

Artificial Coloring of Sugar Prohibited by the Government

FOR many years the Canadian Public has been eating Artificially Colored Sugars. Government reports show that some refineries have used Ultramarine Blue to make their granulated sugar look better than it actually is. Others made use of Aniline and Vegetable Dyes to give a brilliant appearance to their soft or yellow sugars.

The use of dyes or coloring matter of any kind is unnecessary in refining Cane Sugar. This is emphasized in a notification sent to all refiners by the Dominion Government prohibiting the coloring of sugar, and in cases where it is found, prosecution proceedings will be entered under the Adulteration of Foods Act.

We Wish the Public to Know that we Have Never Used Coloring Matter in Lantic Pure Cane Sugar and Never Will

Lantic Pure Cane Sugar was first put on the market about two years ago. Since that time over 200,000,000 lbs. have been consumed by the Canadian Public, and we are now turning out 750,000 lbs. of Pure Cane Sugar each day.

The reason for this enormous business is not hard to explain. It means that the discriminating consumer has learned by actual use that Lantic Pure Cane Sugar is superior to all others.

Having erected the most modern sugar refinery in the west, costing over \$4,000,000, we steadfastly adhered to our original policy of making only absolutely pure Sugars of highest quality, in which NO BETTS ARE USED NO ULTRAMARINE BLUE IS USED NO ANILINE DYES ARE USED NO VEGETABLE DYES ARE USED

During the last two years we were told that we could increase our business in certain sections of Canada, if we would color our yellow soft sugars, as the public were accustomed to the more brilliant color. We refused and are glad we did so. The recent action of the Government has since vindicated our judgment.

Your grocer has Lantic Sugar in stock or will get it for you if you insist.

Montreal, Que. Lantic Sugar Refineries, Limited St. John, N.B.

STRANGE SIGHTS CANADIANS SAW AT VIMY RIDGE

London, May 1.—The following story of what the Canadians saw on Vimy Ridge comes from a highly reliable source:

The wounded who have arrived in England from the sector of the Arras offensive are all alike—full of cheerful confidence—and yet the atmosphere among them is quite different from that which one would last July among the first wounded from the Somme Push. The towering high spirits of that influx of bandaged warriors was affected by the novelty, to them, of the great work in which they had been engaged; by the joy of breaking loose in glorious summer weather from the long-endured monotony of semi-subterranean life. The news of all that had been happening was as sparkling wine to those enthusiasts.

But the keynote to the spirit and demeanor of all the men I have seen who have returned from the Arras campaign is calm certitude and easy confidence. They are proved campaigners, these men. They are masters of their job; and their training and knowledge of all our preparations are strikingly comprehensive and thorough. They do not hope, or fear, or wonder, or speculate—they know. They are absolutely satisfied from all that they have seen, we have got the measure of Germany's maximum military efficiency and strength, and can beat it.

A Canadian corporal who was wounded late on Easter Monday afternoon when on Vimy Ridge, said:

"About noon the weather suddenly cleared, the sun came out, and we could see ahead of us a great plain stretching away like the prairie as far as your eyes could see. We could plainly see the shells from our heavy dropping in all the villages of the valley. Right and left, down below we could see our boys going forward with our barrage marching before them—a wall of smoke and fire miles long. We could see it step suddenly over a line of trenches, and then later, march on again like a great wave. Then our boys would drop into the trench—that was left of it—wait there, cleaning up stray Boches in dugouts, till the barrage lifted again, and then go on.

"But it was in a way the finest thing you ever dreamt of, because exact, like steam hammers or trains. You couldn't see who pulled the strings, but you could see that whoever did it made no mistakes; not so much as a yard. We could see some of our boys were falling, but wonderfully few.

"Just about then we spotted a big Boche ration party, loaded to the ears, straggling up a ravine in front of us. Our officer detailed half a dozen to go round each flank of this gang, and that was, without a shot fired, we rounded up 150 Boches, with their stores. They had been told to find some Boche regiment, and had just got lost, wandering around dodging shells. They told us our raids each night had rattled them badly.

"Just after that, Fritz put up an observation balloon within 500 yards of us; so near that we loosed-off at

AMERICAN TROOPS GOING TO FRANCE

Washington, May 18.—President Wilson tonight directed that an expeditionary force of approximately a division of regular troops, under command of Major-General John J. Pershing, proceed to France at an early date as practicable. General Pershing and staff will precede the troops. Colonel Roosevelt will not be permitted to raise his volunteer expedition to carry the American flag against the Germans in France.

On signing the war army bill tonight, President Wilson issued a statement saying that, acting under expert advice from both sides of the water, he would be unable to avail himself, at the present stage of the war, of the authorization to organize volunteer divisions. There was talk in army circles tonight of the possibility that a way would be found to use the former President's services in another way, but official comment on the subject was lacking.

EVIDENCES OF GERMAN RETREAT

Paris, May 18.—The desperate German counter offensive that has been on since the day before yesterday in the region of Lafeux is considered in competent quarters here as intended to mask a further retirement of the German first line on other parts of the front. During the last few days the number of fires in villages behind the German front both north and south of St. Quentin has greatly increased. The town of St. Quentin itself, which has been gradually burning for the last few weeks, is now overhung with heavy smoke clouds.

These facts are considered indications of a retreat, being similar to those which preceded the last retirement, in which the Germans left a vast area of devastation.

NEW METHOD OF ATTACKING GERMAN U-BOATS

London, May 20.—Kennedy Jones, director of food economy, expressed the belief that the German submarines were beginning to be mastered, in an address delivered at Edinburgh last night on the necessity of food consumption. Mr. Jones said: "We have been able, thanks to the ingenuity of the Admiralty and the courage and skill of our sailors, to make attacks by a new method on the German U-boats, which so far have been attended by success. I think that success will continue. It would trump another trick, and might produce an earlier termination of the war than those in high command allow themselves to hope for."

A local newspaper is absolutely necessary to any community. It is the home paper that keeps the people of the community in touch with each other by giving them all the news of their own neighborhood and county. For that alone they are of value and worth far more than the small subscription price. They keep the local pride and progressive spirit aroused and in various ways are worth far more to a community than a community ever spends on them. The daily paper, with its large news service and quicker facilities, may, in some instances, overshadow the weekly, but the home paper fills a place in the hearts of the people that a daily cannot fill. It comes to your home as an old and tried friend, while the daily enters as a stranger.

During a trial trip in a storm on April 23rd, a zeppelin of the new type overturned and exploded, causing the death of her crew and two officials of the zeppelin plant.

A hen of Rockport, Westmoreland County, N. B., is doing her bit. One of her eggs measured eight and a half inches in circumference the long way, and six and a half inches the short way.

A book-binder in Bremen, Germany, has successfully used the skins of codfish, instead of leather, for book-binding. It is strong and durable and has the beautiful markings of the skins of snakes.

The Kaiser has given to the Hohenzollern Museum in Berlin the gold pen with which he signed the mobilization order in July, 1914. It is reported that some Americans offered a large sum for it.

It is believed that the bombardment of Magatte and Broadstairs in February was timed to kill Lord Northcliffe, whose country home is there. The wife and daughter of his gardener were killed at the time.

A lady in Gardner, Maine, sent bills in a letter to her mother in February. A torpedo sank the ship, but the mail bags were saved, though well soaked. The bills were soaked to a pulpy condition and almost recognized them; but the Bank of England redeemed them.

THE EUROPEAN WAR

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WAR BRIEFS

The British blacklist against American firms has been withdrawn.

Britain's danger zone in the North Sea is nearer to Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands.

The sale and production of sweetmeats, including pastry, has been prohibited in Italy.

The Canadian authorities are asking for the removal by Britain of the embargo on Canadian cattle.

Britain's war bread is being turned out in different colors, textures and flavors owing to the different grains used with wheat flour.

Ussian torpedo boats on the Black Sea captured a large grain laden ship, destroyed supply deposits on the shore and sank enemy ships.

At the instance of the Government, the Derby and other races in England have been suspended for 1917 to save food used in the stables.

Sixty-three children were left orphaned by the shooting by a German submarine of the twenty-one men of two French fishing boats.

Report from France says that the crops, owing to want of fertilizers and to unusually heavy rains, will be less satisfactory than last year.

Towns and cities of the United States are asked to prohibit Fourth of July fireworks until the close of the war. Boston has accepted the suggestion.

A German prisoner of war at Fort Henry, Ont., threw his dinner plate, fish and all, into the captain's face, and is on trial for this and other misdemeanors.

Bananas are now being used in Boston instead of potatoes. How proud the potatoes must now be because they can only be used by the aristocracy.

Boston Harbor has been mined and is being patrolled. A twelve-foot steel mesh net protects the entrance, and shipping must enter between sunrise and sunset, at the north channel, under federal pilotage.

The first Norwegian steamship to leave a Scandinavian port since early in February arrived safely in New York with 1165 passengers. The ship called at Halifax, where the passengers were subjected to examination.

Capt. Victor Gordon Tupper, youngest son of Sir Charles Hilbert Tupper, was killed at Vimy Ridge while leading his company into action. He was only twenty-one years old, but had served for 31 months at the front, and had fought through six battles.

FARMERS TO MARKET WOOL CO-OPERATIVELY

Wool Growers' Association Formed in the Annapolis Valley—Headquarters Kentville

The farmers in the Annapolis Valley, who are fortunate enough to be owners of sheep, have this year formed themselves into an Association known as the Annapolis Valley Wool Growers' Association, for the purpose of marketing their wool co-operatively and taking advantage of the aid given by the Live Stock Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, in having the wool graded by graders supplied by the Branch free of charge to such Associations. The officers of the Association are:

President—Joseph A. Kinsman. Vice-President—C. H. Eaton. Secretary—J. L. Pines. Directors—W. S. Blair, Kentville; W. A. Bacon, Digby; Vernon Leonard, Clarence; Wm. O'Brien, Windsor. Headquarters, Kentville Fruit Company Warehouse.

The grading of the wool will be done June 21st and 22nd, and the farmers should have all wool sent in to Kentville before that date. Mr. Pines, the Secretary, will send or give each man a receipt, then at the time of grading each individual lot is graded separately on regular forms provided by the Live Stock Branch.

After the wool has all been graded into its various grades, a letter is sent out to the manufacturers and dealers giving full particulars of the wool and asking for a bid on the wool on or before a certain date. In this way the buyer is in a position to bid intelligently on the lot of wool, and is interested owing to the fact that he is obtaining a good sized quantity, rather than having to scour the country for small individual lots.

In preparing wool for the market, when shearing keep the fleece as intact as possible, then to fold place on a clean floor with the skin or white side down, then turn in the sides of the fleece and roll from tail to neck and tie with paper twine. Never use sisal or binder twine. Then ship to the Wool Growers' Association, Kentville.

Market your wool in the grease or just as it comes off the sheep's back. Don't tub wash. In tub washing the various qualities of the fleece are so badly mixed as absolutely to prevent sorting in the mill. Before the tub washed wool can be used in the mill it must be re-washed on the farm so that tub washing on the farm is of no advantage to the manufacturer; on the other hand, it is a distinct disadvantage.

If the sheep men of the Valley are desirous of obtaining the maximum price for their wool, of having their wool put on the market in its best form, of making a name for Canadian wool, then they will market through the Wool Growers' Association at Kentville.

REPLACEMENT OF WAR LOSSES

Protection of Child Life Must Receive Greater Attention

The importance of infant welfare work at this stage in the nation's crisis is daily becoming more generally recognized by all classes of the community. For many years our public health authorities have been sowing up what seemed very barren ground, but the outpouring of the nation's blood, the willing sacrifice of thousands of the best and most virile of the race, has caused the apparently lost seed to germinate, and there are now prospects of an abundant harvest. Had we looked after our infant life during the last forty years there ought to have been today between the ages of 18 and 40 another 1,300,000 men available for the fighting forces.

In other words, we have allowed, through our blindness, thousands of men to die in their infancy, male babies born often healthy and in all respects capable in due time, if proper attention had been given them, or if their home conditions had been better, of growing up and doing their full duty to the nation as our splendid sons today are doing in the battlefields of the world. Because of ignorance which is curable, because of improper conditions around them which are removable, thousands of these fellow citizens of ours whom we shall "too late" wished we had saved, now die within twelve months of their arrival in the world.—W. H. Edmunds, in Journal of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

BELGIUM—NOVA SCOTIA

In November of 1915 a mother in Digby received a box of holly from her son from "somewhere in Belgium." She planted a few berries in a pot of earth with a rose bush, and watched patiently for weeks, hoping they would come up, but no sign of the holly. About ten days ago two little plants made their appearance, with dark, glossy, green leaves. Having forgotten all about the holly seeds, she decided they must be orange plants. This week the second leaf showed itself to be the holly from Belgium, planted eighteen months ago. Money could not buy these little plants, and the owner only hopes as they have had such a struggle to germinate and become free, so their native soil may be freed from a murderous nation in 1917, washed as it has been, and still is, with some of the best blood of Nova Scotian heroes.—Courier.

The greatest strength of the world's best wheat is in the bread baked from

PURITY FLOUR

"MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD"

"BUY-AT-HOME" CAMPAIGN

You Can Buy Cheaper at Home Today

No wise man should buy goods today unless he knows exactly what he is paying. With the range of prices now higher than they have been in even the gold rush days of the Klondike, and with prices going up every day, the cautious man will know exactly what he is going to pay for his goods before he orders them. The War has brought in conditions in which people must adjust themselves. One of the biggest changes is in the transportation and price of goods. That is why we are going to buy at home.

Here is a true story. Thousands of people throughout the Dominion ordered goods by mail from a distant firm. And they enclosed enough money to pay for the goods at the price named in the firm's catalog.

After many days of waiting, the goods were shipped, but the purchasers were notified that prices had gone up in the meantime. They were asked to send more money. Some did so. Others refused. And as a result there is a strong prospect of a big bill being brought against this firm for the non-delivery of goods at prices stated in their catalogs. Why take chances of getting into a muddle like this?

Since this disastrous fiasco, many firms who seek to do business through the mails have refused to quote long advance prices on innumerable kinds of goods. There is no desire here to injure the lot of town merchants—but a very ardent one to lay bare the facts, so that he who runs may read. This is the only reason for this article and this series of articles, "Nova Scotia First" is the slogan. And the man who puts "Nova Scotia First" and puts his own interests first is going to buy at home. There is no question about that.

Underline this and do not forget it—there are two great lessons to be learned from the rapidly with which prices are advancing; first, the only place at which you can get goods at prices which will not change before the goods are yours, is in your home town where there are no delays; second, you can buy goods cheaper at home today than you can abroad because most of the provincial merchants have stocked up at the lower prices, and as their stocks are not cleaned out as quickly as are those of the big city merchants, who of course have to buy in again at the higher prices, the provincial merchant has the advantage. Let us examine into these two claims.

You can drop into Mr. Smith's (Clothing Store, Mr. Jones' (Clothing Store, look over their goods, get their prices. You know exactly how much money you are going to pay for those goods. You will know how much you will have to pay if you pay cash and you know how much you have to pay if you get credit.

Contrast these ideal conditions with those prevailing when you buy outside your own town, conditions which have been sketched above—you absolutely cannot get a guarantee any time in advance of how much goods will cost you—all prices are subject to change without notice. It is not because your home town merchant is more shrewd, more obliging or more anxious to keep down prices. It is simply because he is doing business at such a short distance from your door that prices have not yet a chance to advance before the goods can be delivered to you. That is the whole thing in a nut shell.

In the second place, you can buy cheaper at home than you can away from home. Listen! Ask any of your friends who have been on a trip lately if they found prices higher or lower in the big cities. "Higher," will be the answer every time.

And the reason is perfectly obvious. The merchants in the big cities do not buy as much goods, comparatively speaking, as do the merchants in the smaller cities and towns. They seek to buy small quantities and sell them quickly. The result is that they are always buying. And the firm that is buying steadily, in these times, is buying at higher and higher prices. Who pays in the end? Not the merchant, but you the customer. The war has brought in a whole new order of things—and this is one which must be recognized.

On the other hand, the merchant in the smaller town has stocked up at the lower prices, his goods are not sold out quickly, so that he still has much that he bought comparatively cheap, and he can undersell the mail-order houses in most cases. Perhaps you think the prices are high at home. Ask your friends who have just returned from the big cities. BUY AT HOME.

GIVE THE LOCAL MERCHANTS FIRST SHOW GO TO THE BRIDGETOWN MERCHANTS FIRST

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EARNING GOOD MONEY

A good record for a four-year-old grade cow in Ontario in 1916 was 12,985 pounds of milk and 456 pounds of fat; she earned \$206.56 for her owner. Yet close by her were many cows that did not bring in one hundred dollars each in the same time, some earned even less than that. Dairy records discover these facts and help owners to discriminate, to see that cows are handled so as to give the best possible results and earn good money. It will pay any dairyman to test each of his cows. There may be one or two in your herd capable of great development. A few minutes per cow per month spent in weighing and sampling will give most valuable information on which to build up a better

herd.—Drop a line to the Dairy Division, Ottawa, asking for milk record forms, either three-day or daily. They are free; the keeping of records helps to increase your income. C. F. W.

Prof. Robertson and Prof. Cummings advise farmers to raise beans wherever the conditions are favorable. They provide far more nourishment than either beef or eggs at present prices. Oats, potatoes, barley and beans are the crops to which most attention should be given, but much else can also be grown for home consumption. Moreover, if the household science teacher can get the people to utilize the apples that usually go to waste, and the wild fruit that is so plentiful and so neglected, they will be doing a notable service.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR DAVIS' ESSENCES