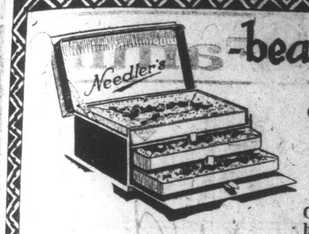
Bowring's Grocery Dept.



-beautiful tray cabinets

Oxford and Cambridge Blue, Orange and Emerald.

Also Half and One Pound Boxes.

Needler's CHOCOLATES

If you want to see some really high class English Chocolate and Confectionery, pay a visit to our Booth at the Fair, and you will not be disappointed. Our display of

NEEDLERS

SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

On sale at the Fair. Get a Box before you leave.

ANOTHER FRESH SHIPMENT of CERTO, the Sure JELL ..... 40c. Bot.

PURE VIRGIN OLIVE OIL

1 Gallon Tins $3.00
Quart Tins ..... 90c.

OXO CORDIAL

A cup of Hot Oxo is the best preventative of chills.

98c. Bottle

Bowring's Drapery Dept.

Say! Young Man, Who is Your Tailor?

WE DON'T CARE WHO IT IS—BUT WE WANT TO TELL YOU THAT WE HAVE THE FINEST RANGE OF

FALL SUITINGS and OVERCOATINGS

THAT IT'S POSSIBLE TO SEE ANYWHERE.

British woven, all Wool fabrics that will keep in shape, look well, and stand the hardest wear.

TWEED SUITINGS

$3.75 $4.00 $4.80 $5.00 $5.80 $6.00 $6.20 $7.00 to $8.50 yard

NAVY SERGES

$5.20 $6.00 $7.00 $7.50 $8.25 $8.50 yard.

TWEED OVERCOATINGS

$3.20 $3.60 $3.75 $4.00 $4.60 $5.90 yard.

BLUE NAP OVERCOATINGS

$2.85 $3.60 $4.50 $5.90 $7.50 yard.

MEN'S FALL FOOTWEAR

BRITISH MADE.

Men's Tan Calf Interlaced Bals, 5 to 10 .... $10.00 pair
Men's Box Calf Perforated Bals ..... $8.75 pair
Men's Fine Box Calf Bals. Goodyear welt, rubber heels ..... $7.00 pair

WOMEN'S FALL FOOTWEAR

Women's Dongola Boots, rubber heel .... $6.00 pair.
Women's Brown Kid Boots, rubber heels .... $6.00 pair.
Women's 7-inch Smooth Chrome Blucher Boots, $3.75 and $4.00 pair.

Men's Dongola Kid Bals, rubber heels .. $8.50 pair.
Men's Box Calf Blucher, leather lined .. $12.00 pair.
Men's Tan Calf Blucher, leather lined .. $12.00 pair.
Men's Tan Grain Work Boots ..... $7.80 pair.

Women's 7-inch Smooth Chrome Bals, with rubber heels ..... $4.00 pair.
Women's Cushion Insoles, 2-Strap Comfort Shoes, with arch support ..... $5.25 pair.

Bowring's Hardware Dept.

New Shipment OF Counter Scales

JUST OPENED.

PAN SCALES, to weigh up to 25-lbs. 35c. $1.00, $1.20 each.

BEEF SCALES, to weigh 60-lbs. $16.00 and $21.00 each.

BEEF SCALES, to weigh 200-lbs. $6.00 to $17.00 each.

FAIRBANKS COUNTER SCALES. To weigh 200 to 250-lbs.—$25.00 to $36.00 ea.

FAMILY SCALES, to weigh 25-lbs.—$2.00 each.

SPRING BALANCES—35c. 45c. $1.10, $1.70 each.

SHIPWRIGHTS' TOOLS

CAULKING IRONS ..... 45c. each.
CAULKING MALLETS ..... $6.00 each.
MAKING IRONS ..... 90c. each.
SHIPS' SCRAPERS ..... 90c. each.
GALV. BOAT NAILS; all sizes .. 12c. 18c. 30c.

BOWRING BROTHERS, LTD.

oct29,2i

Our Tainted Food

HOW CONTAMINATION IS CAUSED. NEED FOR MORE POWERS OF INSPECTION.

(News of The World" Special)

There is an immense quantity of polluted food being habitually consumed by the people in this country, and particularly by the poor. Much of the food coming under this description is unsound from the start, but perhaps the greater part is unsound through contamination and pollution, caused in a great variety of ways. Much has been done, and is still being done, by the health authorities to ensure that only sound meat should be taken from the slaughter-house, and that milk should be clean and unadulterated, but there is no power to prevent the possibility of pollution in the preparation, storage, exhibition, and distribution. Unnecessary handling of food is universally practised, and is objectionable to the last degree. Why should women, even of good class, be allowed to pinch the greengages at the fruiterer's, or the buns at a confectioner's, without penalty (when "pinching" of a different order is severely dealt with). There is hardly an article of consumption that is immune from the possibility of pollution. Dr. C. E. Goddard, the other day, in the "British Medical Journal," instanced the methods used in Smyrna in the storage and packing of figs and sultanas. A member of Parliament, who made an inspection of these methods, gave most disgusting details, calculated to make one never again touch a fig or a sultana for the rest of one's life. The naive admission was made: "No doubt in some of the smaller houses evasions of the sanitary regulations may take place, but not in those competing for the American market. If the British public," it was urged, "are anxious as to the purity of their sultanas, the remedy would seem to be to adopt the American methods of consular supervision." So it amounts to this, that for long years past we have all been obliged to consume, as Dr. Goddard phrases it, "vast quantities of filth," with results that we can hardly gauge. The doctor suggests, as a remedy, that our own Colonies should lose no time in placing on the British market in every town these and other dried fruits in cartons, not necessarily to compete with smaller tradesmen, but to create a demand and

To Educate The Public

to purchase only food for which a guarantee can be obtained that it has been prepared, packed, and distributed in a cleanly manner. Coming nearer home the same argument applies to bread—there are five or six separate contaminations possible from the oven to the home—and in the home there are often as many before the bread is eaten. Here the remedy is a simple one, namely, to wrap bread and similar food in waxed paper, which should not be removed till the bread is consumed on the table. When it is recalled that more than 80 per cent. of tuberculosis is derived from human sources, and that a dozen different people often handle the bread on the sideboard to help themselves, one need not be surprised at the wide dissemination of bacteria. Then again, why should greengrocers be permitted to expose their goods, as they now do, under conditions that make cleanliness impossible? This kind of wilful pollution will continue until sanitary officers have more power to deal with the offenders by suitable regulations from the Ministry of Health. And why should the poorer people have polluted food, as if they did not have sufficient handicaps in life already?

The best meat regulations, giving better control of meat and of slaughter-houses, have done some good, but, according to people qualified to speak, they are wholly inadequate for present needs. What is wanted, as Dr. W. G. Savage contends, is that all premises where made-up meat foods are prepared for public use should be licensed, so that frequent and thorough inspections can be made of those premises and of the ingredients used, and of the methods employed. Fortunately, with regard to milk, the public is daily obtaining a purer supply and there is less adulteration and contamination. The trouble nowadays with milk is, alas! its treatment in the home. How very few people think it worth while to sterilise their jugs and utensils, or protect the milk from flies and vermin. But over and over these domestic precautions is the urgent need for greater power of inspection, as Dr. Goddard so emphatically suggests. It is high time that the public should insist upon reform in a matter which is of fundamental importance to their well being.

D·D·D.

This greatest of skin remedies will remove those skin afflictions that have made your life a burden. That intolerable itching, burning and discomfort will disappear under the magic of this remedy. It has healed many cases pronounced hopeless and will reach your case.

The first $1.00 bottle relieves you or your money back. Try D. D. D. soap, too.

ALL DRUGGISTS.

Typeless Printing

To-day's typesetting machines, marvels of inventive genius, may soon be regarded as curious, crude implements of the past, if the invention and perfection of photographic typesetting, reported by The Publishers' Weekly (New York), should turn out to be accurate. The inventors are said to be J. R. C. August and E. K. Hunter, of Walworth, England. We read:

"Experts who have seen the machine in operation claim that it will probably revolutionize printing, and that principles of printing in use since Caxton's time may seen become obsolete. Not since the invention of the modern radio has any such uncanny machine been invented. It is said to do away with metal type by substituting a photographic film upon which letters, figures, etc., have been photographed.

"Altho no detailed or very informative explanation of the working of this new printing features have been explained. The machine is, as clearly as can be defined, a combination of a typewriter, a photographic instrument, together with certain features of process engraving.

"The operator, working a keyboard similar to a typewriter's, causes letters and characters from a master film to be projected, one by one, in rapid sequence, on to a sensitized photographic film base. These projected letters are then rapidly photographed, the exposure being a matter of a fraction of a second. When this exposed film is developed we have the modern prototype of the 'set-up-material' or type-line of the composing machnic. It is in reality a photographic film bearing an image of the subject-matter to be printed, and is somewhat similar to the stage reached by the process engraver who obtains a negative by photographing an original.

"On reaching this stage printing is a very simple matter and may be done in a dozen different ways—by line block for letter-press printing, by direct litho, by photographic processes from plat or stone, or by the offset photo-litho throughout.

"Type in bewildering variety is available by an adjustment of focus of the lens which projects the master film image; this operation is completely automatic. A single spool 2 inches in diameter of 'master film' 3 inches wide contains the equivalent of 2,700 'fonts' or complete sets of type.

"The claims made read almost like a Jules Verne description of some creative machine of his brain. Some of them are:

(a) The printers' composing-rooms of the future, instead of occupying great areas filled with costly machines, will consist of offices of a fraction of the size, housing only the camera composers. Millions of dollars will be saved, inasmuch as the bulk of the composing plant of today will become unnecessary.

"(b) The application of wireless telegraphy to the invention will enable a machine, installed in a London printing works, to set up the same matter simultaneously in many provincial towns.

"(c) Books and magazines, whether of letterpress or pictures, and, in fact, all printing will become much cheaper, also more beautiful of the greater variety of types available and the avoidance of intermediate processes, which tend to lessen the clearness of outline of the original type.

"The invention, which involves many subsidiary inventions, has been protected by seventy British and foreign patients."

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MUTT AND JEFF— THE HEIRESS HUNTER TAKES AN EXPENSIVE PLUNGE. —By Bud Fisher