

The Mildmay Gazette

MILDMAY, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31st, 1918.

J. A. JOHNSTONE Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 In Advance.

GIRLS

Can Secure Light, Clean Work
at Good Wages.
Paid While Learning.

Williams, Greene & Rome
Company, Limited.

Corner Benton and St. George Sts.

KITCHENER

Write for particulars.

Cure
Gall Stones
and Appendicitis..

In 24 hours without pain.

TREATMENT \$5.00

Guaranteed to cure.
For further particulars
ask us, it may save your
life and certainly will
save much pain and expense.

MARLATT'S Treatment
will do it.

O. E. SEEGMILLER

Druggist, Mildmay.

"Buy Drugs at a Drug Store"

M. FINGER

Mildmay

I buy Wool, Hides, Poultry
Rags, Rubber and Metal and pay
the highest prices. Call up Bell
Phone 38, and I will call on you.

Satisfactory dealing guaranteed.

LOCAL G. T. R. TIME TABLE.

Morning train, southbound	7:17
Mail Train, northbound	11:44
Afternoon Train, southbound	4:18
Night train, northbound	9:09

NEWS of the WEEK

Items of Interest to
Everybody.

Seegmiller sells quality cigars.
Carrick Council will meet on Monday,
November 11th.

For Sale—9 young pigs, five weeks old
and 9 pigs about 100 lbs. Apply to Jac.
Fortney.

Mr. Fred Scheiffe, went to Stratford
this week to spend ten days with his son
John and family.

Mrs. C. Wendt, and her son, William
motored to Owen Sound on Sunday and
spent a few days with relatives.

After the "Flu" take Penslar Cod Liver
Oil extract for that cough and Beef Iron
and wine to build you up. You can get
it at the drug store.



J. F. Schuett sells Phonographs similar
to above cut for \$38.00. Call at the
Furniture Store and hear all the differ-
ent styles. He also has a large selection
of all the latest Columbia Records to
choose from.

Overseas boxes and requisites at Seeg-
millers.

Mr. E. J. Goetz of Liberty, Sask., is
here on a visit to his family.

Mrs. Jos. Schnurr of Detroit is spend-
ing a few days with relatives here.

Weiler Bros., have extended their sale
for odd pants for another week.

T. A. Missere, merchant tailor, ex-
pects to move to his new premises in a
week or ten days.

Mr. Geo. Procknow, of this village,
had a silver watch stolen from his house
on Monday afternoon while he and Mrs.
Procknow were absent.

Services will be resumed in the Mild-
may Evangelical church next Sunday,
commencing at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Ser-
vice in the 8th concession church will
commence at 3 o'clock.

The price of potatoes here ranges
from \$1.50 to \$1.60 per bag. The Onta-
rio crop was fairly good this fall so it
is not probable that the price of mu-
phies will go much higher. Apples are
quoted at \$1.50 per barrel.

Services will be resumed in all the
churches next Sunday, and schools will
re-open next Monday. The influenza
epidemic is nearly over, and the authori-
ties consider it safe to open up the church-
es and schools again.

The potato crop was very good this
year. Toronto and Hamilton buyers are
only offering \$1 to \$1.25 a bag, delivered.
Manitoba potatoes are being sold in Tor-
onto for \$1.25 a bag. Prospects for higher
prices are not very good at present.

Mrs. Geo. Schwalm and family wish
to thank their friends and neighbors for
their kindness and sympathy during their
recent severe bereavement, and take this
means of doing so. Their thanks are also
extended to the Evangelical choir for
assisting at the funeral service.

Beniah Bowman, a mennonite, was
elected in Manitoulin Island over the
Conservative candidate, Mr. B. H. Tur-
ner, as a member of the Ontario Legis-
lature. Mr. Bowman was the candidate
of the United Farmers of Ontario, and
had the support of the farming section
of both parties.

Pte. William Wallace McKay, who
formerly worked for Mr. Wm. J. Taylor
of Carrick, died of wounds in France on
October 12th. This soldier was a mem-
ber of the 160th Battalion, and was 39
years of age. Deceased was born at
Hanover, and his parents having died
when he was a child, he made his home
for several years with the late Robt.
McPhail of Carrick.

No person objects to Tom Bennet
owning a horse, as long as he provides a
decent maintenance for the animal, but
when Tom turned the animal loose in the
village this week, he did something that
aroused the righteous indignation of a
good number of our householders. The
skinny old brute foraged for grub on
several well kept lawns in the village, and
left deep foot prints behind him. Tom
Bennet certainly played a selfish trick,
and many men have been jailed for less.

To-night will be Hallowe'en.

The Township of Carrick's total taxes
this year amount to over \$40,000.

John Kupferschmidt of Deemerton
has purchased a Ford touring car from
the local agents.

For Sale—Good young registered Dur-
ham cow, supposed to be in calf. Simon
Meyer, lot 11, con. A., Carrick.

There has been very little motoring in
this part of the country recently on ac-
count of the scarcity of gasoline.

Mr. Christian Gerber of Carrick was
notified this week that his son, Pte. Ot-
to Gerber, had died of wounds in France.

Photographs for sale. We have a
special offer for two weeks. A machine
worth \$100 for \$75. Call in and we will
show you same. Weiler Bros.

Weiler Bros. have put in a stock of
electric globe shades of all kinds. They
also take orders for special fixtures, elec-
tric irons, electric cookers and electric
toasters.

Lost—In Mildmay, or between Mild-
may and Con. B, Carrick, a grey leather
purse containing a sum of money. Finder
will be rewarded by leaving same
here.

Mr. G. H. Eickmeier's numerous
friends will be pleased to learn that he
will be able to leave his bed this week af-
ter his long, serious illness with pneu-
monia.

Road Commissioner Siegner is having
the Walkerton road, from Concession
15 to the Brant townline, gravelled this
week. Mr. Alex George of Walkerton
has the contract.

Mr. Alex Schumacher wishes through
this medium to tender his deepest grati-
tude to all those who were so kind and
sympathetic to him and his family dur-
ing their recent bereavement.

Mrs. Wm. Kupferschmidt was sur-
prised to discover last week that a por-
tion of her strawberry patch was out in
bloom at this season. She plucked a
few of the blossoms and sent them to
the newspaper office.

Dr. J. A. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson left
last Friday to spend a few months with
their brother-in-law, Mr. David Hicks,
near Gorrie. Dr. Wilson will be tender-
ed a farewell banquet in the town hall,
Mildmay in the near future.

Mr. Albert Krueger, eldest son of Mr.
Chas. Krueger of Carrick, died in Han-
over on Wednesday morning from the
Flu, aged about 25 years. Deceased,
who was employed for the past eight
years in the Knechtel Factory, leaves a
wife and two daughters.

Mr. Simon Euper, who resided with
his brother, Joseph Euper, on the 10th
concession of Carrick, passed away on
Thursday of last week, after eight days'
illness with pneumonia. Deceased was
about 32 years of age. The funeral took
place on Saturday at Formosa R. C.
cemetery.

"Flu" Victim at Formosa.

The death of Mr. Philip Weiler, second
son of Mr. and Mrs. Christian Weiler of
Formosa, took place on Saturday last
after five days' illness with pneumonia,
following an attack of influenza. Philip
had almost fully recovered from the in-
fluenza, and was out for a ride in his car
on Monday of last week, and he took a
relapse. Pneumonia developed, and he
passed away on Saturday evening. De-
ceased was 28 years of age, and was mar-
ried only a few months ago to Miss
Poechman of Carlsruhe. The funeral
took place on Monday morning at For-
mosa. Deceased was a member of the
firm of Weiler Bros., sawmillers of For-
mosa.

Carrick Soldier Dies of Wounds.

A cablegram received on Tuesday by
Mr. and Mrs. John Kaufman of Carrick,
brought the sad news of the death of
their son, Lance-Corporal Norman E.
Kaufman, which took place on Sunday,
October 27th at the No. 1 Military Clear-
ing Hospital, France. The message
says that Norman "died of wounds" and
the indications are that a very short
time elapsed between the time of re-
ceiving his wounds and his death. De-
ceased was 21 years of age, and enlisted
in the 160th Battalion in the spring of
1916, going overseas the same fall. He
was a splendid type of young Canadian
manhood, active, happy and enthusias-
tic, and made a splendid soldier. He
went into the trenches this spring, and
participated in many of the big battles
which took place in France this summer.
He was recently promoted to his present
rank. Norman, prior to enlisting, was
employed as plumber at Liesemer &
Kalbfleisch, and was a skilled mechanic.
He was also a member of the famous
Star football club. His death is univer-
sally regretted. The sorrowing family
have the sincerest sympathy of their
numerous friends here.

North Huron Provincial election will
be held on Dec. 2nd. Two Conserva-
tives and one Liberal are in the field.

Mrs. Fred Meyer of Carrick wishes to
express her gratitude to all her neigh-
bors and friends for their kindness during
her recent bereavement.

Auction Sale.

An auction sale of farm stock and im-
plements will be held at Lot 27, Con. B,
Carrick, on Nov. 15th. Watch for bills
for particulars.

Village Property Sold.

Mr. Fred Scheiffe offered his residence
west of the station for sale by public auc-
tion last Saturday, and it was knocked
down to Mr. Chas. R. Albrecht for the
sum of \$1500. This property is splendidly
located, and will make a splendid home
for the purchaser.

Farm For Sale.

A very desirable farm consisting of
part Lots 7 and 8, Con. 12 Carrick, 72
acres. Well improved with good fences
and orchard. Bank barn with excellent
stabling, and silo, brick house, good
well with wind pump. Few better farms
in Carrick. Can be bought on easy
terms of payment.

The First Buyer.

The first purchaser of a victory bond,
when the campaign opened on Monday
morning, was Mr. Lucas Stiegler. Mr.
Stiegler was born in Germany, but came
to Canada while a young man. He is
pleased with the way the war is going
and hopes Germany and the Kaiser will
soon be properly licked.

Stuart Thompson Wounded.

Mr. James H. Thompson received a
message last week from Ottawa advising
him that his son, Stuart, had been ad-
mitted to a French hospital on Oct. 14th
suffering with a gunshot wound in his
left arm. Stuart went overseas last
spring, having enlisted at St. Thomas,
where he was employed as a railway
clerk. He went into the trenches on
September 8th, and arrived there just in
time to see some of the most desperate
fighting of the whole war. Pte. Thomp-
son has just turned eighteen years of
age, and it is the sincere hope of his
many friends that his wound may not
permanently incapacitate him.

Soldier Dies With "Flu"

Mrs. P. Lenahan of this village re-
ceived a message last Thursday stating
that her brother, Pte. Richard Harry
Keating was very ill at Bramshott Camp
England, with influenza. This was fol-
lowed on Monday by another cablegram
announcing his death. Pte. Keating
was drafted last spring at Calgary, where
he had been employed for some time
operating a steam shovel, and he was
transferred overseas about three months
ago. He was completing his military
training at Bramshott, when he was tak-
en ill, and death took place on October
24th. Deceased was 31 years old, and
was brought up in Carrick by his mother
Mrs. John A. Hinsperger. He went out
west when he was about eighteen years
of age, and remained there until he be-
came a member of the army. He was a
big stalwart fellow, and was well liked
here. He leaves, besides his aged moth-
er, one sister, Mrs. P. Lenahan of Mild-
may, and one brother, John Keating of
Cleveland.

Daring Daylight Robbery.

One of the boldest acts of burglary
that has ever been committed in this vil-
lage took place on Sunday afternoon,
October 20th, when Helwig Bros' store
was entered. The thieves attempted an
entrance by a frame shed at the rear of
the store, but they were not successful
in getting into the main store. Another
plan was tried, that of entering the cel-
lar window, and it worked. The burglar
made his way from the cellar to the main
floor of the store, opened the cash draw-
er in the office, and took change amount-
ing to about \$2.50. It is not known what
else was taken. The thief then turned
the key in the back door of the store and
made his escape. The burglary took
place between one and five o'clock on
Sunday afternoon, the streets being al-
most deserted at that time on account
of the wet, stormy weather. There is
absolutely no doubt that the guilty par-
ties are youths of this village, and no
stone will be left unturned to secure their
punishment. There has been consider-
able petty thieving going on here recent-
ly, and while several parties are suspect-
ed, the chain of evidence is not yet com-
plete enough to warrant any arrests.
We had a similar outbreak eighteen
months ago, and the culprits were let off
on suspended sentence, and the punish-
ment seemed so easy that other lads are
now trying their hand at the game.
Mildmay must be cleared up, and the
guilty parties punished in such a manner
that others will take warning and follow
the paths of honesty. High Constable
Briggs of Walkerton was here on Tues-
day looking into the matter.

Hergott's Cider Mill.

Hergott's Cider Mill will be open
every day until further notice to make
cider and boil apple butter and syrup.

\$500 Reward \$500.

To any person returning to Liesemer
& Kalbfleisch all tools such as pipe wren-
ches, wire stretchers, jacks, ladders,
hammer, tin shearer, tire gauge, etc., that
have been loaned and not returned.

Report of Road Commissioners.

Reeve Whicher, chairman of the High-
ways Committee for Bruce County in a
report to the Council stated that the
County was being organized on the fol-
lowing plan: To establish on or about
every seven miles of the system a res-
ponsible man, or overseer, fully equip-
ped with road drag, pick and shovel, whose
duty will be to care for that particular
section of the road, dragging it from
time to time, and especially early in the
spring; to make minor repairs as appro-
ved by the Road Superintendent, also re-
porting to him from time to time other
needed work, or machinery required for the
needs of the road, such as grader, etc.
With a complete organization of this
kind your Committee believe the entire
staff of overseers with their helpers
could be placed in operation almost
simultaneously throughout the County
thereby having the entire system re-
paired in the course of a few days. This
would be very important, as the value of
drags and graders largely consist in the
work being done at the right time.
Your Committee and Superintendent
found it necessary to secure at least a
small equipment of road machinery in
order to make a start in caring for the
system, the chief purchase being a trac-
tor costing \$1700; grader \$595; both hit-
ches; some thirty road drags at \$12 each;
a Chevrolet car, practically good as new
\$550. The car we consider exceptional
value and of absolute necessity to en-
able the Superintendent to do his work.
Your Committee, Superintendent and
Government Engineer Huber went prac-
tically over the whole system viewing
bridges, culverts and needed repair to
the roads and extension of the system
as asked for at last session of Council.
The work was done with the County car
and a good knowledge of the System ob-
tained at a comparatively small cost.
Your Committee have contended with the
Department that the portion of the
County Highways north of Warton
where on account of their being no rail-
ways facilities, it had to sustain an un-
usual amount of traffic and thereby
should be named a Provincial County
Highway, and thereby be entitled to
sixty per cent for construction and forty
per cent for maintenance instead of 40%
and 20% respectively as at present. The
Minister was impressed with these views
and gave us assurance that this would
be accepted by the Department as soon
as our Council would pass a resolution
naming this portion of the road entitled
as above stated. Owing to the unusual
severity of the past winter a considerable
expenditure was required to keep the
System in passable condition, and in
order to reduce this expenditure we be-
lieve the erection of wire fences should
be encouraged by bringing the bonus of
25c per rod offered by the Council more
into public notice.

MOLTKE.

Born—In Carrick to Mr. and Mrs. Jno
Wagner, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Binkle have re-
turned to their home here after spending
several weeks near Harristown with the
latter's brother.

Mr. Henry Rahn had the misfortune
to fall from a tree while picking apples.
He was not able to be around for some
days, but he is recovering now.

Messrs. Edgar Fischer and Conrad
Baetz of Waterloo arrived at their homes
here, the college being closed on account
of influenza.

Miss Lilly and Laura Bickmeier, ac-
companied by Pte. Geo. Miller spent
Sunday afternoon with Pte. Otto Baetz.

The cider mill is still a busy place and
apple butter boiling is in full swing yet.

Mr. Conrad Koch of Neustadt is help-
ing Albert Baetz with his fall ploughing.

Mr. Henry Fischer made a trip to Lon-
don last week to visit his brother, Wil-
liam, who is in the hospital there.

CARLSRUHE.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Freiberger returned
on Wednesday from their wedding trip
and the young boys organized and in a
short time had a display of one of the
finest "Steel Bands," and the time was
elegant and played Mr. and Mrs. Frei-
berger a welcome home, for which they
were amply rewarded with refreshments.
Our boys will keep their instruments in
reserve and will sound them still louder
when they get the word "Victory" or
"Peace" on a more restored to the world.

We are sorry to report the death of
Rev. Father Culliton who died here last
Thursday evening after a brief illness of
two weeks with pneumonia and influen-
za. The deceased had only been ordain-
ed since spring and was assistant priest
here and at Hanoversence. The remains
were buried in Aytton on Saturday.

Quite a number from here attended
the funeral of the late Philip Weiler in
Formosa on Monday.

There are several severe cases of the
Flu here and we sincerely hope the af-
flicted will soon be restored to health.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ruetz of Walk-
erton visited Mr. and Mrs. George Zettler
on Sunday.

Roy Pratt, 24, Woodstock, was fined
\$50 for not being employed in some use-
ful occupation.

Miss Cecilia T. Schnurr of the Rectory
was in Walkerton last week attending
the wedding of her sister, Miss Bertha
Schnurr to Garfield Kramp of Hanover.

Jos. Diemert and Clifford Fedy return-
ed to Kitchener on Monday to resume
their studies at St. Jerome's College,
which was closed for a few weeks on ac-
count of the influenza.

There was a young man of West Ham
Who said frankly, "I don't care a darn;
I'll invest all I own
In the Victory Loan
That's the kind of a hairpin I am."

Bruce's Proud Pre-eminence in War Work

IS DUE TO THE FACT THAT
EVERYBODY HELPS
WHEN THERE'S A CAMPAIGN ON.

Result—Bruce has never failed yet—and won't this
time.

For the last Victory Loan, Bruce was asked to raise
\$850,000 and actually raised \$1,800,000.

This year Bruce is asked to raise \$2,000,000 and the
committee wants to do better than that.

This is quite possible. Last year we had over 4,000
applications and the committee hopes to have at least
6,000 applications this year in Bruce.

KEEP BRUCE IN THE FRONT RANK AS OUR
COUNTY IS ONE OF THE MOST SHINING EX-
AMPLES IN CANADA, OF GIVING ITS SHARE IN
BOTH MEN AND MONEY.

Yours for the Victory Loan 1918.

DAVID ROBERTSON,
County Chairman.

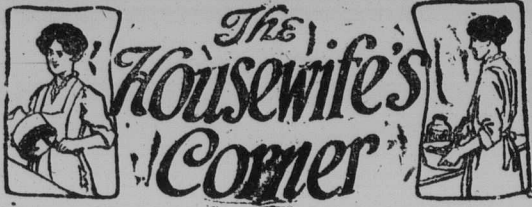
GEO. D. MacKAY,
County Sec'y.

A Positive Luxury in Infusion.

Pure Tea, without admixture . . .
of Any Kind, foreign to its growth.

"SALADA"

has the reputation of nearly a quarter of a century behind every packet sold—



Uses of Waste Apples.

In these days when the world faces an increasingly serious food shortage it is unwise to overlook and resources that will add good nourishing food to the depleted supply. In many countries that percentage of cull or cider apples runs fully one-third of the total, and it is frequently estimated that hundreds of tons of such apples are wasted each year.

While a portion of the larger culls may be evaporated to excellent advantage, the most practical way of diverting this enormous waste into good food is by pressing. Practically all the valuable and nutritive elements of fruits are contained in the juice. The other part consists largely of cellular tissue and is of little value except to retain the juice, which in ripe apples runs as high as ninety per cent.

A modern hydraulic cider-press will extract an average of a little more than four gallons of cider from each bushel of ordinary culls. This juice is readily converted into a variety of food products that are not only appetizing and nourishing, but most of them are in concentrated form convenient to market and easy to preserve. Cider vinegar, boiled cider, apple syrup, apple jelly, apple butter and pasteurized cider are all in active demand and can be sold at a better net profit than is usually obtained from the apples in a fresh condition.

Even the pomace need not be wasted. It is being used extensively as feed for dairy and beef cattle, and for hogs and sheep. Many pronounce it equal to ordinary corn silage. Pomace also has a distinct value as jelly stock because of its pectin content which is not impaired by drying. Frequently the pomace is pressed a second time, the resulting juice being used for making vinegar or jelly.

A Temperance Health Drink

Pasteurized cider is highly recommended as a temperance drink by eminent physicians and scientists. It is a tonic as well as a nutrient, containing natural salts and acids of special value in the correcting of stomach complaints and liver and kidney trouble, and can readily be made available as a delightful home beverage the year around. Chemical preservatives should be avoided, but pasteurizing to 100 degrees for two hours and sealing tight is effective.

One of the staple food products from waste apples that is in universal demand is cider vinegar. Pure cider vinegar commands a premium on the market.

In the process of transforming cider into vinegar, two distinct fermentations take place. First is the alcoholic fermentation which is the changing of the sugar of the cider into alcohol, caused by the action of certain natural yeast bacteria. Second is the acetic fermentation by which the alcohol thus formed is changed to vinegar acid or acetic acid. The alcoholic fermentation may be accelerated by the addition of yeast, using a cake to each five gallons, dissolved in warm water before adding. The acetic fermentation is also aided by the addition of good vinegar containing some mother of vinegar.

It is important to allow plenty of room for air in the barrel during all stages of fermentation and also to maintain the temperature between 60 and 80 degrees. Care should be taken not to start the second fermentation until all the sugar in the cider is changed into alcohol, otherwise the change to vinegar will be retarded.

There exists in this country a potential market for boiled cider that would consume ten times the amount now produced if the product could only be obtained. Boiled cider is the fresh juice concentrated by evaporation in the ratio of five gallons reduced to one. In this form it will remain in a perfect state of preservation for years. It is dark brown in color and of a syrupy consistency. It has an extensive use, both commercially and in the kitchen, being especially desirable for making mince-meat and apple butter, as well as having a multitude of other culinary uses.

By continuing the evaporating process until the cider is reduced to the ratio of seven to one the product becomes jelly.

A Home-Made Sugar Substitute

Sugar and sugar products are scarce and high these war times, and a practical use of the generous sugar content of apples is therefore especially acceptable. An extensive series of experiments by the U. S. Department of Agriculture resulted in the development of a method of making apple table syrup which produces an attractive article of very fine flavor.

The process is as follows: Stir into seven gallons of sweet cider five ounces of powdered calcium carbonate—a harmless, low-priced chemical—and boil in a large kettle five minutes. If a large vessel is not available the cider may be boiled in batches. After boiling, pour the cider into glass jars, and allow it to settle until perfectly clear, which requires about seven hours. Return the clear liquid to the preserving kettle, being careful not to pour off any of the sediment. Fill the vessel only about half full, as it foams up when boiling. Add a level teaspoonful of the calcium carbonate for the seven gallons of liquid and boil rapidly until a temperature of 220 degrees is reached, or until it is about one-seventh of the original volume and the consistency of maple syrup when cooled rapidly and poured from a spoon.

To insure clear syrup the cooling must be done slowly. A good way is to set the jars of syrup in a wash-bowl of hot water and allow the whole to cool. Use this syrup like any other table syrup, and as a flavoring adjunct. Also as sauce for puddings and for making brown bread, fruit cake, candy, etc.

Hints to Housewives.

You can keep the print, percale or gingham house dresses looking like new if you add a teaspoonful of turpentine to the rinsing water.

There is nothing better for removing spots from a rug than the use of ammonia.

Left-over vegetables are good used for vegetable soup.

Excellent polishing cloths are made from old velvet.

There is more heat in hickory wood than in any other kind.

To fry fish properly they should be put into boiling fat.

Skimmed milk and corn bread and butter are a nourishing lunch.

A weak solution of chloride of lime will remove peach stains.

If pantry shelves are painted white they will be easily kept clean, and will look attractive.

The bone should be left in the roast; it will keep the juices in and add flavor and sweetness.

Those who are prone to neuralgia and rheumatism will find relief by adding a little oil of turpentine to the warm bath.

Pepper should be used in dishes of vegetables, cheese, eggs, fish or meat, but paprika is probably preferable with cheese.

Use meat one day and the gravy or soup the next. A good gravy, with mashed potatoes or boiled rice, will take the place of meat admirably.

A cream cause, made of a pint of milk, spoonful batter, table-spoonful flour, well cooked, seasoned with salt and spoonful of onion juice, and poured over a platter of dry toast, is a tasty supper dish.

Serve left-over vegetables au gratin in ramakins covered with white sauce, sprinkled with cheese and browned in the oven.

When making cocoa, butter the inside of the double boiler to prevent the cocoa from sticking to the kettle.

Clean the saucepan which has had melted paraffin in it by filling the pan with hot water. Then allow the water to cool. The paraffin will form a thin sheet on top of the water and is easily lifted off.

Make home-made candy of the children's favorite kind, to take along when you are going to the country fair, so they will not be tempted by the colored candies, pink lemonade, ice-cream cones, etc., of doubtful makeup, sold by the fakery.

To make vinegar: Save the fruit parings, boil them in just enough water to cover them, strain, and set away to ferment, adding to them a piece of vinegar "mother," or vinegar plant which you can get from a grocer. Add the raisings from fruit jars to this and you will soon be well supplied with vinegar.

The Double-Walled Secret

By Edwin Baird

CHAPTER III.

In period of his life. The lights came on, the couch was lowered; but his struggle, though furious, was of brief duration, for the strip of cloth which held his broken arm in place became endone and the red-hot pain left him gasping, powerless, white to the lips.

Again Stryker gave a low word of command and again the couch was lifted. The torturing stabs of pain wrung a groan from Kecey and he ground his teeth, trembling with rage. He judged they had reached the hall when he heard a fleet step on the stairway, and then the girl's voice—

"Father! Stop! He doesn't know—he never saw—"

"Stand aside, Bonnie," he heard her father say.

Evidently she had thrown herself in his path, and Kecey knew she was holding her ground when the couch came to a standstill.

"Father, you must listen! I tell you, he saw nothing—nothing!"

There was an agonizing pause. Kecey could hear the girl whispering and now and again he caught a mumbled word from her father. They stood only a short distance from him, but he could make nothing of what they said. Presently he heard Stryker say:

"Take him back."

He was carried back to the room, but the rope was not removed from his ankles and the man with the dead white face stood guard at his head until Stryker came in and dismissed him.

Only by a supreme effort did Kecey refrain from voicing the outburst that clamored in his mind for utterance. Stryker drew up a chair and attended the grievously used arm before speaking.

"My daughter," he said, "has saved you. Do you feel strong enough to go home alone?"

Kecey nodded. He could not yet trust himself to speak.

"I don't know who you are," went on the white-haired man, "but I do know you are not a jail-bird, and I suspect that you belong to that organization society upon which your rotten civilization is falsely based. Assuming this, I can not rely upon any promises you may make."

"You can be assured," said Kecey, as evenly as he could, "that I shall say nothing about my experiences in this house—if that is what you mean."

"That's what I mean," replied Stryker, in his low voice. "But I don't trust you. I trust no man. And so," taking a white silk scarf from his coat, "I must ask that you wear this."

As he spoke he folded the scarf, then slipped it over Kecey's eyes, and knotted it securely behind his head.

Kecey's first impulse was to tear the thing off, but he knew the futility of offering resistance, and submitted as passively as his flaming anger allowed.

Blindfolded, he was led from the house to an automobile churning near the door. Stryker assisted him into the tonneau, stepped in after him and the machine started. The first part of their journey was over uneven ground and the car traveled slowly, but after a while they emerged upon a smooth road and Kecey knew from the way the air whipped his face, that the driver of the automobile had thrown the speed to "high." They had gone upward of fifteen miles, he surmised, before the car came suddenly to a stop.

He was guided to the ground, then to a wooden platform. He knew Stryker stood beside him when—

"If you will give me your address, Mr. Kecey, I will see that your monoplane is returned to you."

An unreasoning impulse, born of his wrath, prompted Kecey to say: "Never mind! Keep it. Perhaps it will pay you for your services."

He had no way of knowing the effect of his words, for he was answered only by silence. After a while he heard the shriek of a train in the distance and in a few minutes it came to a grinding halt at the platform. The scarf was taken from his eyes and he was lifted to the steps of one of the coaches.

When he looked back he saw the hard, white eyes of the auto gleaming athwart a small railway station. And then the train moved on into the warm, black night.

He sank into a seat near the door, with the feeling of one awakening from an unpleasant dream. The motion of the train, the travelers around him, the train crew, all afforded him a positive relief. They were actual, while the recent events seemed very unreal.

He paid his fare in cash, exchanged a commonplace or two with the conductor, and inquired as to the time they would reach Lake Forest. He was conscious of no curiosity to know the name of the station where he had boarded the train. He desired only to forget his fantastic adventure as speedily as possible. He alighted at Lake Forest, assisted by a brakeman, called up his father's garage and, half an hour later, was rolling home ward in the family Emousine.

CHAPTER IV.

"I Owe My Life to You"

Although he felt in no wise bound to silence, he slurred over his mishap as briefly as he could (still with the idea of sealing the adventure), and it is quite likely that he soon would have come to regard the thing as a vague and disagreeable memory had it not been for a peculiar incident in which he chanced to participate. It happened late one afternoon, about a fortnight afterward, just as he left the University Club and was starting for the Whitestone Hotel to keep a dinner engagement. His motor was held up at the Michigan avenue intersection and he noticed that a crowd

had collected on the corner. In the next few moments he witnessed something that caused him to detain his chauffeur, as the traffic moved on, and then spring to the ground.

A policeman had arrested a ragged wretch, charged with soliciting alms, and a pretty-haired girl (he knew her instantly) and was interceding in the beggar's behalf. The officer addressed her with the insolence of his kind before a crowd.

"So you're his pal—ha? Well, we'll have to take you along, too." He chuckled thickly and laid hold of her arm.

Infuriated, the girl jerked free and struck him sharply across the face with her silver-mesh purse. It was then that Kecey leaped from his motor. When he elbowed his way to her she was struggling and fighting hopelessly, yet her captor had a double handful. The beggar took his advantage and his departure with no waste of time. The crowd drew in closer, enjoying the scene hugely.

It so happened that the policeman knew Kecey very well and the latter had little trouble in gaining the girl's liberty.

"Come!" he beseeched her, and took her arm, for she showed no inclination to leave. She looked up at him mutely, then back to the policeman, who was glancing about furtively for the fleeing beggar. Her face was white and her breath came pantingly, like the breath of a runner whose strength is spent. "Those in the front circle of the crowd gaped at her; those behind craned their necks to see. 'Come, Miss Stryker,' urged Kecey, speaking in a low voice close to her ear, 'you must let me get you out of this.'"

She signified her willingness, and the crowd parted for them, still staring curiously. At his behest she got into his car. Not until they were flowing southward in the avenue's gasoline river did she speak.

"I shouldn't have done that," she murmured, as though thinking aloud. "I shouldn't have done it." Then, suddenly, she began to cry.

Kecey had an odd, uncomfortable sense of shame. Nothing embarrassed him so much as the sight of a woman crying. He caught himself casting side-long glances at the occupants of the automobiles whizzing past. He wondered how many of his friends had seen him. This further annoyed him. And then, as he realized that he was ashamed of being seen with this girl who undoubtedly had saved his life, he felt contemptibly mean and small.

In an awkward, blundering way he tried to solace her. She bowed her head lower and dried her eyes surreptitiously. But he was not looking at her—had not looked at her. Presently he heard her say: "If you will tell your man to stop—I think I'd like to get out."

The car swung in toward the curb and stopped in front of the Whitestone. She stood up; but he sat nearest the sidewalk and barred her way.

(To be continued.)

REPRISALS BY BRITAIN NEAR

Germany Interposes Obstacle to Exchange of Prisoners.

The German Government has communicated to the British Government through Holland its decision not to ratify the Anglo-German agreement for an exchange of prisoners unless guarantees are given against the deportation and internment of Germans in China. The British Government has informed Germany that it cannot concede this point, but is prepared to ratify the agreement subject to the withdrawal of this condition, says a London despatch.

Great Britain is determined to take drastic steps to end the maltreatment of British war prisoners, and accordingly has demanded that Germany redress the grievances forthwith. Unless these requirements are accepted within four weeks the British Government will take, in concert with the allied Governments, such measures of reprisal deemed necessary to compel the German Government to treat prisoners of war in accordance with the rules of international law.

Steps are also being taken to obtain better treatment of prisoners in Turkish hands. Gen. Allenby has been instructed in the event of an armistice with Turkey that the immediate and unconditional return of British prisoners would be required.

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FOOD AND THE WAR
Vastly Important Factor in the Fortunes of the Allies.

Since the war began we have learned to understand the importance of the food problem, but even now few realize the extraordinary good fortune which the Entente nations have enjoyed, and how completely this good fortune has upset the calculations of the enemy. There is no room for doubt that Germany based her expectations of winning the war, after her first repulse, upon her assumed ability to starve the British people into acquiescence with her demands whilst maintaining her own productive power. She assumed that Great Britain was vulnerable in the matter of food supplies because the British people depended upon other countries, and that she herself was invulnerable because with her allies she was self-contained. Ever since war began Germany has acted upon this assumption and has sought to destroy Britain's overseas supplies and to maintain her own production.

Looking back over the past four years, one cannot fail to appreciate the gravity of the danger to which the French and British people were exposed by these efforts of Germany. They have, however, completely failed, and at no time have the two countries suffered from real shortage. Greater economy, of course, has had to be exercised than formerly, but now the supplies of food available for the Entente nations will not only give them enough for their needs, but should enable them to build up reserves against any crop failure in future.

For this wonderful accomplishment they are indebted to the United States and Canada. Prior to the war the wheat crop of the United States rarely exceeded 700,000,000 bushels, but in the first year of war it was no less than 900,000,000, and in the second year of war as much as 1,000,000,000, giving an additional wheat supply in two years of more than 600,000,000 bushels over the normal. The Canadian crop of 1915 was also superabundant, and the lack of supplies from Russia and Roumania was more than made good by the additional supplies from the United States and Canada. In 1916 and 1917, the wheat crops in these two countries were, however, smaller, and after the reserves left over from the bumper crop of 1915 had been exhausted, the

Entente nations had to exercise an increased economy. Nevertheless, even in these years of small crops Canada and the United States rendered most valuable assistance by becoming more economical and by supplying food to the Entente out of these economies.

Now in 1918 the United States has grown another great wheat crop; the winter wheat harvest alone is expected to reach nearly 600,000,000 bushels, and the spring wheat harvest about 500,000,000 bushels. Hopes are entertained that the aggregate U.S. wheat crop this year will exceed 900,000,000 bushels, or fully 200,000,000 bushels above normal. Taking into account the economies of the people, this year is expected to have a surplus of 350,000,000 and 400,000,000 bushels, an amount that, with the Canadian surplus, will enable the Entente nations to consume a much greater amount of wheat flour than they have done since the early part of 1916.

Those persons who have watched the vicissitudes of the world's harvests and the fluctuations in the supplies of food available for the allied peoples since the war began are experiencing a great sense of relief from the present improved situation.

The potato is native to the continent of America and was first imported to Europe from Peru.

America may form a flying unit of deaf mutes, as army experts have found them to lack all sense of motion.

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BRITISH DRIVING ENEMY FROM VALENCIENNES BY FLANKING MOVEMENT

7,000 Prisoners and 100 Guns Captured—Haig Reports Enemy Resistance Overcome on Whole Battlefront.

A despatch from London says: Apparently the British are not desirous of taking Valenciennes by fighting the Germans in the streets of the town, but plan to outflank it.

West of Valenciennes Wednesday the British line skirted the western fringe of the town. The British were in St. Vaast and Faubourg de Lille. But the Scheldt Canal, which is broad, lies between the British and the town proper. All the bridges over the canal have been wrecked and the railway line which parallels the canal is stiff with machine guns.

Further south, however, the British are across the Scheldt at several places between the valley of the Harpies River and Thiant, and it should only be a question of time until Valenciennes becomes untenable for the enemy.

The Germans have broken down the banks and opened the sluice gates north-east and north-west of the city and have flooded vast stretches of the country in an effort to delay the British advance. The marshy lowlands on the east side of the canal, opposite the Raismes Forest, resemble a great

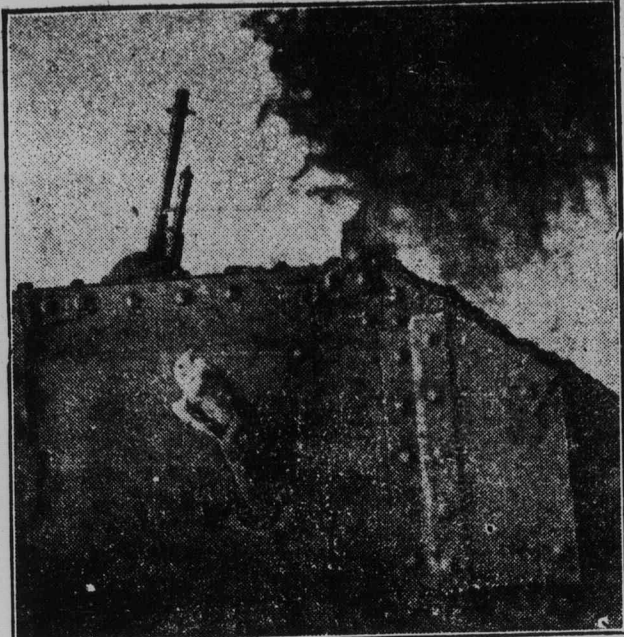
lake. It is not probable that the city can be approached from the southwest because of similar flooded conditions.

The British, however, have fought their way into the city from the west and there have been sharp encounters in the streets between patrols.

Valenciennes still contains many civilians. An officer of the Canadian detachment fighting in the city said on Thursday: "I entered the town with a platoon and saw an old woman scattering up a street carrying a bucket. At about the same time a machine gun opened on us from a second-storey window. I was wounded and several of my men were also hit. We retired for a moment, but the last we saw of the old Frenchwoman she was going right along as if nothing was happening."

The British troops have overcome the enemy along the whole front between the Sambre Canal and the Scheldt and their advance is being continued. Field Marshal Haig reports from headquarters.

Since Wednesday morning the British have taken 7,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns.



Not A Peace Dove—This is not the dove emerging from Noah's ark, much though it looks like the old pictures of that incident, but a carrier pigeon being released from a tank in action in order to keep the H. Q. staff in touch with its movements.—British Official photograph.

From The Middle West FROM OLD SCOTLAND

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

Items From Provinces Where Many Ontario Boys and Girls Are Living.

What is Going On in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

Tuxedo Hospital, Winnipeg, is making arrangements to have invalid soldiers sent south for winter.

Gunner John McPherson, of Edmonton, a graduate in law of Alberta University, was killed in action.

Flight Lieut. Kilbourne, of Winnipeg, who was reported missing, is now located as a prisoner of war.

Capt. A. D. McRae, Winnipeg, won his captaincy on the field, and has been awarded the Military Cross.

Thos. Lakas, Prince Albert, Sask., was fined \$100 and costs for having a sugar bowl on a table while serving tea.

The provincial police of Saskatchewan have warned the farmers that they must not harvest on Sunday.

J. P. Taylor, of Prince Albert, Sask., was fined \$100 and costs for serving a ham sandwich at a midday meal.

Mrs. R. J. Pritchard, a well known pioneer, one of the old Selkirk settlers of the Red River, died recently at Prince Albert.

J. A. Scott, an old timer of Summerville, near Pincher Creek, is dead. It is claimed that he was the first settler north of the Old Man River.

The crops in the prairie provinces will not be a failure. The result of the aggregate harvest, it is announced, will reach somewhere between 175,000,000 and 200,000,000 bushels of wheat.

The Great War Veterans' Association, Winnipeg, has handed to the Board of Control a copy of a resolution recently adopted, opposing the granting of licenses to aliens for ice cream parlors, poolrooms, etc.

Ralph West, formerly one of the secretaries of the Y.M.C.A., and later boys' work secretary of the Y.M.C.A., at Regina, has been killed in action, according to advices received by his mother, Mrs. V. R. Perry of Rumsey, Alta.

There are a number of cases of typhoid fever in North Edmonton.

Lieut. J. H. M. Kennedy, Winnipeg, died of pneumonia at Quebec recently.

Winnipeg churches and theatres are closed on account of the influenza epidemic.

The crops of the Ponoka district, Alberta, are reported to be 75 per cent of normal.

The Rotary Club of Winnipeg provide auto transportation for soldiers returning to the city.

Capt. John F. Macintosh, M.C., son of Mrs. R. Macintosh, Saskatoon, has been killed in action.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell of Saskatchewan, favors a maximum wage of \$5 a day for harvesters.

Samuel Steinberg, Winnipeg, had his stock of German newspapers seized by the Military Intelligence Department.

Calgary labor men object strongly to the new anti-strike order-in-council. Saskatchewan and Regina take a similar stand.

Capt. Stewart Moore, D.S.O., M.C., Regina, has been killed in action. He previously belonged to the Mounted Police.

The Northern Production Company, of Edmonton, have given 100 shares of stock to every returned man who has seen service in France.

BRUGES NOW SEAT OF BELGIAN GOVERNMENT

A despatch from Havre says: The whole of the Province of Western Flanders and part of Eastern Flanders and Hainaut having been recovered from the Germans, the Belgian Government has decided to establish its administrative departments in Bruges.

GERMANS ARE LEAVING GHENT, BELGIUM

A despatch from Amsterdam says: The evacuation of Ghent, Belgium, is in full swing, according to a despatch to the Telegraaf from Sasvan Gent. The last boats in Ghent are being hastily towed toward Selzaete, near the Dutch frontier south of Sasvan Gent, the despatch adds.

Major R. M. Greig, Patrickhill, has been awarded a bar to his Military Cross.

Major J. Rodger, son of John Rodger, Glenbuck, has been awarded the Military Cross.

The citizens of West Kilbride have contributed the sum of £1,100 to the funds of the Red Cross.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Munro Mackenzie, Royal Scots, Isle of Mull, has been awarded the D.S.O.

The Military Medal has been awarded to Sergeant-Major William Neil, A. and S.H., son of Mrs. Mary Neil, Maryhill.

The new Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology of Leeds University is Captain Stewart, M.B., son of William Stewart, Dalmelington.

A drumhead service was held in Princess Street Gardens, Edinburgh, in memory of those who had fallen at the battle of the Somme and Gallipoli.

In South Ayrshire the potato crop is above the acreage, yielding as high as eight tons to the acre.

Captain James Riddell has been presented with a gold watch by the people of Girvan in recognition of his having won the Military Cross.

Lieut. Walter K. Anderson, Black Watch, son of Bailie Kinloch Anderson, Edinburgh, has been killed in action.

There are nearly two thousand women employed on Glasgow cars, 400 of them in the capacity of drivers.

Mrs. Margaret Jones, Kilkerran, has received congratulations from the King on attaining her 100th birthday.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Alain Colquhoun, Scots Guards, chief of the Clan Colquhoun, has been awarded a bar to the D.S.O.

Lieut. T. S. McIlroy, youngest son of the late Hugh McIlroy, Cumberland, has been killed in a flying accident.

A venerable figure has been removed from Lochetive-side by the death of Malcolm Campbell, an Inverlimer farmer.

Lieut. James G. Winks, who was killed in an aeroplane accident, was the youngest son of Mrs. Winks, North Frederick Street, Glasgow.

Lieut. R. D. Sandford, V.C., is a great-grandson of the late Dr. Sandford, one time Archbishop of Edinburgh.

James and William Ford, of Innerkip, who are twins, have received many congratulations on the completion of their ninety-third year.

Pte. Robert Gibson, of Kilmorie, was presented with a gold watch by the citizens in recognition of his having won the Serbian Gold Medal for bravery.

The people of Dalmelington district presented Lieut. J. G. A. Hendrie with a gold watch in recognition of his having won the M.C. and the Croix de Guerre.

BURGOMASTER OF BRUSSELS RELEASED BY GERMANS

A despatch from the Hague says: The Vaterland, in its issue of Thursday, says it is reported that the political prisoners held by the Germans at Turnhout, Belgium, northeast of Antwerp, including Burgomaster Adolphe Max of Brussels, have been released.

Burgomaster Max was arrested in Brussels in September, 1914, for his "irreconcilable attitude," according to an announcement made by the German Military Governor of Belgium. In 1917 it was said that the Burgomaster was seriously ill in a prison at Celle, Prussia, and that King Alfonso was intervening in his behalf.

German Cities Again Bombed By British Air Squadrons

A despatch from London says: The official statement dealing with the operations of the Independent Air Forces says: "On Wednesday night we bombed railways at Burbach and Saarbrücken, chemical factories at Mannheim, and railways at Coblenz, near Mainz, and at Metz-Sablons."

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Oct. 29.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern \$2.24½; No. 2 Northern \$2.21½; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11½, in store; Fort William, not including tax, Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 86½c; No. 3 C.W., 82½c; extra No. 1 feed, 82½c; No. 1 feed, 80½c.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal.

Ontario oats, new crop—No. 2 white, 75 to 78c; No. 3 white, 74 to 77c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.11 to \$2.19; do, No. 3, \$2.07 to \$2.13; No. 2 Spring, \$2.06 to \$2.14; No. 3 Spring, \$2.02 to \$2.10, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Barley—Malting, new crop, \$1 to \$1.05.

Rye—No. 2, nominal.

Manitoba Hay—Old crop, war quality, \$11.65; Toronto.

Ontario Hay—War quality, old crop, \$10.75, in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included; Bran, \$37.25 per ton; shorts, \$42.25 per ton.

Hay—No. 1, \$22 to \$23 per ton; mixed, \$20.00 to \$21.50 per ton, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, \$10.00 to \$10.50, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 38 to 39c; prints, 40 to 41c.

Eggs—New laid, 52 to 55c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 32c; roosters, 28c; fowl, 27 to 30c; ducks, 27 to 30c; geese, 25c.

Live poultry—Roosters, 18 to 20c; fowl, 20 to 24c; ducks, 18 to 22c; turkeys, 27 to 30c; spring chickens, 26 to 28c; geese, 20c.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:—

Cheese—New, large, 26½ to 27c; twins, 26½ to 27½c; old, large, 28 to 28½c; twin, 28½ to 29c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 46 to 48c; creamery prints, 55 to 55c; creamery solids, 52 to 53c.

Margarine—34 to 35c.

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 51 to 52c; selected storage, 53 to 54c; new laid, in cartons, 62 to 63c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 33 to 40c; roosters, 28c; fowl, 33 to 35c; turkeys, 38 to 40c; ducks, 18 to 20c. Squabs, doz. \$5.50; geese, 26c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus. \$7; imp. hand-picked, Burma or Indian, \$6; Japan, \$7; Lima, 18 to 18½c.

Honey, new crop—Strained, 60-lb. tins, 26c; 10-lb. tins, 27c; 5-lb. tins, 28c. Combs—Doz., \$3.75 to \$4.50.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 37 to 38c; do, heavy, 39 to 42c; cooked, 32 to 34c; rolls, 32 to 33c; breakfast bacon, 41 to 45c; backs, plain, 45 to 47c; hamlets, 50 to 52c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 30 to 31c; clear bellies, 29 to 30c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 31 to 31½c; tubs, 31 to 32c; pans, 31½ to 32½c; prints, 33 to 33½c. Compound, tierces, 24 to 26c; tubs, 25 to 26½c; pans, 26 to 26½c; prints, 27½ to 28c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Oct. 29.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed, 98 to 97c. Flour, new standard grade, \$11.50 to \$11.65. Rolled oats, bags, 90 lbs. \$5.20 to \$5.30. Bran, \$37.25. Shorts, \$42.25. Mouillie, \$68 to \$70. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$24 to \$25. Cheese, finest easterns, 25½ to 26c. Butter, choicest creamery, 49 to 50c. Eggs, selected, 54c; No. 1 stock, 49c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.80. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, \$25.50 to \$26. Lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 31½ to 32c.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Oct. 29.—Extra choice heavy steers, \$14.00 to \$14.75; choice heavy steers, \$13.25 to \$13.75; butchers' cattle, choice, \$11.25 to \$11.75; do, good, \$10.00 to \$10.25; do, medium, \$8.75 to \$9.25; do, common, \$7.75 to \$8.25; butchers' bulls, choice, \$10.00 to \$10.50; do, medium bulls, \$9.50 to \$9.75; do, rough bulls, \$7.25 to \$8.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$10.00 to \$10.25; do, good, \$9.00 to \$9.50; do, medium, \$7.50 to \$8.00; do, common, \$6.50 to \$7.00; stockers, \$8.00 to \$10.50; feeders, \$10.00 to \$11.00; canners and cutters, \$5.75 to \$6.25; milkers, good to choice, \$90.00 to \$75.00; springers, \$90.00 to \$145.00; do, com. and med., \$65.00 to \$145.00; do, com. and med., \$13.00 to \$14.00; yearlings, \$15.00 to \$15.50; spring lambs, \$15.50 to \$16.00; calves, good to choice, \$14.00 to \$17.75; hogs, fed and watered, \$18.25; do, weighed off cars, \$18.50.

Montreal, Oct. 29.—Good steers, \$10 to \$10.50; medium, \$8; choice butcher bulls, \$9 to \$10; good, \$8.50 to \$7; cows, from \$8.50 to \$9.50; medium cows, at \$6 to \$8; milked calves were \$12 to \$14; grassfed, \$6 to \$8; sheep, \$9 to \$12.50; lambs, \$14.50 to \$16; choice select hogs, \$18.50 to \$15 for inferior, roughs and heavies.

GERMANS SAY THEY WILL RETURN STOLEN ART WORKS

A despatch from London says: Valuable works of art belonging to museums and private owners in the regions of Cambrai, Douai and Valenciennes, now in the hands of the Germans, will be returned undamaged to their owners after the war. This announcement is made in a German Government wireless message received here.

These works of art have, under the orders of the Supreme Army Command, been sent to a place of safety to save them from destruction from bombardment, the message adds.

ENTENTE AND AMERICA UNITED ON WAR AIMS

A despatch from London says: Speaking in the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil, Assistant Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated that harmony existed between the United States and the other associated Governments as regarded war aims.

WOMEN ELIGIBLE TO SIT IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT

A despatch from London says: The House of Commons has adopted a resolution in favor of women sitting in Parliament. The resolution was passed by a majority of 249.

U.S. TROOPS GAIN ABOUT HALF-MILE

Take Several Woods in Local Attack—Artillery Active.

A despatch from the American Army northwest of Verdun says: In a local attack east of the Meuse the Americans on Thursday advanced about one kilometre on a three kilometre front, and the Bois Bultruy, the Bois-de-Houppy and the Bois-de-Belleu are within the American lines, as also is a part of the Bois-de-Wavrille and Pylon-de-Traye.

The advance was made after brief artillery preparation. The enemy's response was principally with machine guns, but during the fighting he shelled the back areas and threw a few 6-inch shells into Verdun.

The artillery on both sides was active over the entire American front on Thursday. The Germans were unusually nervous owing to the activity of the Americans on both sides of the Meuse.

SHIP LOSSES SHOW A LARGE DECREASE

A despatch from London says: The British Admiralty announces that British merchant tonnage losses during September totalled 152,000 tons gross; allied and neutral combined, 88,000 and the aggregate constitutes the lowest monthly sinkings since August, 1916, and is below that year's monthly average. The total losses for the three months ended September 30 were 893,000 tons, compared with 964,000 in the previous quarter, and a million and a half tons in the corresponding quarter of last year. The sailings of steamships exceeding five hundred tons gross between the United Kingdom and overseas ports, excluding cross-Channel traffic, was seven and a half million tons in September.

Famous Belfry of Bruges Used by Germans as a Garage

A despatch from London says: The famous belfry of Bruges was used by the Germans as a garage and workshop during their occupation of the city. Allied troops on entering the city, according to a despatch received by the Belgian Legation, found the interior walls of the historic structure broken down and chimneys added to meet the needs of the workmen.

Decorated Derelict—A war locomotive too old to work, any more is used by Austrians as an instrument for their wit and humor.

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GERMANS FIRE ON SICK CIVILIANS

Pour Gas Shells Into District Where Influenza is Prevalent.

A despatch from the British Army in France says:—One of the most seriously distressing problems the British army has been compelled to meet is that of caring for and disposing of the large civilian population left in the wake of the German army, which is retreating from the region between the Oise and Tournai. More particularly is this true of the district over which we have been advancing since Wednesday morning.

The situation is especially serious at St. Amand, where there are more than 1,500 French people suffering from Spanish influenza and cannot be moved. On Wednesday night the town was bombed by gas shells and a large number of the inhabitants were gassed in the cellars where they were being cared for.

In one narrow British sector 42,000 civilians must be fed, housed and at least partly clothed. Demain for the moment is really dependent on the British people. All these people are completely destitute and the Germans left them with just enough clothing to cover themselves—certainly insufficient for the cold, raw weather which is prevalent at this season.

Famous Belfry of Bruges Used by Germans as a Garage

A despatch from London says: The famous belfry of Bruges was used by the Germans as a garage and workshop during their occupation of the city. Allied troops on entering the city, according to a despatch received by the Belgian Legation, found the interior walls of the historic structure broken down and chimneys added to meet the needs of the workmen.

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Enormous Demand for Graduates at the Popular

ELLIOTT Business College

Yonge and Charles Sts
TORONTO, ONT.

All our graduates and scores of our under-graduates have obtained positions this year and out of the last one hundred and four applications from business firms for office help we filled only nine. Salaries ranged from \$10 a week to \$125 a month.

Enter now. Catalogue free.

W. J. Elliott, Principal.

CENTRAL Business College
STRATFORD, ONT.

Lady graduates of last term are now earning as high as \$18 and even \$20 per week, while young men are earning still better salaries. We can not meet the demand for trained help. Write us at once for particulars regarding our Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy Department. Students may enter at any time.

D. A. McLACHLAN
Principal.

Voluntary enlistment has taken thousands of men from office work. Office help is scarce now — will be scarcer very soon. Young women must fill the vacant places and they need training.

NORTHERN Business College

OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO

remains open all summer to help to meet the demand for trained office help. Students may enter at any time. No increase in fees. Circulars free on application.

C. A. FLEMING, F. A.
PRINCIPAL
For 35 yrs

O. D. FLEMING,
SECRETARY

No Guesswork.

Our method of testing eyes and fitting them with glasses, is modern, up-to-date and scientific.

THERE IS NO GUESS-WORK

It costs you nothing to let us examine your eyes.

If you are suffering from headaches, pain in back of eyes, or vision is blurred, or you get dizzy easily. Something is the matter with your eyes. We fit glasses that relieve the strain.

Prices Moderate.

C. A. FOX
JEWELLER & OPTICIAN
Walkerton

A Bug House Story.

"The way Germany prepared for a generation for this war was positively uncanny," said a congressman. "Yes, Germany's forty years of minute war preparation is as uncanny as the story of the potato bugs."

"One autumn evening a group of Minnesota farmers sat around the fire in the general store and complained of the potato bug's ravages."

"The pests ate my whole potato crop in two weeks," said one farmer.

"They ate my crop in two days," said a second farmer, "and then they roosted on the trees to see if I'd plant more."

A drummer for a seed house clearing his throat.

"Gents," he said, "all that's very remarkable. Let me tell you though what I saw in our store. I saw a couple of potato bugs examining the books about a week before planting time to see who had bought seed."

A nice story comes from the old land where a little girl, who was dining with a considerable company, was asked to say grace. Bending her head reverently, she said: We thank Thee, God, for the British Fleet, because it enables us to have this meal.

Letter from Cpl. S. A. Brohman

Seaford, England,
Oct. 1st, 1918.

Dear Parents—

Received your most welcome letter to-day and am very pleased to learn that all are well, especially father and mother. No doubt one or two of my letters to you have gone astray, as I wrote immediately I landed and a few days later; but however I will make up for it in this letter, by giving you a detailed account of my voyage across; also of my visit to London and Edinborough.

We had a very pleasant voyage, as calm weather prevailed the greater part of the time. The most exciting moment was when the boat rolled twenty-five degrees, this happened but one day for which we were very thankful as there were seventeen hundred troops on board; we also had an escort but the censor will not allow me to give you much information. We certainly longed and watched for land, for we were at sea twelve days. On sighting land the uproar commenced, it is beyond me to describe the rumpus on board, to celebrate our safe passage across the danger zone and Atlantic Sea. Whilst on the boat we sighted whale and porpoise, and various types of boats.

After landing we boarded the train at Liverpool for a ten hour journey to Bourley Camp. We were at Bourley Camp for six weeks, that being eighth camp I have been in, spending from five to ten weeks in each.

My leave having expired Sunday night I arrived at camp after six very busy days taking in as much of the country as was possible. It was impossible for me to go to Ireland, as only those were allowed to go who had relatives living there. So I went to Scotland and visited Edinborough, from which place I dropped you a card. I took in the Zoological Gardens, which did not quite come up to my expectation. Then I visited Edinborough Castle which dates back to the ninth and tenth century. The Castle is constructed of rock and situated on a rock. It is a very historic and interesting place. It contains dismal dens where murders were committed, and executions took place, the majority of which were kings, queens, lords and dukes. The walls are decorated with spears, swords, lances, daggers, bayonets, guns, war hammers, revolvers, battle axes and numerous other weapons for destroying brother and sister whom we should love.

As I walked through those halls and dens, smelling musty with age, one would almost think that we were made to destroy one another, after beholding those terrible looking implements and tools of torture. This castle has been bombarded, won and lost through many hard battles ever since the ninth century. I saw many monuments and towers, some unfinished through disagreement of the people, also saw the monuments erected to the writers Burns and Scott.

In the afternoon I met a sailor, very nice fellow, he took me on board a Torpedo Boat Destroyer and gave me a very pleasant time. I must say the Navy both British and American are doing a tremendous amount of patrol duty. At Firth Bridge I witnessed a very fine scene of the partial combined forces of the Fleet. My sailor friend told me that the Yanks are turning out wonderful battle ships. I think if the Germans come out the Fleets could shoot more steel than their boats could carry in shell alone, so that is encouraging for us but not very cheerful news for Fritz.

Picture galleries, art and curio museums took considerable of my time also, I must say that America does not know England or Scotland. I met some very fine people who were very obliging and accommodating. I will also say that the Y.M.C.A., and Catholic institutes are doing a tremendous good work, by reasonable feeding and lodging and seeing to the general welfare of the soldiers and sailors. I will continue to relate my trip; we travelled from 7 p.m. till 5 a.m. from London to Edinborough and returning it took a few hours longer on account of heavy trains, for there are only a limited number of trains running to save coal. These cars are about half the size of our Canadian cars, one is very lucky to get a seat or even standing room as the trains are simply crowded.

On my return I stayed in London for three days and I must say I had a very good and extremely busy time taking in as much of the city as I could, either by taxicab, bus trams or trains. I took in London tower which is built of stone masonry, a place where many kings and queens were quillotined. It is also a museum of ancient and modern war weapons, man must have put his mind to weapons of destruction only in the olden days, not to speak of to-days terrible machines for destroying human lives. Do you really believe it is the will of God or is it that history must repeat itself for the pleasure of some, and the distress and sorrow of others.

I went through Madame Trussards famous wax works, which are very realistic, also the Chamber of Horrors in which are life size figures of murderers with their victim in the act of playing, also men going to the gallows, the death of Nelson, groups of British rulers and statesmen, American presidents some wearing the apparel of centuries ago.

VICTORY BONDS.

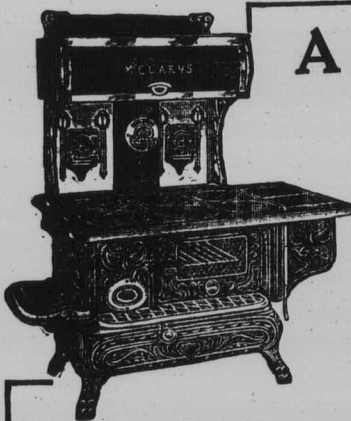
Daylight Saving has ceased, but money saving goes on at the "Live Corner Store."

Shop here where you get the biggest value for your money,-- and have more to invest in VICTORY BONDS...

Highest Prices for Produce

The Store that Quality Built

KNECHTEL & KNECHTEL



A Friend in Need

The Pandora Range is your real friend on wash day. Change the top around, set the boiler on the far side and use the three nearest holes—you can boil on all of them. Dinner on time; no extra fuel, no rush or confusion.

Liesemer & Kalbfleisch
Dealers - Mildmay.

McClary's Pandora Range

London Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
St. John, N.B. Hamilton Calgary Edmonton Saskatoon

From there I proceeded to St. Pauls cathedral, saw the tombs of kings and queens, admirals, lords and dukes, who have died in recent years. From St. Paul's I went to West Minster Abby where the councils and meetings are which decide the fate of the Empire and in a good many cages the whole world. I also sat on the seats of some of our greatest statesmen of the last four centuries. After this I rode around the city taking in the sights, on the top of a double decked omnibus. I took in the tubes, which certainly relieve the congested traffic on the surface; some of the lines are sixty feet below the surface one can get to any part of the city in a short time. I saw parts of a Zeppelin, also a sheep-skin lined uniform for a German aviator which was brought down while he was raiding London. The aviator was six foot seven in height, I should think that would be load enough for a machine without bombs.

Well I left London Sunday night for

Seaford and since I am back I am thinking of the lovely time I had during those six days, which will never be forgotten.

Well I will soon have to draw to a close or this letter will have to be sent by parcel post. Hoping this may find you all well.

I Remain
Your Loving Son,
Stuart.

Mail Them Early.

The Postmaster-General states that Christmas parcels for the Canadian Expeditionary Forces in France should be mailed in time to be despatched from Caravian ports not later than the middle of November. Transportation is congested during the Christmas season, and those who are sending parcels to their friends in the trenches are urged to post them early if they wish to have them delivered by Christmas.

Another large shipment of—

Hog Feed

received at Lambert's Produce Store, composed of Chopped Oats, Barley and Corn at greatly reduced prices.

10 cents paid for all good Bags.

Be sure and buy your FLOUR here and then you will get flour made from good old Manitoba wheat. A large selection of Substitutes to choose from, such as Rye, Barley, Corn and Oat Flour. Also Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Rice, etc.

A good variety of Hen Feed always on hand.

Highest Cash and Trade Price Paid for Butter, Eggs, and etc.

— Canada Food Board License No. 9-1087 —

GEO. LAMBERT.

Mildmay - Ontario

Phone 36

CREAM WANTED...

As we have discontinued our buying station at Mildmay we will be glad to have all our old patrons ship us direct, and as many new ones as care to give our creamery a trial.

The testing will be done by an expert tester, and correct test given, payment will be made promptly twice a month.

Send in for your can to-day, and be assured of honest treatment.

Treleaven & Ranton,
Palm Creamery, Palmerston.

OFFICIAL PROSPECTUS

Proceeds of this Loan will be used for War purposes only, and will be spent wholly in Canada



THE MINISTER OF FINANCE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA offers for Public Subscription the

Victory Loan 1918

\$300,000,000. 5½% Gold Bonds

Bearing interest from November 1st, 1918, and offered in two maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber as follows:

5 year Bonds due November 1st, 1923
15 year Bonds due November 1st, 1933

Principal payable without charge at the Office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria.

Bonds may be registered as principal or as to principal and interest, at any of the above-mentioned offices.

Interest payable, without charge, half-yearly, May 1st and November 1st, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold
Denominations: \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000

Issue Price: 100 and Accrued Interest Income Return 5½% per Annum

Free from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The proceeds of the Loan will be used for war purposes only, including the purchase of grain, foodstuffs, munitions and other supplies, and will be spent wholly in Canada.

Payment to be made as follows:

15% on application; 20% January 6th, 1919;
20% December 6th, 1918; 20% February 6th, 1919;
31.16% March 6th, 1919.

The last payment of 31.16% covers 30% balance of principal and 1.16% representing accrued interest at 5½% from November 1st to due dates of the respective instalments.

A full half year's interest will be paid on May 1st, 1919, making the cost of the bonds 100 and interest.

Subscriptions may be paid in full at the time of application at 100 without interest; or on any instalment due date thereafter together with accrued interest at the rate of 5½% per annum.

This Loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The amount of this issue is \$300,000,000, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance, however, reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of \$300,000,000.

Conversion Privileges

Bonds of this issue will, in the event of future issues of like maturity, or longer, made by the Government, during the remaining period of the War, other than issues made abroad, be accepted at 100 and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to such issues.

Payments

All cheques, drafts, etc., covering instalments, are to be made payable to the Credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture, and the allotment to cancellation. Subscriptions must be accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the amount subscribed. Official Canvassers will forward subscriptions of any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank will accept subscription and issue receipts.

Subscriptions may be paid in full at time of application at 100 without interest; or on any instalment due date thereafter together with accrued interest to time of making payment in full. Under this provision, payment of subscriptions may be made as follows:

If paid in full on or before Nov. 10th, 1918, par without interest, or 100%.
If remaining instalments paid on Dec. 6th, 1918, balance of 90% and interest, (\$60.48 per \$100).
If remaining instalments paid on Jan. 6th, 1919, balance of 70% and interest, (\$70.90 per \$100).
If remaining instalments paid on Feb. 6th, 1919, balance of 50% and interest, (\$81.04 per \$100).
If remaining instalment paid on Mar. 6th, 1919, balance of 30% and interest, (\$91.16 per \$100).

Denomination and Registration

Bearer bonds, with coupons, will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, and may be registered as to principal. The first coupon attached to these bonds will be due on May 1st, 1919.

Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct to the owner by Government cheque, will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$25,000, \$50,000, \$100,000, or any multiple of \$100,000.

Payment of Interest

A full half year's interest at the rate of 5½% per annum will be paid May 1st, 1919.

Form of Bond and Delivery

Subscribers must indicate on their application the form of bond and the denominations required, and the securities so indicated will be delivered by the bank upon payment of the subscription in full.

Bearer bonds of this issue will be available for delivery at the time of application to subscribers desirous of making payment in full. Bonds registered as to principal only, or fully registered as to principal and interest, will be delivered to subscribers making payment in full, as soon as the required registration can be made.

Payment of all instalments must be made at the bank originally named by the subscriber.

Non-negotiable receipts will be furnished to all subscribers who desire to pay by instalments. These receipts will be exchangeable at subscribers' bank for bonds on any instalment date when subscription is paid in full.

Form of Bonds Interchangeable

Subject to the payment of 25 cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons, will have the right to convert into bonds with coupons and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds without coupons, at any time, on application to the Minister of Finance or any Assistant Receiver General.

Forms of application may be obtained from any Official Canvasser, from any Victory Loan Committee, or member thereof, or from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Subscription Lists will close on or before November 16th, 1918

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, October 28th, 1918.

Behind the Gun the Man - Behind the Man the Dollar
Make Your Dollars Fight the Hun

143

Draw on Your Customers

through the Merchants Bank. With Branches in all parts of Canada, and correspondents abroad, this Bank is in a position to present Drafts promptly, have them accepted, and collect payment, with the least possible trouble and cost to you.

The Manager will be glad to take up this matter with you.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA, Established 1864.
MILDMAY BRANCH, A. C. WELK, Acting Manager.
HANOVER BRANCH, J. H. ADAMS, Manager.
WALKERTON BRANCH, W. A. BURROWS, Manager.

Can Now Send Postal Notes.

The post office has received word that Canadian postal notes can now be sent to any Canadian or British soldier serving in France and are payable at any British field post office in France. As field post offices are handy to all units at the front, this should be a handy and cheap means of sending money to those at the front. The sender is protected from loss in case of the postal note not being received.

The German Admiral Von Heintze thinks Germany would have won the war if the Americans hadn't "budded in," and

threatens to get square. Well, nobody cares what he thinks about the matter, but he surely has forgotten that the British navy is still intact, and Britain can never be licked while her ships float on the seven seas.

Knocked out of the wagon by her young brother, while playing on Saturday afternoon, the 5-year-old daughter of Mr. E. Lippert of the Townline Brant and Carrick, landed with such force on the ground that her right collar-bone was snapped and a most painful injury sustained. A Walkerton doctor, who was summoned, set the fracture and started the young sufferer on the road to recovery.

He Found Them.

The sergeant had been working hard to get the awkward squad into shape, with very poor results, says a contributor to Judge; so after trying everything he knew, he yelled: "Squad, halt! Stand easy! Now, boys, I'm going to tell you a story. When I was a little tot, mother bought me a box of wooden soldiers, which I happened to lose while moving a few days after, and I cried and cried. Nothing would pacify me until mother said: 'Don't cry, son you'll find them some day.' And believe me, I've found 'em!"

Law Amended.

The anti-loafing law has been amended in such a manner as to provide for arrest without warrant. "Any peace officer," the amendment reads, "may arrest without warrant any person whom he believes on reasonable and probable grounds to be violating the provisions hereof, i.e., the anti-loafing law, and such peace officer is justified in making such arrest."

When Harry Lauder arrived at Dundee Theatre on Friday last he received a notice calling him to military service. He is forty-eight years old. One would have thought that the capacity Mr. Lauder is at present engaged in, namely, raising money to give Scottish soldiers who have been wounded or broken in health, a start in life is of vastly more importance to his country than matching him against an ordinary soldier in the trenches.

In a Dilemma.

A man near Formosa telephoned Chief Constable Ferguson one night last week and poured a tale of woe into his ear, and which was to the effect that a young girl he had hired had so many gentlemen callers that he feared they would bring the "Flu" to his home, and on him notifying the gallants to stay away and hereafter make themselves conspicuous by their absence, that her ladyship quit. What the Formosaiter wanted to know was whether he could compel that girl to come back, and if so, whether he would have to allow said gentlemen to call and run the possible risk of having the "Flu" germ brought into his home. This was some puzzler for the Chief, who, after sparring a little for wind, however, came back with the suggestion that the grieved employer take the matter up with the girl's parents, and that if they had the kind of control over their daughter that patriarch, Abraham, had over his son, Isaac, for whom he sent out and chose a wife, that they could probably make her step to the kind of music that her ex-boss was preparing for her. If they refused, or couldn't exact such obedience, then the world was wide and he had better look for some other maid-servant to do his housework. Simple as falling off a tree, but had a lawyer been asked to unreef that much common sense, his client would have got a bill that would have made him sicker than the Flu, or words to that effect.—Herald & Times.

Stole Cattle.

In the County Judge's Criminal Court on Oct. 17th, before His Honor, Judge Dickson, William Brodhagen, of the Township of Logan, pleaded guilty to three charges of stealing cattle. In one case he stole four head of cattle from a farmer, drove them nine miles to his own place, and sold them to a drover, using the money as part payment on an automobile. It was six weeks before the owner found out what had happened to his cattle and recovered them. Two head of cattle belonging to another farmer were taken at the same time, and the third charge, dated back to December, 1916. Mr. J. M. Best, of Seaford, who appeared for Brodhagen, put in a strong plea for leniency. His Honor sentenced the prisoner to three months in jail and a fine of \$200 and costs of \$148 and \$30 for compensation, and in default of payment an additional six months in jail.

Married For Fifty Cents.

A story came from Hamilton of a clergyman marrying a couple and being handed a fee of fifty cents, mostly in coppers, the case is not unnaturally spoken of as a "record." Not so, however. The Rev. Neil Campbell, of Oro, tells of marrying a couple and after the ceremony receiving from the groom (there being no groomsmen) an envelope which on being opened some time later was found to contain only a slip of paper, and on it, written the pious invocation, "Pray for us!" In telling the story, Mr. Campbell is not in the habit of confessing what action he was moved to, but it must be admitted that the incident was a severe test of the good man's piety, and no reasonable man will feel like asking him how long it took him to reach a really Christian frame of mind.

A Mean Act.

Somebody with a grudge against Mr. N. P. Schmidt, fruit dealer near the G. T. R. station, invaded his cornfield on the night of Saturday, Oct. 12th and upset all the corn he had piled in stooks about the place. Suspecting a certain party, Mr. Schmidt notified Chief Ferguson, but on the sleuth turkey-trotting right up to the suspicious one, he got such a flat denial that he turned aside and started a strategic retreat to his own frontiers. Whoever the culprit is, he need never feel proud and chesty over the manliness of his act, as it was pulled off under cover of the night and in a manner that would make a sheep-stealing cur look like a highly respected citizen in comparison.—Herald & Times.

With an epidemic of crime sweeping the province of Saskatchewan representations are going to be made to Ottawa for greater police protection, says the Regina Post. Murders, suicides and crimes of all kinds are believed to be on the increase throughout Saskatchewan.

The city of Guelph Board of Health has issued the following public notice in the Guelph daily papers:—Public Notice.—Very few healthy people (if any) die of influenza, if they go to bed with the first symptoms, and if they stay in bed in a warm, well ventilated room at least three days after the symptoms are gone, and if they do not go to work too soon (especially in a dusty or cold place) and remain "careful" for two weeks. Go to bed at once—take a purgative, stay in bed—call a doctor early in the day—then you can wait for him. Follow the above advice—remember the doctors are all busy. If you can wait, notify the first doctor not to come, and save his time for someone who needs his time.—Guelph Board of Health.

A Letter To The King.

The following plea is said to have been sent to the King and Queen of England by a resident of Bruce County, whose son is a member of the 1st depot Battalion, Western Ontario Regiment. This is an exact duplicate of the letter sent on May 18, 1918, by the father. It came into the possession of certain military authorities at Wolseley Barracks and was given out for publication by them a short time ago.

The boy was examined by a medical board a number of times, upon the request of himself and friends, and was found to be in good health. Later, he was placed in a military hospital for observation. He was found to be perfectly fit and returned to his unit.

To his Majesty, our King and Ruler on Earth.

Dear King and Queen:—It is my painful and humble duty to ask for my inviolated son's discharge from the Armouries at London Ontario, as he has been unhealthily since childhood and has scarcely done any work of any kind since July 4th, 1916, has been using doctor's treatments regular and his chief diets is oils. We trust in God for his discharge as he has been unrighteously judged by earthly judges, by the physical unfitness of his condition. I humbly ask pardon from his majesty our King and the Lord God in Heaven, our Creator and Redeemer, and that He shall judge myself, my son and the empire and that He may overthrow the unrighteous. Hoping you will grant me my request for my son as he would do for the empire if he were physically fit.

"God Save our King and Queen, long may they live to reign over us, God save the King."

The name of the boy and signature follows.

Why Germany Wants Peace.

Germany wants peace and she wants it badly. Her military leaders are too expert in military science not to recognize the indisputable signs of defeat and the foreshadowings of colossal and irretrievable disaster. And they know only too well that such disaster would probably witness such a revolution in Germany as would astonish the world. Germany's millions have set the world such an example in unthinking and unswerving docility to autocratic rule as has been an astonishment to all democratic nations; but if it should chance that these millions would suddenly break their bonds, it is not easy to forecast the result, but certainly that result would not be favorable to the war-lords and their following.

And Germany realizes at length that the sacred soil of the Fatherland is doomed to hear the tramp of a hostile army of probably more than 4,000,000 men unless she can make peace before Christmas. With the vivid recollections of all Germany's deeds of shame in France and Belgium, she dreads to think of what might happen if the avengers of blood should once reach German soil, and it seems probable that even unconditional surrender will be considered a wise and politic thing if only it can avert this doom. Above everything else Germany dreads having to pay the penalty of her crimes and despite all the fierce blustering of some of her military irresponsibles it seems probable now that Germany will agree to any terms rather than risk the invasion of her territories. Of course there is a possibility that Germany will fight to the bitter end, but present indications certainly do not point that way.

Lover Sought Refuge

A mistress suspecting that her domestic was clandestinely conducting a courtship in the house with a local gallant and that the gent was secreted somewhere about the premises instituted a search one night and after a fruitless hunt was about to give the thing up as a false alarm when she espied a gentleman's pipe lying on her ladyship's dresser. This was the clue to Romeo and that caused the mistress to cast her peepers under the damsel's bed with the result that a manly form was discovered lying as flat and still as a pattern on the carpet. "That's a nice place for you to be," said the mistress as she turned the light on him. Coming out from under, the nervy youth almost shocked out the landlady's false teeth when he pointed to his clothes, which were a mass of dust, and accused her of having neglected for years to have swept underneath that bed.

Their Desire.

In a certain mill it was the custom to pay the workers fortnightly. Finding this practise somewhat inconvenient, the employees decided to lay the matter before the manager of the firm. An Irishman, well-known for his persuasive powers, was selected as their delegate, and he duly appeared before the manager. "Well, Michael, what can I do for you to-day?" "Please, sir," said Mike, "O've been sint as a delegate by the workers to ask a favor of ye regarding the payment of wages." "What do they want?" "Sor, it's the desire of meself and of ivry man in the firm that we receive our fortnightly pay each week!"

Shorthorn Cattle Oxford Sheep.

Present Offering in Shorthorns:—
Young Bulls from 8 to 10 mos. old, by same sire as Junior Champion, Female, at Leading Canadian Fairs, 1918.

In Oxfores:—
Choice Ram Lambs by Imported sire.

JAS. G. THOMSON

Shorthorn Cattle.

Winners of the Silver Medal at the Northern Exhibition for the past three years.

Choice young stock of both sexes on hand on hand.

H. H. Pletsch

R. R. NO. 1, CARLSRUHE

Lot 13, Concession 13, Carrick.

DR. L. DOERING

DENTIST MILDMAY.

HONOR Graduate of Toronto University Licentiate of Dental Surgery, and Member of Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario has opened up his offices next to G. Schurter's, Mildmay, Entrance on Main Street. All the latest methods practiced in dentistry. Visits Ayton every first and third Saturday, Clifford every second and fourth Saturday, and Neudact every second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

J. A. WILSON, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

HONOR Graduate of Toronto University Medical College, Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Office and Residence—Elora Street North, MILDMAY.



Canadian women are right behind the Canadian troops in the trenches. Women nurses are now installed in hospitals 8 miles in the rear of the actual fighting line.

Many of our Canadian women are unable to take up the duties of nursing at the front, but they should know how to take care of their own at home and for this purpose no better book was ever printed than the Medical Advisor—a book containing 1,008 pages, and bound in cloth, with chapters on First Aid, Bandaging and care of Fractures, Taking care of the Sick, Physiology, Hygiene, Mother and Babe, which can be had at most drug stores, or sent 50 cents to Dr. Pierce, Courtwright St., Bridgeburg, Ont.

The women at home, who are worn out, should take that reliable temperance, herbal tonic, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.



—Mrs. Annie Strickler, 21 Arthur St.

Use Your Dollars to End the War.

If my dollar will drive the enemy back from despoiling Europe and threatening America, here it goes! I will put all I can spare into a Victory Bond, to help old Canada finance its own war burdens, or secure for Great Britain a plentiful supply of foodstuffs. For it is not the rich man's pile that counts most. It is the accumulation of purchases made by farmers and rural business men from every corner of Canada that swells the total and strikes terror to the heart of the enemy. When dollars can fight, let us wheel every one of them into line and so hasten the peace that must come when our golden impact strikes the front line. He is a patriot and helper indeed who saves for Victory Bonds.

On Thursday night of last week fire destroyed the barn and entire contents of Mr. Thos. Chambers, second con. Minto, near Palmerston, and also the threshing separator and team of horses belonging to Emerson Hargrave, of this place. How the fire originated is a mystery, as everything was alright when the owner left the barn about ten o'clock. Two years ago Mr. Chamber's brother's barn and a threshing outfit were destroyed by fire. Look's as if a detective might work well on this job. Hargrave had no insurance on his machine.

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelopes is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

The Storage of Potatoes.

The losses from improper storage of potatoes are of far greater economic importance than is generally realized. These losses are brought about by a variety of factors which may be grouped in three divisions, e.g. physical, mechanical and pathological.

The chief loss from physical factors is brought about by the storage of immature stock. Potatoes that are to be stored should be thoroughly ripe, that is, the stalks should be dead, and the tubers should adhere firmly to the stems. Potatoes may have their stalks prematurely killed so as to resemble a natural death by being attacked by late or early blight, rhizoctonia, the flea beetle or potato bug, but upon examination the tubers under such plants will be found immature and unfit for best storage results. Frost bitten and sunburned also come in this division.

The mechanical factors that brought about loss in storage are chiefly about careless handling of the crop at harvest time, such as broken, cracked or chipped tubers due to improper digging and rough usage in gathering the crop. The slightest injury to the skin of the potato lays it open to invasion of myriads of decay producing spores, which, when given the proper conditions will rapidly spread decay through the entire lot.

Under the pathological factors come the tubers affected by disease. Undoubtedly the late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*) is the most common, as well as the most destructive. Tubers affected by this disease are almost certain to decay in storage; nor is this decay confined to the diseased tubers, but spreads rapidly to the healthy ones, unless preventive measures are employed, and perfect storage provided.

The decay of potatoes in storage may be caused by a number of organisms, while each organism may have its own particular form of attack; still it is gratifying to know that the remedial measures are the same in each case.

The following suggestions regarding the storage of potatoes, if followed carefully, will practically eliminate the losses from decay of potatoes in storage.

1. Spray your potatoes frequently and carefully during the summer with Bordeaux mixture.
2. Delay digging your potatoes, if possible, until the tops are dead and dry.
3. Avoid covering potatoes, after they are dug, with the tops, to protect them from sun or frost.
4. Carefully examine all potatoes to be stored, and remove immature, broken, cracked, chipped, sun-bitten, frost-bitten or diseased tubers.
5. Never store your potatoes while wet.
6. Have the tubers free from dirt. If dirty, the soil fills up the spaces between the tubers and prevents the circulation of air.
7. Provide a dry cellar with abundant ventilation, where the tempera-

ture can be between 34 and 40 degrees F.

8. Keep the storage room as cool as possible directly after the product is stored.
9. Fill your bins gradually; by so doing, the potatoes that are put in first have lost their heat before they are covered by another layer.
10. Carefully sort your stored potatoes at intervals during storage, and remove all tubers showing signs of disease or decay.

Fertilizers For 1919.

Now is the time for the farmer to plan his croppings for 1919 and in doing so to decide upon what fertilizers, if any, he purposes to use. Last spring there was considerable disappointment among farmers, especially among those who had delayed placing their orders till a few weeks before the season opened, as there was not only a shortage of material but transportation facilities were such that quick deliveries could not be made. There is no prospect that conditions will be better next spring and it therefore behooves the farmer, this fall to carefully consider his needs, scan the prices and having made his selection to place his orders, stipulating an early delivery. Cooperation in ordering may effect the saving of a considerable amount in purchasing and freight rates.

During the last ten years there has been considerable increase in the number of farmers in British Columbia, Quebec, Ontario and the Maritime provinces using fertilizers, but unfortunately but a small percentage of them have any definite knowledge of the profit that may have resulted from their application. There will always be a degree of uncertainty as regards results from fertilizers, chiefly owing to the fact that seasonal conditions can not be predicted, but with close observation from carefully planned work, a very great knowledge may be gained as to the kind and amount of fertilizer which will prove profitable. A series of adjacent plots on fairly uniform soil, each with a different amount or combination of fertilizer and sown to the same crop, furnishes the most reliable means of learning the most profitable application, but if time and labor do not permit of the adoption of this plan, a strip of the field, well staked, should be left unfertilized, and its yield weighed against that of a similar sized strip on the fertilized area. From the results so obtained the profit or loss from the application of the fertilizer may be readily obtained.

A considerable saving may be usually effected by buying fertilizer ingredients, nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate, basic slag, etc., than by purchasing ready mixed fertilizers, and this course also furnishes valuable information for future guidance obtainable in no other way. Information and advice regarding the use of fertilizers will be gladly given as far as may be practicable, by the Division of Chemistry, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

The Dairy

Many stockmen dehorn the stocker and feeder cattle or calves to be kept for feeders. The chief advantages of dehorning are convenience and economy in the feed lot and in shipping, and possibly a slight increase in market value. Animals being fitted for baby beef should not be dehorned, as with horned breeds the age can be told approximately by the horn, and when the horns are removed the buyer may suspect an animal of being over age limit and may cut down somewhat on the price.

If a feeder is raising his own calves, the best method of dehorning will be found to be an application of caustic soda or caustic potash when the calf is a few days old, or when the button can be felt through the skin. Wet the stick of caustic slightly and rub it well on the skin over the horn after first clipping the hair off the region. Do not get the stick too wet or it will be apt to run down over the side of the head, burning off the hair and also causing needless pain.

When dehorning is not done at this time, it is advisable to wait until the horn has made a fair growth and then use either the saw or the clippers, which must be used in either case if the feeders are purchased. Clippers are quicker and less painful than the saw. They make a cleaner cut, which bleeds longer than that made with the saw. In either case the horn should be cut a little below the union of the horn and the skin or the horn will begin to grow again.

The best time to dehorn is the first part of April or the latter part of October; that is, neither in really cold weather nor in fly time. In fly time the animal is somewhat run down and flies cause great suffering, prevent the wound from healing, and are a source of infection. It is best for a few days after the operation not to give the cattle dusty hay or other feeds in which there is much dust, as the wounds are liable to become infected and cause trouble.

Poultry

A common and troublesome parasite affecting fowls is the roost-mite, when these become sufficiently numerous they not only infest the nests, but other parts of the poultry house, especially cracks and crevices, as well as the roosts. These mites are much like tiny spiders in appearance and are often called spider-lice by poultrymen.

Roost-mites are easily exterminated by applying kerosene oil to all infested parts of the building. As prevention is better than cure, it pays to paint the roosts every four or six weeks in winter time and every two weeks during the warm weather, as it is in the presence of heat that these pests increase most rapidly and are most active.

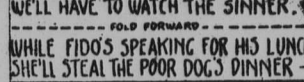
Clean nests insure clean eggs. Do not send dirty eggs to market. Rub off the dirt with a slightly dampened wooden rag. Cider vinegar will remove stains. Washed eggs do not keep, as the gelatinous substance is removed which seals the pores of the shell, and when this is removed air is admitted and decomposition begins.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

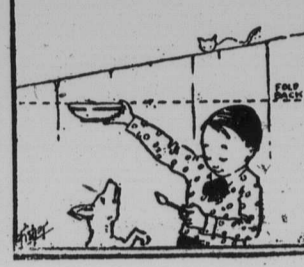
CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



TABBY SNEAKS ALONG THE FENCE. WE'LL HAVE TO WATCH THE SINNER.



WHILE FIDO'S SPEAKING FOR HIS LUNCH SHE'LL STEAL THE POOR DOG'S DINNER.



Hogs

Precautions Against Cholera.

Nearly every fall there are outbreaks of hog cholera. When cholera is in the neighborhood, healthy hogs may be kept free from the disease by cleaning the feed lots, breeding pens and hog shelters, and disinfecting them with a good disinfectant. Keep the hogs away from streams, public highways and neighbors' lots. Burn all "carriage" which attracts dogs, buzzards and crows. Scare away all stray dogs, pigeons and English sparrows. Stay away from infected herds in the neighborhood, and keep visitors out of the hog lots unless their shoes have been properly disinfected. Disinfect all recently purchased hogs and quarantine them for two weeks or longer. Vaccinate with serum alone to prevent the development of the disease in recently purchased hogs.

When cholera or other sickness occurs in your herd, separate the sick animals promptly and confine them in a screened shed or closed building. Call a veterinarian to test whether the disease is cholera. If cholera is present, vaccinate all the hogs which are mildly infected. Do not waste serum on hogs in an advanced stage of cholera. Kill and burn without delay any hogs that are fatally ill. Disinfect the lots thoroughly, burn all rubbish and litter, white-wash the buildings and scatter freshly slaked lime about the sheds and lairs.

October had no butterflies and so she told Jack Frost To make a million right away, no matter what it cost; So Jack Frost painted all the leaves a lovely red and brown; The wind then shook the branches hard to make them flutter down.

BALANCING SUPPLY AND DEMAND

By R. G. Kirby.

In planning crops the farmer should study the law of supply and demand as it applies to the agriculture of his community. Even in time of war this law cannot be ignored. For example a city farmer, inspired by patriotism rented land and planted it to turnips. He reasoned that in war time every kind of food would be in great demand. He raised a large crop of turnips and found no demand for them in his community; the market was supplied. The grocers in the city had little demand for turnips. The law of supply and demand was working and the crop was unprofitable.

The farmer can safely base his plans on the established practice of the community. A new idea may be fine but possibly it has been tried and found unsatisfactory. Farmers who conduct their business along established lines will find that they are really catering to supply and demand. This year, wheat is a crop that a farmer can grow with safety because of the demand. Men who produce wheat know that there is no risk in finding a market. They know that wheat is in demand the world over. The growing of beans, livestock and staple crops is safe because of the demand.

Some farmers find it pays to grow crops for nearby canning factories. The demand is there and will create a market for their crops. In a section without a canning factory the farmer cannot raise a large amount of certain crops without risk because of insufficient demand.

Some inexperienced observers criticize farmers because they follow more or less in the ways of their fathers. Sometimes it is called "in a rut." More often it is common sense farm management. Many good farmers have discovered that the risks of farming are great enough without growing crops which are not in demand.

A dairyman who starts with pure-bred stock is playing safe if he selects

a breed adapted to his community. He can sell his surplus easily at good prices. More of his neighbors may purchase a bull from him. The community association may hold auctions which will bring many buyers from distant parts who will pay good prices for animals. If he selects a breed less popular in the community he will have less chance to make money because there will be less demand for his stock. That is why certain Holstein and Guernsey centres are prosperous and build up national reputations. That demand makes the business successful. If a breeder came into such a section and attempted to build up a herd of a different breed his chances of success would be greatly reduced because he ignored the demand for pure-bred stock of the breed already popular in that community.

The poultryman who specializes with a popular breed will stand more chance of success than one who selects a fancy breed, seldom seen within miles of his home. There will be a demand, because the breed is popular. The rare breed is not in demand; consequently sales of breeding stock and hatching eggs will be difficult to obtain.

The popularity of Improved White Hulled Barley and Marquis wheat are examples of this law. Farmers are learning the merits of these varieties and consequently the demand for them is good. Farmers who study demand and plan to furnish the supply, can make their farming more profitable, while those who experiment with crops of unknown value will make little progress.

In fruit growing the demands of the buyers must be carefully considered. Certain varieties of apples are in demand and command good prices. Other varieties are more difficult to market. Mixed orchards do not attract buyers like solid blocks of standard varieties.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Biliousness.
C. W. K.—For two or three years I have suffered from periodic attacks, in which the symptoms are: A sudden partial blindness, in which half of an object may be visible, the other part a blank, the light flashing (a better description than flashing would be "boiling") before my eyes, the sight being confused and almost nil; this condition will last for a few minutes, the sight then clear, and a headache comes on in the locality of the eyes, lasting it may be an hour or so; my head feels dizzy, and I am inclined to reel when I walk, there is also a heavy feeling in the head, as when water is taken in the ears in bathing; my own voice will have a far away sound. The attacks come at intervals of a few weeks, a few months, or it may be only a few days apart.

I have thought the condition may be due to a disorder of the liver, or of the kidneys. Have you any treatise that you think would be valuable to me?

The symptoms of which you complain are perfectly familiar to any physician of even moderate experience and while they may be attributable to other conditions they answer quite well to the rubric which is known in common language as biliousness.

This is a term of which writers of medical text books fight shy of for it is lacking in exactness and does not define much of anything.

It suggests a condition in which bile may be circulating in the blood, for those who are bilious are frequently jaundiced, and jaundice means that bile pigment has been taken out of the blood current and deposited in the skin.

It corresponds also to the condition which is sufficiently well known among the laity as sick-headache, the dizziness and disturbed vision being followed within half an hour or an hour by a more or less intense headache, with want of appetite and possibly nausea and vomiting.

It has seemed to me, as I have stated, that this condition was often due to disturbance in the bile-secreting function of the liver, but it

may also be associated with disease of the kidneys, with chronic Bright's disease especially, for those who have this trouble or infrequently complain of symptoms such as are mentioned in the above letter.

Biliousness is also particularly connected with errors of diet; an attack of indigestion following over-eating or the eating of something which decomposes or ferments in the stomach or intestines will often produce an attack of biliousness.

It may also be brought on by emotional causes such as fear, worry, anxiety, or profound emotion of any kind.

An attack lasts several hours and with many people it is repeated periodically, particularly in the spring. When the attack is due to retention of undigested food an emetic of a pint of mustard water will promptly empty the stomach and the bad symptoms may disappear, promptly too.

For those who are subject to bilious attacks the thing of greatest importance is to live on food of the simplest character and not too much of it.

It is also very desirable to avoid means of doing this is to take a gentle constipation and one of the best erous dose of castor oil every two or three nights during the period in which the attacks of biliousness are wont to come.

When an attack is accompanied with jaundice and particularly when there is with it a feeling of soreness in the region of the liver, a suitable quantity of calomel followed by a dose of Epsom salts will frequently be sufficient to relieve the bad symptoms and postpone another attack.

Mercury is not a substance which it is desirable to take habitually but it acts wonderfully well as an occasional remedy for certain conditions and one of these conditions is biliousness.

P. E.—Will you inform me in regard to Raynaud's Disease?

Answer—An article has been written on this disease, and you can have a copy of it by sending stamped, self-addressed envelope.



INTERNATIONAL LESSON
NOVEMBER 3.

Lesson V. Appetite and Greed—Genesis 25. 27-34. Golden Text, Dan. 1. 8.

Time.—Only a conjectural date can be assigned for this lesson. Isaac was forty years old at the time of his marriage to Rebekah. They had no children for twenty years, until in answer to prayer the twins, Esau and Jacob, were born. These boys must have reached maturity by the time of the present lesson.

The purpose of the narrative is indicated in Genesis 25. 23. The individual traits of the two men set forth the issues and conflicts of two people—the Edomites, descended from Esau; and Israel, descended from Jacob. In the end Israel, the chosen people of God, overcomes those who despise the higher and more spiritual values.

Verse 27. Esau was a skillful hunter, a man of the field—These two phrases describe the natural character and temperament of the man. He enjoyed hunting, but did not care for steady work; adventure appealed to him more than the discipline of productive employment; to hunt and to eat were his chief joys, a sort of barbaric, rugged nature, not without excellencies of a certain sort; intense in emotion, but subject to its power. Jacob was a quiet man, dwelling in tents—The pastoral ideal is the key to this description. It is the orderly man in contrast to the undisciplined, irregular hunter; self-control is the main feature of his character; steady purposes, whether good or bad, rule in his life. Jacob was a man of affairs, a manager, capable of getting results. Such the natural dispositions of the two men, each capable of much good or much evil.

28. Isaac loved Esau, because he did eat of his venison—The father and the son were unlike in most respects, but agreed in their fondness for savory food. Was this the old man's weak point? At any rate, he was partial toward Esau, as Rebekah was toward Jacob. Parental favoritism is the source of much spilling, and it was this that did much harm to these two sons. It followed them all their days. It takes no prophet to forecast trouble in such a family.

30. Feed me, I pray thee, with that same red pottage—The word "pottage" is not in the original; it is, literally, "some of the red, that red." The thing indicated is described in verse 34; it was a soup made of lentils, something like pea soup, of a dark, reddish brown color, still an article of diet in Syria. The expression is emphatic and indicates the intensity of Esau's hunger. He was hungry and exhausted; his natural tendency to make much of mere physical appetite was intensified. The sight and aroma of the food took possession of his mind.

31. Sell me thy birthright—The birthright denotes the advantages and rights usually enjoyed by the first born son. It included a position of honor as the head of the family, a double share of the inheritance, and

presumptively greater natural vigor; but it was believed to be transferable to a younger son who proved himself more worthy of the dignity. The Bible adds to the idea of the birthright greater spiritual privileges and blessings. The covenant promise made to Abraham was included in the blessing. The mixed character of Jacob appears in this transaction. He was capable of appreciating the value of a birthright, although he resorted to unfair means to obtain it. He valued ancestral privilege and knew the worth of divine blessing. Mere physical pleasure did not rule his decisions or satisfy his soul. He knew there was a supreme spiritual value to be sought and won.

32. Esau said, Behold, I am about to die—This is the language of a man who overestimates his feelings. Exaggeration is a fundamental weakness in character. A brief moment of hunger outweighs the highest position in life and the richest blessing God can bestow. No man can afford to live on his feelings; they will invariably betray him; a balanced judgment becomes impossible.

33. Swear to me first—The oath was a sacred and binding custom among Orientals. Jacob knew that a man who parted with a great ancestral right would change his mind, a thing so easily given away might be as easily recalled. He determined to make the thing sure.

34. So Esau despised his birthright—In Hebrews 12. 16 Esau is called a "profane person." The word "profane" means "before the face" and indicates the ground outside of a temple or sacred enclosure. Hence common ground, walked over by man and beast. A profane man is one who makes himself common; he has no deep respect for himself as a spiritual being. Every common appetite and passion has free course in his life. A profane man loses the sense for spiritual value. Temptations sweep through such a soul almost without resistance. Esau's continual carelessness about the great things of life made him weak in the hour of temptation.

How To Make Money.

There is an opportunity in many localities for boys and girls to develop a little business by gathering dry pine-needles for bedding nests in the chicken house. They are better than straw, or any other material I know of for this purpose, because lice or mites will not live or breed in them. Besides, they have a tendency to clean and brighten the plumage of the hens. They can be found in almost any wood lot and are easily gathered in bags. Farmers are glad to get them for a reasonable price, and quite a trade can be built up with city people who keep chickens.

By the iron in our mountains,
By the power in our rivers,
By the harvest of our prairies,
By the skill of our inventions,
By the courage of our fathers,
By the aid of God above us,
We shall win and we shall conquer.

Green corn soup can be made from rice stock.

Sheep Notes

The beginner must understand that breeding ewes, to insure a good lamb crop, require that a goodly proportion of their bulky feed during the winter feeding period, be rich in proteins, such as alfalfa and clover hay—bone and muscle food—with at least one-half pint of oats once a day for each ewe during the last half of the feeding period.

The cost of wintering breeding ewes is more than balanced by the

fleece, with market prices placed upon the food, and then some. Whether wool sells for twenty cents or fifty cents a pound, the lambs are clear profit if your flock is properly cared for.

The fleece of a well-kept band of ewes will average seven pounds, a very modest estimate. (This seems a very low estimate and I am sure many of our sheep men report much better average clips).

The lamb crop of a well cared for flock should be not less than one hundred per cent.

Provide well-lighted winter quarters, free from draft or north, east and west winds, with wide doors on south side nailed open all winter as a preventive against cotted wool and snuffles.

Dock all lambs and alter all ram lambs after week old and before shearing time, if possible.

Dip ewes and lambs soon after shearing and repeat the dip in ten days; otherwise the work will have been in vain, as one dipping does not kill the nits, which later develop into ticks.

I never bred ewes before November 20, and later, as then the lamb comes with a warm sun after April 15, at a time when the ewes are on grass, and could lamb out in the wild pastures during the day with little danger of losing lambs from exposure. I always penned up heavy ewes at sundown and released them late in the morning; then, if any lambs dropped during the night or early in the morning they were almost sure to be strong and independent. In this way my year's profit was saved by just a little inexpensive attention at the proper time.

To kill off all the cranks would not. The troubles of our era solve. For to the cranks we owe a lot. In making wheels at times revolve.

In preserving with honey, use one cupful of honey to three cupfuls of water.

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Reference, Bank of Hochelaga, St. Henry, Montreal.

For Autumn Days



Developed in serge this one-piece dress is just the last word in smartness. McCall Pattern - No. 8539, Ladies' Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents.



A suit is an essential with the well-dressed woman, and here is an exceptionally unusual adaptation of one. McCall Pattern No. 8547, Ladies' Double-Breasted Coat. In 7 sizes, 34 to 46 bust. Price, 25 cents. McCall Pattern No. 8588, Ladies' Skirt. In 5 sizes, 22 to 36 waist. Price, 20 cents.

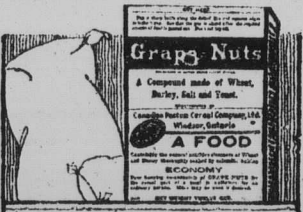
These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

A Scanty Meal.

In a certain hospital the patients were very badly fed, and looking forward to an inspection, when they could lodge a complaint.

When one day the inspecting officer came round, one Tommy was determined not to miss this opportunity. "What's your complaint?" asked the officer.

"French fever." "Oh! And what is the diet?" continued the officer solicitously. "Two sucks at the thermometer daily!" was the answer.



Saving Sugar and Wheat is comfortably done when one uses

Grape-Nuts

This cereal food is composed partly of barley and contains its own sugar made from its own grains.

A truly wonderful Food, ready to eat.

Canada Food Board License No. 2-026



An immense R. A. F. machine ready to start with its load of bombs for Germany.

FOR THE AIR SERVICE OF THE ALLIED ARMIES



A Sitka (silver) spruce log cut on the Queen Charlotte Islands off the coast of British Columbia for the Imperial Munitions Board.

Aeronautical Department of the Imperial Munitions Board. Hundreds of camps, scores of tug-boats, thousands of men are at work on the forests, while scores of mills cut the logs. Canadian Pacific Railway Company tugs haul great rafts across the waters of the Pacific Coast and discharge the cargo at the mills and terminals. Hundreds and hundreds of Canadian Pacific Railway cars roll eastward monthly loaded with prime aeroplane lumber, bound for the aeroplane factories in the east. The wants of France and England, Canada and Italy are filled by the loggers of British Columbia, and the industry will grow even beyond its present tremendous volume.—L. V. K.

They are cutting spruce in British Columbia. The silver spruce forests, long neglected because of lack of market and transportation, have found their place. The straight, fine-grained, tough wood is the ideal material for the manufacture of aeroplane parts. The silver spruce grows only on the islands and ocean coast of British Columbia and the north-west United States. The American timber of this species is being used exclusively for war purposes of the States, the needs of the other allies in the great war are supplied by the

THE SIMPLE AFRICAN—How the Sights and Customs of Civilization Affect Him.

It is an amusing speculation to picture one of our remote ancestors suddenly transported through time from the homely days, say of the seventeenth century, to the bustling, bustling days of the present. "How his eyes would open at our marvellous inventions!" we say. The nearest we can come to bringing that to pass is to bring out suddenly to civilization some of the tribesmen who have never before left their jungle homes and who have never heard of engines or telephones or motion pictures. We imagine our remote ancestor as standing in awe before our wonderful devices. Perhaps we would laugh at them, too, as some of the West African tribes did on their way to the front in German East Africa. A writer in Blackwood's tells about them.

The wildest excitement prevailed on board, he says. Many of these natives had never seen the sea, and very few had ever sailed upon it. They believed most things their officers told them, but it was of no use to tell them that men built this great floating town. No, Allah must have made it! Pointing to the two steam tugs lying side by side in the harbor, they asked how soon it would take these lesser craft to grow to the size of the transport, which must be their mother. The tables and benches on the troop deck of the ship were an unnecessary encumbrance to the black men, who knew not whether to sit on the tables and rest their feet on the benches, or to sit on the benches, using the tables as a support for their backs. When the officers began to issue the usual hammocks there was the wild excitement of children with a new and wonderful toy. Climbing in at one side the black men fell out at the other, and thought it all the greatest fun in the world.

The navigation of the ship was a mystery to the Africans. The popular theory was that we were pulled along by a wire under the sea. Many attached considerable importance to the log line on the stern of the ship, supposing that it somehow enabled the skipper to find his way across the ocean, while a few maintained that it was a means of catching fish. Our many endeavors to convince the Africans that the earth is round were invariably met with ribald laughter. In vain did we expound the principles of wireless. They thought it all capital sport, and roared with laughter at these jokes of their officers.

When we reached Durban the people invited the Africans to a moving-picture show. The two hours we spent in that theatre are beyond my description. From beginning to end, no matter whether the screen was blank or displayed the most stirring scenes, the men gave themselves up to one frenzied tumult of laughter. The dignified inspection of a wrecked Zeppelin by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Lloyd George provoked as great an outburst of mirth as the most extravagant Charlie Chaplin farce. The blank that follows the completion of a film was regarded as one of the best practical jokes in the world.

The rest of our voyage was uneventful, but the Africans will ever remember our arrival at Dar es Salaam, for they saw their first airplane. It appeared high overhead above our head in a coconut plantation. It circled and came lower, and the Africans could see the two men and a machine gun that they had re-

fused to believe were carried in the aeroplane. "But how on earth," they asked "do those men get any food?" "O fool!" came the answer. "Of course they catch birds!"

SEVEN BROTHERS KILLED

An Amazing Tale of the War Regarding An Australian Soldier.

The Agent-General for New South Wales issues the following remarkable statement regarding an Australian soldier's military career. Staff Sergeant W. F. Payne, Australian Imperial Force, to whom a cottage at Darlington, N.S.W., has recently been erected by voluntary labor, and who has a wife and three children, has had an amazingly romantic career in the military service.

Five of his brothers were killed at Mons, one at Bullecourt, another elsewhere in France, and two in the Boer war, while his only living brother lost a leg at Mons. The father of this family of eleven fighters, now 78, is a Lieut.-Colonel in charge of Bisley rifle range.

Sergeant Payne enlisted in Sydney in August, 1914, the day after war was declared. He took part in the famous landing at Gallipoli, and was wounded. Later he was blown up by a shell, and was rendered blind for nine weeks, deaf for ten weeks, and dumb for four and a half months. He regained his speech in a Sydney theatre by the startling effect of a stage episode.

PAIN? NOT A BIT! LIFT YOUR CORNS OR CALLUSES OFF

No humbug! Apply few drops then just lift them away with fingers.

This new drug is an ether compound discovered by a Cincinnati chemist. It is called freezone, and can now be obtained in tiny bottles as here shown at very little cost from any drug store. Just ask for freezone. Apply a drop or two directly upon a tender corn or callus and instantly the soreness disappears. Shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it off, root and all, with the fingers.

Not a twinge of pain, soreness or irritation; not even the slightest smarting, either when applying freezone or afterwards.

This drug doesn't eat up the corn or callus, but shrivels them so they loosen and come right out. It is no humbug! It works like a charm. For a few cents you can get rid of every hard corn, soft corn or corn between the toes, as well as painful calluses on bottom of your feet. It never disappoints and never burns, bites or inflames. If your druggist hasn't any freezone yet, tell him to get a little bottle for you from his wholesale house.

New Yorker: "And where do I go when this shelling business starts?" Sandy (late of the "Wee Kirk"): "Laddie, that a' depends on your religious opinions."

The City of Great Spires.

He wrote, brave boy, from out of France somewhere, That "I can see a city of great spires, And in between flash paths of deadly fires."

But still, please God, to-morrow we'll be there."

To-morrow came. He climbed the cumbered stair Of duty, and through danger's tangled wires,

Flung all his fighting, like an incensed prayer, Upon the smoke of war's grim funeral pyres.

Not this life's crowded splendors to withhold From furnace-trial; not content with less

Than self sublimed to noble nothingness, He gained the City of the Spires of Gold.

Close to our hearts his memory lingereth, A Cross of Victory pinned by the hand of Death.

We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best: Mathias Foley, Oil City, Ont. Joseph Snow, Norway, Me. Charles Whooten, Mulgrave, N.S. Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Mulgrave, N.S. Pierre Landers, Sen., Pokemouche, N.B.

Two for a Nickel.

The quick wit of a traveling salesman, who has since become a well-known proprietor, was severely tested one day. He sent in his card by the office boy to the manager of a large concern, whose inner office was separated from the waiting room by a ground glass partition.

When the boy handed his card to the manager the salesman saw him impatiently tear it in half and throw it in the waste basket; the boy came out and told the caller that he could not see the chief.

The salesman told the boy to go back and get him his card; the boy brought out a nickel with the message that his card was torn up. Then the salesman took out another card and sent the boy back, saying, "Tell your boss I sell two cards for a nickel."

He got his interview and sold a large amount of goods.

Very Convenient.

Geraldine was staying with her aunt.

One day, as they were visiting the town's poorer districts, Geraldine noticed three rather untidy children playing in front of a house and remarked about it.

"There are ten children living in that house and only one mother to care for all of them, so she cannot always keep them as clean as mothers who have only one or two to take care of," said her aunt.

"Ten?" asked Geraldine. "Ten? Why, they can have a party without inviting anyone!"

A measured acre summer-fallow at the farm of Lethbridge jail has yielded 55 bushels to the acre. The thrashing from the whole farm will give an average of over 30 bushels.

Bereaved.
Let me come in where you sit weeping; ay,
Let me, who have not any child to die,
Weep with you for the little one whose love
I have known nothing of.

The little arms that slowly, slowly loosed
Their pressure round your neck; the hands you used
To kiss—such arms, such hands I never knew
May I not weep with you?

Fain would I be of service, say something,
Between the tears, that would be comforting.
But ah! so sadder than yourselves am I,
Who have no child to die.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

LEMON JUICE IS FRECKLE REMOVER

Girls! Make this cheap beauty lotion to clear and whiten your skin.

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.

Newfoundland to Develop Resources.

The Reid Newfoundland Railway Co. has established a natural resources department under J. McNeil Forbes, to explore, inventory and develop the important mineral, timber, agricultural and water-power resources on the lands owned by the company. It is hoped to create a flourishing farming district on the western side of the island. A large staff of technical men will be employed on the work during the next four years.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

The Soldiers' Chances.

The actuaries have got the soldiers' war risks figured out to the decimal point. Based on the mortality statistics of the Allied armies as follows: 29 chances of coming home to 1 of being killed; 49 chances of recovering from wounds to 1 chance of dying from them; 1 chance in 500 of losing a limb. And the soldier's life even makes for longevity. It is estimated that the average Tommy who survives the risk of battle adds five years to his life because of physical training, and is freer from disease than he would have been in civil life.

MONEY ORDERS

A Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents.

Domestic Dynamo.

A lady, who had a very slow servant girl, noticed that it took the girl almost half the day to scrub the kitchen, a piece of work that should have been accomplished in an hour. The servant always accompanied her scrubbing with a song, and one day the mistress was alarmed at the slow progress she made.

"Mid pleasures" (scrub) "an' palaces" (scrub) "tho' we may" (scrub) "roam—"

"Jane!" called the mistress, sternly. "I am tired of hearing 'Home, Sweet Home.' Sing 'The Campbells are Coming!'"

Nothing loath, Jane did so, and fell into the trap so cleverly laid for her. Her scrubbing brush flew over the boards with lightning rapidity.

The poetry of motion had made swift work.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

The answer to the question, "Why should we save wool" is that a fully equipped soldier uses 13 times as much wool as does a civilian. Also that there are not enough sheep raised to meet the needed wool supply.

Keep your shoes neat

2 IN 1

SHOE POLISHES LIQUIDS and PASTES for BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES PRESERVE the LEATHER

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

STOPS THE PAIN—AND ACTS QUICKLY

Rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame back, toothache, earache, sore throat, swollen joints and all similar troubles are quickly relieved by Hirst's Pain Exterminator. It has been sold for 40 years, and should be in every household—has a hundred uses.

All dealers or write us. HIRST REMEDY CO., Hamilton, Canada.

35¢ BOTTLE

GILLETT'S LYE

CLEANS—DISINFECTS—USED FOR SOFTENING WATER—FOR MAKING HARD AND SOFT SOAP—FULL DIRECTIONS WITH EACH CAN.

Autumn.
The whip-poor-wills are calling
And calling soft and low,
And back and forth a pheasant flock
Like frightened shadows go.
The highway beckons deep with dust,
And blue the skies and clear,
But the white-winged moth has told me
That Autumn draweth near.

WANTED
GENERAL BLACKSMITH, REID
Pros. Rathwell, Ont.

FOR SALE
WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 69, Wilson Publishing Co. Ltd., Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE
In New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell \$2,000. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. de Wilson Publishing Co. Limited, Toronto.

STORM WINDOWS FOR SALE
GET OUR PRICE LIST SHOWING cost of windows glazed complete, any size. Halliday Company, Box 861, Hamilton.

MISCELLANEOUS
LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time, good pay, work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC.
Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co. Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

How to Purify the Blood

"Fifteen to thirty drops of Extract of Roots, commonly called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, may be taken in water with meals and at bedtime, for the cure of indigestion, constipation and bad blood. Persistence in this treatment will effect a cure in nearly every case." Get the genuine at druggists.

ACHES AND PAINS QUICKLY RELIEVED

You'll find Sloan's Liniment softens the severe rheumatic ache

Put it on freely. Don't rub it in. Just let it penetrate naturally. What a sense of soothing relief soon follows! External aches, stiffness, soreness, cramped muscles, strained sinews, back "cricks"—those ailments can't fight off the relieving qualities of Sloan's Liniment. Clean, convenient, economical. Made in Canada. Ask any druggist for it.

Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain



Let Cuticura Care for Baby's Skin

It's really wonderful how quickly a hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment relieves skin irritations which keep baby wakeful and restless, permits sleep for infant and rest for mother, and points to health in most cases when it seems nothing would help.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

STOPS THE PAIN—AND ACTS QUICKLY

Rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame back, toothache, earache, sore throat, swollen joints and all similar troubles are quickly relieved by Hirst's Pain Exterminator. It has been sold for 40 years, and should be in every household—has a hundred uses.

All dealers or write us. HIRST REMEDY CO., Hamilton, Canada.

35¢ BOTTLE

While Reading War "Extras"

Don't neglect keeping posted on what's what in Groceries. Embargoes and war conditions in the old countries naturally create a shortage in many lines.

We are making every possible effort to take care of our customers, but in order to do this it is absolutely necessary to keep the demand within something like normal bounds and not allow anyone to stock up beyond actual requirements.

Unless this course is pursued the available supplies will be speedily exhausted and all will suffer in consequence.

With this situation in mind we have been reluctantly compelled to reduce many orders but by conserving supplies as much as possible we hope to be able to take care of all our customers.

We still have a good supply of Salmon at reasonable prices:

MAPLE LEAF, Halves	....	....	25c
SWALLOW, Ones	....	....	25c
CASCADE, "	....	....	30c
EAGLE, "	....	....	35c
NORTHERN COAST	....	....	40c

CANADA FOOD BOARD LICENSE NOS. 8-540 and 10-2626.

At the Sign of The Star.
The Store of Quality.
J. N. Scheffer

Terms—Cash or Produce.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS TORONTO.

With about 8800 cattle on the Union Stock Yards market yesterday, and the bulk of the offerings generally common to fair, what few good steers were on sale, weighing over 1000 lbs., sold at from 25c to 50c higher than a week ago. There was a good enquiry for good butcher heifers, cows held about steady and canners held about the same, selling around 96 for the best of them.

In the stocker and feeder division the quality was generally bad, and the demand weak, excepting for some dehorned steers weighing from 850 to 1000 lbs., and there was a good enquiry for this class. In this connection a large number of lightweight, breedy heifers and steers sold at bad prices, owing to the fact that there were not many farmers looking for this class of cattle, and thereby missing a good chance to secure thrifty young cattle at what looks like most attractive prices.

The prospects are for at least steady prices, and better grades may sell higher. There was a fair demand for milkers and springers, and good ones are commanding fair prices. Bologna bulls are steady.

There was a heavy run of sheep and lambs, 3194 head all told, and the market eased off sharply. Lambs sold from 15c to 15 1/2c, the bulk around the latter price, with some extra choice lots bringing as high as 15 3/4c. The sheep market was easier in sympathy with lambs.

The run of calves, 220, was not heavy, and the good light veal calves are selling strong, and wanted, but the heavy, fat calves are a drug on the market, and drovers would be well advised to go steady on this class.

The hog market is steady at 18 1/2c fed and watered, but the balance of the week is likely to show a cut of 50c per cwt., according to the packers' advices.

NEUSTADT

Gunner Victor J. Lang returned home on two weeks sick leave. This man had the misfortune of getting a piece of steel in his eye while home on harvest leave. He has been at the Toronto General Hospital for the past six weeks and up to the present the doctors have not succeeded in removing the steel. It is feared that the sight is gone. He has to report back on the 11th of Nov., for another operation.

Pte. Laurie Lobsinger of Regina, Sask is home on two weeks leave. He was a former Neustadt boy. Prior to being called up he was engaged on a farm out there.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lang and family spent Sunday with friends and relatives in Deemerton.

Mrs. Joseph Becker and son, Frank of Clinton are spending several days at Wm. Lange, also visiting around Deemerton.

Mr. Dr. Brown is expected back from the West sometime soon. Dr. Brown has been out West visiting his son for the past six weeks.

FORMOSA.

Died on Sat., Oct. 28th after a week's illness with pneumonia, Philip Weiler, aged 25 years. He was the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Weiler and was married last spring.

Rev. Father Hoffarth of Walkerton had charge of the services in the church here on Sunday.

Mr. Theo. Kraemer left on Monday on a business trip to his former home in Wales, N. D.

There were six interments in the R.C. cemetery here last week.

Married on Tuesday, Oct. 22nd at the R.C. church, Formosa, Albin Hauck of Culross to Miss Irene Mier of West Branch, Mich.

The cidermill is still doing a rushing business.

Regarding the end of the war, a Kansas boy writes home from France that it will take one year to whip the foe and thirty-nine more to wind up the barbed wire.

The Deputy Minister of Game and Fisheries has communicated with game wardens throughout the province making it clear that each holder of a deer hunter's license is entitled to two deer this year (if he can get them.)

Tom Bennett's horse has been impounded, and it looks as if the village will be called upon to pay the poundage fees, as it is pretty certain that Tom won't, and the horse is not worth the expense of advertising and selling.

The following speech was made by an Irish barrister on behalf of his client, whose cow had been killed by a train: "If the train had been run as it should have been ran, or if the bell had been rung as it should have been rang, or if the whistle had been blew as it should have been blowed, both of which they did neither, the cow would not have been injured when she was killed."

The old British hotel at Tara has been turned into an emergency hospital for the treatment of "Flu" patients. The disease is prevalent in Tara and the surrounding country.

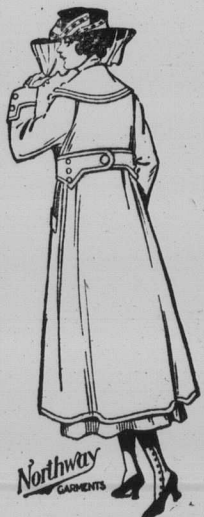
Helwig's Weekly Store News...

"Northway Garments" Ladies, Misses and Childrens Fall and Winter Coats in the newest cloths and latest styles.



"Northway Garments"

These cuts only indicate a few of the many styles we are showing for this season. Coats of Plush and other pile fabrics will be worn. Wool Velour is the most popular material, colors—Taupe, Brown, Green, Navy, Black and Burgundy.



Come see the Coats and ask for style-catalogue
Bring us your Cream, Butter, Eggs, Onions, Beans, etc

HELWIG BROS.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

A Big Price Slaughtering Sale
Men's Odd Pants
For One Week Only, Oct. 25th to Nov. 1st

Fine Worsted Pants, plain and stripes,
Regular \$2.75 pr, going at \$1.75.

Fine Worsted Pants, regular \$3.50
a pair, going at \$2.25 pair.

Fine Worsted or Tweed Pants
In stripe and plain patterns.
Regular - \$4.50 a pair.
Going at - \$3.00 a pair.

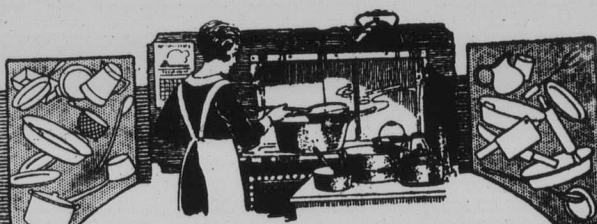
Heavy Grey Whipcord Pants,
The very pants for heavy work
and they wear like iron. Reg.
\$6.50 pr. Going at \$4.50 pair.

Heavy Tweed Pants, No. 1 all wool
Goods. Regular \$7.50 per pair.
Going at \$5.00.

Fine Worsted Pants in fancy stripes
Regular \$6.50 to \$7.50 pair.
Going at \$4.50.

These Pants and below cost at To-day's Prices. Take advantage of these Prices.

WEILER BROS.



YOUR REPUTATION AS A COOK

depends in no small measure on the stove you cook on and the utensils you use. Many housewives are benefitting from our advice, because we have made a study of stoves. We shall be pleased to explain the advantages of our stoves. For Service and Satisfaction, you will ultimately install one of them in your kitchen.



Liesemer & Kalbfleish
THE CORNER HARDWARE.