

The Mildmay Gazette

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 In Advance.

MILDMAY, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, 1918.

J. A. JOHNSTONE Publisher.

AUCTION SALE

A CARLOAD OF CHOICE CATTLE

There will be sold by public auction at the ROYAL HOTEL, MILDMAY, on FRIDAY, OCT. 4th the following—

- 15 two-year-old Steers and Heifers
- 15 Yearling Steers and Heifers
- 5 Spring Calves
- 3 Springers

Sale commences at 2 o'clock. TFRMS—Six months Credit.

N. C. COUTTS Proprietor R. H. FORTUNE Auctioneer.

JONTEEL TOILETS

With the odor of 26 Flowers.

- Jonteel Talcum35c
- Jonteel Face Powder ... 75c
- Jonteel Cold Cream75c
- Jonteel Combination Cream 75c.

O. E. SEEGMILLER

Druggist, Mildmay.
"Buy Drugs at a Drug Store"

M. FINGER

Mildmay

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

Satisfactory dealing guaranteed.

LOCAL G. T. R. TIME TABLE.

Morning train, southbound	7.17
Mail Train, northbound	11.44
Afternoon Train, southbound	4.18
Night train, northbound	9.09

NEWS of the WEEK

Items of Interest to Everybody.

Miss Estelle Schefer of Toronto is spending a week here.

Misses Hilda and Edith Kutz visited friends at Gorrie on Sunday.

On Friday and Saturday are days of big money savings at Weiler Bros. Read advt.

Miss Justina Schultheis of Chicago is spending a couple of months with her mother here.

If you have that grippy feeling try a box of Seegmiller's cold cure tablets. Knocks it out in a few hours.

The brickwork on the new front of Helwig Bros' store has been completed and the improvement is quite noticeable.

Rev. R. M. Haller succeeded in raising \$104.80 from the Deemerton and Neustadt congregations to assist in the K. of C. army hut campaign.

D. A. McDonald's cattle sale here on Saturday afternoon passed off very successfully. The cattle offered were good quality, and they were picked up quickly at good prices.

An epidemic of influenza appears to have struck this village. Those who are ill this week with this disease are Pte. William F. Wendt, Mrs. I. R. Knechtel, Miss Alma Schneider, Miss Marie Lenahan and G. H. Eickmeier.

Mrs. John Schnurr is visiting relatives in Formosa and Walkerton this week.

Miss Margaret Herringer went to Toronto last Thursday to take a position.

Mr. J. A. Haines, the village tax collector, will distribute the tax notices this week.

Special Trade Booster Sale on Friday and Saturday at Weiler Bros. Read advt. next page.

Miss Loretha Lobsinger left on Monday to take a course in Kitchener Business College.

Special Reduction Sale will last only two days, Friday and Saturday at Weiler Bros. Read advt. on next page.

Teeswreter show was held yesterday afternoon. The weather was rather unpleasant but the show was very good.

Special 7 pkg Spearmint Gum for 25c; 8 pc. nut and milk chocolate bars for 25c for Friday and Saturday at Weiler Bros.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schumacher and Mr. Emerson Schumacher and Mrs. Geo H Fink attended the funeral of Mrs. Frederick Schnettler last week at Bruce.

Mrs. Henry Stroeder and family wish through this medium to gratefully acknowledge the many acts of kindness and words of sympathy extended to them during their recent bereavement.

A memorial service for the late Pte. Sandy Underwood of Howick, will be held in McIntosh church on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, to be conducted by the pastor, Rev. N. R. D. Sinclair.

Anniversary services will be held in the Mildmay Presbyterian church on Sunday morning and evening, Oct. 13th. Rev. N. R. D. Sinclair of Belmore will preach at both services, and excellent music is being arranged for.

Mrs. Ellen B. Coates left on Saturday last to take up residence at Strathroy, where she formerly lived for many years. Mrs. Coates made numerous friends here, and she enjoyed the deepest respect of all who knew her. She will be greatly missed at Mildmay.

The Sunday School Rally in the Evangelical church on Sunday afternoon was a grand success, both in point of attendance and results attained. 350 people were comfortably seated in the church, which was appropriately decorated for the day. The S. S. lesson was taught by the pastor, after which a splendid program was given by the school. A chorus by a class of girls, duet by Mrs. Witter and Mrs. Knechtel, quartette by Misses A. Gutzke and A. Schneider and Messrs. G. Macke and E. Becker, and a trio by Rev. E. D. and Mrs. Becker and A. Becker were well given. 26 new members were added to the school. The bannae were awarded to the Willing Workers Class for having the largest number of points, and to the young men's class for the largest offering per member. The total offering was over \$40. The umbrella given to the oldest person present was awarded to Mr. C. Jasper, he being 85 year, 11 months old, and a pair of booties were given to Baby Dahms as the youngest person present. A box of chocolates was given to Miss Nettie Gress for the highest number of points in the school.

BORN.

SEEGMILLER—In Mildmay on Sept. 28th to Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Seegmiller, a son.

STRAUSS—In Carrick, on Sept. 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Strauss, a daughter.

SCHNURR—In Carrick on Sept. 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. Jos. H. Schnurr, a daughter.—stillborn.

TAYLOR—In Carrick on Sept. 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Taylor, a daughter.

The farmers are busy cutting corn and threshing.

Watch our window display for big bargains. Weiler Bros.

J. A. Johnston was at Glencoe over Sunday, visiting relatives.

Miss Mary Godfrey returned to her home at Detroit on Saturday.

Mrs. J. H. Schnurr is visiting relatives at Guelph and Kitchener.

For sale—Brood sow with litter of nine pigs, two weeks old. Apply to A. Diemert.

If your back aches buy an introduction box of Seegmiller's kidney pills at half price, 60 pills for 27c.

Pte. Peter Lobsinger, who is home from military camp, is laid up with an attack of rheum tism.

Mr. A. W. Hinsperger and his sister, Mrs. Jos. Kloepfer of Detroit are spending a couple of weeks here.

Lost—On Show Day, a black veil, on the Elora road between Mildmay and Chepstow. Finder kindly bring to this office.

Miss Duggan, of Owen Sound, teacher of P.S.S. No. 6, Carrick, has sent in her resignation, to take effect on Oct. 11th.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Scheele of West Branch, Mich., are here attending the latter's father, Mr. Geo. Fischer, who is ill.

Many of those who have taken up their potatoes are greatly disappointed with the crop. Both size and quality are lacking this fall.

Now is the time to begin feeding your poultry and stock to have them start the winter right. Seegmiller sells Royal, Purple, Dr. Hess, Pratt's and other Tonics.

Messrs. Moses Bilger, And. Schmidt, W. H. Huck and Thos. H. Jasper have been doing considerable live stock judging at Ontario fairs during the past two weeks.

The four Belmore lads who appeared before the Walkerton Magistrate recently on a charge of theft, and were committed for trial, appeared before Judge Klein yesterday and were allowed off on suspended sentence.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Werlich of Wallace, who came here last week to spend their vacation, were both taken ill with influenza on Saturday, and are still indisposed. They had intended to motor home last Saturday.

Mr. Wesley Hahn, of Detroit, spent a few days last week with friends and relatives here. Wesley left here about thirteen years ago, and went into the carpentering business at Detroit, and has made good. His parents are now residing at Kitchener.

Mildmay, the youngest municipality in Bruce, has started off with a tax rate of 20 mills. This little burg will soon want to have all the modern conveniences of other towns and villages and will not be satisfied till it gets into the 35 or 40 mill class.—Chesley Enterprise.

The local council has appointed J. M. Fischer as fuel controller. His duties will be to see that coal is being fairly distributed in this village, and we are confident that Mr. Fischer will act conscientiously in this matter. He has accepted the position without any financial emolument.

Mildmay Cider Mill. Herrgott Bros. give notice that they will make cider on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week. Apple butter will not be boiled until further notice is given.

Private Sale. Anyone wanting a bargain in furniture or other household effects will do well by calling at the Hinsperger residence at any time, where all their furniture etc., is being disposed of. Everything must be disposed of quickly.

Hand Crushed. Eugene Herringer, employed in the Hamel factory had his fingers badly crushed last Thursday. He was engaged in threshing flax straw, and he allowed his fingers to be caught in the rollers of the machine. His hand was badly crushed, but fortunately no bones were fractured. He will be laid off work for a few weeks.

Cattle Sale on Friday. Mr. N. C. Coutts of Toronto is bringing a carload of cattle to sell by public auction at the Royal hotel, Mildmay, on Friday of this week, 4th inst. The shipment consists of 15 two year-old heifers and steers, 15 yearling heifers and steers, 5 spring calves and 3 springers. These cattle are right quality for feeding purposes, and all those who are looking for stock should attend this sale. R. H. Fortune of Ayton will conduct the sale.

Bulgaria Stops Fighting.

The principal feature of the war news this week is the complete and unconditional surrender of Bulgaria to the Allies. This means the restoration of Serbia to the Serbians, and is one of the surest signs that victory is coming our way. A considerable portion of Serbia is still held by the Austrians and Germans, but a vigorous campaign will be commenced at once to drive them out.

Trying out Tractor.

Mr. E. Kalbfleisch is giving his new Fordson tractor a good test this week. He has taken a few plowing contracts, and is well pleased with the work accomplished by his machine. Using a two furrow Oliver plow, the tractor turns over six acres per day, and makes a good job of it too. It turns around in a small space, and is quite easy to handle. The tractor is a great help in solving the farm labor problem.

Thanksgiving Fowl Supper.

A fowl supper and entertainment will be given in the town hall, Mildmay, on Thanksgiving day, Oct. 14th, under the auspices of the Mildmay Evangelical church. The committee is sparing no effort to make the occasion a grand success. The best of fowl has been secured, and will be served hot from 6.50 to 8 p.m. A splendid program is under way, and you may expect something good from Mildmay. Supper and program 50 and 35 cents.

Constable's Notice.

The appointment of a constable whose duty it is to keep order in the village should have been accepted as a warning that infractions of the statutes would be followed by prosecution. Instead, however, we find the young men and boys bicycling and coasting on the sidewalks, and hollering on Saturday nights. The local council has ordered Constable Schmidt to enforce the law, and that official will punish the first offender after this notice. Auto drivers are also directed to observe the regulations of the Motor Vehicles Act as to the proper parking of their cars in this village.

Reception and Surprise.

Last night a very pleasant evening was spent in the 59th Street M. E. Church, when the pastor and wife, the Rev. W. E. and Mrs. Lucas, were tendered a cordial reception by the congregation, as they had previously been invited to return for another year. On starting on a new conference year's work, the church was beautifully decorated for the occasion with flowers and bunting. It was a delightful surprise, as the pastor was conducting a special meeting of the Board in the parsonage when he received word to hasten over to the church. The evening was spent in various selections of music by Mrs. D. L. Potter and addresses by Messrs. Stewart and Fairfax. The pastor and wife responded, thanking the people for their kindness and co-operation in the greatest work man can be engaged in. Refreshments were served at the close of the entertainment, after which the recording steward announced an increase of one hundred dollars in the minister's salary.—South Superior, Wis. Times.

Dr. Wilson's Practice Sold.

The information that Dr. J. A. Wilson has disposed of his medical practice at Mildmay will be received with universal regret. This action has been made necessary by the doctor's serious physical condition, his attending physicians advising a year's complete rest. The doctor was reluctant in giving up his work here, but through his solicitude for his many friends here, he sought out the best qualified man available to succeed him, and began negotiations for the sale of his practice and property. The deal was consummated on Tuesday by which Dr. A. L. Wellman of Springbrook, Hastings Co., becomes possessor of Dr. Wilson's residence and office, together with his extensive medical practice. Dr. Wellman was silver medalist in his graduating year, 1912. He was house surgeon for one year at the Western Hospital, Toronto, after which he practised in his home town of Springbrook. He intends coming to Mildmay at once to take over his practice, and will move his family here in about three weeks. Dr. Wilson has no plans whatever as to the future, except those which are being taken to restore him to health. He will remove from Mildmay in a few weeks. Mildmay and Carrick suffers a distinct loss in his removal. Coming to this village twenty-six years ago as a graduate, he was not long in showing his marked ability, and his success was very soon assured. His practice grew and extended year by year, and only his indomitable energy enabled him to keep up with the ever increasing demand for his services and skill. His break-down is deeply regretted, but the general public will be pleased to know that the crisis is now past, and the prospects for his complete recovery are very bright.

MILDMAY COUNCIL

Council met pursuant to adjournment. All members present. The Reeve in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read, and on motion of Witter—Miller, adopted.

Letter from Fuel Administrator for Ontario, suggesting the appointment of a fuel commissioner for the village of Mildmay, received and read, and on motion of Liesemer—Witter, J. M. Fischer has been appointed Fuel Commissioner for the village of Mildmay without compensation for his services.

FINANCE REPORT

Recommend that the following accounts be paid, viz:

Joel Hotten, 5 hrs work with team	2 00
C Schurter, looking into title of Carrick town hall lots, 3.09;	
part salary 22.00	25 09
D W Clubine, 89 hrs work and 1 2 inch plank	18 20
Schmidt—Haines—That J. A. Haines be appointed tax collector for the current year.—Carried.	
Schmidt—Witter—That by-law No. 16 confirming said appointment be now read a 1st, 2nd and 3rd time and finally passed.—Carried.	
Miller—Liesemer—That a concrete sidewalk on north portion of Absalom street, adjacent to and in front of the lands of Messrs. Kramer, Schnurr, Misere, Vogt, Ruetz and Schmidt be constructed this fall under the supervision of Witter and Miller.—Carried.	
Witter—Miller—That this Council do now adjourn to meet again on Friday next at 7.30 p.m. at Schuett's hall, and to meet also the Carrick Council or its committee at 8.30, same day and place, to adjust the assets and liabilities of the Township of Carrick at and prior to the time of incorporation of the said Village	

of Mildmay.—Carried. C. Schurter, Clerk. Mildmay, Sept. 27, 1918.

MOLTKE.

Mr. Jake Lantz has purchased a new top carriage from our agent, Mr. Ruhl. Mr. and Mrs. John Weigl spent last Sunday with the latter's parents at Drew.

Mr. Ira Dahms has purchased the former Biemansville hotel barn and is now busy moving the building to his farm near Mildmay.

Quite a number from around here attended the Hanover Fair last Friday.

The choir of St Pauls church, Normandy gathered at the parsonage on Thursday evening to celebrate the pastors 58th birthday. An address was read by Mr. John Weigl and afterwards the pastor was presented with a purse. The evening was spent with music and singing.


Messrs. Albert Klein and George Amrell made a business trip to Walkerton last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Reuber motored to Lisbon on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo Filsinger visited in Williamsford over Sunday.

The Moltke Band gathered at the home of Mr. Chas Kahl to bid his son, Eddie farewell, who left on Tuesday for the training camps in London. Eddie was a member of the band for many years and will be greatly missed by the boys.

Pte. John McCulloch, of Shallow Lake son of Mr. William McCulloch, formerly of Mildmay, was wounded in the left leg on Sept. 3rd. He enlisted at Hariston two years ago.




NOTICE—MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1917

REGISTRATION OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS

Male citizens of the United States living in Canada of AGES 21-30, both inclusive, MUST REGISTER BY REGISTERED POST with the Registrar under the Military Service Act of the district in which they live, during the TEN DAYS NEXT FOLLOWING SEPTEMBER 28th, 1918; and such CITIZENS OF THE AGES 19, 20 AND 31-44, both inclusive, must so register during the TEN DAYS NEXT FOLLOWING OCTOBER 12th, 1918. It must be emphasized that THIS INCLUDES AMERICANS LIVING IN CANADA OF THE ABOVE AGES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, and includes ALSO ALL THOSE WHO HAVE SECURED DIPLOMATIC EXEMPTION OR HAVE REGISTERED WITH AN AMERICAN CONSUL, or HAVE REGISTERED FOR MILITARY SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Registration letters may be handed to local Postmasters for despatch to the proper Registrar, under the Military Service Act.

MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH.



NOTICE—MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1917

MEN EXEMPTED AS FARMERS

Having in view the importance of leaving a sufficient number of men on those farms, which are actually contributing to the National Food Supply, notice is hereby given as follows:

- ALL MEMBERS OF CLASS I POSSESSING EXEMPTION AS FARMERS which is expiring and WHO WISH TO REMAIN EXEMPT should communicate with the Registrars under the M.S.A. of their respective districts, REQUESTING AN EXTENSION IN TIME OF SUCH EXEMPTION. Questionnaires will thereupon be issued to these men by the Registrar and they will receive further exemption upon furnishing satisfactory proof that they are contributing sufficiently to the National Food Supply.
- In order to facilitate productive employment during the Winter months, MEN EXEMPTED AS FARMERS SHOULD APPLY TO THE REGISTRARS FOR PERMITS TO ENGAGE FOR THE WINTER IN SOME OCCUPATION OF NATIONAL INTEREST, SUCH AS LUMBERING, MUNITION WORK, ETC. Such permits will serve to enable exempted farmers to pursue other useful occupations for the months during which farming operations cannot be carried on.

MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH.

NOT How much a pound?
BUT How many cups from a pound?

"SALADA" TEA

will yield twice as much in the teapot as will ordinary tea. It is REAL economy to use it, to say nothing of the unique flavour.



The Housewife's
Corner

Success With Substitute Flours.

Almost every Red Cross meeting resolves itself sooner or later into a cooking exchange. For naturally housewives of the present time are concerned to use the supplies available as successfully as possible. We often hear complaints about the substitute flours making the food hard, or tough, or coarse grained or cakes fall. There is a reason for all this, and if we consider the matter a few minutes we will surely see why.

Most of our old tried and true recipes call for wheat flour. Nowadays we have to substitute other flours, and it takes experience or exact standards of measurements to know how much substitute to put in for a cupful of wheat.

Experiments prove that substitute cereal flours (not potato flour) and brans absorb the same amount of moisture as wheat and require the same amount of yeast or baking powder to leaven them. By amount I mean "weight," not "measure." That is where so many people are deceived and wonder why their results are not good; so remember if you want to use substitute flours you can do so with success, if you use an equal weight of corn flour, cornmeal, buckwheat, rice, or rye flour as the recipe called for in wheat flour.

A cup of wheat flour which has been sifted and measured in a half pint cup, being piled in lightly until the cup is even full, weighs four ounces. Let us take this as our standard measurement. Two-thirds of a cup of rolled oats ground through a food chopper, four-fifths of a cup of rice flour, four-fifths of a cup of buckwheat, four-fifths of a cup of coarse cornmeal, one cup of fine cornmeal, one and one-third cups of barley flour, one level cup of corn flour, or one and one-third cups of rye flour, you can use corn flour in its place, or only two-fifths of a cup of rice flour, or one-third of a cup of ground rolled oats. Measure for measure the substitutes do not produce the same results, but weight they may be interchanged, not with the same results as to appearance and taste, but as to success in lightness and moisture.

As we are likely to have to use substitutes for a long time, these are very important points to remember:

Some Practical Suggestions.

When you have a stain which you think is tea, fruit, or of unknown origin and it has been boiled in and "set" try removing it with javelle water. You can get javelle water at the drug store. Put one tablespoonful into half a cupful of water. Immerse the stain in this and leave for twenty minutes or half an hour. If it has disappeared altogether, wash the javelle water out of the cloth with clear water, as to leave it in will weaken the fabric. If the stain has only partly disappeared put it in a white longer.

If your gasoline or coal oil stove shows signs of rusting and begins to look shabby, although it is still quite new, go to the stove company and get a bottle of the kind of oil especially prepared for the care of such apparatus. Follow directions and you will keep your stove looking like new.

When preparing french-fried potatoes cut them in even sections, pre-

ferably eighths. Soak them half an hour in cold water. Drain, turn boiling water over them and let stand two minutes. Drain again, dry with a cheesecloth. Have the fat just hot enough that it gives off a thin blue haze. Drop the dry potatoes in and they will cook quickly, be crisp on the outside, tender and delicious.

As fat is expensive now, it is well to remember that a small, deep container will take less material and answer quite as well for the average family as a broad vessel which requires more fat to give the necessary depth. French-fry potatoes occasionally in the kettle kept for deep frying. This will clarify it and, with the addition of a very little drippings, will give enough clear, pure material for family frying.

When canning vegetables this summer, such as asparagus, beans and peas, the three-period method may be shortened to a single period of one and one-half hours if the vegetables are blanched by dipping in boiling water three minutes, then chilled in cold water, packed into clean sterilized cans and covered with boiling water to which a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of vinegar have been added. Partly clamp down the top. Cook one and one-half hours in a water bath which comes within an inch of the top of the cans. Cover so that the steam will sterilize the tops. Remove from the water bath at once when the period is up. Open the cans, fill any space left by shrinkage, put on the covers at once, clamp tightly, set in a cool room. Do not let cool in a hot kitchen. In the winter if you desire to cook these vegetables with milk, either turn off the liquid containing the trace of vinegar or add a pinch of soda. This prevents the flat taste so many vegetables have and aids the keeping qualities.

Use Wheat Substitute.

Are you insisting on getting wheat substitutes from your grocer and are you, as a housekeeper, trying them out in your kitchen? There is no use saying they are not available because with possible exceptions in some districts, they are, and if your dealer does not carry them then that is his fault and yours. The largest substitute milling concern in Canada has just been opened at Peterboro by the Quaker Oats Company. Cornmeal, oat flour, oatmeal and corn-flour will be turned out at the rate of 7,000 barrels a day.

The darker the bread you have these days the more patriotic you are, so don't insist on getting light bread from your baker. On the contrary encourage him to go even further than the regulations specify in the use of substitutes.

A Cold Reception.

They were newly married, according to the New York Sun, and on a honeymoon trip. They put up at a skyscraper hotel. The bridegroom felt indisposed and the bride said she would slip out and do a little shopping. In due time she returned and tapped gently on the panel. "I'm back, honey. Let me in!" she whispered. No answer. "Honey, honey! It's Mabel! Let me in!" There was a silence for several seconds. Then a man's voice, cold and full of dignity, came from the other side of the door. "Madam, this is not a beehive. It's a bathroom."

Safety First.

First Negro to Officer—How much wab insurance kin I take out, suh?
Officer—Oh, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000.
First Negro—Dat's far enough, boss, just gib me \$500.
Officer to Second Negro—"And how much insurance do you want?"
Second Negro—"What's de most I can git?"
Officer—"\$10,000."
Second Negro—"Jes fix me up wit dat \$10,000 quick."
First Negro to Second—"Looky heah, man, what you mean by gettin' \$10,000 worth ob insurance?"
Second Negro—"Dat's all right, 'cause when dat ordah comes to go over de top, dey sure are going to be mighty careful of a \$10,000 nigger."

Save yourself as well as the surplus—plan your work and work your plan.

A Man Chooses

The Story of a Struggle to Attain a Great Ambition.

By R. W. Johnson.

Do you know that a man may think more of a mechanical creation than of his wife? Bud Barnes did, or thought he did, until the day—But that's the story.

In the Barnes family there had always been a fiddle and a fiddler. The strain dated back, perhaps, to a far-off ancestor who talked to life over a finger board, taken in such fashion as to make life want to be cleaner, sweeter, saner. The talent came down the line to its last scion, Bud, and spoiled a potential farmer. The man was not content to till his acres and make a living for his wife. He had a higher aim—a double-headed ambition. He was going to make a violin better than any the world had known. He was going to prove old Strad a back number. And he was going to master the masterpiece.

He could play Devil's Dream before his curls were shorn, and he shaped fiddles with his first jack-knife, within reach. Before the time of his marriage people began to say it might be Bud Barnes would do something some day, for he had invented a bass bar which at once rescued his work from mediocrity. He knew why some instruments below and some talk through their noses. He was making close, low variations in size and shape have upon tone quality. He knew how much sanding down it takes to shake the woody response. In short, he was trailing his game.

Nadine, the girl he married, did not know a masterpiece from a gourd—but she knew Bud! She loved Bud and she loved his obsession in a queer, fierce, mothering way. She knew the fire of the pay check—but she had not a school teacher—but she gave not one backward glance at lost opportunity. Her husband was a genius, and she was going to help him make good.

What matter that the home was crumbling about their ears? What matter that frost nipped neglected fields and ruined the corn at the load. She was strong—butter and sell eggs. She could sit up nights writing boom-orang articles for the papers. Privations didn't hurt. Discouragements slid off like water from the proverbial feathered back. Bud should have his chance.

Nadine had no musical faculty whatever. But she felt that Bud's knowledge of music, learned from a neighborhood teacher, was probably faulty and imperfect, so she urged upon him the need of a higher standard. And she made a pitiful personal sacrifice to enable him to make weekly trips to the neighboring city to become a pupil of a noted professor there.

This encouraged, the man threw himself into the passion of learning. Musical terms and movements filled his days and troubled all his dreams. His evenings echoed to the wail of smitten strings, alternated by the chip of chisel and rasp of sandpaper—he was bringing forth another wood-encased ideal, and Nadine was no more to him than the future. Sometimes her lips blushed a little as visions of her loneliness rose, tide-like, advanced and broke harmlessly against the rock coast of her soul. She would not be jealous of his art. Bud should have his chance.

Some such hour was upon her as she picked her way from the creek bottoms, her basket full of late beans. She had left Bud at the last stretch, almost ready for the voice of the latest child of his skill—the little red beech. He had worked on the instrument many days, feverishly as it neared completion. Certain new theories he was trying out—would results be unfavorable? He was banking on this violin—maybe it was the masterpiece. But so he had dreamed over each new acquisition, only in the end to shake his head and begin another.

She quickened her pace in her eagerness to reach the house. Before her was the memory of the man's eyes, brooding and lovingly over the thing of wood and glue as he scrapped and polished. Her own filled with stinging tears, but she dashed them angrily away. Jealous—of the Little Red Beech? Was she so unworthy of her man? Oh, no! She must hurry, to be near to comfort him if—

She went into the kitchen, closing the door behind her, and set her basket on a shelf. Bud heard her and came from the other room. He stood regarding her in silence. He was trembling, and his lips were colorless. His eyes held strange fires. When he spoke his voice was unfamiliar. "Stay there!" he commanded. "Listen!"

He went back into the other room and Nadine listened, holding her breath. The tones of a violin came to her, soft, clear as a bell, tremulously sweet. Deep and powerful on the bass; like bird calls as the melody swept upward. After a moment there was a silence, and she went to him. The new violin lay on the chair beside him, the bow dropped to the floor. He was huddled forward, his face in his nerveless hands.

Her arms went around his neck. "You've done it, Charley, and I knew you would." She choked, using the name so seldom it had ceased to seem his. "You have done it! There has never been another like it in this part of the country, perhaps nowhere else in the world. I'm no judge, I—but it is fine. I feel that it is fine, and altogether—different."

He raised his face at that, laughing, and drew her to his knee. "You're right, Deen," he acquiesced. "Right-oh! Salute the master—the Little Red Beech!" He followed her to the kitchen and, aimlessly fumbling all small objects in reach, watched her kindle the fire, his face still very pale. With boyish

impulse at length he reached for his hat.

"I think we should celebrate, Deen," he laughed. "While you start things, I'll run to town for oysters. We'll have a stew. I'll not be gone a minute, honey."

After he had gone she picked up the broom his nervousness had overturned and went to the untidy living-room. It was always untidy, a condition at which she made no demur. It always had its litter of dust and fine shavings, its array of clamps, scrapers, and bits of sandpaper on floor, chairs, and table. It was Bud's workshop, as was every room in the house.

When he came back the stock had been fed, the cow milked, and the house closed for the night. Bright lamplight shone on the spread board, warmth and comfort reached out a welcome. He sat his basket on the table and took from his pocket a couple of letters. "Yours and mine," he smiled. "The world remembers me. Mine is from—why, yes, from Ember, the old teacher!" He began reading the enclosure aloud:

"Dear Charley: I've been here at Summerland, at my son's, for a week now, and I thought you might like to hear from me. Say, boy, you ought to be here! There's a big music school and they are turning out men and women of talent who are going to do things. My son's oldest boy is attending, and, say, I'd love for you to hear his fiddle talk! We're not in it, Bud, you and me, though we think we know a lot."

In my family, just as in yours, there has always been love of music, a hankering for the out-of-reach. But this grandson of mine is going to get there. If I were young I'd get there, somehow. I think of you with your youth and talent.

Can't you make it some way, Bud? I'm going to send you one of their catalogues. It will show you their course, cost of books, tuition, and other things. My son says he would board you cheap, and his house is close to the college. If I had the money, Bud, honest, I'd let you have it, give you the boost; but I haven't, so what is the use?

Maybe you can raise the wind yourself. I know if you had your chance you'd make good, like the old fellow way back who founded your name and is still mentioned in musical writings.

Bud read to the signature, then folded the letter and returned it to his pocket. A new hunger was burning in his eyes—a hunger Nadine saw and understood. "You'd like to go, wouldn't you?" she asked, and he nodded.

(To be continued)

MAD INVENTORS

Novel War Ideas That Are Sent to British Inventions Board.

The morning post at the Inventions Board supplies good proof that a large percentage of the writers, though undoubtedly actuated by excellent motives for the country's good, are scarcely to be credited with sound common sense, says a London writer. One of the letters recently sent in suggested that the Board should describe all the birds.

The writer's plan was to train cor-morants to fly to Essen and pick the mortar from Krupp's walls until they crumbled to dust.

For aerial defence, another wise-acre asked for the moon to be blackened out. He enclosed a multitudinous mass of notes and diagrams. Boiled down, it was found he desired a black beam to be thrown on the face of the moon each evening at eight o'clock precisely.

Someone with an intimate knowledge of the Reptile House at the Zoo wanted snakes to be hurled by pneumatic propulsion into enemy trenches, in lieu of bombs.

Shells supply endless fields for the invention maniac. One recently submitted specification of a shell showed how dry gravel could be showered on muddy trenches; another, how irritant powder of a sticky substance could hamper machine-guns; a third provided for many thousand feet of wire, weights, and even a clockwork motor to be enclosed within the limited capacity of a shell.

But some of the writers keep their ideas more within the bounds of practicability. One ventured the suggestion that anti-aircraft guns should combine searchlights, so that while the latter projected light on the target, shells could shoot along the beam.

Unfortunately for us, shells will not follow the path of light. A novel idea comes from East Anglia. The last coach of every train should drop a little line of blacking on the rails, to prevent them shining at night and thus acting as a guide to hostile aircraft!

For humorous satire, the following would make an excellent cartoon: "Why not allow balloons," asked somebody, "to glide several hundred feet above the ground, and trail huge magnets that will snatch rifles, etc., from the hands of the Huns?"

Prisoners of war in Britain are allowed to purchase three-quarters of an ounce of tobacco per week.

In pre-war days one big British firm of biscuit-makers produced over 100 different varieties. To-day the number has been reduced to 50.

HOME, SWEET HOME

The English Place a German Wished to See.

It happened, of course, before the war, when Deutschland uber Alles sounded in the ears of the world no more menacingly boastful than Rule, Britannia! and Yankee Doodle. Not yet had the Hymn of Hate been sung; and Germans—plump, peaceful, inquisitive and sentimental—still visited England, arriving by the Channel boats and not by Zeppelins. Some of the things they saw they admired; and occasionally they sought others, of which they had heard interesting rumors.

He was fair, fat, spectacled and big-moustached, and it needed not his guttural tones and Teuton accent to acquaint the experienced hotel manager that the new arrival was from Germany.

"Vrom Potsdammerburg I vas come, sir," announced the newcomer. "A very nice place, sir," said the manager politely.

"Dere vas a petter."
"Yes? Berlin?"
"Nein. Ohm."
"Ohm? In—er—Germany, of course?"

"Donner und blitzen, nein! In England. In dis gountry."
"Ohm?" said the manager thoughtfully.

"Ja!" growled the German. "I vas come from Potsdammerburg to see Ohm. I vas at red concert in Berlin and I hear der great Engleesh soprano Sing dot der vas no black like Ohm, and all der Engleesh boobies in der concert gry like der leedle babies. Dot must be der vunderful black, Ohm, to make der Engleesh boobies gry, and I tell mineself dot I will go und see dis Ohm vat vas no black like. Now, sir, vich der vat to Ohm?"

It was a sadly disillusioned German who learned that the nearest way back to "Ohm" was straight back to Potsdammerburg—sweet, sweet Potsdammerburg.

The New Excuse.

"Did you mail that letter I gave you yesterday?"
"N-no, my dear. I whistled to the man in the postal airplane, but he couldn't come down after it."



Tired Workers.

It is apt to be forgotten that men and women are not machines. Muscles and sinews get strained and tired doing the same thing over and over again year in and year out, and the nervous system becomes frayed and worn almost to the breaking point. Under these circumstances, workers are only obeying a natural instinct when they sometimes elect to stay in bed for an hour or two extra of a morning.

A man or woman who has been working at high pressure and for long hours, by missing the "pre-breakfast" quarter of work, and by starting his or her task occasionally at 8.30 instead, sometimes saves himself or herself from a serious breakdown and much greater loss of time.

In fact, this procedure is now a recognized one among munition workers, and even employers are beginning to see the reasonableness of it, says a British weekly. Thus, the doctors at Woolwich Arsenal, to cite but one instance, are now diagnosing "industrial fatigue" as a recognized illness, the result being, in most instances, that these missed "quarters" no longer figure in the time-keeping records as "avoidable lost time."

Youthful criminals in Germany in 1914 numbered 51,500; last year, 177,000.

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TORONTO CANADA

BULGARIA INVADED BY BRITISH CAVALRY IN MARCH ON USKUB

German Reinforcements Fail to Stem Allied Advance—300,000 Bulgarians Doomed if Allies Reach Uskub First.

A despatch from London says: The reports received on Thursday emphasize the demoralization of the Bulgarians who are retreating in confusion, leaving behind an enormous amount of material, and probably many thousands of prisoners, as the allied troops strain every energy to get to Uskub and thereby make the victory complete.

It is pointed out that the Bulgarian army, estimated to aggregate 300,000 men, is in a dangerous position, but the victory will not be decisive, in the opinion of the military experts, until Uskub, the centre of all the enemy's communication lines, is captured. If that is accomplished it is believed the victory will be numbered among the few decisive ones of the war.

The renewed resistance of the Bulgarian rearwards and the arrival of German reinforcements in Macedonia have not succeeded in stemming the

great allied advance. British cavalry on Thursday entered Bulgaria, opposite Kosturino, thus avoiding the Belachista mountains, which it was feared might bar its progress, while the Serbians, French, Greek, and British troops routed the Bulgarians from either side of the great salient, which now stretches far into Serbia.

The Serbians, who are taking the leading part in the liberation of their country, are at the gates of Ishtib (one report says they have captured the town), and their cavalry, entering the town of Isvor, has cut the only remaining road northward—that running from Prilep to Veles, and along which a large body of Bulgarians are reported to be attempting to escape. Unofficial reports also state that Veles has been occupied. This probably will lead to an abandonment by the enemy of the Babuna mountains, which are considered virtually impregnable.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs
 Toronto, Oct. 1.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.34; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11; in store Port William, not including tax.
 Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 87%; extra No. 1 feed, 84%; No. 1 feed, 84%; No. feed, 82%; in store Port William.
 American corn—No. 3 yellow, kiln dried nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal.
 Ontario oats, new crop—No. 2, white, 76 to 78; No. 3 white, 75 to 77; according to freights outside.
 Ontario wheat—No. 2, Winter, per lot, \$2.31; No. 3 Winter, \$2.27; 2 Spring, \$2.28; No. 3 Spring, 22, basis in store Montreal.
 Beans—No. 2 nominal, at \$2 to \$2.50.
 Rye—Malting, new crop, \$1.05 to \$1.10.
 Rye—Nominal.
 No. 2, nominal.
 Manitoba flour—Old crop, war quality, \$10.75; in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.
 Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, \$86.40 per ton; shorts, \$41.10 per ton.
 Hay—No. 1, \$19 to \$20 per ton; mixed \$17 to \$18 per ton, track, Toronto.
 Straw—Car lots, \$9 to \$9.50; track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale
 Butter—Creamery solids, per lb., 43 1/2 to 44 1/2; prints, per lb., 41 to 45; dairy, per lb., 39 to 40.
 Eggs—New laid, 46 to 47.
 Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 33 to 35; roosters, 28; fowl, 28 to 30; ducks, 33; turkeys, 32 to 35.
 Live poultry—Roosters, 20; fowl, 23 to 26; ducks, 1b., 22; turkeys, 27 to 30; Spring chickens, 28.
 Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:
 Cheese—New, large, 23 1/2 to 24; twins, 23 1/2 to 24 1/2; old, large, 25 1/2 to 26; twin, 26 to 26 1/2.
 Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 42 to 43; creamery prints, fresh made, 48 to 49; solids, 46 to 47.
 Margarine—31 to 33.
 Eggs—No. 1 storage, 50 to 51; selected storage, 52 to 53; new-laid, in cartons, 57 to 59.
 Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 38 to 40; roosters, 25; fowl, 30 to 34; turkeys, 40; ducks, 1b., 35.
 Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bushel, \$7; imp., hand-picked, Burma or Indian, \$6; Japan, \$7; Lima, 15c.
 Honey—New crop—Strained, 60-lb. tins, 26c; 10-lb. tins, 27c; 5-lb. tins, 28c. Combs—Dozen, \$3.75 to \$4.50.

Provisions—Wholesale
 Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 37 to 38c; do. heavy, 30 to 32c; cooked, 51 to 53c; rolls, 32 to 33c; breakfast bacon, 41 to 43c; backs, plain, 45 to 46c; boneless, 43 to 50c.
 Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 30 to 31c; clear bellies, 29 to 30c.
 Lard—Pure, refined, 30 to 30 1/2c; tubs, 30 1/2 to 31c; pails, 30 1/2 to 31 1/2c; prints, 31 to 33 1/2c. Compound, tierces, 35 1/2 to 26c; tubs, 26 to 26 1/2c; pails, 28 1/2 to 29 1/2c; prints, 27 1/2 to 28 1/2c.

Montreal Markets
 Montreal, Oct. 1.—Oats, Canadian Western, No. 3, 98c; extra No. 1 feed, 97 1/2c. Flour, new standard grade, \$11.35 to \$11.45. Rolled oats, bag, 30 lbs., \$3.20 to \$3.30. Bran \$37.25. Shorts, \$44.25. Meal, \$58. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$17. Cheese, finest eastern, 24 1/2c. Butter, choice creamery, 47 to 48. Eggs, selected, 58 to 60c; No. 1 stock, 57c.

No. 2 stock, 49c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$2.40 to \$2.50. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, \$23.50. Lard, pure, wood pairs, 20 lbs, net, 31 1/2 to 32c.

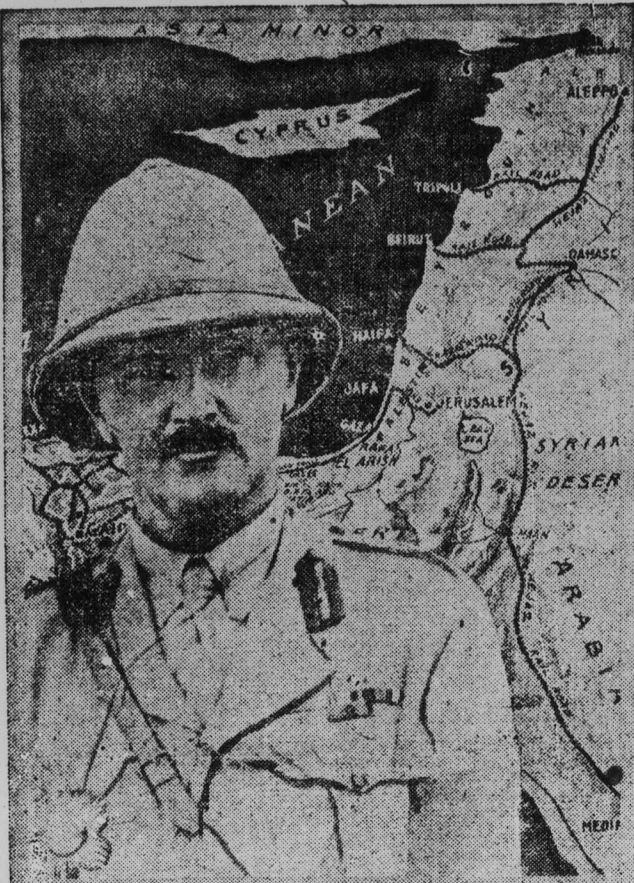
Live Stock Markets
 Toronto, Oct. 1.—Extra choice heavy steers, \$15.50 to \$16.00; choice heavy steers, \$14.50 to \$15.00; butcher's cattle, choice, \$12.75 to \$13.50; do. good, \$11.75 to \$12.50; do. medium, \$10.50 to \$11.25; do. common, \$8.50 to \$9.00; butchers' bulls, choice, \$10.50 to \$11.00; do. medium bulls, \$7.25 to \$8.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$10.25 to \$11.00; do. good, \$9.35 to \$9.50; do. medium, \$7.75 to \$8.25; do. common, \$7.25 to \$7.75; stockers, \$8.00 to \$10.50; feeders, \$10.50 to \$11.00; canners, and cutters, \$5.50 to \$6.75; milkers, good to choice, \$90.00 to \$150.00; do. com. and med., \$65.00 to \$75.00; springers, \$30.00 to \$150.00; light ewes, \$13.00 to \$14.00; yearlings, \$15.00 to \$15.50; spring lambs, \$17.00 to \$17.60; calves, good to choice, \$14.00 to \$17.75; hogs, fed and watered, \$19.50 to \$19.75; do. weighed off cars, \$19.75 to \$20.00.
 Montreal, Oct. 1.—Choice steers, \$11.00 to \$12.00; butchers' bulls, \$7.50 to \$8.00; butchers' cows, \$7.00; sheep, \$12.50; lambs, \$16.50 to \$17.00.

TRAIN FERRY ACROSS CHANNEL
 A despatch from London says: A train ferry from England to France has been in operation for some time. Coaches and wagons for use on the French railways have been going over regularly for months, but recently the first passenger train was ferried across.
 The ferry is a broad boat with rails laid on deck, which receive the train direct from the dock of departure. The train is broken into sections and made fast on the ferry's rails. On reaching its destination it is assembled and proceeds on its journey.

BRITISH COMMISSIONS FOR 3,833 CANADIANS
 A despatch from Ottawa says: Canadian military headquarters in London state that up to August 1, 1918, 3,833 non-commissioned officers and men of the overseas military forces of Canada had been given commissions as officers in the Imperial army. This substantial number of recommissions to the rank and file of the Canadian overseas army does not include any individual Canadians who came on their own responsibility to England and joined the Imperial forces without being taken on the strength of the overseas military forces of Canada.

CANADA'S NET LOSS TO DATE 115,806 MEN
 A despatch from Ottawa says: To Aug. 14, 1918, the net losses in the overseas military forces of Canada in England and France were 115,806 officers, non-commissioned officers and men. This includes those killed in action or died of wounds, died, missing, prisoners of war, discharged as medically unfit, discharged to take up other lines of war work and those non-commissioned officers and men given commissions in the Imperial army.

It does not take into account officers and other ranks wounded in action who have rejoined their units or are still fit for service overseas.



Routed The Turks—General Allenby, who reports a smashing defeat of the Turkish army in Palestine. Many thousands of prisoners were taken as well as many guns. The British have captured Haifa (shown on the map) which is the terminus of the railway to Damascus.

RUMANIA RESISTS CENTRAL POWERS

Victories of the Entente Have Made the Peasants Restless Under Teutonic Rule.

A despatch from Rome says: The situation in Rumania, according to information received here, has become alarming for the Central Powers. The Rumanian peasants made enthusiastic by the victories of the Entente countries, are beginning to resist openly the German and Austro-Hungarian military.

Local revolts have occurred at a number of places and the Rumanian Government has sent agents to Berlin and Vienna to obtain a mitigation of the Austro-Hungarian rule. The Rumanian Government is reported to have pointed out that if its request is rejected it will be unable to guarantee the maintenance of order or avoid the eventualities of a sanguinary crisis.

There were five degrees of frost at Saskatoon on the third and potato tops were blackened, but this will not materially affect the yield as the crop was near maturity.

NEW SIBERIAN ARMY OF 200,000

30,000 Officers Available to Lead Conscripts—Army Under Strict Discipline.

A despatch from Washington says: A despatch to the Russian Embassy on Thursday from M. Golovatcheff, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Omsk Government, said that an army of more than 200,000 men had been formed in Siberia by conscription, and that there were 30,000 officers available there to train and lead it. The army is being organized on the basis of strict military discipline, it is said, and will constitute an increasingly powerful force to co-operate with the allied and Czechoslovak forces in Siberia.

Out of the chaos which has existed in Russia since the overthrow of the Kerenski Government by the Bolsheviks there is emerging a central authority which officials and diplomats here hope will be able to re-establish order and renew the fight against the common enemy.

A good salad is made with cold tongue, potato and creamed horseradish.

BRITISH TROOPS CONTINUE TO SURROUND THE SEA OF GALILEE

Occupy Tiberias and Amman—Fourth Turk Army Faces Annihilation in Region East of the Jordan.

A despatch from London says: British troops operating in Palestine are extending their occupation about the Sea of Galilee. They have occupied Tiberias and Semakh, on the borders of that sea, and Es-Samra, it was officially announced.

Pushing on the east of the Jordan, the British have occupied the strategic town of Amman, on the Hedjaz Railway.

The British casualties during the offensive were less than one-fifth of the number of prisoners taken from the Turks, the announcement states.

The Fourth Turkish Army on the Palestine front is virtually surrounded in the region east of the Jordan, and faces annihilation by General Allenby's forces.

The annihilation of the Fourth Army, now hoped for, would complete the clearing up of the Turkish forces in Palestine, accounting for about 80,000 men.

The precarious position of the Fourth Army may be seen from the

fact that Arab cavalry and infantry are north of it. Arab and British forces east of it, and British troops to the south. All these pressing inward on the enemy, while the Jordan, with the crossings, is in the hands of the allies.

The full Turkish strength in Palestine is not definitely known, as hardly two Turkish divisions are of the same size or organization. It is known, however, that the allies had to deal with 18,000 fighting men west of the Jordan, with about 1,000 men on communications, as well as many thousands east of the Jordan.

A despatch from Lausanne, Switzerland, says: Public irritation in Constantinople has become so great, according to a despatch from the Turkish capital to the Lausanne Gazette, that rumors are again spreading that the Ottoman Government will seek a separate peace. The Sultan himself, the message says, would favor a separate peace if he could obtain favorable conditions from the Entente powers.

WORLD'S BIGGEST LOCK NEARING COMPLETION

A despatch from Sault Ste. Marie says: Work on the new Government lock here, which will be the largest in the world and will connect the upper and lower levels of Lake Superior and Huron, will soon be finished. Only the installation of the 1,100-ton steel gates remain to be done.

The foundations of the lock are built into the solid rock floor of St. Mary's Falls. The work of excavation was commenced in 1912. The total cost of the lock will be \$3,000,000.

REIGN OF TERROR IN RUSSIA DISCONTINUED BY BOLSHEVIKI

A despatch from Amsterdam says: The Russian Bolshevik Government has issued a decree rescinding its reign of terror, according to the Mirz of Moscow. The question was discussed at a meeting of the Central Committees of the Soviet, the newspaper says, and when Premier Lenin expressed an earnest desire to return to orderly methods of government, a majority of those present supported him.

BRITISH SHIPPING DIRECTOR FOR CANADA

A despatch from Ottawa says: It is officially announced by Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of the Naval Service, that Sir Arthur Harris, who has been acting since 1916 for the Canadian Government as director of overseas transport, has now been made director-general, British Ministry of Shipping, for Canada. Sir Arthur has, however, consented to keep in touch with the Minister of the Naval Service and officials, and to co-operate in every possible way.

10 FISHING BOATS SUNK BY SUB

Canadian Shipping Suffered During August.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Canadian fisheries suffered a material loss through the activities of a German submarine operating off the Atlantic coast during the month of August. The monthly statement of sea-fishing results issued from the Department of Naval Service shows that nine vessels from Lunenburg County, N.S., valued at \$264,000 and laden with fish worth \$186,000, were sunk. One Yarmouth vessel with a good catch of fish on board also fell a prey to the German raider. Notwithstanding its great loss, the quantity of cod landed by the Lunenburg fleet during August was only 4,800 cwt. less than during the same month last year.

The statement shows that the total value of sea fish, in first hands, caught in Canada during August, was \$4,260,388, an increase of \$139,177 over August, 1917. The quantity of cod, haddock and hake landed on the Atlantic coast was 66,063 cwt. less than last year, but herring and mackerel were caught in greater quantities, the former by 52,166 cwt. and the latter by 12,495 cwt.

Acid phosphate must be depended on as the fall fertilizer for grain crops. Use not less than 200 pounds to the acre; 300 to 400 pounds is better; 16 per cent. acid phosphate. Raw rock phosphate is the next best fertilizer, 600 to 1,000 pounds per acre.

FRANCO-AMERICAN TROOPS IN SUCCESSFUL ATTACK IN CHAMPAGNE

8,000 Prisoners and 14 Towns Captured on 40-Mile Front—Advance of From Four to Seven Miles—Menaces the German Line in That Vast Territory.

A despatch from Paris says: Marshal Foch delivered a new attack on Thursday morning against the Germans in the Champagne on a front of 40 miles, from the Suippe River, east of Rheims, to the River Meuse, just north of Verdun. The offensive was launched in a dense fog after six hours' artillery preparation. The Americans advanced to an average depth of seven miles, penetrating the defenses to a depth of nine miles at the maximum point. They captured 5,000 prisoners and 12 towns. The French made a gain to an average depth of four miles and 3,000 prisoners have already reached the cages. The enemy, anticipating the attack, had voluntarily abandoned their forward positions. The Americans attacked on the right wing and the French made their assault on the left.

The Aisne, the new drive of Marshall Foch in the south will bear important fruit if it meets with success. Driving northward the entire western battlefront would be shaken and of necessity be compelled to readjust itself. Lateral railway lines of great importance to the German positions between Laon and Verdun lie directly in the path of the advancing Franco-American forces. Vouziers, an important railway junction on the main line from Laon to Metz, is but 12 miles north of Servon, which already is in the hands of the French. The Americans through the capture of Gercourt, north-west of Verdun, are in the Meuse Valley, which leads northward to Sedan, and a little farther west at Varennes, have won the Aire Valley, which winds in a north-westerly direction to Vouziers. A successful advance along these two valleys for any appreciable distance would be disastrous to the German lines from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier.



Canadian Brigadier-General and His Staff, in front of a captured German camouflaged shelter, examining a new short German automatic rifle, capable of forty shots, which its owner in headlong flight left behind.

The Doings of the Duff.



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D. A. McLACHLAN
Principal.

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Bulgaria Meets Big Defeat.

After a long period of quiescence the Macedonian volcano blazed out again last week, and Greeks and Serbians hit the Bulgarian line so hard that the Bulgarian host crumpled up and fled in what seemed very much like a rout. More than 10,000 Bulgars were taken prisoners, and the Allied forces are still hot on their trail. The Bulgars lost also a goodly number of cannon, which they will find hard to replace. They have sent frantic messages to their good friend the Kaiser, but just now he is having his own troubles with the British lion and the American eagle, and he will be happy if he can save his own skin, and the Bulgars must work out their own salvation with the assistance of the Greeks and Serbians. It is too soon to prophesy as to the immediate outcome of the new offensive, but at the time of writing it reminds one much of the time, a few years ago, when Greece and Serbia compelled Bulgaria to sue for peace after a week's campaign. Then, however, that had the assistance of Roumania. The probability is that the stroke has for its main object the retention of all Bulgarian troops in their own country. The war will be won on the western front and not in Bulgaria.

PRIZE LIST OF THE MILDMAY SHOW.

(Continued from last week)

Roots—potatoes, rose type—J M Fisher, Louis Pletsch, Geo Haines; hebron type—Geo Reinhardt; round white—Jno Smith, Geo Haines, Louis Pletsch; long white—Geo E Klein, A Schmidt; turnips swede purple tops—Jno Vollick, N P Schmidt, S Kiratine; green—S Kiratine, Nich Durrer, N P Schmidt; greystone—Geo Haines, A Schmidt; yellow Aberdeen—A Schmidt; mangolds, red—A Schmidt, Geo Haines; yellow—A Schmidt, Geo Haines, Nich Durrer; feeding sugar beets—A Schmidt, Geo Haines, Nich Durrer; silo corn—Louis Pletsch, Hy Schnurr, Jno Vollick; field carrots—A Schmidt, Geo Haines, Jos Lobsinger; table carrots—Geo Haines, Jac Bilger, Jac Becker; blood beets—Geo E Klein, Mrs Wm Helwig sr, Jac Bilger; sunflowers—Moses Bilger, W J Taylor; parsnips—A Schmidt, Geo Reinhardt; radishes, winter—A Schmidt, Geo Haines; coll of field roots—A Schmidt, George Haines, J M Fisher.

Vegetables—Cabbage, winningstadt—Geo Reinhardt, Louis Pletsch; drumhead—A Schmidt; flat dutch—A Schmidt, Geo Reinhardt; red—A Schmidt, Frank Schmidt; largest and best—A Schmidt, J M Fischer; any other kind—A Schmidt, Geo Reinhardt; celery—Geo Reinhardt; onions from dutch sets—Geo Reinhardt, J M Fischer; seed—N P Schmidt, Geo Reinhardt; dutch sets—Mrs Wm Helwig sr, Jac Becker; potato onions—Frank Schmidt, Geo Reinhardt; tomatoes, red—N P Schmidt, Geo Haines; yellow—J M Fischer, Geo Reinhardt; beans—Hy Miller, Jac Bilger; squash, field—N P Schmidt, Moses Bilger; marrow or table—J L Tallon, Jac Bilger; pumpkin—N P Schmidt; watermelons—Jac Becker, J M Fischer; muskmelons—J M Fischer, Nich Durrer; citrons—Jac Bilger, W J Taylor; collection of Vegetables—A Schmidt, Louis Pletsch.

Dairy Produce—pickles, home-made—Mrs H Maurer; crock butter—Jno Vollick, Mrs Wm Helwig; tub of 50 lbs or more—Geo Haines, Jno Vollick; roll—Geo Haines, Jno Vollick; cheese, home-made—Jno Vollick, Jno Haines; loaf bread, home-made—Jno Vollick, Jno Haines, Hy Schnurr, A Schmidt; honey comb—Jno Diebel; extracted—Jno Diebel, Geo Haines; fancy comb honey—Jno Diebel; maple sugar—Jno Vollick, A Taylor; maple syrup—Geo Haines, Jno Vollick; soap, home-made—Jno Haines, Mrs Wm Helwig; fruit cake, home-made—H J Ernst, Mrs Maurer, Jac Bilger; layer—Jac Bilger, J L Tallon; plate of oatmeal cookies—Mrs Maurer, Geo Reinhardt, Jno Haines; gigger—Geo Reinhardt, Mrs Maurer, Jac Bilger; cookies, home-made—Geo Haines, Mrs Maurer, Geo Reinhardt; short bread—Geo Reinhardt, Jno Vollick; buns—Jno Vollick, Mrs Maurer; tea biscuits—W J Taylor, Jac Bilger, Geo Reinhardt; apple pie—Jac Schmidt, Jno Haines, A Schmidt; pumpkin pie—J L Tallon, Jac Bilger, W J Taylor; ginger bread—Geo Haines, Jac Bilger; johnny cake—Geo Haines, Jac Bilger, Mrs Maurer; coffee cake—Mrs Maurer, Geo Haines, Jno Vollick; doughnuts—Louis Pletsch, Mrs Wm Helwig; lemon pie—Jno Haines, Jno Vollick, Jac Bilger; coll. of fancy bakings—Mrs Wm Helwig; special by Western Canada Flour Mills—Hy Schnurr, Jno Haines; special by Knechtel & Sons, Hanover—Hy Schnurr.

Fruits—Duchess of Oldenburg—Moses Bilger, Jno Haines; snow—S Kiratine, N P Schmidt; Ribston—Geo Haines, Jonas Vollick; wealthy—B Goetz, N P Schmidt; maiden blush—B Goetz, And Filsinger; cayuga red streak—Louis Pletsch; colvert—N P Schmidt, Jacob Bilger; talman sweets—Dr Doering, N P Schmidt; alexander—Jno Wilton, N P Schmidt; seek-no-further—B Goetz, Louis Pletsch; Am. golden russet—N P Schmidt, J L Tallon; roxbury—Geo Kunkel, And Filsinger; northern spy—W J Taylor, Louis Pletsch; Ontario—J M Fischer, N P Schmidt; twenty ounce pippin—N P Schmidt, Jno H Miller; king of Tompkins Co.—Jonas Vollick, Jac Bilger; Baldwin—N P Schmidt, Jno Vollick; R I greening—N P Schmidt, Dr Doering; ben davis—N P Schmidt, B Goetz; wagner—J L Tallon, Louis Pletsch; St Lawrence—J L Tallon, Jacob Bilger; mann—N P Schmidt, B Goetz; any other winter—B Goetz, S Kiratine; fall—B Goetz, N P Schmidt; bartlett pears—Jno Vollick; any other winter—J L Tallon, Nich Durrer; fall—J L Tallon, A Schmidt; plums, lombard—Mrs Wm Helwig, J M Fischer; green or yellow—N P Schmidt, Louis; blue—P Lobsinger, Moses Bilger; red—N P Schmidt, B Goetz.

Woollens, etc.—rag carpet—Jno Diebel, Jno Vollick; white or colored yarn—Jac Bilger; knitted coverlet—Geo Reinhardt; woollen mitts—Jno Haines, Jac Becker; lady's woollen mitts—Geo Reinhardt, Mrs H Maurer; woollen socks—Mrs Wm Helwig, A Knechtel; stockings—Jno Vollick, Jno Haines.

Ladies work—crazy quilt—Mrs Ball, Jac Bilger; quilt not crazy—Jno Vollick, Mrs Wm Helwig; patched quilt, cotton—Geo Reinhardt, H J Ernst; woollen—Mrs Ball; knitted quilt—Geo Reinhardt, Mrs Maurer; crochet quilt—M G Dippel, Mrs Maurer; fancy bed spread—Geo Reinhardt, Mrs Maurer; hooked mat—

A Noteworthy Display of Lovely New Things for Fall and Winter Wear.



Thanksgiving Fineries.

Dainty Waists and Collars.

Camisoles of exquisite beauty. Silks to please every taste and pocket.

Ladies' Coats

They have gone out with a rush. Our Stock is still most complete and we can please you.

Cloth coats, Barara, Plush, Baby Lamb, Beaver Cloths with Fur collars etc.

Sweaters! Sweaters

Don't endanger your health. Get one of our nifty warm pure wool Sweaters. A large range of the very best makes to choose from.

Highest Prices for Produce

KNECHTEL & KNECHTEL

Fall Days

Suggest the need of New Rugs, Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Curtains, Chintzes and Draperies. Let us help you make the home attractive for the long winter months.



Your Order

Will be carefully noted and every detail carefully looked after, if you place your order with us.

With cooler weather and Thanksgiving coming, you will want something especially appetizing. Here is a partial list:

- Olives in 20, 25, 30 and 40c bottles.
- Heinz Sweet Pickles at 25 cts a pint.
- Sunkist Pork and Beans, 25c a tin.
- Heinz Pork and Beans, 25c tin.
- Heinz Spaghetti,20c a tin
- Clark's Tomato Soup 15c, or 2 for 25c



Men! Your Attention

Is directed to our Fall Suits and Overcoats.

A well dressed young man appreciates good Clothes. We feature the latest fashion ideas and choicest patterns.

How about that new Suit or Overcoat for YOUR Thanksgiving visit.

We can save you \$5 to \$10 by buying now.

Look over our splendid range of Shirts, Ties, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, etc.

Caps to suit every pocket and head.

Shoes & Rubbers.

The sample Shoes went with a rush. We have still a few pairs left. Splendid range and values in shoes and rubbers for Fall and Winter wear.

The Store that Quality Built

Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the estate of Felix Borho, of the Village of Formosa, in the County of Bruce, Gentleman, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the revised Statutes of Ontario (1914) chap. 121, Sec. 58, that creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Felix Borho, who died on or about the 10th day of Aug. 1918, are required on or before the 15th day of October, 1918, to send by post, prepaid or deliver to Joseph J. A. Borho, or Edward G. Kurtz, Formosa P. O., two of the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims and a statement of their accounts and the nature of their securities (if any) held by them. And further take notice that after such last mentioned date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall only then have notice, and that the said executor will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claims notice shall not have been received by him at the time of such distribution.

Dated the 17th day of Sept. A D 1918.
JOSEPH J. A. BORHO } Executors
EDWARD G. KURTZ }

initialled handkerchief...Jac Schmidt; hemmed handkerchiefs...Geo Reinhardt, Jac Schmidt; sofa cushion...Geo Reinhardt. Art...penmanship...Hy Miller, P Sauer landscape painting, oil...M G Dippel, Mrs Maurer; crayon drawing...Juliette Brohman, P Sauer; flower painting...Juliette Brohman, N P Schmidt; fruit painting...Juliette Brohman, N Schmidt; collection of coin...Mrs Maurer; odd collection, any kind...Jno Vollick.

Flowers and plants...table noquets...Dr Doering, Geo Reinhardt; hand noquets...B Goetz, Geo Reinhardt; collection of asters...J L Tallon, Dr Doering; collection of zinnias...Geo Reinhardt, house plant in bloom...Geo Reinhardt, Mrs Wm Helwig; not in bloom...J M Fischer; best selected bouquet...Dr Doering.

While Gideon Ruttle and Robt. Lowry were engaged at threshing Mr. Forrester's crop in his barn on the Huron township boundary, near Kincardine, on Saturday, a spark from their machine set fire to the barn and the flames spread so rapidly that nothing but the horses were saved. They did not even have time to get the harness. The barn contained the entire season's crop and the machine was a brand new one, the proprietors only owned it about two weeks.

Another large shipment of—

Hog Feed

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

10 cents paid for all good Bags.

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

A good variety of Hen Feed always on hand.

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

—Canada Food Board License No. 9-1087—

GEO. LAMBERT.

Mildmay - Ontario

Phone 36

CREAM WANTED ..

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

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

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

Treleaven & Ranton,
Palm Creamery, Palmerston.

An Advertisement by Charles Dickens



CHARLES DICKENS is one of the world's great teachers. Here is what he has to say in one of his books:

"My other piece of advice, Copperfield," said Mr. Micawber, "you know. Annual income £20, annual expenditure £19. 19. 6—result, happiness. Annual income £20, annual expenditure £20. 0. 6—result, misery. The blossom is blighted, the leaf is withered, the God of Day goes down upon the dreary scene, and—in short you are forever floored. As I am."

The saving of a part of one's income was always a good policy.

Prudent men and women have always maintained a margin of saving.

But to-day we must go farther in our efforts to save than ever before.

To-day it is a matter of the gravest importance that each Canadian seek ways and means to economize by cutting down expenditures for unnecessary things, saving the money he spends on things he could do without, so that when the Nation needs to borrow money he will be in a position to do his full duty.

There is war-shortening work waiting for every dollar that can be saved.

IF Charles Dickens were writing to Canadians to-day he would probably give us advice to this effect:

"My other piece of advice, Canadians, you know. No matter what percentage of your annual income you have previously saved, your efforts to-day should be to save more. The advantage of so doing is threefold: By the practice of economy you conserve the material and labor which must be devoted to the grim task before us; you cultivate the priceless habit of thrift; you gather more and more money to lend to the Nation for the prosecution of the war to a quick and certain Victory."

Published under the authority of the
Minister of Finance of Canada

20

Motor Cars In Ontario.

The motor car is becoming as common in the rural portions of Ontario as in the cities and towns. The Deputy Minister of Highways for Ontario, in his annual report, points out that motors are relatively more numerous in the States of the Union and the Canadian Provinces where agriculture is predominant. For instance, in Saskatchewan there is a registration of one car for every twelve of the population, and in Iowa one car for every nine persons. The average in Ontario was one car for every thirty nine persons last year, but the proportion of cars is higher today. In the United States last year it was one for every twenty persons. The strides made by the motor in this Province have been almost sensational. The number of cars has doubled every second year since 1911. In 1917 it was 83,790, of which 78,861 were passenger cars and 4,929 commercial vehicles, an increase in a year of 29,615. Last year 23,409 cars were owned by farmers, an increase of 11,835 over 1916. The total number of cars registered in Ontario to-day is 185,000, but the increase since 1917 has not yet been classified.

Allied War Loaf.

Canada has adopted the Allied war loaf. Twenty per cent of substitutes must be used with wheat flour.

Announcing this policy, an official memorandum says:

"The Canada Food Board, after full consideration of the matter, has adopted the policy of the Allied food controllers' resolution as far as wheat products are concerned, and will use the Allied loaf. This means that 20 per cent. of substitutes must be used with wheat flour. The Government heartily approves this policy.

"While the crops in Europe and the

United States have been considering everything, excellent this year, and while there is sufficiency of food in sight to meet our requirements for the next twelve months, nevertheless there is the greatest need for conservation, particularly in flour and wheat, for the purpose of creating a reserve sufficient against widespread unfavorable food conditions next year.

The Government, therefore, hopes the people of Canada will heartily and loyally assist to this end by using in their households the amount of substitutes required under the regulations."

Terrible Accident in Sullivan Township.

Last Thursday while assisting at the threshing of Henry Janke, a terrible accident happened to Walter, the 17 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sulke of the 12th Con. Sullivan, when he fell through the scaffold into the cylinder of the separator.

There was so much straw came down with the young man that those nearest the cylinder did not notice that Walter's leg was in the cylinder until the impact of the bone between the teeth of the cylinder and the concave threw off the belt and stopped the machine. It was necessary to take out the cylinder in order to set the young man's leg free. It was badly mutilated and three doctors who were called in amputated the limb about four inches from the body.

The young man helped to extricate his leg from the machine and when the doctors were ready to take his leg off he told them to give him lots of the anaesthetic so that he would not feel the pain.

He stood the double shock splendidly and being a young man in perfect health and of sound constitution his medical attendants think his chances of pulling through are splendid.

The opening through which he fell

was about four feet wide. Had there been sufficient straw over it it would have supported his weight. Too often the scaffolding in barns has been the cause of accidents by the necessary safety first precautions not being observed. —Chealey Enterprise.

An Irresistible Offer.

Sixteen miles from Lake Huron lives a man who wants a wife and is taking a novel way of trying to locate one. Incidentally he seems to be a patriotic inventor who thinks he has something of value to the nation for use in war time and needs capital to develop it. The London (Eng.) Daily Dispatch publishes an extract from his letter, which, it says is given with strict accuracy, as follows:

"If you would send me a woman with 10 or more thousand dollars I might be able to do something for you in building the attachmints for the airplane I would marrey her provided she had a good character and was fairly good looking with dark hair as I am fair and 6 feet tall it is a number one farm the roads are first-class an otto will go to town in five minutes from where I live 16 miles from lake huron."

The Phenol Scare.

Ontario has had a little scare of its own over the alleged case of poisoning from the use of rubber rings which had phenol (carbolic acid) on them, which poisoned the fruit in the jar to such an extent as to cause more or less serious illness. The cook was accused of having poisoned the fruit, and was actually arrested; but investigation finally revealed the fact that one firm used a little carbolic acid in the manufacture of its rubber rings, and it was probably one of these rings which gave rise to the widespread alarm. But it was shown that the quantity of carbolic acid was so small as to render the danger of being

Draw on Your Customers

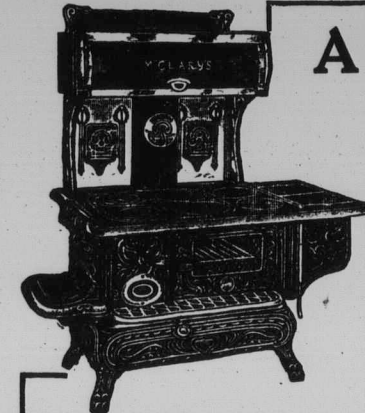


through the Merchants Bank. With Branches in all parts of Canada, and correspondents abroad, this Bank is in a position to present Drafts promptly, have them accepted, and collect payment, with the least possible trouble and cost to you.

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

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1854.
MILDMAY BRANCH, . . . A. C. WELK, Acting Manager.
HANOVER BRANCH, . . . J. H. ADAMS, Manager.
WALKERTON BRANCH, . . . W. A. BURROWS, Manager.



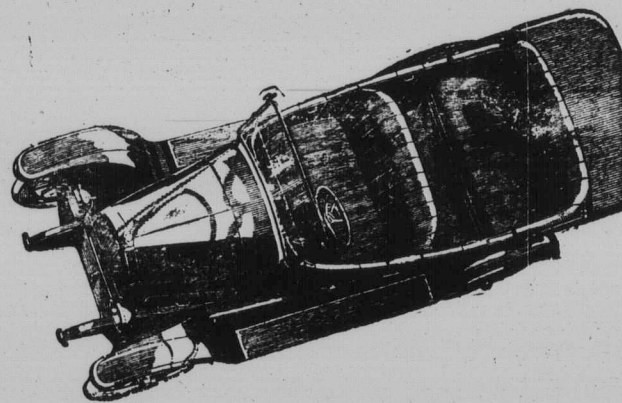
A Friend in Need

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

Liesemer & Kalbfleisch
Dealers - Mildmay.

McClary's Pandora Range

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



Overland
Light Four Model go
Touring Car

The Thrift Car

To use this utility car is Good Business and Good Health!

Its roominess, comfort and beauty make it as desirable as it is useful.

Local Dealer:—

PETER REUBER

Willys-Overland, Limited

Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ont.

poisoned by a very imaginary one. The chairman of the Canadian Research Council admitted the traces of carbolic acid were found in the ring, but he said that "the quantity was so small that a humming-bird might have swallowed the whole amount and not have suffered even

a headache." And yet we venture to think that the odor of carbolic acid, even if it be rather faint, does not add much to the pleasure of eating preserved fruit. But it is a satisfaction for the public to know that there was no German hidden hand in the scare.

Shorthorn Cattle Oxford Sheep.

Present Offering in Shorthorns:—
Young Bulls from 8 to 10 mos. old, by same sire as Junior Champion, from at Leading Canadian Fairs, 1917.
In Oxfords:—
Choice Ram Lambs by Im

JAS. G. THOM

Shorthorn Cat

Winners of the Silver Medal at Northern Exhibition for the past 5 years.
Choice young stock of both sexes on hand on hand.

W. H. Pletsch

R. R. NO. 1, CARLSRUHE

Lot 13, Concession 13, Carrick.

DR. L. DOERING

DENTIST MILDMAY.

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

J. A. WILSON, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

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

Tax Sale of Lands.

Notice is hereby given as directed by the Assessment Act, R. S. O. 1914, Sec. 149, s. 1. That a sale of lands for arrears of taxes will be held at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, at the Council Chamber in the County Building, in the town of Walkerton, on Friday the twenty-fifth day of October, A. D. 1918. When there will be offered for sale by public auction, unless the taxes and charges are soon paid, the following described land in the:

TOWNSHIP OF CARRICK
Taxes and Charges.
S. E. 3 acres of Lot 14. Con. 15. \$82.32

A complete list of the lands in the County of Bruce to be sold for arrears of taxes is published in the "Ontario Gazette" in its issues of July 30th, to August 10th, 1918 inclusive, and in the "Canadian Echo" (Warton) in its issues of July 26th to October 10th, 1918, inclusive; a copy of which list may be obtained on application from the undersigned.

If an Adjourned Sale be required it will be held on Friday, November 8th, next at the above mentioned place and hour.

Norman Robe-son,
Treasurer of the County of Bruce.

Dated at Walkerton, October 1st, 1918.



Many of the brave women who attend our wounded heroes in this war are women who have used Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, or who recommend it. The hospital, with its work and long hours, imposes extreme hardship on a woman's strength. Every woman should make herself fit for war's call at home or abroad. She should obtain a book called the "Medical Adviser," either at her nearest drug store or by sending 50 one-cent stamps to Dr. Pierce, Courtwright St., Bridgeburg, Ont., for this book which tells about Nursing, Bandaging, Anatomy, Physiology, Marriage.

Thousands of women in Canada have overcome their sufferings, and have been cured of woman's ills, by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Sold by druggists in liquid or tablets. Send Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 10c for trial pkg.

Chatham, Ont. "I am very glad indeed to add my recommendation to the many others that have found relief in 'Favorite Prescription.' After motherhood I could not properly regain my strength. I was very weak and nervous, also had a terrible cough. I was very miserable when I began taking the 'Prescription.' I noticed a marked improvement before I had finished one bottle. I kept up its use and was completely cured of my cough and it built me up in a good healthy way. Favorite Prescription is one of the best tonics women."—Mrs. Geo. Hill, 210 Wellington St.

A pretty girl in New York offered a kiss with each sale of War Savings Stamps. For two hours a rush business was done and \$1,500 worth had been sold. The sales would have been doubled had not many wives accompanied their husbands to the unique bazaar, and spoiled the tournament.

The Warton town council has purchased a good 50 acre bush lot about five miles from the town. They got it at a bargain. It is the intention of the council to put men to work at once and get out a big supply for next winter. As it will be possible to make two trips per day it is thought that the wood can be sold to the families in town for \$3.50 per cord.

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 you desire a more detailed answer, a stamped and addressed envelope, a complete return will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Investing and Storing Certain Vegetables.

While vegetables have been harvested continuously in many gardens in Canada since radishes and spinach were ready for use in early spring, the celery has come when the bulk of the crop must be gathered to escape hard frosts.

As beans discolor and mould very readily, it is important to dry them as soon as possible, and to keep them dry. They should be spread out thinly under cover, and turned every two or three days until quite dry. If it is necessary to harvest the plants before they are thoroughly ripe they can be hung up outside until dry.

There will be many tomatoes which will not ripen before the plants are killed by the frost. If the fully-grown green specimens are picked before being frozen, and each specimen wrapped in paper and stored in closed boxes, they will be found, from tests made at the Experimental Farm, to ripen better than if exposed to the sun. Even if put into closed boxes without wrapping each specimen, they ripen well.

Frequently cauliflowers are just beginning to head when it becomes necessary to harvest them owing to severe frosts. If the plants are pulled and replanted in boxes in the cellar, and kept watered, they will go on developing, and one can have cauliflowers for some weeks. Brussels sprouts can also be replanted in this way. Both of these vegetables may, however, be left in the ground for some time yet.

If cabbage begin to split and it is not yet time to harvest them, the splitting will be prevented to some extent by twisting the plants so as to loosen them. This checks the flow of sap into the head. If the cellar is warm and dry, and the cabbage have to be harvested owing to the frost, they will keep well for a time outside if covered with leaves.

Where the accommodation is poor, celery may be kept outside in the soil well into the winter by opening a trench, preferably a narrow one fifteen or sixteen inches wide, and deep enough so that the tops of the celery will come about level with the surface of the ground. The celery plants are put close together in it, and before there are severe frosts, a thin layer of straw or leaves is put over the top. When the cold weather comes a heavier covering of leaves may be put over, if it is desirable to leave the celery longer, and then twelve to fifteen inches of soil over that. By putting sufficient leaves or

straw over the soil again, frost may be kept out, and the celery dug out as required.

In harvesting potatoes, any which show signs of decay should be kept separate from the rest, and used first, thus helping to avoid the development of rot when stored. Potatoes should be dry when they are stored. Keep onions dry, spread thinly. Squashes, pumpkins and citrons should be kept in a moderately warm, not a cool, place.

After-Harvest Cultivation.

Adequate cultivation is just as essential for the production of maximum crops as is the application of manures. In fact, many farmers assert that plenty of intelligent tillage is almost equal to a coat of manure. Such statements do not detract from the value of manures or other fertilizers, but they serve, in some measure, to bring into relief in the best possible tillage. The proper time to commence tillage is immediately after the crop has been removed. If the soil is infested with weeds, shallow cultivation, either with a gang-plough or a disc-harrow immediately after harvest, will cause the germination of the weed seeds. Subsequent cultivation will kill these young plants and, if the ploughing has been done early enough, it may be possible to effect the germination of a second growth of weed seeds before the final "riding-up" ploughing is done late in the fall. This is one of the most effective means of combating such weeds as wild oats and mustard.

Where the land is comparatively free from weeds some advocates of after-harvest cultivation favor deeper ploughing, for the purpose of retaining more moisture from the autumn rains. This is a matter of experience and the individual farmer should experiment and decide for himself which method is most suitable to the needs of his soil.

The final ploughing in the autumn should leave the land ridged, so that frost action will pulverize it thoroughly. In this way a fine surface mulch is formed during the winter, which dries out quickly in the spring; at the same time it forms an excellent seed bed and protection for sub-surface moisture.

Scarcity of labor may make this process difficult, if not impossible, on many farms. But, where such handicaps do not exist, every effort should be made to practice after-harvest cultivation. It is a factor of prime importance in increasing production next year.

Sheep Notes

The best time to select breeding ewes for next year's crop of lambs is just about the time they are taken from their lambs this year. The ewe, like the dairy cow, should be judged largely upon her performance. The ewes that bring large, thrifty lambs and provide them with plenty of nourishment are the kind that pay for their keep and return a profit.

For the man who already has his land picked out, and is the possessor of suitable buildings for the purpose of wintering, early fall is the time for starting in sheep raising, and if the beginner has sufficient confidence in his own ability as a judge of sheep, he has no better opportunity to select his foundation stock than is provided at the Fall Fairs. Many of the showmen at the big exhibitions will be found to have, in addition to their first prize-winners, plenty of desirable animals in their show string, especially in the case of young rams. Ewes also can be procured more readily at this season than at any other, and the purchaser will have the opportunity of providing his newly acquired flock with feed at small cost for some weeks to come on grassland that is intended for fall plowing, and on the stubble fields.

It is perhaps wiser for the new beginner with sheep to start with good grade ewes, than to endeavor to get into the pure-bred line immediately. Experience with the less valuable animals will fit him to produce fancy flock headers and exhibition stock later, and in the meanwhile his profits from disposal of wool and mutton will be satisfactory provided he proves a good shepherd. The disposing of a considerable number of top notch pure-breds, on the other hand, is somewhat of a business, in which a man requires, first a reputation for his stock and second a wide connection in the breeding fraternity. The use of only the best in the way of rams is necessary however, in any case, and it goes without saying that the ram must be a pure-bred.

When lambs are weaned keep them on the old pastures for a few days and remove the ewes to pastures as far away as possible. When accustomed to being by themselves, the lambs should be put on good fresh feed.

Poultry

Red, White and Blue Pullets.

Red for the six-month-old layers, white for those first laying at seven months, and blue for those laying at eight months are the leg-band colors used by some poultrymen to keep informed of the egg production by the new crop of pullets. These facts, as well as others which are valuable in culling for the second year and in making up breeding pens, are obtained by noting when the banded pullets molt and begin to lay. Usually, but not invariably, the red-banded birds molt last. Blue-banded pullets are always sent to market as yearlings; red-banded ones seldom are. The age at which a pullet starts laying and the date when she begins to molt determine whether it will be profitable to keep her another year. Birds without bands are to be culled.

The first bands in the case of heavy breeders are often put on at six and one-half or seven months. The above ages are for Leghorns.

The test is sometimes the trapnest, a band of one color being placed on pullets when coming into laying. Sometimes physical examination is used instead of trapnesting. In the latter case there are reliable signs to follow. The color of the vent and the condition of the "laying" bones change quickly when a pullet begins to lay. The yellow color leaves the vent. The laying bones become pliable and the flesh between them and the end of the breast-bone grows loose and flabby. With experience the poultry keeper acquires skill in reading these signs. A little later the combs of laying pullets will be red, plump and smooth and, in the case of Leghorns, the ear-lobes will be white. When pulfed or very much under-sized, the ear-lobes are examined, birds found malformed or very much under-sized are culled, as well as those whose conformation indicates they will make poor layers.

In the long run it is short-sighted economy to kill productive cows. It is not only patriotic to keep every good milk cow, but it is the only way to maintain an industry which is essential during the war and after. For after the war European countries will knock at our door for animals for foundation herds. Be ready to open the door.

WANTED POULTRY, EGGS and FEATHERS
Highest Prices Paid
Prompt Returns—No Commission
P. POULIN & CO.
80 Bonaventure Market - Montreal

The Dairy

What the Cow Would Say.

We need a period of rest after we have worked for you all the year, so that we may properly nourish our calves and build up our energies for another season's work.

Our food should be well balanced, but we hope that the time may come when you dairymen will not value a pound of protein from one source with a pound from another. Some of the protein feeds you give us are simply awful for us to eat and digest.

We sometimes feel as though we were all out of whack. We can only lay this feeling to the way in which our owners have interfered with nature's laws.

You have bred us so that it is our very nature to put our fat into the pail, and when we get short rations we put the flesh of our own bodies into your milk. The drain on our systems is awful.

It seems as though you thought of nothing except buying more protein, making more milk, and forcing us to our very limit. Do you wonder we get tuberculosis,arget, and that we play out under such care and treatment?

When you confine us to such narrow rations as many of you dairy farmers do, we cannot use our instinctive preferences in the choice of our foods and when you choose our food for us, you should do it wisely.

We need some succulent food to keep our bowels in condition and assist us in the digestion and assimilation of the heavy grain foods we are compelled to eat.

If you would feed us a little more of the good things that you grow here on the farm, and not so much of those boughten feeds, we should make better milk, and we should have better calves to take our places when we are sent to the shambles.

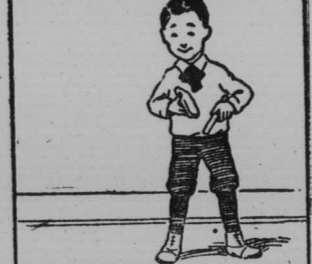
Community canning clubs have been formed in Victoria, B.C., and Brantford, Ont.

Silage is the war ration for beef, milk, mutton and wool. A silo full for each farm is the allowance. It is both feed and succulence. It takes the place of grain and pasture.

The boarder, the leaner, the slacker, and other guest cows of that ilk, should be hurried away to the butcher—
They take all the profit from milk.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



NOW BUTTERED BREAD TASTES VERY GOOD WHEN HUNGRY AS I AM.

BUT IF MY NOSE DECEIVES ME NOT MY MOTHER'S MAKING JAM.



INTERNATIONAL LESSON OCTOBER 6

Lesson I. Abram Leaving Home—Genesis 12. 1-9. Golden Text, Gen. 12. 2.

Verse 1. Jehovah said unto Abram—The call is beautifully described in Acts 7. 2: "The God of glory appeared unto our father Abraham." It needs not be supposed that this was an outward manifestation, appealing to the physical senses; rather an inner spiritual call, reaching his inmost soul. The still small voice came and storm. Abram, awakened by the Spirit of God, had been brought face to face with the meaning of life. He was a man with a listening heart and hear God's call. The unreality of life in a land perched upon a desert, was clearly seen by him. Only the living God could be real for such a man. Get thee out—Emphatic. God made a great demand upon him: he must leave his country, kindred, and father's house, all things connected with his old life; but this was not all: he must go to an unknown and unnamed country. He not only gave up the past, but went

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

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

Suggestions Relating to Skin Diseases
The prevalence of skin diseases among Canadian people is astounding. Some are simple, local, and easily remedied, many are the outward manifestations of internal disease and others are stubborn local diseases lasting months and years.

In all skin diseases it is safe to assume as a fundamental principle that the bowels must always be kept freely open for the skin is complementary to the intestines in eliminating poisons from the body.

Hence cathartic mineral waters, salts of various kinds and laxative oils are important in treating skin diseases.

Skin diseases are especially prevalent during youth and they often attack the face and neck, the most conspicuous parts of the body and about the beauty or ugliness of which young people are always most sensitive.

You cannot blame young persons for mortification or shame when the mirror reveals blotches and blackheads and sores and swellings which disfigure their countenance and wound their pride, and I always try to lend a sympathetic ear to their tales of woe when they are based upon such disfigurement and annoyance.

The griefs and discomforts of others must always be measured if possible from their standpoint.

The patent medicine venders find easy victims in those who suffer from acne, for they grasp at every straw which gives any prospect of relief.

But if there is a patent medicine which will cure acne, I have never seen it.

There are some which may help it, especially when joined with cathartics, massage, and other means for improving the circulation in the skin.

Possibly the new-fashioned method of treating acne with injections of serum may solve the difficulty.

Freckles are another source of annoyance to young people, these being deposits of pigment below the surface of the skin and destroyed only by acids and strong mineral substances.

Any of these substances which

FIELD SELECTION OF SEED EARS

Methods of Gathering, Curing and Storing Seed Corn Calculated to Develop Strains of High-Yielding Corn in Ontario.

Right now is the time to make plans for gathering and storing sufficient good ears for next spring's supply of seed. The very basis of success with next year's corn crop lies in the care and common sense with which the seed corn saved to produce this crop is gathered and cured this fall. To be sure, the importance of testing seed corn in the spring cannot be overestimated, but at best spring testing simply serves as a check or safeguard in determining the efficiency of the previous handling and curing which the corn has had.

The first step toward securing better seed ears for planting is that of selecting varieties that will mature during the normal growing season. To intensify early maturing tendencies and enable one to examine the character of the growing stock as well as the ear that is attached to it, it is preferable to select seed ears from the field about the middle of September. This gives seed corn that will make good silage and mature sound grain during a normal growing season. Only careful seed selection will enable Ontario farmers to gradually intensify the early maturing tendencies of their corn until it is possible to mature a maximum quantity of seed corn.

In selecting seed from the field one should not persist in selecting ears simply because they are big. The profitable limit to the size of the ear is as large as will mature on one's farm. In selecting ears that have reached a fair maturity before it is time to harvest the main crop they may have a deep grain, but never as large a cob as the seemingly large ears that mature later, or as those that are not mature after heavy frosts. The bigness, or circumference of the cob, should correspond with the length of the growing season. This point is important because it enables the grower to keep the size of the ear adapted to his soil and climate. After one has selected his variety and finds that it suits his soil, latitude and requirements, then he should aim to grow as big ears and no larger than will make a maximum crop of sound corn.

Only the inexperienced or the unobscuring grower persists in selecting ears simply because they are big. Yet the charm of bigness is over many breeders of corn as well as farm animals. The fact that this idea of bigness of ear associates with the idea of bigness of crop is so universal that corn growers must devote special attention to studying the problem before they can succeed in developing strains of high-yielding corn adapted to their soil and climatic conditions. With the best paying crop ever before our minds, we may easily sacrifice bigness of ears for soundness, quality and maturity.

The successful corn grower who takes particular pride in developing a uniform strain of seed corn adapted to his farm fit it pays to strap a bag through the field before the corn is cut and walk up and down the rows selecting the best seed ears from the standing stalks. In case he has no special seed plots, he may find it possible to make fairly good selections from the best portions of the field crops. At any rate he must have in mind the type and qualities of a good ear and stalk. He must appreciate

the value of stout, vigorous, leafy stalks that produce ears at a convenient height for harvesting and husking and with shanks just long enough to allow the ear to droop nicely. As a rule stalks of this type will bear good ears. It is always better to have a surplus of seed stored away in the fall and to make final selections of seed ears before planting in the spring. It is also important that fairly mature ears be selected, as the immature ones are apt to cause mold, and at best are very difficult to cure. Such immature seed, even though it may possess high germinating qualities, has a tendency to produce weak and soil plants, unless weather and soil conditions are especially favorable. This serves to emphasize the importance of growing a variety of corn that will mature well and which, by careful seed selection, may prove adaptable to climatic conditions.

No amount of attention to scientific field selection will solve the problem of seed corn selection unless adequate plans are made to get the seed ears into storage promptly. The method which will bring about the quickest drying of the ears is the most efficient. In general, any practical method of storage that will keep the ears separate so as to prevent actual contact of one ear with another and allow free circulation of the air around each ear will give the best results. One of the best and cheapest methods is that of having woven wire cut up into strands. The ears are easily attached to these strands and dry rapidly. Another good scheme is that of driving finishing nails into a cedar post far enough apart to hold each ear separately. Several manufacturers have put on the market devices for keeping the ears separate.

No place on the average farm is better adapted to curing seed corn for moderate plantings than the ordinary well-ventilated garret with windows that may be opened to permit breezes to blow through freely. In such a place the ears will not be injured by frosts during the fall and at the same time be protected from the rain and storm. The room above the kitchen, where the stovepipe passes through, will furnish ideal conditions for curing the seed ears.

Nothing will give one a better idea of the value of providing ample curing facilities for corn than the tests for germination in the spring. Let the farmer who believes that proper curing of his seed ears does not pay, fall does not pay, test out a few ears of his seed ears, and those stored in a tool house or barn and the results will prove to his satisfaction that proper curing pays. But such a test does not fully determine the value of proper curing. Many kernels of corn that germinate readily do not produce a vigorous plant. It is only well cured seeds that produce strong vigorous plants. Life processes go on in the seed kernels at a very slow rate. Exposed to the seed ears to damp, freezing and thawing weather and the germinating powers are either destroyed or weakened to such an extent that it is difficult to secure a full stand. Proper curing and storing of the seed ears locks up the energy and vitality cores locks up the energy and vitality in the kernels and keeps it there until it is set free by the soil to produce a healthy, vigorous-growing plant.

forth with no hold on the future except his faith in God. He needed to be detached from the powerful influences of race and family, that he might be attached to God. The new country spells opportunity. The Pilgrim fathers and others like them laid the foundations of America.

2. I will make of thee a great nation—This is the leading idea in Old Testament history; a great people for God's own possession. Great because of the greatness of their God. Had Abram remained in Chaldea his descendants would have been merged in the pagan population of the land, but by separation they became a new nation. God works through nations, not merely by individuals. His aim is a kingdom—a society of redeemed souls in fellowship with himself. I will bless thee—Cause him to prosper in all of his undertakings. And make thy name great—His name is mentioned about seventy times in the New Testament and about twenty times in the recorded sayings of Jesus. By his faith he has become one of the greatest personal forces in history. Be thou a blessing—A source of blessing to others. Blessing means God's favor bestowed. Men who are in fellowship with God become channels of blessing to the world.

3. I will bless them that bless thee, etc.—Men and nations are judged by their attitude toward the representatives of the kingdom of God. The tests of character come in the opportunities we have of serving the cause of God.

4. Lot—Son of Haran and nephew of Abram. The story of his life is given in Genesis 12 and 13. Haran—the name both of a city and of a district in the northwestern part of Mesopotamia on a tributary of the Euphrates.

5. All their substance—Their wealth consisted chiefly in flocks and herds. The souls that they had gotten in Haran—Slaves and other dependents. The first migration was from Ur of the Chaldees to Haran, where, it is supposed, he remained a few years. Abram's father, Terah, died in Haran. No doubt he had shared in the original purpose that induced Abram to leave Ur. Abram passed through the land—Entering Syria on the north, the

journey would be south through Damascus into Palestine. The place of Shechem—the modern Nablus in central Palestine, between Mounts Ebal and Gerizim. It was about three hundred and fifty miles from Haran. Unto the oak of Morch—the oak of Direction. A sacred tree, held in veneration by the inhabitants, used by them as an oracle or by their ancestors. In Abram's day regarded as a heathen sanctuary.

7. Jehovah appeared unto Abram—This is the first time God is spoken of as appearing to man. He had shown before, but now appears in some striking manifestation. Unto thy seed—A special promise was given in connection with the special revelation of himself. God became a result he built an altar unto the Lord and so consecrated ground which had been devoted to heathen worship. Henceforth it became sacred in the memory of God's people. It is the business of men of faith to rescue the best things of life by dedicating them to God.

8. He removed from thence unto the mountain on the east of Bethel—Twenty miles south of Shechem and twenty miles from the future site of Jerusalem. Bethel was also an ancient sanctuary. How Abram built another altar to the glory of the true God, who was leading him on. The strength of his life lay in his tenacious hold upon God.

9. Abram journeyed—This is the keynote; he journeyed; he was never rooted to the soil, because he was a leader. "Forward, the South—The South" is a specific designation for the district on the border between the wilderness and Canaan. Its chief city was Beersheba.

Have you won a ribbon at the county fair?
Table linen should be darned with threads from the ravelling.
Four thousand million cigarettes were supplied to the Army last year.
For cabbage worms: Mix one part of air-slaked lime and dust it on the plants at regular intervals.
The Prussian was born a brute, and civilization will make him ferocious.—Goethe.

MEN TORTURED IN GERMAN CAMPS

RUSSIAN TELLS OF PUNISHMENT TO PRISONERS.

Civilians, Including Women, Forced to Do All Sorts of Laborious Tasks.

For three and one-half years I was a prisoner in a German prison camp. At the end of that time I was fortunate enough to escape. Although I am a Russian, the peace of Brest-Litovsk did not give me my freedom. Like the enemy subjects who were in the same camp I had to wait my chance to make a dash for liberty.

Although much has already been written in the press of all countries about the treatment of war prisoners in Germany, I believe I have had experiences which are worth relating. The camp in which I was confined is Camp Holzminde on the Weers. At this place a great number of civilians who have in no way participated in the war are held captives. It is not a camp for military prisoners; it is a camp for enemy civilians.

The regime at Holzminde was fairly mild until the beginning of 1917. When General Haehnisch, a despot, was named general of the Tenth Army Corps, to which district Holzminde belongs, the camp conditions were utterly changed. In the place of the former commanding officer, General Pfugrad, who had treated the prisoners with decency and a certain amount of consideration, Colonel Gallus was appointed. He had years of experience as a prison director. With the help of a group of his underlings, more ruthless than himself, the Colonel succeeded in establishing a German prison regime at Holzminde.

Heaviest Work Required.
This regime involved forcing the prisoners to do the heaviest kind of labor. Every day they were required to break up and haul stone, build roads and work in the fields. The road building was at a distance of from five to six kilometers from the camp. Work in the factories of Holzminde was looked upon as camp duty. Because of the fact that the prisoners were for the most part students, engineers, merchants and so on, who were unused to physical labor of this sort, the tasks were particularly onerous. Furthermore, the guards were instructed to keep nagging at the prisoners.

The manner of these guards is indescribable. They received from the prisoners the most outrageous respect the work of the prisoners were told to strike them at will with clubs. At trivial offenses they were instructed to shoot. If a guard was so rash as to be friendly with one of the captives he was severely punished. To make the guards more zealous in their work, Colonel Gallus informed them that all of the civilians incarcerated at Holzminde were pirates and criminals, deserving of the most violent treatment. The result is inevitable. There were almost daily cases of physical mistreatment.

A Dreary Day.
The day's program was a dreary one. We were awakened at 3.30. At 5 we went to work. Often we could not return to the barracks at noon because we were working far away from the camp, and we were obliged to remain out-of-doors in the wet and the rain until 7.30 in the evening. At 9 p.m. we were locked up in the barracks. We had not sufficient time for sleep, rest or even for meals.

The food control committee of Dundee, Scotland, has had its attention directed to the value as a food of carrageen or Irish Moss, and it has brought the matter to the attention of the British Food Ministry, which is considering what may be done to ward popularizing this seaweed as an article of diet.

The value of carrageen as a food has been recognized by Scotch and Irish people for generations and until a comparatively recent period it occupied a prominent position in the daily food supply of the poorer classes. Of late it has gained favor among the better off middle classes. Carrageen is known in various parts of Scotland as hen's dulse; its scientific name is Chondrus crispus. It grows abundantly on rocks and stones within the littoral zone, flourishing in salt water which has a dash of fresh in it.

In its natural state it has the appearance of dwarf dulse, the small flag being soft and cartilaginous, and in color ranges from a greenish yellow to a purplish brown.

Among the poorer classes of Scotland it is boiled in water until it assumes the consistency of porridge and is served in a like manner with milk. It forms a jelly in from twenty to thirty times its weight in water, but is more commonly used in making various kinds of puddings. It has 55 per cent. of mucilaginous matter, 10 per cent. of albuminoids and 15 per cent. of minerals, being rich in iodine and sulphur.

This seaweed is often confused with several others which have been used as food by the Scottish people, but neither in its natural nor its prepared state has it any resemblance to them. Little doubt is felt that carrageen, if methodically collected and properly used, would help in augmenting the national food supply.

In the bays and creeks on the west coast of Scotland it grows profusely, but the labor of collecting it in marketable quantities is great. On the east coast it can be found in any of the inland bays and on the coast generally. It can be picked up on both sides of the Tay.

Canada Food Board License M92-026

Buy War Savings Certificates.

In spite of the constant activity demanded of the prisoners, the food was poor and contained little nourishment. We did have a sort of commissary committee, composed of three prisoners. But if it for a single time ventured to complain of the soup as "unsatisfactory," the most disagreeable things always happened. Mail was frequently held up by way of retaliation for alleged misdeeds. Mail was not allowed to be kept beyond eight days, and if a postcard older than that was found upon the person of a prisoner he was rigorously punished. There was not enough clothing to make one comfortable. As we had to work out-of-doors regardless of weather or season, our clothing was often wet through, and the next morning we had to put it on while it was still damp. Colds were unavoidable. The medical attention given to us was absurd. The colonel made a point of being present at almost all medical examinations and completely dominated the physicians, who cringed before him. He was fond of saying that only the lazy ones pretended to best sanatorium and hard work the best cure-all.

Cruelty to Women.
Camp Holzminde was frequently visited by General Haehnisch and other officials. They never looked at the prisoner's quarters except in the most perfunctory way. They strutted through the barracks, watched the laborers at work, and then directed all their attentions to the camp pigs. These pigs, the especial interest of Colonel Gallus, were royally treated in their pens, and led a much happier life than the prisoners, until they were slaughtered for the officers' mess.

Even the women are not spared. They are forced to do all sorts of burdensome things. For instance, they are put at braiding and unbraiding fish nets, and the only purpose of the taskmasters seems to be to make their fingers sore. Every Sunday a weird walk is undertaken to a wood about six kilometers away, from which they bring back wood on their backs. Hundreds of men and women are put at this work every Sunday, although it could easily be done by a wagon and two horses. In fact, the biggest part of the labor demanded of the prisoners is almost wholly unproductive, and serves no purpose save to torture. If any one of them dare to complain they are subjected to certain peculiar punishments, of which the most frequent is confinement in an extraordinary cell called the "bugroom," a place filled with old straw mattresses and sacks, which simply swarm with vermin.

Among the prisoners none was more badly treated than the group of young Russian students, of which I was one. Their moral and physical sufferings scarcely were to be depicted. For four years they have been spent out of the world. The priceless, splendid years of youth have flown by. Joy, health, strength and education have been denied to them. The war relief organizations would undertake a great and wonderful work of brotherhood if they could obtain the release of these wholly innocent war captives by putting the matter before the proper authorities.

IRISH MOSS A VALUABLE FOOD

British Food Ministry is Taking Seaweed Into Consideration.

The food control committee of Dundee, Scotland, has had its attention directed to the value as a food of carrageen or Irish Moss, and it has brought the matter to the attention of the British Food Ministry, which is considering what may be done to ward popularizing this seaweed as an article of diet.

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Canada Food Board License M92-026

THE ADMIRAL COMES ABOARD

A War-Time Visit of Inspection To a Ship of the British Navy.

The barge is seen approaching. The rich blue paint, polished brass, and white flag, with a red St. George's Cross neatly painted on the bows, speaks the word: "Admiral." As it nears the chosen destroyer the bowman springs up smartly with boathook in hand. This is a signal. A burly petty-officer, stationed near the ladder, with a shrill pipe calls all hands on upper deck to attention. The officers also assume the same attitude. A few moments later the barge is alongside, and the admiral mounting the ladder, steps on board, immediately followed by his flag-lieutenant. The petty-officer again pipes loudly, all officers smartly salute, and the barge lays off.

The admiral himself is an imposing figure. His left breast is smothered with ribbons of honor, his sleeves and cap covered with sparkling gold lace and laurel-leaves. He has, as a man, a strong personality, and one feels somewhat afraid. Nowadays, despite what some people say, an admiral has no time to waste, and so he proceeds on the tour of inspection.

The officers, standing on the small quarter-deck, are one by one presented by their captain—himself no more than a lieutenant-commander. This short ceremony over, the admiral makes his way forward, followed by the captain and first-lieutenant. With quick glances he takes in everything—the condition of guns, torpedoes, and smoke-making apparatus, asking here and there short, decisive questions that turn upon the fighting strength of the ship. The Navy loves paint and polish, but demands efficiency first.

Nor does the great man spurn the men's quarters. Taken over the small mess-deck, he shows a keen interest in the men's comforts, suggesting improvements here and there. The tour is finished, and he is again coming aft. No time has been wasted, and the inspection has been most thorough. Evidently the ship has created a good impression, for though naturally, no compliments are passed, the V.A., as he is termed, looks pleased.

The barge is alongside, and the flag-lieutenant steps in. As the admiral follows him over the side the burly petty-officer once more shrilly calls all hands to attention. The barge is away, the bowman ships his boathook, and the final salute is piped.

FIGHTING FIGURES.

Which Country is Spending the Most Money?

Which country of France, Great Britain, and Germany, is spending the most money? This is one of the questions answered in "German War Profits," where a table is given, based upon the expenditure during the first three years of warfare. Great Britain spent \$557.33 per head of population during this period. France comes next, with \$442.24, and Germany next, with \$321.22.

Assuming Germany's financial burden to be 100, France has to bear 138, and Great Britain 174. An American statistician, writing in the "Century Magazine," carries these figures a step or two further. He estimates that, if the countries could devote every cent of their income to the National Debt, it would take France the longest time to pay it off. She would require three and one-third years to do it in. Germany would take over two years. Great Britain would take just under two. The United States could settle the job in two or three months!

It is impossible to calculate a nation's income with any degree of exactness, but the following may be taken as approximately correct: Great States' income, \$10,000,000,000; Great Britain's income, \$12,500,000,000; Germany's income, \$11,000,000,000; and France's income, \$8,000,000,000. When we consider the cost of the war in the hulk, and compare it with the above incomes, we enter truly bewildering realms. During the first three years of the war, the Central Empire spent roughly \$38,000,000,000, or an average of \$12,665,000,000 a year. The Allies—excluding the war outlay of Serbia, Roumania, Greece, Japan, and the United States—spent \$66,560,000,000, averaging \$22,280,000,000 a year!

The belligerents have a credit as well as a debit account, and Germany has temporarily gained a great deal of potential wealth. Besides "movable booty," of which there is a vast quantity, she has secured possession of 212,000 square miles of territory in France, Belgium, Italy, Russia, Roumania, Serbia, and Montenegro. Before the war the value of these vast tracts was estimated at about \$22,000,000,000, but probably this figure is too low.

Against this, the Allies have little more than the German colonies in Africa. These undoubtedly contain much potential wealth, but they do not compare commercially with the gains of the enemy.

Must Not Burn Straw Stacks.
Because of the serious situation developing in Alberta and Saskatchewan so far as feed for live stock is concerned, particularly for next winter, an order of council has been passed prohibiting the burning of all straw stacks remaining over from last year in the three prairie provinces.

The Weekly Fashions



A real soldier's outfit for the small boy who envies his big brother. McCall Pattern No. 8506, Boy's Suit. In 4 sizes, 2 to 8 years. Price, 15 cents.



A charming dressy suit developed in satin for mid-season wear. The smartness is attained through its simplicity. McCall Pattern No. 8495, Ladies' Coat. In 7 sizes, 34 to 46 bust. No. 8518, Ladies' Four-Piece Skirt. In 7 sizes, 22 to 34 waist. Price, 20 cents each. These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

WITH THE FINGERS! SAYS CORNS LIFT OUT WITHOUT ANY PAIN

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply on the corn a few drops of freezone, says a "clinician" authority. At little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection. This new drug is an ether compound, and dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding tissue. Just think! You can lift off your corns and calluses now without a bit of pain or soreness. If your druggist hasn't freezone he can easily get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

Possible Diving Depth.
The fact that oxygen when subjected to sufficient pressure, becomes poisonous to breathe, limits the depth to which a diver can go with safety. It has been found that 297 ft. below the surface of the water there is real danger for the diver from oxygen pressure, if he remains at that depth long. Investigation also shows that 1½ cubic ft. of air per minute is the minimum supply with which a man can breathe and work.

This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for years and consider it the best liniment on the market. I have found it excellent for horse flesh. (Signed) W. S. PINEO. "Woodland," Middleton, N.S.

If examined under a glass the thread of a piece of khaki will be found to consist of a mixture of fine hairs, of bronze, light olive green, lavender and brown.

Rule Britannia (Aerial).

When Britain faithfully at heaven's command Arose in righteous wrath, her treaty to maintain, Arose in righteous wrath, her treaty to maintain; Forth went the mandate, the mandate that shall stand, And guardian angels sang this strain:

Rule Britannia, Britannia rule the air; Britons evermore on wings shall dare. The spacious firmament in azure wave Shall yield new paths of glory for her sons to share. Shall yield new paths of glory for her sons to share; In freeing nations, the War Lord did enslave; Then sing right royally, the truth declare:

Rule Britannia, Britannia rule the air; Britons evermore on wings shall dare. Where lightning's gleam and thunders roll, In aerial combat dauntless, they shall victory attain, In aerial combat dauntless, they shall victory attain;

Sound forth the mandate, encircling pole to pole, Britons everywhere shall right maintain. Rule Britannia, Britannia rule the air; Britons evermore on wings shall dare.

GIRLS! WHITEN SKIN WITH LEMON JUICE

Make a beauty lotion for a few cents to remove tan, freckles, sallowness.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply you with three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Squeeze the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle, then put in the orchard white and shake well. This makes a quarter pint of the very best lemon skin whiteners and complexion beautifier known. Massage this fragrant, creamy lotion daily into the face, neck, arms and hands and just see how freckles, tan, sallowness, redness and roughness disappear and how smooth, soft and clear the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless, and the beautiful results will surprise you.

The Bible Answers the Kaiser.

From the Book of Job, Chap. xviii. 5. Yea, the light of the wicked shall be put out, and the spark of his fire shall shine. 11. Terors shall make him afraid on every side, and shall drive him to his feet. 12. His strength shall be hunger-bitten, and destruction shall be ready at his side. 18. He shall be driven from light into darkness, and chased out of the world. 20. They that come after him shall be astonished at his day, as they that went before were affrighted.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

A Royal V.A.D. Princess Mary as a V.A.D. nurse has spent much time lately in learning the routine work at Devonshire House.

Princess Mary has received a thorough and comprehensive education, and as the Queen is a great believer in practical knowledge, domestic arts are not neglected. When the Princess was only a very small child she was taught how to sew, and she is quite an accomplished needlewoman. Cookery, too, finds a place in her studies, and the personal interest she takes in it was shown by her naive reply to the question as to what she liked cooking best. "Oh, something that I can eat myself afterwards," she said.

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

The Ravages of Peach Canker.

In passing through the peach orchards of Niagara Peninsula, or elsewhere in Ontario where peaches are grown, one constantly meets with large, dark, gummy lesions on the trunks or limbs of the trees. This diseased condition of the branches was formerly given the name of "gummosis" on account of the gum exudations which are so regularly associated with it, but a closer study of its nature indicates that this disease clearly belongs to the type of affection known as canker, for which reason the latter name is now adopted, according to Mr. W. A. McCubbin, M.A., Assistant in charge of Fruit Diseases of the Dominion Plant Pathological Laboratory, St. Catharines, Ont., in bulletin No. 87, second series, entitled "Peach Canker," that can be had free on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Mr. McCubbin proceeds to give a description of the disease, some account of the extensive damage caused by it, its prevalence in the Niagara Peninsula, Lambton, Essex, and Kent, Ont., the nature of the trouble, and steps that should be taken to control and remedy the evil. The bulletin, which is both timely and exhaustive, contains six full pages of plates, showing exactly the progress of the canker, with explanatory notes of each stage.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff. The latest coal-field discovered is a tract of some 2,000 square miles in Nigeria.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

Now that the new government standard flour is in general use, the quality of the yeast you use is more important than ever. Use Royal Yeast Cakes. Their quality is absolutely reliable. Bread made with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other.

Send name and address for copy Royal Yeast Bake Book.

E. W. GILLETT CO. LTD.
TORONTO, CANADA
WINNIPEG — MONTREAL

Foch's Faith.
Before the first battle of the Marne Ferdinand Foch said to one of his chaplains: "We are to make our supreme effort in arms to-morrow. Do you also make a supreme effort in prayer. All my trust is in God." After the victory he wrote to the Bishop of Cahors—"Monseigneur, do not thank me, but Him to whom victory alone belongs." Such is the spirit of the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies whom we salute to-day.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.
De-Hydrating Saves Space.
By de-hydrating fruits and vegetables transportation costs are saved, storage reduced to a minimum, and less packing material is needed. There is a saving of 75 per cent. in tin plate, cases and shipping space.

AGENTS WANTED
PORTRAIT AGENTS WANTED good artists. Printing a specialty. Franchises and everything at lowest prices. United Artists Co., 1 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.

WANTED
BARRISTER AT LAW DELIVERED. Bothwell, Ontario.

FOR SALE
WELL-EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will go for \$1,500 on quick sale. Box 59, Wilson Publishing Co. Ltd., Toronto.

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

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

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

KEEP YOUR STOVE BRIGHT

Is easy to use and will not burn.

LIQUIDS AND PASTES

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

2 IN 1 SHOE POLISHES

BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES PRESERVE THE LEATHER

KNOCKS OUT PAIN THE FIRST ROUND

Comforting relief from pain makes Sloan's the World's Liniment

This famous reliever of rheumatic aches, soreness, stiffness, painful sprains, neuralgic pains, and most other external twinges that humanity suffers from, enjoys its great sales because it practically never fails to bring speedy, comforting relief. Always ready for use, it takes little to penetrate without rubbing and produce results. Clean, refreshing. Made in Canada. At all drug stores. A large bottle means economy.

Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain

ED. 7 ISSUE 39-18



Oh! How I hate to get up in the morning

Do you blame the soldier in this song for threatening the bugler that he will "amputate his reveille and step upon it heavily?" If you're human this breezy little song will strike a chord of sympathy.

"Oh! Frenchy"

—another sprightly song with clever words—all about Rosie who went to France with an ambulance and fell in love with Jean. Snatches of familiar songs of the French boulevards are recognized here and there.

Both songs are cheerily presented by Arthur Fields whose ability as a singer is paralleled by his reputation as a writer of popular songs.

Double-faced Record, 18489

Two other good soldier songs

That clever comedienne, Marion Harris, tells what will happen to Hindenburg

"When Alexander Takes His Ragtime Band to France"

When he hears American ragtime floating across the trenches he'll feel the need of something stronger than a boche gas-mask. And Miss Harris gives voice effectively to the sentiment.

"I'm Gonna Pin My Medal on the Girl I Left Behind"

The brilliant thought of an expectant Sammie as he struts about camp "over there" is immortalized in song. Its rendition is made effective by the Peerless Quartet.

Both of these songs are on one Victor Double-faced Record, 18488

Drop in and let us play them for you—and hear the other

New Victor Records for September



At the Sign of The Star.
The Store of Quality.
J. N. Scheffter
Terms—Cash or Produce.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS TORONTO.

With heavy shipments of cattle reported on practically all the large centres of live stock trading in the United States and Canada, and with more than 7000 head on the Union Stock Yards yesterday the buyers for the large packing houses showed a tendency to buy at considerably lower prices, with the result that the market fell off from 25c to 50c on practically all grades.

For the stockers and feeders there was a good demand for breedy steers, with quality, but the medium grades of stockers and feeders sold slow and lower, and the canners and cutters sold at satisfactory prices.

Medium cows sold considerably lower and bologna bulls were wanted at lower prices. There was a strong demand for good milkers and springers, and altogether we would say a fairly satisfactory market, considering the supply, the quality generally of the cattle and the season of the year.

There was considerable disappointment over the action of some of the packing houses in their refusal to buy heavy steers after inviting shipments, but the buyers declare that the prices asked were much too high. The result is a good many are left over.

The hog market with 2,465 on sale, was steady at 19 1/2c lb., fed and watered, last week's prices, but for the balance of the week the packers are quoting 19 1/2c lb., fed and watered, and 18 1/2c lb., f.a.b.

With nearly 3000-sheep and lambs—2868, according to the official board—the market for some reason was very weak and sold off from 75c to \$1 from last week's prices. An odd bunch sold at 17c lb., but the bulk of the sales were at from 16c to 16 1/2c lb. More than 1000 sheep and lambs are said to have been unsold at the close. Sheep held fairly steady.

There was a fair trade for good, light veal calves, but the rough and heavy calves were hard to sell.

Give Your Country a Leg Up— Save.

Canadian patriotism demands the practice of thrift by all her sons. The men who are holding the lines at home are they who are making it easy for the business of the country to go on with little jar to its mechanism. The steady pulling together of all citizens in the production of goods and in the conservation of all field crops marks the thrifty nation. Saving on the part of our citizens is going to be the greatest insurance we will have in Canada against a period of depression after the war. The combined capital of the individuals who make the country will form a fund of sufficient power to drive business along in a most satisfying way in spite of the prevailing hard times of such a period.

The saving man is therefore a real patriot. He has Canada's interests fundamentally at heart. May his tribe increase in these days when wealth is piling up under the spur of war time efforts. Save because it hits both ways. It is a high form of patriotism. And it gives one's country a leg up in a critical time. Put by that extra dollar now. The long procession of thrifty dollars will make a line that will not waver—Hindenburg or no Hindenburg.

FORMOSA.

Mr. Wilfred Seitz left on Friday for his home in Toronto after spending three weeks with friends in the village.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Rudolph of Tara called on friends in the village on Sunday.

Mr. Joseph Hauck has been sick for some time and is under the care of Dr. Ferguson of Tecumseh.

Mrs. J. B. Goetz and daughter arrived home last Monday after a month's visit at West Branch, Mich., and left again on Sunday for a couple of week's stay with friends at Tara.

Mr. Theo. Kraemer left on Monday morning on a business trip to Sudbury.

Report of S. S. No. 6.

Sr. IV—Edna Eidt, Sarah Bickel.
Jr. IV—Maude Eidt.

Sr. III—Luella Russel, Emerson Losch.

Jr. III—Edna Helwig.
Sr. II—Arthur Juergens, Wilfrid Kaufman.

Jr. II—Eldon Kreuger, Adeline Kreuger, Rueben Russel, Arthur Losch.
Sr. Primer—Caroline Russel, Edgar Russwurm.

Average attendance 13.05
Marye H. Duggan teacher.

Produce dealers, country stores, creameries and small town dealers in Brantford district are anxiously looking for a man of a genial temperament, and with about \$5,000 worth of their produce. He opened an office at Brantford as a commission merchant and had much produce shipped in, which he immediately shipped out, giving cheques to the shippers. These have been returned protested, and the man cannot now be located. No appeal has yet been made to the police.

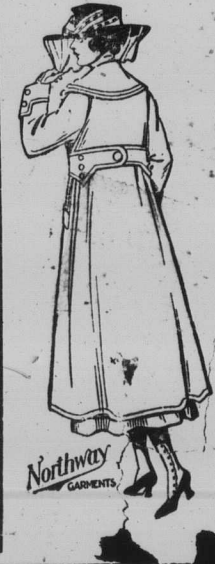
Helwig's Weekly Store News...

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



"Northway Garments"

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



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

HELWIG BROS.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Big Trade Booster Sale for Ten Days Only.
Friday and Saturday, Oct. 4 and 5.

7 lb. oatmeal for.....50	Flanellette Regular.....35c to 40c	Men's Suits Made to Order
6 cakes Laundry Soap for.....25	Special at.....10 yds for 3 00	Regular 38.00 to 48.00. Special 32.00 to 35.00.
3 lbs. coffee for.....50		Boys' Suits
3 " Cornmeal for.....25		At a Big Reduction Price.
1 lb Green Tea for.....35		Boys' Sweaters, all Colors
1 lb Mixed Tea for.....40		Regular \$2.50 each. Special \$1.75. A SNAP.
1 lb Black Tea for.....45		Black Shirting with Stripe.
6 lb Cattle Salts for.....25		Regular 60c yard, 1 yd wide. Special at 40c yd.
3 plugs Chewing Tobacco for.....25		
5 pck Baking Soda for.....25		
5 tins Salmon for.....1.00		
4 boxes Shee Polish for.....25		
4 " Hand Cleaner for.....25		
1 box Rose Bak. Powder for.....19		
4 cans Peas for.....60		
1 pck. cut Tobacco for.....10		
90 lbs. Bag Purity Oatmeal for.....6.25		
Table Syrup Special for.....8cts a lb		
3 bottles Vanilla for.....25		
	Flanellette Regular.....35c to 40c	
	Special at.....10 yds for 3 00	
	Dress Goods, Regular.....1.25 to 1.75	
	Special at.....75c to \$1 a yd	
	Mens Overalls all kinds	
	Regular.....2.50 to 3.00 pr.	
	Special at.....2.00 a pr.	
	Mens Heavy Whipcord Pants	
	Regular \$6.00 to \$7.00. Special \$4.50	
	Men's Heavy Wool Underwear	
	Regular \$4.40 a suit. Special at \$2.75 a Suit.	
	Men's Fleece Lined Underwear	
	Regular \$1.00 to \$1.25 per garment. Special 85c a garment.	
	Men's Heavy Grey Socks.	
	Regular 40 cts per pair. Special 25c a pair.	
		Men's Suits Made to Order
		Regular 38.00 to 48.00. Special 32.00 to 35.00.
		Boys' Suits
		At a Big Reduction Price.
		Boys' Sweaters, all Colors
		Regular \$2.50 each. Special \$1.75. A SNAP.
		Black Shirting with Stripe.
		Regular 60c yard, 1 yd wide. Special at 40c yd.
		Silks, All Shades
		1 yd wide, regular 1.85 yd. Special at 1.35 yard.
		Roller Towelling
		Regular 35 and 38c yard. Special at 25c yard.
		Batts for Quilting etc.
		Regular 25c bundle. Special 2 for 30c

WANTED—Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Cream, Live Poultry.

WEILER BROS.

Terms Cash or Trade.

Liesemer & Kalbfleish
THE CORNER HARDWARE.

Chase the Morning Chill
GET AN OIL HEATER

THIS is the heater you need to guard baby against cold during the morning bath and frolic. Can be carried upstairs and down—to drive the chill from bathroom or breakfast room.

Light, strong, handsome; furnishes ten hours of heat on a gallon of Kerosene.

O-Cedar Polish is the right polish for all woods and finishes—for floors, furniture, linoleums. 25c. to \$3.00 sizes.

O-Cedar Polish Mop—two styles—priced at \$1.50 each.

O-Cedar Polish