

The Mildmay Gazette

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 In Advance.

MILDMAY, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1918.

J. A. JOHNSTONE Publisher.

Farm Labor

Nothing is so important at this critical period in the history of the British Empire as food production. Every effort should be made to put in the maximum acreage of crop this, and with this end in view, a Labor Distribution Office has been opened at the Township Clerk's Office at Mildmay. All who are willing—merchants, mechanics, retired farmers or professional men—to work a day or two or longer on the farm this spring or summer, are requested to enroll their names at once. Farmers who need help are also asked to send in their requisitions, and the Committee will distribute the labor in the most advantageous manner. Enroll now.

Writing Paper and Stationery

Plain and fancy boxed stationery for social correspondence, correspondence cards, writing tablets, envelopes, pens and ink. Everything for writing right.

Ingram's

Milkweed Cream

50 cent and \$1.00 jars

It keeps the skin youthful and removes blemishes.



O. E. SEEGMILLER

Druggist, Mildmay.
"Buy Drugs at a Drug Store"
Phone No. 28.

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.

Alex Sauer of Guelph is home on a week's holidays.

Miss Lillie Sieling, milliner, of Elmira is home on a month's vacation.

Miss Esther Stude of Harriston is visiting her sister, Mrs. I. R. Knechtel.

Knechtels' will be open Tuesday evening and both Thursday evenings during the monster sale.

Mrs. John K. Wahl, who has been in failing health for some time went to Guelph yesterday to undergo a critical operation.

Big mid-summer clearing sale, starts Thursday, Aug. 1st and ends Saturday Aug. 10th at Weiler Bros'. Read adv. on next page.

Miss Florence Keelan, who has been in rather delicate health for some time, intends taking a trip with her brother, Mr. William Keelan, to Pipestone Manitoba.

As a result of the recent military order it is expected that Pres. Edward M. Schneider and Jos. Goetz will be released from military service for a time. These young men are expected home this week.

Walkerton's big six day Win the War Chautauqua, Aug. 7th to 13th will be held in a huge tent on the public school grounds, in which the lectures and concerts will take place. The tent has a seating capacity of two thousand people. See the programme for each day's events and the big allied pageant.

As many motor parties from surrounding country and towns are already arranging to attend, the committees are preparing for the proper accommodation of the crowds and parking of the cars. Come to Walkerton with your family and friends Aug. 7th to 13th. A new lot of entertainers each day. Tickets for sale at Seegmiller's Drug Store.

Hair Brushes from 25c up at the Drug Store.

Mrs. Wm. Clubine of Toronto, is visiting relatives here.

Pte. Alfred Ruetz of London spent the week-end at his home here.

Don't miss the monster clearing sale at Knechtels' from Aug. 1 to 10th.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Lack and Miss Olive Lobsinger of Kitchener are visiting at August Lobsinger's this week.

Miss Mary Voigt and brother, Harry, were at Hanover and Chesley over Sunday spending the days with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kuenzig of Marden motored to Mildmay last Friday and spent a day picking berries and visiting friends.

Mr. Andrew Rome of Teeswater called on friends here this week on his way home from a visit to friends at Palmerston and Brantford.

The Biggest Money Saving Sale of Groceries and Dry Goods will start on Thursday, Aug. 1st and end Saturday, Aug. 10th at Weiler Bros.

Miss Gertrude Siegner, who was one of the successful candidates at the Normal School exams, has been engaged as teacher at S. S. No. 12, Carrick.

The local Knitting Club held a successful lawn social at the home of Mr. L. Buhlman last Saturday evening, and it was very liberally patronized. It is estimated that the net proceeds of the affair will amount to \$45.

The death of Conrad Sieling of Neustadt took place on Friday morning last. Deceased was one of the earliest settlers of the township of Carrick, and was 92 years of age. The late Conrad Sieling of Mildmay was a son of the deceased.

Mr. J. J. Huber, who has leased the Meyer property in Deemerton, complains that a resident of that village persists in trespassing on the premises and poisoning vegetables and fruit. This notice is to warn the guilty party that further offences will be followed by prosecution.

Dr. John Uhrich of Haig, Sask., accompanied by his wife, is spending a couple of weeks with friends and relatives. Dr. Uhrich, who has an extensive medical practise in Saskatchewan, is one of the many Formosa boys who has made good. He says the crops in his section of Saskatchewan are nearly a total failure this season.

Geo. Brohman of Moosejaw, came home on Saturday to see his brother, Gnr. Leo Brohman, who was here for a short visit from Petawawa camp. Geo. is employed in a large Government elevator at Moosejaw, and is of the opinion, from the reports received from many different sources, that the three western provinces will yield a 35% crop this year.

Brief, but to the point, is the advice given on a food conservation poster, which says: "Food—buy it with thought; cook it with care; serve just enough; save what will keep; eat what would spoil; home grown is best." If these short instructions are carried out a great deal of waste will be saved in many households.

Scared the Hobo.
A real old fashioned specimen of hoboism was dropped off the passenger train a short distance north of the depot last Thursday. Returned soldier, Leo Herringer, looking for a little adventure, discovered the Knight of the road lunging on the G. T. R. property, behind the cattle yards, and charging him with some high sounding violation of the statutes, promptly yanked him up before Station Agent O'Brien for sentence. The hobo, who was nearly a 200 pounder, completely wilted, before the stern countenances of these two dignitaries, and pleaded for mercy, promising to show a clean pair of heels if the court suspended sentence. After some consultation, it was decided to withhold sentence on the tramp if he made a quick get-away, which he certainly did, and he has not been seen in these parts since.

BORN.

DEVILS—In Mildmay, on July 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. John R. Devlin, a daughter. The child died on Monday afternoon.

Mildmay's Civic Holiday.

Many of the Ontario cities and towns are holding their civic holiday on Monday next, Aug. 5th, and the Mildmay council has consented to the proclamation of the same day as a civic holiday here. All business places will therefore be closed on that date.

Swimming at Red Mill Prohibited.

Owing to the damage that has been done to the mill property by boys swimming at the Red Mill pond, the owners, E. Witter & Co. have decided to entirely prohibit swimming or trespassing on this property. The first offender will be prosecuted.

Council Struck Rates.

The Carrick Council struck the tax rates on Monday. The County rate will be in the proximity of nine mills on the dollar this year. For township purposes the last year's rate was high enough, but eight-tenths of a mill was added to pay the patriotic grants. This makes the total township rate 2 mills on the dollar.

Head Badly Crushed.

A little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Albrecht of this village had her head badly crushed one day last week on the farm of her uncle, Mr. William Albrecht of the second concession. The child was playing at the barn where a load of hay was being carried off into the mow by means of a hay fork, and she managed to get her fingers into the pulley with very painful results. The child's hand had to be dressed by the doctor.

Finger Chopped Off.

Charlie Buhlman met with a very unfortunate accident on Monday while working at Louis Grubb's on the 6th concession. He was engaged in sharpening a stake, holding it in one hand and whirling the axe with the other. A bad aim brought the sharp edge of the axe in contact with the index finger of the left hand, severing it completely below the second joint. He was brought in to the doctor's office where his injury was dressed, and he is now wearing his hand in a sling.

Constables Sworn In.

The village of Mildmay now has three full-fledged county-constables residents within its borders, and the law and statutes will undoubtedly be held in greater respect from now on. Henry Schmidt has been appointed and qualified, Peter Reuber has also been sworn in, and Mr. D. W. Clubine also retains the office. The local council is passing a by-law for the regulation of our morals, and these three constables have been instructed to see that the laws are properly enforced.

Broke Traffic Law.

Mr. Henry Schmidt, a local liveryman will bring an action against an automobile driver resident near Paisley for an alleged infraction of the traffic law. It appears that our townsman was motoring to Port Elgin on Sunday morning, and overtook another car south of Paisley. Henry wished to pass, but the other fellow is alleged to have poked along for nearly two miles, and blocking Mr. Schmidt's every attempt to get ahead. This was more than Mr. Schmidt could stand, and he is determined to teach the offender a lesson in good manners.

Boys Show Ingratitude.

E. Witter & Co. have always been inclined to allow every reasonable liberty to the village boys who came down for a swim in the pond at the Red Mill in the warm summer evening. The bathers were even allowed the use of the mill for dressing purposes. The boys, however, were not content to enjoy those privileges without abusing them, and last week they opened up the flume, set the water-wheel and chopper in motion, and it was not noticed until the mill pond had been drained dry. The mill owners had now decided to prohibit all trespassing on the property in order to save themselves from further losses.

Mrs. David Vogan Deceased.

It is our sad duty this week to record the death of Mrs. David Vogan of Howick, which took place on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Vogan had been a sufferer for several years with Grave's disease, and although the most skillful medical aid was secured, she steadily grew worse until the end came peacefully on the above stated time. Deceased, who was the second daughter of the late Jacob D. Kinzie and Mrs. Kinzie, formerly of Carrick, was forty years of age. She was united in marriage to David Vogan about fifteen years ago, and to them were born a family of four sons and one daughter. Deceased was an exceptionally kind woman, devoted to her husband and family, and beloved and respected by all her friends. The sorrowing family have the sincerest sympathy of their wide circle of friends in their sore bereavement. The funeral takes place this (Thursday) afternoon to the McIntosh cemetery.

Auction Sale.

Mrs. Marie Reinhart will hold an auction sale of household furniture at Formosa on Saturday, Aug. 3rd, at 2 o'clock John Purvis, auctioneer.

New Meat Market.

Weiss Bros., butchers, of Teeswater, announce that they will be at the Fink's old stand, Mildmay, on Wednesday forenoon and Saturday afternoon of each week with a full stock of fresh meats.

Lawn Social.

The Maple Leaf Knitting Club will hold a lawn social on Thursday evening of next week, August 8th, at the home of Mr. Conrad Schmidt. A fine musical program will be given, interspersed with short addresses by local speakers. Ice cream and other refreshments will be served. Admission 25c. Every person cordially invited.

Drowning at Ottawa.

Mr. Nelson Lambertus, druggist of Ottawa, was accidentally drowned while bathing in the Ottawa river last Friday evening. He was 27 years of age, and was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lambertus of Walkerton. Mrs. Geo. Frank of Carrick is a sister of the deceased young man. The remains were recovered, and sent to Walkerton for interment, which took place on Tuesday morning.

Had a Close Call.

Last Wednesday afternoon when Norman, son of Mr. Philip Grub of Carrick, was engaged in raking hay, a thunderstorm came up, and a bolt of lightning struck the horse attached to the hay rake, killing it instantly. The driver was also badly stunned, and thrown a distance of fifteen feet. He lay there for a time in a semi-conscious condition, but was able to rise about ten minutes later. He was pretty well used up, and it was a great wonder that he wasn't instantly killed. This was an experience that Norman is not anxious to have repeated.

Postponed Cattle Sale.

Mr. Neil Coutts, who advertised a cattle sale to be held here last Saturday, called up on the phone on Monday to explain why the sale was not held. Through the mistake of the man in charge of the shipping of the cattle, the car was shipped to Aytton instead of Mildmay, and it was unsafe on account of the heat to drive the cattle across to Mildmay. Mr. Coutts asks us to announce the sale to be held next Saturday August 3rd, at the Royal Hotel, Mildmay. He says he has an extra good lot of stock this time. Don't miss this chance to pick up some good feeders.

Death of Carrick Pioneer.

Another of Carrick's earliest and highly respected citizens has passed away in the person of Mr. John McPhail, whose death took place on Friday. Deceased had been a sufferer for several years with facial cancer, and although he underwent an operation by the most skillful surgeons the trouble was never entirely removed. Mr. McPhail was born at Cape Breton in 1842, and at the age of 11 years came to Carrick with his parents. His father purchased the farm on which he made his home, at the Government land sale in 1854, and now it is one of Carrick's best improved farms. He leaves to mourn his death his sorrowing widow, one daughter, Isabel, and four sons, John and Joseph at home, Angus at Clifford and Robert of Royal Oak, Mich. The funeral took place to the Walkerton cemetery on Sunday afternoon, and was very largely attended.

Soldier Returns Thanks.

Pte. Henry M. Harrison writes to this paper from France to give his warmest thanks to the ladies of the Maple Leaf K. Club, and all others who have given so freely for the comfort of the boys in France. He received a parcel on June 26, packed by Mrs. Butchart of Clifford, and the socks were knit by Mrs. Wm. Schwalm. All the dainty cakes were badly broken, but their beautiful taste was still there, and he enjoyed them just as much as if they had been set out on a fine table arrayed with a nice white linen table cloth and lovely flowered china dishes. Pte. Harrison takes exception to the public address given by a certain Canadian lady who characterized the sending of tobacco and cigarettes to the soldiers as a great waste. In his opinion there is nothing that makes a soldier so homesick, down-hearted and lonesome as to deprive him of his pleasant little smoke in the trenches. The Canadian soldier appreciates everything that is sent to him by his mother, sweetheart or sister, and none of it ever goes to waste. Pte. Harrison had the pleasure recently of meeting Ptes. Chas. Wendt and George Richards, both of whom are well and looking fine. In conclusion he says "we are having fine weather here now, and prospects are bright for a good harvest this fall, both on the battle field and crop fields. The richest one will be the joyful and everlasting peace the Allies are bound to reap."

CARRICK COUNCIL

Town hall, July 29th, 1918.
Carrick Council met this date pursuant to adjournment. All the members present. The Reeve in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

FINANCE REPORT

The following accounts were referred to the Finance Committee and disposed of as follows:—

| | |
|---|-------|
| J. Drummond, 66 yds grav'l..... | 6 60 |
| Mrs. Geo. Holtzmann, 24 yds grav'l 1 68 | |
| Jno Kreuger, 190 yds grav'l and use 18 30 | |
| Jno Inglis, 35 yds grav'l..... | 2 45 |
| Simon Huber, 100 yds grav'l..... | 7 00 |
| A Rehkopf, 50 yds grav'l..... | 3 50 |
| Hy Schnarr, 45 yds grav'l..... | 3 15 |
| W J Woods, grav'l acc't..... | 18 00 |
| Jno Kunkel, grav'l to pathmaster 19 00 | |
| Jos. Albrecht, 63 yds grav'l..... | 4 41 |
| Jos Trautman, 23 loads grav'l..... | 2 20 |
| Mrs C Wendt, wrist watches..... | 67 50 |
| Dan Reuber 223 yds grav'l..... | 15 61 |
| Jno Schmidt, 20 days running grav'r and 40 yds grav'l..... | 62 80 |
| A Schmalz, refund poolroom license..... | 5 60 |
| Jos Schwehr, 45 loads grav'l..... | 4 50 |
| J A Johnstone reg. B M & D, express, stationery and postage ... | 15 50 |
| Chas Klein, 91 yds grav'l..... | 9 00 |
| Wendell Schnurr, 61 yds grav'l..... | 4 27 |
| Jno Tegler, putting in culvert ... | 3 60 |
| Weber Bros., wire for snow fence 11 20 | |
| Jao Rossell, 188 yds grav'l..... | 6 58 |
| Val Fischer, 91 yds grav'l..... | 12 00 |
| Jno Hohnstein, running grav'r..... | 25 00 |
| Hy Weber 88 yds grav'l..... | 6 16 |
| F Kramer, putting in culvert..... | 4 00 |
| A Rehkopf, 54 yds grav'l..... | 3 78 |
| Jno Schurter tile for rep. drain..... | 1 20 |
| M Filsinger, 1 mtg and 2 dys R&B 7 75 | |
| J Montag, 1 mtg and 4 day R&B 4 00 | |
| C Wagner 1 mtg and 4 day R&B 4 00 | |
| A Lewis 1 mtg and 1 day R&B 5 25 | |
| J Juergens 1 mtg..... | 2 75 |

Mr. J. M. Fischer addressed the council, asking for a grant for the Mildmay Fall Show.

Montag—Juergens—That this council grant the sum of fifty dollars to the Mildmay Fall Show.

Moved in amendment by Wagner and Lewis—That the sum of sixty dollars be granted to the Mildmay Fall Show. The amendment was carried.

Communication from the clerk of the village of Mildmay was read, demanding an audit of the township accounts up to the date of the incorporation of the village of Mildmay, in order that the settlement of affairs between the two municipalities may be served at.

By-law No. 11, to strike the rates for the year and by-law No. 12, appointing auditors for the special audit of the township accounts were read first time. Lewis—Wagner—That by-law Nos. 11 and 12 be now read a second and third time and finally passed—Carried.

Montag—Juergens—that this council do now adjourn to meet again on Monday, the sixteenth day of September next for the transaction of general business.—Carried.

FORMOSA.

Messrs. Val and Philip Weiler, saw-millers have bought 30 acres of hardwood bush about four miles south of Teeswater. They will use a portable saw mill to cut it into lumber.

Mr. and Mrs. Noah Rudolph and Mrs. John Rudolph of Tara visited friends in town on Sunday.

Mrs. J. H. Scheffer is spending a couple of weeks with friends in Toronto.

Pte. Clemens Waechter, son of J. J. Waechter, of London spent over Sunday at his home here.

Dr. and Mrs. Jno. M. Uhrich of Hague Sask., are renewing acquaintances in Formosa and vicinity.

Mrs. Rose Kraemer returned to her home here on Saturday after spending a month with her daughter, Mrs. Louis Seigfried near Markdale.

MOLTKE.

Miss Mildred Pfohl spent the past week with her sister, Mrs. Ira Dahms.

Mr. Harry Ortman spent Friday last in Wingham.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ruhl and family of Mich., are spending a week with Mr. J. Ruhl's.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Weigel spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Weigel at Hanover.

Mr. Con. Rahn is busy putting up his driving shed.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Weigel visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Weigel of this burg.

Messrs. Fred and Wm. Baetz spent last Saturday in London with Pte. Otto Baetz.

For Sale.
Heavy, working mare, 12 years old and sucking colt. Also general purpose horse 8 years old. Apply to Liesmer & Kalbfleisch.

It Has Proved a Revelation —To Millions of Tea Drinkers

"SALADA"

Rich in Flavor — Absolute in Purity.
Sealed Packets Only . . . } **TRY IT!**
Black—Green or Mixed } 2486

Runaway Julietta

By Arthur Henry Gooden

CHAPTER XIV.—(Cont'd.)

Except for her promise to Maggie nothing could have halted Julietta to town on this morning, with the memory of that kiss hot on her lips. She shrank from the possible meeting with Clay Thorpe.

What kind of madness, she wondered as the horse joggled along the dusty road, had seized upon her last night? What kind of madness had impelled her, not only to allow, but to return that kiss? She sat stiffly in the jolting buggy, staring straight between the ears of the horse, her face changing from white to read.

Was it madness after all, or was it something else? She thought of Paul Morrow, and was miserable. With a pang she realized how simple, honest, kindly Paul Morrow must love her with all his big, generous heart.

The horse slowed to a walk, and stopped under the big cottonwood, but Julietta sat rigidly unmindful, the reins dangling from her cold hands. Her thoughts had hurried the backward stretch of years to that first meeting with Paul Morrow, to that Pullman where she had sat with her little head resting upon a rough coat-sleeve. She travelled up the flight of years—her debt to Paul Morrow was great indeed, and his happiness lay in her keeping.

A woodpecker tattooed upon a fence post near-by. As if in echo to that tattoo came the drum of hoofbeats on the dust. Julietta stirred, heard the creak of stirrup leathers, the jingle of a bit and spur, the thud of hoofs ceased, and a voice awakened her back to the present.

"Dare!" He was standing beside the buggy, one foot resting on a wheel hub. There was a touch of color under the bronze of his face, but his eyes were steady, unafraid, unapologetic. Because they were grave and unsmiling also, Julietta could meet them frankly.

"I wanted to see you," said Clay, his voice pregnant with meaning. "The Wurrells told me you'd just gone. His words quickened. 'I had to see you—you know why—after last night. I—I want to tell you—'

"No!" Julietta wondered at the calm which was upon her. "I'd rather not discuss it."

"But I've made up my mind to discuss it," he persisted quietly. "I love you, Dare, and I want you to marry me." He leaned forward, his hand closing upon hers. "I love you, and I wanted to tell you last night."

"We're a pair of sillies!" she broke in, withdrawing her hand; but her face was white. "Clay, you don't know me at all."

"I've always known you, Dare," he answered steadily. "We've always known each other. I'm not silly, nor are you. I saw in your eyes last night what you must have seen in mine; between us is no talk of superficial things, no silly talk of time and days and pennies. We've waited for each other always. Do you remember what I told you that day long ago—the day you ran away?"

"I can't marry you," she forced the words desperately, yet with finality in her tone, and caught up the reins. "I can't explain—now. I must be on my way to town, Clay. I promised Maggie, as I told you, that I'd see her this morning. I'll explain—later."

She urged on the horse, using the whip in her grim eagerness to put her resolution beyond recall. She had a last glimpse of him standing by his horse under the cottonwood, a stricken, amazed, perplexed figure.

Reaching La Vina, she drove straight on to the railroad station and sought the telegrapher's window.

Three minutes later she handed a yellow form to the operator. He read it, looked at her blankly, read it a second time, and then repressed a grin as he repeated it aloud and checked off the words:

Paul Morrow,
Big Ram Oil Company, Los Angeles.
Arrive home Thursday. Am going to marry you immediately. Julietta.

Julietta drove on past the warehouse and hitched her horse not far from the cabin of Maggie Wurrell. She stood for a moment, lost in thought.

Since that day when Parkis the Odious had cast insinuations before her, Julietta had known that some time there must be an auditing and settling of accounts with Paul Morrow. And now—the time had come, and payment was not shirked. Julietta felt a little proud of herself, even through the hurt that ached somewhere inside her.

"Miss Dare!" She heard a voice calling, and saw Burt hastening toward her from the warehouse, hat in hand. "Miss Dare! It's a hot day. Guess you didn't see me, eh? By George, if you didn't go right past me!"

"Did I?" She studied him, unsmiling. "Yep! Say, I wanted to see you mighty bad. Can you step over to the bank a minute?" She returned curtly. "No, I can't," she returned curtly. "What do you want?"

"Well, well—hurry never got nobody anything," and Burt laughed.

noisily. "Still, there's no tellin'. Now, Miss Dare, I got somethin' particular to say." "So have I, Mr. Burt." She turned on him with a steely, scathing note in her voice that stung him like a whip. "I'd like to call your attention to that five-thousand-dollar note. Its a long time past due."

His face went livid. "What—what d'ye mean?" "The note for five thousand which you gave my father, Larry Dare. There's twenty years' interest, and more, due on it. Quite a fat little sum, Mr. Burt! I'm going to be married shortly, and I want a settlement of these little matters at once."

Burt's jaw tightened. "There's no such note in existence," he declared. "Very well," Julietta turned away. "You may discuss the matter with my attorneys. Good day."

CHAPTER XV.
In Which Uncle Paul Has His Own Way.

Julietta entered Maggie Wurrell's cabin without knocking, and in her face was that which left Maggie staring at her in startled silence. "Wrap up the baby," said Julietta with a laughing kiss and a quick return to her usual self. "Come on, Maggie, I'm going to take you for a drive. I brought a wrap for you."

Regardless of protests she got the baby bundled up, got Maggie into the wrap, and hastened them both out and into the buggy. Mr. Burt had disappeared.

"This is my cleaning-up day," said Julietta a trifle grimly. "Ever so often things have to be adjusted, Maggie dear, and to-day I'm adjusting quite a few things."

"Where are you taking us?" queried Maggie as they turned into the county highway.

"Never your mind," rejoined Julietta playfully. "A surprise party."

By the time the horse turned into the Wurrell driveway she had the frightened look out of Maggie's eyes, and a glow of color in the pale cheeks. But suddenly Maggie shrank again.

"There's Pa now," she whispered faintly, "and Ma too—on the verandah. Oh, Julietta, turn around quick! I—I can't—I'm scared."

But Julietta, cold-eyed, swung the buggy to the verandah steps, where stood the Wurrells, watching stonily. "I've brought Maggie and the baby to see you," said she, taking the baby from the nerveless arms of Maggie and advancing toward Mrs. Wurrell. The latter drew back.

"What do you mean bringin' her here, Lizzie Dare?" was the shrill outburst. "If this ain't like your impudence!" She pointed a rage-trembling finger at Maggie. "There's no home here for that hussy, nor her child neither, so you can just take 'em—"

"Now come, Ma," Jim Wurrell's gruff voice smashed her shriller tones, "don't you get to talkin' so riled! I guess I got some say here."

Encouraged by some subtle note in the man's voice, Julietta turned to him, holding out the baby. Wurrell silently eyed the little mite of humanity, then, with a faint softening of his grim face, he thrust out one great finger to the little hand that gripped toward him.

"There's your grandchild, Uncle Jim," said Julietta, and handed him the baby.

"You, Jim Wurrell!" shrieked the older woman, pounding on the boards with her crutch. "You give back that brat—"

The man turned on her savagely. "By the Eternal, I guess I'm man enough to welcome my own gal if she's got a mind to come home—and hold my own grandchild if I want to! You shut up!" He looked down at the baby, his rugged features working strangely, then swiftly turned and advanced to the buggy, where the white-faced Maggie still sat. "Maggie, I've acted like a skunk. I'm sorry, more'n sorry; and I'm glad Lizzie brought you home."

(To be concluded next week.)
Paris.

O queenly city on the Seine,
Who dares disturb thy streets of dream,
The regal splendor of thy ways
With lordly stride and murderous roign?

The world has not thy counterpart;
Who dares thy grandeur to molest,
Thro' shadow-victory unseen
With hand of woe upon thy heart?

Fear not the open foe without
Whose deeds have filled the earth with pain;
The Hun shall ne'er thy streets parade,
Nor still thy soul with whisp'ring doubt.

Nearby thy city walls perchance
Will dauntless hearts thy cause defend,
Brave with unconquerable flame,
Avenge the wrong of glorious France.



CANNING PEAS AND CARROTS.

Under existing circumstances today, it is vitally necessary that we can, dry and conserve every bit of available food. Do not let as much as a single handful of vegetables go to waste. From now on plenty of available war garden products will abound.

To Can Peas

First, see that the jars are in good condition; that is, see that the lids fit securely. Fill the jar with water and fasten the lid tightly; invert and test for leaks. This is most important. No matter how long you sterilize the product, if the jar does not seal airtight, the contents will be lost. Many lids are damaged by the housewife using a knife to open the jars. This forces the rim of the lid out of position.

When in doubt, purchase new lids. The best grade of rubbers are the cheapest in the end. Hard, leathery rubber will crack and become worthless during the processing and thus cause a loss of time and material. It is important to thoroughly sterilize all utensils that are to be used. The additional time required for this purpose will pay big dividends in good canned products.

Owing to the composition of the peas, which are rich in nitrogenous material and which will set up a rapid decomposition under certain circumstances, it is vitally necessary to observe the following rules:

First. Do not use peas that have been picked longer than six hours.

Second. Do not use peas that are heated or wilted. The best test for this condition is to put the hand down deep in the basket; if any heat is felt, do not use the peas for canning purposes.

If intending to can home-grown peas, pick them early in the morning. Shell them out of doors in a cool, airy place. Now when starting to can:

First. Blanch. This is placing the peas in a square of cheesecloth and plunging them into a deep saucepan containing plenty of boiling water. Cook for fifteen minutes and then remove and plunge at once into cold water. Drain quickly and then fill into sterilized jars and then fill with boiling water, adding one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of sugar, to each quart of water used. Adjust the rubbers and lids and partially tighten. Place in a hot-water bath and process for three hours. Count the time from the minute the water in the bath starts to boil. As soon as the time limit expires, lift the jars at once from the bath; test for leaks after securely tightening the lids. Place them in a room apart from the kitchen, so that they will cool quickly.

As soon as the jar can be comfortably held in the hand, place at once in a cold-water bath, adding two tablespoonfuls of salt to each gallon of water. When thoroughly cold remove and wipe dry. Place in a clean, cool, dry storeroom.

Do not use salt in the blanching process. Do not prepare for canning more peas than will fill the number of jars that the water bath will comfortably hold. This can be easily done by measuring the peas, allowing five cups of the shelled peas for each two pint jars. Use pint jars; if the quart size is desired add one hour to the length of time necessary for processing. This means that you must process in a hot water bath the quart size jars for four hours.

Drying Peas
Peas not suitable for canning purposes may be dried and they will be found available for food purposes if properly done. Shell the peas and then place them in trays in the sun. To test: Drop a few of the peas on a plate; if they give forth a hard, hollow sound and are perfectly dry and leathery looking on the outside, it is safe to assume that the product is dried sufficiently. Stand aside in a cool room to thoroughly chill before storing in glass or tin containers.

The Canning Process
Shell the peas and then lay them aside in a cool place. Scrape the young carrots and then cut in dice and place them and the peas in a sauce pan. Cover with boiling water and cook for twenty minutes. Remove from the fire and drain. Plunge into cold water and then drain.

Fill into jars and adjust the rubbers and lids. Partially tighten the lids and then place the jars in a hot-water bath and process for three hours for pint jars and four hours for quart jars. Carefully follow the directions for sealing and cooling the canned peas.

It is most important to have water about four inches above the top of the jars when starting to process in the hot-water bath. Failure to have the water about this height will cause the water to be only partially filled with liquid after the processing is finished. This fact can be explained in this way: If the tops of the jars are not covered with water the intense heat will cause evaporation to take place through the tops of the jars and thus cause a shrinkage of the amount of water content of the jar.

To partially tighten the lids before placing them in the water bath: If

using a mason jar, turn the lid until it is tight and then give it one full turn backward to loosen. Failure to fasten the lid sufficiently will cause the liquid to seep out of the jar, while if it is not sufficiently loose the jar will burst, owing to the pressure of the air generated in the jar while it is at the boiling point.

This part is most important. Do not neglect it. Finally the water bath itself must be looked after. Use a container sufficiently large to comfortably hold the jars and then be closed to prevent the escape of steam. A washboiler makes a very good hot-water bath. Place a wire or wooden rack in the bottom and have the water just below the boiling point—that is, about 185 to 190 degrees Fahrenheit. Now cover the top of the boiler with four or five thicknesses of newspaper. Place the lid in position and then see that the process continues rapidly; see that the water is kept actively boiling during the entire period of the time required for the process.

In Memoriam.

(To the memory of our nurses and doctors lost when the Llandoverly Castle was sunk by a U-boat).
Brave sisters lie beneath the sea,
Brave men who fought for liberty;
Heroines, heroes, one and all
We gather round your spirit pall.

You have lost all, with all to gain,
No more to assuage the grief and pain,
Yours is the noble sacrifice
In freedom's cause you've paid the price.

May God be with you while you sleep,
With hearts at rest in ocean deep,
And may we, who are left at home,
Pray earnestly, "Thy kingdom come."

But we can leave you in your rest,
Only because with zeal and zest,
We will avenge each life laid low

With anger we've a right to show.
Sleep softly, sisters in the deep,
While we, our trust with you will keep,
He shall pay dearly who has slain,
Whose honor bears the awful strain.

"Vengeance is mine," the Lord has said,
Oh, God, avenge our noble dead,
And when the sun of peace shall rise
May victory own their sacrifice.

NO SUGAR FROM JAVA.

And the Cuban Crop is Less Than Was Estimated.

Captain Sir Charles Bathurst, Chairman of the Sugar Commission, speaking recently in the British House of Commons, said that the Allies had no prospect this year of obtaining sugar from Java, and therefore it would be necessary to build up stocks from Cuba in order to provide necessary winter requirements. "Our sources of winter supply have ceased to exist in consequence of shipping difficulties," he stated. Sir Charles added that the United Kingdom, by agreement, was taking one-third of the whole Cuban sugar crop, the United States and Canada taking the balance. Unfortunately, however, the Cuban crop was some 300,000 tons less than was estimated.

It is fine for cleaning cans—says the dairyman

Comfort Lye

Canuck BREAD MIXER
MAKES BREAD IN 3 MINUTES

Eliminates all guess work. Makes light, wholesome bread, rolls, etc. without trouble. Saves time and helps conserve the Nation's food supply.

Convenient, quick and clean—hands do not touch dough.

Delivered all charges paid to your home, or through your dealer—low lead size \$2.75, right lead size \$3.25.

E.T. WRIGHT CO.
1010
MONTREAL
CANADA

QUEEN MARY LIKES BOOKS.

Does Not Read Much Fiction But is Fond of Memoirs.

The Manchester Guardian publishes this interesting intimate sketch of Queen Mary on the occasion of the royal silver wedding:

"Queen Mary does not care particularly for sport, animals or opera, nor has she the modern interest in variety shows, but she loves modern plays, particularly comedies; she is fond of reading, particularly memoirs, historical or modern. Her taste in this direction was formed by a French woman, Mme. Brinka, who succeeded the German governess who guided her youthful education. This lady was with her from 1885 till her marriage, and soon after returning as her rectrice, and so remained until she died two years ago.

"I doubt if the Queen has read very much fiction. Unlike Queen Victoria, she is not known to have written anything with the faintest idea of even

Cream Wanted

We are in the market for cream all through the year. We pay the HIGHEST market price. Our plant is right up-to-date. In business since 1906. Drop us a postcard for particulars.

Mutual Dairy and Creamery Co., Toronto
743-5 King St. West

private publication. But she is a great letter writer. She writes simply, feelingly, and with much force of diction. She corresponds at length with her children, especially the Prince of Wales.

"She is a lady with her strong dislikes as well as likes and to her mind there is no special virtue in the word 'smart.' Queen Mary's taste in dress is her own—not fashionable or unfashionable, but above or outside of fashion."

Armies can't fight with empty guns or empty stomachs. They must have ammunition and wheat.

WILLIAMS New Scale PIANOS

THE example of the late Queen Victoria in selecting the Williams New Scale Piano has been followed by many of the world's most renowned musicians. This fact has caused it to be known as the Choice of the Great Artists.

Louis XV Model, \$550.00
THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LIMITED, OSHAWA ONT.
Canada's Oldest and Largest Piano Makers

Ingram's Milkweed Cream

Many women look older than they are largely because they do not take proper care of their complexion. Ingram's Milkweed Cream will keep you looking younger than you are. It keeps the complexion clear and colorful. It keeps the skin soft and in a healthy condition because it has a distinctive therapeutic effect upon the delicate skin tissues. Two sizes, 50c and \$1.

For shininess of the nose and forehead try Ingram's Velveteen Sovereign Face Powder. It is so fine and delicate in texture that you can scarcely detect it yet it stays on and effectually conceals the minor imperfections of complexion and hides perspiration, 50c. A full line of Ingram's toilet products including Zedenta for the teeth, 25c, is at your drugstore.

A Picture with Each Purchase

Each time you buy a package of Ingram's Toilet aids or Perfume your drugstore will give you, without charge, a large portrait of a world-famed motion picture actress. Each time you get a different portrait so you make a collection for your home. Ask your drugstore.

F. F. Ingram Co., Windsor, Ontario (94)

"Safety First" in Preserving

Don't take chances with your preserves. Protect them from mold and fermentation with Parowax, the air-tight seal.

Parowax on preserving day means happiness on opening day. The preserves come out with all their original flavor and freshness.

Melted Parowax poured thinly on the jelly glasses does the trick. Air can't enter. On fruit jars, adjust cover and dip in the melted liquid.

Parowax is odorless, tasteless, and absolutely pure. Sold in inexpensive 1 lb. and 1/2 lb. cartons. Your grocer or druggist has it.

IMPERIAL OIL, LIMITED
Branches in All Cities.

Parowax

ENEMY FIGHTS DESPERATELY ON NORTHERN BANK OF MARNE

Despite Strong Counter-Attacks Allies Continue Advance, Capturing a Number of Villages Including Oulchy-la-Ville.

A despatch from the French Army in France says:—Notwithstanding strong German counter-attacks in the Chateau Thierry pocket, the allied troops advanced considerably on Thursday, capturing a number of villages, of which the most important is Oulchy-la-Ville.

The battle took an extremely violent turn on the northern bank of the Marne, where Franco-Americans, however, pushed forward a distance of between two and three miles. On the other side of the salient a German attack resulted in the momentary capture of a dominating height known as 240, but the enemy possession did not last. The French and British organized an immediate counter-attack and regained the hill, capturing most of the German positions occupying it.

Fresh troops were thrown in by the Allies to meet the enemy blow. On both wings of the salient the ar-

tillery duel was of the most violent character, as the Germans had concentrated most of their guns on their flanks.

"The Germans have strengthened their line and are counter-attacking determinedly on the whole front of the salient from the Ourcq to Vriigny, thus attacking towards the west, south and east. Apparently they have decided to refuse to accept defeat, and are making a further stand for the salient and a footing north of the Marne.

"The enemy south of the Ourcq is attacking in a south-easterly direction against the Bois-de-la-Tourneille and the line of Bouvardes-le-Charmel. Further south attack and counter-attack are alternating in rapid succession, and the fighting is of the most violent description. The enemy on the eastern wing of the salient has attacked the new British salient enclosing the woods west of Vriigny. We are vigorously counter-attacking."

ALLIES STEADILY CLOSING IN

200,000 Germans Lost in Soissons-Rheims Sack—Americans Occupy Courpail.

A despatch from the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front, says:—With the sides of the Soissons-Rheims sack coming steadily closer together, the German Crown Prince's generals are driving their men mercilessly in an effort to hold the allies off long enough to extricate the armies threatened at the bottom north of the Marne.

The American and French are never far behind the retreating forces, and the vicious rear-guard actions are not sufficiently resistant to enable the Germans to proceed in the orderly manner planned. At Dormans, north of the Marne and east of Chateau Thierry, the Germans counter-attacked, taking the position, but were promptly driven out. They occupied Trélou, west of Dormans, and have held it.

Minor advances have been made by the allies in the woods in that part of the sector, while further to the east, south of Rheims, there were additional allied success.

The Americans have occupied Courpail, on the road to Fere-en-Tardenois, and the French positions have been advanced until Oulchy-le-Chateau is dominated by their guns.

Nearer Soissons, the Germans failed to hold all their positions, notwithstanding reinforcements and their desperate need.

It is estimated unofficially to-night that the enemy losses are more than 200,000, of which 50,000 were inflicted by the Americans. The prisoners alone number over 25,000, and the losses in dead and wounded are appalling.

300,000,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT IN AUSTRALIA

A despatch from Washington says:—Nearly 300,000,000 bushels of wheat is stored in Australia, the Food Administration was informed recently. Details of the guarantees surrounding 1918-1919 wheat harvest in Australia also were transmitted. The Australian Government has guaranteed 83 cents per bushel and to this the Commonwealth has added 12 cents, making the price 95 cents to the producer.

In Buenos Aires the cash price for wheat is \$1.44 per bushel. Cash corn is selling there for 62 cents per bushel.

ALEXIS ROMANOFF DIED SHORTLY AFTER HIS FATHER

A despatch from Amsterdam says:—Alexis Romanoff, the former heir-apparent to the Russian throne, died from exposure a few days after his father, the former Emperor, was executed, says a despatch from Moscow to The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger.

When you have a cut, bruise, or burn, use the inside coating of raw egg. It will adhere of itself, leave no scar, and heal any wound more rapidly than any salve or plaster.

BRITISH GAIN WEST OF RHEIMS

Narrow German Salient by Advancing Two Miles Toward Fismes.

A despatch from London says:—British and French troops have advanced to Gueux and Mery-Premey, in the battle sector just west of Rheims, according to information here on Wednesday afternoon, from the battle front.

The new line shows an advance of about two miles toward Fismes. This gain when seen on the map is of evident importance for it greatly narrows the salient created by the Germans in their drive of last May.

It is no longer proper to speak of the pocket as running from Soissons to Rheims for the newest advantage of the Entente allies has pulled the eastern edge of the pocket eight miles to the westward, making Mery-Premey the marker for the eastern rim.

The mouth of the pocket is now only 21 miles wide and the whole district between the two sides is under the range of Entente allied guns.

The advance of the British and French forces along the battle front between Rheims and the Marne to Gueux and Mery-Premey represents a gain of about 1½ miles along a front of three miles. The town of Gueux lies to the south of the River Vesle and is about five miles directly west of the Cathedral city. Mery-Premey is a short distance north of the Fismes-Pargny railway and is about 10½ miles south-east of Fismes, which is in the centre of a line running between Soissons and Rheims.

WHAT ONE BUDDY DOES WITH HIS PAY

A despatch from Alexandria, La., says:—The question of what an enlisted man in the American army does with all his money has been answered here by a disclosure of a financial affairs of one member of a machine-gun company at Camp Baumgardner. The soldier receives \$33 a month. Of this \$15 is sent to his mother, \$5 is paid on a Liberty bond, and \$6.50 is deducted for insurance, leaving a balance of \$6.50 or approximately twenty-one cents a day. As Uncle Sam provides him with everything he desires and the twenty-one cents is idle wealth, he has decided to open a savings account.

PORTUGAL TO PLAY MORE ACTIVE PART IN WAR

A despatch from Lisbon, Portugal, says:—Dr. Sidino Paes, the President of Portugal, in his message read at the opening of Parliament, praised the army and the navy, and said that negotiations had been entered into looking to a more active participation by Portugal in the war. He justified the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between Portugal and the Vatican, and said that reports were constantly being received from Spain demonstrating the cordial friendship held by that Monarchy for the Iberian Republic.

Canada's EGG Opportunity

British Normal Imports

190,850,520 DOZ

Canada's Net Exports in 1916 2,128,500 DOZ

British Shortage due to War

124,786,750 DOZ

Canada's Net Exports 16 Years Ago 10,862,536 DOZ

"Why Can't We DO at least as WELL as in 1902?"

From Erin's Green Isle

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irishmen.

Over a hundred and seventy garden allotments are being cultivated by the residents of Portadown.

Lieut. Oscar Henderson and three other men who took part in the Zeebrugge raid were welcomed by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin.

District Inspector Tyndall has been transferred from Ballyshannon to Portadown.

A jumble sale held in Dublin in aid of St. Patrick Dun's Hospital realized over £20.

Many business houses had to close down on a recent market day at Loughrea, owing to a shortage of silver coins.

Lieut. Cecil J. Kenny, Royal Irish Regiment, killed in action, was the son of Mr. H. B. Kenny, Clyduffe House, Roscrea.

The King's Medal has been presented to W. Olehan, Wicklow, for long and meritorious service in the General Post Office.

Lieut.-Col. Hugh Stewart, who was killed in action, was the husband of Mrs. Stewart, 4 Restrover Street, Rathgar, Dublin Co.

For helping to put out a fire in a local munition factory, N. Edgehill, Monasterevin, was awarded the medal of the Order of the British Empire.

Owing to the shortage of silver coins, the Carrick-on-Suir relief officers were unable to distribute the regular weekly outdoor relief.

The National Union of Dock Laborers have contributed £122 to the fund for the relief of the dependents of the Waterford sea disaster.

The death has occurred at Cloughjordan of Sergt. Somers, who won the Victoria Cross at the Dardanelles.

Belfast Corporation has decided to close down the tramway service an

hour earlier each evening, to reduce traffic.

The Dublin Cowkeepers' Association has announced that the price of new milk in Dublin is now sixpence a quart.

R. E. Ward, of Kilkenny, has been appointed instructor in cabinet-making for the training of wounded soldiers by the Portadown Technical Committee.

Owing to the shortage of coal, the Thomastown Guardians have been unable to secure any tenders for coal for the workhouse.

The medical officers of Omagh Union have declined to accept the proposed increase in their salaries.

Private John J. Hallagan, Australians, lost at sea, was the son of Thomas Hallagan, Skryne, Co. Meath.

Captain Redmond, M.P., has been appointed to a post on the Headquarters Staff of the Home Forces.

The death is announced in Dundalk of Dr. Mathew Kearney, the oldest medical practitioner in the county.

It has been reported that Brigadier-General the Hon. L. J. P. Butler, brother of Lord Dunboyne, has been seriously wounded in action.

Large quantities of peat are being cut in the bogs in the midlands and west of Ireland, in order to cope with a possible lack of coal.

Lieut. S. T. S. Clarke, Grenadier Guards, who has been awarded the Military Cross, is a son of Trevisa Clarke, Londonderry.

The base price for potatoes, delivered by the grower, are fixed for Ireland at 45 per ton.

White, Black and Yellow Races Intermingle in Battle Line

A despatch from the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front says:—Intermingled in the line of battle and along the roads are white, black and yellow races in all the units, and the big machine is moving without a knock or a lost motion. Now and then the color scheme to the rear of the fighting line is broken by a column of gray-clad prisoners, whose appearance is always quickly noticed by the troops who are more accustomed to the khaki of the Americans and British and the blue of the French.

HOW MANY SONS HAVE YOU LOST?

A despatch from Geneva says:—"How many sons has your Majesty lost? How many have been wounded or mutilated?"

These questions, incorporated in a telegram, were sent to the German Emperor on Wednesday by Pastor Dryander, founder of the new Liberal German-American paper, Friedensruf (Peace Call), of Zurich.

"In the event that there have been no casualties in the Imperial family," the telegram continues, "we demand an immediate explanation."

Emperor William has not replied.

Buckwheat is a short season crop adapted to a wide range of soils and can furnish flour for wheat substitute on poor ground. Seeding about the first of July is preferred, because then the ripening period comes in the cool weather of September and the grain develops best.

COMPARED WITH OTHER NATIONS ON THE BASIS OF THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS TO THE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND IN FARMS

| | |
|---------------|----|
| HOLLAND | 29 |
| DENMARK | 25 |
| GERMANY | 16 |
| GREAT BRITAIN | 16 |
| FRANCE | 12 |
| ITALY | 10 |
| AUSTRALIA | 8 |
| UNITED STATES | 8 |
| CANADA | 6 |

BIGGEST BATTLE OF WAR RAGING

Seventy German Divisions Identified—25,000 Men and 500 Guns Taken.

A despatch from the French Army in France says:—Up to the present 70 German divisions have been identified in the present fighting zone, and the battle therefore may be regarded as the biggest since the beginning of the war.

The prisoners taken number over 25,000, and more than 500 cannon and thousands of machine guns have been captured.

Of the prisoners 14 per cent. belong to the 1919 class, showing that nearly all of these boys already have been incorporated in fighting units. If all of them have been utilized they would form from 17 to 18 per cent. of the German strength.

Information received proves that the 1920 class, which it was intended to be incorporated in the army of October, has been ordered into the units in September. Most of those of this class are not 18 years old.

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CANADIAN TROOPS ARRIVE SAFELY IN ENGLAND

A despatch from Ottawa says:—It is officially announced through the Chief Press Censor's office that the following troops have arrived in the United Kingdom:

Infantry, Imperial recruits Infantry, draft No. 43, No. 2 Construction Battalion (colored), from London, Ont. Infantry, draft No. 29, 1st Depot Battalion, Western Ontario Regiment, London, Ont. Infantry, draft No. 46, 2nd Depot Battalion, Eastern Ontario Regiment, Kingston, Ont. Infantry, draft No. 47, 1st Depot Battalion, Eastern Ontario Regiment, Kingston, Ont. Infantry, draft (part) No. 65, 1st Depot Battalion, Manitoba Regiment, Winnipeg, Cavalry, draft No. 66, 34th Fort Garry Horse, Winnipeg, Infantry, draft No. 35, 1st Battalion, Saskatchewan Regiment, Regina, Sask. Infantry, draft No. 65, 1st Depot Battalion, Manitoba Regiment, Winnipeg, Infantry, draft No. 68, 1st Battalion, Saskatchewan Regiment, Regina, Sask. Draft No. 74 (part), Engineer Training Depot, St. Johns, Que. Infantry, draft No. 79, 1st Depot Battalion, Eastern Ontario Regiment, Kingston, Ont. Infantry, draft (part) No. 80, 2nd Depot Battalion, Ottawa, Ont. Cavalry, draft No. 53, Royal Canadian Dragoons, Toronto, Ont. Infantry, draft No. 53, Railway Operating Troops, Nnanaga, Ont. Probationary medical officers, V. A. nurses. Details. A total of 5,635.

CANADIANS CONCEDED BEST ARMY OF SIZE

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The high standing won by the Canadian Army Corps at the front is the subject reference in a letter which Lieut.-Col. Hugh Clarke, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for External Affairs, has received from Sir Robert Borden. Sir Robert, in the course of his letter, says:

"You will be glad to know that the Canadian Army Corps is universally recognized as the most effective and formidable force of its numbers in any of the belligerent armies. As to this, there is no question in the mind of any man who has spoken to me on the subject."

"How many sons has your Majesty lost? How many have been wounded or mutilated?"

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Buckwheat is a short season crop adapted to a wide range of soils and can furnish flour for wheat substitute on poor ground. Seeding about the first of July is preferred, because then the ripening period comes in the cool weather of September and the grain develops best.

BRITISH COURT MOURNS EX-CZAR

A despatch from London says:—King George has ordered the British Court to go into mourning for four weeks for former Czar Nicholas of Russia.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, July 30.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.23½; No. 2 Northern, \$2.20½; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.10½; in store Fort William, including 2½¢ tax.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 90½¢; No. 3 C.W., 87½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 87½¢; No. 1 feed, 84½¢, in store Fort William.

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

Ontario oats—No. 1 white, 86 to 87¢, nominal; No. 3 white, 85 to 86¢, nominal, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2, Winter, per car lot, \$2.22, basis in store Montreal. Peas—No. 2, nominal, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malt, \$1.35 to \$1.37, nominal. Buckwheat—\$1.80, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, \$1.90, nominal. Manitoba flour—War quality, \$10.95, Toronto.

Ontario flour—War quality, \$10.65, in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, \$55 per ton; shorts, \$40 per ton.

Hay—No. 1, \$16 to \$17 per ton, track Toronto; mixed, \$14 to \$15 per ton, track.

Straw—Car lots, \$8 to \$8.50 per ton, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Eggs—No. 1 candled, 48 to 49¢; selected, new-laid, 50 to 51¢; cartons, 52 to 54¢.

Butter—Creamery, solids, 45¢; do. fresh made, 46 to 47¢; choice dairy prints, 41 to 42¢; ordinary dairy prints, 38 to 40¢; bakers', 36 to 38¢; oleomargarine, (best grade), 32 to 34¢.

Cheese—New, large, 23½ to 24¢; twins, 23½ to 24¢; spring made, large, 25½ to 26¢; twins, 26 to 26½¢.

Beans—Canadian, prime, bushel, \$6.50 to \$7.50. Foreign, hand-picked, bushel, \$6.75 to \$7.

Comb Honey—Choice, 16 oz., \$3.50 per dozen; 12 oz., \$3 per dozen; seconds and dark comb, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Maple Syrup—Imperial gallons, \$2.25; 5-gallon tins, \$2.10 per gallon. Maple sugar, per pound, 24 to 25¢.

Provisions—Wholesale

Barrelled Meats—Pickled pork, \$48; mess pork, \$47.

Green Meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Smoked Meats—Rolls, 32 to 33¢; ham, medium, 37 to 38¢; heavy, 30 to 31¢; cooked hams, 50 to 51¢; backs, plain, 44 to 45¢; backs, boneless, 48 to 49¢. Breakfast bacon, 40 to 41¢. Cottage rolls, 35 to 36¢.

Dry Salted Meats—Long, clear, in tons, 30¢; in cases, 30½¢; clear bellies, 28 to 28½¢; fat backs, 25¢.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 30½ to 31¢; tubs, 30¢ to 31¼¢; pails, 31¢ to 31¼¢; prints, 32 to 32½¢. Shortening, tierces, 26 to 26½¢; tubs, 26½ to 26¢; pails, 26½ to 27¢; 1-lb., prints, 27½ to 28¢.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, July 30.—Oats, Canadian western, No. 2, \$1.01½; extra, No. 1 feed, 98½¢. Flour, new standard grade, \$11.05. Rolled oats, bags, 90 lbs., \$5.20 to \$5.30. Bran, \$35. Shorts, \$40. Moultrie, \$68. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$14.50.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, July 30.—Choice heavy steers, \$13.75 to \$14.75; butchers' cattle, choice, \$13.25 to \$13.50; do. good, \$12.50 to \$12.75; do. medium, \$11.35 to \$11.85; do. common, \$9.00 to \$10.00; butchers' bulls, choice, \$11.00 to \$11.25; do. medium bulls, \$10.25 to \$10.60; do. rough bulls, \$7.50 to \$8.00; butchers' cows, choice, \$11.00 to \$11.25; do. good, \$10.50 to \$10.75; do. medium, \$8.25 to \$8.75; do. common, \$7.00 to \$8.25; stockers, \$8.00 to \$10.50; feeders, \$10.50 to \$11.00; canners and cutters, \$5.50 to \$6.50; milkers, good to choice, \$90.00 to \$125.00; do. com. and med., \$65.00 to \$75.00; springers, \$90.00 to \$125.00; light ewes, \$13.00 to \$16.00; yearlings, \$15.50 to \$17.00; spring lambs, 20 to 20½¢; calves, good, \$13.50 to \$17.00; hogs, fed and watered, \$19.00; do. weighed off cars, \$19.25.

Montreal, July 30.—Good steers, \$10.50 to \$12.00; butchers' cows, \$8.00 to \$10.00; butchers' bulls, \$7.00 to \$9.00; choice milk-fed calves, \$13.00 to \$15.00; poorer grade, \$8.00 to \$9.00; sheep, \$12.00 to \$13.50; spring lambs, \$18.00 to \$21.00; choice select hogs, off cars, \$19.25 to \$19.50.

The Doings of the Duffs.



Starts Thursday,
August 1st.

Mid-Summer Sale

Laundry Soaps, Puritan, etc. Reg. 9c cake, Special 6 for 25c
Brooms. Good Quality. Reg. \$1 to \$1.15, Special 75c
White Wine Vinegar XX. Regular 50c, Special 35c a gallon
Heinz Special Quality. Regular 60c, Special 40c a gallon
Purity and Quaker Oatmeal. 7 1/2 lbs for 50c, Special
Rio Coffee, No. 1 Quality. 5 lbs for \$1.00
Cow Brand Soda. 5 pc for 25c
Vanilla and Lemon Extracts. 9: a bottle
Drudge Cleanser. Reg. 2 for 25c, Special 4 for 25c
Genuine Durham Mustard, reg. 15c, Special 3 tins for 25c
Sulphur Matches, reg. 45c a pck. Special 25c
Pork & Beans No. 1 quality, reg. 18c, Special 2 for 25c
Table Syrup, reg. 10c a lb. Special 8c a lb
Corn Flakes, reg. 15c a pc. Special 10c
Dinner Sets in all patterns. Regular \$32.00; Special \$25.00
Willard & Pattersons Chocolates, reg. 50c lb, Special 25c a lb

Cattle Salt, Glauber. Special 5 lbs for 25c
Wodehouses Calfmeal. 25 lb bag special 1.19
British Columbia Salmon. Regular 15c; Special 3 for 25c
Rose Brand regular 25c; Special 19c
Forest City " 35c; " 25c
Eggo " 40c; " 25c
Choice Siam Rice. Reg. 12c a lb; Special 3 for 25c
Wanderers Lye for cooking soap, etc. Regular 20c a lb; Special 5 lbs for 70c
Sunkist Prunes, No. 1 quality. Regular 22c; Special 18c
Choice Java and Mocha Coffees. Regular 50c; Special 35c a pck
Bargain in Teas. Green Tea regular 50c; Special 35c
Mixed " " 60c; " 40c
Black " " 70c; " 40c
Elgin and Baseball Cigar. Special 7 for 25c
White Cup and Saucers. Special \$1.75 a doz.
Toilet Sets, reg. \$12.00. Special 8.50
Regular \$10.00. Special 7.25

Yarn: The best in the country. Do not miss this chance. Special \$2.00 a lb
Mens' fleece lined Underwear. A full stock in now and a Special at 85c a garment.
No. 1 quality Print, reg. 30c and 35c a yd. Special 25c a yd
Flanellettes in light and dark. Best quality, 1 yd wide. Put in your supply for the winter. Special at 24c
Checked Dress Goods, reg. 1.25 a yd. Special 90c
Poplins Silk, 1 yd wide. 1.25 a yd. A Special at
Wash Goods for ladies' waists, dresses, etc. 1 yd wide. Regular 40c. Special 24c
Ticking, No. 1 quality. Reg. 65c a yd. Special 49c a yd
Mens' grey work socks. Reg. 40c. Special 25c
Ladies' Print Aprons, reg. \$1.00 to \$1.25. Special 50c
Black dress goods regular \$1.50 a yd. Special \$1.00
White cotton sheeting regular 65c. Special 49c
Palm beach cloth in white, regular 65c. Special 45c
Curtain scrim, reg. 35c to 40c. Special 23c
Infants Delight Soap. A Special 3 for 25c

Pillow casing, 42 inches wide, reg. 60c. Special 49c
Ladies' childrens' mens' and boys' hats at Half Price.
Mens' fine shirts, all sizes, reg. 1.25 to 1.50. Special \$1.00
Batts for quilting, etc. Reg. 30c; Special 2 for 45c
Mens' work shirts, all sizes, reg. 1.50. Special 1.00
Ladies' Vests and Hose, reg. 35c and 40c. Special 25c
Mens' Overalls, black and blue striped. Reg. 2.25 to 2.50. Special \$1.75
25 per cent Discount
Mens' Made-to-Order Suits
" Ready-made suits
" Odd Pants
" Raincoats
" Hats and Caps
" Boys' suits
Ladies' Coats for evening wear, reg. 11.00. Special 4.50
Ladies' Raincoats, reg. 7.50 to 10.00. Special 4.50
Mens' Ties, Four in Hand, reg. 75 to 1.00. Special 40c
Boys' linen collars, all sizes and styles. Reg. 15c; Special 3 for 15c
Visit our 5, 10, 15 and 25ct tables.
Dumarts Sausages and Meats on sale all the time.
Bring us your Butter, Eggs, Cream, etc.

WEILER BROS.

The Travelling Hog.

The gall of some people when travelling has all things faded. We have the road hog, and the end seat street car hog, but for pure, unadulterated effrontery give me the person travelling on a railway train—a through express particularly. Of course, I know the temptation is great when one is tired, but even this is inexcusable in the majority of cases, because there are others tired, also. March through a few coaches and you will see more cases of unadulterated gall and selfishness than you will ever see anywhere else, and I don't know which are the worst offenders, the men or the women. The latter get away with it best, because they put on such innocent or withering looks as the

demands. Sometimes you will find a couple occupying seats facing one another, and in order to hog the other seats they disregard the parcel racks and load their wraps on the seat beside them. They would rather do that and see you stand than go to a little trouble. A usual plan is to take up two seats by lying a little one down to rest; others will curl up for a nap and use an extra seat in order to do so. Some are such hogs that they will place their grips on two seats and go away into the smoker for a few hours, expecting to find their seats vacant when they return. They have paid for 1 seat—at a reduced fare at that—and really occupy three. And what a pronounced case of sulks is developed when selfishness is called, and they find that some people won't stand all the way to justify the selfish instincts of an utter-

ly despicable class. Of course, it goes without saying that no lady or gentleman will take up more room than they pay for—when there is a demand for it, and that is easily discernable. The other class shouldn't be tolerated for a minute. If they won't give room with good grace pick up their wraps and bang them at them—the rest of the car generally enjoys a good thing like that.

Substitutes For Wheat Flour.

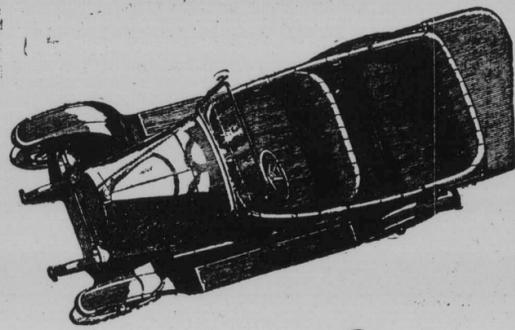
Bakers, confectioners, public eating places and private households must use one pound of substitutes to every nine pounds of wheat flour, until further notice, according to Canada Food Board's order issued July 13th. The order which was to have gone into effect on July 15th increasing this proportion of substitutes in Eastern Canada has been deferred until further notice, owing to the limited supplies of substitutes for wheat flour at present available in Canada. The use of a label "Victory Bread" upon bakers' loaves has been made permissive, not compulsory. Police authorities whose duty it is to enforce the food laws have been notified.

Be Careful What You Say.

In speaking of a person's faults Pray don't forget your own, Remember, those with homes of glass Shroud seldom narrow a stone, If we have nothing else to do But talk of those who sin, 'Tis better we commence at home And from that point begin. We have no right to judge a man Until he's fairly tried.

OUR BOYS IN EUROPE AND HOME PROTECTION

The men on the firing line represent the pick of our country's youth. Many were rejected because of physical deficiency. Many times the kidneys were to blame. If we wish to prevent old age coming on too soon, or if we want to increase our chances for a long life, Dr. Pierce of the Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., says that you should drink plenty of water daily between meals. Then procure at a drug store, Anuric (double strength). This "An-u-ric" drives the uric acid out and cures backache and rheumatism. If we wish to keep our kidneys in the best condition a diet of milk and vegetables, with only little meat once a day, is the most suitable. Drink plenty of pure water, take Anuric three times a day for a month. Send Dr. Pierce 10c for trial pkg. Anuric—many times more potent than lithia, eliminates uric acid as hot water melts sugar. A short trial will convince you. Preston, Ont.—"I am pleased to express my experience with Anuric. I have been troubled with rheumatism in right limb and hand for several years, and lately in left shoulder. The only way I could lie was on my back. I had great difficulty to sit down and more to get up. Lately I had a very severe pain in my back. I have taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery several times with the most satisfactory results, so I concluded to give his Anuric Tablets a trial. The pain in limb and shoulder has stopped entirely and in right hand it is very slight and getting less all the time. I can now sit or lie in any position I wish without discomfort or pain. I recommended the Anuric Tablets to two parties and they both claim decided improvement. I certainly will recommend them to any one troubled with the kidneys; there is nothing nearly so good; I tried them all."—GEORGE BOOS, cor. Duke and Waterloo.



Overland
Light Four Model 60
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.

The Road to Independence



Trouble comes to all of us at one time or another. The man with a snug bank account, is fortified against the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune". It is the duty of every man to lay aside something for the inevitable rainy day. Open a Savings Account today—and take your first step along the road to Independence.

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HANOVER BRANCH, J. H. ADAMS, Manager.
WALKERTON BRANCH, W. A. BURROWS, Manager.

Canada Food Board Says

Now's the season to destroy all potato beetles, cabbage worms, current worm, tent caterpillar, etc., with

Arsenate of Lead.

the popular remedy to be had at GEO. LAMBERT'S Produce Store.

Also a full line of the best Standard Flours are kept together with Substitutes, such as Corn Flour, Barley Flour, Rye Flour, also best Red Path and St. Lawrence Sugars by the bag.

Feed of all kinds, Bran, Shorts, Midds, Heavy Chop, Whole Grain, Corn, Oats, Mixed hen and chick feed of the best quality meals and cereals. Dr. Hess and Pratts Stock and Poultry tonics.

A full line of best Canadian Binder Twine, made in Canada. Highest Cash Price Paid for Butter and Eggs.

— Canada Food Board License No. 9-1087 —

GEO. LAMBERT.

Mildmay - Ontario

Phone 36

Should we not like his company, We know the world is wide Some may have faults; and who has not, The old as well as young; Perhaps we may for aught we know Have fifty to their one. I'll tell you of a better plan, And find it works full well: To try my own defects to cure Before of others tell. And though I sometimes hope to be No more than some I know My own short-comings bid me let The faults of others go. Then let us all when we commence To slander friend or foe, Think of the harm one word will do To those who little know Remember, curses sometimes like Our chickens, "roost at home." Don't speak of others faults until We have none of our own.

The Potato Crop in Huron County.

Mr. H. A. Coon, inspector of potatoes for the Dominion Department of Agriculture made an inspection of the potato crop in Huron County last week and reported that the crop is likely to be somewhat lighter than in 1917. Black leg, leaf roll, mosaic and curly-dwarf are the main diseases found damaging the potatoes. Black leg affects the young potato plants during wet and

backward seasons and in poorly drained soils. The disease starts at the root, and in a few days the leaf of the plant droops to the ground.

Leaf roll is a common disease in this part of the country. Over 60% of the potatoes inspected last year were affected by this disease. Leaf roll reduces the yield to a very low mark.

Mosaic is also a leaf disease and is spread by using diseased seed. Curly-dwarf is frequently met with in Ontario and the only way to prevent this disease is to secure new seed from a field not affected by this disease.

Hanlan—Jasper.

A quiet but very pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Jasper, Clinton street, on Thursday morning, July 15th, when their only daughter, Alice Maud was united in marriage to Mr. John Hanlan, of Toronto, only son of Mrs. John Brighton, of Detroit. The bride wore a charming gown of maize crepe-de-chene and carried a beautiful bouquet of sweetheart roses. Rev. C. R. Durrant performed the ceremony, only the immediate relatives being present. After the ceremony a splendid repast was served; after which the happy young

Shorthorn Cattle Oxford Sheep.

Present Offering in Shorthorns:— Young Bulls from 8 to 10 mos. old, by same sire as Junior Champion, Female, at Leading Canadian Fairs, 1915. In Oxford:— Choice Ram Lambs by Imported sire.

JAS. G. THOMSON

Shorthorn Cattle.

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

H. H. Pletsch

R. R. NO. 1, CARLSRUHE

Lot 13, Concession 13, Carrick.

DR. L. DOERING

DENTIST MILDMAY.

HONOR Graduate of Toronto University, Licentiate of Dental Surgery, and Member of Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Has opened up his offices next to C. 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 Neudick 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.

FALL TERM OPENS SEPT. 3.

ELLIOTT Business College.

Yonge and Charles Sts. TORONTO, ONT.

Gives— High Grade Training for choice business positions. Our courses are unexcelled in Canada. Demand for our Graduates more than five times our supply. Write for catalogue. Our College is open all summer. Enter any time. W. J. Elliott, Principal.

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

NORTHERN Business College

OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO

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

C. A. FLEMING, P. A. PRINCIPAL G. D. FLEMING, SECRETARY For 35 yrs

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STRATFORD, ONT.

The call for trained help is greater now than ever before in the history of Canada. Our graduates are securing splendid positions.

We have Commercial Shorthand and Telegraphy departments.

If you purpose taking a business college course during Fall or Winter months, write now for our free catalogue.

D. A. McLACHLAN Principal.

It was on the afternoon train for Toronto and other points amid showers of confetti and good wishes from the bride's many friends. Her travelling dress was of navy blue serge with rose crepe waist and maize hat. Many best wishes are extended for the future happiness of the young couple on their matrimonial voyage.—Tecumseh News

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

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

THE LITTLE ENEMIES YOU NEVER SEE.

It is important that the barns and cattle yards be kept clean and sanitary to prevent the spread of infectious and contagious diseases. What-ever measures are taken should be reinforced by the intelligent use of chemical disinfectants. What shall we use? How shall we apply it? There are so many new products on the market that we are likely to lose sight of the virtues of some of the older materials in the maze of new preparations.

Many new products are greatly over-rated because in the hands of a careful user exceptionally good results will be obtained. Some of the older materials are discredited because of being used under improper or inappropriate conditions. Almost any substance will give good results under certain conditions when in reality the conditions and not the materials are unfavorable for the development of the disease germs. If the substances favorable as cultural mediums for the disease germs are cleaned up before the disinfectant is applied, an erroneous impression will be obtained as to the germicidal value of the disinfectant in question.

Heat and sunlight are the cheapest and most efficient agents for disinfecting dairy barns and cattle yards. Heat may be used to clean and sterilize the pails, cans, utensils and mangers used in feeding the calves and cows. Sunlight will destroy most disease-producing germs if it can get at them. For the cattle yards a thorough clean up will result in a fairly effective disinfectant. The efficiency of the clean up will be greatly increased, however, if the surface of the yard is covered with a light dressing of fresh burnt lime. The use of lime in the yards not only destroys millions of these disease producing germs but it destroys the breeding places of flies and vermin.

Of the various chemical disinfectants that have been favorably recommended only a few meet the demands for efficiency, economy and practicality. Probably the cheapest and most effective product at the present time is bichloride of mercury in a dilution of one part to one thousand parts of water. It is poisonous and should not be used on metal stanchions and partitions because of its corrosive tendency. This proportion while very effective on clean floors, side walls and partitions is practically worthless unless the organic matter is thoroughly removed before it is applied.

Carbolic acid occupies a foremost position among disinfectants, but it is far too expensive at the present time to be used freely in the dairy barn. When used in a five per cent. solution it is very safe and efficient. During

Raspberry Leaf Curl.

In the interests of market gardeners and small fruit cultivators, this note on Raspberry Leaf Curl has been prepared at the Field Laboratory in Southern Ontario at St. Catharines, and is issued by the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

This disease has been known for some time both under the above name, as well as under the name of Raspberry Yellow. Since the curling of the leaves is the most outstanding feature in connection with the disease, it is preferable to use the term Raspberry Leaf Curl.

The disease affects the leaves and shoots and is often confined to a single bush or part of a bush, some of the shoots being perfectly normal and others with the leaves affected. The affected shoots, instead of producing normal large, broad leaves, bear leaves which are conspicuously small and badly curled downwards. In the early stages this symptom is not so pronounced, and while a small amount of curling may occur then, the disease is more noticeable on account of the yellowing which takes place during the summer because of the unhealthy state of the foliage. Since yellowing of the leaves may be due to a number of other causes, such as wet feet, poor soil, drought, etc., it is best to determine the disease mainly by the Leaf Curl symptoms.

In the advanced stages, the canes bear no fruit. When first attacked, they flower almost normally, but the fruit is small and dry and shrivels up before ripening, so that little or no fruit is ever produced from an infected bush. Of the three varieties which are commonly grown in the Niagara district, Cuthbert, Marlborough and Herbert, the Herbert seems to be freest from the disease. The other two varieties are quite susceptible, but one rarely sees signs of Leaf Curl in the Herbert.

So far as is known the disease is not due to any parasitic organism. It apparently belongs to that type of trouble which has been called physiological disease, and could therefore be put into the same class with peach yellows and little peach, and the mosaic diseases of tomatoes, tobacco, potatoes and so forth. No records are available as to how the disease is brought into the field in the first place, nor how it is transmitted from one plant to another. It undoubtedly does spread once it becomes established in a plantation and many fine plantations are known to have been greatly injured by the presence of a large number of Leaf Curl plants. If the disease corresponds closely with the mosaic or yellow disease, one would suspect that it is carried either by insects or pruning operations.

Although too little is known about Leaf Curl to advise a sure means of control, one should always remove the affected plants as soon as they show signs of disease. They are of no use in any case and are likely to spread the disease to other parts of the plantation. In taking out Leaf Curl plants, one should be careful to get the whole root system, otherwise the parts that are left will start to grow and produce new shoots which will also show Leaf Curl. It is possible that some of our Leaf Curl originates from nursery cuttings and some care should be taken when setting out a new plantation, to avoid this disease.—Experimental Farms Note.

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.

Dentifrices and the Care of the Teeth.

The importance of the teeth is so great that every means of protecting them should always be welcomed.

Dentifrices do not take the place of ordinary care; they are not a substitute for the removal of those teeth which are hopeless and decayed and a means for removing food between and around them, which decomposes, and causes decay of teeth, indigestion, offensive breath, etc.

But when combined with a suitable tooth-brush, properly used, they may help in the disinfection of the mouth, improve the condition of the gums and retard decay.

The frequent recurrence of receding and suppurating gums with decay and loss of teeth in Riggs' disease or pyorrhea is one of the arguments for their better care and the persistent use of dentifrices.

The shockingly defective teeth in early life among the poor, especially in cities could often be prevented by suitable hygienic precautions, including the use of proper dentifrices.

People are beginning to realize the important bearing of teeth upon the general welfare.

It is impossible to resist disease successfully when the mouth contains innumerable colonies of disease germs, decayed teeth, suppurating gums, decomposing food, together with adenoids and enlarged tonsils.

Poor teeth are said to have emphasized the pain and distress of many of the soldiers in the trenches in Belgium and France, and they have suffered not only from toothache and neuralgia, but from the clumsy dentistry of their comrades.

A good dentifrice can be made by any competent pharmacist.

It is immaterial whether it is in the form of powder, paste, or fluid, so long as it is good and effective.

The pharmacopoeias of the nations of the world show plainly what a good dentifrice should consist of.

It should contain a fine powder of

some alkaline substance, pink, red or black coloring material, fragrant powder to give body to the alkali and invigorate the gums, something to remove stains from the teeth and some kind of aromatic oil to deodorize the mouth and leave a pleasant and persistent taste after the dentifrice has been used.

Carbonate of lime, perhaps in the form of powdered oyster shells or carbonate of magnesium or cream of tartar is often used as the basis of a dentifrice.

Florentine orris root, camphor, myrrh, cinchona bark or sage leaves may be used for the invigorating substance; charcoal is often used to remove stains and absorb bad odors; carmine or cochineal to give the necessary color and oil of peppermint, cloves or cinnamon for the flavoring.

With these substances and knowing the condition of the mouth in a given case, it is a simple matter for a dentist or pharmacist to compound a good dentifrice and it would not be a difficult matter for any one who is accustomed to mixing and handling drugs.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Mrs. L. R.—Can infantile paralysis be cured? My little girl is suffering from its effects for seven years and I have been told by different authorities that it was incurable.

Answer—My advice to you would be to take the child to the Orthopedic Hospital in Toronto and have the condition examined. It is true that many of the cases of infantile paralysis remain permanently paralyzed, to a greater or less extent, but an expert opinion on the subject would be desirable for you.

L. P.—I should think it probable that you were suffering from some form of neuralgia. If walking seems to relieve you, the best thing for you to do is to continue with this means of relief, massaging the feet and legs regularly every night, in addition to the walking.

THE COMMUNITY DRYING PLANT

One Hundred Families Can by This Means Insure Most of Their Winter's Food Supply.

The Canada Food Board conservation programme has emphasized the great importance of drying vegetables, fruits and all perishable foods. If each community would in fact save enough home-grown food to care for the needs of that community, thus doing away with the habit of depending upon factory-canned products during the winter time, it would be a very material aid to the government, relieving the burden of transportation and allowing all surplus food to go directly for export.

Aside from the aid given to the government by saving in the community the winter's food supply, the preservation of perishable products either through canning or through drying is highly desirable from an economic standpoint. Because of the stimulus given to food production, an enormous surplus of garden stuff has been produced last year and this year. There is no possible market for this perishable stuff aside from the local demand and much of it will necessarily go to waste unless it is preserved for winter use either by canning or drying.

In either canning or drying it is very practical for several families to club together for doing this work. Equipment can be purchased jointly and installed in the schoolhouse or in a vacant store or at the home of one of the members of the enterprise. A committee can be selected to purchase the equipment and superintend the work. Where a number of families do canning or drying together it becomes possible to do the work much more cheaply than it can be done in the individual home and also permits a trading of supplies so that each family can have a variety of products.

A typical drying plant consists merely of a cabinet about sixteen feet long, two feet high and three and one-half feet wide. The top and sides and floor may be made of flooring or ungrooved ceiling or compo board. The top of the cabinet is closed by hinged doors.

The cabinet is divided into five sections, four of which are large enough to accommodate two stacks of drying trays of ten each. These trays are of convenient size for community drying, being one and one-half feet wide, three feet long, two inches deep, made of half-inch material for sides and braces and pearl-wire screen for bottom with wire screen at one end. The trays are inserted in the cabinet from the top and may be placed in one at a time. The compartments are lettered and the trays are numbered so that the product of each patron can be identified.

An exhaust fan is placed at one end of the cabinet. This fan may be operated by electricity or by a gasoline engine, and the air should be drawn through the cabinet at a rapid rate. The plant is operated by an electric motor of two to five horsepower or by a gasoline engine of similar power. The end opposite the fan is covered with ordinary wire screen so that flies may be kept from the drying fruit or vegetables. Air should enter the cabinet at a rate of not less than one thousand feet per minute and even better results will be secured if the speed is greater. A good test of this air movement is to see if a piece of card-board or a straw hat can be held against the screen at the in-take end of the drier by the suction produced.

The patrons have their vegetables and fruits all prepared when they come to the plant. Two or three slicing machines are provided for the convenience of those who do not have them at home. Every person is urged to have everything in readiness before bringing to the plant, even to the slicing.

A plant such as this has a capacity of one hundred trays, which will take care of about twenty-five bushels of green vegetables per day.

After drying, the product can be stored in jars, paper receptacles or any place where the product will be kept dry and away from the insects. No heat is used in connection with these driers, although it would be well to locate the drier with the open end in a room where a fire could be built, so that, if a prolonged wet spell came, the relative humidity of the air could be lowered by the heat of stove or furnace.

All manner of fruits and vegetables may be dried successfully if due attention is paid to their preparation. Corn, peas, beans, carrots, apples and the like turn out unusually well.

The dried product can be stored in fruit jars, paper sacks or tins. Moisture, insects and rodents are the enemies to watch for but it is easily possible to avoid them. In preparing the dried product for use it is only necessary to soak in water long enough to get back the normal supply. This will depend on the product, soaking over night being the usual rule. When you dry vegetables or fruit in this way all you take out is the water. The food value and the flavor remain. Put back the water and you have the equal of the fresh product.



INTERNATIONAL LESSON

AUGUST 4.

Lesson V. Christian Growth—Luke 2.

42-52; 2 Peter 1. 5-8. Golden Text, Prov. 4. 18.

Luke 2. 42-52.

Verse 42. When he was twelve years old—We have no knowledge of the life of Jesus from his infancy to this period. At the age of twelve the Jewish boy was called "a son of the law" and began his instruction in the law as to worship, fasting, and unto his parents. It was therefore quite in place that he now should go up with his parents to the great feast of the Passover, which was one of the three important festivals (Pentecost and Tabernacle of Moses (Pentecost and Tabernacle being the other two). It was the educational effect of these festivals which was so important to the growth of the boy, for in them were crystallized much of the real essence of the Jewish faith. After the custom of the feast—Meaning that they followed the custom of the annual attendance upon this feast.

43. When they had fulfilled the days—Seven days, according to Exod. 12. 46. "Seven days shall yet eat unleavened bread." The boy Jesus tarried behind in Jerusalem; and his parents knew it not—Here is a picture of the usual mode of traveling to the feast—in caravans, neighbors and friends moving freely getting together in groups, among their relatives, as they traveled. Thus, as Luke tells us, the parents supposed their boy was somewhere in the caravan and did not worry about him.

45. Returned to Jerusalem, seeking for him—A lost child was a serious affair, especially at this time, when great crowds thronged the city. It was an anxious and sorrowful time for the parents, who doubtless pictured the disasters which might have befallen him.

46. After three days—According to the Jewish mode of speaking this probably means on the third day. Sitting in the midst of the teachers—We may conceive of him at the feet of a teaching rabbi, sitting in their circle. But to conceive of him as on an equality with the teachers is not in accordance with the text, since the report would not have limited the action of the child to the "hearing and asking." The questioning here is of the pure and holy desire for knowledge, not that of a guest joining in the conversation.

47. Amazed at his understanding and his answers—They were the responses of an unusual "son of the law," as indicating unusual discrimination and spiritual perception for a twelve-year-old boy.

48. Were astonished—Son, why hast thou thus dealt with us?—A natural rebuke that he had not told

them of his wish to remain behind and also a picture of the absorbing interest the boy had in the discussions over the law.

49. Knew ye not that I must be in my Father's house—Literally, "in the things of my Father?" "Why did you have trouble in finding me, when here would be the natural place to look for me—where my Father's affairs were concerned?"

50. They understood not the saying—Thus his first appearance at the feast was a marvelous revelation to them of something extraordinary in him.

51. He went down with them, and came to Nazareth—He was subject to them—Here, after all, was the normal boy, not puffed up with conceit but considerate and obedient. On the so-called holiday at Nazareth today is read the Latin phrase "subjecit parentibus"—"He was subject unto his parents." His mother kept the law as to worship, fasting, and unto his parents. It was therefore quite in place that he now should go up with his parents to the great feast of the Passover, which was one of the three important festivals (Pentecost and Tabernacle of Moses (Pentecost and Tabernacle being the other two). It was the educational effect of these festivals which was so important to the growth of the boy, for in them were crystallized much of the real essence of the Jewish faith. After the custom of the feast—Meaning that they followed the custom of the annual attendance upon this feast.

2 Peter 1. 5-8. Adding on your part all diligence, in your faith supply virtue—Faith as an attitude of the soul is to have certain elements of positive strength in the progressive development of the Christian character. Virtue—The word means literally any eminent endowment or quality. In one version it is used of God to denote his excellences (1 Peter 2. 9) and in the Septuagint is used also to set forth the splendor and glory of God (Hab. 3. 3). Applied to men it means moral excellence, such as purity, modesty, etc. The term "virtues" is thus the usual mode of traveling to the feast—in caravans, neighbors and friends moving freely getting together in groups, among their relatives, as they traveled. Thus, as Luke tells us, the parents supposed their boy was somewhere in the caravan and did not worry about him.

45. Returned to Jerusalem, seeking for him—A lost child was a serious affair, especially at this time, when great crowds thronged the city. It was an anxious and sorrowful time for the parents, who doubtless pictured the disasters which might have befallen him.

46. After three days—According to the Jewish mode of speaking this probably means on the third day. Sitting in the midst of the teachers—We may conceive of him at the feet of a teaching rabbi, sitting in their circle. But to conceive of him as on an equality with the teachers is not in accordance with the text, since the report would not have limited the action of the child to the "hearing and asking." The questioning here is of the pure and holy desire for knowledge, not that of a guest joining in the conversation.

47. Amazed at his understanding and his answers—They were the responses of an unusual "son of the law," as indicating unusual discrimination and spiritual perception for a twelve-year-old boy.

48. Were astonished—Son, why hast thou thus dealt with us?—A natural rebuke that he had not told

them of his wish to remain behind and also a picture of the absorbing interest the boy had in the discussions over the law.

49. Knew ye not that I must be in my Father's house—Literally, "in the things of my Father?" "Why did you have trouble in finding me, when here would be the natural place to look for me—where my Father's affairs were concerned?"

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Sweet Corn and Cows. Sweet corn and dairying are the twin horses on which a number of

The Safest Investment

CANADA'S

5 1/2%

Victory Bonds

Due 1922, 1927, 1937

PRICE 99 1/2 AND INT.

Nesbitt, Thomson & Company

Investment Bankers, Limited

Mercantile Trust Bldg. Hamilton

222 St. James Street Montreal

FARMERS!

Big Prizes

THE

TORONTO

FAT STOCK SHOW

will this year offer large premiums for classes of 3 steers; must be fed ninety days by owner.

Premium List ready August 1st.

For further particulars write the Secretary, c/o Union Stock Yards, Toronto.

SMOKE CIGARETTES

ORINOCO

CUT FINE FOR CIGARETTES

farmers have ridden to independence. For the sweet corn there is a good market at canning factories, often sold on contract. The cornstalks are put through cutters and stored in silos. Other parts of the farm produce hay for the dairy herd, which in turn furnishes year-round employment and year-round income, besides contributing to solve the fertilizer question.

John E. Potter was one farmer who made good with cows and sweet corn. Mr. Potter bought an interval farm capable of carrying, at the time of purchase, 12 cows and 3 horses. In six years the same land carried 35 cows and 6 horses, and the retail sales of milk in town reached 450 quarts a day. He raised 20 acres of sweet corn. In one average year his sweet corn brought \$2,000 in cash, and his milk \$6,000. He doubled his barn room in these six years, built two silos, and cut off 50 acres of woodland for pasture.

Of course, a farming business of this type cannot be built up in every locality nor by every man. Canning factories are not always close at hand. Mr. Potter's farm was only a mile from town, so that it was possible to retail milk. Moreover, he had lots of push and business ability. Given the proper business conditions—and they exist on hundreds of farms—sweet corn and dairy cows will make good.

A good dentifrice can be made by any competent pharmacist. It is immaterial whether it is in the form of powder, paste, or fluid, so long as it is good and effective.

The pharmacopoeias of the nations of the world show plainly what a good dentifrice should consist of. It should contain a fine powder of

some alkaline substance, pink, red or black coloring material, fragrant powder to give body to the alkali and invigorate the gums, something to remove stains from the teeth and some kind of aromatic oil to deodorize the mouth and leave a pleasant and persistent taste after the dentifrice has been used.

Carbonate of lime, perhaps in the form of powdered oyster shells or carbonate of magnesium or cream of tartar is often used as the basis of a dentifrice.

Florentine orris root, camphor, myrrh, cinchona bark or sage leaves may be used for the invigorating substance; charcoal is often used to remove stains and absorb bad odors; carmine or cochineal to give the necessary color and oil of peppermint, cloves or cinnamon for the flavoring.

With these substances and knowing the condition of the mouth in a given case, it is a simple matter for a dentist or pharmacist to compound a good dentifrice and it would not be a difficult matter for any one who is accustomed to mixing and handling drugs.

Mrs. L. R.—Can infantile paralysis be cured? My little girl is suffering from its effects for seven years and I have been told by different authorities that it was incurable.

Answer—My advice to you would be to take the child to the Orthopedic Hospital in Toronto and have the condition examined. It is true that many of the cases of infantile paralysis remain permanently paralyzed, to a greater or less extent, but an expert opinion on the subject would be desirable for you.

L. P.—I should think it probable that you were suffering from some form of neuralgia. If walking seems to relieve you, the best thing for you to do is to continue with this means of relief, massaging the feet and legs regularly every night, in addition to the walking.

43. When they had fulfilled the days—Seven days, according to Exod. 12. 46. "Seven days shall yet eat unleavened bread." The boy Jesus tarried behind in Jerusalem; and his parents knew it not—Here is a picture of the usual mode of traveling to the feast—in caravans, neighbors and friends moving freely getting together in groups, among their relatives, as they traveled. Thus, as Luke tells us, the parents supposed their boy was somewhere in the caravan and did not worry about him.

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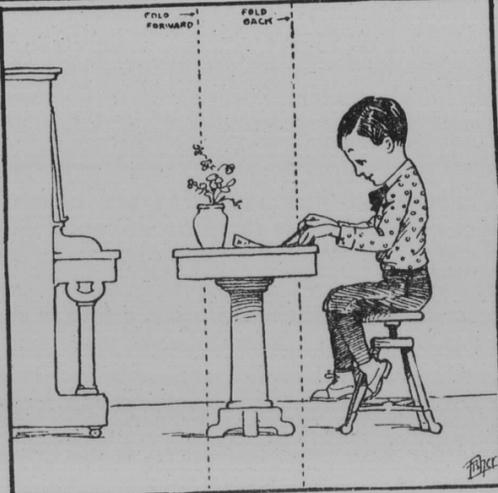
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FUNNY FOLD-UPS.

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Willie wrote a little song. I hope somebody buys it. Fold him up and listen while Our young composer tries it

H. V. ANDREWS
13 CHURCH ST., TORONTO

For Summer Days



Here is a dainty little dress for summer days. McCall Pattern No. 8384, Misses' Dress. In 4 sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 20 cents.



Empire styles are always becoming to the growing girl. McCall Pattern No. 8438, Girl's Empire Dress. In 6 sizes, 4 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents. These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

GAINED 13 WEEKS' BREAD.

Great Britain Has Diverted Milling Offals and Coarse Grains From Livestock.

Two-thirds of the offals from the milling of wheat which were formerly fed to pigs and cattle in Great Britain are now put into the loaf for human consumption, as well as most of the barley and maize, which were formerly used for feeding livestock. In this way Great Britain has gained thirteen weeks' supply of bread, an amount which, with the fullest possible co-operation of Canada and the United States, is counted upon to tide the people of the British Isles over the period before the next harvest.

To keep your linen a good color drop a few pieces of camphor gum into the drawer in which it is kept.

Combine The Grains

That's what is done in making Grape-Nuts food — barley and other grains are used with wheat. This adds to food value and flavor, and the sum total requires less wheat. The malted barley in Grape-Nuts also helps digest other foods. For an economical, nourishing and delicious food, try

Grape-Nuts

Canada Food Board License No. 2-024.

SEA-FISHING IN WAR TIME

SAILING TRAWLERS FORM THE BULK OF FISHING FLEET.

Fishermen Are Making Fortunes—And Earning Them In Those Dangerous, Mine-Sown Seas.

The world has heard much of the old fishing-trawlers which have left off following the herring and have gone to following the mines, but the work of the old trawlers which are still, in this day of German sea-mines, following the herring to help feed Britain, has gone untold.

For many things beside fish come up in the trawls nowadays, and there is no moment more packed with dreadful uncertainties than the moment when the trawl, with its half-ton of mysteries, slung up to the mast by its heavy blocks and top-ropes, is untied at the bottom and its slimy, dripping contents sent slithering down into the fish-room.

Sometimes a small mine, containing only 120 pounds of tri-nitro-toluol, is selected among the herring, the flat fish, the great halibut, and skate, and then the crew makes a dive for its small boat, and pulls away in a panic, to recover its self-possession under the assurance of distance, and to watch while some volunteer goes aboard again to sling the trawl out-board with the little donkey engine, and dump its contents back into the sea. After which, all hands take shots at the little mine as it floats away, and keep on shooting at it until it sinks or explodes.

A Gruesome Haul.

Sometimes dead men, who have been buried in canvas bags with weights of lead at their feet, are brought up, and the crew is struck dumb with the horror of it as if it had brought up a mine. And sometimes the shapeless bodies of dead men who have not been given the decencies of sea-burial are brought up.

And hardly a trip passes but what some of the wreckage which litters the floor of the sea off the coasts of the warring powers is brought up, and cast back into the sea again. "I wouldn't fish now for a gulnea an hour," said a policeman here today. "I oughta see some of the stuff they bring up!"

But the fishermen who are left at this little port are minding money off the fishing-banks. There is one fisherman who, when the war began, was a master of a common trawler, but who now owns a fleet of trawlers of his own, and reckons his wealth up into six figures of pounds sterling.

But boys and very old men now man the fishing-trawlers, and their old independence is taken from them by the martial law which rules the coasts of England. It took a good deal of time to break the fishermen into discipline; but they finally learned that if they refused to obey the Coastguard's rules their permits would be revoked. So by this time they have learned to toe the mark.

It is the sailing trawlers which now constitute the bulk of England's fishing-fleet, for most of the steam trawlers have been taken over to fish for mines. But however beautiful they may appear at sea, in the harbor one may appear at sea, in the harbor one of these fishing craft is the most dejected looking of all craft. Her sails lie in sodden masses about her filthy decks, and her open, emptied holds exhale a stench of fish.

Putting the Ship to Rights.

Her decks and bulwarks are foul with scales and slime, and every rope, free from the tension of the sails, hangs loose and dejected. A rusty stovepipe smokes above the little forecastle, there is a dirty array of clothing drying on the rigging, and if there is anybody aboard, it is quite likely to be an extremely dirty boy smoking an extremely clogged pipe on the hatch-combing, and spitting with extreme frequency down into the hold.

This is the usual appearance of slovenly idleness the fishing craft exhibit after they have unloaded. Then comes the job of cleaning up. You climb down a steep ladder into the empty fish-hold into pitch darkness, no ventilation, and an almost overpowering stench of fish. Here, with a broom and a bucket of hot water, you scrape down the slime and scales and fish-offal from the sides and bottom of the hold, probably thoroughly wetting yourself through in the process, and then carry the water and offal up on the deck, and empty them overboard. After this there is the washing down of woodwork on deck to do, ropes to coil and rope-ends, seaweed, and fish-offal to gather up and throw overboard. And if you're fond of working in harbor—what can be duller than working in harbor?—you'll tidy up the forecastle and reduce its chaos of oil-skins, sea-boots, dirty clothing, stale food and filth into some semblance of decency.

By that time you're ready to go ashore. And the next morning you go out again.

"Yesterday," said the sage, "is dead; forget it. To-morrow does not exist; don't worry. To-day is here; use it."

When boiling clothes place a slice of lemon in the boiler. This will help to whiten the clothes.

The Best of Mediums.

You may talk about your posters and your ads upon the fence, But they ain't the kind of mediums that appeal to common sense; You may talk about your dodgers, and your circulars and such, But I calculate they don't assist an advertiser much; And especially in winter, when the snow is on the ground, I wonder where your posters and your dodgers can be found? But within the cosy homestead when the parlor stove's aglow, The newspaper is read aloud to everyone we know.

The farmer sees the painted sign upon the barn and grins; Two dollars yearly for the space he usually wins, And there his interest in the ad begins, and there it ends, And the same is true of nearly all his neighbors and friends; But they read the local paper every day or every week, And in its welcome columns all their information seek, And you may be quite certain that the ads therein displayed Are also read with interest and are sure to make some trade.

It stands to reason, anyhow, that what a fellow buys, He's going to read and get his money's worth, if he is wise. The father, mother, uncle, aunt, the daughter and the son, Are going to read the newspaper, and so is every one, So it also stands to reason that a local merchant's ad Will there attract attention, be it either good or bad, And the newspaper as medium leads all other kinds with ease, For that is where the multitude the advertisement sees.

CANADA'S NEW PARK.

Point Pelee Contains Beautiful Woodland and Lake Scenery.

Point Pelee, the most southerly portion of Canadian territory, jutting out from the lake shore of Essex county, Ontario, into lake Erie for a distance of about nine miles, has just been created a National Park by the Dominion Government, to whom the land belonged. The creation of this park for the protection of its distinct and attractive tree and plant life and the wild life it harbors permanently and during certain seasons, was recommended by the Commission of Conservation and the Advisory Board of Wild Life Protection; the Canadian Society for the Protection of Birds and the Essex County Wild Life Conservation Association also advocated its creation. In the Ninth Annual Report of the Commission the main features of the Point are described as follows:

"Not only is it the most southerly point of Canada, geographically, and in the character of its birds, trees and plants, but it constitutes one of the concentration points in the northern and southern journey of our migratory birds. In the spring and in the autumn, enormous numbers of birds of all species in their migratory journeys to and from Canadian territory concentrate at this point and its reservation, therefore, would be an important factor in ensuring the protection of these. The area includes a marsh several square miles in extent which forms a favorite resort and breeding place for wild fowl, but excessive shooting has reduced its value as a breeding place. Pine, oaks, red cedar, black walnut, and hackberry grow in profusion on the narrow strip of land running down the west side of the point and make it a tract of singular beauty to the lover of trees and shady groves. Its scenic value, the southern nature of its birds and plant life, its importance as a main route for migratory birds and the exceptional opportunities it affords for the protection and encouragement of wild fowl, insectivorous and other birds, all combine to make it an ideal area for a national reservation."

With the exception that duck shooting will be allowed on the marsh under permit for a limited season in the fall, the wild life in the park, which includes the extensive marsh will be protected as is the case in all the National Parks. The park contains some of the most beautiful woodland and lake scenery that is to be found in western Ontario and its reservation will mean the permanent protection of the area under the Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior for the use and enjoyment of the public.

Glass Cans for Maple Syrup.

One advantage of using glass containers for maple syrup instead of the tin receptacles now in use, would be that, the purchaser being able to see the syrup in the glass bottles, better sales would result. The objection that it would be much more difficult to prepare the syrup for shipment in bottles is offset by the fact that the glass containers have a market value in every household. If quart jars are used they can be emptied and made ready for the housewives' canning season. The gallon containers can be made use of in a similar fashion.

Farm Employment Organizations.

Each Province in Canada has its organization to enroll those who are willing to help on the farms. Make enquiries, and get in touch with your local officers.

ED. 7 ISSUE 30-13

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC! LIFT OUT ANY CORN

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain.



Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness.

A Cincinnati man discovered this ether compound and named it Freezone. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of Freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off.

Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist hasn't Freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

CROP PROSPECTS GOOD.

Railway Official's Conclusions Following Western Tour.

"After an extended tour through the west, both over the C.P.R. and other lines, during which I looked carefully into crop prospects, I think it is safe to conclude that, with the increased acreage under cultivation, Western Canada this year will produce at least as many bushels of grain as last year, provided, of course, that conditions continue as favorable as they are at present." This was the statement made on July 15th by Mr. C. E. McPherson, assistant passenger traffic manager of the C.P.R. at Winnipeg, while in Montreal on a business trip.

Mr. McPherson said that in some parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan drought and winds had cut into the possibilities of the harvest very seriously, while in larger districts recent rains had helped the growing grain along wonderfully, so that where a few weeks ago there was little in sight it now seemed likely there would be at least fair crops. In Manitoba, which province had during recent years fallen behind in wheat production, Mr. McPherson said the prospects were particularly good, with a largely increased area of wheat acreage, and every prospect of abundant yields.

So far as passenger business was concerned, Mr. McPherson said that the roads in the west had never done better than during the present year. As to American tourist business, particularly toward the far west, Mr. McPherson said it was too early to make any predictions, but the prospects pointed to at least as good a season as last year, while the number of visitors to the Rocky Mountain resorts was well up to the average.

The Still Trees.

I thank you, Elm and Beech and all my friends That live so wisely on the happy hills, I thank you for your silence. Even a friend (Especially a friend) must have his moods, His long still days of dreaming silence spent In strange communion with his soul and God.

And you, my friends, have chosen for your silence The slow lean months of winter. All the burdens And all the joys of this embattled earth You dare forget, so that your soul and God May have their hour of studious solitude.

So I, O friends, who walk among you now, Go searching inward to the soul in me, And bend my dreams unto the God we know I thank you, Elm and Beech and all my friends That live so wisely on the happy hills.

HOW TO PREVENT FOREST FIRES

Never leave camp with your camp-fire burning. Never drop lighted matches or tobacco in the woods. Never clear land by fire in very hot weather. Try taking these precautions this year only. You'll do the same thing next year by habit.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

SCIENCE CAN AID INDUSTRY.

An Example of Business Blindness in Great Britain.

In several British industries, native raw materials are now being utilized where, before the war such materials were imported from the continent simply because the manufacturer did not happen to know that ample supplies of the same were at his very door, a fact of which he would have been informed had he consulted competent scientific authorities. This is well illustrated in the case of one of the largest steel corporations of England which, until 1914, had been importing from Austria, through a German firm, a certain material for lining its converters. When war was declared it congratulated itself on the fact that it had a two years' supply on hand. As time wore on, however, and the supply diminished, complacency gave place to anxiety. Finally, the directors decided to call on scientific advice. They were referred to the geologists who informed them that a bountiful supply of the material in question was available in the immediate vicinity of their own plant. The information was acted upon, a shaft was sunk at no great distance from their furnaces, and, as a result, the company is now mining in sufficient quantity on its own account the material formerly imported from Austria at many times the present cost.—Prof. J. C. Fields.

LEMONS MAKE SKIN WHITE, SOFT, CLEAR

Make this beauty lotion for a few cents and see for yourself.

What girl or woman hasn't heard of lemon juice to remove complexion blemishes; to whiten the skin and to bring out the roses, the freshness and the hidden beauty? But lemon juice alone is acid, therefore irritating, and should be mixed with orchard white this way. Strain through a fine cloth the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing about three ounces of orchard white, then shake well and you have a whole quart of skin and complexion lotion at about the cost one usually pays for a small jar of ordinary cold cream. Be sure to strain the lemon juice so no pulp gets into the bottle, then this lotion will remain pure and fresh for months. When applied daily to the face, neck, arms and hands it should help to bleach, clear, smoothen and beautify the skin.

Any druggist will supply three ounces of orchard white at very little cost and the grocer has the lemons.

Unprecedented Fire Waste.

Up to the present, the fire loss of the Dominion of Canada is 25 per cent. greater than for the corresponding period of last year. If this rate of destruction continues, the loss will exceed thirty-two million dollars in 1918, and, together with expenditures upon insurance and fire protection, will constitute a burden of over \$65,000,000. This means about \$10 out of the pocket of every man, woman and child in Canada, or almost \$40 for the average family.

This is to certify that fourteen years ago I got the cords of my left wrist nearly severed, and was for about nine months that I had no use of my hand, and tried other liniments, also doctors, and was receiving no benefit. By a persuasion from a friend I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and used one bottle which completely cured me, and have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family ever since and find it the same as when I first used it, and would never be without it.

ISAAC E. MANN, Metapedia, P.Q.

AUG. 31, 1908.

Twenty Sheep are Needed Back of Every Soldier.

Twenty sheep are required to provide sufficient wool to keep one soldier clothed. In Canada we have less than 5½ sheep for every soldier. Not only is the wool in great demand at record prices, but the meat also brings high prices. In many parts of Canada sheep production should be greatly increased. In some sections dogs are a menace to sheep-raising and the Canada Food Board has suggested that local legislation to protect sheep be adopted wherever necessary. Such legislation is a matter of local jurisdiction and co-operation of officials and public is asked in encouraging sheep-raising by making conditions safe.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Killing the Breeding Stock. The live stock in the countries of the Allies in Europe has been decreased by 46,000,000 head since the beginning of the war. 40 per cent. of the hogs in France have been killed, and 35 per cent. of the sheep. It is estimated by French officials that French live stock cannot be restored to the pre-war basis until from five to ten years after the war.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES



HAS BEEN CANADA'S FAVORITE YEAST FOR MORE THAN 30 YEARS

MAKE PERFECT BREAD MADE IN CANADA

The War Bread of Norway.

The people of Norway are eating a dark, heavy, war bread, produced from a mixture of every available cereal, but even these stocks of flour are so low that dried fish is now being used. The use of cellulose made from wood is also contemplated as a wheat flour substitute. With this bread the Norwegians will eat margarine made from whale oil.

Much Sugar Sunk by Submarines.

Submarine activities off the Atlantic coast in June resulted in the loss of 13,854 tons of sugar from Cuba and Porto Rico. This is more than the recent total sugar allowance for Great Britain for jam-making this year. The loss of this sugar emphasizes the need for conservation in Canada and the United States.

MONEY ORDERS.

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

Book-keeping for Farmers.

The Commission of Conservation has just published a Farmers' Account Book containing blanks and instructions for a simple but complete system of farm book-keeping. It will be sent on request to bona fide farmers only.

Minard's Liniment Cures Gargot in Cows

Helping on Fruit Farms. Women students from the University of British Columbia are again helping on fruit farms in the Coast Province. These girls did splendid work last year, and a larger number are helping this year.

FOR SALE

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

WELL-EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will go for \$120 on quick sale. Box 68, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

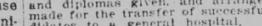
WILL PURCHASE ALTERNATING Current Motors for Cash. Milton and Frontis. Traders Bank Building, Toronto.

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.

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES. Montreal. Probationers wanted, between 19 and 25 years of age, for one year's training. Lectures and diplomas given, and arrangements made for the transfer of successful candidates to a general hospital. Strict references required. For forms of application, etc., apply to Miss Grace M. Fairley, Lady Superintendent.

SMOKE TACKETTS ORINOCO

CUT COARSE FOR PIPE USE



50

HIRST'S FAMILY SALVE

HIRST'S REMEDY CO. HAMILTON, CANADA

50

Sothes and Heals Quickly.

inflamed cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, blisters, piles, abscesses, boils and other inflammations. At dealers, or write us, HIRST'S REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

ABSORBINE

also other Bunches or Swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Book 3 H Treat.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for man, Veins and Ulcers. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 516 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

SMOKE TACKETTS T & B

Myrtle Cut T & B CUT OR PLUG

You will never know

the difference between good ice cream and the other kind until you try Neilson's.

The cream is homogenized before being made into ice cream which produces an absolutely wholesome ice cream which can be assimilated by the most delicate stomach.

On a hot day, when you don't know what to get for dessert, let us send you a pint or a quart of our delicious Vanilla, Strawberry, Orange or Maple flavored Ice Cream. You will find it delightful.

Ice Cream Soda

The glass that cheers and refreshes you on a hot day is our delicious Ice Cream Soda. No question but what pure fruit flavors make a healthier drink than those made from acids and extracts—remember that when you want Soda water. All our flavors are made from fresh fruits.

Beverages

A Dutch treat is one where one always receives the equivalent of what is given. In drinking our fine bottled goods, you more than get the equivalent of what you pay in satisfaction, besides getting a treat that is fit for the gods.

Welch's Grape Juice, Robertson's Aerated Waters, Carling's Beer, Ale and Porter.

Patronize our refreshment Emporium.

At the Sign of The Star.

The Store of Quality.

J. N. Scheffter

Terms—Cash or Produce.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS TORONTO.

With receipts of about 3400 cattle or the local exchange yesterday, there was a strong demand for good steers, combining weight and quality, and this class of cattle was sold out early at steady to strong prices.

The demand for butcher heifers weighing between 900 and 1000 lbs., was very weak, selling fully 50c lower, the best butcher cows selling at from \$9.50 to \$10.50 per cwt., and common cows at \$7 to \$8 with canners running at from \$5 to \$6.50 per cwt., and holding steady at these prices.

Milkers and springers sold steady, but the market for stockers and feeders is practically demoralized, and there is little or nothing doing in this line. The hot, dry weather, coupled with the fact that the farmers are all too busy to bother with this class of cattle, is held to be the cause of the stagnation in trade which, however, always happens about this time of the year.

Taking the market all round, while there was a lot of useful butcher cattle here was a large percentage of the cattle unfinished, and they ought to have been left on the farm for another month at least.

There were some commission houses who went further, and placed the decline at from 75c to \$1 per cwt. for the light butchers from last Monday, and there were, no doubt, concrete cases where this much was taken off this class of cattle.

The lamb trade was very weak and off anywhere from 75c to \$1 per cwt., from the close of last week, the bulk of the sales going around 19c.

The sheep market held steady and so did the calf trade, while with a light run of hogs, 790 head all told, the market was steady to strong at from 19c to 19½c fed and watered.

MILDMAY COUNCIL

July 29th, 1918

Mildmay Council met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Fischer, Witter, Miller. The Recve in the chair, minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

Letter from Thomas Dixon, C. P. B. received, advising that he has had Hy Schmidt appointed a Constable, and that Peter Reuber took the oaths of office, dated July 25th, 1918.

Mrs. Caroline Schnurr, declining to accept the Pound, moved by Schmidt—Witter that A. Schmaltz be appointed Pound-keeper instead.—Carried.

Witter—Miller—that Hy Schmidt be appointed Chief Constable for Mildmay, during the pleasure of the Council at an amount salary of \$25 payable quarterly.—Carried.

By-laws Nos. 11 appointing Henry Schmidt Chief Constable of Mildmay and By-law No. 12 fixing the annual salary of Chief Constable were read a 1st time.

Miller—Witter—that By-law Nos. 11 and 12 be now read a 2nd and 3rd time and finally passed.—Carried.

Witter—Miller—that Dr. J. A. Wilson and Andrew Schnurr be appointed members of the Board of Health, and that Dr. Wilson be paid \$10 remuneration as M. H. O. for the balance of the current year.—Carried.

Schmidt—Miller—that the Clerk be and is hereby instructed to demand from the Electric Light Plant Committee a copy or copies of Agreements, etc., relating to private as well as to street lights in Mildmay, and present same at next meeting of Council.

Witter—Miller—that this Council do now adjourn to meet again on Tuesday, the 6th of August next, at 8 p.m. for the transaction of general business.
Chas. Schurter, clerk.

The live stock in the countries of the Allies in Europe has been decreased by 46,000,000 head since the beginning of the war. 40 per cent of the hogs in France have been killed, and 35 per cent of the sheep. It is estimated by French officials that French live stock cannot be restored to the pre-war basis until from five to ten years after the war.

Save the Wild Berries.

Every effort should be made this season in the interests of food production to save the wild raspberries and other small fruits which grow in abundance in this neighborhood. Wild fruits of all kinds are most valuable and the crop should not be allowed to go to waste. It has been suggested that motor-car owners should volunteer to carry people to and from the berry patches, as many persons are unable to reach these spots through lack of some conveyance. Parties of young girls and boys, who are too young to enlist for work on fruit and other farms, could do this work, and might go berry-picking with some older person in charge. Let some patriotic organization take the matter in hand, as no doubt many automobile owners will willingly volunteer to carry berry-pickers if it becomes known with whom arrangements can be made. Save our food-stuffs for our soldiers by doing your utmost to preserve all the fruits and vegetables possible for winter use.

There were, in 1917, in the province of Ontario 610 grade stallions, the largest number being found in Bruce and Ren-

Helwig's Weekly Store News...

Put in a supply of staple dry goods as prices are going higher

Ginghams

Dress Gingham in plain, checks, plaids, and stripes.
At price per yd 20 and 25c

Prints

Light colored prints, white ground with stripes, spots and small designs, suitable for womens' and childrens' dresses, boys' blouses, and mens' and boys' shirts.
Extra value at 25c a yd.

Indigo Prints

Indigo and dark colored prints, greys, black, liliacs and butcher blue at—
25c, 30c, 35c

Chintz Prints

Chintz quilting prints 36 in wide in red, fawn and sky ground with paisley designs.
Price per yd 30c and 35c

Awning Ducks

Awning ducks in red and white; green and white; brown and white, worth to-day 60c per yd. Price to clear at 40c a yd.

palm beach Cloth

Palm beach in white, linen and cadet, 36 inches wide at 50c per yd.

Shirtings

Standard Shirting for mens' and boys' work shirts in blue and black grounds with white stripes, worth to day 50c per yard; While our present stock lasts 35c

Cotton Sheeting

2 yd wide plain and twill sheeting worth to-day 25c per yard more than what we are asking you.
Price per yard 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

Factory Cotton

36 inch factory cotton fine spun and even weave, very special at—
20c, 25c, 30c and 35c.

Bleach Cotton

Fine and heavy make of bleach cotton for all purposes at 20c up to 50c

Flannelettes

Light striped Flannelette, pink, blue and grey stripes at 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c.

Towelings

Roller and hand toweling, fine and heavy cloths, Prices range 15c up to 35c

Bring us your Cream, Butter and Eggs.

HELWIG BROS.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

My Name Is KILOWATT

I want to come to your house and do your washing.

I CHARGE 2c an Hour

and I do all your washing and wringing—save your strength and your hands—make Blue Monday Bright Monday.

I do it with the

MAYTAG Electric WASHER



and he'll send me and a Maytag out to your house today.

Liesemer & Kalbfleish

THE CORNER HARDWARE.

No Guesswork.

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

THERE IS NO GUESS-WORK

It costs you nothing to let us examine your eyes.

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

Prices Moderate.

C. A. FOX

JEWELLER & OPTICIAN Walkerton

frew. Under the Stallion Enrolment Act, as it now stands, all such stallions are to be prohibited from service after this year.

Now that National Registration is over, there are some clauses of the act apparently overlooked that may bring about heavy penalties. It is the intention of the Act to make the record continuous and anyone changing address or marrying is compelled to notify the Central Registrar, Ottawa, within 14 days thereof or be subject to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars. Anyone attaining the age of 16 years must, within 30 days thereof proceed to the post office and register on the usual form provided therefor. Citizens will do well to bear this in mind and avoid unpleasant consequences.

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.

Writing in reference to an item in the Canadian Food Bulletin, relative to the campaign against gophers in Manitoba, a Vancouver correspondent says: "It might be good service if you make known the method of dealing with the gopher pest, as practised in California: this is by leading the fumes from an automobile or motor cycle into their burrows. A piece of garden hose is attached to the exhaust of the machine by one end while the other end is put into the hole. The motor is then allowed to run and the gases which consist mostly of carbon monoxide, flow down into the burrow

and poison the occupants. As the gas is heavier than air, it lodges in the dips and hollows and remains effective for a long time.

The little three year old daughter of Mr. Frank Wilhelm, of Brant, was kicked by a bull while running through the stable one evening lately. The blow from the animal's hoof did not hurt her seriously but in falling backwards her head struck a sharp edge of the cement flooring, inflicting a severe gash at the back of her head.