

The two main objectives of the Franco-British offensives in the Battle of Flanders, which is expected to continue all winter. The attacks below Ypres and towards Menin lighten the task of the Canadians before Lens, and, in fact, threaten the whole Lille neighborhood. By the thrusts north of Ypres and towards Roulers the German tenure of the whole Belgian coast and of the submarine bases is shortened.

AIR REPRISAL AGAINST HUNS

Tons of Explosives Dropped on Factories, Railway Stations and Junctions.

A despatch from London says: An official statement on aerial operations issued on Thursday night reads: "On Wednesday night factories and railway communications in the vicinity of Saarbruecken were attacked by our aeroplane squadrons with excellent results. Over three and a half tons of explosives were dropped on the Burbach works, just west of Saarbruecken by naval machines. The damage caused was considerable; many fires were observed. "Three thousand three hundred and thirty-five pounds of explosives were dropped on railway stations, junctions, goods sidings in and around Saarbruecken by another squadron. Many direct hits were obtained, resulting in numerous explosions. One train proceeding to Saarbruecken received a direct hit from a big bomb and was destroyed. A total of five tons of explosives was dropped by us.

BRITISH SHIPPING LOSSES INCREASE.

A despatch from London says: An increase in the loss of British merchantmen through mines or submarines is noted in the Admiralty report for the current week. Seventeen vessels over 1,600 tons and eight under 1,600 tons were sunk. The Admiralty statement follows: Arrivals, 2,648; sailings, 2,689. British merchantmen over 1,600 tons sunk by mine or submarine, 17; under 1,600 tons, 8. British fishermen sunk, none. British merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, including one previously, seven. In the previous week twelve British vessels over 1,600 tons, six under that tonnage, and one fishing vessel were sunk.

ALLIES WILL STAND BY THE RUSSIANS.

A despatch from London says: In the House of Commons on Thursday Lord Robert Cecil categorically denied rumors that the Western powers were contemplating a separate peace at the expense of Russia and Rumania. He said the rumors were spread by enemy agents in Russia, with the hope of discouraging Russia. Great Britain was determined, he said, to abide by its Russian ally and assist her to consolidate her newfound liberty. He paid tribute to the valiant resistance of Rumania in a period of exceptional difficulty and trial, and assured the Rumanian people that Great Britain would not desert them in the present crisis.

U. S. WILL CHARTER SHIPS TO ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

A despatch from Washington says: The Shipping Board agreed on Thursday to charter to the Italian Government approximately 25 American commandeered steel ships of an aggregate of 100,000 deadweight tons, to relieve Italy's shortage of shipping to transport urgently needed supplies. Great Britain has been supplying France and Italy with shipping but cannot continue to do so in view of increasing British shipping requirements.

AMUNDSEN DISCARDS GERMAN DECORATIONS.

A despatch from London says: Captain Roald Amundsen, the noted Norwegian explorer, went to the German Legation at Christiania on Tuesday, says Reuter's Christiania correspondent, and returned to the German Minister his German decorations as a "personal protest against the German murder of peaceful Norwegian sailors on October 17 in the North Sea."

ANOTHER \$20,000,000 IS-LOANED TO FRANCE.

A despatch from Washington says: Another loan of \$20,000,000 was made to France on Thursday, bringing total credits extended by the United States to allied nations to \$2,826,400,000.

AUSTRO-GERMANS SUCCEED IN PIERCING THE ITALIAN LINES ON ISONZO FRONT

Enemy Launch Successful Offensive on Bank of Isonzo but Are Checked on Bainsizza Plateau.

A despatch from London says: The Austro-German forces which yesterday began an offensive on the Isonzo front broke through the Italian lines and brought the battle on to the slopes of the right (west) bank of the Isonzo, says Thursday's official statement. Powerful Austro-German attacks also were made on the Bainsizza plateau, and on the west slopes of Monte San Gabriele, but these were checked by the Italians, who took a few hundred prisoners. The enemy attacked on the southern slopes of Monte Rombon and on the northern edge of the Bainsizza plateau. In the former region he was resisted in the narrows of Saga, but further south he broke through the Italian advanced lines, being favored by a thick mist which rendered useless the Italian barrage.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs
 Toronto, Oct. 30—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.23; No. 2 do., \$2.09; No. 3 do., \$2.14. No. 4 wheat, \$2.09, in store Fort William, including 2 1/2% tax.
 Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 67c; No. 3 C.W., 64c; extra No. 1 feed, 64c; No. 1 feed, 63c, in store Fort William.
 American corn—No. 3 yellow, nominal.
 Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 64 to 65c, nominal; No. 3 do., 63 to 64c, nominal, according to freights outside.
 Ontario wheat—New, No. 2 Winter, \$2.22; basis, in store, Montreal.
 Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, \$9.50, in bags, Montreal; \$9.60, Toronto, prompt shipment.
 Millfeed—Car lots—Delivered—Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, \$35; shorts, do., \$42; middlings, do., \$45 to \$46; good feed dust, per bag, \$3.25.
 Hay—No. 1, new, per ton, \$12.50 to \$13.50; mixed, do., \$10 to \$7, track Toronto.
 Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$7 to \$7.50, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 42 1/2 to 43c; prints, per lb., 43 1/2 to 44c; dairy, per lb., 35 to 36c.
 Eggs—Per doz., 29 to 40c.
 Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:
 Cheese—New, large, 23 to 23 1/2c; twins, 23 1/2 to 23 3/4c; triplets, 23 1/2 to 24c; old, large, 30c; small, 28c; triplets, 28c.
 Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 40 to 41c; creamery prints, 45 to 46c; solids, 44 to 45c.
 Eggs—New laid, in cartons, 61 to 63c; out of cartons, 45c.
 Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 25 to 30c; fowls, 20 to 22c; squabs, per doz., \$4 to \$4.50; turkeys, 28 to 32c; ducks, Spring, 22c; geese, 15c.
 Hones—Extra fine, 16 oz., \$3.50; 12 oz., \$3.00; No. 2, \$2.40 to \$2.50.
 Strained, lard, 2 1/2 and 5 1/2, 19 to 19 1/2c per lb.; 10 1/2, 18 to 18 1/2c.
 Beans—No Canadian beans on market until last of October; imported, hand-picked, \$7.50 per bush; Lima, per lb., 17c.
 Potatoes, on track—Ontario, Bag, \$1.65 to \$1.75.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 30 to 31c; do., heavy, 26 to 27c; cooked, 41 to 42c; roasts, 30 to 32c; corned beef, 28 to 30c; backs, plain, 39 to 40c; boneless, 43 to 44c.
 Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 1/2 to 28 1/2c; clear bellies, 26 1/2 to 27c.
 Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 27 to 27 1/2c; tubs, 27 1/2 to 27 3/4c; palis, 27 1/2 to 28c; compound tierces, 22 to 23c; tubs, 22 1/2 to 23c; palis, 22 1/2 to 23c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Oct. 30—Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, 75c; do., No. 3, 74c; extra No. 1 feed, 74c; No. 2 local white, 72c; No. 3, do., 71c; feed, 68c to 70c.
 Flour—Manitoba, Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$11.60; seconds, \$11.10; strong bakers', \$10.90; Winter patents, choice, \$11.25; straight rollers, \$10.70 to \$11; do., bags, \$5.20 to \$5.35.
 Rolled oats—Barrels, \$8.20 to \$8.40; do., bags, \$9.00 to \$9.40 to \$11.00.
 Bran, \$35.00. Shorts, \$40 to \$42. Middlings, \$48 to \$50. Mouille, \$55 to \$60.
 Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$12.00 to \$12.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 21c; do., easterns, 21c. Butter—Choice creamery, 48 to 49c; seconds, 45 to 46c.
 Eggs—Fresh, 53 to 55c; selected, 47 to 48c; No. 1 stock, 43 to 44c; No. 2 stock, 40 to 41c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$2.10 to \$2.25.

Winnipeg Grain

Winnipeg, Oct. 30—Cash prices—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.32; No. 2 Northern, \$2.18; No. 3 Northern, \$2.15; No. 4, \$2.07; No. 5, \$1.94. No. 6, \$1.87; feed, \$1.80. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 67c; No. 3 C.W., 65c; extra No. 1 feed, 65c; No. 1 feed, 63c; No. 2 feed, 62c. Barley—No. 3, \$1.12; No. 4, \$1.10; selected and feed, \$1.10. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., \$3.10; No. 2 C.W., \$3.07; No. 3 C.W., \$2.96.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, Oct. 30—Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.95 to \$2. Oats—No. 3 white, 58 to 59c. Flax—\$3.22 to \$3.24. Flour—Unbleached, Bran, \$3.15 to \$3.2. Duluth, Oct. 30—Linsed—\$3.20 to \$3.23; arrive, \$3.21; October, \$3.21; asked. November, \$3.20; December, \$3.15 bid; May, \$3.16 bid.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Oct. 30—Extra choice heavy steers, \$11.50 to \$12; do., good heavy, \$10 to \$11.25; butchers' cattle, choice, \$10 to \$10.25; do., good, \$9.35 to \$9.65; do., medium, \$8.50 to \$8.75; do., common, \$7.50 to \$8. Butchers' bulls, choice, \$8.30 to \$8.75; do., good bulls, \$7.40 to \$7.85; do., medium bulls, \$6.85 to \$7.10; do., rough bulls, \$5 to \$5.5; butchers' cows, choice, \$8.25 to \$8.75; do., good, \$7.50 to \$8; do., medium, \$6.50 to \$7; do., rough, \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Wireless Telegraphy Around the World.

A despatch from Brantford says: Wireless telephony to all parts of the world, more than a possibility, is practically an achieved fact, declared Professor Alexander Graham Bell, speaking at a mass meeting held here, terminating the ceremonies of the unveiling of the Bell Memorial. The eminent inventor told of recent experiments whereby scientists spoke from Washington, D.C., to Paris, France, by word of mouth, the conversation being overheard in Honolulu. The result was achieved by the attachment of telephones to wireless apparatus, and speech to all parts of the world with neither wires nor batteries, is looked forward to in the very near future by Professor Bell.

MONTH'S EXTENSION ON SMALL PACKAGES.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Food Controller has extended by one month the periods during which manufacturers and wholesalers, and retailers, respectively, are to be permitted to sell small packages of cereals, cereal products, flour, or other foods that are the product of wheat, oats, barley, rye, rice, peas, beans, buckwheat, Indian corn or lentils. Manufacturers and wholesalers are now to cease selling original packages containing less than twenty pounds net, on and after December 1, 1917. For retail merchants the order becomes effective on and after January 1, 1918.

Traffic in Oleomargarine.

A despatch from Ottawa says: An Order-in-Council has been passed upon the recommendation of the Food Controller allowing, on and after Nov. 14th, the manufacture and sale in Canada of oleomargarine and its importation free of duty. Suspension of the prohibition of its manufacture, import or sale is a war measure only, and will apply while the present abnormal conditions continue. The conclusion of such period is to be determined by the Governor-General-in-Council. The recommendation of the Food Controller was made because the high cost of production and the demand for export were putting the price of butter so high that many people were unable to purchase it. To reduce the price arbitrarily would have been unfair to the producer. The Food Controller states that the dairy interests will not suffer by reason of the sale of oleomargarine in Canada.

U. S. Coal For Canada.

A despatch from Washington says: Under a definite allotment of American coal for Canada, announced by the fuel administration, about 2,000,000 tons of bituminous and 700,000 tons of anthracite will be permitted to move across the Canadian border during the next two months. There is a shortage of meat animals throughout the world, and new breeding stock cannot be imported to replace those that have foolishly been killed off. Our own breeding animals must be regarded as the seed essential to the domestic meat supply of the nation.

THE BEST CARTOON OF THE WEEK



Cracking Under the Strain.—Darling in New York Tribune.

WAR LOSSES TO AUGUST 1, 1917.

Total is Greater Than That of All Important Modern Battles.	
Dresden—	3,000 Allies 27,000
Leipzig—	55,000 Allies 53,000
Jena—	14,000 Prussians 45,000
Rosbach—	500 Allies 7,500
Prussians..	9,000 Austrians 44,000
Gravelotte—	21,000 French 14,000
Sedan—	9,000 French 38,000
Plevna—	40,000 Turks 55,000
Gettysburg—	23,186 Confederate 31,621
In the Russo-Japanese War the loss inflicted on the Russians was far heavier than ever before. The estimated Russian losses were 97,000 and the Japanese between 40,000 and 50,000. And yet, taking the losses of all the great battles thus enumerated, the total does not equal the losses incurred thus far in this war.	
Borodino—	30,000 Russians 40,000
Waterloo—	31,000 Allies 22,000
Austerlitz—	7,800 Allies 35,000
Wagram—	30,000 Austrians 35,000
Friedland—	8,000 Allies 19,000
Eylau—	5,000 Austrians 20,000

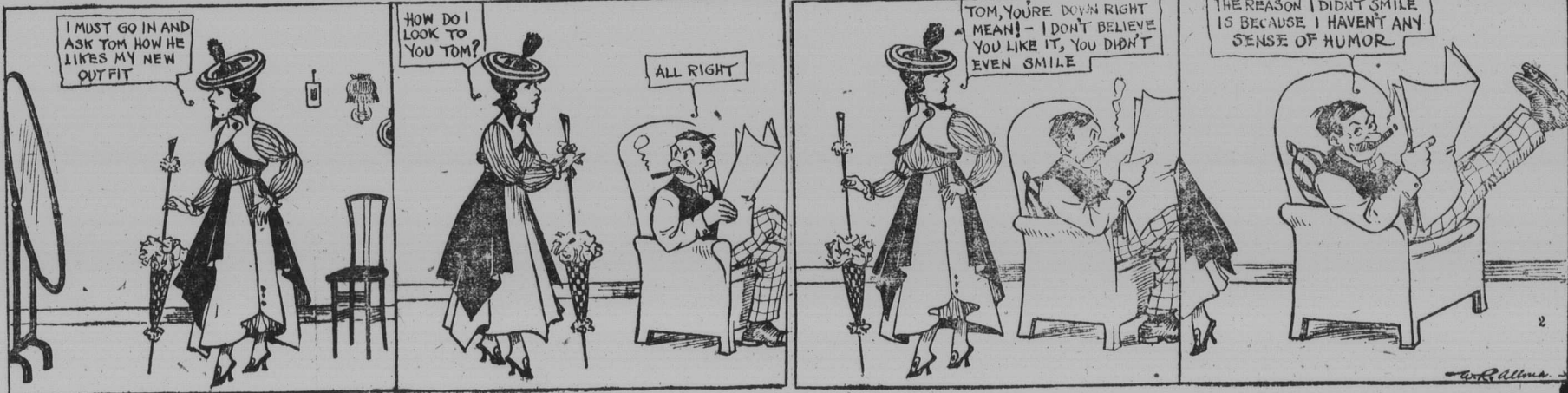
Apparently there is no safe place in the world. A recent set of interesting statistics shows a large percentage of deaths coming from accidents of children and also grown-ups smothering in bed or falling out of bed, breaking the neck or the back. Therefore when you have washed your youngsters and heard their prayers and put them away for the night, don't think that there is nothing more to worry about until morning.

THE WEEKLY WAR PICTURE



War problems of Canadian wool trade and how they are met. The view is of experts grading the clip in the Australian section of the great wool warehouse at Toronto. When war broke out the Canadian manufacturers were faced with an increased demand and decreased supplies. War orders have been piling in ever since, while facilities for import and distribution have declined rapidly. To meet the problems of distribution this warehouse was established and has proved an important link between Canadian and Australian producer and the Canadian manufacturer.

The Doings of the Duffs.



A Satisfactory Range

"Pandora" Ranges never disappoint the cook. Also they last longer, maintain a more even temperature, use less fuel and require less attention than any other range you can buy. Write for free illustrated booklet.

McClary's
PANDORA RANGE

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN, N.B. HAMILTON CALGARY
SASKATOON EDMONTON

For sale by **Liesemer & Kalbfleisch**

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**

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.

J. H. Pletsch

K. R. NO. 1, CARLSRUHE
Lot 13, Concession 13, Carrick.

R. H. FORTUNE

AYTON ONTARIO

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for Wellington, Grey and Bruce. Reasonable rates and satisfaction guaranteed. Arrangements can be made at this office.

DR. L. DOERING

DENTIST MILDWAY.

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 C. Schubert'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 Newcastle every second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

Voluntary enlistment has taken thousands of men from office work. Conscription will take more. 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, P. A.
PRINCIPAL O. D. FLEMING,
For 35 yrs SECRETARY

Increase Your Earning Power!
Your Services will be in demand if you are trained here.

Business College

Yonge and Charles Sts
TORONTO, ONT.

was recently asked to fill positions at from \$50 to \$100 per month and others at from \$1500 to \$2000 per annum. It pays to get a Business Education if you get THE RIGHT KIND such as may be had AT ALL TIMES in this school. Right now is an excellent time to commence a course. Our Catalogue is free. Get one.

W. J. Elliott, Principal.

Good as the Wheat.

"Good as the wheat" is an old motto about as much the last word in meaning as "Safe as the Bank of England." A bag of No. 1 Northern, clean as a whistle of cockle and foxtail, was a symbol of sure value long before gold was known in the world. Wheat has been found in the Pyramids. The Egyptians just about worshipped wheat. The Bible calls it corn; so do the English. But when we say "good as the wheat" we refer to the bushel of brown, hard kernel, worth by Government fixture this year \$2.20. In the memory of living man when did "good as the wheat" mean more than it does now? Never. A bag of wheat weighing two bushels and a peck toted up in 1917 to just about the value of a five-dollar gold piece. But of course no man wants gold for his wheat. All he gets is a cheque made out in his favor on some bank and signed by the manager of some elevator company or milling concern. The cheque is converted into bills or goes on deposit. Good wheat; good paper; nobody asks any questions. Because the company is O. K. and the bank is sound. If any wheat-seller had any doubt of either he would at once demand something else. "I sold good wheat," he would say. "I want something as good in exchange."

What made the wheat good? The good farmer behind it. A poor farmer can make good seed into poor wheat. What makes the paper money good? The security of the corporation whose name it bears. The sounder the corporation, the nearer the papers come to being as good as the wheat. But even a big company may go "broke." Back of the corporation is a concern whose guarantee on a piece of paper is better than either. The pledge of the Dominion of Canada to pay any man money for value received is as good as the wheat and as safe as the Bank of England.

The best pledge of the Dominion of Canada to pay is a Canadian Victory Bond; better than checks or bills—AS GOOD AS WHEAT! Suppose you change that twenty bags of wheat on your wagon, not into a cheque or notes or even gold; but into Canadian Victory Bonds of \$50 each, bearing interest at five and one-half per cent. per annum and as negotiable on the market as the best cheque or the best load of wheat you ever saw? It's worth considering.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS TORONTO.

Considering the fairly heavy receipt of the quality of the offerings in general and the conditions of the market, which undoubtedly has more or less influence trading at the Union Stock Yards exchange yesterday must be regarded as fairly satisfactory.

There was a good steady inquiry for good butcher cattle, for breeder stockers and feeders, and for canners and butcher cows.

At the close of the day everything was pretty well cleaned up. Altogether about a steady trade. Toward the end of the day trading was a little more brisk for heavyweight steers.

For the poor to medium class of cattle off colors and that, there were those who appraised the market at from 25c to 40c lower than last week, and in some cases this was undoubtedly true, but taken all in all a lot of stuff went over the scales at pretty steady figures.

The market for lambs opened strong, from 10c to 15c up over last week's best prices, but later lost the gain, closing steady. The general opinion was that sheep and calves were steady with last week.

The hog market was inclined to be weak, the packers quoting 16c to 16½c, for today's market, and the balance of the week. A number of decks sold under contract brought last week's prices, \$16.75, and better.

Mr. John B. Ferguson, son of Rev. James Ferguson, who is engaged in the Geophysical Laboratory at Washington has been sent to Rochester for special research work in the making of optical glasses for military purposes. He will probably be engaged in Rochester until next spring.—Southampton Beacon.

Because We Serve You Right, We Deserve the Right to Serve You.

Value, Greatest; Quality, Highest; Selection, Largest; Prices always Moderate.

Grocery Specials Autumn Needs

For Friday and Saturday.

Ginger Snaps, Special at 15c a lb.
Valencia Raisins, worth 18c at 2 lbs for 25c
Cooking Figs, worth 10c a lb, at 4 lbs for 25c
Rio Coffee, fresh roasted 4½ lbs for 1.00
Salmor, 1-lb tins, worth 20c at 15c
Liptons and Royal Teas at old prices 40c a lb
Caravan Japan Tea, reg 40c at 3 lbs for 1.00
Ston Stove Pipe Varnish, reg 13c at 10c a bottle
Richards Pure and Naptha Soaps, reg 7c at 5c
Lennox Soap, worth 7c at 5c per cake
Madam Roy's Complexion Soap, Catmeal, Cream, Olive Oil and Cucumber; all good 5c values at 3 cakes for 10c

Dinnerware Chinaware

Have just received a large shipment from England. Choice dinner sets at 22.00
Look over our assortment while it is complete. These are scarce goods.

Highest Prices paid for Produce.

KNECHTEL & KNECHTEL

The Store for Honest Values

Mrs. J. A. Wilson and Florence visit relatives in Harrison over Sunday.

Miss May Clubine spent the past two weeks with relatives in Toronto.

Ed. Lobsinger, baggage master, of Lucknow, is home for a few holidays.

Herrgott Bros. are having the foundation walls of the moulding shop repaired with concrete.

The price of hogs took a very decided drop during the past two weeks. The price this week is \$16.60 per cwt.

Mrs. B. B. Patten went to Detroit last Saturday to spend a month with friends and relatives.

Mr. Jas Ferguson of Ingersoll will sell a carload of cows and young cattle here on Thursday, Nov. 8th. See bills for particulars.

That they've got it all figured out now that they've 33rd person in the Dominion has an automobile. It's simply horrible to have number 34 hung on your neck all the time.

Judge Greig of Walkerton added eight names to the Carrick Voters' List last Thursday. Six of the eight were designated on the roll as "aliens," but had been naturalized and had a right to vote at municipal elections.

A ripley citizen while motoring from Kinross, had the misfortune to run over a skunk which was instantly killed. Mr. skunk was left on the roadside, as no person in the car felt inclined to put him under the ground.

Palm Dairy of Palmerston had opened a Cream Station in Mildmay at Weiler Bros. Bring in your cream, see how it is tested, and get your cash. Cans supplied free. You can bring in your cream at any time of the day, and any quantity will be taken.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., says his wife wears the same hat as she did last year, and has only spent 35 cents for ribbon to fix it up. He urges other girls to be as economical. Well, give the average family the Rockefeller income and they wouldn't give a hoot if they had to go bareheaded for a season.

Clarence Kunkel, who has been in Rosetown, Sask., for the past fifteen months, arrived home last Friday, and will remain here for some time. Clarence was a member of the fastest hockey club that Mildmay ever boasted, and the hockey fans will be glad to hear of his return.

Messrs. Geo. D. MacKay and David Robertson K. C. of Walkerton, were here last Saturday imparting instructions to the local canvassers for the next Government war loan. The township of Carrick will be canvassed for funds for this loan from Nov. 10th to Dec. 1st. If you are looking for a gilt-edged investment for \$50 and upwards, this will provide you an opportunity.

Miss Margaret Herringer left for Toronto last week to take a situation.

Farmers, don't miss McDonald's sale of young cattle this afternoon at the Royal hotel, Mildmay.

The Dominion elections will probably be held on December 17th. The units will probably be issued this week.

Mrs. M. Larkin of New York city was the guest of her sister, Mrs. E. J. Goetz last week.

Any Palm Dairy cream customers can bring their cream to Weiler Bros. and see how it is tested and cash money paid for same.

Don't Say "Conscript."

Acting on complaints from men eligible to be drafted into the Canadian army, the Militia Department of the Dominion has notified officers commanding all mobilization centres that the word "conscript" must not be used when referring to men of military age. Documents in connection with enforcement of the military service act will in future be marked "drafted men."

Another Convention in South Bruce.

We have been informed there is a movement on foot to call a Win-the-War Convention in South Bruce for the party candidates for the Dominion House who were both nominated before there was any talk of Union Govt. ought both to be asked to resign and take their chances for re-nomination. It is also suggested that both nominees drop out and that the joint nomination be tendered to Mr. Mickle as a Union Govt. candidate. He did much towards raising the Bruce Battalion and has been foremost in patriotic work in this County since the war began and it would only be fit and proper that a man who would so ably represent this riding should be elected by acclamation.—Chesley Enterprise.

Must Buy in Bulk.

After Dec. 1st it will be impossible to buy any foods known as breakfast foods which are the product of wheat, oats, barley, rye, rice, peas, beans, buckwheat Indian corn (maize) or lentils in original packages of less weight than twenty pounds. This is according to an order from the Dominion Food Controller, which applies to all parts of Canada as well. This will cut out the sale of these foods in small paste-board or tin boxes, which, it has been shown, is a most expensive way to buy, the manufacturers as a rule charging the public handsomely for goods done up in this way. The new order, which is issued in the interest of economy, will compel people wishing to buy these foods, to purchase them from the merchant in bulk. This will do away with the expense of the paste-board or tin box, and will not only eliminate waste of this material, but it is expected will save the consumer considerable money. Manufacturers and wholesale dealers are given until Nov. 1st to dispose of their stocks.

Miss Scott of Harrison is the guest of Miss Lizzie Seiling this week.

Miss Isabel Hinsperger returned home Saturday after spending a month with friends at Hamilton and Toronto.

Full line of mens' suits, overcoats, sweater coats, underwear, socks, ties, shirts, etc. at Weiler Bros.

Save all your dollars for the Victory Loan. Besides helping to win the war it will prove a good investment. It will yield you 5½ per cent. and the security is gilt edged.

Farm Sold.

Mr. Geo. Johnston has sold one hundred and fifty acres of land on the 18th concession of Carrick to Mr. Geo. Detzler of Walkerton, who receives possession of the property on March 1st, next. The sale was made as a direct result of an advertisement in this journal. Mr. Johnston still has 50 acres left, and he will make his home there. He intends holding an auction sale in the spring to dispose of his surplus stock and implements.

To the Electors of South Bruce.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—In the forthcoming election for the House of Commons at Ottawa, I am a candidate for the constituency of South Bruce. My policy is non-partisanship economy and honesty. Government for the people and by the people. Reduction of members of Parliament salaries one half of what they are getting at the present time. I am in the field not for my own benefits, but for your interest and welfare. On election day please favour me with your votes and your influence from now to then.
Yours respectfully,
Charles Baechler.

Mrs. Agnes Harkness Deceased.

The death of Mrs. Agnes Harkness of Belmore took place last Thursday morning at the residence of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Mary J. Harkness. Deceased was 88 years of age, and had been in delicate health for some time, death being due to old age and a general breaking down of the system. Mrs. Harkness was born in Dumfries, Scotland, and after her marriage came to Canada, settling in Nissouri, Oxford County, sixty years ago. In 1872 they moved to Carrick, and purchased the farm at Huntingfield, now owned by Mr. John Duffy. After Mr. Harkness' death in 1900 she made her home with her family. Five years ago she lost her eyesight. She leaves to mourn her death two sons and two daughters. They are Rev. Dr. Rob Harkness of Cornwall, David Harkness of Alberta, Mrs. W. J. Pomeroy of Greenbush, Sask., and Mrs. Henry Berry of Portage la Prairie, Man. The funeral took place last Saturday afternoon to the McIntosh cemetery and was largely attended. Dr. Harkness of Cornwall was present at the funeral, the others being prevented from coming by the great distance.

FORMOSA.

Miss Irene Oberle is spending a few weeks at Port McNichol.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hundt and Mrs. Wm. Hundt left on Monday to visit Kitchener friends for a few days.

Quite a number of our young men have been to Harrison or Wingham Medical Board and mostly all have a first class report.

Miss Theresa Obermeyer of Hamilton is spending a few weeks at her home here.

On Friday an aeroplane coming from Camp Borden ran short of gasoline and landed on Chas. Beninger's farm, about three miles out of town. He was going to return, but he had some accident before he ascended very high, and came down on an adjoining farm, smashing the machine. The aviator was pretty well shaken up. Quite a few people from surrounding places were out to see the wreck.

Last week Forty Hours Devotion were held in St. Mary's church here, beginning Sunday and ending Tuesday evening. Fathers and Gentlemen:—In the forthcoming election for the House of Commons at Ottawa, I am a candidate for the constituency of South Bruce. My policy is non-partisanship economy and honesty. Government for the people and by the people. Reduction of members of Parliament salaries one half of what they are getting at the present time. I am in the field not for my own benefits, but for your interest and welfare. On election day please favour me with your votes and your influence from now to then.
Yours respectfully,
Charles Baechler.

A week ago last Friday the burial of an infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Alph. Zimmer took place to the R. C. cemetery here.

Rev. Father Brohman attended Forty Hours Devotion at Mildmay on Monday and Tuesday.

Messrs. Chas. and Leo. Buhlman and Andrew L. Schnurr went to New Germany on Tuesday to attend the funeral of the late Edward Halter.

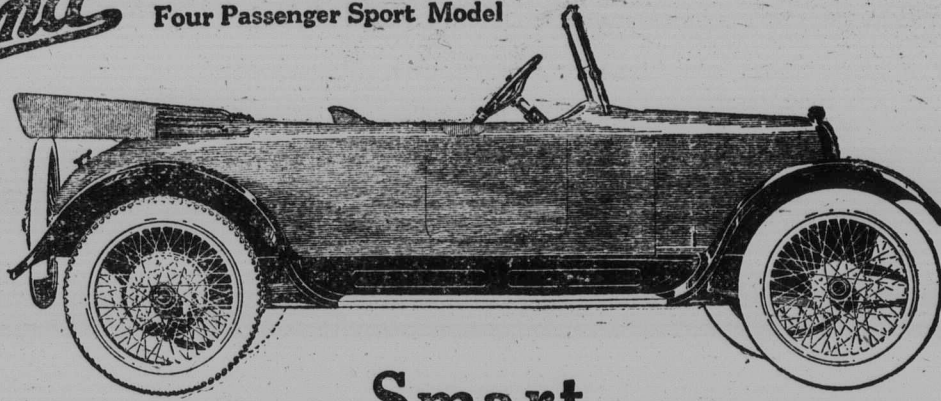
Mr. Andrew Meyer of Hamilton spent a couple of days here this week. He has leased his 100 acre farm in Grey township, County of Huron, to Mr. Albert Butterfield, for a term of three years, commencing next March. Mr. Butterfield has spent the past three months with his father-in-law, Mr. Scifried.

Anxious About Soldier Son.

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Herringer are very anxious concerning the safety of their son, Leo, who has been in Europe and seen service in France for the past two years. Early in the spring he was admitted to an English hospital, suffering from a slight wound. He was soon discharged from the hospital, and his parents have not heard from him since. Leo was in the habit of writing home every two or three weeks, and his long silence is causing the family considerable anxiety. Inquiries have been made, with a view to locating him, in both England and Canada, but so far without success. Leo's many friends hope that nothing serious has befallen him.

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PETER REUBER



Exemption Tribunals.

Exemption Boards have been chosen in such a way as to make them absolutely independent and removed from all influence. There are over 1,250 boards throughout the country, each composed of two men, one appointed by the county judge in the district concerned and one selected by a joint committee of Parliament. Being familiar with local conditions where they sit, the members are well-fitted to appreciate such reasons for exemption as are put before them by men called up.

Exemption will be granted to those who can establish that it is in the national interest that they remain in civilian life. This is for the Exemption Board to decide after having received full information in each case.

The grounds on which exemption may be claimed (which are similar to the grounds recognized in Great Britain and the United States) are as follows:—

- (a) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in Military Service, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged.
- (b) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in Military Service, be engaged in other work in which he wishes to be engaged and for which he has special qualifications.
- (c) That it is expedient in the national interest that, instead of being employed in Military Service, he should continue to be educated or trained for any work for which he is then being educated and trained.
- (d) That serious hardship would ensue if the man were placed on active service, owing to his exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position.
- (e) Ill health or infirmity.
- (f) That he conscientiously objects to the undertaking of combatant service and is prohibited from doing so by tenets and articles of faith, in effect on the sixth day of July, 1917, of any organized religious denomination existing and well recognized in Canada at such date, and to which he in good faith belongs.
- (g) That he should be exempt because disfranchised under the War Time Election Act.

No Claim for Exemption should be put forward unless one or other of these grounds in fact exists, and no loyal citizen should assist in, or allow himself to be made a party to, any Claim for Exemption unless thoroughly satisfied that it is made in good faith.

Exemption may be applied for by the men selected themselves or by their parents, near relatives or employers. Application for exemption must be made on printed forms to be found at every post office, which are to be filled in and left with the postmaster if exemption is desired. The postmaster will forward the form to a Registrar, who will send it to the appropriate Exemption Board. In due time, then, the Applicant will get notice as to when he must present his case before the Board.

Issued by The Military Service Council.

Boar for Service.

Pedigreed Tamworth Boar for service at Lot 27, Con. C. Carrick.
FRED. MEYER, Prop.

Legislative Grants.

The Legislative Grant has been assigned to rural schools but the money has not yet been received from the provincial Treasury. The Superannuation fee for the full year beginning April 1st was deducted from the grant, but as in some cases new teachers were appointed with a different salary, a re-adjustment will be necessary later. The grants are based on certificates and salary: 20 per cent is paid on the excess of salary above \$400 up to \$600; a school with a Second Class teacher having a Permanent Certificate and experience less than five years receives a grant of \$15; with experience of five years or over the grant is \$25. Under similar conditions the grant for a teacher with a First Class Certificate is \$25 and \$40 respectively. There is no grant on an Interim Certificate.

Hun Follows Events Here.

A newspaper found on a German prisoner who was taken by the Canadians on the Western front shows how close a watch the Huns keep on Canadian affairs. The paper contained a news despatch, purporting to come from Ottawa which told of the passing of the Military Service Act just two days after the Act was passed by Parliament here.

This little discovery is regarded here as a proof of the impotence Germany places upon the military benefit to the Allies which will flow from the adoption by Canada of the Military Service Act. Experience has proved that Germany is a close observer of enemy countries and that every sign of strengthening or weakening is noted with the keenest interest by the Huns.

Fred Weiler is at Palmerston taking a course in cream testing, at the Palm Dairy.

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On a recent occasion the Honorable the Minister of Finance for Canada, in addressing a representative Canadian audience, dealt with the urgency of everybody doing, even in the smallest way, their share towards aiding the Empire.

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President. Principal.

Women Need Passports

All women and girls crossing the river at Niagara must now have passports with their photos on them for presentation to the American officials at the other end of the bridges. In the last day or two the American offices and factories which employ Canadian girls have been sending them out in sections to get their photos taken and passports signed. Nobody seems to know the why and the wherefore of this move of Uncle Sam. It will have the effect of keeping many a shopper on this side of the boundary line.

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A fisherman caught a sturgeon at Port Rowan the other day which had 21 pounds of caviar in it. He sold the caviar for \$3 per pound and the fish for 30 cents a pound. The whole fish netted him \$76.50, the price of a good working horse or a cow. It is rare to find caviar in fish at this season of the year.

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 it is of sufficient interest, it will be answered with your letter, a complete stamped and addressed envelope 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.

SELECTING SEED POTATOES

Will potato parings reproduce potatoes? In this day of conservation, some truths are being impressed which would never have dawned had it not been for the agitation which was kept up this spring and through the summer. To-day, I saw potatoes dug from the hill where only eyes were planted, in many cases, as high as five marketable tubers being produced from a single hill. In like manner, a large number of potatoes were produced from hills where only cones were planted, each cone containing an eye and as much of the potato as would be secured by removing the eye with a pen-knife.

While perhaps good as an economy measure, if this were kept up for some time we would no doubt hear, "this variety of potatoes has completely run out," which is equivalent to saying that the seed was not selected carefully. Almost all cases of varieties of farm stocks running out can be directly traced to the fact that the seed was not carefully selected.

We are prone to run to extremes on various ideas and do not stop to see which we are tending with the thing we push. Some growers plant large potatoes and expect to keep up the vitality of the seed. Such a procedure, of course, depletes the natural resources of the plants and results in no potatoes. Continual breeding from large and overgrown individuals inevitably results in retrogression for the variety.

Again, there are those who planted real small potatoes this year and they are this fall gratified with the results. It will result in that they will continue to plant the small potatoes and the course of a few years will see these varieties running out from the same cause. Reproduction from the dwarfs of a plant will eventually result in dwarfs; in other words, running out.

If we follow the same line of reasoning that we pursue in other matters, we would be forced to conclude that to keep the potatoes from running out, it is necessary to plant each year specimens or parts of specimens that are as

near the average for the variety as possible. In the long run, the average will hold its own where the dwarfs and giants are both overthrown. A man said to me the other day: "I would rather have the poor bull in a family of good cattle than the good bull in the family of poor cattle. I believe that the first one would stand far greater chance of transmitting the desirable qualities of his family." The desirable qualities of his family. The same identical reasoning ought to be applied to potatoes. Better to plant the poor potato among a hill of good ones than the good potato among a hill of poor ones.

In these busy times, one is likely to meet with the contention that the potato grower has not time to bother with selecting his seed potatoes but because of the busy and momentous times, it is all the more appropriate and necessary to insure a plentiful supply of good seed for next year. Like produces like, and to get good crops without planting good seed is next to impossible.

Hill selection has been known to increase the yield of potatoes as high as ten bushels per acre when kept up for two years and with potatoes at one dollar per bushel, the extra seed guaranteed would go quite a ways to ward insuring a large supply of potatoes.

If one continues to plant small seed each year, he multiplies small ones. For instance, here are two hills, one with a single small potato and the other with four. By using this seed, the unprolific hill is multiplied four while the prolific hill is multiplied by only one. The same thing may go on another year and the poor hill is multiplied by sixteen while the other is again multiplied by one, until in four or five years a new kind of potato must be imported.

Practical results show that it pays, and pays well, to select potatoes from the field. Select for seed from those hills where there are the largest number of potatoes and all of them marketable. The hill unit is the only satisfactory unit for the improvement of potatoes.

Poultry

The chief aim of the poultry keeper at this time of year is the production of winter eggs and the course followed by many in endeavoring to hit the mark is that of excessive feeding—very often without sufficient regard for other items that are of importance. One of the first requirements for success in this direction is the selection of early-hatched pullets and the second is the provision of comfortable winter quarters, while the matter of regularity in feeding should receive as much attention as that of providing a sufficiency of feed without waste.

In planning for the wintering of the entire flock of the farm, or poultry establishment, a distinction between the layers and breeders must be made in the matter of feeding. The pullets should be fed heavily from now on in preparation for the laying season, while the old hens may be fed sparingly. Exercise is necessary to maintain the health of any bird and especially of those receiving a heavy ration so, to enforce this, the grain supply should be fed in a deep litter, night and morning. A mash consisting of bran or middlings, cornmeal, and a little beef scrap may be kept before the pullets with advantage, but should only be offered at intervals to the other birds.

An account should be kept of all expenses and receipts in connection with the flock in winter, also a record of the date at which each pullet begins to lay, and if possible, a count of each bird's production of eggs. By this means, if the age of a pullet is

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known, a proper idea of the advisability of making a special effort to secure winter eggs may be obtained, also a notion of the age at which birds may be expected to begin to produce profitably.

Horse Sense

Glanders is an infectious disease affecting horses and sometimes attacks man. One of the symptoms is the formation of ulcers in the nose and a discharge, mixed with blood, but without an offensive odor, from the nose. The glands under the jaw swell. Swellings often occur on the legs, ulcers sometimes form on the skin, the coat is apt to be dull, and the affected horse loses flesh.

The discharges from the nose contain the germs which show how easy it is for a glandered horse to infect a watering trough or manger. It also gives an idea of the care that needs to be exercised when glanders is in a community in order to keep well horses from becoming infected.

Horses that come from a distance, whether brought by horse traders, immigrants, or gipsies, sometimes are affected and so spread the contagion. There is no cure for glanders and being so contagious it has been found best to kill glandered horses. The sooner they are killed and destroyed the less danger of other horses becoming infected.

It is not always possible to diagnose glanders from the symptoms. A test called the Mallein test can be used to determine whether a horse has glanders or not. This test is very reliable. Glanders also attacks humans, and is usually fatal. Care should be taken in handling a glandered horse. The infection comes through some of the glands pus getting into the eye or gaining entrance through the skin where it is cut or scratched.

The Dairy

The kicking cow is easily cured by the proper methods. To cure the offending animal take a rope with a loop in one end of it or a trunk strap and pass it around the body of the cow. Draw it tight. The cow usually will jump a little at first, but when she finds she cannot get out of the rope she will stand—and cannot kick. If this method causes the cow to give bloody milk, place the rope of strap behind the udder and draw it up in the same manner. With some cows this cannot be done because of the shape of the udder. Another method is to hobble the cow by passing the rope around each leg behind the udder, and tying just above the hocks. This is rather dangerous for the man tying the rope. After the preventive measure has been repeated several times—the cow will stand readily to be milked.

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MOTHER-WISDOM

To Teach Children Obedience Is to Be Able to Protect Them.

By Helen Johnson Keyes and John M. Keyes, M.D.

Obedience is a necessary tool in the hands of parents. Without it they can not preserve their children against dangers because the children are too young to understand those dangers and save themselves. Obedience should begin at birth when the baby is taught to nurse at the hours appointed for him, to sleep when he is laid down without rocking and coaxing and to endure washcloth and soap-suds.

As he grows older and gains power to disobey it is necessary sometimes to punish him for doing so or for being slow in his obedience. It is almost as important, for the sake of safety, that a child should obey quickly as that he should obey at all. Unless he comes quickly when he is called, the horse may run over him; unless he lets go of the knife at once when told to do so, he may be cut. Danger usually approaches swiftly.

There is nothing which develops the habit of disobedience more surely than a mother's giving commands which she does not insist on having carried out. That makes a child disobedient much faster than giving him no commands. I was very proud one day because of a conversation I overheard between my small daughter and a playmate. Said my little girl:

"Can you tease your mother into changing her mind after she has told you you mustn't?"

"Of course!" answered the little comrade, quite as a matter of course, to which my child replied with conviction:

"Well, I can't." The necessity for insisting on the orders we give, makes it very important that the orders should be wise and just. How easy it is to be unwise and unjust, to say "don't" too often! A child annoys us by rubbing his hands over the tables, chairs and papers, by rolling on the floor or littering the room with scraps of paper and we begin our impatient "don't's."

By doing these things, he is in reality educating himself, sending himself to school.

By touch, the child under six years of age learns much about shapes, textures and numbers; and if the delicate power in the tips of his fingers is not allowed to develop at this early age, by his seventh year it will lose its keenness.

By rolling on the floor in his ungainly fashion he gives himself his first military training! Physical training is now being made a part of public school work and is the first grade in military preparation.

By cutting paper—a great delight to every little child—he teaches himself skill with his scissors and the power to put his ideas into form; that is, if he thinks of a bird, he cuts out something a little like a bird, which he calls a bird and with which he plays.

These acts are the self-education of children; let us understand that and hold back our "don't's," even though the play may annoy us.

We mothers must learn, then, to insist on obedience when we ask it but also we must learn to let the child alone much of the time.

As our boys and girls grow beyond little childhood, they begin to dislike control. They want to decide for themselves what to do and how to do it. This is just as it should be; if a child were content to be ruled, he would not learn self-reliance.

The mother must have very good judgment about the manner in which she demands obedience as her child grows older. In the first place, she must realize that his desire for independence is not naughty but just as natural and just as necessary as the lengthening of his legs. His growth causes the inconvenience of altering his clothes or buying new ones but what mother would blame him for growing tall? Neither must he be blamed for desiring independence even though it makes things harder for us, for that is the growth of his character.

After the age of about ten, therefore, children become more and more difficult to train, because their will

and desires stretch up toward grown-up ways while their powers and judgments remains young and unreliable. More than ever then, mothers must be careful not to say "do" and "don't" more often than is necessary. They may even allow their children to run some risk of trifling hurts in order that they may learn by experience. These risks, however, should have to do only with the child himself; when the happiness of the family or neighbors is in the balance, the child must be controlled by the wisdom of older heads. He must learn definitely that nobody can risk the well-being of others for the sake of pleasure for himself.

If the mother has always held the love, respect and confidence of her child, as he grows older he will continue to yield to her without very frequent rebellion. She will reap what she sowed in the preceding years.

If, on the other hand, she gave orders and did not insist on his obeying them, he will escape her control when he is old enough to hold the power to do so; if she filled his childhood days with unnecessary "do's" and "don't's," he will have made up his mind that there is no sense in her commands and that his advancement depends not on obeying them but on disobeying them.

The period is short when we can protect our children against hurts and evils; soon they must defend themselves. From the beginning, therefore, we must have this idea in view. We must train the will power and the reasoning power of our boys and girls along with their habit of obedience. The days should not be so full of rules and duties and tasks that no time is left for children to make their own decisions and choose their own employments. If they are not early taught how to reason, to choose and to decide, their development into well-poised men and women will be interfered with sadly.

We are justly proud that our country has no peasant class as Europe has and that our farmers are as free as our merchants. Let us not forget this in the way we bring up our children. We are training them for lives of independence, not to be the servants of employers. Country life needs leaders. Farm women will perform for their country one of the greatest services which could be performed if they bring up their sons and daughters so that they become leaders in that larger life which has dawned for the Canadian farm. This will not be accomplished unless we teach them to think, plan, invent, imagine, as well as to obey.

Each child is a problem by himself, different from his brothers and sisters. One child may be too self-willed and need much discipline in obedience; he may be a dreamer and need the training of many hard, regular tasks. Another child may obey too easily; for this also is possible, may lack decision and the wish and power to assume responsibility. This second child far less though sweet and lovable, has far less promise in him than his stubborn brother. He must be forced to decide for himself and released as far as possible from strict government if he is to become a strong enough man to shape his life usefully.

This brings us back to our opening statement, "Obedience is a necessary tool in the hands of parents." It is a tool, not an end in itself. It is the power with which we protect our boys and girls while we know more than they must learn to know more than we know—for life would be worthless if the new generation did not progress beyond the old one—and from the beginning we must prepare them and ourselves for this change. If we do so strongly, lovingly, generously, our children, grown to be young men and women, will give us respect, gratitude and love, which are as much warmer and more life-giving than obedience, as faith is warmer and more life-giving than a body of laws.

It is worthy of note that the prophet Elijah, the outstanding figure during the reign of Ahab, does not appear. Ahab—the son of Ormi,

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By John B. Huber, M.A., M.D.

Dr. Huber 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. Huber will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. John B. Huber, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

Early to bed and early to rise—but you can't if you're a doctor.
IMPETIGO IN A BABY.

My baby of 9 months has blisters in the face from which a great deal of matter runs.

Answer—This would seem to be impetigo, an inflammation that generally settles around the mouth and nose of infants and school children. Sometimes it is not, but generally it is, "catching." There are pea to finger nail sized, blister eruptions that within a few days dry into straw colored, flat and wafer like crusts. The child is likely to be peevish. When the crusts fall off, the surface beneath is red as if from a burn. There is no scarring. Poor and ill nourished children and those having digestive disturbances suffer most. The trouble is curable within a few days. The salve known to druggists as Lassar Paste should be constantly applied. The contagious variety may be carried from one part of the body to another by scratching. As the disease is, however, not very itchy, children are not much tempted to use their finger nails. That makes the difference between this trouble and eczema, which is always itchy.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Eye Strain.

For about 6 years I have had nervous breakdown the result of eye strain. My eyes crossed but have straightened through wearing glasses. If I cover the affected eye and read with the other my head pain ceases or lessens. At times there is movement in the eye which it seems to be impossible to control and of course this takes a lot of strength out of me, makes me despondent and hinders my getting better. I have asked my doctor to take out the affected eye but he will not. Do you think this is iritis? Answer—Your doctor is right. The

fault would seem to be not within the eye itself but with one or more of the six muscles by which the various movements of the eyeball are controlled. By operation on the muscles at fault and by the right use of prisms in spectacles this malady should be cured; and then your nervousness will no doubt also become a thing of the past. Iritis is an inflammation of the iris, that doughnut shaped part of the eye which gives to the eye its color—brown or gray or violet. The hole within this doughnut is the pupil of the eye.

Dry Mouth.
I am 86 years of age. For 3 or more years I have been a great sufferer (nights especially) from extreme dryness of the throat, tongue and mouth, caused by the inaction of the salivary glands.

Answer—There may be some catarrh of the nose and throat by which you are compelled during sleep to keep your mouth open. This your excellent physician would do much for. Have the kidney excretion examined. The cause may here be found—possibly a mild form of diabetes or kidney ailment. Dry mouth (Xerostomia) may also be due to nervousness or some strong emotion. Sometimes the fault lies in substances inhaled or taken with food; sometimes gas on the stomach is a reason. Very frequently excessively dry air is inhaled, especially when sleeping in a room heated by hot air radiators; this cause may be removed by placing a vessel of water upon the radiators. I must compliment you on the beautifully written letter sent me by a lady eighty-six years young. That is what Oliver Wendell Holmes said of himself on his eightieth birthday, that he was and felt "eighty years young."

The Sunday School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON
NOVEMBER 4.

Lesson V.—Defeat Through Drunkenness (World's Temperance Sunday)—1 Kings 20. 1-21 Golden Text, 1 Kings 20. 11.

Verses 1-11. Benhadad proposed terms of surrender. Ahab was ready to accept the first proposal (verses 2-4), but the second was so humiliating (verses 5, 6) that the king, with the full endorsement of elders and people, rejected it (verses 7-9). Whereupon Benhadad threatened the complete destruction of the city, to which Ahab replied: "Let not him that girdeth on his armor, boast himself as he that putteth it off" (verse 10, 11).

12. At this point of the story the lesson text begins. The defiant messengers of Ahab infuriated Benhadad, who gave orders for an immediate attack upon the city. Drinking—Here, as in verse 16, the implication is that the drinking incapacitated the king for intelligent action. In his drunken condition the king would be more easily stirred up by the irritating words of Ahab. Kings—The thirty-two vassal kings aiding Benhadad against Israel (see verses 1, 16); they were the chiefs of cities or small districts subject to Damascus. Pavilions—Literally, "tents," probably the group of tents, or the camp, meaning, a technical military term, meaning, to prepare for an attack, either by the formation of storming parties or by the placing of battering engines (see margin), or both.

13-15. Measures of defense. Prophecy—Like Isaiah, Jeremiah, and other later prophets, this unnamed messenger of Jehovah acts as an adviser of royalty. It is worthy of note that the prophet Elijah, the outstanding figure during the reign of Ahab, does not appear. Ahab—the son of Ormi,

and the most prominent member of his dynasty; he was king of Israel from about B. C. 875 to about B. C. 853.

It is not clear to what period of his reign the events here described belong. Jehovah—the deliverance will prove that Jehovah is in truth the God of Israel; he is the saviour of his people now as he has been in the past. Young men—The personal attendants, picked men, of the divisions of the kingdoms referred to in 1 Kings 4, 7ff. Begin—That is, marshal the forces for the attack.

16-21. Defeat of the Aramaeans. Noon—That is, during the intensely hot period of the day. In the Orient the middle of the day is a time of rest; hence an attack at that hour would be unexpected and, consequently, throw the enemy into confusion. Drinking—In their drunken stupor the leaders were in no condition to devise adequate plans to meet the attack. Benhadad—This name, meaning "son of the god Hadad," is borne by three of the kings of Damascus named in the Old Testament (compare 1 Kings 15, 18 and 2 Kings 13, 24). Since Hadad was a popular deity, personal names containing his name as an element are not uncommon. Sent—The text should be changed so as to read: "And they sent and told Benhadad."

The initiative was taken by the observers near the city wall. Take them alive—the arrogant boast of a drunken man who could not understand why he should not have his own way. The thought expressed in verses 19-21 seems to be that the Aramaeans gave their attention to the small band of picked men who went out of the city first. When the main army appeared, the attackers were taken by surprise and utterly defeated. Syrians—Or, "Aramaeans;" a group of Semitic tribes which settled near the upper Euphrates as early as the middle of the second millennium B. C. The Old Testament is concerned chiefly with the western Aramaeans, who had their political center in Damascus. The conflicts of the Israelites were chiefly with this western group. The modern name, "Syrians" is derived from "Syria," which has been the name of the country for centuries and millenniums.

sets in. Pork made in this way is the cheapest pork and hence returns the largest profits.

Hogs

Hogs are the quickest and largest meat producers in the world.

It is well to remember that the youngest pork is the cheapest pork and that the fattest hogs are the most expensive. This is only another way of stating two facts that should be constantly kept in mind by the feeder of hogs, viz:

1. The older the hog the more feed it takes to make a pound of gain.

2. The longer the feeding period the more feed it takes to make a pound of gain.

The above facts have been repeatedly proven by experiment stations and by expert feeders; hence the farmer should depend on young hogs for his market pork. These should be finished as rapidly as possible and as soon as they will command a good price rushed to the market.

It seldom pays to prolong the feeding period far into the winter. Pork made at this time is costly for three reasons,—the two stated above, and the third one that hogs cannot lay on fat rapidly in cold weather. This is because it takes so much feed to keep the animals warm.

It is usually the wisest plan to fatten hogs as rapidly as possible and then dispose of them before winter sets in.

An English Joke.

The subject of the lesson was "The Cow," says the London Opinion. Toward the end the teacher was asking the class about the uses to which the part of the dead animal were put, and it had been established that the flesh was eaten, and out of the hide leather for boots was made.

"And what do we make of the horns?" he queried.

At first all were silent, and then one sharp little boy put up his hand. "Well, my boy?"

"Hornaments, sir."

An Acrobat in the Squad. Sergeant (drilling awkward squad) "Company! Attention company, lift up your left leg and hold it straight out in front of you!"

One of the squad held up his right leg by mistake. "This brought his right-hand companion's left leg and his own right leg close together. The officer, seeing this, exclaimed angrily, "And who is that blooming galoof over there holding up both legs?"

A jointed ice skate is a novelty, the idea being that it bends with its wearer's foot.

Sheep Notes

Sheep poorly fed will possess a harsh fleece, lacking in oil, and frequently with a feeble oil paint.

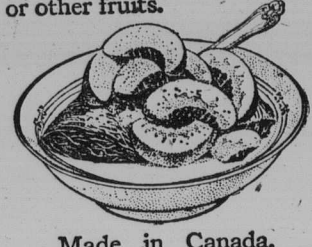
In marking sheep never use oil paint or tar, which are insoluble, and will not scour from the wool.

Sheep must be dipped in some reliable material at least once a year, and better twice, in the fall before entering winter quarters, and in the spring after shearing.

When lambs develop a diarrhea it is an indication that the feeding operation is at fault. A change of feed is dangerous, and such change must be made gradually and animals given time to adapt themselves to the new conditions before crowding the feed with the hopes of making gains. Change of feed or overfeeding is dangerous to all of our domestic animals. Do not try to fire the engine too quickly.

Tokio, with 2,000,000 people, has 761 newspapers and magazines, besides thirty-eight news agencies. The city consumes \$10,000,000 worth of fish annually.

Boys and Books. They will mix all right if the boys are kept mentally alert and physically active with nourishing, easily digested foods. Shredded Wheat Biscuit is the ideal food for youngsters to study on or to play on because it contains the life of the whole wheat grain in a digestible form. The kiddies like it with milk or cream, with sliced bananas or other fruits.



Made in Canada. THE FOOD CRISIS.

Material For Developing Man Power Must Come From Land. One can understand the attitude taken by people in resenting being told over and over again that we must have meatless days, that we must eat less and that we must economize. We need not be surprised at the question, coming back from the people: Why not increase production? No amount of economy will atone for underproduction. This is being fully appreciated by the United States since their entry into the war, and should be appreciated by us. At the outbreak of the war Great Britain was farming 60 per cent. less land than she did one hundred years ago, and 45 per cent. of her population is in the cities. Germany, in the same time, had been stimulating her farming by a system of co-operation between the Government and the farmer by which loans might be had and paid back in instalments. By such means she was able to keep approximately one half of her population on the farms. She has consequently been almost self-sustaining. The accompanying table taken from the Yellow Book of the department of Agriculture shows at a glance the results obtained in Great Britain and Germany on each one hundred acres of cultivated land, and demonstrates the increase in production of the latter country as against the former:

Table with 2 columns: British German Farmer, Farmer. Tons. Tons. Rows include Crows-Corn, Potatoes, Meat, Milk.

Canada is capable of supplying food for every man, woman and child in Europe; yet less than 10 per cent. of this land is under cultivation, while in some provinces and in the United States, the acreage under cultivation is becoming less every year with the exception of the present year.

UNCONQUERED.

Do they die who march away? Father, brother, husband, son; Nay, and ever, ever nay; Their march is but begun.

On Flemish fields, where blood flows fast, Yea, faster than our tears, Their bodies lie, their souls gone past The swift march of the years.

With eager hearts they wait for us, A mighty, jubilant throng; Our men, o'er death victorious, Of healing peace their song.

Do they die who march away? Father, brother, husband, son; Nay, and ever, ever nay; Their march is but begun.

-Clare Donnelly.

Keep the habit of effort alive by a little gratuitous exercise every day.



Boys & Girls THRIVE on the easily digested wheat and barley food Grape-Nuts There's a Reason

WHO WERE THEY BEFORE THE WAR?

HOW LONG HAVE THEY BEEN IN THE ARMY?

Is It Credible That They Were Ever Anything But Soldiers?—What Officers Say About Their Men

A very fine appreciation of our wonderful citizen army has just been sent to England from the British Headquarters by the special correspondent of the London Times.

"The outstanding fact of the recent fighting here has been the same as it was on the Somme last year, namely, the amazing quality of our men," he says.

"Instances of individual heroism are still passed about; but they are little compared with the heroism of the mass, of which one thinks it necessary to speak no more than in mentioning it rose in it necessary to dwell upon its scent and hues and shape.

Quality of the New Drafts. "A never ceasing subject of curiosity with me when talking to officers of almost every grade is the quality of the new drafts; and I have never yet met a case where the officer was not satisfied with his latest drafts and apprehensive about his next. This has been so for two years. Just as the old Regular Army feared for the Territorials and the first Territorials feared for all the later men, so each successive layer of the Newest fears for the layer that will come next. And the last layer gets kneaded into the lump and, with it, shares the old fears as to the quality of those who will be coming after. So it goes on—and look at them!

"Who would say whether the men of this company swinging along the road had been out here for two months or two years? It is not a very full company, for the men are 'coming out'; but mark the copper-bronze faces and the confidence and rhythm of the march. And the young officer at their head: Goodness knows what he was two years ago, but to-day he is an officer and a soldier every inch of him, fit for men to follow.

Their Great Confidence. "Another company passes them on the road, going the other way, fuller in strength and without the stains of recent battle on the uniforms. But the faces are as bronzed and the tread is as firm. The two pass in silence with friendly measuring eyes—those just coming out from the doors of death and those just passing in—but there is no criticism in the gaze of the one nor envy or apprehension in that of the other; neither pride of duty well done on the one side, nor fear of failure to do it on the other.

"And the long trains of guns and artillery transport; you can stand and, as they pass slowly, study each individual man, note the way they sit their horses, the evidence of the care that is taken of the animals, the confidence of the drivers, the serene assurance of his own competence which stamps the bearing of every man. Who were they before the war? How long have they been here? Is it credible that they were ever anything but soldiers?"

The Dispatch Riders. "Where have all the dispatch riders come from, these men whom all the Army admires, who day and night in all weathers, soaking wet or covered with grime, flash by with tight-set lips and steady eyes, through all the dust and swirl of traffic? One knew there were young men in Britain who loved such dardevil work as this; but where have we found enough of them, so that on the roads of half France, one is never out of earshot of the machine gun rattle of their engines?"

And the transport drivers, how comes it that they are all brave, all possessed of an equal and supreme contempt for shells when they have a job to do? If you ask an infantryman or gunner who was the bravest man he has seen he will speak probably not of another infantryman or gunner in the exercise of his ordinary duties, but of some runner who carried messages, some engineer of 'signals' who had the care of telephone or telegraph wires, or some stretcher-bearer. So it is all through the Army; and it is impossible not to wonder daily how these men hid their qualities before the war, and what has shaped them to what they are to-day.

Commander's Praise. "Talking to a Divisional Commander recently I asked about the general behavior of his men. 'Oh,' he said, 'they're rippers; absolute rippers, every man of them!' His men came chiefly from certain manufacturing districts in the North of England. Within the last two days an Army Commander, replying to the same question, broke out: 'Oh, they're extraordinarily good; couldn't be better, no matter where they come from.'

"And an Army Commander's men come from most parts of the Empire. "Another Divisional Commander had spoken for some time of the splendid way his men had fought;—'And the way they stick by each other,' he had said, 'is simply magnificent.' 'Are they tired?' I asked. 'Do they want peace?' 'Not a bad peace,' was the quick reply, 'not one of them. They understand now what this war is about, which at the beginning they didn't.'

"From my own observation, I believe this to be true. Tired? Of course, men get tired individually, physically and mentally tired. But the British Army is very stern and set in its purpose now. Many men there are undoubtedly who fight for the love of fighting; but in the mass our men fight now not from adventurousness, not from discipline, but because they propose to win this war, and know that for the world's sake, win it they must.

GUARD THE CHILDREN FROM AUTUMN COLDS

The fall is the most severe season of the year for colds—one day is warm, the next is wet and cold and unless the mother is on her guard the little ones are seized with colds that may hang on all winter. Baby's Own Tablets are mothers' best friend in preventing or banishing colds. They act as a gentle laxative, keeping the bowels and stomach free and sweet. An occasional dose will prevent colds or if it does come on suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will quickly cure it. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

NEW HEALTH FOR WOMEN

The most fateful years in a woman's life are those between forty-five and fifty. Many of the sex enter this period under depressing conditions through overwork or worry about the home, or through a condition in which the blood is weak or watery and so they suffer heavily. Among the commonest symptoms are headaches, feverish flushes, palpitation of the heart, dizziness, backache, depression and other well recognized disturbances of the health which signalizes that the blood requires attention. Women urgently need rich, red blood all their lives, but never more so than in middle-life, when the nerves are also weak and overwrought.

Now every woman can prove the prompt help afforded to her health by renewing and building up the blood. It is a test that any ailing woman can make by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for these pills make rich, red blood, which in turn stimulates the appetite, strengthens the nerves and restores full robust health. Thousands of women have found in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills new health and strength and with these a new happiness and interest in life.

So if you suffer, avail yourself at once of the splendid home treatment which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills so easily afford, and you will be among those who rejoice in regained health. These pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Meet this day manfully. It will help you to be a better man for the morrow.

An error isn't a sin until made the second time.

The man that everybody likes, generally likes everybody.

The neighbor who returns borrowed tools at the time specified can be trusted. Lend to him even unto the seventh time.

A man with his heart in his work is not concerned about obstacles. He overcomes them.

There is a wide difference between the politician hunting a job and one hunting work.

This is a good time to place an embargo upon the tongue. The temptation to say too much is sometimes irresistible.

When building a new house or remodeling an old one, be sure to have the living-room the sunniest one of them all. This will help to make it what every living-room should be—the best room in the house.

Haven't you a good many times tried hard to think what that good thought was you had away out in the back lot, and couldn't to save your life? That's why it would be a good thing to take a slip of paper and pencil along wherever you go. Write it down. Then it won't get away from you.

Heaven is large and affords space for all modes of love and fortitude. Why should we be busybodies and superserviceable? Action and inaction are alike to the true. One piece of the tree is cut for a weathercock and one for the sleeper of a bridge; and the virtue of the wood is apparent in both.

Much of the backache from which very many housewives suffer, might be avoided if women would sit down while doing some of their kitchen work. One of the kitchen stools which are made for that purpose, makes this easily possible, as they are of the right size and height to use at most kitchen tasks. An old piano stool is better still, as it is adjustable.

The boys whose mothers inculcate the good old-fashioned rule "girls first," are those who make courteous, well-mannered men. If they are taught at home to wait on their sisters and be polite to them, it will not be a painful, awkward effort to be gracefully polite and deferential to other girls and women. Good manners count for more than good looks in making friends.

Woman is to-day entering on a new era, full of promise. The world is willing now to give her a chance to show what she can do, because it needs her help. The eager but efficient aid she gives to the Red Cross, her thoughtful provision for the needs of our soldiers and the valuable industrial work she is doing, show that she can be depended upon for her full share of help when she is granted fuller opportunities for service. Each day there are more opportunities arising for women to organize and they are daily finding that in union there is power.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

S.S. Workers of North America Will Meet in Buffalo Next June. The Board of Trustees of the International Sunday School Association at their Fall meeting in Chicago, fixed June 19th to 25th as the dates for the Fourteenth International Sunday School Convention to be held at Buffalo, N.Y., in 1918. Ontario is third among the States and Provinces in the number of delegates allotted, New York State and Pennsylvania coming first. The number given to Ontario is 186. Provision for the selection and appointment of these will be made at the Conventions in Chatham and Peterborough, October 23-25, and October 30 to Nov. 1 respectively, these being the last Ontario Conventions until after the International. Special election of International representatives, members of the International Nominating Committee, and detailed reports will receive special attention.

GOLD.

In far Alaska's snow-girt hills The shining metal lies; And by the bright Peruvian hills Beneath their tropic skies. And yet, why search so far afield For that we find at home— The gold that our own acres yield, Fruit of the fertile loam?

The gold of shining yellow corn, The gold of ripened wheat, The butter of the clover-mead, The honey rich and sweet, The golden fruits of tree and vine— All these more precious are Than all the wealth of all the Rand, Nugget and bullion-bar.

Then break the sod that idle lies, And plow the furrow deep; A time of dew and rain and sun, And then a time to reap. The harvest, ripened, fully-grown, To Autumn's winds unfurled; The rarest wealth that man has known— The gold that feeds the world! —Lydia O'Neil.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids.

See Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. No Smearing, Just Eye Contact. Murine Eye Remedy, 50¢ per bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 25¢. For Sale at All Drug Stores. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago 4

Attach Light to Your Razor.

A woman, Katherine E. Allport of Chicago, is the inventor of a combination flashlight and razor, says Popular Mechanics, which will illuminate a man's face far better than the regular wall light. By having the light attached directly to the razor the light follows the blade and the strong rays are thrown just where they are needed. The small flashlight bulb is clipped with its socket on to the handle end of the razor. The conducting wires from the socket lead to small dry cells which occupy the bottom half of the razor box especially built for this attachment. From one to three dry cells can be employed, depending upon how much light you consider necessary.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

We are exhorted to use corn-meal in these war times. Here is a good johnny-cake, made without eggs: Mix and sift together a cupful each of corn-meal and flour, a third of a cupful of sugar, a teaspoonful of salt and a half teaspoonful each of soda and baking-powder. Add gradually a cupful and a half of sour milk. Beat well and bake in a well-greased, shallow pan in a moderate oven.

The Soul of a Piano Is the Action. Insist on the "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION

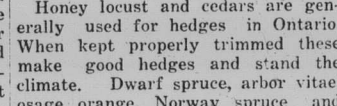
No Need to Rub

Try Sloan's Liniment and see how quickly the swelling is reduced and the pain disappears. No need to rub; it penetrates quickly and brings relief. Have a bottle handy for rheumatic pains, neuralgia, back ache and all muscle soreness. Generous sized bottles, at your druggist, 25c., 50c., \$1.00.

GIRLS! LEMON JUICE IS SKIN WHITENER

How to make a creamy beauty lotion for a few cents. The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quart of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier. Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quart of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands.

Sloan's The World's Liniment



Modern Wonders.

A teacher was asking her young pupils what wonders to be seen to-day were not in existence sixty years ago. There were a score of answers, such as electric light, motor cars, airships. At last one little fellow contributed: "Me and my little brother, miss."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

"On God, and godlike men, we build our trust." According to advices received from Washington, since the war began the world's meat-producing animals have decreased by 115,000,000. This decrease consists of over 28,000,000 cattle, 54,000,000 sheep, and 32,000,000 hogs, and for the most part is to be found in European countries, as cattle and hogs have actually increased in American.

MONEY ORDERS

Buy your out of town supplies with Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

Sowing Tares.

During a Bible lesson a teacher was trying to explain the parable of the tares. "Can anyone tell me any person who is like the evil one who sowed the tares?" A hand instantly shot up from a small boy at the foot of the class. "Well, John, what person do you say?" "Please, ma'am, my mother." "Why?" asked the teacher, in astonishment. "Well," answered he, eyeing his patched trousers, "she sews all my tears."

Guarding Baby.

Never let a baby play with sharp-pointed toys or toys with sharp edges. Never let him have wool-covered toys or those covered with hair; they are germ collectors. Be careful about letting him have buttons or tiny things which he might swallow or get in his ears or up his nose. Don't let him chew old pocketbooks or painted toys.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

IT'S VERY EASY TO GET RID OF SKIN TROUBLES With CUTICURA

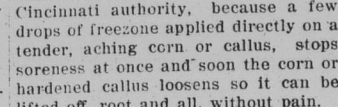
Bathe with Cuticura Soap, dry and apply the Ointment. Stops itching instantly, clears away pimples, redness and roughness, removes dandruff and scalp irritation, heals red, rough and sore hands as well as most baby humors. You need not buy them until you try them. Sample Each Free by Mail. With 32-p. skin Book. (Soap to cleanse and Ointment to heal.) For samples address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N., Boston, U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.

CRISIS OF WOMAN'S LIFE

Change Safely Passed by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Wagoner, Okla.—"I never get tired of praising Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because during Change of Life I was in bed two years and had two operations, but all the doctors and operations did me no good, and I would have been in my grave today had it not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which brought me out of it all right, so I am now well and do all my housework, besides working in my garden. Several of my neighbors have got well by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound." — Mrs. VIOLA FINICAL, Wagoner, Okla.

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Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, back-aches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and dizziness should be heeded by middle-aged women. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has carried many women safely through the crisis.



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ED. 7. ISSUE 43-17.

Some Grocery Facts.

Looked at from any standpoint there's no more important part of this store than the grocery section.

It is there where our care in buying is exercised to a more than ordinary extent. It is there where care in selecting shows.

We hold the grocery department up to you as a model of dependableness. Each article in it has received the very closest attention as to freshness and general excellence, and it is with the utmost confidence that we invite you to do your buying from this stock.

We can assert with positiveness that when buying your supplies you will find no more complete, no fresher and no more high class stock of Groceries in all the County than right here in our Grocery Department. All we ask is that you give us an opportunity to talk groceries to you for a couple of minutes. If you do not buy we will not try to force you to do so.

Everything in our store is wide open to inspection.

The Star Grocery.

The Store of Quality.

J. N. Scheffer

Terms—Cash or Produce.

HUNTINGFIELD.

Mr. and Mrs. David Haskins and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Haskins spent Sunday with Turnberry friends.

Mrs. J. J. Harris and her aunt, Miss Agnes Cairns went to Port Elgin to attend the funeral of the former's aunt.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Haskins and Miss Bowers, teacher, spent Sunday with Mr. John Dixon, near Lakelet.

The congregational meeting of the McIntosh church last Thursday evening decided to carry on a series of home training for Sabbath School work during the winter months. A Christmas entertainment for the children will probably be arranged.

MOLTKE.

Mr. Justus Kaufmann arrived at his home here after spending a couple of months with his brother at Sullivan.

Rev. Brackebusch is attending the Conference at Philadelphia this week.

Mrs. J. Seip returned to her home at Clifford after spending two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Con. Rahn.

Mr. Christian Hill of Warton made a short visit to his brother Henry, here.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Baetz Sundayed at Hanover.

Baetz Bros. are finishing their seasons threshing this week.

Mrs. J. Klein, who was on the sick list is able to be around again.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Nicolai visited at J. Weigels on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gottlieb Scholtzshauer of Hanover visited the latter's father on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jake Lemke of Sullivan visited at J. Ruhl's over Sunday.

Grain Market.

Wheat \$2.05 standard; Oats 55c; Barley \$1.00; Peas \$2.50 to \$3.00.

Live Poultry Wanted.

Bring in your fowl, chickens, geese and ducks to Knechtel & Knechtel for highest market prices.

Messrs. J. A. Johnston, Moses Filsinger, Andrew Schmidt and Jas. G. Thompson have been appointed a team to canvass the township of Carrick for funds for the Victory War Loan. They will commence their work as soon as possible after Nov. 10th.

At the Methodist church on Sunday morning the subject will be "Peter's Bunch of Keys" the stumbling block of a world denomination. The evening subject will be "Fast or Fast!" Which? The attendance continues to increase. There is an inspiration in numbers. We invite you to come.

Sixteen miles a day was the average of the 160th on their 100 mile route march through England. The Battalion stood the test well, not a single man dropping out in the whole bunch. They received great consideration and warm hospitality when they bivouached, usually on some large estate.

Farms For Sale.

J. A. Johnston has two farms in Howick for sale. They are situated between Gorrie and Fordwich. One is just about the best all round farm in Howick and can be bought for \$8000. The other is a cheaper farm, priced at \$4500. Reasonable terms will be given with both properties.

Cattle Sale.

Mr. D. E. McDonald of Wingham announces an auction sale of thirty-five young Durham cattle composed of yearling and two-year-old heifers and steers. Mr. McDonald informs us that this bunch of cattle is considerably better quality than the last car he sold here. There are no culls, but all thrifty, good color Durhams. The sale will be held on Thursday, Nov. 1st, at the Royal hotel.

Private Smith, after serving three weeks with the forces had fallen beneath the avenging eye of the C. O. for some petty offence. Thereafter he sent this touching epistle to his mother: "Dear Mother—I am now a defaulter." His grief was too great to write more, so he got a comrade to mail it for him, and sat him down to do his punishment in silence. Five days later he got this: "My Dear Son—I am glad to hear of your promotion. Be sure to be kind to the men under you, and never forget that you were a private once yourself."

Making Sauerkraut.

There are two essentials which must be observed in making sauerkraut, first it must be remembered that if too much salt is used, the kraut will not sour, as it should, and quality will be impaired. Again some salt must be used in order to preserve itself. When kraut gets sour it is like pickles, and there will be no further decay. To make the best kraut, a slicer should be used, though it may be sliced with a knife, coarse or fine as suits your taste. Use a clean barrel or jar, put in a layer of cabbage cut fine, then a little salt, using not more than a quart of salt to 40 gallons of kraut. If you like the flavor, add a little dill-seed or caraway. When the vessel is full, fit a clean board inside, and weight with a clean stone, never a piece of iron.

Helwig's Weekly Store News...

WARM UNDERWEAR FOR ALL THE FAMILY



We Sell only the Best Makes of Underwear warm, soft and durable.

Our underwear is made "Big Enough." Sure, you and the children all need new underclothes. Make out your "Size list" and come in now and buy all you will need this winter, all at one time. You will also save money by buying underwear and everything else you need from us. Try us.

Worsted Hose

Heavy ribbed worsted Hose for ladies, girls and boys. Sizes 6 to 10 1-2. Prices 50c to 1.00

Fine Wool Hose

Ribbed Hose made from fine wool yarns for ladies, girls and boys. Sizes 5 to 10. Prices 50c to 1.00

Worsted Hose

Union worsted hose, extra heavy, good for rough wear. Sizes 8 1-2 to 10. Price 75c a pair.

Womens Underwear

Womens Vests and Drawers. All sizes at 40c 60c 75c 1.00 1.50.

All Wool Underwear

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