments were shown to Lord Panmure, who was so convinced of the importance of the invention that he immediately commissioned the Rev. William Taylor to have a number of these telescopes constructed, and if the siege had not terminated just at the time the invention was to have been used no doubt a great saving of the valuable lives of the skilled artillerymen would have been effected."—London Express.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere. SINGING SANDS. Peculiar Properties of These Curious Freaks of Nature.

The most notable of these curious freaks of nature, "singing sands," are those of the Hawaiian island of Kauai. When a small quantity of this sand is clapped between the hands it is said to give forth a sound so shrill as actually to resemble a hoot. Put into a bag and violently shaken, the sand emits a noise strangely like the bark of a dog.

Similar sands also occur in the Colorado desert, where also are to be found those curious non-sedimentary sands that continually travel hither and thither over the vast plain of clay. Their movements are induced by the winds, and when a strong breeze is blowing the particles of which they are composed give out an audible humming or singing.

Under the microscope these sands show an almost perfectly spherical form, so that they roll upon each other at the slightest impulse, a circumstance that also accounts for the rapidity with which the sands travel over the desert. One theory advanced with respect to the "singing" of these sands is that it is due to an exceedingly thin film of gas that covers the grains. Gathered and removed from the desert, the sands lose their vocal properties.—Exchange.

It Vagaries.

For months of roses, And of beauty, June doth sometimes Pass its duty; Like this present, When its showers seem too violent For just flowers.

All the poets Sing her praises, Rhyme about her Glowing phrases Of her sunlight, Her skies glowing, And her bright blooms Radiant growing.

Just like other Queens capricious, Who, when wishing, Are delicious, She can also Turn to frowning, All her beauty In storms drowning. —Baltimore American.

From Medicine to the Drama.

The earlier part of Victorian Sardou's career was beset with many trials and difficulties. His parents wished him to take up a medical career, and he began his studies with some zeal. The love of the drama, however, was far greater than the love of the pill box, and in the interval of the other work Sardou was busy upon a play. Life was a struggle for him, for he had little money, though he managed to get journalistic work to supplement his more slender income. His first play was a failure, and Sardou rushed from the theatre vowing never to enter one again. He fell seriously ill, was nursed back to health by Mlle de Brecourt, an actress who lived on a floor below, and from that time his fortune was made.

Munitions in the Long Ago.

The munition question was a simpler matter for our forefathers than for us, but they were acquainted with it. Richard III. ordained that with every ton of certain goods imported into England ten yew bows should be sent. Bowmakers, too, were not allowed to use our own yew wastefully, and some standard of skill had to be reached before one could possess a bow of that wood. The novice had to be content with ash or elm.—London Standard.

Waterproofing Matches.

A waterproof matchbox is good for emergencies, but not for a smokers daily supply. I waterproof the matches themselves by dipping them half length in shellac varnish thinned with alcohol and laying them out separately on a newspaper to dry. Shellac is better than paraffin or collodion because it does not wear off, and it is itself inflammable, like sealing wax. Matches so treated can be left in water a long time without spoiling.—Outing.

It's a good plan to pay as you go.

The man who is taken at his own valuation isn't taken very far.

ISSUE NO. 29, 1916. HELP WANTED.

GIRLS WILLING TO WORK ON British Army Orders, limited underwear, seamers, plain stitchers and laundresses. Bright, healthy employment. Good wages. Zimmerman Mfg. 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 \$15. Apply to Mrs. K. Bethune, 210 Queen street south, Hamilton, Ont.

WANTED—HELP FOR WOOLLEN mill; Carders, Weavers, Fullers and Napier Tenders. Good wages paid in all departments, and steady work assured. We have several openings for inexperienced help, where energy and ability will bring promotion. Wages paid to apprentices while learning weaving. Special inducement to family workers. Write, stating full experience, if any, age, etc., to The Slingby 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. One of those with general experience need apply. The Slingby 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. APPLY: 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.

Maple Custard.

Beat five eggs; stir into them one cupful of maple sugar, one tablespoonful of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-quarter teaspoonful of nutmeg. Stir all this into two quarts of lukewarm milk. Pour in baking dish; bake in a moderate oven until custard is set—that is, firm in the centre. This recipe makes a great deal of custard, but one can always cut down the amount of ingredients if desired.

PERSONAL. The Generosity of Dolan.

Two Irishmen were discussing the death of a friend. Said Malachi: "Sure, Dolan was a good fellow."

"He was that," assented Mike. "A good fellow, Dolan."

"And a cheerful man was Dolan," continued Malachi: "A cheerful man was Dolan, the cheerfulest I ever knew," echoed Mike.

"Dolan was a generous man, too," said Michael.

"Generous, did ye say? Well, I don't know so much about that. Did Dolan ever buy you anything?"

"Well, nearly," said Malachi, scratching his head in thought. "One day he came into Casey's barroom, where me and me friends was drinking, and he said to us: 'Well, men, what are we going to have—rain or snow?'"

Lashing a Lazy Liver with pills may give temporary relief—but the pill habit is not a health habit. It will put the liver out of business in time—and then everything else goes out of business. Get the health habit by eating Shredded Wheat Biscuit, the ideal hot-weather food, which contains more digestible, brain-making, muscle-building material than beefsteak or eggs. The tasty, delicious crispness of the baked wheat gives palate joy and stomach comfort. It supplies the maximum of nutriment in smallest bulk, and its daily use keeps the bowels healthy and active. For breakfast with milk or cream, or for any meal with fresh fruits. Made in Canada.

THE GREAT BRIGHT WAY 2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES BLACK-WHITE-TAN - 10¢ KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT F. F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA, LTD., HAMILTON, CANADA

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.

HUNS WERE IN AWFUL PLIGHT

When British Centred Their Fire On Contalmaison.

No Food—Fleeing Foe in Deadly Fire Curtain.

With the British Armies in France, July 11, via London, July 12.—Contalmaison village is again in British possession. It was already hemmed in on both sides, and by bombing attacks Mametz wood, to the right, has been almost cleared of Germans.

The Germans in Contalmaison knew their position was hopeless. When the British guns were lifted they heard the cheers of the British infantry on both sides of the village, and many of them streamed out of the village in a disorderly retreat, only to be caught behind by extended barrages, so their rout became a shambles.

The British were sent quickly into the village, and made a thorough search of the machine-gun emplacements and dugouts. The men left in Contalmaison were in a dreadful state, having suffered to the very brink of human endurance and beyond. They were surprised to find themselves alive enough to be taken prisoners.

One man told a tragic tale. With the other men of the 122nd Bavarian Regiment he went to Contalmaison five days ago. Soon the rations they had brought were finished, and owing to the ceaseless British gunfire, it was impossible to get fresh supplies. They suffered great agonies from thirst, and the numbers of dead and wounded increased steadily.

"There was a hole in the ground," said this German, whose head was bound with a bloody bandage. "It was a dark hole, which held twenty men, all lying in a heap together, and was the only dugout for my company. So it was necessary to take turns in the shelter, while outside the British shells were bursting everywhere."

"Two or three men were dragged out to make room for others. Then those who went outside were killed or wounded. Some had their heads blown off. Some both legs torn off, and some their arms, but we went on taking turns in the hole, although those who went outside knew that it was their turn to die, very likely."

"At last most of those who came into the hole were wounded, some badly, some were lying in blood. There was only one surgeon. He bandaged some of us, until he had no more bandages."

"The last night we knew the end was coming. Our guns began to fire all together—the dreadful 'drum fire' as we call it—and the shells smashed upon the earth about us."

"We stayed down in the hole waiting and then we heard the British soldiers shouting. Presently two came down into the hole. They had their pockets full of bombs and some in their hands also, and they seemed to wonder whether they would kill us, but we were nearly all wounded, and we cried 'Kameraden,' and now we are prisoners."

Other prisoners said the effect of the British fire was terrible at Contalmaison, and at least half of the men holding it were killed or wounded, so that when the British soldiers entered they walked over bodies.

Those who escaped were in a pitiful condition. Many lay on the ground, utterly exhausted, with their faces to the earth to blot out the vision of the things they had seen.

Documents captured in the dugouts tell the full horror of the bombardment.

"We are quite shut off from the rest of the world," wrote one German soldier the day before the attack. "The British keep up such a barrage fire on our approaches. It is terrible."

"To-morrow morning it will be seven days since the bombardment began. We cannot hold out much longer. Everything is shot to pieces."

Many men speak of the torture of thirst they suffered during the bombardment.

"Every one of these five days became a year. Hunger and thirst contributed their share. Hunger can be well borne, but thirst makes one almost mad. Luckily it rained yesterday. The water in the shell holes, mixed with the yellow shell sulphur, tasted as good as beer."

BRITISH PATROL BOATS ARE SUNK

Berlin Cable.—(By wireless to Sayville)—The Austrian Admiralty announced to-day that an Austrian cruiser had sunk four or five British armored patrol boats. Only nine men from the British vessels were rescued. The announcement follows:

"Our cruiser Novara met a group of four, or, according to the declarations of prisoners, five, armored British patrol boats of Otranto road (at the lower end of the Adriatic). All the patrol boats were destroyed by artillery fire. All the steamers sank in flames, three of them after the explosion of their boilers. The Novara was able to rescue only nine members of the British crews."

The Novara is a scout cruiser of 3,384 tons displacement. She has figured in several engagements in the Adriatic. The Strait of Otranto is between the heel of Italy and the Albanian coast, connecting the Adriatic and Ionian seas.

It's all right to be considerate of your friends, but many a man has lost his health drinking to other people's.

CANNOT OBTAIN CANADA NICKEL

Dominion Government Says Huns Will Get None.

Merchant Sub's Supply is From Elsewhere.

Ottawa Report.—A Government statement issued to-day asserts that there is no foundation for the statements appearing in the press to the effect that the German merchant submarine now at Baltimore will include in her return cargo nickel refined in the United States, from Canadian mines. The German submarine may possibly take back nickel to Germany, but it will not be refined from the Canadian mine; it will be from some ore refined by companies other than the International Nickel Company, which is alone licensed to handle the Canadian ores, and which supplies nickel only to Great Britain or the Allies or United States users manufacturing guns, rifles and munitions for the allied nations.

The allegation that any nickel carried by the German submarine from the United States must necessarily be the product of Canadian ore is based on a misconception of the facts. Major Graham A. Bell, who since the early months of the war has been entrusted under arrangement of the British and Canadian Governments with the duty of supervising the despatch and use of all nickel refined in the United States for Canadian ore, has made the following report to the Government:

"There is a considerable quantity of nickel ore obtained through various copper zinc in the United States. This ore is refined principally by the American Smelting and Refining Co. There is also nickel ore obtained from New Caledonia, which is refined by the United States Nickel Company of New Brunswick, New Jersey. The quantity, of course, does not compare with the tonnage manufactured from Canadian ores, but there are some hundreds of tons of refined nickel produced yearly from these sources."

The Government's statement adds that the British Government is satisfied that the precautions taken are sufficient to prevent the enemy from receiving nickel supplies derived from the Canadian ores.

ENEMY GAINS UPON VERDUN

Get a Foothold in the Dam-loup Battery,

And Fumin Wood-Gun Duels Continue.

London Cable.—A day of furious fighting has brought the Germans closer to Verdun. On a front of three miles northeast of the fortress, extending from Fleury past Damloup, the Crown Prince, after a four-day bombardment, this afternoon threw forward his infantry. Under a fire which cost them serious losses, the Germans broke through the French lines, gaining a foothold in the Damloup position and in the Fumin Wood, where their wedge makes its closest approach to the Verdun citadel.

The Crown Prince then renewed with increased violence his bombardment of this region, the climax coming of this afternoon. The new attack was launched with stronger forces.

The Germans now have under fire the French second line on the whole front of attack, apparently in preparation for another attack.

FRENCH REPORT. Paris Cable.—Tuesday night's official communication reads: "On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans this morning renewed their attacks on the front of the Fleury Station, the Vaux Wood, Chapitre and Chenois."

"After several fruitless attempts, which cost them heavy losses, the enemy succeeded in gaining a footing in the Damloup Battery and in some elements of our line in the Fumin Wood. The bombardment is being maintained intensely in the whole region."

"On the left bank there was less artillery activity. The usual cannonading occurred on the rest of the front."

"In the region of the Somme our aeroplanes were engaged in fourteen combats yesterday. Four enemy machines, seriously hit by our mitrailleuses, were compelled to plunge abruptly. One of our pilots was able to bring back his machine afire to our lines and make a landing without accident."

"Our bombing squadrons have been active. On the night of July 10-11, 220 shells were dropped on various railway stations where activity was reported, particularly on those at Han le Pere and Chammy."

HUN ADMIRAL DISGRACED. London, July 12.—A wireless despatch from Zurich states that Admiral von Holtzendorff, recently retired, has been recalled and attached to the German Admiralty Staff.

This appointment, the despatch adds, is regarded in Berlin as a rebuke to the Admiral's conduct in the recent battle with the British fleet off Jutland, and an official admission that the outcome was not a German victory.

Neill—Mrs. Bargalinhunter is terribly afflicted. Belle—Dear me! I hadn't heard. What has happened? Neill—She has always been passionately fond of shopping, and now she finds she is suddenly color blind.

SAYS AUSTRIA NOT ROUTED

British Correspondent On the Italian Offensive.

Teutons' Failure Was in Time Chosen.

London Cable.—(New York Herald cable).—In an article entitled "Why Austria Struck," a Times correspondent, presumably Colonel Repington, writes from the Italian front:

"I have not seen anywhere in the Italian or foreign press an appreciation of the Trentino according with my views. The popular view is that the Austrians have been fools, and their armies routed. Austria certainly has made two very great blunders in this campaign of 1916 so far."

"The first was her under-estimation of the recorded power of Russia, one of those fatal mistakes apt to ruin both an army and a cause. The blunder was probably of German inspiration."

"The second blunder was the moment chosen for the Austrian blow. One must give the Austrians full credit for the skill of their organized forces in the Trentino, and the vigor of the blow. What was the object? It was generally supposed to be the invasion of the plains and the interruption of the lines of communication with the Isonzo."

"Consequently, when the plains were not invaded, a shout of triumph was raised. In Italy, as abroad, persons spoke of the 'Austrian rout.'"

The correspondent says he did not see any rout, much as he admired the excellent dispositions of Gen. Cadorna. He adds:

"The Austrians retired mainly at night. It is like that they expected to invade Italy with fifteen divisions, when they must have known that Gen. Cadorna had some fifty? Why did the Austrians retreat? Because they had effected their object, which was to compel Gen. Cadorna to make fresh dispositions, and so prevent the delivery of a serious attack on the Isonzo simultaneously with the Allied offensive."

"Where the Austrians failed was in the time chosen. Had General Conrad waited until Gen. Cadorna was deeply committed to the attack on the Isonzo, I think the effect of the Trentino sortie might have been serious. It is a blessing disguised, not deferred."

"I think the Austrians are playing for time in order to wait for their main objective. If they can hold the Italians in the hills another two months, the snow will begin to fall, and the best of the season of 1916 will be passed."

The correspondent does not consider the Trentino unconquerable, but thinks it is not worth cost. He believes in the wisdom of General Cadorna's original scheme, and thinks Italy strong enough to block the Trentino and continue the general scheme of the war concerted between the Allies, to redeem the southern Tyrol at Vienna, and not at Trent."

"We British, he concludes, 'dearly love Italy and the Italians. When we see the Italian armies with light heart and swift stroke chasing the Tedeschi out of Italy, our enthusiasm is unbounded. But war is a serious business, and the head must rule, not the heart.'"

DEUTSCHLAND WAS CONVOYED

Neutral Merchantman Shielded Her in Passage.

Allies May Request an Investigation.

Washington Report.—Diplomats of the allied countries received information during the day indicating that to the Chesapeake Capes by a neutral merchantman, presumably Norwegian, the German submarine Deutschland was convoyed from Bremen almost Swedish or Dutch, which aided in shielding her from detection by enemy warships and also acted as a tender. This information may be communicated later to the State Department and investigation requested. Allied warships are said now to be searching for the convoy ship.

Various rumors indicating that the submarine might have had a convoy have reached the State Department, but none of them was ever given credence. One was that a British steamer which put into the Madeira Islands had sighted on June 23 in the Atlantic a large submarine bound eastward in convoy of a steamer.

The State Department already has begun consideration of questions involving the departure of the Deutschland. To prevent violation of neutrality by forwarding of military information from this country regarding the Deutschland's movements, officials are considering whether the Government should prevent dissemination of news of her sailing.

U. S. METHODS FOR AUSTRALIA. London Cable.—The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia has decided to appoint a commission to go to the United States to investigate methods of manufacture and production and conditions of employment, says a Reuter despatch from Melbourne.

To make Australia independent of outside sources for cables and metal ropes, the despatch adds, it is proposed to establish a Government cable works.

"Baseball is a remarkable game." "How now?" "A man who has spent his last 50 cents for a seat on the bleacher feels perfectly at liberty to advise a player who is getting \$10,000 a year."—Kansas City Journal.

VERDUN GAINS ARE USELESS

Three French Forts Sweep Damloup Battery.

Troops Being Moved to Somme Front.

Paris Cable.—Although the battle in Picardy, which has been raging for ten days, is absorbing most of the attention of the German commanders, they were able to-day to revive the struggle at Verdun, making some advance there, and delivering several sharp local attacks in the Lorraine and Vosges sections, probably to conceal the transfer of troops to the Somme region.

Having maintained their grip on the Thiaumont work, but failed to debouch therefrom, the Germans now are trying to push forward their left flank. Their artillery was busy all day yesterday, all night, and this morning they worked up the bombardment to a pitch equal to any that has gone before. Then the bombardment ceased, making way for the infantry.

One column fought to work its way along the railroad which runs around Hill 230 towards the Fleury station, situated in the eastern extremity of the village, but it melted away before the French fire, as did another column attacking Chapitre wood.

Columns debouching from Vaux fort, however, succeeded in getting a bare footing after intense fighting in the Fumin wood to the west, and in the ruled Damloup battery, one of the subsidiary outer defenses of Verdun, which lies three-quarters of a mile southwest of the village, on the edge of the Lauffe plateau.

The advantage which the Germans obtained was not great, since the battery is swept by guns from Souville, Travannes and Bourvaux.

The day's operations on the Somme were confined to completing the work of Sunday and yesterday of clearing the Germans out of these few isolated positions they still held in the bend of the Somme opposite Peronne. The French troops on the north of the Somme are continuing their preparation for the next move.

HUNS LOST 2 DREADNOUGHTS

Washington Report.—An Admiralty cablegram to the British Embassy here says positive proof has been found that two great German Dreadnoughts, Kaiser and Kron Prinz, were sunk by torpedoes during the battle of Jutland, and that they now have been added to the official list of German ships destroyed.

The Kaiser was of 24,700 tons displacement, and carried ten 12-inch, fifty calibre guns.

The Kron Prinz carried ten 12-inch forty-five calibre guns. She displaced 25,575 tons.

BIG RUSS GAIN.

Turks Driven From Heights East of Baiburt.

Petrograd Cable.—Important successes for the Russians in the Caucasus are announced in the official communication issued by the War Office to-night. The text of the statement follows:

"After hand-to-hand combats the Turks were driven from heights east of Baiburt, and are now retreating. Our offensive west of Mamakhatun continues successfully. After a violent night battle we occupied a series of heights southeast of Mamakhatun. The Turks attempted to take the offensive, but were thrown back. Pressing closely upon the enemy, we took the villages of Djetjett and Aimali."

TWO GIRLS DROWN.

Whitby Ladies Lose Lives While Bathing.

Whitby, Cable.—A double drowning accident that has cast the town into gloom occurred this afternoon at Storey's Point, on the lake shore, near here. Two young girls, Evelyn Elvidge, aged about 16, daughter of Public School Principal and Mrs. W. L. Elvidge, and Clara Nevill, of Windsor, a granddaughter of Mrs. Bath, of Whitby, with whom she was visiting, were the victims. The accident occurred during a picnic held by a Sunday school class. The girls were all in swimming, and Miss Nevill, who was a good swimmer, was out farther than the others. She evidently took a cramp or became nervous, for she called for assistance, which was at once proffered by Evelyn Elvidge, though herself not a very good swimmer. They were only about ten feet from shore when both went down. Their comrades, being unable to swim, could not go to their help.

15 WARSHIPS REPAIRING

Terrible Punishment of Germans in Jutland Battle.

Many Months Before Most Can Fight Again.

Rotterdam Cable.—From reliable sources information has been received proving that tremendous punishment was inflicted upon the German fleet in the naval battle off Jutland.

The following fifteen warships are repairing in various shipyards:

The dreadnoughts Koenig, Grasser, Kurfurst, Markgraf, Kaiserin and Kaiser.

The older battleships Rheinland and Hessen.

The battle cruisers Seydlitz, Moltke, Derflinger, Von Der Tann.

The light cruisers Regensburg, Stettin, Kohn and Frankfurt.

It is also stated that the Stuttgart and Munchen are repairing, but no confirmation of this can be obtained. Every one of these vessels was more or less battered. It will be months before most, if any, of them will be ready to seek another such "victory."

MANY SHARKS ON N. J. COAST

Seven Seen Together in Raritan Bay.

Summer Resorts Are Being Deserted.

New York Report.—A flock of seven sharks was seen by fishermen this morning in Raritan Bay. The utmost consternation that has reigned in all of the nearby bathing resorts and along the entire Jersey coast assumed panicky proportions since the killing yesterday of two men and an attack on a boy by two men-others. Six of the monsters were to-day seen speeding into the bay while another was found struggling in the meshes of a net.

One of the two sharks that yesterday caused the death of two men and nipped away the calf of a boy's leg is believed to have been trapped in Matawan Creek, where the tragedy took place. One of a party of shark-hunters reported to-day that he saw the shark's fin within twenty feet of the spot where the attacks took place.

Two big charges of dynamite were dropped at once, and men, armed with rifles, stood ready along the banks of the creek to shoot the sea monster in case he was blown to the surface.

Beaches famous for their bathing advantages were deserted to-day. The great damage to the seashore establishments. At many places wire barriers are being erected and the shore is patrolled by armed men.

HEROIC RESCUE.

Niagara Falls Man Brings Swimmer From Whirlpool

Niagara Falls, Ont., Report.—Probably the most heroic action which has taken place in this district in some time occurred on Sunday afternoon, when Lawrence Kelly of this city rescued P. A. Sanson, a Bridge Street barber, from death in the whirlpool. There has apparently been an effort made to keep the occurrence a secret, as it was heard of only to-day Sanson was in swimming with several other men, when he was overcome by a cramp. The swift current carried him out into the pool, and when Kelly went to the rescue he was about one hundred feet from shore. He went down twice and was gradually losing consciousness when Kelly reached him and towed him to shore.

There is a movement under way to secure a Carnegie hero medal and the Royal Canadian Humane Society medal for Kelly.

BACK ASQUITH.

British Press Approves Home Rule Statement.

London Cable.—The very general approval which is expressed in regard to Premier Asquith's Home Rule statement is another indication of the extent to which the external struggle has obliterated internal strife. With certain reservations, the London Press acquiesces in the main argument that this is an opportune moment to remove the peril of future strife.

The Times says that the war has made civil war unthinkable, and hopes that this new solidarity of the Ministers will mark the end of some mischievous attempts to make unnecessary trouble. It also warns against attempts to confound this special emergency measure for Ireland with the normal development of self-government in the dominions overseas.

The Telegraph, in a guarded editorial, finds the lack of enthusiasm to be the best proof that no party gain has been obtained by either side.

The Morning Post alone is irreconcilable. It talks about "Asquith's soft soap," and asserts that the proposal, so far from bringing peace, can only bring a sword to Ireland.

In a letter to the Post, Canon Isborne Troop expresses the hope that the union may be perpetuated, but if some Home Rule must come, he suggests that the Canadian plan of provincial and Federal Governments be adopted.

A broken engagement demonstrates that even where the exits are concerned, love will find a way.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS

Provincial Health Officer Issues a Warning

With Advice for Combatting an Epidemic.

Toronto Report.—Observing the legend that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," Dr. J. W. S. McCullough, provincial chief officer of health, yesterday issued a warning bulletin urging citizens throughout Ontario to guard against the possibility of an outbreak in Ontario of the epidemic of infantile paralysis which is raging in some cities in the United States.

Major McCullough stated that in one town in Ontario—the name of which he did not care to disclose—several cases had been reported, while others are suspected.

"While the cause of the disease is as yet unknown," said Major McCullough, "it is believed that infantile paralysis is spread from one child to another by means of the secretions of the nose and mouth by direct transfer. It is possible also that it is spread by flies which have been in contact with intestinal discharges. It may become widespread in country as well as in crowded city districts, and persons who have been in contact with cases of the disease may harbor the contagion and give it to others without contracting the disease themselves. That is, they are 'carriers.'"

DR. McCULLOUGH'S SUGGESTIONS.

Major McCullough suggests that the following methods be adopted to avoid an epidemic:

1. Every case must be quarantined for a period of six weeks.
2. All children who have been in contact with a case must be quarantined and kept under observation for a period of two weeks.
3. Adult members of the family who are wage earners may be allowed to go about their work subject to the regulations of the Provincial Board and on the discretion of the medical officer of health.

4. Where there is an outbreak, gatherings of children, such as picnics, picture shows and playgrounds, should be prohibited.

5. The source of origin of each case should be carefully inquired into in order that proper quarantine may be maintained.

6. In houses where cases appear, all doors and windows should be screened, the premises kept clean and no accumulation of garbage or waste permitted.

7. All cases should be at once notified to the medical officer of health and by him to the chief officer of the provincial board.

8. Mild cases, showing slight headache, rise of temperature and vomiting persisting for a few days, with slight muscular weakness and absence of paralysis, should be quarantined. These are probably one of the chief sources of contagion.

9. As infantile paralysis is a most serious disease and in the present epidemic giving a high death rate, the public is urged to second the efforts of the authorities in every way in order to prevent a severe outbreak in the province.

10. All materials, such as cloths, etc., carrying secretions and discharges from patients should be burned, boiled or disinfected.

If the disease shows any tendency to spread special quarantine measures may be necessary.

30,000 ALIENS IN EASY LIFE

Interned, Idle, in Britain, Owing to Workers' Views

Will be Grave Problem When War Ends.

London Cable.—Baron Newton, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, explaining in the House of Lords to-day how 20,000 German prisoners of war are being employed in timber camps and quarries, in making roads and other duties, and how others had been sent to France to be employed in accordance with the provisions of the Hague convention, said that as a reprisal Germany had sent some British prisoners into captured territory, where they were badly treated. He said that officials of the United States Embassy in Berlin had been barred from visiting their camps.

Lord Newton also commented on the "spirit of stupidity and ignorance fostered by a certain section of the press." All attempts to employ the more than 20,000 interned aliens in Great Britain had proved hopeless, he declared. Baron Newton said he had tried to induce the Government to employ some of these men, but was immediately threatened with a strike of something like 100,000 men.

Unless a more intelligent spirit prevailed, Baron Newton asserted, the end of the war would find Great Britain with thousands of these aliens still behind barbed wire, demoralized and broken in health, and constituting a serious problem after peace.

VILLISTAS FIGHT CARRANZISTAS.

Chihuahua City, Mex., Report.—Heavy fighting is in progress between de facto Government troops under General Ernesto Garcia, and a large force of Villa bandits at Cerro Blanco, a few miles below Parral, according to despatches received to-day by General Jacinto Trevino.

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' Enjoyment.

TUESDAY.

The Austrians reported that the Russians were using aerial torpedoes in Bukovina.

W. B. Adams, editor of The Westport Mirror, was drowned while fishing in Rideau Lake.

The immigration into Canada for the past fiscal year was 48,537, the smallest since 1900.

Sir John Simon continued his argument before the Privy Council on the bilingualism appeal.

Wesley Harris was thrown from a load of hay near St. Catharines, breaking his neck, and dying in the hospital.

F. Wellington Hay, Liberal, was elected to the Ontario Legislature for North Perth by a majority of 627 over J. A. Makins.

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Provincial Minister of Mines, issued a statement to the effect that no Ontario nickel will be permitted to reach Germany.

General Smuts, in command of the British forces in German East Africa, has occupied Tanga, according to a statement issued by the War Office yesterday.

Georgina MacDonald of Bordeaux was drowned while trying to rescue her little brothers marooned on an island in the St. Lawrence at Sault au Recollet.

Dr. von Hilberg, one of the Kaiser's medical advisers and intimate friends, died on Sunday of heart disease, according to information reaching Amsterdam.

It is reported that a carefully-thought-out plan is under way in Germany to inaugurate in August a transatlantic Zeppelin service to supplement that established under the sea.

WEDNESDAY.

The Austrians claimed the destruction of five British patrol boats in the Adriatic.

The Earl of Crawford succeeded the Earl of Selborne as President of the Board of Agriculture.

The Provincial License Commission cut off the license of Fred J. Kirsch of Ford, Ont., for Sunday selling.

The consumption of cigarettes in Canada has increased during the war, reaching in the past fiscal year a total of 1,168,097,845.

Captain Holm of Copenhagen was in Toronto making arrangements for the purchase of five lake freighters for transatlantic service.

J. J. Bonosky, fireman on a G.T.R. yard engine at Stratford, but lately from Kitchener, was fatally injured while at work in the early morning.

This year 182 teachers of public, separate, and high schools are taking the summer course at the Ontario Agricultural College, as compared with 105 last year.

Pte. John Campbell of the 204th Battalion died at Camp Borden from heat stroke, following the big parade, and there were 35 heat prostrations through the day.

The Dominion Government's contribution of \$5,000 towards a Canadian ward in the Seamen's Hospital at Greenwich has been acknowledged with gratitude by Lord Davenport.

A scheme to develop two million horse-power of electric energy below Niagara Falls, at a cost of \$100,000,000, has been submitted to the Dominion Government, which will appoint a commission of engineers to look into the proposal.

The Dominion Government states that the German merchant submarine Deutschland cannot carry back nickel refined in the United States from Canadian mines, and that the British Government is satisfied that the precautions taken are sufficient.

THURSDAY.

Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain is engaged to be married a second time.

A German submarine shelled an English seaport and killed a woman.

The Hungarians estimate their Empire's losses during two months at 600,000.

Hydro-electric power may be used in a prospective method of refining Ontario nickel in this Province.

Fred Wright, G.T.R. operator at Caledonia, was drowned while bathing in the Grand River.

The resolutions passed at the Paris Economic Conference have been approved by Great Britain.

Evelyn Elvidge of Whitby and Clara Nevin of Windsor were drowned at a Sunday school picnic near Whitby.

A carboy of sulphuric acid on the G.T.R. station platform at Hensall exploded, three men being badly burned.

A report submitted to the Provincial Resources Committee shows shortage of labor in munition plants in Toronto.

The 110th Battalion is to be held at London camp for a couple of weeks as the camping ground at Camp Borden is not ready for it.

An official statement issued in Berlin yesterday says: "In the month of June sixty-one of the enemy's merchantmen, measuring about 101,000 tons, were sunk by German and Austrian submarines or by mines."

John Arsenault and James Byard were killed and Ernest Malette was seriously injured last night in St. John, N.B., when about fifteen tons of sugar slid upon them while they were working in the hold of a West India steamer.

One death and many prostrations from heat were reported in New York. While the mercury in street thermometers soared as high as 101, the official record of the Weather

Bureau last night showed that the temperature reached 89.

FRIDAY.

Two deaths were caused by the heat in Hamilton.

Cases suspected to be infantile paralysis have been discovered at Windsor and near Hamilton.

In a battalion inspection at Valcartier the 109th of Victoria county came first and the 139th, Northumberland, second.

The National Liberal Advisory Committee is called by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to meet at Ottawa next Tuesday and following days.

Fire, believed to have been started by someone in a boat, damaged a trestle of the Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway over Martindale Creek.

Silas Dell, a workman on the Niagara Falls-Port Erie Boulevard, was seriously injured, and Foreman Wm. Sibbett less seriously hurt by a lightning shock.

Jos. L. Mallett, St. John, N.B., died from injuries received when overwhelmed by a slide of sugar in the hold of a steamer, being the third to die from that cause.

Rev. Dr. S. Banks Nelson at a meeting of the Hamilton Recruiting League's deputation with the Board of Control, strongly protested against the city's "Jack pot" scheme of soldier insurance.

London was confronted with a serious shortage of water, due to extra consumption caused by the heat, and the commission ordered extra pumps and opened negotiations for well property.

A deputation from the Royal Canadian Flying Corps School of Aviation asked the Provincial Government for financial assistance for the school and the students during their course of training.

The Ontario Cabinet was urged to postpone the changing of the name of Berlin until the next municipal election, so that the Council can open negotiations with Waterloo, for amalgamation.

J. W. S. McCullough, Provincial Chief Officer of Health, has issued a warning bulletin regarding infantile paralysis. It is stated that in one Ontario town several cases have been reported.

SATURDAY.

Paris solemnly celebrated France's great national holiday.

Over \$25,000 was raised for Verdun refugees on Toronto's French Flag Day.

Geo. Mathews of Lindsay, well-known packer, died in his eighty-second year.

Wm. Bothwell, employed in a munition factory, was drowned in the Magog River.

Rev. Father O'Donnell has been appointed President of the Catholic Church Extension Society.

The official returns of the North Perth election show Mr. F. W. Hay's majority to be 57.

All of the German observation balloons on the Somme front have been burned by the Allies.

King Constantine of Greece had a narrow escape when his summer chateau was destroyed by fire.

Four more suspected cases of infantile paralysis have been discovered, three in Ford and one in Windsor.

A thousand Sinn Feiners, chagrined at the non-arrival of released prisoners, wrecked a recruiting office in Cork.

A. E. Boyle was appointed Secretary of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, in succession to Dr. C. N. Bell, resigned.

George Storey, ten years old, crawled for a block through a London sewer to recover a twenty-five-cent piece.

Wm. C. Gales, an American traveler, while repairing his own automobile near Hatley, Que., was struck and instantly killed by another car.

Gedon Lessard, aged sixteen, just graduated from Laval University, was drowned in the Chaudiere at St. Victor, while teaching a chum to swim.

Pte. Wm. J. O'Flaherty, a deserter from the 148th Battalion at Valcartier Camp, was instantly killed by striking a bridge while making his way to Boston on top of a train.

SUNDAY.

Ottawa says that western grain crops have excellent prospects.

Premier Hearst addressed Conservatives at Sault Ste. Marie yesterday.

Four of the Entente allies have arranged a new financial agreement.

Vanzia was occupied by Italian troops, despite very unfavorable weather.

There are now over 1,000 men absent without leave from Camp Borden.

Welland Canal boat Gisla has been acquired by Norwegian interests for ocean traffic.

The British Admiralty denied that a German sub. had sunk a big auxiliary cruiser.

A former Socialist member of the Austrian Parliament was executed for treason.

Kani Latif, a Macedonian, of 269 Maria street, was drowned in the Humber.

Mr. D. W. Jameson of the law firm of Jameson & McHugh died at the General Hospital.

Mr. John Forsyth, well-known business man of Berlin, died unexpectedly yesterday.

Sir Sam Hughes laid the foundation stone of the new Dominion Arsenal at Lindsay yesterday.

Capt. Fred Howarth, who caught German spies at Vancouver, and was promoted from the ranks, is in Toronto on leave from the front.

Grants for a machine gun and to aid Red Cross work were made at the 33rd annual meeting of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario.

Orpet Acquitted.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., July 17.—William H. Orpet, the university student charged with murdering Marion Lambert, a High School girl and his former sweetheart, was found not guilty by a jury after five hours' deliberation.

LURING THE FISH.

Just What Kinds of Natural Bait Are the Most Effective.

Natural baits are those which most anglers are accustomed to using. Such baits include worms, frogs, minnows, grasshoppers, grubs, salt pork, crickets and many kind of real fish food.

The most common of all baits is the anglerworm, and it is used more than any other because it can be secured so easily. This bait can be used for all kinds of fish and is accepted by large and small alike, no matter whether surface or bottom feeders.

The worms may be used just as they are taken from the ground, and they are generally used in that condition. But if they are dug a week before, washed and fed with a few bread-crumbs soaked in milk they become toughened and make the best bait.

It is a common saying that the big worm will match the big fish. There appears to be little if anything in this, but a worm that is just the right size to cover the hook when properly impaled without crowding is the right size.

The grasshopper is another good bait, especially for surface feeding fish. Perhaps no other bait will cause a lary old trout to rise so quickly from the depths as will a lively grasshopper.

For black bass and other large fish the minnow is the favorite bait. By "minnow" is meant a small fish, for small fish are invariably called minnows by anglers, regardless of their species.

Small frogs make good bait for all game fish and may be used with a single hook by inserting through the lips, like baiting with a minnow. The bobson, or helgramite, is excellent as bait for many kinds of fish.

Crawfish are common as bait used for still fishing. They are best at the time they have shed their shell and in this condition may be hooked through the body, but at other times should be hooked through the tail. Bass are fond of crawfish. A bait that is quite a favorite for bass is a strip of fat salt pork cut in the shape of the letter V, with the hook through the small end.—New York American.

Insect Life.

In a report to the Smithsonian Institution James Buckland says few persons realize how enormous is the number of insect species or how amazing is their power of multiplication. The number of insect species is greater by far than that of the species of all other living creatures combined. Although 300,000 have been described, probably twice that number remain to be examined. Virtually all living animals, as well as most plants, supply food for these incomputable hordes. The fecundity of certain insect forms is astounding. Professor Riley once computed that the progeny of the hop aphid, which sees thirteen generations born to it in a single year, would, if unchecked to the end of the twelfth generation, multiply to the inconceivable number of ten sextillions of individuals.

Subtle Advertising.

A successful hotel manager pointed to the advertisement of a hotel at a fashionable resort. This advertisement read:

"Special rates to single men."

"The proprietor of that hotel," said he, "deserves to succeed. He lays in his advertisement a subtle trap for mothers with marriageable daughters. They read the advertisement, and they conclude that, given lower rates at this hotel, single men will be plentiful. They therefore decide that there is the place undoubtedly to take their daughters."

Then, laughing, he concluded:

"These mothers quite correctly believe that as far as their daughters' chances of matrimony are concerned the more the marryer."—Exchange.

Military Skaters.

In the Norwegian army there is a corps of infantry every man of which is an expert skater. On skates this corps can perform a day's march of eighty miles, which equals the performances of the best trained cavalry in Europe. The evolutions of the corps are confined to the great fjords which indent the coast of Norway, these fjords being frozen over during the long winter season.

Retort Courteous.

"What?" exclaimed the spinster who was beginning to carry weight for age. "Do you mean to tell me your baby is ten months old and can't walk yet? Why, I could go it alone at the age of six months!"

"Yes," rejoined the young mother, indignantly, "and I notice you have been going it alone ever since."

Mind Reading.

"Do you think there is any such thing as mind reading?" asked the eminent diplomat.

"Oh, yes!" replied Miss Cayenne. "If I pay very close attention to what you say and analyze it carefully I often fancy I get a glimmer of what you are thinking about."

A Good Judge.

"I take great pride in my ability to judge human nature," said Ike Van Quentin. "A few months ago I let a friend have \$10, and I was confident at the time he would not pay it back. And he didn't."

It is ever true that he who does nothing for others does nothing for himself.—Goethe.

Men are born to be serviceable to one another; therefore, reform the world or bear with it.

PERILS OF GASOLINE.

When Air Mixes With the Vapor, Then Look Out For Trouble.

Fatalities on account of gasoline fires are on the increase, which leads the Journal of the American Medical Association to remark that, "in harmony with experiences respecting human ways and human indifference, the increasing use of gasoline and other liquid fuels which are dangerous because of their ready inflammability will probably increase the number of accidents which cause loss of life as well as great damage to property. Miscellaneous hazards in the use of the inflammable products exist which lead to leakage of these volatile substances and their ignition by spontaneous and unsuspected methods, as well as those due to obvious carelessness."

A feature, however, which is not readily comprehended and which is a serious source of danger is the fact that gasoline or gasoline vapor burns, but a mixture of the vapor and air is highly explosive." The bureau of mines in a technical paper by G. A. Burrell illustrates the situation in these words:

"If one takes the cover off a full pail of tightly inclosed gasoline and applies a match to the surface the gasoline will flare up and burn as long as the gasoline lasts. On the other hand, if one puts a few drops of gasoline in a small tightly inclosed pail, waits a few minutes and then introduces a flame or an electric spark a violent explosion will most likely result. In the first place, the vapor burns as fast as it comes from the gasoline and mixes with the oxygen of the air; in the second, the oil vaporizes in the pail and mixes uniformly with the air in it to form an explosive mixture, and on ignition explodes."

"Consequently, when one hears of a disastrous gasoline explosion one may be sure that it resulted from the mixing of the vapor from the gasoline with air in the proportions necessary to form an explosive mixture."

"The behavior of illuminating gas, which burns quietly when liberated alone, but explodes when a mixture with air is heated, is quite analogous. The public has been slow to appreciate these distinctions, and hence they deserve emphasis."

"At ordinary temperatures air will hold from 5 to 23 per cent of gasoline vapor. As gasoline vapor is about three times as heavy as air, in a room containing a mixture of the vapor with air the vapor is found in largest proportion near the floor. According to the government experts there is needed only a small proportion of gasoline vapor to render air explosive—1.4 cubic feet of the vapor to 97.5 cubic feet of air. One gallon of gasoline can under ideal conditions render 2,100 cubic feet of air explosive."

"A dangerous feature of gasoline vapor is that it may travel a considerable distance from the gasoline and there be ignited, the flash traveling back to the container of the liquid and causing a roaring fire in a few seconds."

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.

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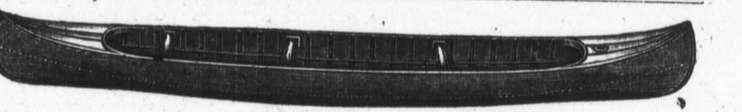
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Thousand of Harvesters Required for Western Crops 1916

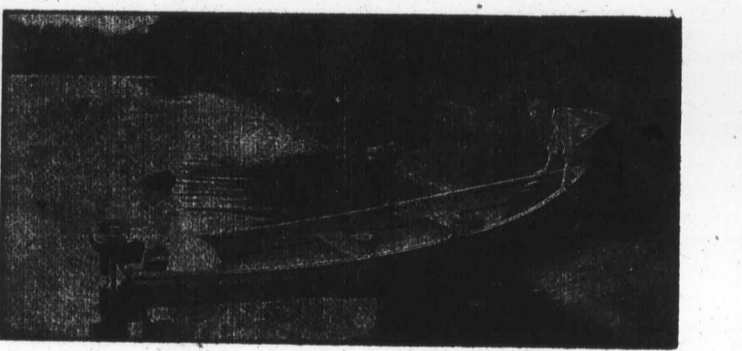
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