

The same care and skill is used in milling PURITY OATS as in our famous product

PURITY FLOUR
(Government Standard)
"MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD AND BETTER PASTRY"
Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Limited
HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO, ONTARIO

As pure as a chemist can make it—
Minty's Tooth Paste
and it will keep your mouth, teeth, gums and breath as pure and healthy as science can make them.
Each ingredient has a definite purpose in the sanitation of the mouth. It has a pleasant, refreshing taste that makes you sense its effect long after using. It is so agreeable in its effectiveness, that its use soon becomes a profitable habit. Your whole being will feel better for using Minty's after meals and at bedtime.
Sold where Toilet Goods are sold
Palmer, Limited Montreal
Makers of Minty's Jac-Rose Toilet

DOLLAR BILL IS WORTH BUT HALF VALUE OF 1914

(Montreal Herald.)
It takes just one dollar of a Montrealer's money today to buy the same amount of food that fifty cents bought in May five years ago.
Even the official figures issued by the Labor Gazette admit that it takes \$10.00 to buy what \$2.00 would buy in 1914, when the war had been going on for a year.
Sugar in Montreal which costs five cents a pound four years ago is now costing ten cents a pound, and the speculators say it may even be higher, though they cannot give any good reason why it should even be at its present abnormal height.
Ask the retailer how much he is selling butter for today, and he will blush when he replies: "I know it's crime," he will say, "but it's somebody higher up who is making the profit; the retailers and the wholesalers are not making the big profit."
Mention butter to a wholesaler, and he will say, "Speculators. But we can't put them where they ought to be. It's the state that sends people to jail."
A prominent trades union leader in Montreal said to the Herald, "If the necessities of life stay at the present figure, the workingmen all over the country will insist on higher wages, and if they don't get them by persuasion, you will see general strikes throughout the length and breadth of Canada."
"Butter!" he exclaimed. "Why, the majority of the workers are not eating butter these days. They cannot pay the price." He added very solemnly "when the working classes as a body get hungry, and when they see their children getting hungry—look out."

The following necessities of life are higher in price today than they have been since the beginning of the war, though a few show a slight reduction when compared with February prices two months ago; beef, veal, pork, bacon, lard, eggs, milk, butter, cheese, bread, rolled oats, rice, beans, apples, prunes, sugar, tea and coffee.

There are only three items of food which show a reduction today as compared with prices a year ago, and they are roast mutton, beans and potatoes, and even in these three instances, the reduction is very slight.

The following table shows the increases in the cost of food necessities comparing the years 1909, 1914, 1916 and 1919.

	1909	1914	1916	1919
Beef, sirloin steak 2 lbs.	27	48	44	71
Beef, shoulder roast 2 lbs.	19	32	38	60
Veal roast forequarter 1 lb.	17	17	27	40
Mutton roast, hind 1 lb.	11	20	22	30
Pork fr. roast, ham 1 lb.	12	20	20	35
Pork, salt, mess, 2 lbs.	21	36	36	68
Bacon, breakfast, 1 lb.	15	25	27	49
Lard, pure Leaf, 2 lbs.	26	37	37	69
Eggs, fresh, 1 doz.	23	37	37	54
Eggs, storage, 1 doz.	20	33	29	49
Butter, dairy, solid 2 lbs.	44	61	67	108
Butter, cream, pr 1 lb.	25	33	35	55
Cheese, old, 1 lb.	16	21	24	35
Cheese, new, 1 lb.	14	19	23	34
Bread plain white 15 lbs.	35	64	69	118
Flour, family, 10 lbs.	25	82	87	125
Rolls, 5 lbs.	18	21	24	37
Rice, good med. 2 lbs.	10	11	17	24
Beans handpicked, 2 lbs.	8	9	12	20
Apples, evaporated, 1 lb.	9	12	13	22
Prunes, med size, 1 lb.	11	12	12	20
Sugar, granulated, 4 lbs.	21	22	32	47
Sugar, brown, 2 lbs.	10	10	15	22
Tea, black, med. 1-4 lb.	8	8	9	15
Tea, green, med. 1-4 lb.	8	9	10	15
Coffee, med. 1-4 lb.	8	9	10	12
Potatoes, 2 pks.	24	40	61	96

Pa says they're economical—saves Ma getting all "het up" cooking.
POST TOASTIES
Delicious Corn Flakes Bobby

BIG DRIVE FOR WAR STAMPS SALE THIS WEEK-END

The citizens of the Loyalist city of St. John will be asked to buy thrift and war saving stamps on Friday, May 10, and also the day following. The ladies of the I. O. D. E. will make a house to house canvass on Friday and St. Monday's Society the factories, and plans were completed at a meeting held in the board of trade rooms on Saturday night for the commercial travelers to handle the campaign on Saturday. The latter will cover the business section of the city. No one will be missed and everyone is expected to join in the saving plan.

It is the intention of those in charge of the campaign to introduce a mysterious young lady to be known as "Miss Thrift" and offer a prize of a war savings stamp to the one who can catch her on the two campaign days. The only qualification necessary is that one must have in his possession a thrift card with one or more thrift stamps on it or a war savings certificate with one of more savings stamps and present it when challenging "Miss Thrift." She will then accompany the person to headquarters where the prize will be awarded.

The campaign really begins tonight when C. S. Matthews will begin his tour of the city to entertain and boost. Tonight he will take his stand at Market square and each succeeding night he will be found in some quarter of the city.

Friday will be the feature day of the campaign, when the ladies will go from house to house to solicit. It needs emphasis that this is not a child's game, as many seem to think, but a big patriotic movement, the committee members point out. All should encourage the ladies in their work on Friday by subscribing generously.

And don't forget to give a glad hand and a good reception to the loyal knights of the grip on Saturday, in their final injunction.

TAKE IT UP WHERE IT WAS LEFT IN 1914

Notable Resumption of Studies at the Ecole Polytechnique, Paris, With War Ended

"Gentlemen, as we were saying the last year"—Thus began a professor of mathematics in his classroom recently at the famous Ecole Polytechnique—the school where Marshal Foch and Marshal Joffre received their early training. The professor was M. Paul Pellevé, who has been prime minister of France since "the last year" to which he referred. He was resuming a course which the war had interrupted for four years and a half, and the students who sat before him were battle-scarred veterans, who have won honor and distinction in great battles of the war.

In July, 1914, this class of young French students left the Ecole Polytechnique for their first summer vacations. They intended to return in October to take up the second year's work in science, little thinking of the terrible years in store for them before the professor would take up the lesson where he left off, of the quick death that would carry off many of them and the months of horror which the survivors would bring back with them to the classroom.

Yesterday the students who recommenced their work were all officers. The greater part of them had won the Legion of Honor or the Croix de Guerre. Many were wounded and some of them without arms or otherwise mutilated. A number had married in the interim and were fathers.

The Ecole Polytechnique counts 1300 captains on its roll of those who served in the war. Forty-three of its students have been decorated before the war with the Croix de Guerre, the Croix de Guerre, 4000 were wound stripes and 700 died on the field of honor. Two of the students who returned yesterday are famous "aces," with many Boches "in their credit," another was brought down in a hydroplane off Ostend and taken prisoner by a German submarine, another the first to fly over Bucharest.

The event was unique in the history of the Ecole. It was a fitting ceremony. In the past Gen. Currier, the commander of the Ecole, assisted by the college staff and the principal lecturers, to several of the students the Croix de Guerre. The court was bright with the horizon blue uniforms of the returned soldier-officers. Then there was dinner in Pip's grillroom—a dinner for three francs like in the old days when Pip's was the rendezvous between army and navy classes.

"The war is over, Gentlemen, we will now resume our discussion of hydraulic pressure,"—A. M. Braces in New York Tribune.

STRONG PLEA FOR PLAYGROUNDS

In the pulpit of the Ludlow street Baptist church, West St. John, last night, Rev. W. R. Robinson made a strong appeal to his congregation to assist in the campaign to provide playgrounds for the children and co-operate with the improvement league which meets during the week. He considered it an absolute crime that ninety per cent of the children of the city were without any playground other than the streets of the city and many were being brought up in these surroundings. Sixty per cent of the ninety, he continued, were born and were living in the very worst conditions. He considered it no wonder that so many boys and girls were so bad as they were, but a wonder that they were as good as they are.

Mr. Robinson asserted that it would be hard to find a city, with the population, wealth and natural facilities such as St. John possesses, which is so poorly provided for in this respect. He considered it far better for the ratepayers to pay for a systematic development of playgrounds now and to develop the growing population physically and mentally than to be taxed later on for the maintenance of tuberculosis hospitals, institutions for the feeble-minded and similar places later on. The attitude of the city, he asserted, was absolutely defenceless. The churches of the city, irrespective of creed, should unite as one to see that present conditions are improved and the playgrounds association supported in its laudable movement.

At the close of the service the pastor baptized three persons.

Disproving an Axiom.
A senator said in an anti-suffrage argument:
"With ingenuity we can prove anything. Remember the beggar who proved that it is false to say that the whole always equals the sum of all its parts."
"Here an L," said the beggar, "wearing the whiskers of a meat magnate, the trousers of a tobacco lord, a general's coat and vest and an ice king's hat—yet in spite of all I look like a tramp."
—Washington Star.

MOIR'S Chocolates
I'm so glad you came. I've such a treat for you. Moir's Chocolates—my favorites. There's nothing quite so delicious or just like Moir's in flavor.
Moir's Limited, Halifax

New Brunswick Representative
W. J. WETMORE, 91 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

FARM LOANS for SOLDIERS

How Returned Men Can Become Farmers

EVERY returned man who wants to become a farmer and is qualified for that vocation can get real, practical help through the Soldier Settlement Board.

- The Government's programme includes—
- (1) The securing of land.
 - (2) The loaning of capital needed to purchase equipment and live stock, and erect buildings.
 - (3) Agricultural training and farm supervision.
- The Loans Granted
- Loans may be approved by the Loan Advisory Committee, according to the needs of the settler, on the following basis—
- (1) Up to \$4,500 on the purchase of land.
 - (2) Up to \$2,000 on the purchase of live stock, implements and other equipment.
 - (3) Up to \$1,000 on the erection of buildings and other permanent improvements.

The first and third are repayable in twenty-five equal annual instalments; the second in four equal annual instalments beginning the third year, no interest being charged for the first two years.

On all these loans the low interest rate of five per cent. will be charged. A cash payment of ten per cent. of the purchase price will be required on the land—but this may be waived by the Board in special cases.

Qualified settlers on Dominion lands may secure loans up to a maximum of \$3,000 on a plan similar to the above for farm equipment, live stock, and erection of buildings, provided security offered justifies the loan.

To be entitled to these privileges a man must have served with an honourable record in the Canadian, Imperial, or British Colonial forces in an actual theatre of war or outside of the country in which he enlisted (service in U.S. or Bermuda not included). Others eligible are:

A British subject who lived in Canada before the War and who was on active service with the Allied Forces in an actual theatre of war.

A member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who served in Canada only, but is in receipt of a pension for disability occasioned by such service.

These benefits are also granted to widows of such men.

A Broad Policy

All soldiers whose best interests will be served by taking up farms will be assisted. Only suitable land will be approved. That is (a) land that is near to existing railways or organized communities; (b) land that will make money for the soldier; (c) land that will provide a first-class home.

The Soldier Settlement Board
(W. J. BLACK, Chairman)
Union Bank Building, OTTAWA.

NON RUSTABLE D & A CORSETS
Get Fitted with one of the new D & A Models before trying on your new gown.
The best Corset Departments carry a large assortment of the D & A, and should have one to suit your figure—or if not they can get one.
Don't buy another make,—probably more expensive—but insist on a D & A to fit you. No other corset will give the same corset value:—Style, Fit, Comfort and Wear,—at the same price. For remember, the correct model for your figure will not only give your figure comfort but also wear much longer.
Style 455
La Diva
Another popular corset—the delight of lovers of fine lingerie. Like the D & A it is made by—
DOMINION CORSET CO.
Toronto—QUEBEC—Montreal

struction, high wages, shorter working day, improved working conditions, better homes, share in the direction of industry, participation in the profits of industry and co-operation and representation on government commissions and committees as advocated by the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress and the American Federation of Labor, or the road that leads to strife, riot, revolution, starvation and national bankruptcy, as they now have it in Russia." Mr. Draper recently returned from Paris where he acted as adviser to Sir Robert Borden in all matters before the conference and took part in the formulation of international labor policies at the labor conference.

Offices
BRITISH COLUMBIA—
SUPERINTENDENT, Soldier Settlement Board, Pemberton Building, VICTORIA, B.C.
SUPERINTENDENT, Soldier Settlement Board, Rogers Building, VANCOUVER, B.C.
ALBERTA—
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