



THE elegant art of cookery,
Is a bride's perpetual
dower,
If she shows her perspicacity
By the use of Purity Flour.

PURITY FLOUR
More Bread and Better Bread

LESSONS FROM WESTERN CITIES

St. John Needs Better Streets
and More Hotels

Board of Trade Reports

Delegation Tells of Western Trip;
W. F. Hatheway Reports on
Imperial Trade Conference

That one of the most important needs of the city of St. John at the present time is good streets, seemed to be the consensus of opinion at the first meeting of the board of trade last night marking the opening of a new season's activities.

The streets in the cities throughout western Canada were held up as examples but as one speaker pointed out the people of those cities decided upon better streets and then borrowed the money and paid for them. The claim was made that it was the only way in which St. John could ever hope to improve the condition of its streets.

The summary of the council proceedings during the summer contained a reference to the L. C. R. elevator site and an intimation that the minister of public works would be asked to provide more sea protection at the new west side docks.

Mr. Hatheway's Report.

The report of W. Frank Hatheway, as a delegate at the convention of the

chambers of commerce of the empire held in London, England, in June last, was also given. The most important question before that body—reciprocal preferential tariff within the empire—was discussed in a very interesting manner.

The fiscal policy after the war was the most important question to be discussed. A good many Canadians were present representing the different parts of this country, about six delegates in all. Men from all portions of the world were present, from India and Australia. About one hundred and ten men were assembled to study the greatest question that has arisen in the empire for centuries.

Bar Out Enemy Goods.

It was the universal statement that whatever their feelings had been a few years ago now they thought that there should be some tariff arrangement to keep the enemy's goods out of the country as much as possible and allies should have encouragement and that neutrals should be called upon to pay some kind of light tariff. Some thought that there should be no tariff imposed on the colonies and everyone had definite and clear cut opinions.

The president had said, "These chambers of commerce of this empire must follow the lead of the united chambers of commerce of Scotland, England and Ireland which have passed stringent resolutions on matters and in a similar trend of thought."

All over the empire, he said, every commercial organization should stand behind these resolutions as passed by the old country boards. Bonar Law once quoted the statement of a German economist that his country had climbed to a great standing in the commercial world saying, "On the back of free trade England we have climbed to the mastery of the world." This quotation was brought out strongly by the president and urged upon those represent-

atives present. Then Premier Asquith's statement that England must set her commercial house in order before the war is over so there could never be a recurrence of previous conditions, was also dwelt upon.

The motion as passed by the old country chambers of commerce was moved by an Englishman and Mr. Woods of the Canadian commission seconded the resolution, putting Canada immediately in line. The resolution was carried by a vote of 106 to three.

Mr. Hatheway then gave figures and traced the trade with Germany from a Canadian standpoint, which was listened to with much interest by those present. A vote of thanks was moved by those present and presented to Mr. Hatheway for his splendid address.

Western Conditions.

A report of the visit of the delegates who visited western Canada was given. H. C. Schofield gave some details of the trip and what the delegates saw. Conditions are splendid in Ontario but not so good in Quebec, he said. The clay splendid farm land along the National Transcontinental. The pulpwood industry is also springing up all along this line. The splendid progress of the city of Winnipeg was dealt with and also the great grain storage capacity of the elevators of the cities of Port William and Port Arthur.

Reference was made to the poor facilities at this port for handling full cargoes of grain as compared with other ports. J. G. Harrison also supplemented the report.

He said that two things were needed in St. John to attract visitors: the first, he held, was paved streets, Winnipeg being a splendid example. These streets, he said, were also a good civic investment for any city.

The other thing he felt we needed was, he said, added hotel accommodation and while the present accommodation is very good, still the service is perhaps not so far advanced as it might be in a city of this size.

"We were impressed in Toronto and Detroit by the absence of horses and the great number of vehicles propelled by motors. In Detroit, he said, there were at cross streets as long as there is no one in front of the vehicle. If horses were allowed it would make those cross streets unbearable because of the noise."

A. H. Wetmore referred to the assessment per capita in other cities as compared with St. John, and compared Winnipeg's rate with the local rate. The Local Improvement act was used, he said, in the western cities to assist in paving the streets.

R. B. Emerson referred to Saskatoon and its beautiful streets, some of the finest in Canada. Their bonded debt, however, is about \$6,000,000 with a population of 22,000 people. In each case these cities have had to pay for their fine streets.

Secretary's Summary.

The secretary submitted a summary of the work done since the last meeting, as follows:

There have been eleven meetings of the council and four special meetings of the full board since the last regular meeting.

Among the subjects which have been considered at these meetings have been the routing of the Valley railway; day-light saving; the West Indies molasses situation; shipbuilding; Women's Compensation act; power possibilities at the Falls; the completion of Pier 16; acceptance of guarantee bonds from contractors in lieu of certified checks; Belgian immigration possibilities; industrial prospects; the completion of the English mails for the maritime provinces; at Lewis; public auditor for St. John; the alienation of city harbor properties that might be needed for port development; prepayment of freights on R. M. S. P. steamers going to the West Indies; the rebuilding of the Intercolonial flour shed; freight classification No. 17, and other matters.

In closing, the council would express its satisfaction with the progress that St. John has made as a port and with the promising outlook for this winter's traffic that is before it as a result of the pier extension protected by the government and of the yard and other improvements that have been made by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The progress of the work on the West Side has been closely followed by the harbor committee of the board. The necessity of better sea protection for the new docks is recognized and will be urged upon the minister of public works when he next visits the city.

Three Directors Are St. John Men

L. P. D. Tilley, E. R. Chapman
and A. L. Haining Head Regis-
tration Work in Three Provinces

Ottawa, Oct. 2.—Announcement was made today of the personnel of the government's board of directors of national service which, under Sir Thomas Tait, will undertake the work of classifying and utilizing Canada's resources in men to the best advantage during the duration of the war.

The duties of the board are primarily to carry out what will be in the nature of a registration of males of military age classifying them according to the service they are most needed for, whether military, industrial, agricultural, etc. The actual work of recruiting for active service is left in charge of the director of recruiting for each military district as already appointed and now acting under the supervision of the district officer commanding.

The government turns over to Sir Thomas Tait and the new board the whole problem of bringing order out of the present chaos of haphazard war effort. The task is to bring order out of the chaos; the details as to how it is to be carried out are left for further consideration. There is no hint of compulsory service even for the man who is classified as being best suited for enlistment.

The position of district officer commanding service has been offered to and accepted by the following gentlemen, with the district number, headquarters, name and residence of director:

No. 6—Halifax, G. S. Campbell, Halifax.

No. 4—St. John, Major L. P. D. Tilley, St. John.

No. 5—Quebec, Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Chauveau, Quebec.

No. 4—Montreal, J. H. Sherrard, Montreal.

No. 8—Kingston, Lieutenant W. N. Bowen, Lansdowne.

No. 9—Toronto, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Brock, Toronto.

No. 1—London, H. W. McKay, St. Thomas.

No. 1—Winnipeg, E. R. Chapman, Winnipeg.

No. 12—Regina, A. L. Haining, Saskatoon.

No. 13—Calgary, R. B. Bennett, M. P., Calgary.

Among the ten national directors, under Sir Thomas Tait, who will undertake the work of classifying and utilizing Canada's resources in men to the best advantage during the duration of the war is Major L. P. D. Tilley, St. John; E. R. Chapman, formerly a prominent barrister of this city, now of Winnipeg, and A. L. Haining, Saskatoon, formerly with Emerson & Fisher, St. John.

THE HISTORY OF H. P.

Every popular commodity has a history of paramount interest to somebody. Here is the history of H. P. Sauce—we think it will interest you.

At Birmingham, England, there is a very large malt vinegar brewery. In fact, the largest in the world, and as malt vinegar is the essential foundation of all high-class sauces, the proprietors of the vinegar brewery are constantly in touch with six kinds of sauces.

Not some time ago, it occurred to them that nearly all the sauces on the market were far too thin and pungent, and too largely handled to be worthy of the name of relishes and that if a rich sauce, of super-excellent fruity flavor, and thick, creamy consistency, were produced, and placed on the market at a very moderate price per bottle its success would be assured.

They forthwith began to experiment very carefully with their great vinegar brewery. The choicest Oriental fruits and spices were judiciously blended together and slowly evaporated to produce a pure vinegar, but not until the new production had touched perfection in flavor, appearance and consistency, was the sauce christened "H. P." (an abbreviation of the name British "Houses of Parliament") and sent out to make its own way in the world.

H. P. does not separate in the bottle, there is no sediment and it therefore requires no shaking, if poured on the edge of the plate it can be taken with the meat like mustard. It possesses a delicious flavor, quite distinctively its own and always leaves a clean, fruity taste in the mouth, instead of the burning and stinging sensation left behind by old-fashioned relishes.

Dr. A. B. Bostock Hill, M.D., D.P., H.P., I.C., county analyst in analysing a bottle of H. P. Sauce reports:—"It is made from the best materials, is of pleasing and piquant flavor, and is in every respect a thoroughly good Sauce."

Under these exceptionally favorable circumstances, it is small wonder that the history of H. P. is a tale of unqualified progress.

ADAM'S
BEESWAX FLOOR
POLISH
Cleans-Tones-Preserves
WM. ROBERTSON & SONS
Water Street, Halifax.

Turn over a new leaf

Now that the warm days are here leave the heavy, over-heating foods for something lighter and easily digested. Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes supply plenty of nourishment to the body to enable it to do its morning's work in comfort. The thin, brown flakes are palatable as well as being quite digestible.

Kellogg's
TOASTED
CORN FLAKES
10¢

Kellogg's
TOASTED
CORN FLAKES
10¢



Fry's Pure Cocoa.

No need to ask if you want your little girl to be bonny, plump and rosy-cheeked. Of course you do! Yet little folks' appetites are "finicky" and sometimes turn from ordinary foods. That is just the time to use FRY'S Pure Cocoa. It makes a delicious food beverage that no child can resist and its rich nourishment is absorbed by the little body as eagerly as the flowers drink in the spring rains. All good grocers sell it, but, of course, remember

"Nothing will do but FRY'S"

THE PRICE OF MILK

Sussex, N. B., Oct. 2.—(Special).—The King's County Milk & Cream Producers' Union held a large and enthusiastic meeting in Medley Hall here tonight. F. E. Sharp occupied the chair. Some of the farmers present reported that the price of milk to be received by them was forty cents per quart while some claimed that their dealers had notified them that they could not pay forty cents. As the milk was not retained in St. John beyond eight cents per quart, it was decided to await pay day and have the executive review the situation in their various localities and report at another meeting to be held in Sussex on October 23. The high prices for butter and cheese were considered and some advised the equipping of cheese factories. Mr. H. Cochrane of Bloomfield had recently visited Halifax and found the farmers in that vicinity had been receiving five cents per quart for their milk for the past two years, and beginning the first of October were to receive an advance to six cents per quart. This will necessitate the Halifax consumers paying ten cents per quart.

THROW OPEN HUNDREDS
HOMESTEADS IN CENTRAL
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Prince George, B. C., Sept. 29.—The British Columbia government will throw open for settlement on Oct. 9, two large tracts of land containing 400 homesteads of 160 acres each. These homesteads are in the most fertile districts of Central British Columbia. One of the tracts lies along the north side of the Nechako river, about eight miles east of Fort Fraser, while the other block is on the

west side of the Stuart river, near its junction with the Nechako. These lands have been under reserve since 1911, but the progress of settlement has been so satisfactory as to make it desirable to provide additional opportunities for settlers. Application for land should be made through the office of the British Columbia government agent at Fort Fraser.

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IVORY SOAP is mild. It can be used safely to wash anything which water alone will not harm.

Ivory Soap is mild because it does not contain uncombined alkali. It is perfectly made soap in the strictest sense.

Ivory Soap cannot irritate the tenderest skin; nor injure the most delicate fabric.

You cannot buy a milder soap than Ivory.

9 CENTS
IVORY SOAP 99% PURE
11 FLOATS

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Is the name or trade mark the "ROYAL" ACADIA SUGAR.

This trade mark is a guarantee not only of its absolute purity, flavor and sweetening quality but also as to its genuineness. Do not buy any sugar until you have satisfied yourself that it is the genuine "ROYAL" ACADIA SUGAR and not sugar made from the beet or some adulterated brand.

Royal Acadia Granulated Sugar
Packed in Barrels, Half Barrels, 100 lb. Bags, 20 lb. Bags, 10 lb. Bags, Carton Packages 2 lbs. and 5 lbs.

Royal Acadia Tea Blocks
Packed in 100 lb., 50 lb., 20 lb. Boxes, loose, and 2 lb. Carton Packages.

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