Vol. XXXII. No. 35

Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1916

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BROCKVILLE'S GREATEST STORE

BUTTERICK FALL **FASHIONS**

Now ready the Butterick Fall Quarterly Style Book, 88 pages of the latest fashions, profusely illustrated. You get any 15c pattern free with this book at 25c.

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Our Fall and winter samples are all in, and we can take your measure and mgke up to your special order any style suit or

Special discount on Boys' School Suits.

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ATHENS HIGH SCHOOL OPENS SEPT. 5TH



The staff is as follows: Mr. Jas. E. Burchell, B. A., Principal

Mr. M. Halpenny, Queen's Undergrad uate—Mathematics Miss L. Allen, B. A., -Classics

Miss M. Hubbs, B. A.,—Moderns Miss L. Stillwell, B. A.,—Art

Students entering High School will require the following books: H. S. Reader, 40c

H. S. Grammar, 45c H. S. Composition, 18c

P. S. Geography, 65c H. S. History of Canada, 19c

H. S. Arithmetic, 40c

H. S. Algebra, 42c

H. S. Latin, 60c H. S. French Grammer, 60c

Science Note Book, 25c H. S. Drawing Book, 5c

Ont. Writing Course Bk. III, 4c III: V. Baker, H. Brown, M. Brown, J. Claxton, E. Dillon, E. Flood, M. Gibson, E. Guttridge, M. Halladay, P. Halladay, R. Halladay, V. Hanna, E Hollingsworth, Laura Howard, Leonard Howard, E. Landon, M. Murphy, H. Percival, M. Poole, L. Pyne, M. Stone, A. Swayne, J. Taber, V. Whit-

more, G. Wiltse, N. Young.

The following Jr. III pupils may take up Sr. III work: V. Barrington

C. Beach, L. Burchell, T. Craig, L Derbyshire, J. Donnelly, L. Earle, V. Eaton, A. Fleming, D. Johnston, H. Johnston, R. Kendrick, A. Loverin, A. Purcell, F. Rahmer, M. Rahmer, M. Pryce, J. Shea, F. Williams, M. Singletor, K. Smith, R. Taber.

The following is a brief summary of the results of Departmental Examination. These students obtained L. S. Entrance to Normal: M. Gibson, R. Halladay, M. Poole, L. Pyne, V. Whitmore, V. Berrington, T. Craig, L. Derbyshire, K. Smith, E. Hollingsworth, J. Claxton*(art), M. Singleton (arithmetic)

Miss O. Anglin obtained Model Entrance" (arithmetic).

Miss H. Davis obtained Model Entrance on Normal Entrance papers.

The successful Normal Entrance pupils were: G. Brown, M. Carl, J. Carty, G. Cowan, M. Dwyre, H. John-On the opening of school providing their collections are satisfactory the following students will be admitted to Jr. M. Sheffield, T. Wills, B. Wills, L.

> Fall Matriculation was obtained by E. Dwyre, G. Dormer, H. Johnston, H. Murphy, T. Wills, B. Wills.

Partial Matric by G. Brown, M. Carl, J. Carty, N. Barlow, O. Dunham, B. Maude, E. Jones, L McConnell, O. Russell, L. Whitmore.

Miss Florence Willson completed

From Plum Hollow

A Ford story, wherein a Ford interfered in a dog fight with serious results to one dog, one windshield and one radius rod, is going the rounds. The car was running through Plum Hollow when two dogs choose the moment for the settlement of a canine grievance. Intent on the prosecution of their causes they had no thought for Fords, and as one place was as good as another, their activities brought them under neath the car. This was too much Fords stand for many jokes but this was going too far. And as most jokes are tragedies, the bigger dog died. The car landed in the ditch turning completely around. The upper glass of the windshield was broken and the radius rod, underneath the engine was bent. The engine did not stop.

Elliott-Kilborn

Mr. Elmer Jas. Elliott, of Castor, Alberta, were united in mar- pital. riage at Consort, Alberta, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Saturday evening, Aug. 5th, Rev. W. J. McNutt officiating. The bride and groom were assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, who served a dainty lunch after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott left Sunday afternoon for their home at Lovalist, where he has charge of the C. P. R. depot.

Death of Hon. Senator Frost.

On retiring apparently in the best of health Thursday night, Hon. Francis Theodore Frost, Senator, head of the agricultural implement manufacturing establishment of the Frost & Wood Co., Ltd., passed away suddenly at one o'clock yesterday morning at his residence in Smith's Falls. Six months ago Hon. Senator Frost sustained a stroke of paralysis, but had apparantly completely regained his health, All their orders at the store. Smith's Falls is in mourning because In St. Pauls Preshv of the loss of probably its most prom-Senator Frost makes another Liberal vacancy in the Senate.

Harvesters Excursions.

August 15th has shown very satisfactory results, yet there is still a large demand for Farm Laborers in the Western Provinces, and the Canadian Pacific will therefore run a second excursion on Tuesday, August 29th, at the same rate and conditions as for the

board and lodging, and that the em. number from Athens attending. The ployment will extend over three program in the church was much en-

LOCAL ITEMS

Bacad is hitting the high spots -7 ents for 21 ounces

Next Monday is Labor Day. The Reporter office will be closed all day. Mrs. H. Hazelton, Delta, is a guest

f Mrs. R. Whaley this week. Miss Jean Karley, of Lyn, was in

ast week in Brockville. Miss Lena Wills returned to Mano-

tick this week to teach school. Duck shooting commences Friday

Mr. Harry Jones, of Detroit, is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gifford.

Alberta, and Miss Frances Kilborn, of treatment at Brockville General Hos-

Rev. Mr. Lehigh and Mrs. Lehigh vere guests of Mrs. H. E. Cornell on

Monday. Mr. M. Merriman, of the Canadian West, is a guest of his aunt, Mrs. Lan-

don, Main street. Miss Dora Klyne, is visiting Mr.

and Mrs. R. R. Graham at Guelph. She will stop over in Toronto on the way home.

Born, on August 20, at Craigmyle, Alta, to Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Cum-mins, a daughter. Mrs. Cummins was formerly Miss Evelyn B. Wiltse, of

-Coal! Coal! Coal! G. W. Beach is taking orders for the celebrated Lehigh Valley hard coal. Several car loads are expected to arrive in Sept. Parties wanting coal will kindly leave

In St. Pauls Presbyterian Church on Sunday next sermon and communiou service will be held at 10.30; Sunday school at 2.30.

-Miss Cora Gray has returned from Toronto where she has been attending the Fall and Winter Millinery Open-While the Harvesters' Excursion of ing and will be ready for her customers by Sept. 1st.

Mrs. McDonald and Dr. and Mrs. Raymond and daughter, Eilene, of New Bochelle, N.Y.; and Mrs. (Dr.)

Excursion on August 15th.

Information shows that wages average \$3.00 per day in addition to village and surrounding district, a

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS

friends at Hammond, N. Y.

-The Bazaar is constantly renewing its stock of fruits and vegetables.

Mrs. W. F. Booth, Ottawa, and Mrs. Oliver Bishop, Oswege, N. Y., visited Mr. and Mrs. M. Brown last week.

We are pleased to note that the street lights after several months rest, are on duty again.

Miss Margaret Kelly was a guest of her sister, Mrs. John Topping, on Sun-

Next collections of papers and magazines for Red Cross work will be Saturday, September 23rd.

Mrs. S. Brown returned this week from Jasper where she spent the sum-

Miss Mary Howarth and Miss Lottie Johnson visited their cousin, Miss Mabel Jacob at Charleston Lake.

Lyman Judson recently celebrated his oirthday by inviting a number of friends to his Charleston Lake home to enjoy a marshmallow roast.

Misses Myra and Mabel Hodgins, of Richmond, were guests of honor at a garden party given by Mrs. Vickery at price of coal goes up. Is it freezing the Parsonrge on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Brown and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Percival were weekend guests at the summer home of Dr. and Mis. O. Lillie, at Newboro.

Mr. Earl Hendry, of Cornwall, formerly mathematics teacher in the Athens High School, spent the week end with friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Sexton and family, after a long vacation at the Lake. left this week for their home in Strath-

Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Earl, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Earl, and Mr and Mrs. J. C. Peterson and daughter, Beatrice, are spending the week at Charleston

Miss Gertrude Young, graduate nurse, who has been nursing in Toronto for the past year, is spending her holidays at the home of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Smith

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley McNeil, o Smith's Falls, motored to Athens on Sunday, the guests of Mr. N. G, Earl and family.

Any one wishing to contribute to boxes sent by the Women's Institute to Stephen Landon and Caroline La Rose kindly bring to library Sat. ev Mr. Stearns Coon spent a few days ening next.

> Rev. W. W. Giles, of East Orange, N. Y., who has been spending the summer at his cottage at Charleston Lake, will preach next Sunday evening in the Methodist church here. It is expected that Miss Allan, of Carleton Place, will sing.

> Miss Sarah Trotter, Smith's Falls, and Mrs. Cecil McMachen and daughter, Grace, of Elgin, spent Friday and Saturday, the guests of Mr. N. G. Earl and family,

> Mr. and Mrs. Harry Smith, of Rochester, who are visiting relatives at Greenbush, called on The Reporter last week. Mr. Smith learned the printing trade in this office under the late Mr. G. F. Donnelley.

> Mrs. Hannah Trotter, Elgio, and little grandson, Earl Loyd, are spend-ing a couple of weeks the guest of the former's sisters. Mrs. N. G. Earl and Mrs. Clayton Wiltse.

-Mr. R. J. Campo purchased on the wholesale market a large consignmen of silverware, glassware, lamps, crockery, and stonewere. These goods were carefully bought at the very lowest prices, and will be rold on the same basis. As in the past, the Bazaar is endeavoring to supply its customers with goods, the quality and price of which make them very desirable

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

Ammunition

We are headquarters for Remington and Dominion shells and car-tridges. Get your fall supply

EARL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY ATHENS, ONT.

at C. H. Wilson, Athens

Ernest Chivers has gone to Toledo to open up a blacksmith shop.

Mrs. J. H. Hunt, of Winnipeg, is a guest of Mrs. Chase Willson.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Towriss were last week at the lake occupying the Banta Cottage.

Miss Eva Bates, of Lancaster, Penn., is home on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Chas. Bater, Victoria street.

Lieutenant Augustus Coon has been transferred from the 156th Battalion to the Canadian Aviation Corps.

The Misses Mabel Rowsome, Birdie Derbyshire and Wilma Steacy are this week guests of Miss Alma Coon at her summer home, Rock Mount, Charles-

Rev. John and Mrs. Scanton, Brockville, were guests over Sunday of Mr. and Mrs T. G. Stevens. Mr. Scanlon preached in the Methodist church, taking the services of Mr. Vickery, who is on his holidays.

-As the temperature goes down, the weather that marks your time to buy coal, or is it low prices and sure delivery? Surely the latter course is the wiser to follow. You'll de ready to welcome winter while the others are freezing, waiting their turn in the big rush. You'll be saving money while the others are paying top-notch prices. Order now from W. Lorne Steacy.

A new hardwood floor is being placed in the Bazaar this week. Since buving this building, Mr. Campo has made extensive improvements. When one remembers the old post-office, with its crowder quar'ers, it is hard to realize that the Bazaar is the same building. A partition has been taken out, the front changed for more windows, and the veranda space enclosed to widen the store.



Many Ailments Come from the Eyes

You don't feel just right.—You have a pain across your foreheadyou become dizzy--reading tires you. Those are the symptoms of week eyes. Glasses would eliminate all that discom-

Don't for a minute neglect your eyes. They are delicate and need attentlon. Eliminate your ailments with a pair of Toric glasses

H. R. KNOWLTON Jeweler and Optician ATHENS



Lesson X. September 3, 1916, Paul's Sorrows and Comforts.-2 Corinthians 11:-21-12: 10.

GOMMENTARY.-I. Paul's ancestry (vs. 21, 22.) 21. I speak as concerning reproach—Paul's opposers undertook to disparage him by declaring that he was weak, and did not, in his ministry, give evidence of the strength that should characterize a genuine apostle. Paul proceeds at once to meet the accusations of his enemies. meet the accusations of his enemies. whereinsoever any is bold—Others had been bold in their assertions of his weakness and he would be bold in showing the Christians at Corinth the grounds upon which his apostleship stood, and the basis of the claims he had upon their confidence. I speak foolishly—"I speak in foolishness."—
R. V. The apostle intimates that it
may seem foolish for him to declare his boldness in presenting his case. Some think that others charged him with foolishness. He now rises to an argument that is at once elevated and convincing. 22. are they Hebrews— The opposers of Paul were evidently Some had intimated that he was a Gentile.

II. Paul's sufferings (vs. 23-33). 23.

ministers of Christ—The apostle's op-posers were not only Jews, but they were claiming to be the public ser-vants of Christ. I speak as a fool— The statements Paul was about to make might appear to be boasting, and hence he might be accused of folly; but it was necessary for him to speak thus for the sake of the Christians at Corinth who had been saved through his ministry. I am more—Paul was not boasting when he said that if his opposers were ministers of Christ, he was more, because he had suffered and labored. isters of Christ, he was more, be cause he had suffered and labored in a sense and to a degree that they had not. in labours more abundant— Paul begins to record his labors and sufferings for the gospel's sake, thus showing his right to say that he was more fully a minister of Jesus Christ than were his detractors. His was "a life without precedent in the history of the world." He was constantly and strenuously engaged in the work of the Lord, and that, too, in the face of obstacles and opposition. in stripes above measure—The Romans were not limited in the number of blows intics. limited in the number of blows inflicted in beating their prisoners, while the Jews were not allowed to administer more than forty stripes. He was beaten by the Romans in Philippi Acts 16: 23). prisons—From the fact that but one imprisonment has thus far been mentioned, it is evident that only a part of his experiences are given in the Acts or in his own writ-ings. in deaths oft—Paul was again and again in danger of losing his life. 24. five times—The particular occasions are not mentioned. forty stripes save one—In Deut. 25:3 the law says that not more than forty stripes shall be inflicted in punishment. In Paul's time the rule was adopted that but thirty-nine should be given lest the legal number might be exceeded.

25. Thrice was I beaten with rods— this was a Roman form of punishment inflicted upon those who were not Roman citizens. It was liable to cause death. One of these occasions was when Paul was at Philippi (Acts 16: 23. Once was I stoned—This took place at Lystra (Acts 14: 19.) He was threatened with stoning at Iconium (Acts 14: 5.) Thrice I suffered ship-wreck—The shipwreck are not recorded in the Acts. The one while he was on his way to Rome as a prisoner had not yet occurred. A night and a day I have been in the deep—For twenty-four hours he kept himself affoat, on the sea. 26. Journeyings—Traveling was not easy in those times and the journeyings of Paul may well be counted as labors. 26. Perils of waters— The word means rivers. Streams were not usually spanned by bridges, and there was much danger in crossing swollen streams, and streams whose beds and currents were treacherous. In peril of robbers—Travelers were in constant danger of robbers. Mine own countrymen—The Jews. Heathen—long list of trials, so varied and tre-Gentiles. In the city—As in Philippi, mendous, had long since been endured, Corinth and Ephesus. In the wilderness—In contrast to the city, showing that the apostle was in peril everywhere. Among false brethren—He where. Among false brethren-He had been in perils by both Jews and Gentiles, who had openly opposed him, distress also because of Judaizing teachers who ought to have been his helpers instead of trying to de-stroy his influence. 27. Weariness and painfulness—These afflictions arose from Paul's excessive labors. In watchings—Sleeplessness. Hunger and thirst—The apostle suffered for lack of food and the ordinary necessities of

That which cometh upon daily—The labors and sufferings which have just now been mentioned came from without, and were connected with his efforts to spread the gospel in many lands. Paul now spoke of the responsibility that was upon him with respect to the many church-es which he had founded. It is not supposed that he referred to all Christian churches everywhere, but to those only which he established. 29.
Who is weak, and I am not weak—The apostle in this expression declares that he has deep sympathy with the individual Christians where he labored, and felt for them weaknesses and distresses Offended-"Caused to stumble."-R. V. Burn not-When any of his brethren with shame and sorrow for them, and with a zeal to help to restore them. must needs glory, etc.-If I am compelled by my traducers in selfdefence to "glery." I will evade the charge of being a boaster by centering He did not record his heavenly rapture Charge of being a boaster by centering the did not record his heavenly raphule my glorying, not upon my powers and and what followed it until fourteen exploits, but upon "mine infirmities." my gorying, not trum any power of exploits, but upon "mine infirmities."

—Whedon. 31. God . . . knoweth that I lie not—Paul makes a solemn declaration that what he is about to relate is true. He does this because of the uncharitable and misleading state He does this because of ments his adversaries had made about 32. In Damascus-This incident is related in Acts 9: 23-25. Governor— A provincial ruler, a viceroy. 33. In basket I was let down-A basket, or It was after Paul had received his vis- D'Ancheres.

namper, made of strong cords woven together, was used. The escape was effectual, but the mode must have been somewhat humiliating.

III. Revelations made to Paul (vs. -6). Paul had no disposition to boast, and the account of his vision, as her-related, cannot be considered in any sense as boasting. He tells simply the revelations that came to him, and this revelation would give addition proof of his apostleship. Although the vision was given fourteen years previously, this is the first record of it. The apostle speaks of himself in the third person, but he is the "man" who had Ferson, but he is the "man" who had the first heaven, the region of our the vision. He was caught up beyond atmosphere, and beyond the second heaven, the region where are the stars and other heavenly bodies, and into the third heaven, the abode of the glorified. The fact that he did not know whether he was in the body or out of shed. The fact that he did not know whether he was in the body or out of the body indicates Paul's belief that the soul can exist separate from the body. He heard things that it would not be lawful or possible to utter on earth. Paul could not and would not select in it bimself except in his inglory in it himself, except in his in-firmities, but he would glory in the revelation which God gave to him. He refrains from saying anything jur-ther about it lest some might have too

ther about it lest some might have too exalted an opinion of him.

IV. The sufficiency of grace (vs. 7-10). The fact that Paul uses the words, "And lest I should be exalted shout recovered the sufficient recovery." words, "And lest I should be exalted about measure through the aboutdance of the revelations," shows clearly that the revelation just recorded was given to him. The thorn in the flesh was given to him that he might not become unduly exalted. The scriptures do not explain what the thorn in the come unduly exalted. The scriptures do not explain what the thorn in the flesh was. It certainly was not sin remaining in him, for he declared repeatedly that Christians could be sanctified wholly. Many have thought it was some physical infirmity, and numerous allments have been suggested. It seems more responsible that ed. It seems more reasonable that the thorn in the flesh was the Juda-

the thorn in the flesh was the Judaizing teachers who followed up his
work in an effort to overthrow it. The
thorn was not removed, but a sufficiency of grace was promise? Paul
that he might be victorious.

Questions.—Why was this epistle
written? When, where, by whom
was it written? What are some of the
principal points in the epistle? In
what respects was Paul superior to
those who were opposing him? Give
some of the points in the life of Paul

enumerated in this lesson. What does Faul say of his visions? What can you say of Paul's thorn in the flesh? PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.-A life-career. I. Physical afflictions. II. Spiritual endowments.

I. Physical afflictions. We have in lesson a summary of Paul's trithis lesson a summary of Paul's tribulations, many of which were occasioned by human perversity and enmity. He had been compelled by the evil things that were said of him to refer to his own life and to his sufferings for Christ's sake in self-vindication. His apostolic authority and consequently the value of his life's work, the credibility of his doctrines and the soundness of the churches which he had founded were all at stake. This enumeration of his privations and afflictions shows how deep an impression they had made upon his an impression they had made upon his nature. His purpose was not his own self-exaltation but the spread of the gospel and the salvation of his fellow men, an object worthy of all his de-votion and all his suffering. Almost incessant toil had continued through out long years. The churches were dear to Paul's heart. All the dissen-sions, heresies or immoralities that appeared from time to time carried anguish to his heart. Paul had to vindicate his claims against the false teachers who had met with favor in Corinth and who had transformed themselves into "ministers of righteousness." He laid great stress upon the fact that true ministers of some content of the country fact that true ministers are followers of Christ. All along Paul had been painfully aware that his enemies were citing his infirmities to his official disparagement. Paul had a profound sense of his own unworthiness. He felt that he owed everything to Jesus and to him he yielded all. Never was consecration more thorough than his. The but they were fresh in Paul's mind. It cannot be imagined that vainglory or self-exaltation prompted him to g this narration. He had proved that own state of mind had corresponded with his call to suffer. Since the opening scene on the way to Damascus a long series of afflictions for the gospel had passed.

II. Spiritual endowments. Had Paul

expected an earthly recompense, bitter indeed would have been his disappointment. The power of Christ had been imparted to him with such fullness as to transform pain into pleasure, so for as his spiritual nature was con-cerned. Sufficient grace was specially manifested in the power it had given him to be patient, forbearing and humble in his difficulties with the Corinthians. He could submit to have men despise him if he was able to serve and please his Master. It was enough if through his humiliation Christ was exalted, if through has suffering Christ might be glorified, if through his trovbles the power of Christ might be more strikingly and impressively exhibited. Christ's humiliation and obedience unto death, in order to secure man's salvation, came to Paul'a of greater inspiration bet 1 in action and suffering. Paul's glerying nad its source in his symuathy with his divine Lord. Paul related not only what not—When any of his brethren Christ promised him, but what he caused to stumble. Paul burned performed. Men treated Paul cruelly, but God gave him special ant marvelous experiences to encourage bin in his arduous labors and sufferings, and to quicken his faith in God. Paul Paul experiences could not be put into words. They were not designed for the public. Upon the divine visions and revelations given to him, Paul, in great part, rested his apostolic claim. He had special reason for calling himself "a man in Christ." In so doing he met the question of how it came to pass that he was so highly honored.

THE SHEEP THAT COMBINES BEAUTY WITH UTILITY

The Shropshire is Aristocratic in Appearance, But at the Same Time Produces Mutton and Wool of the Finest Quality-Some of the Outstanding Points of the Breed Explained by Mr. John R. Kelsey, Woodville, Ontario.

How youth combined with energy and brains can make a success of any business has never been more strikingly illustrated than the way in which Mr. John R. Kelsey, of Woodville Ontario, has succeeded in the sheep business. Ten years ago Mr.-Kelsey was practically unknown, but to-day he has a continental reputation as a preeder of Shropshire sheep. Mr. Kelsey, like most of our best shepherds is of English extraction his father having come

to this country thirty-four years ago, Al-though it was not until 1902 that Mr. Kelsey A trie of champions. Reading from left to right—"Nock 43," at the head of the flock of Connecticut Agricultural College; "Kelsey's Pride," 391770, head of the flock at MacDonald College; "Forty-four's Triumph," 406368, head of the flock at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. went in for Shropshires sheep have been raised on the Kelsey farm for the last twenty-four perimental Fi
years, so that when Mr.
Kelsey decided to raise nothing but
pure-breds he was not a mere tyro at
the business. The sheep that were
kept formerly were grade animals, a
cross between the Cotswold and Leicester with the Leicester blood pre-

rent payer, as it is easy to raise and its wool and mutton always command high prices. The quality of its mutton is equalled only by that of the Southdown. The fleece is of good fibre and carries considerable oil. The wool usually selbs for about four cester, with the Leicester blood predominating.

Mr. Kelsey started to show at the
smaller fairs in 1905, but it was not
until 1911 that he tried his luck at
the larger shows. It was in this year
also that Mr. Lloyd Jones, of Burford, Ontario, won the grand championship at the International show at
Chicago with a wether sired by one
of Mr. Kelsey's rams. In 1913 the wool usually sells for about four cents per pound more than that of common sheep. The breed is exceptionally hardy and the sheep do com paratively well on short paratively well on short pasture. They are also very prolific this year, which was by no means an exceptionally good one with us, our ewes averaging one and three-quarters lambs each. One strong point about the Shropshire is its aristocratic appear-

ance—if one can call a sheep aristo-cratic. Although good looks and fancy points have no value so far as the butcher and wool dealer are concerned, they certainly have value when a sale is being effected. Other things be-ing equal the buyer will take the sheep that has an attractive appearance every time."

Mr. Kelsey thus describes the

Shropshire:

"The head should show refinement in every feature with moderate length. A characteristic attribute is for it to be closely covered with wool, the cap between the ears being dense and running to the bridge of the nose and joining that which covers the cheek and lower part of the head. The ears should be far apart, pointed and moderate in thickness and pre-ferably covered to the tip with fine curly wool. There should not be the least evidence of horns, as the places where these sometimes appear should be covered with wool. The neck be covered with wool. The neck should be nicely attached and full and are nimble, hardy and weigh about should be nicely attached and full and ten pounds to the quarter when fat-

"The Shropshire is a general purpose sheep," said Mr. Kelsey, "by some people it has been called the rent payer, as it is easy to raise and its wool and mutton always comits wool and mutton always combits with the price. The smaller of its colly does but plums with flesh. The of the thigh and on the inside as well, making the twist not only deep but plump with flesh. The fleece should be strong and fine in fibre with all the density possible. From the bridge of the nose to the follows. fetlock as well as along the belly, a dense covering of wool is desirable. In opening the fleece the fibres, which are generally about three inches long, should part readily, show clear white in strong contrast to the pink skin. About the ears or top of the head there should be no patches of black fibre nor should these appear distributed anywhere in the fleece The characteristic markings for the face and legs are a rich dark brown

BUY ONLY THE BEST

In raising stock of all kinds it pays to have the breeding animals of the best blood possible. Although in all cases it may not be advisable to have both sire and dam pure bred, the sire should always be pure bred. By having a pure bred animal whose breeding is known for generations back all speculation and guess work are elim-inated. If an animal's gire, grandsire and great grandsire, and dam, grand-dam and great granddam are known there is not much doubt about how that animal's progeny will turn out.

Many breeders are "a penny wise and a pound foolish" in buying their breeding stock. They will often buy an animal that they know is inferior just because he is cheap. When breeding stock is being bought the beeting stock is being bought the beet

ing stock is being bought the best should be obtained even if the price may seem a trifle high. The wisdom of this is well illustrated by the revenue that Mr. Kelsey got from one ewe. This ewe was lambed in 1909, and up to the present time she has made over \$400 for her owner. She has raised nine lambs, of which seven have been sold. The seven lambs sold for \$295. The wool from the ewe and her progeny until sold brought in another \$82.07. The prize winnings from the ewe's progeny be winnings from the ewe's progeny be-fore they were sold amounted to \$121, making a total of \$444.07 made from one ewe. These figures should convince even the most skeptical that it pays to buy stock of good breeding. At the present time Mr. Kelsey has 75 head of sheep. During the summed the ewes and their lambs run out on pasture together until weaning time. Towards fall when the rape is

ready they are turned into it. They are only allowed to be in twenty minutes, as Mr. Kelsey has found from experience that if they are allowed to will bloat. They are turned into it twice a day Mr. Kelsey, unlike many other sheep breeders, has no bother from the sheep having stomach worms. All the time he has been raising sheep he has only lost one sheep from parasites.

Sometimes when the sheep are ing fitted for the shows they get indigestion. Mr. Kelsey has found the following a sure cure: Four ounces of Epsom salt, half, a teaspoonful of ginger dissolved in its own depth of water.

-CANADIAN COUNTRYMAN.

Mr. Kelsey's new flock header-"Rewarder," 391394. First at Toronto in 1914. Sired by the champion ram "Concentration."

and one-half pounds."

cester, with the Leicester blood pre-

of Mr. Kelsey's rams. In 1913 the performance was duplicated by J. E. Campbell of Woodville. During 1914,

in the eastern circuit of shows. Mr Kelsey's sheep competed for 51 prizes and carried off 49 of them. In 1915, at the Canadian National Exhibition, the

prize for the best ram was awarded to Mr. Kelsey's "Nock 43" (014090 R), 380954 whose picture is given on this page. Last year three rams were sold for an average price of \$105, one selling for \$150.

SHROP OF ANCIENT ORIGIN.

The Shropshire, as is indicated by the name, originated in the county of

Shropshire, England. As far back as 1341 there was a grade of wool desig-nated as Shropshire, but the sheep which produced it must have been

far different from the animal as we now see it. Indeed, the Shropshire can

not have taken its present form until considerably after the beginning of the nineteenth century, as Plymley writing on the agriculture of Shrop-

shire thus describes the sheep of that

"There is a breed of sheep in Long-mynd with horns and black faces,

that seem an indigenous sort. They

wool.

ion that he was in spiritual danger. He knew his peril and acknowledged

it. He knew that whatever lifted him

above measure. He might be tempted to under-estimate others and to over-

estimate himself. The safeguard was

was provided where it was most need-

ed. Paul obtained a completely new view of life in the view he took of his affliction and the denial of his request.

Conditions Reversed.

One of the finest examples of "paw

ky" humor is placed to the credit of an old gardener who was in the serv-ice of admiral of the Fleet Sir Alex-ander Milne. The admiral was a grand

old man, full of goodness and kindness but a strict disciplinarian. The garden

er having omitted to do something which he had been told to do, his mas-

ter said to him:
"When I was on board ship I would

have had you put in irons for disobe

The old gardener was not much per-turbed at the idea, but, leaning on his

"Aye. maybe, Sir Alexander, but when ye were on board ship ye had a

hunder men tae dae ae job, an' noo ye

Prosperity is a feeble reed.—Daniel

hae ae man tae dae ae hunder jobs.

spade, replied:

London Tit-Bits.

was in danger of exalting him

above his brethren even in

ted. Their fleeces weigh about two with peculiar style. The body to possess this characteristic smoothness The sheep described were no doubt and symmetry must be somewhat circular and round ribbed. The back shropshire, though it is thought the The sneep described were no doubt the progenitors of the present-day Shropshire, though it is thought the Southdawn was used to improve the quality of the mutton and the Leicester and Cotswold were used to increase the size and the amount of prominent, and the quarters lengthy wool and deep, the width from the loin

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

"I was playing chess with a friend in a cafe," said Mr. Hyatt, "and plain-ly saw my defeat, when a little bit of a shriveled Pole with a tray of che Jewelry stood in front of us and offered his wares in mose 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

"'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 humor him, though I lost my queen by the operation. But, much to my surprise, I found that the take the surprise.

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 floring," 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 idly. 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

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

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

A Baby Needs.

-A daily bath.
-To sleep alone.
-Regular feeding.
-Two healthy parents.
-Comfortable clothing.
-Its birth registered.
-One intelligent mother.
-Pure fresh air and water.
-Mother's milk for its food.
-A good doctor's supervision.



TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.	
Eggs new non domen en or	80 40
Eulk going at	0 35
Eulk going at 0 35 Spring chickens, lb 0 30	
Spring dueles 10 0 30	0 35
Bolling ducks, 1b 0 20	0 25
Time 10W1, 1b 0 22	0 25
Live hens, lb 0 20 Butter, creamery, freshmade, lb. squares	
Butter, creamery, fresh-	
made, lb. squares 0 33	0 34
	0 27
	0 21
	0.00
	0 31
	0 191/2
Honey, 5-lb., per lb 0 12 Honey, 5-lb., per lb 0 121/2	
Honey, 5-10., per lb 0 121/2	
do	
DRESSED MEATS-WHOLESAI	.FC
Beef, forequarters, cwt\$ 9 50	
Do., hindquarters 16 00	\$10 50
Carcases, choice 12 50	16 50
Do common 12 50	13 50
Do., common 11 00	11 50
Veals, common, cwt 8 50	10 50
	13 50
	17 00
	14 00
	16 50
Abattoir hogs	17 50
Mutton heavy 10 00	12 00
DO., 11811L 14 00	16 00
Lambs, Spring, lb 0 21	0 22
SUGAR-WHOLESALE.	0 22
Owner WHOLESALE.	
Quotations on Canadian refined s	ugar.
Toronto delivery, remain unchange	d oo

LIVE STOCK.			
Hogs were easier.			
Export cattle, choice	8	25	8 50
Butcher cattle, choice	7	80	8 00
do. do. medium	7	25	7 50
do. do. common	6	50	6 75
Butcher cows, choice	-6	50	7 00
do. do. medium	6	00	6 26
do. do. canners	3	50	4 75
GO. bulls	.6	00	8 75
reeding steers	6	00	6 50
Stockers, choice	6	00	6 25
do. light	5	00	6 00
Milkers, choice, each	65	00	100 00
Springers	65	00	100 00
Sheen, ewas	7	50	9 00
Bucks and culls	4	00	5 50
Lambs	11	00	11 25
Hogs, fed and watered	12	00	12 25
Calves	6	00	12 00
			-

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE. Open. High. Low. Close. ..1 53 1 53% 1 52% 1 52% 1 48% 1 49% 1 48% 1 48% 1 53% 1 54% 1 53% 1 53% Wheat-... 0 501/8 0 503/4 0 501/8 0 501/4 ... 0 48 0 487/8 0 48 0 481/4 Oct. 1 97 1 97 1 98% 1 94% Nov. 1 93% Dec. . . . 1 94 MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat—September, \$1.59
1-4; No. 1 hard, \$1.65 1-4; No. 1 northern,
\$1.59 3-4 to \$1.63 1-4; No. 2 northern, \$1.56
1-4 to \$1.61 1-4. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 85c
to 87c. Oats—No. 3 white, 44 1-2c to 45c.
Flour—Unchanged. Bran—\$19.50 to \$21.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

DULUH-Wheat-No. 1 hard, \$1.65 1-8;

No. 1 northern, \$1.63 1-8; No. 2 northern, \$1.59 1-8 to \$1.50 5-8; September, \$1.50 1-8 bdd.

THE CHEESE MARKETS. THE CHEESE MARKETIS.

"Madoc, 'Ont.—At the regular meeting
of the Cheese Board here 400 boxes were
offered. All sold at 19 1-4c.

Woodstook, Ont.—At the regular meeting of the Cheese Board here 1,035 boxes were offered; 439 boxes sold at 19 1-2c. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Cattle, receipts 20,655. Market steady.
 3eeves
 6 90

 5tockers and feeders
 5 09

 2cws and heifers
 3 50

 2clves
 9 00

 Hegs receipts 2 000
 Hegs, receipts 3,000. Market steady. cough
Pigs
Bulk of sales
Sheep, receive 9 50 11 10

 Bulk of sales
 10 65

 Sheep, receipts 20,000.
 10 65

 Market steady.
 6 39

 Lambs, native
 6 75

 BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch-Cattle receipts East Burlaio, Acspace.

Veals, receipts 25; active; 4.50 to 13.50;
Nogs, receipts, 2.000; active; heavy and
mixed 11.49; yorkers, 10.25 to 11.49; pigs
10.09 to 10.25; rough 9.75 to 10.00; stags
7.00 to 8.75.
Sheep and lambs, receipts 600; sheep
active; lambs slow, prices unchanged.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Butchers' cows, good \$6 to \$7; fair, \$5.50 to \$5.75; common \$5 to \$5.25; canners \$3.50 to \$4.50.
Butchers' bulls, best \$6.50 to \$7.00; good \$6.00 to \$6.50; fair \$5.50 to \$6.00; canners \$4.50 to \$5.00.
Sheep, \$ to 7 i-2 cents a pound; lambs 9 to 10 cents.
Calves, milk fed 8 to 10 cents; grass fed 5 to 6 cents. Calves, milk fed 8 to 10 cents; grass fed 5 to 6 cents.

Hogs, selects \$12.50 to \$12.75; roughs and steers, good, \$7.50 to \$3; fair \$7 to \$7.25; all weighed of: cars.

Receipts—East end, last week 600 cattle, 1,109 sneep, 1,100 calves; 400 hogs. mixed lots \$11 to \$12; sows \$10.50 to \$19.75, 800 calves and 200 hogs.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot steady,
No. 1 Manitoba—15s,
No. 2 Manitoba—14s, 11d.
No. 3 Manitoba—14s, 8 1-2d.
No. 3 Manitoba—14s, 8 1-2d.
No. 3 Manitoba—14s, 8 1-2d.
Corn, spot quiet.
American, mixed new—10s, 7d.
Flour, winter patents—47s.
Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—f4, 15s;
to f5, 15s.
Hams, short cut. 14 to 16 lbs—90e Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—99s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—

4s. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—93s. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.

-94s. Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—88s. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—73s. Lard. prime western, in tierces, new--77s, old 78s.

-77s, old 78s,
American, refined—30s, 3d.
Butter, finest U. S. in boxes—79s,
Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—

98
Colored—100s,
Australian in London—48s, 6d .
Turpentine, spirits—43s.
Pesin, common—20s, 6d.
Petroleum, refined—1s, 1 3-4d.
Linseed Oil—40s.
Cotton Seed Oil, hull refined, spot—38s, d.

A Japanese Custom.

On the anniversary of a Japanese birthday his parents present him with paper fish made of a gayly painted bag, with a hoop or proper dimensions forming the mouth. A strin is tied to the Ing the mouth. A strin is tied to the hoop, and the fish is holsted to a pole on the roof of the house. Then the wind rushing through causes the fish to swell out to the proper size and shape and gives it the appearance of swimming in the air. A Japanese boy carefully preserves every fish thus given to him. One can tell by the number of them that swim from the same pole how many birthdays the little fellow has celebrated.—London Telegraph.

* CROSS **PURPOSES**

away one after the other, and the only thing of which the young lover could complain was that they were shortened in a quite unjustifiable way, which was not mentioned in the al-The sun was slow to rise; but when once breakfast-time had arrived, he rushed across the heaven went headlong down the west, and Frank found himself dressing for dinner, and with the certainty that only a few short hours parted him from bed-time. It is true that the nights had grown long, so long that they could not all be spent in sleep. His light burnt late, and even when it was extinguished it did not follow that he was at rest. Sometimes he was star-gazing. He had never taken such particular notice of the stars before, but they attracted him now be cause they reminded him of Mrs. Austin. He had made the discovery that certain things-besides old tea-pots were in harmony with Mrs. Austin, and consequently possessed something of her charm: and he was beginning a classification of the contents of the universe, as tried by this test. He felt that the midnight sky was very sublime, and that he himself was absurdly unimportant. How could he become more worthy of notice? What sort of destinies used people to fancy they read in the stars? Frank, as he leaned against the window, and fixed his eyes upon the far-off points of light, reflected that in all probability he would be high-sheriff one of these days. He wondered whether Mrs. Austin would like a man to be sheriff. But that would only be for a year. Perhaps it would be better to try to get into Parliament. There was a neighboring borough which was something of a forlorn hope—he might try that. There must be an election before long; perhaps Mrs. Austin would come down, wear his colors, encour-age his supporters, and rejoice in his victory. Only-confound it! the ballot had spoiled all the fun, and there was no chance of a real good contest such as they used to have in old times, when the flags were flying, the money going, and the agents outwitting each other for days together. He would have liked the gathering excitement of a prolonged battle; he would not even have minded a little rioting; in fact, an unfriendly mob, howling down any attempt at speech, and to be confronted only with good-humored coolness, and the superior manners of a gentle-man, seemed less terrible to Frank than cold-blooded voters, asking questions about his views on unexpected subjects. Nevertheless, for Mrs Austin's sake he would face even that ordeal. He remembered, moreover, that the father of one of the neighboring land-owners had been made a baronet—why might he not be made a baronet? It is true that for his own part he had no especial desire to be called "Sir Francis"; but Lady Leices-ter" seemed to him a name not unworthy to be uttered softly at night, in the presence of the stars. Mrs. Austin knew nothing of these

soaring dreams, which only awaited a word from her lips to become serious intentions. She had no particular intentions. ambition on Frank's behalf; in fact, the young squire and his surround-ings seemed to her almost ideally perfect. The very heaviness of life at Culverdale pleased her; there was something solid, respectable, and, sincere about it; a sense of prosperous restfulness and security deeply rooted n the earth-that she found charming -for a fortnight. She liked to walk with Frank under his spreading trees, and call up faint visions of all up faint visions and sisters of by ers, who had known by-gone Leicesters, who had known the great trunks as tender saplings, and lived and died under their gradually widening shadows. She could even find names for a few of these phantoms, for she had been to the neat little church (Frank's father had restored it), and had seen their monuments, with urns, and cherubs and festoons of marble drapery upon the walls. It was strange to look at Frank, with the sunshine glancing through a little lancet-window on his head: and to think that he too would a tablet on those neat, cold one day, and that other guests would stay at the hall, and come on Sundays, and study it during service time. Frank, at her elbow read the re-sponses, with a consciousness of his importance to the Established Church. which might have been absurd if it had not been so simple and honest. He sat through the sermon in an attitude expressive of deeper interest than Mrs. Austin found practicable. How was she to know that the whole

of that discourse, as the young man heard it, was about herself?

For her own part, she had dreams; but, less happy than Frank, her dreams were of the past instead of the future. When Gilbert South had asked her if she remembered the old time at West Hill, she had answered, "Perfectly" It was quite tree; thereis "Perfectly." It was quite true; the picture was there, but it had not been called up for years as his words called it up. Even when he did not speak, the knowledge that it was continu-ally in his thoughts seemed to give it a kind of independent existence, Mrs. Austin found herself recalling it in idle moments, and dwelling on all manner of little incidents and details. which had been thrust into the back-ground by later events. The old house and garden rose up before her as she knew them in her childish days; the gateway hung with ivy, the apple-tree under her bedroom window, warped, and leaning away from the west blossoris of narcissus and daffedli in early spring. She remembered the hoarse roar of the sea as she lay in bad on storing nights, the shricking replied simply. "Go and dance with of the hunting guests, the fierce lash- some of these young people. I see

The warm September days slipped ing of the driven drops upon the way one after the other, and the onrain-washed sweetness of the morning when she woke. It all came back to her, even to the tufts of fern, and the small green leafcups growing on the garden wall; but it came back with that peculiar charm of tender remembrance which, combining many impressions of that which we have lost, creates one more beautiful than all. She saw it with a deeper color in the saw it with a deeper color in the saw it with a deeper color in the sea, a wilder splendor of sunsets, a pearly clearness in the moraing sky, and a wonderful purity in the lucid depths of air. More than once since she came to Culverdale, it had chanced to her, falling asleep at night, while poor Frank was seeking his fortune in the stars to dream thus the tune in the stars, to dream that she saw Gilbert coming toward her along the grassy path. It was almost impossible to wake from such a dream, and not to look with curious interest at the real man when he came down to

With all these preoccupations. was hardly surprising that Mr. Aus-tin did not give much thought to Tiny

was nardly surprising that Mr. Austin did not give much thought to Tiny Vivian, beyond a vague and general good-will, which the girl did not return. Tiny had never changed her mind about Mrs. Austin. "I said I shouldn't like her, and I don't," she triumphantly repeated, one day as she stood talking to Frank.

"It's a fine thing to be consistent, isn't it?" said Frank, dryly.

"It's much better than changing ones mind forever. I can't see anything so very wonderful about her. Of course, she has been good-looking, but so have lots of people, according to what they say. And anybody might to what they say. And anybody might talk in that affected way, as if her words were much more precious than anybody else's. It makes me cross."

"Sc I see." "I could talk like that, and walk like that too! Look here." And Tiny swept round the room in an imita-tion of Mrs. Austin, which would e been very tolerable to anybody Frank.

but Frank. "Oh, of course!" he said. "That's always the way. Let one woman get hold of another, and one knows whot

"And pray what does one expect?"

"Well, neither justice nor mercy. I suppose you can't help it."

"Oh, indeed!" said Thy. "Then I should like to know what Mrs. Austin says of me!"

"As far as I know she doesn't say

"As far as I know she doesn't say anything," he answered nything," he answered, coolly. Tiny was pained at Frank's manner, ut she looked him in the face and smiled only the more resolutely, "No," she said, "of course she doesn't. That's just what I say. She's awfully stuck up and cold, I can quite understand her jilting Mr. South."

"How do you know she did jilt Mr. South?" he inquired, in an irritating tone.

"Why, Frank, didn't she go and arry that other man? Of course she jilted him, and she'd do it again just as likely as not, only I hope he won't give her the chance. He's worth fifty of her! Oh my goodness!" Tiny exclaimed, with a burst of defiant laughter, "what a regiment that would

It was quite right that Tiny should speak up for Mr. South, since but for him she would have stood a chance of eing somewhat neglected. Gilbert however, would not suffer that. Apart from the fact that he found Tiny very fascinating, with her great eager eyes, her quick smiles, and the supreme her quick smiles, and the supreme charm of being still in her teens, he could never endure to see any one slighted. His nature was sweet and kindly to the core, and he was always ready to give the sympathy, which, to say the truth, he required rather lavishly. He liked to talk about himself in tones of confidential melancholy slightly dashed with bitterness. But he would talk to you just as readily about yourself, showing a gentle warmth of interest which was flattering and agreeable. This kind of thing was new to Tiny. Frank was not in the habit of saying much about his inner feelings, and certainly would his inner feelings, and certainly would not have known what to make of Tiny's if she had attempted to ex-press them. Perhaps the girl had been less conscious of having such feelings to express before Mr. South came. It was new to her, too, being accuston ed to play a subordinate part, in con sequence of youth and inexperience to meet with some one who consider ed youthful impressions of far gre ter value than the dull and blunted opinions of middle age. The squires and rectors about Culverdale did not express such views, nor did their wives and daughters set such value on the artless ideas of a girl who had been nowhere and known nobody. Tiny, in a simple, unthinking way, had loved the country lanes and meahad loved the country lanes and meadows among which she had been brought up; but with Mr. South's arrival came a quickened consciousness of their beauty and of her feelings about them. She was already a little less simple in consequence of his worship of simplicity, and her great

brown eyes were more eager, and sometimes mere thoughtful.

The time passed on till Mrs. Aus-The time passed on till Mrs. Austin's visit was within three days of its close. She was to leave Culverdale on the Thursday, and this was the Monday evening, when a garden-party at the house of some friends of the Leicesters ended in an impromptu dance Gilbert came up to her as she dance. Gilbert came up to her as she sat fanning herself, and watching revolving couples. She shook her h in answer to his request. "Don't ask me," she said. "I haven't danced for years." And she glanced, not without a touch of amusement, at Frank, who had already been rejected, and winds; the countless stood a little off, very erect and mel-

Corns Applied in 5 Seconds Cured from corn-pinched toes can be cured by Putnam's Extractor in 24 hours. "Putnam's soothes away that drawing pain, easeg instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25c bottle of "Putnam's" to-day.

plenty of pretty girls who will plenty of pretty girls who will be quite ready for a new partner."

He neither moved nor answered, and she turned her head and looked up at him from her low chair. He stood by her side with downcast eyes, pulling his moustache with what would have looked almost like an air of irritation, if she had not known that he was never really out of temper. His expression and attitude remind her of old days, when he was apt to be offended for a moment beapt to be offended for a moment be cause some one had laughed at him and he never liked to be laughed at. But after a brief pause she looked at him more attentively. Old use had taught her to read Gilbert's face like an open book more readily than any other face on earth, yet there was something perplexing in it now. Did he care so much to dance with her? She leaned back and waited, knowing that he was sure to speak

"It is always the same thing," he said, presently. "This is over, and that is over. And, when I remember you, everything was just beginning."
"But that was a long while agoas I think we have frequently remark

Gilbert's eyes were fixed on a bit of scarlet geranium, which had fallen on the floor. "Yes," he said, "I have missed everything somehow."
"One would think you were a second Rip Van Winkle, you seem to find it so hard to realize the lapse of time. You have?" he were been seen to find the second Rip van winkle, you seem to find it so hard to realize the lapse of time. You have?" he were been seen to see the second Rip Van have?" he were been seen to see the second Rip Van have?" he were been seen to see the second Rip Van have?" he were been seen to see the second Rip Van have?" he were been seen to see the second Rip Van have?" he seen to see the second Rip Van have?" he seen to see the second Rip Van Have Rip Van Ri

time. You haven't by chance be leep for a dozen years or so, have

"Upon my word, I don't know. I think perhaps I may have been." He moved the bit of red blossom with his moved the bit of red blossom with his foot, and studied it under its new aspect. "Asleep and dreaming, perhaps," he said, in a low voice. "Well," Mrs. Austin replied, "as far as I am concerned, there is no great difficulty. Since you know the year in which I

is no great difficulty. Since you know the year in which I was born, you have only to buy an almanac, or to look at the top of a newspaper, and I think you will be able to calculate that I am thirty

"Oh, I know that very well. You will not let me forget it."
"Will not let you forget it? Could you forget it if I would let you?"

"No," said South, lowering his voice still more, "I don't suppose I could I have learned my lesson, I think But I can swear to you that I never remembered it till you taught me."

The music stopped abruptly as he spoke, and seemed to make a sudder vacancy in the air, into which there poured a confused murmur of voices and sweeping of dresses as the dancers strolled by. Among them, with a carmine flush on her soft brown cheek, went Tiny Vivian, and raised her long lashes for one brilliant glance as she passed. "Miss Vivian looks especially well to-night," Mrs. Austin remarked, looking after her, and Gilbert murmured some reply, but the expression which had perplexed his companion deepened on his face Her attention was distracted for a moment by the arrival of the master of the house, a stout, white-whiskered old gentleman, who benignantly ex-pressed the opinion that it was a pressed the opinion that it was a pleasant sight to see the young people enjoying themselves. When she had agreed with him as completely as he could wish, she looked quickly round, but the tall figure had vanished from

He had gone away to follow onc more a useless round of thought which had grown drearily familiar to him of late. He was haunted by the mem-ories which he had called up. He had tried to bring them to life again, and mocking ghosts, to be seen, but never to be touched. Those happy days in Cornwall were like the opening of a poem, but it had ended in the flattest and feeblest prose. At twenty he was to have been a hero; at thirty-nine he was nothing, and knew that he never would be anything. The experience was not remarkable, but in most cases the contrast is rendered endurable by the gentle influence of time. We be-come accustomed to it before it is so come accustomed to H below terribly defined, and half forget the splendor of the starting-point before we reached the pitiful goal. But South was not so fortunate. He saw them both, and saw them always, in Mildred's eyes.

As he stood by the door gazing idly round, his glance suddenly encounter-ed Tiny Vivian's. She looked at him as if she dimly divined his trouble but turned away her head the momen he noticed her, and yet that swift glance, with its vague proffer of sympathy, came like a ray of light into his dull perplexity. Tiny's eyes, at least, had no reflection of a fail-

It happens occasionally that an unexpected chill will suddenly depres us, an undefinable blight which seem to come from nowhere in particular and to be everywhere. The weather may have something to do with it;

DRS. SOPER & WHITE



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(Picase Mention This Paper.)

but the chill is within as well as without, and the outward aspect of things can only emphasize its dreari-

wear

SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS

LANDING IN IRELAND.

Most Attempts Have Been as Un

successful as Was Casement's

There have been many parallel cases

to the recent German attempt to land

arms in Ireland, which ended in such

a flasco and the capture of Sir Roger

Casement. The most rotable took place

at the end of the eighteenth century,

the first being that of the famous

French General Hoche, who, accom-

panied by the Irish rebel, Wolfe Toen

attempted in December, 1796, to land

6,500 troops, an imposing array of heavy guns and thousands of rifles,

with which it was proposed to arm the

Irish people. Bad weather, however, upset the calculations of the leaders

upset the calculations of the leaders of the expedition, which never landed,

and with great difficulty got back to

Two years later Gen. Humbert met

with little better success when he landed 1,000 French troops at Killala

Bay. The Irish people, however, refused to join the daring raider, who

was forced to surrender. This raid

was followed a few weeks later by the landing at Rutland Island, near Arvan,

of a number of French soldiers and a supply of arms and ammunition under the guidance of the famous United

Irishman, Napper Tandy.

He brought with him Gen. Rey, who was to lead the Irish people when

they flew to arms. Unfortunately for

Tandy, the population refused to join

the standard of rebellion, took to the hills, and would have nothing to lo with him, with the result that he went

back to France with his French

helpers.

Much more serious was the attempt

made about the same time as the Nap-per Tandy flasco, when a French fleet attempted to land troops at Killala

Bay. It was promptly tackled by a British squadron, which captured prac-tically the whole of the French vesacls

in an engagement off Bloody Fore-head. Wolfe Tone came over with this

expedition, and was captured. He was tried by court-martial as a traitor, and

sentenced to be hanged, but committed

suicide in prison a few days later.
It was not until 1807 that guother

attempt was made to use Ireland as a

base for attacking England. During

the Fenian excitement a mysterious

ship sailed from New York loaded with

rifles and field pieces, with a crew of

40 or 50 Irishmen on board, all of

whom had been soldiers in the Federa

armies during the American civil war

and attempted to land at Sligo. About

half the men did land and were promptly arrested, while the others

fled to America, suffering badly from shortage of food and water on the

It is interesting to note that among

the men of this expedition who were

captured were Cologel Warren and

Captain Costello, who were tried for treason, and who caused an alteration

in the British law of nationality. They

claimed to be naturalized Americans, but at that time British law did not

recognize the right of the British-born

subject to transfer his allegiance to

another country. Warren and Costello

were consequently convicted and sen-

tenced to long terms of penal servi-tude. The United States authorities

protested against this, however, and secured the release of the prisoners.

passed in 1871, which, for the first time, enabled a British-born subject to

Liver Chill Very Common

In northern latitudes also the liver

is a very unruly organ and requires careful watching. The concentrated vegetable juices in Dr. Hamilton's Pille act directly upon the liver and

stimulate its action to a normal basis.

The blood is purified, the skin grows clear, headaches disappear and robust health is firmly established. No medi-

cine for the stomach, liver or kidneys can compare with Dr. Hamilton's Pills;

A Delicious Cooling Punch.

Use lemons, ofanges, sugar and cold

Also have on hand a can of grated

Wash three dozen lemons and two dozen oranges and squeeze out the

Put the skins in cold water to soak and then scoop out the interior with a

Strain this water and this juice and

add to the pure juice with one pint of medium strong cold tea.

Add five pounds of granulated sugar which has been prepared by being cooked in sufficient water to dissolve

it and allow it to cool.

This quantity is for about 75 peo-

ple. Less or more may be made as needed by changing quantities in pro-

portion, and water may be added to

Cooling drinks are in order.

A good punch is easily made.

25c a box at all dealers.

juice.

teaspoon

renounce his allegiance.-Tit-Bits.

Ultimately a naturalization

In Tropical Countries

Something of the kind befell the inhabitants of the Manor-house on the Tuesday morning. Every one was dull, the sky was clouded, and the world seemed to have grown old. Gilbert South had a harassed and weary expression; Tiny owned to a headache; Mrs. Leicester was worried by the knowledge that fifteen people were coming to dinner, and that she must keep awake all the evening; and Frank was conscious of nothing but the shadow of Mrs. Austin's approaching departure. Mrs. Austin herselfinhabitants of the Manor-house on the ing departure. Mrs. Austin herself was inclined to think that she had re than enough of Culverdale. She more than enough of Cuiverdaic. had never known a place which pended so much on the sunshine pended so much on the sunshine for what beauty it possessed, and, in the uniformly diffused shadow, the low lying park and the meadows with their lines of hedge and ditch oppressed her with a sense of unendurable monotative. ony. There was really nothing to distinguish one inclosure from anoth-er, unless it were the presence of cows or sheep. One would have said that the soil of Frank's inheritance was heavy with the duliness of many generations, which rose on sunless days like an exhalation, not precisely poisonous, since good family feelings and respectable virtues would take no harm in it, but far too dense for winged and delicate fancies. Consequently, there was no chance of escaping from it even in thought. In truth, there seemed no limit to its influence. Mrs. Austin, while she dressed, looked across the river to the village and saw how the church stood solidly plant ed among its white grave-stones, and pointed with a sharp little spire to a gray and dreary region on nigh.

It was hardly an encouraging prospect.

Frank, poor fellow, suffered from ssion. He was too closely her depre connected with his surroundings to be a congenial companion on such a day; his acres burdened him and dragged him down, and he found her not unkind, but languid and cold. Gilbert South might have called up other scenes and times by the mere sound of his voice, but he was silent at breakfast-time, and disappeared almost immediately afterward. It was vaguely understood that he had important lettrs to write. And, after all, Mrs. Austin was not very sure that she needed any company. As she sat in the drawing-room turning the rages of a novel as an excuse for silence, she half-unconsciously follow ed a thread of thought which stretched backward to her girlish days and onward to her future. She was still pursuing it in the afternoon when she drove with Tiny Vivian to the neighboring town to make some purchases for Mrs. Leicester

(To Be Continued)

Nerviline Ends Neuralgia, **Brings Relief Instantly**

NO REMEDY LIKE OLD "NERVIL INE," TO CURE PAIN OR SORENESS.

That terrible ache-how you fairly reel with it—that stabbing, burning neuralgia — what misery it causes. Never mind, you don't have to suffer —use Nerviline, it's a sure cure. Not an experiment, because nearly forty years of wonderful success has made name for Nerwline among the peo e of many different nations. "There ple of many different nations. "There is nothing speedler to end neuralgic headache than old-time Nerviline." writes Mr. G. C. Dalgleish, from Evanston. "It is so powerful and penetrating that it seems to eat up any pain in a minute. My family could-n't get along without Nerviline. We always keep the 50c. family size bottle handy on the shelf, and use it to end chest colds, sore throat, coughs, earache, toothache and pain in the back. My wife swears by Nerviline. For cramps its effect is astonishing and we believe it is better and speed-ier than any other household family

SAVED HER FAMILY.

Climax to the Fearless Fight of a Plucky Spider.

Crossing a field one day, I came upon a large female spider of the hunter family carrying a round white sack of eggs half the size of a cherry attached to her spinnerets.

Plucking a long stem of herd's grass detached the sack of eggs without bruising it. Instantly the spider turned and sprang at the grass stem, fighting and biting until she got to the sack, which she seized in her strong jaws and made off with it as fast as her

rapid legs would carry her. I laid the stem across her back and again took the sack away. She came on for it again, fighting more fiercely than ever. Once more she seized it, once more I forced it from her jaws, while she sprang and hit at the grass stem to annihilate it.

The fight must have been on for two minutes when by a regrettable move on my part one of her legs was injured. She did not falter in her fight. On she rushed for the sack as fast as I pulled it away. The mother

in her was rampant.

She would have fought for that sack. I believe, until she had not one of her eight legs to stand on had I been cruel enough to compel her. It did not come to this, for suddenly the sack burst, and out poured a myriad of tiny brown suddenly grant of the sack burst, and out poured a myriad of tiny brown suddenly grant of the sack burst, and out poured a myriad of tiny brown suddenly grant of the sack burst, and out poured a myriad of tiny brown suddenly grant of the sack burst, and in her was rampant. spiderlings.

Before I could think that mother had rushed among them and caused them to swarm upon her, covering her many deep, even to the outer joints of her long legs—so deep that I could not now have touched her with a needle except at the risk of crushing the young. I stood by and watched her slowly move off with her incrusting family to a place of safety.—Dallas Lore Sharp in Atlantic Monthly.

You never can tell. Many a bankrupt who hasn't a dollar he can call his own has a good many he calls his FRUIT STAINS

Timely Hints to Housewives at This Season.

As the fruit season waxes it becomes burdensome to keen napery spotless. Who has not beheld with dismay one's favorite damask hopediscolored with peach, cherry and berry stains.

Some suggestions may be of assistance in remedying the mishap.

In the first place, do not wash the

linen before applying other remedies. To do so sets the stain almost indeli-bly, and it then has to pass through all stages until time and the laundry leave but a pale yellow reminder, which consummation does not follow usually until the fabric is threadbare.

For berry stains have some one hold the cloth so that it sags a little and pour absolutely boiling water through the spot; rub well. If this fails, light a bit of sulphur and hold under the wet spot—a lighted match will au-swer; the sulphurous gas usually does the work, the stain gradually disap-

But there are some that will not out"—peach stains, for example. Then you must have recourse to salts of lemon, which is good, but apt to leave a hole in lieu of the stain. By extreme carefulness in its use, however, it will not do much dire damage. Take a sunny day for the task; first moisten the spot and then rub on a very little of the salts of lemon; lay the linen in the sun for two or three minutes and then wash thoroughly with soap and warm water.

nearly always follows. Other stains, like iron rust, are more easily removed. After washing the article squeeze lemon juice on the spots and then cover thickly with salt. Lay in the sun all day, wash and if the rust is not entirely removed repeat the application. This is equally good for

SHEEZING COLDS, BAD COUGHS IRRIFABLE THROAT, ALL CURED

Just think of it, a cold cured in ten minutes—that's what happens when you use "Catarrhozone." You inhale cold—sniffles are cured —headache is cured—symptoms of catarrh and grippe disappear at once. It's the heal-ing pine essences and powerful antis-eptics in Catarrhozone that enable it to act so quickly. In disease of the nose, for irritable throat, bronchitis, coughs and catarrh it's a marvel. Safe even for children. Beware of dangerus substitutes offered under misleading names and meant to deceive you for genuine Catarrhozone which sold everywhere large size containing two months' treatment costs \$1; small size, 50c; trial size 25c.

CHRISTENING FONT HUMOR.

Unlucky Infants Whose Parents Label Them for Life.

It would seem a poor sort of humor to label a child with a Christian name which fits the surname all too well, like Sardine Box, Jolly Death, Holly Stick, Rose Bush, Long Street, Seldom Farly and the like, but it is done neverbal with the surname and the like, but it is done neverbal with the surname and the like, but it is done neverbal with the surname and the like, but it is done neverbal with the surname and the like, but it is done neverbal with the surname and the like but it is done never the surname and the surname ertheless.

Om course, Nemesis is sometimes on the track of these practical jokers, only his revenge is probably wreaked on the name-bearer rather than on the parents. For instance. Wild Rose sounded very appropriate in infancy, but when the pretty Miss Rose mar-ried the fascinating Mr. Bull, and she had to sign her registration paper Wild Bull, it sounded a bit queer.

Sometimes, of course, nobody is to tame. Nobody was in the case of etta Simpson, who married Mr. John Lott, but she got unmercifully

But the font-fiend who perpetrated the following joke upon his uncon-scious though wildly protesting bairn must have known what he was doing Probably if the parson had twigged the diabolical design of the smiling father he might have transposed two of the names and spoiled the plot. The parents were called Gunn, and

when the parson asked for the child's baptismal names the father whispered "Benjamin Isaac Geoffrey," and it sounded all right. But fancy that lad writing all his life such a construction of the child with the construction of the child with the construction of the child with the child's particular with the child with th ceived signature as B. I. G. Gunn! It's too dreadful! There are, certain names that are

"off the map." Such as Jezebel, Ananias, Sapphira, Judas, and Beelzebub. But occasionally parents have been known to take a mean revenge on a new and unwelcome arrival, as, for instance, One-too-many Johngon, Not-wanted Smith, Odious Heaton. Too Sometimes the idea is the reverse.

So profoundly thankful are the happy pair to have a new baby that they must express their joy at the fout. Thus we get Merry Christmas Figgot, Welcome Jones, but it is difficult to admire such names at Noah's Ark

Smith and Anno Domini Davis.

Many people wrongfully conclude that the names bestowed by Bunyan upon his immortal jury at Vanity Fair were very exceptional. But, his Mr. Hatelight and Mr. Liveloose had their counterpart in the local directory of Bunyan's time.

tory of Bunyan's time.

Singularly enough, a volume published in 1700 gives a copy of a "Jury Return made at Rye Sussex, in the late Rebellious Troublous Times."

The names of the twelve were:

Meek Brewer, Graceful Harding, Killsin Pimple Earth Adams, Weennot

sin Pimple, Earth Adams, Weep-not Billing, More Fruit Fowler, Hope-for Bending, Return Shelman, Fly Debate Roberts, Stand Fast on High Stringer, Be Faithful Joiner, and Fight the Good Fight of Faith White.

She-Mr. Puffdup is so original. He is unlike any other man I ever met. He—Well, I don't see that the other men have any kick coming. Cynfeus—Oh, all women are alike.
Silileus—Then, why should any man
ccommit bigamy?



Any Straw Hat \$1.00

Fifty Men's Straw Hats, were \$2.00, \$2.50, and \$3.00.

Final Clearance Price, \$1.00.

THE ROBERT CRAIG CO. LIMITED Brockville, Ont.

SUITS

That Stand Out

From the ordinary in the crowd are the regular product of our work rooms. You get none but fashionable clothes here because that is the only kind we produce. Try us on your new suit and see how perfectly we fit you, and how well the clothes are made.

M. J. KEHOE

Clerical Suits a Speciaity.

IN SENDING MONEY USE BANK MONEY ORDERS

Cashed without charge at ANY BRANCH of ANY BANK in Canada. For remittance as readily negotiable as a bank bill and safe to mail. Cost no more than any other Money Order.

RATES

\$5 and under3c Over \$5 and under \$10......6c Over \$10 and under \$20......10c Over \$30 and under \$50.....15c

SOLD BY

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA ATHENS BRANCH,

Read the exceptional subscription offer on page 8

ENCIRCLING THIEPVAL

British Are Steadily Gaining in the Somme Sector.

Leipsic Redoubt and Village of Thiepval, Which Are the Strong est Points in the German Line, Are Being Worn Down-Prussian Guard Has Been Sent to Hold the Positions but Without

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The two most powerfully fortified German positions north of the Somme-Thiepval and the Leipsic redoubt—are slowly being won by the British. Despite the ut-most efforts of the Teutons to win back their lost ground in these two vital sectors, General Haig's terrivital sectors, General Haig's territorial troops not only are repulsing all German attacks, but are steadily increasing their gains. They have won a further 600 yards of trenches along the Thiepval-Courcelotte road and, despite the great concentration of German troops in the neighborhood have further pressed in both east and south-west of Mouquet farm.

The Prussian Guard, proudest corps of the Fatherland, has been sent to the threatened front, but despite their most desperate efforts have been unable to win back any of the important terrain which has been taken in the British advance, accord-

ing to a report from General Haig.

Attacks were delivered not only in the Thiepval region, but against the British lines west of Guillemont and the French front south of Maurepas.

All these attacks were repulsed.

Hand-to-hand fighting of the
greatest violence continued throughout Saturday around the ruins of the Mouquet farm, General Haig reports.
On this sector, as well as in the new trenches south of Thiepval, Worcestershire and Wiltshire men hold the British lines. It was these troops who repulsed the Prussian Guard.

who repulsed the Prussian Guard.
Following heavy fighting during
the greater part of Saturday night,
there was little but artiflery activity
on the Somme front Sunday, bad
weather hindering operations. The
British in a strong attack Saturday
evening gained a further 200 yards
of trench north of Bazentin-le-Petit,
capturing a machine gun. For the capturing a machine gun. For the greater part, however, all attacks on both sides resulted in no change of front.

front.

German surprise attacks in the Arracourt sector, in Lorraine and in the Apremont forest were repulsed, Paris announces, while at Verdun there was only artillery fighting. In several sectors, especially on the Thiaumont-Fleury line, the big gun duels reached a high pitch of intensity

ity.

Repulse of a German attempt to penetrate the Belgian lines is recorded in an efficial statement from Beled in an efficial statement from Bel-gian headquarters at flavre. It says: "After violent preparation by their bomb throwers the Germans last evening attempted to eross the canal near Het Sas and penetrate our lines. Our barrier and machine gun fire repulsed them with heavy losses."

Nine German aeroplanes have been shot down by the French and British at various points on the western front in the last two days, according

front in the last two days, according to official reports. German attempts at an offensive north-east of Verdun came to nothing, says the War Office at Paris.

A semi-official announcement issued in Berlin Sunday says that between February 21 and July 30 there were engaged in the Verdun sector 66 divisions (nearly 800,000 men) of French troops. In the batmen) of French troops. In the bat-tle of the Somme, the announcement says, the French thus far have en-gaged 23 divisions and the British 37.

POUNDING AT RIGA.

Russian Armies Begin a New Offensive in the East.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Russians, who for some time had remained quiescent in the Riga region, mained quiescent in the Riga region, have agains started an offensive against the formans. Efforts were made by them to cross the Dvina River south-east of Riga, and near Friedrichstadt, but both attempts failed, according to Berlin. On the remainder of the Russian front no remainder of the Russian front no fighting of importance has been re-

While the Russian drive for Kove and Lemberg has not been resumed —for what reason Petrograd gives no hint-the Czar's troop

no hint—the Czar's troops continue to push steadily forward in the foot-hills of the Carpathians.

Striking west of the Jablonitza Pass, which they now control, the Russians seized the village of Guta and reached the sources of the two Bystritza Rivers. These gains were made in the sector bordering on the Pantyr Pass, Continuation of the advance here, will give the Carr's tree advance here, will give the Carr's tree desired. vance here will give the Czar's troops another road into Hungary. Petrograd also chronicles a fresh

advance for the Russians at Koverla mountain, near the Hungarian bor-

One Dead, Two Injured.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Aug. 28 .-One is dea!, two are slightly injured and one is under arrest following a collision between an auto and a truck collision between an auto and a truck on Algoma street late Saturday after-noon. The dead man is Oscar Og-bergh, 37, insurance agent, who died in a few minutes after the crash. John Palo, a barber, is slightly injured; and Peter Milton, proprietor of the Canadian Northern Hetel is elightly injured and under Hotel, is slightly injured and under

Canadian Troops Arrive in England, OTTAWA, Aug. 28.—It is officially announced through the chief censor's office that the following troops

sor's omce that the following troops have arrived safely in England:
The 117th Battalion, Valcartier Camp; the 120th Battalion, Windsor, N.S.; the 121st Battalion, Vernoa, B.C.; the 126th Battalien, Camp Borden; the 128th Battalion, Winnipeg. Drafts and details.

THE CHARLESTON LAKE ASSOCIATION

The organization of the Charleston Lake Association has been completed, and its work will be felt ation to consider a specific subject. from now on in the forwarding of the interests of the lake and its people. The membership is growing steadily, and wharf fund is in the same healthy condition. An engineer is expected within a few days to examine the site of the wharf and to give the association an estimate of the cost of construction. Below is a list of the officers, and the constitution of the organization:

President—Dr. H. A. Clark Vice-President—W. H. Beecher Treasurer-A. W. Wattenburg Secretary-S. C. A. Lamb

Board of Governors-W. G. Parish, C. J. Banta, Miss C. McMillan

NAME

This Association shall be known as The Charleston Lake Association. OBJECT

The objects of this Association are the improvement and protection of the interests of Charleston Lake, Ontario, Canada.

OFFICERS

The officers of this Association shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and three Governors, who, together, shall constitute the Board of Governors, in which shall be invested the govern ment and management of the Association.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treas urer, and remaining members of the Board of Governors shall be elected each year at the annual meeting by a majority of all votes cast.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF OFFICERS

A. THE PRESIDENT shall preside at all meetings of the Association and Board of Governors, and enforce all laws and regulations of the Association.

In the absence of the President, the Vice-President shall perform his duties. Should neither officer be present, a chairman shall be chosen by

THE SECRETARY shall conduct all official correspondence of the Association, keep a record of all Governors, issue notices to members of all meetings or by the Board of Governors, and keep a correct roll of the members together with the dates of their

D. THE TREASURER shall keep the accounts of the Association, receive all moneys due, and deposit same in the name of the Association in a depository approved by the Board of Governors, and pay all bills approved by the Board of Governors, and preserve proper vouchers for all payments; he shall, when called upon, at a meeting of the Board of Governors, make a statement of the financial condition of the Association, and shall, at the annual meeting, submit a detailed report, upon the financial transactions of the Association for the preceding year, and shall also perform such other duties as may be assigned him by the rules and regulations of this Association or by the Board of Governors.

E. THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS shall have power No. 1. To fill any vacancy among the annually elected officers of the Association or other members of the Board of Governors by a vote of the majority of those present at any meeting of the Board of Governors—the person so appointed to hold office until the next annual meeting of the Association:

No. 2. To appoint, from time to time, such special committees as it may deem necessary or useful in conducting the affairs of the Association:

No. 3. To admit applicants to membership, and expelling or suspending a member:

Association; but it shall have no power to render it. At such meetings the order of business shall be: the Association or any member thereof liable for any debt, beyond the amount of money which shall be in the Treasury and not needed for the discharge of All meetings of the Association shall be held at prior debts or liabilities:

No. 5. To call special meetings of the Associ-

Notices of annual meeting shall be mailed to every member at least ten days before the date of such meeting.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS The Board of Governors shall hold a meeting as early as possible in the summer months and as often thereafter as they may deem necessary for the interests of the Association.

AMENDMENTS

This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Governors, provided the pro-posed amendments shall have been mailed to every member of the Association at least ten days before the meeting at which the amendments are to be considered.

MEMBERSHIP

No. 1. There shall be two classes of members -Regular and Associate.

No. 2. No person shall be eligible to membership in either of the said classes unless he or she be of good standing and not less than eighteen years of

No. 3. Each Regular member shall pay annual

dues of Two Dollars. No. 4. Associate Members shall be exempt from payment of dues, and shall enjoy all the privileges of Regular members, except that they shall not vote nor hold office; nor shall they have any rights or title to, nor interest in, the property or assets of the

No. 5. The Board of Governors may decide whether a proposed member is eligible, and shall have the power to designate to which class of mem-

bership a member may be eligible.

No. 6. Membership in this Association shall be erminated: (A) By voluntary resignation, provided that such resignation be tendered in writing, addressed to the Secretary, to be acted upon by the Board of Governors; and no such resignation shall be accepted unless the resigning member shall be at the time in good standing and shall have liqui-dated all arrears to the Association. (B) For failure to pay annual dues within sixty days after same have become due. After thirty days' failure to pay such dues, a second notice, and so marked, shall be sent. A member may be reinstated by the Board of respondence of the Association, keep a record of all meetings of the Association and of the Board of Governors in their discretion. (C) If any mem-Governors, issue notices to members of all meetings ber, Regular, or Associate, shall be charged by any and perform such other duties as may be assigned him by the rules and regulations of this Association of Secretary, or Board of Governors, with conson, Secretary, or Board of Governors, with conduct injurious to the good order, peace, or interests of the Association, or at variance with its Constitution, By-Laws or Rules, the Board of Governors shall inform him thereof, in writing, furnishing him with a copy such charge, and giving him at least ten days' notice to attend before the Board of Governors in answer thereto. And if, upon inquiry and hearing, the Board of Governors shall be satisfied of the truth of such charge, they may censure or sus-spend such member; or, if in their judgment, the interests of the Association demand such action, they shall ask such member to resign; and upon his failing to do so within ten days, they shall expel such member.

No. 7. Termination of membership, from any cause whatsoever, shall operate as a release of all right or title to, or interest in, the property and ssets of the Association.

No. 8. Any person having resigned or forfeited membership, and wishing again to become a member, must be regularly passed upon again by the Board of Governors.

DUES

The annual dues of this Association shall be Two Dollars, payable July 1st, for the ensuing year. MEETINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Association shall be to suspend or expel members by ballot—two adverse ballots in seven excluding an applicant, and a three-fifth vote of those present of the Board of Governors, the President, for the election of Officers and Governors for the ensuing year, and for the considera-No. 4. To make purchases or contracts for the tion of such other business as may be brought before

> Reports and communications New business

Charleston Lake, Ontario.

SHERWOOD SPRING

Aug. 28 Miss Florence Dickey, Yonge Mills, spent Friday last with relatives

Pte. Mort Hodge has returned to Barriefield after a month spent at his

home here. Mr. Stewart McMillan and daughter, Lela, were visitors on Sunday

Messsrs. Robert Mallory and How ord Trickey spont Sunday at Mrs. A.

Born, on August 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. John Widdis, twins-son and daughter.

The merry song of the stone-crusher has been heard for some days in our neighborhood.

Miss Edith Avery, Brockville, is holidaving with relatives here, and at George Mills. Everything in this vicinity is badly

in need of rain, even the cisterns, and rain barrels. Miss Dolly McMillan, Riverside,

spent a few days last week with Miss Myrtle Clow. Ptes Allan Clow, and Mort Hodge

who at their homes here went to Brock ville on Thursday last, and were pres ent with their battalion when the colors were presented.

Mrs. Stewart McMillan underwent an operation in Brockville one day last week. We are glad to hear that she is gaining nicely.

TREVELYAN

Miss Lauretta Lee ler left this weak to attend Kingston Model School.

Pte. Edmund Heffernan returned to Barriefield Camp, Sunday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. T. Flood, spent Sun-

day at Jas. Cobey's, Caintown. Mr. Geordie Heffernan left this week for Regina, Sask.

Miss Alice Tappan is the guest of

her sister, Mrs. Wm. Flood, Sheatown. Miss Helena Heffernan, has return-

ed home from Larkins, Ont, where she was the guest of her friend, Miss Florence Gartland. Mr. P. J. Shea and son, Clement,

Brockville, spent Tuesday at M. Heffernan. We are sorry to hear that Miss Winnie Ronan is ill at her home with

oneumonia. Mrs. George Leeder, spent Friday with her daughter, Mrs. Jas. Cobey.

Caintown. Mrs. Wm. Gillernane and two laughters, Misses Ireus and Nellie, were Sunday guests at R. J. Leeder's.

One note maketh not a symphony. nor one advertisement a campaign for new business. Musician or merchant. holdeth the audience only by playing of one piece upon another.

Mr. Phil Wiltse, well known to Athenians, who has been for some years in the West, writes The Reporter of the prosperity of his district. His farm is situated at Craigmyle, Alta., and his crop of 114 acres of wheat will, without doubt, yield 40 bushels to the acre; 15 acres of cats will yield 80 bushels to the acre. He has 100 acres of summer follow.

When You Feel It Coming

-When that old Headache sends its warning that you are going to suffer—take ZUTOO. When you feel a Cold coming on take ZUTOO. At the first sign of a pain—at the first feeling of sickness—take ZUTOO.

You will be all right in 20 minutes if it's a headache, or the next morning if it is a cold. Pain all gone, and the whole body refreshed.

refreshed.

refreshed.

Don't wait—don't take chances. Get
ZUTOU Tablets to-day—and have them
ready to take at the first sign of a Headache or cold and TAKE THEM.

25c a box—at dealers or by mail postpaid B. NaRobinson & Co. Regd., Coaticook, Q

THE ATHENS REPORTER PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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tion and 5 cents per line for each subsequent Business notices inserted in local columns

for 5 cents per line every insertion. No advertisement published for less than Small advt. card per year, such as Societies

All advertisements measured by the scale of

solid nonpareil, 12 lines to the inch. Advertisements without special directions will be inserted until forbid and charged ac cordingly. Subscriptions may commence with any issue. The paper will not be discontinued unless notice is given. No subscriptions will

be cancelled unless all arrearages are paid. AUSTIN G. L. TRIBUTE, EDITOR AND PROP'S

Miss M. L. Carl has gone to Kings ton to attend the Model School.

Miss Victoria Lee and Miss Hazel Latimer were last week guests at Mr. N. Dowsley's cottage, Monteagle, Charleston Lake.

Miss Jennie Doolan returned to Ot tawa Monday after a few days holiday spent liere at her old home.

Miss F. Ray, nurse-ir-training at Roosevelt hospital, New York, is enjoving a holiday of three weeks here at her old home with her uncle and aunt, Rev. G. V. and Mrs. Collins.

Mr. Eck. Billings, Brockville, and daughter, Miss Caroline Billings, trained nurse, of Clifton Springs, N. Y., have been in Athens this week visiting relatives, guests of Mrs. C. C. Slack.

The choir of the Methodisf church enjoyed their annual picnic at Charles ton Lake on Wednesday spending the day at the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jacobs.

FRANKVILLE

Aug. 28

Mr. Archie Donaldson is suffering from an attack of typhoid, and he is in St. Vincenc de Paul Hospital, Brockville.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernie Rowsome, of Belleville, is visiting his mother and sister, Mrs. Russell Hanton.

Pte. Morton Barber, Barriefield, is visiting his sister, Mrs. P. P. Rich-

Mr. A. R. Hanton is out with a new car.

Mrs. J. Johnston, Jasper, has been a guest of her niece, Miss J. Coad for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs J. M. Davis, Brock-

wille, are spending a few holidays bere with relatives and old friends here on

Miss V. E. Montgomery, B. A., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Montgomery, left via Brockville and G.T.R. on Friday last for Morden, Man. where she will teach in the Collegiate Institute of that thriving town.

Mrs. (Rev.) G. A. Cummerford and daughter are spending a few days at Carleton Place with relatives.

Rev. H. H. Hillis, of Metcalfe, are visiting the latter's sister, Mrs. A. E. Crummy.

The dry weather has ripened grain very fast recently and the early grain is nearly all cut. Late seeding will be a poor prospect.

Mrs. G. M. Leverette is spending a few days in Brockville with her daughters, Mrs. J. M. Davis and Mrs. A.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to dearn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers thas they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials, HENEY & CO. Toledo, O. st of testimonials.
Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c,

Halladay-Knowlton

The residence of Mr. and Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Knowlton. Athens, was the scene of a quiet but pretty wedding on Wednesday last at 10 a.m. when their eldest daughter, Sarah Emily, was united in marriage to Lewis Victor Halladay, of Elgin, Rev. T. Vickery performing the ceremony. Only the immediate friends of the family were present. The bride wore a pretty white embroidered voile dress with triminings of filet net and pearls, and her only sister, Miss Alice Knowlton, acted as bridesmaid, Mr. Mustard, of E'gin, being the grooms After a dainty luncheon, the wedding couple left in their auto for Ningara. going through New York State, and were accompanied as far as Brockville by a few friends.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears

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.

General Cadorna's troops continue to consolidate the gains they made in

the Isonzo campaign.
Stewart Parsons, twenty-one years old, was drowned while swimming at the Coves, on the Thames, west of

Manitoba public schools opened with bilingual teaching in French, German and Ruthenian eliminated from the curricula ...

A steamer, presumably bound from Montreal across the Atlantic, is re-ported in distress on White Horse Reef, Magdalen Islands. James Doherty was overcome by the heat while at work with a bridge

gang on the Grand Trunk at London, d, it is stated, cannot recover. The body of Benjamin Kauffmar. 17 Murray street, Toronto, was re-covered from Lake Ontario where he was drowned while bathing on Sun-

The Royalist party in Grece is taking extraordinary precautions pre-paratory to the coming elections. King Constantine is constantly

It is stated that five hundred women of Grey county are doing the farm work because their husbands and sons have enlisted in the 147th Battalion.

The two Eskimos who in November, 1913, murdered Fathers La Rouge and Rouviers are reported captured by the Mounted Police pa-trol sent after them.

The 123rd (Toronto, Royal Grenadiers), 124th (Toronto, "Pals"), 134th (Toronto, 48th Highlanders), 119th (Sault Ste. Marie), and 125th (Brantford) Battalions, also No. 4 Tunneling Company, signading draft, Ottawa, drafts and details, have a:rived safely in England.

WEDNESDAY. The Northern Ontario fire relief fund now totals \$252,789.
Colors were presented at Camp Borden to the 147th (Grey) Battal-

'The Russian Grand Duke's troops scored a triumph in the Lake Van

Duncan Leslie McBain, nine years old, died of infantile paralysis at St. Thomas. The first \$100,000 for loans

New Ontario settlers has been ap-Brigadier-General C. J. Macdou-gall, commanding the forces at Shorncliffe, has been made a Major-

Sherbrooke police, being refused an increase of pay by the City Council, decided to strike on the occasion of the opening of the Fair.

of the opening of the Fair.
The fifteen-months-old child of
Mr. and Mrs. George Brooks of Adelaide willage, fell from a high-chair
yesterday, breaking its neck.
Wallace Dixon, aged nineteen, was
instantly killed by lightning at Hes-

peler while standing in the doorway of a log cabin clubhouse, whethe he and his companions had taken shel-

The joint committee of Parliament for reconstruction of the buildings held sessions Monday and Tuesday, and meets again to-day; responsibil-ity for demolition of the standing

ity for demolition of the standing walls has not yet been placed.

Carson Hubbert of Denfield, a suburb of London, was struck by a Normal street car last night at Dundas and Richmond streets, incurring injuries from which he died a few hours later at Victoria Hospital.

"The British submarine E-23, Lieut.-Commander Robert R. Turner, reports that on the morning of Sat-

reports that on the morning of Sat-urday last she made a successful forpedo attack upon a German bat-tleship of the Nassau elass. The sommanding officer believes the enemy ship was sunk

THURSDAY. The German Government has issued a decree providing for the introduction of meat cards for the

whole empire on October 2.
Leaders of the Liberal or Veniselos party at Salonica are organizing volunteers to aid the Greek commander at Seres in resisting the Buigarians.
The Chinese Parliament has unan-

imously approved the appointment by President Li Yuan Hung of Tuan Chi-Jui as permanent premier of the Chinese republic.
The British steamer Quebra, 2,801

The British steamer Quebra, 2,801 tons, bound from New York to Liverpool, has foundered after striking rocks west of the Big Blanket Island off the coast of Kerry.

E. G. Carson, 55 years old, a well-known farmer and cattle buyer, living near Glenmeyer, Ont., died yesterday at his home, an hour after his collapse from sunstroke.

The capture of the German steamer Desterro, of 2,543 tons gross, with a cargo of iron ore, off Hernosand, Sweden, has been officially announced. She was taken into Raumo, Finland.

The long-expected order-in-council changing the name of Berlin, Ont., to Kitchener was passed yesterday. A proclamation is being issued making the change effective from September 1

of the tix liquor stores in Kingston, at least two will continue to do business after prohibition comes into effect next month, dispensing soft drings and "local option" beer and porter.

Seven deaths have resulted from the more recent fires in northern On-tario, according to the information of the T. & N. O. Commission yesterday. Mrs. A. Mackenzie and her six children are reported to have been lost near New Liskeard.

FRIDAY. The Admiralty announces that the British armed racht Zaida has been sunk in the Gulf of Alexandretta.

Requests made from different

quarters that the Canadian war loan be made payable in New York as well as Canada are not to be acceded

A large grist mill at Phillipsville owned by Reuben Haskins, caught fire and was totally destroyed. The loss is heavy as no insurance was

George Hill and Company, London merchants, were fined £25 and 10 guineas costs for trading with a Dutch firm which is on the blacklist of the British Government.

Sir Richard Bifulph Martin, chairment Martin, Pank Limited, and

Sir Richard Birluiph Martin, chair-man of Martin's Bank, Limited, and well known as a British financier, died Wednesday at his home, Over-bury Court, Tewkesbury. He was 78 years old.

Four were drowned at Metighan River, forty miles west of Digby, N. S., Wednesday night, when au automobile ran amuck on the bridge and plunged with its occupants into the The body of George Lees, a mid-

dle-aged resident of Lucknow, Ont...
was found to-day in a clamp of
bushes on the property owned by
Richard Webster with his throat cut from ear to ear.

A court-martial sitting at Klagenfurt has sentenced General Riedel,

furt has sentenced General Rieder, who was in command at Gorizia when the city was captured by the Italians, to dismissal from the army and loss of his rank and pension.

The Department of Labor has named the following commissioners at the commissioners of the to investigate the dispute between the Cobalt miners and mine-owners: Judge Coatsworth, Toronto; A. F. Corkill, Copper Cliff, and Joseph Gibbons, Toronto.

SATURDAY.

Mr. John M. Wilson, one of Strat-ford's best known citizens, passed away at the General Hospital yester-

away at the General Hospital yesterday.

Germany's sugar production this year will exceed that of 1915, according to statistics now available, by about 300,000 tons.

The seven men who escaped from the Ontario Reformatory a few days

ago were sentenced to two years in Kingston Penitentiary.

The German submarine merchant-

man Deutschland arrived at Bremen, her home port at noon yesterday. A wild demonstration by the residents greeted the vessel and her crew. Sir Sam Hughes was the guest of honor at a dinner given last night by

honor at a dinner given last hight by Lloyd George. Several Cabinet Min-isters and members of the Army Council were among those present. With a view of enabling war-mutilated soldiers to become teach-ers in the elementary schools, the French Govrnment has opened spe-

cial colleges for their rapid training. Sir George Foster returned to Ot-tawa yesterday from Inch Arran, where he has been spending a week since his arrival in Canada after at-tending the Economic Conference of

The story that the German submarine Bremen has been captured by the British, reported by passengers arriving yesterday in New York on the Baltic and a week ago on the Adania, is generally accepted as true in German official circles there.

MONDAY. A British armed auxiliasy was tor-pedoed and sunk in the North Sea. Robert Gow of Paris died as the result of an automobile accident.

Allied aviators made a successful raid over the Ghent and Brussels re-Doris Eleanor Adamson and James

llen Fraser were drowned at Paris Saturday afternoon. The British Military Gazette announces that Captain H. R. Gunning of the Princess Patricias is dismissed

from service.

A new Canadian Red Cross Hospital, called after the Princess Patricia,

tal, called after the Princess Patricia, is to be established at Ramsgate, England, at a cost of \$100,000.

Ida Fern, thirteen-months-old child of Willis Hodges, Holland Landing, crept through a fence on to the G. T. R. track and was killed by

a train.

Frank Cisco, an Austrian laborer at the London Rolling Mills, was struck in the head by fragments of a bursting emery wheel, and died shortly after. Fourteen battalions from remote parts of the Province are to get four days' leave from Camp Borden once

a month, the whole battalion being Though seventeen Guelph women have within a month registered as willing to do any work in order to release men who desire to enlist, no employer has yet availed himself of

Demietro Sucroon, an Austrian, was seriously injured when he was struck by a telephone pole felled by an automobile in Toronto yesterday. The driver was arrested, charged with criminal negligence.

Strike Orders Issued to Railwayme WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The 640 chairmen of the railway brother-hoods who were called to Washington by President Wilson in the hope of averting a strike, ield a meeting in the Bijou Theatre Sunday and resident was a scaled in the street was sealed i solved to go home. Sealed instruc-tions, known as "strike orders," were issued to each of them, telling them what to do in case a strike is

them what to do in case a strike is declared.

A subcommittee, consisting of about 30 men, was appointed, with full power to effect a settlement if such a thing is still possible. The committee was specifically instructed, however, that it has no power to accept terms of settlement that provide for arbitration of the question of an eight-hour day with ten hours' of an eight-hour day with ten hours pay.

Descriers Sentenced.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Aug. 28.

—Harry Bannister, who until about
three weeks ago was a sergeant
with the Welland canal force, and
Fred. Willingham, formerly a member of the Armory guard here, were each sentenced to serve six months in the Ontario Reformatory for being absent without leave, by Magistrate Fraser. Bannister's home is in St. Catharines. Willingham was arrested in Toronto, where he formerly reDates of the Autumn Fairs

A bulletin of the Ontario Depart ment of Agriculture gives details of the dates of various fall fairs which will be in this vicinity, including the following:

Alexandria-Sept. 12 and 13.

Almonte-Sept. 19-21.

Arnprior-Sept. 68. Avonmore-Sept. 20. Beachburg-Oct. 4-6. Belleville-Sept. 14-15. Brockville-Sept. 4-6. Carp-Oct. 4-5. Casselman—Sept 6. Conden—Sept. 26-27. Cornwall-Sept. 7-9. Delta—Sept. 18-20. Frankville—Sept. 28-29. Kemptville—Sept. 23-24. Kingston-Sept Lanark-Sept. 7-8. Lansdowne—Sept. 21-22 Lombardy—Sept. 9. Materly-Sept. 26 27. Merrickville-Sept. 14-15. Metcalfe-Sept. 19-20. Middleville-Oct. 6. Napanee-Sept. 1213. Ottawa-Sept. 8-16. Pakenham-Sept. 25 26. Perth-Sept. 1, 2, 3. Prescott Sept. 5-6. Renfrew-Sept. 20 22

CANADIAN RY.

Spencerville-Sept. 26-27.

Labor Day, Mon. Sept. 4 1916

RETURN TICKETS AT ONE FIRST-CLASS FARE Going and returning Sept. 4th,

FARE AND ONE-THIRD Going Sept. 2, 3, and 4. Return limit, Sept. 5. Farm Laborers' Excursion

TORONTO EXHIBITION

Going Aug. 28, to Sept. 9 Return in 7 days, \$7.45 Same going dates, return until

Aug. 29. Winnipeg, \$12.

Sept. 13, \$8.35. Steamship Tickets by All Lines

Brockville City Ticket and Telegraph Office, 52 King street. GEO. E. McGLADE, City Pass. Agent

In every good town and district in Ontario,

where we are not represented.

Territory reserved for the right man. Highest commisions paid. Attractive advertising matter.

Splendid List of New Spcialties for Season 1916-1917

> Including the EVERBEARING RASP. BERRY-ST. REGIS.

STONE & WELLINGTON The Fonthill Nurseries (Established 1837) Toronto, Ontario

Advertise in the Reporter.

A Reliable Agent Wanted 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 ma-

terial will be filled on short notice.

Present stock includes a quantity of

FOUNDATION TIMBER SILLS, SLEEPERS, ETC.

A large quantity of slabs and

F. Blancher

WEDNESDAY A. M. THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

We are going to clear everything in summer merchandise if price will do it. In keeping with the policy of this store, each season must look after that season's business; hence the big reductions in many instances less than half.

See Tuesday editions Brockville Recorder and Times for partial list of bargains; there are hundreds of others. The goods must be cleared and sold in four days.

Come early. You will not be disappointed,

C. H. POST

BROCKVILLE. The Exclusive Women's Wear Shop.

Bread Making Contests

At Rural School Fairs

Free Cook Books and Magazines Over 1,500 prizes in all will be offered in bread-making contests which will be held this fall at over 250 rural school fairs taking place in Ontario. It will be a great event at the fairs and will

Free Poultry Raising Courses at Ontario Agricultural College

stimulate interest in bread-making among young girls between the ages of 12 and 17 years. Here is a wonderful opportunity for your daughter to win for herself a Free Course in Domestic Science at the famous Macdonald Institute, Guelph. All she has to do is to bake one double loaf of bread and enter

PRIZES-Free Courses at Macdonald Institute, Guelph

Cream & West Flour the hard wheat flour guaranteed for bread.

This is a splendid flour which makes the biggest, bulging loaves—whitest, lightest and most wholesome

Here are the Splendid Prizes offered for the best with Cream of the West Flour. The following are offered at each local Fair:

Ist Prize.—I paid-up subscription to "My Magazine" for I year.

This magazine is full from cover to cover every month with articles suitable for young people of all ages. It is published in England. Value \$2.50 per year.

2nd Prize.—6 months paid-up subscription to "My Magazine" Value \$1.25.

Value \$1.25.

Extra Prizes.—When entries exceed ten a 3rd prize will be awarded of 6 mos. paid-up subscription to "My Magazine." When the number of entries exceeds twenty the judges at the fair will award 4th. 5th, and 6th prizes of one year's paid-up subscriptions to "The Little Paper." This is a wonderful little publication issued every month in England. Its eight pages are packed with highly engaging information and stories relating to history, nature-study, animals, bird-life, etc.

Important — The winners of 1st prizes at the fairs automatically become competitors for the Provincial Prizes. The second half of the double loaf is sent to Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, by the district representative in special container provided. The indiging is done by Miss M. A. Purdy of the Department of Breadmaking and Flour Testing at the College.

Provincial Prizes — The winners of first prize at each local fair compete for following Provincial prizes. The first and second prizes, or third and fourth prizes, will not be awarded in any one county: Ist Prize.—Short Course (3 months) in Domestic Science at Macdonald Institute, Guelph. The Macdonald Institute does not accept students under the age of 17 years; if the winner be less than 17 we present her with a certificate entitling her to take the course when she reaches the right age. Value of course \$75.00, which pays for fees, room, board and washing. The winner lives at Macdonald Hall while taking course. 3 and Prize.—Short Course (3 months) in Domestic Science at Macdonald Institute, Guelph.

3rd Prize.—Short Course (4 weeks) in Poultry Raising at Ontario

2nd Prize.—Short Course (3 months) in Domestic science at state-donald Institute, Gutcjh.
3rd Prize.—Short Course (4 weeks) in Poultry Raising at Ontario Agricultural College, Guclph. Girls taking this course do not live at the College, but good boarding houses will be secured for them in Guclph. Value of course \$35.00, which pays board of student in Guclph. (No fees are charged for course.)
4th Prize.—Short Course (4 weeks) in Poultry Raising at the Ontario Agricultural College.
5th to 29th Prizes.—The Famous Boston Cooking-school Cook Book by Fannie Merritt Farmer, latest edition (1914). There are 2117 thoroughly tested recipes and 130 photographic reproductions of dishes, etc., besides much special information.

Conditions of the Contest

Every girl may compete at the rural school fair in her district, whether or not she attends school, providing that her 12th births fay occurs before November 1st, 1916, or her 17th birthday does not occur before Nov. 1, 1916, One load of bread must be submitted baked in pan about 7 x 5 inches an 13 inches deep, and civided into twin loaves so that they may be separated at the fair. The loaf must be baked with Crean of the West Flour. One half will be judged at the fair. The other half first prize loaf will be sent to Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, to compete in the Provincial Contest. The local contest at the fair will be conducted under the same rules as all the other regular contests at your fair. The standard by which bread will be judged will be as follows:

5 marks
5 marks
5 marks
5 marks
5 marks 1. Appearance of Loaf.

(a) Color.

(b) Texture of crust.
(c) Shape of loaf.

2. Texture of Crumb.
(a) Evenness.
(b) Silkiness.
(c) Color.

3. Flavor of Bread.
(a) Taste.
(b) Odor. . 15 marks . 20 marks . 5 marks 45 marks Each loaf must be accompanied by the pert of the flour bag containing the face of the Old Miller (important) and an entry form must be signed by the girl and parents or guardian stating date of birth, P.O. address, and giving name of dealer from whom Cream of the West Flour was purchased. The form will state

that the girl actually baked the loaf entered in the competition. The forms will be provided at the time of the fair. The decision of the judges is final. Not more than one entry may be made by each girl and not more than one prize will be awarded to the same family.

The Results of the contests at the fair will be made known in the usual way as in the case of all the other regular contests. The Provincial results will be aunounced as soon as possible after the conclusion of the Rural School Fairs in the Province. Do Not Miss this Great Opportunity: Every girl be-

If years should compete. What a nehendid way to stir up increased interest in breadmaking! Get a supply of Cream of the West Flour at your dealers and practice using it as often as possible to increase the chances of winning. If your dealer cannot sell it to you, written to the Campbell Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Toronto, and they will promptly tell you the nearest place to get it. promptly tell you the nearest place to get it.

No Competitions in Counties Named Below:
The competition is open to all parts of the province where Rural
School Fairs are held, except the districts of Rainy River, Kenora,
Manitoulia and Thunder Bay. There districts are the only parts
of the province where school fairs are held by the Department of
Agriculture in which this competition will not be a feature. There
are no district-representatives of the Department of Agriculture
in the Counties of Huron, Perth, Wellington, Halburton, Prescott,
Russell or Lincoln, and no rural school fairs are held in these Counties by the Department of Agriculture. We regret, therefore, that
the competition cannot include these Counties.

Write for free folder giving full and complete information about every feature of this great centest.

Address Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited, (West) Toronto

Cream of the West Flour is sold by W. G. Parish, Athens; H. Brown & Sons, Brockville.

SUPERSTITION

It has been estimated that nearly 50 per cent. of the inhabitants of the United States confess a full or partial belief in superstitions. The belief may be faint hearted in some cases, but it is there. There are some 3,000 superstitions, and in a recent statistical investigation conducted by Professor F. B. Dresslar, of the University of Alabama, it was found that 45 per cent, of intelligent students preparing to be teachers believe in one or more of these 3,000 superstitions.

of these 3,000 superstitions.

Is there any truth in these superstitions? The scientific man is likely to laugh at them an answer: "No; they represent merely the relics of ancient beliefs; they are superstitions pure and simple." And yet, only lately, Professor Sigmund Freud of Vienna, one of the most eminent psychologists of the day, asserted that there is a basis of truth in many of these beasis of truth in many of these be liefs. If we spill the salt or drop a knife this action is not the result of pure chance; we are entitled to bepure chance; we are entitled to pe-lieve that there is a psychological bas-is for the action which caused us to

drop it.

The dropping of objects or the overturning of the same are very frequently utilized as the expression of unconscious streams of thought, but more often they serve to represent the superstitions or odd significances connected with popular sayings.

In order to understand the scientific basis for many of these beliefs we must comprehend that, besides our wake-a-day consciousness, there is another mind constantly active with-in us—the subconscious mind — which is constantly trying to express itself in various ways. If it is contrary to a person's instinct or innate belief to do a certain thing he may try to and do a certain thing he may try to and indeed actually performs the action, but the unconscious mind is always trying to prevent it. It tries to prevent the action by checks, hesitations, carrows, align of greech action or write. errors, slips of speech, action or writing, and in a thousand ways tries to prevent the individual from carrying out the intended action. These unconscious impulses show themselves in various errors on our part in various errors on our part-caress actions, forgetfulness, etc., which form the basis for many supersti-

Thus, it has always been considered Thus, it has always been considered "bad luck" for a woman to lose or mislay her wedding ring on her wedding tour. There is a true foundation for this belief. We do not lose what we really want as easily as we lose other things. Hence, if a woman mislays her wedding ring at this time its signifies that she does not think as its signifies that she does not think as much of it as she should—the obvious inference from which is that the fu-

inference from which is that the future married life will not be a happy as it should be. Hence, the foundation for this belief.

If a married woman signs her maiden name constantly this also signifies that she is subconsciously discontented, and these slips of the pen betray that fact. Unconsciously, she betray that fact. Unconsciously wishes that she was not married, and this wish comes out in the automatic writing. It betrays her inner feel-ings.

lf, instead of ringing the bell at the or ringing the bell at the door of a friend's house, you unconsciously take out your own house keys this shows that you really feel at home there. Your actions have betrayed this. Similar instances could be multiplied in which the unconscious actions really betray feelings of ous actions reafly betray feelings of the inner life.

Professor Freud says, however, that Professor Freug says, nowever, that he differs from the superstitions person in his interpretation of the observed facts. Instead of believing that some external, malign influence brings these results to pass, he sees in their fulfillment (when they are fulfilled) only the realization of the fulfilled) only the realization of the own unconscious subject's

"I, therefore, differ from the truly superstitious person in the following

'I do not believe that an occurence in which my mental life takes part can teach me anything hidden concerning the future shaping of reality; but I do believe that an unintentional manifestation of my own mental ac tivity surely contains something concealed which belongs only to my men tal life—that is, I believe in outer (real) chance, but not in inner (psychic) accidents. With the superstitions person the case is reversed; he knows nothing of the motive of his chance and faulty action; he believes in the existence of psychic contingencies; he is, therefore, inclined to at tribute meaning to external chance which manifests itself in actual oc curence, and to see in the accident a means of expression for something hidden outside of him.

There are two differences between me and the superstitious person—first, he projects the motive to the outside, while I look for it in my-self; second, he explains the accident by an event which I trace to thought. by an event which I trace to What he considers hidden corresponding with me, and to the unconscious with me, and the compulsion not to let chance pass as chance, but to explain it as common to both of us.

'Thus I admit that this conscious

ignorance and unconscious knowledge of the motivation of psychic accidenis one of the psychic roots of superstition. Because the superstitious person knows nothing of the motivation of his own accidental actions,





and because of the fact that this motivation strives for a place in his re-cognition, he is compelled to dispose of them by displacing them into the outer world. If such a connection ex-ists it can hardly be limited to this single case. As a matter of fact, I be-lieve that a large portion of the my-thological conceptions of the world, which reaches far into the most mo dern religious, is nothing but psychology projected into the outer world. The dim perception of psychic factors and relations of the unconscious was taken as a model in the construction of the transcendental reality, which is destined to be changed again by science into psychology of the anconscious.'

Thus we are led into a purely scientific view of mythology, as well as of many superstitious beliefs. By believing that things exist as causes in the control world with the case wetter. in the outer world, while, as a matter of fact, the true cause lies in the men tal life, we are enabled to explain all these facts scientifically and satisfactorily.-New York Herald.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Imprisonment for Debt.

About the mid2le of the last century the power of imprisoning a debtor for life was taken from the creditor, and it fills one with amazement to think that a system so ridiculous should have continued as long as it

did. The three principal debtors' prisons in England were the King's Bench, the Marshalsea and the Borcugh Compter. In the year 1759 there were 20,000 prisoners for debt in Great Britain and Ireland. The futility of the system was quite as great as its barbarity. More than half the prisoners in some of the prisons were kept there solely because they could not pay the attorneys' costs. Many prisoners had their wives and children with them There was no infirmary, no resident surgeon and no bath.—Dundes Adver-

Inflammatory Rheumatism **Permanently Cured**

NEW BRUNSWICK LADY GIVES FULL PARTICULARS OF HER RECOVERY.

There are many types of rheufa-tism, but none worse than inflammatory.

was this kind that aimost killed Mrs. Edward Warman, of Kent Junc-

tion, N. B. Every known remedy she tried, different doctors gave their advice, but the disease increased.

Weak and despairing, she was at her wits' end when the remarkable case of Thos. Cullen was published. This gentleman was cured of rheu-matism by "Ferrozone." Consequently Mrs. Warman used the same remedy Here is her statement:

"For five years I have been rheu-matic. I tried various forms of re-lief, without success. The disease incaused exmuscles; these swelled, cruciating pain and kept me from sleeping. My limbs and arms stiff-encd, my shoulders were lame and prevented me from working. Week by week I was losing strength and lespaired of finding a cure. It was a happy day I heard of Ferrozone Every day I took Ferrozone I felt bet ter; it eased the painful joints, gave me energy and a feeling of new life. Ferrozone cured my rheumatism, cured it so that not an ache has ever returned. Even damp weather onger affects me." returned.

Ferrozone has power to destroy Uric Acid, neutralize and enrich the blood, and therefore doeh cure the worst cases. Mrs. Warman's statement proves this.

By removing the cause of the disease and building up a reserve of en-ergy, Ferrozone is sertain to cure. Sufferer, isn't it about time to stop experimenting? Ferrozone is a CURE. Order to-day, 50c. per box, or six for \$2.50, sold by all dealers or direct from The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston

Madagascar.

The great Island of Madagascar, in the Indian Ocean, lying off the east coast of Africa, was officially recognized as a French colony in 1896 af ter a war of occupation. The majority of the natives are not Africans, the Malayan element predominating in their greatly mixed blood. Of the total population of more than 2,500, 000 by the last census, the Hovas, the dominant race, numbered about 850, dominant race, numbered about 850,000, and they are regarded as belonging to the Malayan stock.

The Sakalavas, whose negro affini-les are strongly pronounced, rank next in numbers, and besides other indigenous races there are many persons of Arab and Indian descent. The seat of the government is at Tanan arivo, which has a population

about 60,000. "I'll bet money that woman is the wife of a golf player." "What makes you think so?" "She looks so sad and lonely."-Detroit Free Press.

CHANGED IRON TO COPPER.

Curious Transformation Wrought by Nature's Alchemy.

Not so very long ago a curious field was made in one of the copper mines at El'Cobre, Cuba. These mines, once among the richest in the world were at El'Cobre, Cuba. These mines, once among the richest in the world were abandoned fer a long time on account of the insurrections in Cuba against the Spanish rule. In 1868 the coal supply was cut off by the insurgents, and ospaceum impossible, and the mines became filled with water. After the Spanish war an American company bought the mines and proceeded to pump out the water. In one of the shafts thus made accassible was found what once represented an iron pickax as well as some crowbars. The metal in these implements had, it is said, turned to copper. Extraordinary as this may appear, it can be scientifically explained. The water, filtering through the rock and the copper ore vein dissolved some ofthe copper, the solution containing sulphuric acid in this solution containing sulphuric acid in this solution touched the iron it at once dissolved that metal and deposited copper in its place, for sulphuric acid has a greater af, inity for iron than for copper. In the process certain impurities which had existed in the iron were left behind undisturbed. The wooden handle of the ax was in good condition. The metal was porous and irregular in shape, but in the seneral outline preserved the form of the axe somewhat enlarged in size.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,-I can recommend MIN ARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results.

Yours truly. T. B. LAVERS

St. John.

HISTORIC BRENNER PASS.

This Alpine Gap is a Famous Path way for Great Armies.

The mighty Brenner pass is the Thermopylae of Tyrol. From times immemorial the northern tribes have sought the refinements and culture of the south over this wonderful Alpine saddle, first in fame among all the gaps in the rugged Alpine defences gaps in the rugged Alpine defenced against the north, and a way which has echeed to the dying cries of war-riors and clashing accourtements of myriad Roman legions and to the noisy disorder of the passage of many armies through more than 2,000 years of restless history.

Innsbruck, the Tyrolean capital, is

at the northern terminus of this way, while Botden, the largely Latinided metropolis of the south, lies 3,600 feet below. Innsbruck is exclusively of the northland, surrounded by plums, apples and fir trees, and Botzen. like Italy beyond the mountains, is in the midst of a region of vines, figs and clivae.

olives.

Historic points crowd one another along the Brenner. Guildestones of the e of Caracalla and Septimius Severus have been found buried here. Some of the world's greatest generals have traveled this path, north and south, and here the Tyrolese peasant, Andreas Hofer, the simple, untaught Austrian hero, proved himself greater than one of the best officers of Napoleon.—National Geographic Bulletin.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Gait of the Gorilla.

The gorilla has not only a crouching habit, but he walks on all four of his legs and has the motion of most quadrupeds, using his right arm and left leg. It is not exactly a walk or a trot, but a kind of ambling gait, while the chimpanzee uses his arms as crutches, but lifts one foot from the ground a little in advance of the other. He does not place the palm of his hand on the ground, but uses the back of the fingers from the se



Nerve food

HUMAN VISION.

Farsight, Nearsight and Method in Testing the Eyes.

Farsight or nearsight—which is better? We must remember that he who has unusually acute vision for objects at a great distance can rarely thread needle or read small print without glasses, while the person whose near vision is so acute as to serve him al-most like a microscope sees distant ob-

ects as a blurred mass.

The Medical Record comments how little is known as to the extent of vision of the farsighted and still less of the nearsighted." We have two eyes in order that our vision may be stereoscopic, and it is thus that we are able to judge of the relative distances of objects, and it brings a greater field before the retina at one time, but the sight of two eyes is no keener than that of one. "Indeed, if there be required a greater intensity in a given field it is a natural tendency to obscure the vision of one eye." That is why most women close one eye when threading a fine needle and why men in firms a rife at a travet shut one in firing a rifle at a target shut one

The Medical Record doubts the value of unifirm tests for eyesight, urging that tests be made in relation to definate occupations. For example, a very nearsighted man would be tetally inca-pacitated from work in the field of transportation, yet admirably fitted for such work as engraving. A very far-sighted man, on the other hand, who would be utterly useless as a proofreader or a gem setter, might be a prize as a field surveyor, a forest

ranger or even a locomotive engineer.

"Many misfits," says the Medical Recerd, "can be prevented by determining the kind of occupation the individual will be best fitted for. In the last engines it should be the aim to educate the vision one has to greater powers by calling to sid of source of powers by calling to aid ail sources of orientation—to educate and train visual perception so that one may perceive more of the objects within the field of one's vision."

BABY'S GREAT DANGER **DURING MOT WEATHER**

More little ones die during the hot weather than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholers infantum and stomach troubles come intentian and stomach troubles come without warning, and when a medicine is not at hand to give promptly the short delay too frequently means that the child has passed beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in homes where there are young children. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowed troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets. suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will cure the baby. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Blowing Flowers.

When amateurs speak of flowers "blowing"they are not using a mere vulgarism. They are speaking real old English. In the early tongue the verb "blewan" was used to indicate the epening of flowers. Instead of "tlow" being a correction being a corruption of "bloom it is the other way about. "Blossom omes from the same root.

We do not grow the costard apple nowadays, but our forefathers set great store by the sort and bought it eagerly in the streets from

From costard monger to costermen ger is a short step. Hawthorn, too, has its interest. The old form of haw was haga, which means hedge. thorn is therefore simply hedge thorn. -London Graphic.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

The Way He Excused Her. It is said that a French ambassado

t Vienna once bitterly complained to Metterinch of the tongue lashing he had received from the wife of that great diplomatist. Metternich sighed then shrugged his shoulders, as one then shrugged his shoulders, as one who would say, "Well, what are we to do about it?" Finally he declared: "My dear friend, I loved the young lady; married her; I continue to cherish her with the same affection as before, but remember this—I had nothing to do with her educating or bringing up!"

Submarine Wonders of Hawaii. Nowhere in this wide world are there such rainbow fish as in Hawaii

of every color and shade and hue. If there is any tint or grandeur of tints in the prism that is not reflected in the scales of the finny tribes in the waters around the islands I should like to see it. A visit to the Honolulu aquarium (far superior as it is to the world famous one in Naples), or to the Coral gardens, where we see the fish through a glass bottomed boat, disporting themselves in their own front yards, so to speak, is well worth while.

When a man tells a girl his first thought is of her, she isn't apt to re-mind him that second thoughts are

A Peasant Boy Philosopher.

Very remarkable was the boyhood of the colebrated James Ferguson, who was born at Keith, in Banffshire, Scotland, in 1710. His father, who was a day laborer, taught him to read and write and sent him to school for three months at Keith. At the age of eight he constructed a clock of wood that he constructed a clock of wood that kept remarkably good time and afterward made a wooden watch, with a whalebone spring. He began to earn his first money by cleaning and mending clocks in the neighborhood. His astronomical pursuits commenced soon afterward, his father having sent him to a neighboring farmer, who employ. atterward, his lattice having seem that to a neighboring farmer, who employed him in watching his sheep. While thus occupied he amused himself at thus occupied he amused himself at night by watching the stars and during the day in making models. In 1747 he published his book on the phenomena of the harvest moon, and this was fol-lowed by other astronomical works. His books received the approval of the Royal society, before which he fre-quently appeared. quently appeared.

THE FAMOUS PRODUCTIONS OF

FLORENCE ROME

ARE REPRODUCED IN THE NEW

NOW ON VIEW AT

ROBERT JUNOR'S

62 King St. East HAMILTON, ONT.

How Tea is Named.

In India and Ceylon teas are ramed according to the different leaves of the plant. The two small leaves at the tip of the shoot produce, as a rule, the best tea, known as "flowery" and "orange" pekee. Pekee without an adjective (literally "white down") is made from the leaf immediately below those of the orange and flowery. Next in the descending scale is the leaf of the somewhat coarser southong (Tittle sprouts"), and lower still are larger leaves yielding congou (laborers' tea or tea on which much labor is required to make it fit for the market) and Bohea. Blended tea is now often described as "congou." Originally the name Bohea was applied to any kind of black tea, it being assumed that it all came from Wui (pronounced by the Chinese Bui).—London Chronicle.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Salting a Census.

Ernest Edgren, formerly commercial agent for a railroad at Nanking, China, and later with the Pacific Mail Company at Hongkong, is thus quoted

in the Kansas City Star:

"No one knows how many people there are in China," he said. "The census figures say 400,000,000, but that is a guess. Ne census ever has been taken. The government arrives at its population figures by an old method it has a monopoly on salt. By estinating the average per capita con-sumption of sait and dividing the tetal consumption of sait by that figure it is able to make a fair guess."

Desbarats' "All Canada" Newspaper Directory for 1916,

Newspaper facts are presented very clearly and fully in the Desbarats "All Canada" Newspaper Directory for 1916-17 just to hand eontains 518 pages, and is a useful addition not only to the advertiser's library but to that of any business

This Directory not only gives formation concerning circulations of Caradian publications, their date of earts in a unique form a very com-plete gazetteer of Canada, and gives statistical information concerning where newspapers are issued which are difficult to find elsewher The book sells for \$5, but the Des-barats Advertising Agency, Ltd., Un-ity Building, Toronto, makes a most

ry Bunding, Toronto, makes a most attractive ofer to advertisers and ad-vertising managers. We would sug-gest those of our readers who are in-terested to communicate with them.

America's Largest Snake.

The largest American serpent is the anaconda, which may attain a length of thirty feet. It inhabits tropical America and is a handsome animal, with dark round spots scattered over its whole body on a groundwork of rich brown. It is very fond of water and haunts the banks of rivers, lakes and streams, there lying in wait for any deer or peccary which may come to the margin of the water to drink. to the margin of the water to drink.

A Baby Needs.

-A daily bath.
-To sicep alone.
-Regular feeding.
-Two healthy parents.
-Comfortable clothing.
-Its birth registered.
-One intelligent mother.
-Pure fresh air end wäter.
-Mother's milk for its food.
-A good doctor's supervision.

"I would like to marry your daugh ter, sir, if you will give your con-sent?" "Have you asked her mother yet?" "No; I thought it best to come to you first." "That shows how little you know about things. My consent isn't worth anything to you if ma's against it."—Detroit Free

ISSUE NO. 35, 1916

HELP WANTED

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

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

WANTED-BY THE 3RD OF SEPTEMber—good competent general ser-vent; no objection to child over 6 years. Apply, Mrs. Alex. Murray, 94 Duke St., Hamilton, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED-GIRLS OF GOOD EDUCA-tion to train for nurses. Aprily Wellandra Hosnital St Catharines. Ont.

Experienced knitters and loop ers, also young girls to learn. Clean work and highest wages. CHIPMAN-HOLTON KNITTING

CO., LIMITED, HATTON, ONTARIO.

RABBITS FOR SALE.

RUFUS RED BELGIAN HARES; Grey Flemish Giants. Fully pedi-greed. Allagges. D. C. Waters, 175 Jackson street west, Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE-PLANING SAW AND Chop Mill; doing good business; also motor truck, 1 1-4 ton capacity, in No. 1 condition. Apply to John McCormick, Lawrence Station, Ont.

IMPORTANT TO WHEAT GROWERS

This is important to you because it means dollars to you.

In a short time you will be preparing for the seeding of your fall wheat, and it is necessary to keep in mind the danger of loss from Smut. Especialy last year, Smut was very general in Ontario. Grain dealers advise me that it has meant a difference of as much as 10c per bushel for the grain delivered at elevators, aside altogether from making some of the wheat unmarketable. This means a loss of \$3 to \$5 per acre, while the cost of treating to prevent Smut and prevent this loss is only a few cents er acre. Be sure this year and TREAT YOUR SEED FOR SMUT. per acre.

The method usually adopted is as follows:

Mix one pint of FORMALIN with 40 Mix one pint of FORMALIN with 40 gallens of water, or two tablespoonfuls to one pail of water. Place the grain to be treated in a heap on clean canvas or floor. Sprinkle the formalin solution over the grain, then shovel. Repeat this UNTIL EVERY GRAIN IS MOISTENED by the solution; then COVER THE PILE WITH SACKING and leave for three or four hours. At the end of this time hours. At the end of this time spread the grain out thinly to dry; shovelling it thre or four times will hasten the drying. Forty gallons of the formalin solution is sufficient to sprinkle thirty or forty bushels of grain; smaller amounts in proportion. Bags, machinery or anything with which grain comes in contact before being put in the ground should be thoroughly treated.

Immersing the grain on a bag is cometimes practiced and is equally ef-

Of course Smut is not as prevalent ome years as others, being influenced to some extent by weather conditions. Treatment, however, is insurance pect to have your barn burned down every year because you pay the in-surance every year, and it is equally important to keep up your insurance on your wheat crop. This is important at the present time, not only on your own account, but on account of the Empire, which requires the maximum supply of high quality floodstuffs. The shipping of smutty wheat not only gives this Province a bad name, but reduces the price you receive for your wheat receive for your wheat.

Further information on the subject may be secured for the asking, either from the local office of this ment in your County or from the undersigned. Hon. Jas. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, Toronto.

"Seeing is believing," quoted the Wige Guy. "Yes, but even the blind man may be convinced he is right," added the Simple Mug.

Keeping Cool and Happy in Summer is easy for the man who knows what to eat. Keep cool and comfortable by eating Shredded Wheat Biscuit with fresh fruit and green vegetables. Make Shredded Wheat your meat during the sultry days. It contains more real bodybuilding nutriment than meat or eggs. Serve with berries or sliced bananas or other fruits.



Made in Canada

		/* TI
Fall	Fairs	Ridgetown
		Rodney Oct. 3 and 3 Roseneath Sept. 21 and 22 Rosseau Sept. 26 and 27
Loington Action	Oct. 13 and 14 Sept. 20 and 21 Oct. 2 and 3	Sarnia
Alliston	Sept .12 and 13Oct. 5 and 6Sept. 19-21	Seaforth
Amherstourg Ancaster	Oct. 2 and 3Sept. 26 and 27	Shelburne
Arnprior Arnprior		South Mountain
Ashworth		Springfield
Ayton	Sept. 12 and 13	Strathroy Sept. 18-20 Streetsville Sept. 27 Sunderland Sept 19 and 20
Barrie	Sept. 18-20Oct. 4-6	Sundridge
Beaverton Beeton		TaraOct. 3 and 4 TavistockOet. 2 and 3 TeeswaterOct. 2 and 3
Berwick Binbrook Blackstock	Sept. 21 and 22 Oct. 10 and 11 Sept. 28 and 29	Themseville
Blenheim Blyth Bobcaygeon	Oct. 5 and 6 Oct. 3 and 4 Oct. 5 and 6	Thorndale Sept. 25 and 26 Thoroid Thanksgiving Day Tiverton
Bolton Bothwell's Corner Bowmanville	s Sept. 21 and 22 Sept. 19 and 20	Toronto (C.N.E.)
Bradford Bracebridge Brampton	Sept. 25-27 Sept. 22 and 23 Sept. 28 and 29	Underwood
Bridgen Brighton Brockville	Sept. 7 and 3	Vankleek Hill Sept. 20-22 Verner Sept. 20-20 Walkerton Sept. 12 and 13
Brussels Burk's Falls	Oct. 5 and 6	Walter's Falls. Sept. 26 and 27 Warkworth Cot. 5 and 6
Burlord Burlington	Thanksgiving Day	Waterdown
Campbellford	Sept. 2 and 27	Wellandport Sept. 28 and 29 Wellesley Sept. 12 and 13 Weston Sept. 22 and 23
Castleton	Sept. 28 and 29 Sept. 28 and 29 Sept. 16	Wheatley Oct. 2 and 3 Wiarton Sept. 26 and 27 Wilkesport Sept. 26
Charlton	Sept. 14 and 15 Sept. 10-21 Sept. 28 and 29	Williamstowa
Chesley		Wolfe Island
Cobden	Sept. 25 and 27 Sept. 28 and 29 Sept. 18 and 19	WyomingSept. 29 and 20
Coldwater Collingwood Comber		MICH IS ACAIN
cookstown cooksville cornwall	Oct. 3 and 4	MUULI ID NUMIN
Courtland Delaware Delta	Oct. 11	IN RUSS HANDS
Demorestville Desboro Dorchester Station	Sept. 21 and 22	
Dresden	Sept. 28 and 29 Sept 26 and 27 Sept. 29	Grand Duke Retakes Armenia: Town Lately Lost.
Dundalk	Oct. 12 and 13 Oct. 5 and 6 Sept. 14 and 15	
Durham Elmira Elmvale	Sept. 28 and 25 Sept. 14 and 15 Sept. 25-27	Battle at Bachta Was Im-
Embro Emo Ensdale	Sept. 14 and 15	instant victory.
Englehart Erin Essex	Oct. 12 and 13 Sopt. 27-29	London Cable.—The armies of the Grand Duke Nicholas have scored
Fairground Fenelon Falls		two important successes in the Cau- casus. Porces operating in Southern
Fergus Feversham Flesherton	Sept. 26 and 27 Oct. 3 and 4 Sept. 28 and 29	Turkish Armenia have reoccupied whole of the 17th Turkish Regiment,
Florence Forest Fort Erie	Sept. 26 and 27Sept. 27 and 28	consisting of its commander, 56 offi- cers and 1,000 of the rank and file, as well as hearly all the remnants of
Frankford Frankville Freelton	Sept. 21 and 22 Sept. 28 and 29 Oct. 13	the 10th Turkish Regiment, consisting of two staff officers, several other offi-
Fordwich Galetta Galt	Sept. 26 and 27	cers and t50 Askaris. We also cap- tured in this battle three cannon and
Georgetown	Sept. 26 and 27 Sept. 27-29	three machine guns." Mush, which was captured by the Turks on Aug. 8, and in the direction
Gore Bay	Oct. 5 and 4	of Mcsul part of a Turkish division was nurrounded and 2,300 prisoners
Hallburton Hamilton Hanover		taken. The Russian official report reads:
Harrow Hepworth Highgate	Oct. 10 and 11 Sept. 21 and 22 Oct. 13 and 14	"Coucasus front: Our troops, pressing the enemy in the region to the west of Lake Van, entered Mush,
Holstein Huntsville Hymers	Sept. 26 and 27 Sept. 26 and 27 Sept. 20	where they took some prisoners. "In the direction of Mosul our gal-
Ingersell Inverary Iron Bridge		lant troops defeated four Turkish divisions in the region of the village
Jarvis Kagawong Keene	Oct. 3 and 1	of Eachta. We surrounded portions of the division, and took prisoner the
Kemptville Kenora	Sept 23 and 24 Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 Oct. 5 and 6	PAAR GUNNERY
Kincardine Kingston Kirkton	Sept. 21 and 12 Sept. 26-23 Sept. Laland 29	
Lambeth Lambeth	Sept. 7 and 8	U. S. Battleship Scores for
Langton	Sept. 21 and 22 Oct. 4-8	1916 Very Poor.
Lion's Head Lombardy London (Western	Oct. 5 and 6 Sept. 9 Fair)	Washington, D. C., Report.—In re-
Loring	Sept. 28 and 29 Sep.t. 26 and 27	Sarnia Sept. 28 and 29 Searborto (Agincourt) Co. 25. 35. 35. 35. 35. 35. 35. 35. 35. 35. 3
Madoc	Sept. 23 and 28. Sept. 23 and 29.	Fractice scores for 1916, revealing un- expectedly poor gunnery. The scores
Markhem	Oct. 17 and 11	collow:
Massey	Sept. 27 Oct. 2 and 3 Sept. 20 and 21 Sept. 26 and 27 Sept. 26 and 27 Sept. 26 and 27	SPRING, 1916.
Maxville Maynooth McDonald's Corne	Sept. 26 and 27 Sept. 21 Sept. 21	Shots. Hits. Arkansas
Meatford		Florida
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Minden	Sept. 26	Phodo Island 111 1

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Arkansas	71	3
Delaware	70	3
Florida	70	4
Kansas	105	12
Louisiana	107	13
Michigan	42	9
Nebraska	115	20
New Jersey	112	17
New York	70	40
Rhode Island		1
South Carolina	56	9
Texas	70	8
Iltah	70	5
Virginia	120	23
Wyoming	82	5
DIVISION PRACTICE, S		1, 1916
Arkansas	76	G
Delaware		5
Florida		3
Kansas	76	2
Louisiana	77	1
Michigan		0
Nebraska	83	0
New Jersey,	79	3
New York	70	4
Rhode Island		4
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Murillo
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Newinston
New Liskerrd
New ara-on-the-Lake

Norwich
Norwood
Oakville
Odessa
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Onandaga
Orangeville
Oro
Orrville
Oshawa
Ottawa Cont
Otterville
Owen Sound
Paisley
Dakenbart
Palmerston
Paris

Renfrew

n (Central Canada).

(2) Sept. 11-12
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Sept. 22
Sept. 23
Sept. 24 and 25
Sept. 25 and 60
Oct. 5 and 60
Oct. 5 and 60
Oct. 4 and 5 Wyoming 81 ALBERTA'S MAGNIFICENT CROP Winnipeg, Report.—Miss Cora Hynd, the crop expert of the Free Press, writes that southern Alberta has a magnificent crop of all grains. especially wheat, and provided frost does not come before September 15, will harvest the largest quantity of high grade wheat in the history of the province Wheat cutting has started in some districts. Sept. 19
Oct. 10 and 11
Sept. 27 and 28
Sept. 5 and 6
Oct. 5 and 6
Oct. 4 and 5
Oct. 10 and 11
Sept. 19 and 20
Sept. 20-22
Sept. 28
Sept. 21-23

South Carolina 56

Texas 70 Utah 70

Success sometimes depends knowing when to quit.

ALLIES GREATLY EXTEND THE SOMME BATTLE FRONT

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

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

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

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

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

the town, which is surrounded on three sides.

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

OF EXTRAORDINARY INTENSITY. OF EXTRAORDINARY INTENSITY.

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

miles

10

miles.

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

"Captive German balloons have again appeared in the air, but were quickly withdrawn when attacked by the French airmen. Scouting machines sent out by the Germans were driven back after numerous air batdriven back after numerous tles. The artillery action in the last 36 hours over the entire Somme front reached an extraordinary intensity. The German guns replied vigorously, and some of their batteries were sil-

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

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

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

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

the ruins of several villages.
GALLANT TERRITORIALS. With the British Armies in France, Aug. 24.—The successful advance south of the Leipsic redoubt was due to the gallant work of the mainly to the gallant work of the Territorial troops, who attacked the maze of German trenches and car-ried them by assault. Linked with the redoubt itself, already in our hands and inmediately below the

the redoubt itseif, already in our hands and immediately below the Thiepval, we are getting closer to the garrison there.

The men who captured the great dugout and took nearly six hunared prisoners were the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, and they accomplised. shire Regiment, and they accomplished that great achievement with an evtraordinarily slight loss to them-

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

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

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

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

along the trench a company officer held up a barricade, called for a rifle and fired repeatedly at the German machine gunners on the other side, while the men on his own side were refilling his megazine and bombers behind him were hurling grenades over Many Germans defended them-selves to the death. A sentry outside one of the dugouts saw the British approaching and turning quickly he shouted down the word, "England to his comrades below. One of the Warwicks closest to him hurled his last bomb at him and then seizing the man's rifle, sprang on to the parapet ready to shoot the Germans as they came up. They came up in a swarm with bombs and there was a great con-flict, which ended only when the last

the machine gun team away from their weapon until the British bombing

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

the wedge closer to Thiepval.

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

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

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

FRENCH REPORT. Paris Cable.—Thursday night's

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

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

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

"The fighting to-day enabled us to

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

GERMANS FACE AWFUL TASKS

Captured Letters Tell of Hardships Around Pozieres,

Where Haig's Troops Now Control Great Plain.

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

disadvantage, of which our guns are already making full and terrible use. The enemy's endeavors to counterattack-he made two last night-have parapet of a German trench and kept broken down under our fire with

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

The importance of the position, of

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

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

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

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

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

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

QUIET WEEK ON

Dummy Raid by Battalion From This District.

Fooled Enemy and Caused Much Damage.

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

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

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

but destructive bombardment.

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

Heron's Foot for Bait.

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

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

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

TWELVE DEAD IN RENEWED **NORTHERN FIRE**

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

60 FARMERS RUINED

Terrible Struggles of Those Who Escaped From the Blaze.

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

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

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

FARMERS WHO LOST ALL

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

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

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

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No Room for Disappointment Have you expended considerable money and energy to make a dwelling attractive to lodgers and boarders and then been disappointed Cin your

patronage. There will be no room for disap-They will thring you lodgers and boarders of a desirable class.

ITALY DECLARES WAR

She Is Now in Direct Conflict With Germany.

Germany's Aid to Austria Forced Italy to Declare Hostilities-Announcement Causes Great Demonstrations in Rome—Baron Sonnino 'Delivers the Message Through Switzerland.

ROME, Aug. 28.—Italy to-day is at war with Germany.

The declaration of hostilities was made by Italy. Following information that it had reached the Imperial German Government through Switzerland, announcement of the Government's action was made here late Sunday.

ernment's action was made here late Sunday.

The intolerable situation created by the fact that Italy was at war with Germany's ally and the fact that Germany loaned all possible support to that ally, A stria-Hungary, against Italians and their interests, led the Government to its decision. That decision was made public in the following anouncement: ig anouncement:

ig anouncement:

"The Italian Government declares in the name of the King that Italy considers herself to be in a state of war with Germany as from August 28, and begs the Swiss Government to convey this information to the Imperial German Government."

The complete cessation of all communication beween Italy and Germany brought about by the Austro-Italian war, made it necessary for Italy to convey through Switzerland her declaration of war to Germany,

her declaration of war to Germany.

It is believed here that Roumania, with which nation Italy long has had an entente, will follow the Italian Government in a declaration of war against the Central Empires and their allies their allies.

The Giornale D'Italia, commenting on the declaration of war on Germany, says:
"Public opinion has been long pa-

tiently awaiting war against Germany, and is now fully satisfied. The declaration constitutes an act of sin-

dectaration constitutes an act of sin-cerity and loyalty towards the Allies and a proof of our deep faith in their final victory."

Idea Nationale says: "Italy re-joices over the end of an equivocal and humiliating situation, and is welcoming the opportunity openly to fight the common enemy to the fin-ish."

ish."
Following a meeting of the Cabinet the official announcement of a state of war between Italy and Germany was made. A statement, giving the reasons for the action of the Italian Government, also was given out by Baron Sonnino, Minister of Foreign Afairs. It is in the form of a communication to Switzerland, a neutral, and was transmitted A RELIABLE REGULATOR

These Pills are compounded with the greatest care wom the most reliable remedies known to science; such as are being used with much success by the most celebrated physicians known.

They are a specific for the distressing disorders to which the temale constitution is liable.

Price \$2 \text{ a box.} \text{ 3c} \text{ 6c}, \text{ 2 (much stronger), \$5 \text{ a box.} \text{ 5c} \text{ a box.} \text{ 5c}, \text{ 5c} \text{ 1 box.} \text{ 5 of } \text{ 2 (much stronger), \$5 \text{ a box.} \text{ 5c} \text{ 5 of } \text{ 2 min stronger), \$5 \text{ a box.} \text{ 5c} \text{ 5 of } \text{ 5 of }

quent. Suffice it to mention the persistent military aid rendered to Austria, and the constant participation of German officers, soldiers, and sailors in the war against Italy.

"Owing to German help Austria-Hungary was enabled to concentrate her maximum efforts against Italy. Germany gave up Italian prisoners who had escaped from Austrian concentration camps into German terricentration camps into German terri-tory. The Imperial Government in-structed the banks to consider Italians as enemies, stopping payments and also stopping pensions due Italian workmn, violating the law openly

and revealing systematic hostility.

"This state of things was intolerable, aggravating and wholly to Italy's detriment, the situating resulting from the fact that Italy and Germany are allest.

sulting from the fact that Italy and Germany are allied to different groups of States at war.

"For these reasons the Italian Government declared in the name of the King that Italy considers herself in a state of war with Germany from August 28, requesting the Swiss Government to inform Germany."

The announcement of war with Germany had the most cheering effect possible on the people. Great

crowds formed in the streets immediately the news became public and processions were started in many sections of Rome. Reports from the provincial cities tell of equal rejoicing throughout the nation. Great

MUCH TERRITORY GAINED.

Cor. Main and Grand Duke's Troops Have Made a Further Advance.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The official statement from Petrograd of the Russian operations on the Caucasus front announces that a very considerable amount of territory has been really the Turke as a result captured from the Turks as a result of the recently inaugurated offensive which was begun by the forces of the Grand Duke, and a further advance has been made. In the direction of Diarbekr stubborn fighting continues, the report states. ues, the report states. The Russian columns have reached the Masladarasi River, which flows into the Euphrates east of the village of Nurik.

New Zealand's War Tax.

OTTAWA, Aug. 28.—A radical scheme of war taxation is outlined in the second war budget, which has been presented to the New Zealand House of Representatives, according to a report presented to the Trade and Commerce Department by Commissioner Beddoe, of Auckland. An income tax and a 45 per cent. tax on all profits realized from war conditions are among the measures pro-

Kent Good Roads Plans.

CHATHAM, Aug. 28 .- A special CHATHAM, Aug. 28.—A special roads committee of the County Council has returned from Wayne County, Michigan, where concrete highways were inspected. The committee gained valuable information and will report at the December session. It is expected that some definite action will be taken at that finite action will be taken at that time by the Council towards adopt-ing a good roads scheme for Kent County.

Voters' List, 1916

Municipality of Rear Yonge and Escott, in the County of Leeds.

Legislative Assembly and a Legislative Assembly

according to Law, R. E. CORNELL, Clerk of Rear Yonge and Escott Dated this 19th day of August, 1916.

Voters' List 1916

Municipality of the Village of Athens

Municipality of the Village of Athens

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Sections 8 and 9 of the Ontario Voters' List Act, the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered, of the List, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last Assessment Roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at Elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal elections, and that the said List was first posted up at my office at Athens, the nineteenth day of August, 1916, and remains there for inspection. Electors are hereby called upon to examine the said List, and if any omissions or any other errors are found therein, to take immediate proceeding to have the said errors corrected according to Law.

ARTHUR M. LEE,

Clerk of Village of Athens Dated this 21st day of August, 1916.

HOUSE FOR SALE

My brick residence on Elma street, ticulars, appply to H. H. Arnold.
AMELIA STONE

A gentleman's gold watch on the road between Plum Hollow and Athens on Tues-day, Aug. 22nd. Finder please return to Watson Stewart.

It pays to Advertise.

WAR NEWS

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

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Sections 8 and 9 of the Ontario Voters List Act, the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the List, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last Assessment Roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at Elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections and that the said List was first posted up at my office at Athens, the Since assuming control of the Re-

> which we can offer The Reporter and The Family Herald and Weekly Star for the talance 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 battlefront. 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 subscrip-tion price. We now offer the two papers for only 75 cents until January, 1917. Present readers of The Reporter may have The Family Heraid and Weekly Star for the balance of 1916 for only 40 cents

The Annual

Camp Meeting Athens, containing nine rooms, good dry cellar. New furnace, good well and barn. Can be bought cheap, and on easy terms. Giving up housekeeping on account of poor health. For further particulars, appropriate the property of the Athens HOLINESS MOVEMENT HOLINESS MOVEMENT

> CHURCH will be held at

Lake Eloida Camp Ground AUG. 27 to SEPT. 3

DRESSMAKING Miss Eva Bigalow is starting a dress making shop on Elgin street.

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders, addressed to the Clerk, will be received by the Council of Rear Yonge and Escott for construction of a steel and concrete bridge over the creek near R. Bresee's on the Addison road, Council furnishing all material—17 ft. beam, 14 ft. wide, approach railings at each side 25 ft. long, piers from foundation about 7 ft. high.

For further information, apply to the R. E. CORNELL, Clerk,

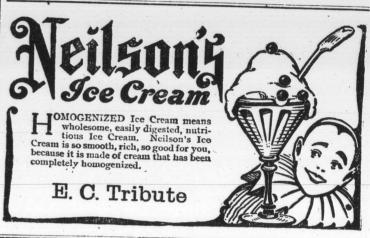
GIRL WANTED

Girl wanted for housework. Apply to L. GLENN EARL,

MARION & MARION.

Electric Restorer for Men Pho phonol restores every nerve in the body wim and vitality. Premature decay and all sexual weakness averted at once. Phosphonol will make you a new man. Price \$8 a box, or two for \$5. Mayed it any address. The Scobell Drug Co., \$5. Catharines. Ont.

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

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SEPT. 4, 5 AND 6, 1916

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Abbramad's Arabian Whirlwinds

Will give their wonderful performance before the Grandstand. This is one of the best features ever seen at a Brockville Fair.

Capt. E. L. Hanney

Lately with Canadian Headquarters in France, will make two flights each day in one of the most modern aeropfanes, equipped with a 14 cylinder, 100 h.p. Gnome motor, capable of making 100 miles per hour.

TRIALS OF SPEED

Tuesday, Sept. 5 2.40 Trot snd Pace\$300 2.25 Trot and Pace 300 Farmers' Race, Trot and Pace.... Mile Heats (For horses that never won money. To be driven by

Wednesday, Sept. 6

farmer or farmer's son.)

2.18 Trot and Pace\$300 2.30 Trot and Pace 300

Special

\$100 in gold will be presented by the Fair Association to the owner of the horse that breaks the track record of 2.101. Held by John McEwan, driven by Nat Ray.

Every department filled with the best products of Eastern Ontario-Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Vegetables and all Farm. Products, Dairy and Domestic Manufactures, Ladies' Work, Fine Arts. Etc.

Large Display of Choice Poultry.

Grand Exhibit of Juvenile Work from the Schools of Domestic Science and Manual Labor.

SPECIAL RATES on all BOATS AND TRAINS

Can. Northern Afternoon Train will be held over until 6 p.m. on Sept. 5th.

MORRISTOWN FERRY---SINGLE RATE 25c RETURN

J. R. A. LAING,

G. C. McCLEAN, Secretary