

# The Mildmay Gazette

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 In Advance.

MILDMAY, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8th, 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**  
There is Beauty in Every Jar  
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	11:41
Afternoon Train, southbound	4:18
Night train, northbound	9:09

## NEWS of the WEEK

### Items of Interest to Everybody.

Local drayers paid \$19 per cwt. for hogs this week.

If you want to save money read Weiler Bros.' adv. on next page.

Mrs. W. H. Scott of Buffalo spent the past week with friends here.

Mr. Conrad Schaab of Moorefield, a former resident of Mildmay, visited old friends here last week.

Fred Netke has traded his property near the Walkerton station for a small farm north of the county town.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hehn, their daughter Tabitha and son Harvey of Elmira visited at John Hamel's this week.

Mrs. W. E. O'Brien and daughter, Miss Hazel, left on Monday afternoon on a trip to Montreal and Quebec.

The brickwork of the new manse at Belmore has been finished and it is expected that the roof will be completed this week.

Carrick farmers are right in the thick of their harvesting. Barley and fall wheat were cut this week, and the oat crop has ripened so rapidly during the hot spell that it will be ready to cut this week.

Miss Essie Becker visited Mitchell friends this week.

Mr. Albert Harrison of Balsklava is very ill at present.

Miss Tillie Schmidt of Detroit is home on a visit to her parents.

Miss Holmes of Galt is the guest of Miss Essie Becker this week.

Mr. G. H. Eickmeier has enhanced the appearance of his barber shop by having it newly papered.

Rev. A. R. Gibson, of Sunderland, accompanied by his wife and son, is spending a few weeks with relatives near Belmore.

Raspberries are a good crop this year. Two Mildmay people went out on Civic holiday and succeeded in picking 27½ pounds.

Mrs. Louis Yehle, of Winnipeg, nee Miss Olive Herringer, accompanied by her little son, Frederick, is visiting friends and relatives here.

Mr. Ira McIntosh of Carrick has been granted leave of absence from military duty for an indefinite period and is home now helping on his father's farm.

Mr. J. P. Hunter of Durham has been summoned to appear before Magistrate J. M. Fischer on Friday on a charge of violating the Motor Vehicles Act, by obstructing vehicular traffic.

We learn that the marriage of Mrs. Marie Reinhardt of Formosa to Mr. Fred A. Long of Toronto, took place in that city on Tuesday, Mr. and Mrs. Long will reside in Toronto.

The funeral of the late Mrs. David Vogan of Howick took place last Thursday afternoon to McIntosh. Friends came from far and near to pay their last respects to one whom they respected and held dear in life.

The question of adjusting the maximum price of wheat so as to absorb increased freight rates is at present under consideration by the Board of Grain Supervisors. It is stated that the new maximum will be fixed at \$2.24.

We learn that Mr. Henry Weishar of Belmore was acquitted by Magistrates Tolton and Richardson of Walkerton, on a charge of retaining a defaulter in his employ after he knew the man had refused to report for military duty, after being notified to do so.

Mr. N. C. Coutts held an auction sale of feeding cattle here on Saturday. The sale was not largely attended, and as a consequence those who secured cattle got them at a very reasonable price. The cattle were of fairly good quality, and the buyers here will do well on them.

Mr. Peter Thomson and son, Peter, of Mansfield, visited relatives here last week. Mr. Thomson was formerly in the lumber business here, but later moved to Toronto. This spring he traded his Toronto property on a 500 acre farm at Mansfield, as is now farming on an extensive scale.

Mrs. H. N. Schmidt and daughters, Victoria and Elfrida of Sisseton, South Dakota spent a few days with Mrs. Geo. Fink. Mrs. Schmidt being a daughter of the late Mrs. Margaret Bean of Kitchener, the family having lived in former years on the place now occupied by the Moses Filsinger family.

One of the warnings to motorists from the Deputy Minister of Highways reads thus:—Pedestrians who have started to cross a street at a reasonable distance from an approaching motor car have the right to do so at the pace of an ordinary walk and the motorist has no right to compel pedestrians to rush or run for safety by the blowing of his horn.

Mrs. John K. Wahl underwent a very critical operation at the General Hospital at Guelph last Thursday evening for the removal of a cancer of the bowel. The operation was successfully performed, and the patient having now passed through the most dangerous period, bright hopes are held out for her recovery. Mr. Wahl accompanied her to Guelph and remained until Monday evening. The operation was successfully performed by Dr. Lucy of Guelph and Wilson of Mildmay.

Children's Day at the Emmanuel's church, 6th Con. Carrick, last Sunday, was a grand success. In the morning the Pastor gave an illustrated address to the children and the older ones enjoyed it too. The church was beautifully decorated. In the evening the children gave the regular program, the church was crowded and many had to be turned away. The children did remarkably well in rendering the program and everybody was happy. The offering for the day amounted to over \$60.00. Some good improvements have been made on the outside of the church, which gives the property a splendid appearance, the Congregation is thinking of painting the church and giving it a general renovation.

### BORN.

FILSINGER—In Carrick, on August 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Filsinger, a son.

RUEZ—In Carrick, on August 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Ruetz, a son.

Do not miss the mid-summer clearing sale at Weiler Bros.

Miss Gladys McNamara of Toronto is spending her vacation here.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Fedy spent Civic holiday at the lake at Kincardine.

Miss Lillian Maurer and Mr. G. Klemmer of Clifford were here over Civic Holiday.

Misses Rose Helwig and Pearl Fink are spending a week's vacation at the beach at Southampton.

The knitting contest put on by the U. J. K. C. ended last evening. The winning side will be announced next week.

Coffee 5 lbs for \$1; vinegar 35c a gallon; rice 3 lbs for 25c; oatmeal 7½ lbs for \$1 at Weiler Bros. Read adv. on next page.

Miss Bertha Palm of Buffalo arrived here on Tuesday evening to visit friends and relatives. She was accompanied by Miss Martin.

The North Carrick patriotic society purpose holding a lawn social at Walter Jasper's on Friday evening, 29rd inst., and are busy preparing an entertaining program.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wendt of Wroster, and Mrs. C. Wendt and Mrs. R. Schwalm of Mildmay attended the funeral of the late Mr. John Riptke of Bruce last Friday.

Now is the time to put in a stock of men's underwear for fall and winter. Fleece-lined 85c a garment; No. 1 quality woolen underwear \$2.75 a suit. Weiler Bros.

Fred. Arnold has purchased a threshing outfit, with straw-cutter attached, and is now prepared to start the season's work at once. Satisfactory work is guaranteed.

Mr. Edwin Moyer of Kitchener, son of the late Mr. Aaron Moyer of Mildmay, spent a few days with relatives and friends here. His brother, Stanley, is taking a course in art at New York.

The green vegetables are your best "summer visitors." Can or dry them for next winter whenever more than you can use are ripe and ready. Keep it up until the frost comes, you will need them all.

Mr. L. A. Hinsperger of Sault Ste. Marie, spent a couple of days last week with friends here. Mr. Hinsperger was formerly in the harness business here, but now conducts a large jobbing business at the Soo.

Local hotels have been notified that they can serve pork three times a day now, with live hogs selling at 19c per lb, the hotel-keepers do not consider this relaxation of the Food Board's Order as a great boon.

A baseball match between Belmore and Teeswater ladies baseball clubs will be played at the lawn social at Mr. C. Schmidt's this (Thursday) evening. The clubs are old rivals and a keenly contested game is assured.

Herrgott Bros. are installing an additional hydronic engine on the water-works system, which will increase the water supply. Their patrons are asked to be as economical as possible in the use of the water until the new engine is installed.

Mr. Archie Faulds of Brant met with a painful accident, last week by falling through the rack after unloading a load of hay in the barn. His shoulder was badly dislocated, and he will be laid off work for several weeks as a result. Archie was a former Carrick resident.

At this season of the year when there is great danger of an outbreak of fire, on account of the great heat, residents of the village are advised to observe extra care to avert fires. The fire department would also do well to see that the fire appliances are kept in readiness for any emergency.

The Canada Food Board is calling on the people who are within reach of wild berry patches to make the greatest possible use of their opportunities and make use of this food not only for present use but as a possible help in the "butter substitute situation in the winter should it prove necessary to send big shipments of butter overseas.

### Notice to Water Users.

Herrgott Bros. notify all water users that the use of hose is strictly prohibited, also allowing the water to run in one continuous stream. A fine will be imposed on all offenders after this notice.

### More Stenographers Wanted.

Civil service stenographers receive from \$900 to \$1200 per annum, yet the demand exceeds the supply. We recommend the Central Business College of Stratford to those who want the proper training. This well known up-to-date school is obliged to turn down scores of applications for trained office help.

### Building Carrick Bridges.

Jacob Palm has commenced the construction of a concrete bridge on the 10th concession of Carrick, opposite C. Kunkel's farm, and expects to have the job finished this week. Jos. Schickler is also busy on the work of building the Dunbar bridge on the Elora road, under the Supervision of Mr. E. Siegner, township overseer.

### Knitting for Soldiers.

Knitting is an accomplishment that very few men can boast, although since the war commenced quite a number of the sterner sex have learned the art. It may surprise our readers to know that our respected townsman, Mr. L. Heisz is an expert knitter, being able to complete one pair a day. This is a record that we believe cannot be equalled by another man of his age in Ontario.

### Returned Soldier Hurt.

Pte. Leo Herringer of this village who went to Toronto last week to visit relatives, was unfortunate enough to receive injuries during the riots that took place in that city last Saturday. A mob of civilians and returned soldiers started a riot, and when the police took a hand to quell the disturbance, bottles and stones were thrown at the officers of the law. Pte. Herringer received a bad gash on the head, requiring four stitches to close.

### Severe Frost in West.

A subscriber, writing from Vawn, Sask., states that it has been very dry in that section, only three showers of rain having fallen since spring. The crops were doing fairly well, however, until two weeks ago when the temperature fell to 12 degrees below freezing and all grain crops were destroyed. Even potatoes were completely damaged. The grain is so badly damaged by frost that it will not pay to thresh it.

### Dogs Worrying Stock.

Several farmers in this section have been badly troubled recently by dogs worrying their sheep. Last week two dogs got after a flock of sheep and lambs owned by Vollick Bros., and several ewes and lambs were torn. We understand that Mr. Wm. Lewis' flock was also attacked. Jos. Hotten's cattle have been chased by the same dogs on several occasions, but for the timely appearance of a neighbor with a gun, several of the cattle would have perished from exhaustion.

### Died in Manitoba.

The death of Mrs. William Halls, of Broomhill, Man., took place very suddenly on July 3rd last. Deceased, who was the second eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Grub of Carrick, and had been living in the West for about twenty years. She appeared to be in her usual health when she retired for the night, but shortly after she took very ill and expired before the arrival of the doctor. Heart failure is given as the cause of her decease. Mrs. Walls was 40 years of age, and leaves a husband and one child, besides her parents and brothers and sisters to mourn her loss.

### Pinned Under Automobile.

Mr. H. Ries, painter of Clifford, met with a rather unpleasant experience on Tuesday evening, when motoring home to Clifford. In going down one of the "Forty Hills" his car left the road and plunged down the embankment, overturning and pinning the driver underneath. Mr. R. Ormiston of Teeswater, who happened to be motoring past, found the unfortunate man in his uncomfortable predicament, and released him and took him home. The car was damaged to some extent, but the driver escaped with a few bruises.

### Bad Blaze at Clifford.

The village of Clifford was visited by a disastrous fire last Thursday, that laid waste half a block in the centre of the village. The fire originated in the hay mow of the mansion house stable, owned by Mr. Adam Seip, and rapidly spread to the buildings adjacent. In the path of the fire was Mr. P. Brown's barn, Noah Eckel's stable, the fine residence and stable of Mr. Angus McPhail, formerly of Carrick, and a comfortable dwelling owned by Mrs. Fraser. All these buildings were completely destroyed, and the villagers were unable to stay the progress of the fire, on account of the lack of adequate fire protection. At one time when the conflagration was at its height it was feared that it would envelope half the village, and an appeal was sent to Harriston for help. A special train was sent up with the Harriston fire appliances, and the smouldering heaps of debris were drenched with water, removing all further danger of the fire spreading. We understand that all the buildings destroyed were covered by insurance, but the loss will be heavy. It is estimated that the total loss will exceed \$10,000. Mr. McPhail's loss will be the greatest, as his residence was considered to be as one of the finest in the village. His buildings and contents were insured for \$2,000.

### FORMOSA.

Mrs. Reinhardt's sale of household effects etc., which was held here on Saturday last was well attended. Mrs. Reinhardt intends moving to Toronto in the near future.

Miss Lydia Kraemer of Chicago is spending a couple of weeks at her home here.

Dr. J. M. Uhrich spent a few days in Toronto on business last week.

Mr. Fred A. Long of Toronto visited friends in town over Sunday.

Misses Flora and Julietta Beingsener of Buffalo are spending their holidays at their home here.

Pte. Eugene Beingsener and L. Corp. Ed. Zimmer of London spent over Sunday at their homes here.

### CARLSRUHE.

Rev. Father, who has been assistant here for the past two months left last week. Father Goodrow has enlisted as Chaplain for overseas. Rev. Father Culliton of Ayton, who was ordained this spring, will be his successor.

John A. Hundt has bought Father Goodrow's fancy driver and whole outfit.

August Freiburger made a business trip to Kitchener and Toronto last week and will return to-day.

X. Poehman and son spent Sunday with J. Kreutzwiser in Warton.

Mrs. D. Schwan spent last week with relatives in St. Clemens and Waterloo.

Mr. and Mrs. George Zettler spent Sunday in Hanover.

Mrs. Jos. Kocher and daughter, Rose, and Miss Oehring visited Jos. Montg on Sunday.

If the hot weather continues much longer the grain will all be harvested in less than two weeks.

### MOLTKE.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. George Filsinger, a daughter.

Mrs. J. Ortmann of Clifford visited her daughter, Mrs. Adolph Weigel.

Mr. Thiele and family of Kitchener spent a couple of days with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Holm.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Peter, Mr. Ed. Peter, Miss Orlam, Mr. Elmer Weigel and Miss Irene Schauss motored to Wallace on Sunday to visit friends and relatives.

The Children's Day service on the 6th was well attended on Sunday.

Missionary meeting will be held at the St. Paul's church on Sunday.

Mr. Wm. Weigel of Hanover visited friends and relatives over the holidays.

Mrs. John Bieman is visiting friend in Kitchener this week.

Mr. Wm. Ludke sold two spring lambs for which he received the fancy sum of forty dollars.

Mr. Ed. Holm spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Grien and family.

Pte. Isidor Uhrich of Toronto was home over the week-end.

Children's Day Services will be held in the Evangelical church here on Sunday, August 18th.

Another heat wave has hit this country and the weather man promises that it will continue for a time.

Miss Maud Schill of Buffalo, and Misses Sadie and May Schill of Kitchener, are spending a couple of weeks with their parents here.

The many friends of Mr. C. A. Fox, the popular Walkerton jeweler, will be glad to know that he is now improving rapidly in health.

Clergymen in the United States are working six days a week in factories and on farms and preaching on Sundays, says Robert Craig of Simcoe, just returned from the states.

Harvesters Excursion. The Grand Trunk Railway will run harvester excursions to the West on August 22nd and 29th. Single fare to Winnipeg \$12, and the usual reductions to destinations.

Rev. Father Goodrow, the popular assistant priest at Karlsruhe, who volunteered recently for Overseas Service has received word of his acceptance by the authorities and is giving up his work at Karlsruhe.

The big German offensive which commenced on July 18th, was turned into the greatest enemy defeat of the war. The Allies have taken 85,000 prisoners, and 750 guns, and are still pushing the enemy back. By all appearances defeat is staring Germany in the face.

# A Positive Luxury in Infusion

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

# "SALADA"

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

## Runaway Julietta

By Arthur Henry Gooden

CHAPTER XV.—(Cont'd.)

Julietta took from her blouse the deed, as yet unrecorded.

"I'm glad, Uncle Jim," she said, her voice trembling a little, "that—that I was right in thinking as I did about you. Auntie seems to think that Maggie has no right to call this place her home, but I think she's mistaken. She extended the paper to Mrs. Wurrell, quietly.

"Will you glance at this, please? It's a deed showing that I have transferred all my right, title, and interest in this ranch to Maggie and her baby. It's perfectly legal."

"I'm all shook up," murmured Mrs. Wurrell, and fainted.

In the parlor a little later Wurrell relinquished the baby to her mother, and sat down heavily.

"I'm glad you—you found out about the ranch," "Lizzie," he said dully. "I've acted like a crook—but—but it come on by degrees; I never just thought how it'd seem, well, there's a load off'n my mind, girl. I don't know."

"Never mind, Uncle Jim. Now about—"

"That ain't all," he continued. "I got a note Andy Burt give your dad afore he died, and it rightly belongs to you. I'll go get it for you now."

He rose, but Julietta caught him in a swift, vigorous hug.

A little after eight that evening two cars drove into La Vina. In the foremost was Clay Thorpe and Wurrell. In the second sat Dean, Julietta, and another rancher. The petition had been duly signed, and the committee appointed by the ranchers was losing no time in presenting it to Andy Burt.

"You do the talkin', Thorpe," said Dean grimly.

Clay nodded, and pounded vigorously at the door. It was opened by an old woman, Burt's housekeeper.

"Is Mr. Burt in?"

"No," the woman eyed them curiously. "Ain't come about the dam, have ye?"

"Eh?" queried Clay. "The dam? What dam?"

"Why, about ten minutes ago a man come in with word that somethin' was wrong with the reservoir—Jake Robbins, I think it was. He and Andy hustled off together in Andy's car. Up in the hills behind town was the reservoir which controlled the waters of Cottonwood Creek. The four men glanced at each other; then, without a word, Clay went leaping down the steps, sprang into his car, and was gone.

Leaving the startled housekeeper crying vainly after them, the four clambered into Dean's car. The self-starter had given him a long lead, but after cranking up, Dean whirled off in a cloud of dust; the long road seemed deserted in the moonlight, and the car leaped forward madly.

"Take chances!" roared Jim Wurrell from the rear seat. "That there Robbins means dirt, Dean. Burt was a fool for goin' off with him—"

The rest was lost in a wild bounce of the car. Dean "took chances." Then, with a suddenness that was startling, they swerved around a bend into the great bowl under the reservoir, and Dean bore down on his brakes.

Flooded with moonlight every inch of the scene was powerfully distinct. Ahead lay the cars of Burt and Clay, tenantless. To the right the canon dropped steeply into the water-trickling gorge. To the left the bowl sheered up to the white concrete dam, and on its brink, sharply silhouetted in black against the sky, was the stooping figure of a man.

"It's Jake!" cried Wurrell as he leaped from the car.

Julietta had turned to the right, perhaps by instinct. There, below them in the filtering light of the moon-spear, appeared the figure of a bound and motionless figure—Andy Burt!

"Stop him! Stop Jake!" screamed Julietta. "He's cutting the dam." The three men turned and dashed madly up the steep slope. Clay looked up, waved a hand to Julietta, and with one hand pulled the half-freed Burt to his feet. But it was too late.

Careless of himself, craving only vengeance, Jake Robbins had taken that vengeance in devilish cunning. Luring Andy Burt, leaving him bound in the gorge below the dam, Robbins had then gone to execute his task above. The waters which had made Burt's fortune, which had caused so much wreckage and bitterness and misery, should take his life.

Staring up, Julietta saw the whole white concrete face suddenly disappear in a great burst of dust; there was a dull, earth-shaking roar, and Julietta, flung to the ground, knew that the dam had been dynamited.

For a long moment she could not move. She heard the awful rush of the descending torrent as it thundered down into the gorge, snapping trees, hurling boulders, a mighty, leaping, white-manned flood. Then, as she darted to her feet and over the edge of the slope, she saw below her a figure struggling at the edge of the foamy waters. With that she plung-

ed forward, not an instant too soon. Even as she gripped the hand of Clay, who pulled after him the figure of Burt, the main body of the dam, fatally weakened by the exploded hole, went out in another thunderous roar. Sliding and slipping, the three struggled up the steep side, to be pulled over the brink by Wurrell and Dean.

Oddly enough, Andy Burt was the first to recover himself.

"Come!" A hoarse shout broke from his lips as he stood up beside the exhausted Clay. "We got to open the gates to every ditch. This'll flood every foot of land I got, crops and all."

Dean blocked him as he started to the car. Clay came to his feet, smiling grimly, and from his pocket drew a typewritten paper.

"Sign this, Burt."

"What d'ye mean?" Burt grasped his arm savagely. "Come—open all your gates, you men! You've got to do it—I'll be ruined!"

"We don't care a hang if ye are ruined," snarled Dean. "We've saved your worthless hide—that's all. Sign this paper and we'll help ye."

Burt waved his hands in limp surrender, then scrawled his name under those of the ranchers.

When he finished he looked up, a terrible expression on his face.

"Did—" he licked his lips nervously and went on: "Did ye see Jake Robbins? He went by us down there. The water had him."

Julietta turned away, to find Clay's protecting arm about her.

At the late breakfast table next morning Wurrell came in and gave Julietta, weary and heartsick, a yellow envelope.

Julietta took the telegram, and felt as though a cold hand had clamped down upon her heart. With trembling fingers she opened it, and was not surprised to find it a lengthy message, sent with utter disregard of charges:

I once told you that I would some day have my own way with you. This time your Uncle Paul wins. Helen Drake and I were married this evening. We are leaving immediately for Honolulu. Wire us congratulations at Frisco.

Uncle Paul.

"Bad news?" demanded Wurrell.

"Look out, she's going to faint!" cried Mrs. Wurrell.

Julietta shook her head, and slowly rose.

"What—" she paused, then a smile broke over her face, and the color flooded into her cheeks. "What did you say the Thorpe ranch number was, Uncle Jim? I—I want to call Clay."

(The end.)

OUTRANKED.

War, under present conditions, is a great social leveler. The son of a well-to-do family had recently entered service as a private, says the Toronto Saturday Night, and was spending his Christmas leave at home.

His mother, returning from a walk with him, espied a figure in the kitchen with the housemaid.

"Clarence," she said to her son, "Mary's got some one in the kitchen. She knows perfectly well that I don't allow followers. I wish you'd go and tell the man to leave the house at once."

Clarence duly departed to the kitchen, but he returned somewhat hastily a few moments later.

"Sorry, mother," he said, "but I can't turn him out."

"Can't turn him out? Why on earth not?"

"He's my sergeant!"

A Considerable Amount.

A certain little village in the West stands some distance from the nearest good supply of pure water, and Patrick is the man who transports barrels of drinking water to the homes of the village.

One day, as Patrick halted at the top of the river bank, a man famous for his inquisitive mind stopped and asked:

"How long have you hauled water for the village, my good man?"

"Tin years, sor."

"Ah, how many loads do you take in a day?"

"From tin to fifteen, sor."

"Ah, yes! Now I have a problem for you. How much water at this rate have you hauled in all?"

The driver of the water cart jerked his thumb backward toward the river and replied:

"All the water yez don't see there now, sor."

Old Roman Coins in the Trenches.

Roman pennies inscribed "Nero" and "Caesar" were turned up near Corbie by Australian troops, who were digging trenches on what was apparently an old battlefield.

## TROOPER OF FIRST BRITISH ARMY

FROM MONS TO LA BASSE IN THE BIG WAR.

Survivor of the First 75,000 of Dauntless Britishers Recounts Some of His Thrilling Experiences.

Of the first British army of 75,000 men sent to France only about 600 survived contact with the enemy.

One of these survivors is Corporal Tom Haines, now working in Philadelphia shipyards.

Haines was invalided out of the service after receiving severe wounds and has been doing his bit in the shipyards for several months. His reminiscences have entertained thousands of the ship workers. Here they are, in part, as he wrote them:

"It was in the district of Mons that I got my baptism into real battle. It was the first time that I had ever heard a big shell in the air, and I shall never forget it. You cannot see the shell, nor any smoke, but you can hear a shriek which reminds you of the kind of a yell a woman would let out if she was being strangled—only twenty times worse.

"The district around Mons was nothing more than a waste, with a few mines. The system of trench warfare had not yet been invented and we took whatever cover we could find, fighting in sort of an Indian fashion. We stayed up there for two days, holding the Germans until finally orders came that the odds against us were too great and that we should start a retreat. Our division then held back the brunt of the German attack during the retreat, which took us back almost to the gates of Paris. We had only two machine guns at that time to our whole regiment, and we had no heavy artillery whatever. The Germans had already brought their big guns into action and we were at a great disadvantage.

French Finds Way Out.

"At one place the whole Fifth Division was virtually surrounded by the Germans with only a small opening between their lines at one point where there was a possibility of escape. General French took charge and led the men out of the pocket without the loss of a single man. He had us file out in a single line during the middle of the night. With trembling hands he made a great hit with the men and received much commendation.

"Those who could not keep up the pace dropped out, and many were sent as prisoners of war to endure the abuse and miseries of the German prison camps.

"The Germans outnumbered us at this time five to one. Out of the 75,000 men who comprised our first army in France only 600 men are left.

"When we started to retreat the Germans kept pressing us hard and we were forced back through St. Quentin to the very outskirts of Paris. At this point General Foch, now the commander of the Allied armies on the western front, started the famous tactical mobilization of the French reserves. After a two days' battle the French, British and Belgians defeated the Germans and compelled them to retreat from the Marne on September 8, 1914, to the line of the Aisne, where the Germans dug in behind prepared defenses. This was something absolutely new in the line of warfare and was the start of the trench system which was soon used so extensively on both sides.

Boche Bullet Got Him.

"I lost most of my accoutrements: packs and overcoats were thrown aside in the heat of the battles; and we came away with little more than rifles and ammunition. In a little village on the way I had seen a German cavalryman laying dead on the steps of a house. As my shoes were worn away and my feet were sore and bleeding from the constant marching I determined to have a new pair of boots. I pulled them off the German and arrived in camp with a pair of practically new German cavalry boots on me, much to the amusement of my comrades.

"My first real accident was at Missey. The German artillery had opened fire and one of their shells hit a church steeple near where we were fighting. One of the falling bricks hit me and laid me out. It made a long cut right where I part my hair. If we had had steel helmets at this time I would not have been laid out at all, but as it was my peaked khaki hat probably saved my life.

"It was at La Basse in my last charge 'over the top' that I got in the way of a bullet which finally took me out of the firing line. During the middle of the bayonet charge we had fallen to the ground, as was our custom, and taken a shot at the coming Germans. I was just in the act of rising when a bullet struck me in the right eye, passed out below my ear, tore a piece out of my shoulder and dropped me like a log.

"Eventually I recovered consciousness sufficiently to crawl forward and drop into a trench, which fortunately had been captured by the British. The battle was still going on. I lay there in the mud at the bottom of the trench until early in the morning. A comrade seeing my foot move pulled me out from beneath a couple of dead men and gave me a little aid, such as he could. As the trench was being shelled heavily I recalled that I would soon die unless I got out of that posi-



### SIMPLE SANDWICH FILLINGS.

Sandwiches are in such constant demand for the picnic basket, the tea tray and the luncheon box that new kinds, if they are good, are always welcome. The following suggestions may prove useful:

Green Butter.—Fresh, or green, butter makes an excellent foundation material. Beat half a pound of new, unsalted butter to a cream and add a gill of thick cream that has been whipped stiff. If the butter is to be used alone, add a little salt, mustard and Cayenne pepper; otherwise, leave it unseasoned. Chopped parsley, chives, mint or nasturtiums rubbed into green butter make a savory sandwich filling. Water cress makes another good combination with the butter. Pick the small, green leaves from the stems of a handful of water cress and chop them in a wooden chopping bowl; then mix them with unseasoned green butter in the proportion of one part butter and two parts cress. For a refreshing fruit-and-butter filling cut an orange into very small pieces, skin and all, and add a small quantity of sugar. Mix orange and butter, half and half, and stir in a teaspoonful of lemon juice just before you are to use the mixture.

Picnic Butter.—The following is a good substitute for peanut butter, which cannot always be bought fresh in warm weather. Put a pint of peaches and half a pint of almonds—bought ready-shelled—into a dish, pour boiling water over them and let them stand for five minutes. At the end of that time drain off the water and add more; then dip the nuts out, a few at a time, and remove the skins by rubbing the nuts gently between the fingers. Boil the two kinds of nuts separately in salad oil, and when they are well browned salt them generously on a platter. Next, put them through a food chopper, twice with the largest knife and then twice with the smallest. Mix two tablespoonfuls of salad oil with the paste and put it away in small jelly tumblers, protected by paraffin on top. When you are ready to use the mixture, stir two tablespoonfuls of thick cream into a teaspoonful of it.

Vegetable Filling.—Many common garden vegetables make delicious fillings for sandwiches. Asparagus or tender green peas mashed and combined with melted butter, vinegar and seasoning make an appetizing "spread" for sandwiches. Lima beans, run through a sieve to remove the skins and mixed with canned tomato soup, make another good filling. Still another is cucumber chopped with the solid part of ripe tomatoes and mixed with butter, vinegar and a dash of onion.

New Fillings for More Substantial Sandwiches.—For chopped chicken sandwiches mix two cupfuls of fine-chopped chicken with one cupful of crisp cabbage and two green peppers or canned pimientos. Combine that with French dressing of oil and vinegar. Another new filling is made of tomato paste (such as is used with spaghetti), sardines pounded to a paste, and chopped hard-boiled eggs.

Good-bye To Flies.

It has been discovered that flies are very sensitive to certain odors and that they will take pains to avoid places where they prevail.

Lavender is one of these odors. Buy 5 cents' worth of oil of lavender at the drug store, mix with an equal amount of water and spray from a common glass atomizer in places where flies collect.

This odor, which flies find so obnoxious that it quickly drives them away, is very pleasant and refreshing to most people. As the mixture is harmless to everything but flies it can be sprayed freely around the dining room, on the table linen, etc.

Other odors which flies don't relish are those of geranium, mignonette, heliotrope, white cloves, honeysuckle and hop blossoms.

A French scientist claims that flies have an intense dislike for blue, and that rooms decorated in this color are much more likely to be free from these dangerous insect pests.

Another good way of getting rid of flies is to mix a tablespoonful each of cream, black pepper and brown sugar. Put this in a saucer and darken the room, except for the one window in which the saucer is placed.

Pyrethrum powder furnishes another effective weapon to use against flies. Burning a little of this stupefies them so that they can be swept up and burned.

Save The Sugar.

There are still some women in Canada who do not seem to be aware that it is against the law to make icing from cane sugar. It is surely apparent to anyone who is in the habit of buying cakes that substitutes, and chiefly maple syrup, are now being used by all the bakers.

Here is a simple recipe for maple icing which should serve for special occasions, although there is very little excuse now for any kind of icing on cakes: 2 cups maple or corn syrup, 2 teaspoons shortening, 1 egg white. Boil syrup until it spins a thread. Add shortening. Pour slowly over beaten white of egg. Beat until stiff enough to spread on cake.

There is no question about it—more sugar must be saved by individuals in their homes.

Candy manufacturers have had their sugar allowance cut by 50 per cent. Bakers and cake and biscuit manufacturers have all had restrictions laid upon them. Limitations have been placed on private holdings of sugar.

These measures have been as effective as was expected. But more is asked of the individual in the way of voluntary denial.

That is to say—let us be sparing in the use of the sugar bowl. We want all we can get for the canning season. It will help if we stop taking sugar in tea and coffee or at least confine ourselves to one level teaspoonful. It will also help if we cut in half our customary allowance on fruit, cereals and desserts. Ordinarily we use far more sugar than we need and thereby lose much of the flavor of our food. It will not hurt any of us to do with less.

Community Canning.

The Women's Institute of Ontario has made arrangements for several community canning centres in the province this year. A remarkable record was made last year by the Parkhill Canning Centre, which donated, for shipment overseas and local military hospitals, \$4,500 worth of canned goods, and the Ontario Department of Agriculture has worked out a concrete plan similar to the one tried at Parkhill last year. In each case a committee appointed by the executive of the local Women's Institute will be in charge. The Provincial Government Institute, through the Branch will pay for the equipment, will send a demonstrator to assist in starting the work and will render further assistance as occasion demands from time to time. Further information may be secured by writing to the Institute Branch, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Love's Presence.

Into the darkened, shabby room. Love softly makes its way. The dusky walls burst into bloom. Aglow the corners gray. So true it is Love ever brings Rare beauty to the plainest things.

Into the wan, discouraged face Love smiles; the lines of care Are smoothed as by some mystic grace The eyes hold courage rare: So true it is Love ever clears The bitterness from hopeless tears.

O to Be Young in War Time.

O to be young in war time And hear the sword of flame. To right the world's old grievance Wherein we had no name, For guilt is on the graybeard, But youth is clean of shame!

O to be young in war time When heart and hand keep pact. When aught but blows are useless To make the dream a fact, For wishes are for graybeards, But only youth can act!

O to be young in war time When earth has blossomed red, To quaff her nectar only And leave the lees instead, For age is for the living, But youth is for the dead!

Nicaragua's most important exports are coffee, gold, hides, bananas and cabinet woods. Exports of rubber have fallen off in the last few years.

For greasing baking pans a bowl of one of the cheaper greases, unsalted drippings or one of the butter substitutes may be kept in the ice box with a small flat brush in it. This brush need not be washed every day, but when it is washed a strong soda lather and soda should be used so that it may be thoroughly cleaned.

## 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 1865. Drop us a postcard for particulars. Mutual Dairy and Creamery Co. 743-5 King St. West Toronto

### DESPATCH-RIDING.

Acrobats on Wheels Who Carry On 'Mid Gas and Shells.

If you want excitement, try despatch-riding on the Western Front. It is wonderful how soon one learns to fall off the "old grid" when the scream of a shell is heard coming in your direction, and what miracles of contortion are performed in the effort to find protection in a six-inch ditch full of water. The man who has dodged shells and raced gas for six months up and down the lines is a past-master in the art of taking cover.

Even taking cover has its disadvantages, as the following story shows. A despatch-rider on leave was walking along a London street when a motor tire went off just ahead of him. By natural instinct he sprang down the open trapdoor of a bakery close by, and landed in a tub of yeast which was cooling in the bake-house. He finally got free of the mixture just in time to return to France.

Among civilians at home I find a widespread belief that "out there" rules of the road are unknown. This is not so. Since our enemies in the early days of the war started a methodical and sustained offensive to wipe the poor despatch-rider off the face of the earth the rules of the game have varied, but they must still be closely observed if the despatch-rider is to safely stable his bike and sit-down to his food ration at the end of a perfect day.

It is rather unpleasant to be jerked off your "grid" on a black night into a shell hole full of water, or to play hide and seek with a Hun airman out for your scalp.

But the acrobats on wheels take such things calmly, and in time a sort of sixth sense enables you to smell shell-holes on the darkest winter night, and Jerry has lately been too busy running away from our airmen to worry us much with low machine-gun fire from above.

The greatest trouble the despatch-rider has to face is gas. Amid the many stinks of the battlefield one more or less is barely noticeable, and I have myself been blissfully ignorant of any gas in the vicinity until arriving at the end of my journey. I found everyone with gas-masks on. By that time there was enough of it aboard to necessitate a month in hospital, wondering how the road to Hill would look when I got across a saddle again.

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## WILLIAMS New Scale PIANOS

THE Pure, rich, mellow tone, and the sensitive responsiveness of this famous instrument combine to lift it high above the commonplace. It is a piano that will maintain its enduring charm for generations.

Georgian Model, \$500.00  
THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LIMITED, OSHAWA, ONT.  
Canada's Oldest and Largest Piano Makers

# GERMANS FAIL IN VIOLENT ATTEMPT TO DRIVE BACK ALLIES

Attack on Franco-American Positions at Fere-en-Tardenois Failed—More Towns in Flames, Indicating Further Retirement of Enemy.

A despatch from London says: Whether as a result of weariness after two weeks of incessant fighting or because of the greatly increased strength in man-power and positions of the enemy forces before them, the allied armies on the Soissons-Rheims front have noticeably decreased their efforts to clear the salient of Germans.

If the pause in the offensive is attributable to weariness, the armies of the German Crown Prince also must be worn out by the pressure they have been under for the fortnight, for, notwithstanding the fact that huge reinforcements were sent to them in their hour of dire peril, they have lacked the hardiness to endeavor to throw back their antagonists and recoup their losses.

The fourteen day of the great allied offensive which has resulted in driving back the Germans from the Marne region northward across the Ourcq River and in materially bending in the eastern and western side of

the great pocket with its mouth running cross-country 36 miles from Soissons to Rheims, saw little activity on the part of either of the contending forces—except in the nature of reciprocal bombardments. Tuesday night witnessed violent attempts by the Germans to expel the American and French from the valuable positions they hold north of the Ourcq, in the region of Fere-en-Tardenois, and along the western side of the salient near Oulchy-le-Chateau, where Scottish troops are holding with the French the wedge that has been driven eastward into the enemy line. These efforts were entirely fruitless.

Whether the Germans have chosen the spot where ultimately they will face about and give battle to the allied forces has not yet become apparent. Likewise whether their retreat finally has ended is not known. Great fires behind the lines possibly might indicate the destruction of further villages which it is intended to evacuate and press on northward to a chosen battle line.

# CANADIANS AGAIN IN FRONT LINE

Have Already Captured Prisoners From Extra German Divisions Sent to Confront Them

A despatch from London says:—The Canadian forces now are again in the front line and celebrated their return thither by continually harassing the Boche opposite, raiding him almost at will and continually annoying him on his communications on the rear lines.

An extra German division which the enemy can ill spare for the purpose, has been placed in front of the Canadians, from which prisoners have already been captured.

Germans hold advanced posts now so thinly that their front line is practically no man's land.

A young Toronto officer a few nights back penetrated, with a sergeant, a mile of the enemy's trench system, without encountering a single Boche, and discovered on returning a dugout whence issued many guttural voices. The officer kept guard while the sergeant returned for bombs, and after half an hour the necessary tackle arrived and the dugout was blown up. Two more Canadians had now arrived.

The explosion of the dugout roused the whole German line for a short distance. With bombs and one of his men with a bayonet, he kept a score of Boches down, then making a lucky dash, reached his own posts safely.

The Canadians made several gas projections recently, the wind being favorable, and subsequent investigation showed this enterprise accounted for a few members of Hun working parties.

# JEWS TRAINED IN CANADA NOW FIGHTING NEAR JAFFA

A despatch from New York says:—Safe arrival in Palestine of the first two contingents of the American Jewish Legion was announced by the Zionist Organization of America. Recruited last Spring, the men have been trained in Canada and England, and will join the Jewish regiment enrolled in London and already on the firing line with the British forces near Jaffa.

# Liege Must Pay Heavy Fine For Celebrating Marne Victory

A despatch from London says:—The Maastricht newspaper Les Nouvelles says the inhabitants of Liege, Belgium, held an enthusiastic public demonstration over the success of the Entente offensive on the Marne salient, during which the Marsellaise was sung. Because of this, the newspaper adds, the German governor has ordered the curfew rung at 7 o'clock in the evening for several weeks and the city also has been fined.

"There is no charity equal to the charity that is charitable to the uncharitable."

# GERMAN MORALE IS BROKEN

Disconsolate Batch of Prisoners Taken by Australians.

A despatch from the British Front says:—The far-reaching effect on the German morale of the great allied blow between Soissons and the Champagne sector is nowhere more convincingly apparent than among the large batch of German prisoners captured within the last few days by the Australians.

"A sad lot of rabbits," was the description of them by a British officer who interrogated some of them.

"I've never run across a more disconsolate lot of Boches," he said. "What seemed to be the outstanding thought in the minds of both officers and men was the fact that, despite what the German high command had long been preaching about the exhaustion of all the French reserves, there is no sign of a let-up in the fighting."

Other German prisoners asserted their losses had been heavy in the Soissons battle. They had believed their big offensive would be a success, but suddenly it turned into a retreat. Their hopes in the U-boats had waned, for Americans seemed to be everywhere in the fighting. Added to their discouragement was the fact that they had been warned that British raiding would certainly continue on a wide scale. German dead alone in front of one Australian battalion which attacked near Morlancaurt two days ago were fully 200.

# GIGANTIC PANORAMA

Heroes of Britain At The Canadian National Exhibition.

Memories of the great fighters of long ago, the heroes of a thousand battles by land and sea, will be re-awakened by the Grand Stand spectacle at the Canadian National Exhibition. "Britannia Militant" will be more than a mere pageant; it will be the spirit of our Empire past and present, translated into flesh and blood, a romantic historic survey in which the spectators will be made to feel their kinship with the men of old. There will be a suggestion of the Arthurian legends, of mediaeval knights, ancient castles, venerable cathedral ruins, and all the colorful paraphernalia of history and of romance. The spirit of the Empire's yesterday will be caught and contrasted with the martial deeds of to-day and the men of the present, now fighting the greatest battle of all times, will not suffer by comparison, particularly in the dramatic climax when Currie's gallant Canadians arrive on the scene. The setting will be a gigantic reproduction of Windsor Castle, the scenic arrangement and general ensemble being the most elaborate ever produced at the Canadian National. There will be over 1,200 participants, all brilliantly attired in the styles of the period they represent, and the whole inspiring effect will be enhanced by super musical treatment.

# Canada's BEEF Opportunity

BRITISH IMPORTS



CANADA'S NET EXPORTS 29,680,000 Lbs

"Is THIS the best we can DO?"

# Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Aug. 6.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.23 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$2.20 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$2.10 1/2, in store; Fort William, including 2 1/2 c. tax.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 86 1/2 c; extra No. 1 feed 84 1/2 c, in store Fort William.

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

Ontario oats—No. 1 white, 85 to 86c, nominal; No. 3 white, 84 to 85c, 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—Malting, new crop, \$1.20 to \$1.22.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Rye—No. 2, nominal.

Manitoba flour—War quality, \$10.95, Toronto.

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

Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included; Bran, \$35 per ton; shorts, \$30 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.

Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 42 to 42 1/2 c; prints, per lb., 42 1/2 to 43 c; dairy, per lb., 36 to 37 c.

Eggs—New laid, 43 to 45 c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 38 to 40c; roosters, 22c; fowl, 23 to 28c; ducklings, 33c; turkeys, 32 to 35c.

Live poultry—Roosters, 16c; fowl, 21 to 26c; ducklings, lb., 25c; turkeys, 27 to 30c. Spring chickens, 30 to 32c.

Honey—New crop, strained, 19 to 20c per lb; in comb, \$2.25 to \$2.40.

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

Cheese—New, large 23 1/2 to 24c; twins, 23 1/2 to 24 1/2 c; old, large, 25 1/2 to 26c; tw. n. 26 to 26 1/2 c.

Butter—Fresh, dairy, choice, 40 to 42c; creamery prints, fresh made, 45 to 47c; solids, 44 to 45c.

Margarine—28 to 32c.

Eggs—No. 1's, 48 to 49c; in cartons, 52 to 54c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 50c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 33 to 34c; turkeys, 40c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus.

\$7.50; imp., hand-picked, Burma or Indian, \$6.50; Japan, \$8.00 to \$8.75; Lamas, 18 to 19c.

Maple syrup—3 1/2-lb. tins, 10 to a case, \$14.50; imp. in gallon tins, per tin, \$2.25; imperial five-gallon cans, per can, \$10.50; 15-gallon kegs, per gal., \$2.00; maple sugar, 1-lb. box, gal., \$2.00; maple sugar, 1-lb. box, pure, per lb., 24 to 25c.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 36 to 38c; do, heavy, 30 to 32c; cooked, 50 to 51c; rolls, 32 to 33c; breakfast bacon, 41 to 42c; backs, plain, 44 to 45c; boneless—Long clear bacon, 30 to 31c; clear bellies, 29 to 30c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 30 to 30 1/2 c; tubs, 30 1/2 to 31c; pails, 30 1/2 to 31 1/4 c; prints, 33 to 33 1/2 c. Compound tierces, 26 to 26 1/2 c; tubs, 26 1/2 to 26 3/4 c; pails, 26 3/4 to 27c; prints, 28 to 28 1/2 c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Aug. 6.—Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, \$1.00; extra No. 1, feed, 97c. Flour, new standard grade, \$10.95 to \$11.05. Rolled oats, bags, 90 lbs, \$5.20 to \$5.30. Bran, \$35. Shorts, \$40. Moullie, \$67. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$14.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Aug. 6.—Choice heavy steers, \$14.00 to \$15.00; butchers' cattle, choice, \$13.00 to \$13.50; do, good, \$12.00 to \$12.50; do, medium, \$10.75 to \$11.00; do, common, \$9.00 to \$10.00; butchers' bulls, choice, \$10.25 to \$10.60; do, rough bulls, \$7.50 to \$8.50; butchers' cows, choice, \$10.75 to \$11.00; do, good, \$10.25 to \$10.50; 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, \$85.00 to \$125.00; light ewes, \$30.00 to \$35.00; springers, \$90.00 to \$75.00; springers, \$18.00 to \$16.00; yearlings, \$15.50 to \$17.00; spring lambs, 20 to 21 1/2 c; calves, good, \$13.50 to \$16.25; hogs, fed and watered, \$19.75 to \$19.90; do, weighed off cars, \$19.75 to \$20.15.

Montreal, Aug. 6.—Calves, milk fed, \$7.00 to \$14.50; choice steers, \$11.50 to \$12.00; butchers' bulls, \$7.00 to \$8.50; butchers' cows, \$8.00 to \$10.00; canners, \$5.50. Select hogs, \$19.50 to \$19.75.

Of Norway's 124,500 square miles of land, about 26,340 square miles are covered with forests.

CANADA'S RANK AS A HOG PRODUCER	
DENMARK	22
HOLLAND	19
GERMANY	14
UNITED STATES	8
IRELAND	7
FRANCE	6
GREAT BRITAIN	5
ITALY	4
CANADA	3

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

# From The Middle West

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

Calgary women are already asking for funds to fill 3,000 overseas socks for Christmas.

A hall storm bursting over Saskatoon last week completely ruined a 750-acre crop of grain.

An Ayrshire cow belonging to an Alberta farmer near Calgary has had eight calves since 1914.

Capt. M. J. Graham, a well known western rancher, who went overseas with the Fifth Battalion, is now quartermaster at the military hospital at Regina.

The attendance at the Calgary Fair this year was 115,665, compared with 110,028 in 1917. The cash receipts from the gate and grandstand were \$33,590.25, as compared with \$35,449.35 last year.

The Regina Medical Association will erect a tablet in the local General Hospital to the memory of the late Dr. E. E. Meek, of Regina, who was killed in France while operating in a Red Cross hospital on a wounded soldier.

The Edmonton Public School Board voted to loan its technical machine shop and machinery to the Western Shells and Box Co., Ltd., which has a contract to manufacture \$33,000 anti-aircraft shells for the United States Government.

The first convictions of the fishing season under the Fisheries Act was made in the Calgary Police Court when seven disciples of Isaac Walton were arraigned before the magistrate and charged with catching fish under nine inches long and failing to throw the back into the river.

Winnipeg tax rate is being cut down to under 21 mills. \$50,000 was cut at first session of council.

Two boys exploring an old mine at Blairmore with a lamp caused a serious explosion, and were severely burned.

One hundred and fifty births were registered in Winnipeg over the week end of July 13th. Seventy were born on July 15th.

Calgary firemen are engaged in watering the city gardens. Over 500 water tickets were sold at the beginning of the venture.

W. C. Riddell was appointed advertising agent for the Grand Trunk Pacific with headquarters at Winnipeg, where he will act as western assistant to H. S. Charlton, general advertising agent for the Grand Trunk system.

# BRITISH BOMB MORE HUN TOWNS

Airmen Attack Stuttgart, Coblenz, Saarbrucken and Other Cities, Returning in Safety.

A despatch from London says:—The Air Ministry's communication on aerial activities issued on Wednesday night follows:

"In addition to the attacks already reported on the 30th instant the station at Lahr (Baden) was bombed."

"On the night of July 30-31 our airplanes again proceeded to Stuttgart and dropped nearly two tons of bombs on the Bosch Magneto works, the Daimler works and the railway station. A fire broke out in the station."

"Several bombs were dropped on the Hagnau station and barracks causing a heavy explosion. The Remilly junction and two aerodromes were attacked with bombs and machine gun fire."

"On the morning of July 31, at 7.30 o'clock, one of our squadrons attacked the Coblenz station. Owing to clouds observation was impossible. The station and factories at Saarbrucken were subjected to two attacks."

"The first formation encountered large numbers of hostile scouts before reaching their objective. Bitter fighting ensued, in the course of which four of our machines were shot down. The remainder bombed their objective and on their return journey again were heavily attacked, losing three more machines. One hostile machine was disabled."

"The second attack, delivered later, was completely successful. Bursts were observed in the factory. In spite of attacks by hostile scouts all our machines returned safely."

# OCCUPY HILLS BEYOND SERINGES

Americans Pretended to Withdraw, Then Attacked, Annihilating Two Companies.

A despatch with the American Army on the Aisne-Marne front says: General DeGoutte, commanding the army on this front, has expressed to the correspondent his satisfaction at the progress already made and the hope that the advance would continue until the Germans were forced beyond their new positions.

The allied forces now occupy the hills beyond Seringes and Sergy. One of the fiercest encounters in the present offensive was brought about by the Americans, who occupied Seringes. During the night the Americans pretended to withdraw from the village.

Some of them did withdraw, but others remained in the houses and other points of vantage. The Germans began pouring into the place, and the Americans opened fire. Two enemy companies were virtually annihilated.

The Americans used machine guns, rifles, pistols and employed both the bayonet and the rifle-butt with great effectiveness. The fighting in the streets was savage, but of comparatively brief duration. Then the Americans awaited the coming of other Germans, but they came not. So, French and Americans together moved beyond the village.

The Germans are now using high explosive shells simultaneously with gas shells. The high explosives are designed to drown the "pop" of the gas projectiles, which the allies have learned to distinguish from the others. The percentage of gas casualties is low as a result of the discovery of the German trick, because the allies generally anticipate attacks with gas.

# BURY TORPEDOES IN PATH OF TANKS

But New Foe Device Meets With Poor Success on the Battlefield.

A despatch from Paris says:—That the allies are ingenious in coping with awkward conditions as they arise, is exemplified in their method of dealing with machine-gun nests which are hidden in cornfields at every available point of vantage. Big tanks—those modern land cruisers—and small tanks—land torpedoes—have made short work of those deadly weapons with which the enemy defends himself.

To meet it, the Germans hit upon the plan of burying torpedoes of a new kind at a slight depth in front of the tanks. This measure met with only poor success, as the invention is not hindering the allies.

# Before Action.

By all the glories of the day  
And the cool evening's benison,  
By that last sunset touch that lay  
Upon the hills when day was done,  
By beauty lavishly outpoured  
And blessings carelessly received,  
By all the days that I have lived,  
Make me a soldier, Lord.

By all of all man's hopes and fears,  
And all the wonders poets sing,  
The laughter of unclouded years,  
And every sad and lovely thing;  
By the romantic ages stored  
With high endeavor that was his,  
By all his mad catastrophes  
Make me a man O Lord.

I, that on my familiar hill  
Saw with uncomprehending eyes  
A hundred of Thy sunsets spill  
Their fresh and sanguine sacrifice,  
Ere the sun swings his noonday sword  
Must say good-bye to all of this—  
By all delights that I shall miss,  
Help me to die, O Lord.

—Lieut. William Noel Hodgson.

# BRITISH CASUALTIES MUCH LOWER IN JULY

Despatch from London says:—British casualties reported during July totaled 67,291. This compares with total casualties reported in June of 141,147. The losses for July are divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds: Officers, 521; men, 6,474.  
Wounded or missing: Officers, 521; men, 8,474.

# The Doings of the Duffs.





## Prepare yourself for his place

**When He Leaves to Shoulder a Gun**  
You must be ready to step in and fill his job. The war requires the maintenance of efficient manufacturing and mercantile organizations at home and it is your patriotic duty to do your bit.

**You Must Be Trained to Be Ready**  
You must be able to do what he has done. Business men cannot stop to train you—they have not time—you must be trained when you take hold.

**We Are Ready To Train YOU**  
The Northern Business College with a good staff of experienced instructors will teach you what you need to know—what to do and how to do it. The cost will be very moderate. The fees are no higher than they have been for the past ten years.

College Opens for Fall Term Sept. 2nd  
Write for Any Further Information You Wish

**Northern Business College**  
C. A. FLEMING, Principal. OWEN SOUND

Fall Term from Sept. 3rd.

**CENTRAL Business College**  
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.

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.

### Which Judge is Right?

An eastern judge the other day found a man guilty of disorderly conduct for kissing his wife when she didn't want him to kiss her.

"It is a woman's inalienable right to refuse to be kissed," this judge said, adding, "and she doesn't forfeit this right when she marries the man."

But, on the other hand Judge Graham, of San Francisco, rules that a husband may kiss his wife whenever he pleases, whether it pleases the wife or not.

Indeed so firm are the judge's convictions upon the subject that he was moved to put his decision in verse:

Be a cave man, seize your mate,  
If she shows you signs of hate;  
Let her struggle, let her bite,  
But kiss her boy: it is your right.

Norman Earl Lewis, the young man at Sarcee Camp, Alta., for whom R. B. Bennett applied for habeas corpus and got order for release, but has been held ever since at court, was formally released by the military authorities. In that way the military complied with the order of the court. One minute after the formal release he was taken under the Military Service Act and conscripted for service. He is still at the Sarcee Barracks, but now without the benefit of any habeas corpus.

### How To Do It.

It occasionally happens that a newspaper unintentionally offends one of the thin-skinned mortals found in every community. There are individuals who imagine an editor should never express an opinion or refer to an event except in words of flattery. A plain unvarnished statement might do in some cases, but where they are concerned, any reference must be extremely guarded and no sound uttered, save that of adulation and exaggerated eulogy. If the editor fails in his sacred duty, he is liable to be interviewed (?). A little flattery is often evidently misread. In a recent issue we stated that the partial closing up of one of Wingham's business places would be a knock to the town. Possibly we should not have regarded the business as highly as we did for we understand the parties concerned are busily engaged explaining to our friends that they are not knocking the town. For the guidance of those disposed to impress the editor with a sense of his responsibility and their own self-importance we append the following hint. "Don't make a laughing stock of yourself by creating a big fuss about nothing or fancying you see an insult where none was intended. If you fancy you have a grievance go and talk it over quietly with the editor, not on the street corners to others. In nine cases out of ten you will find no insult was intended and the editor you wanted to smash into unrecognizable shape is not the monster you imagined him to be.

### Drew First Grist to Walkerton

The passing of Mr. John McPhail at his home in Carrick on Friday afternoon after a painful illness of three years, removes the man who had the distinction of drawing the first grist of wheat to Walkerton. It was in the early winter of 1854, shortly after the mill had been opened by Joseph Walker here, that John McPhail, a lad of 12 years, arrived in town with a single ox and jumper and dumped off the initial sack of wheat. In order to make the journey, a distance of four miles, he had to wend his way through the dense forest which led on the Carrick side into Walkerton. Alex. McPhail was the first miller here, and it was something of a coincidence that a namesake should have supplied the grain for the first grinding. There were only about seven families in Walkerton then and Jos. Walker, the founder of the town, was the main noise and big chief of the place. The boy that brought that grist to town sixty-four years ago was laid to rest in the Walkerton cemetery on Sunday, July 28th, and the fact that there were over thirty automobiles at his funeral, shows how the transition from the ox-cart period to the motor age has been accomplished in a simple life.

The first Tommy was ruddy of countenance, with a huge beard of the hue politely known as auburn. "The second was smooth shaven: "I used to have a beard like that till I saw myself, in the glass. Then I cut it off." But the bearded man was not dismayed. "Much better have left it on, mate," he returned gently. "I uster have a face like yours till I saw it in the glass; then I grewed this beard."



License No. 8-8108

## Monster Mid-Summer Sale.



License No. 8-1097

The end of the Season Clearance of all Summer Goods. The Opening days of this Sale were marvelous for value giving. People came the second time from long distances. Why? Our stock is so large and the values given so great. Mere drastic price reductions in force throughout the store to make the closing days of this Sale equal the opening days. Don't think the bargains are all gone. We still have \$20,000 worth of the biggest bargains in all lines left for you to choose from, and then you will hardly know our shelves have been touched. Remember Sale Closes Saturday, August 10th. Here are a few of the many specials added to last weeks list.

Scotch Fingering Yarn \$2.50 a lb.  
4 ply Scotch fingering Yarn, the ideal yarn for sock, soft and durable in black and Oxford only. Away below wholesale price.  
For this sale only ..... \$2.50 a lb  
Pure Wool wheeling Yarn, all shades, worth 2.25 for ..... \$1.69  
Common grey yarn, a bargain at 1.19

### Table Linen

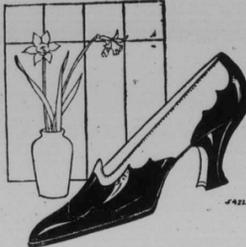
Table linen is hard to get at double these prices.  
Supply your present and future requirements at these prices.  
Regular 85c for ..... 69c  
" \$1 and 1.10 for ..... 87c  
" 1.35 for ..... 92c  
" 1.50 for ..... 1.09

### Ladies' Collars at half price

Large assortment ladies' and childrens' Collars at half regular price. All other lines reduced 15 to 25%.

Study last weeks' big bill. It will save you money.

Men! If you must pay more for overalls, shirts, suits, raincoats later don't blame us.



### Pomps and Shoes

Shoe sales have been most satisfactory to ourselves and the quality and values to our many customers.

Here are some more specials  
Girls' Pomps reg. 1.50 for ..... 1.29  
1.75 for ..... 1.48  
2.00 for ..... 1.78  
2.65 for ..... 2.19  
Ladies' Pomps reg. 3.75 for ..... 3.09  
3.00 for ..... 2.48  
2.75 for ..... 2.19  
Ladies' dark brown calf, high lace, neolin sole; reg. 7.00 for ..... 5.98  
Leather sole worth 5.50 for ..... 4.58  
Mens' dark brown, neolin sole reg. 6.00 for ..... 5.19  
Girls' dark brown, high lace reg. 4.00 for ..... 3.58

### Umbrellas and Parasols

Extra Special values. Fall and rainy days will soon be here. Anticipate your requirements now as these prices are much below to-days market.

Regular 1.25 for ..... 98c  
" \$2 and 2.25 for ..... 1.78  
" 2.50 for ..... 1.98  
" 3.00 for ..... 2.48  
Family size Umbrella now 1.50 for 1.19.

### Grocery Specials

Baking powder reg. 25c for ..... 19c  
Matches, reg. 15c pkg at ..... 3 for 35c  
Inf. Delight Soap reg. 2 for 25c at 10c or 3 for 25c  
Silkskin Soap, reg. 10c at ..... 3 for 25c  
Palmolive soap, overseas size for 5c or 6 for 25c  
Black Knight stove polish reg. 15c; Sale price 10c each  
2 in 1 shoe polish reg. 15c for ..... 10c  
Staan liquid stove polish reg. 13c—10c  
Butcher pepper, spice men claim will be 75c a lb. Sale price ..... 47c

The Store for Honest Values

Highest Prices for Produce

# KNECHTEL & KNECHTEL

### WOMEN ARE NEEDED TO HELP IN WAR

Women can be usefully employed in nursing the wounded, in making up the soldiers' kits, and a thousand other ways. Many Canadian women are weak, pale or anemic from woman's ills. For young girls just entering womanhood; for women at the critical times nursing mothers and every woman who is "run-down," tired or over-worked—Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a special, safe and certain help. It can now be had in tablet form, procurable at any good drug store, or send Dr. Pierce, Invalida's Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., 19 cents for trial package. Branch office, Bridgeburg, Ont.



St. Catharines, Ont.—"I have taken Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription during expectancy when I felt especially in need of a tonic and it benefited me greatly. I always take pleasure in recommending 'Prescription' to young mothers, because I know it will never fail to help them."—Mrs. J. H. Fawcett, 8 Beach St.

Stratford, Ont.—"I do think Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription one of the best medicines I have ever known for the ailments of women. I had for quite a long time been all run-down, weak and nervous. I doctored, but nothing seemed to give me relief until I began taking 'Favorite Prescription.' This medicine gave me such wonderful relief that I am glad to recommend it to others."—Mrs. A. GOWIN, 60 Brant St.

### Booze Shipped As Hay.

The London Advertiser had the following story from Guelph under date of July 28th:

The biggest seizure of whiskey ever made in Guelph or even in Western Ontario, was pulled off here by License Inspector James O'Brien Saturday morning, and had it not been that the head of one of the barrels broke open the liquor would doubtless have been safely delivered to the parties for whom it was intended. The result of the breaking in of the head of barrel while being handled there is approximately \$8,000 worth of Gooderham & Worts whiskey now lying on the C.P.R. track under guard.

The whiskey came to Guelph on Friday hidden in a car labelled "baled hay," and addressed to the Imperial mattress Company of this city, a concern that has

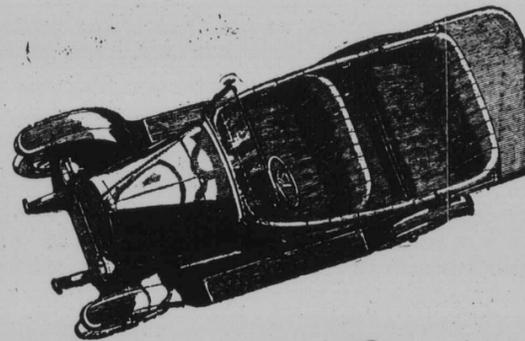
no legal authority so far as is known. It was billed from a suburb of Montreal and the whiskey was in 40 barrels, containing ten dozen quart bottles apiece, so far as can be learned, for only one of the barrels was opened. To the casual observer who might open the car all it appeared to contain was baled hay. Apparently two operators well used to the job were in charge, so that no local name appeared in connection with the shipment. As soon as the car arrived the men paid the freight and arranged to have the "hay" unloaded the next morning. Everything worked like a charm and the car was nearly empty, including the barrels, when Mr. Brown the station agent, happened to notice one with the top broken in.

He was evidently suspicious that they did not contain either hay or the material the men had stated for their new manufacturing company for he put his hand in the opening at the top of the barrel and finally pulled out a bottle plainly labelled whiskey. He tried again with the same result. There was only one thing to do, and he did it—everything was ordered back into the car. The operators tried hard to get the car reshipped, probably with the idea of shipping it to some other place, and liberal amounts are said to have got this done.

License Inspector O'Brien got wind of the affair and he acted promptly in seizing the contraband and placing a guard on it. Meanwhile the two strangers disappeared, and they have not been seen since. As the liquor is valued at about \$8,000 someone is out a large amount of money. Had they had a few minutes further grace the whole shipment would have been successfully pulled off.

It would be a thousand pities to produce vegetables or fruit in response to the War Garden appeal and then have more on hand than could be used so that quantities would perish. All surplus vegetables over immediate requirements should be canned, dried, and stored away, for winter will follow a season of plenty and all the world will be short of food.

When Mr. Louis Bondi, of Mount Forest, was delivering bananas to Mr. George Walker one day last week, says the Harrison Review, he discovered a large tarantula or banana spider hiding in one of the bunches. A scaler was procured and the spider was very carefully forced into it. It has been kept on exhibition in the store, and is a large specimen of this species of southern spider, being nearly 4 inches from tip to tip when extended. It is said that their bite will cause death within 48 hours.



**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.

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. 5 lbs for 25c  
Wodehouses Calmeal. 1.19  
25 lb bag special 2.35  
British Columbia Salmon. 3 for 25c  
Regular 15c; Special 2 for 45c  
" 35c; " 2 for 55c  
Baking Powders. Special 19c  
Rose Brand regular 25c; " 19c  
Lion " 25c; " 25c  
Forest City " 35c; " 25c  
Eggo " 40c; " 25c  
Choice Siam Rice. 3 for 25c  
Reg. 12 1/2c a lb; Special 2 lbs for 20c  
Wanderers Lye for cooking soap, etc. Regular 20c a lb; Special 5 lbs for 70c  
Sunkist Prunes, No. 1 quality. Regular 22c; Special 18c  
" 25c; " 20c  
" 28c; " 23c  
Choice Java and Mocha Coffees. Regular 50c; Special 35c a pck  
" 40c; Special 32c  
Bargain in Teas. Green Tea regular 50c; Special 35c  
Mixed " 60c; " 40c  
Black " 70c; " 50c  
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  
" 20c; " 2 for 30c  
Mens' work shirts, all sizes, reg. 1.50. Special 1.00  
Ladies' Vests and Hose, reg. 35c and 40c. Special 25c  
Mens' Overalls, Flack and blue striped. Reg. 2.25 to 2.50. Special \$1.75  
25 per cent Discount  
Mens' Made-to-Order Suits  
" Ready-made suits  
" Old 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.

### 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 Oxfords:—  
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. Schuttler's, 714 Broadway, Entrance on Main Street. All the latest methods practiced in dentistry. Visits Milton every first and third Saturday, Cliford every second and fourth Saturday, and Neustadt 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.

### Waste Paper as Fuel.

Waste paper is being used as fuel by some women who devise every way possible to cut down their coal bills. They take old newspapers, wrapping paper, card board, or any other old waste paper and tear it up into small pieces and place in a water-tight receptacle. Boiling water is then poured over it, and it is left until the mass becomes soft, usually taking about twelve hours. This mass is then made into small balls about four inches in diameter, which are set in the sun to dry, or may be dried in an oven. When thoroughly dry these balls are ready for use. They catch fire quickly and burn slowly, and have been found a very satisfactory substitute for coal.

### Damage by Lightning.

The severe thunder storms which passed over this district last week were responsible for considerable damage to property. The barn of Angus B. Sinclair near Kilsyth was struck but only a few boards were torn off. A pig was struck and instantly killed. Mr. Russell Spencer, also near Kilsyth had his barn struck and set on fire but with the assistance of neighbors the blaze was extinguished before much damage was done. The barn of Lawrence Schnurr, near Park Head, was struck and burned to the ground. Mr. Wm. Sinclair, near Hepworth, had one sheep killed by lightning. The heavy rains that accompanied the storm will greatly benefit the crops.

The American public are asked by the food administration to go on a sugar ration of two pounds per capita monthly beginning August 1, to meet a world shortage in this commodity, and to care for the immediate demands of the Allies and American military forces.

The Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph has more students this year taking the summer course than at any previous time in its history. Over 500 school teachers and inspectors are now engaged in the short course of agriculture.

Devonshire.  
[L.S.]



## PROCLAMATION

GEORGE the FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.  
To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may in any wise concern,—GREETING:  
A Proclamation of conditional amnesty respecting men belonging to Class I under the Military Service Act, 1917, who have disobeyed our Proclamation of 13th October, 1917, or their orders to report for duty, or are deserters or absent without leave from the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada. WHEREAS considerable numbers of men belonging to Class I under our Military Service Act, 1917, called out on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada under Our Proclamation of 13th October, 1917, although they have thus become by law soldiers enlisted in the Military Service of Canada,

Have failed to report for duty as lawfully required of them under the said Military Service Act and the regulations thereunder, including the Order in Council duly passed on April 20 last,  
Or have deserted,  
Or absented themselves without leave from our Canadian Expeditionary Force,

And it is represented that the very serious and unfortunate situation in which these men find themselves is due in many cases to the fact that, notwithstanding the information and warning contained in Our Proclamation aforesaid, they have misunderstood their duty or obligation, or have been misled by the advice of ill-disposed, disloyal or seditious persons.

AND WHEREAS we desire, if possible, to avoid the infliction of the heavy penalties which the law imposes for the offences of which these soldiers have thus been guilty, and to afford them an opportunity within a limited time to report and make their services available in Our Canadian Expeditionary Force as is by law their bounden duty, and as is necessary for the defence of Our Dominion of Canada.

NOW KNOW YE that we in the exercise of Our powers, and of Our good will and pleasure in that behalf, do hereby proclaim and declare and cause to be published and made known THAT THE PENALTIES OF THE LAW WILL NOT BE IMPOSED OR EXACTED as against the men who belong to Class I under Our Military Service Act, 1917, and who have disobeyed Our Proclamation aforesaid; or who have received notice from any of Our registrars or deputy registrars to report for duty on a day now past and have failed so to report; or who, having reported and obtained leave of absence, have failed to report at the expiry of their leave, or have become deserters from Our Expeditionary Force, PROVIDED THEY REPORT FOR DUTY ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTY FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST 1918.

AND WE DO HEREBY STRICTLY WARN AND SOLEMNLY IMPRESS UPON ALL SUCH MEN, and as well those who employ, harbour, conceal or assist them in their disobedience, that, if they persist in their failure to report, absence or desertion until the expiry of the last mentioned day, they will be pursued and punished with all the rigour and severity of the law, SUBJECT TO THE JUDGMENT OF OUR COURTS MARTIAL WHICH WILL BE CONVENED TO TRY SUCH CASES or other competent tribunals: and also that those who employ, harbour, conceal or assist such men will be held strictly accountable as offenders and subject to the pains, penalties and forfeitures in that behalf by law provided for their said offence.

Provided however that nothing contained in this Our Proclamation is intended to release the men aforesaid from their obligation to report for duty as soon as possible or to grant them immunity from arrest or detention in the meantime for the purpose of compelling them to perform their military duty; Our intention being merely to forego or remit the penalties heretofore incurred for failure to report, absence without leave or desertion incurred by those men of the description aforesaid who shall be in the proper discharge of their military duties on or before the said twenty-fourth day of August, 1918.

Of all of which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter: One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council: Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George: Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order: Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this FIRST day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,  
*Thomas Mulvey*  
Under-Secretary of State.

## FARMERS' BUSINESS



For the past 54 years, this Bank has given particular attention to the business of Farmers.

We have helped many over the rough places, and have aided many more to the highest plane of success.

We are prepared to extend you every aid within legitimate banking practice.

Come in at any time and talk over your affairs with us. You are always welcome.

**THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA** Established 1864.  
Head Office: Montreal.  
MILDMAY BRANCH, A. C. WELK, Acting Manager.  
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



**Many Thousand  
Farm Laborers Wanted  
for Harvesting in Western Canada**  
"Going Trip West"—\$12 to WINNIPEG.  
"Return Trip East"—\$18 from WINNIPEG.

**GOING DATES**  
August 20, and August 29.  
**August 22, and August 29.**

**TERRITORY**  
From stations in Ontario West of Smith's Falls to and including Toronto on Lake Ontario Shore Line and Havels-Peterboro Line.  
From stations King ton to Renfrew Junction, inclusive.  
From stations on Toronto-Sudbury direct line.  
From stations on St. Lawrence, Marie Branch.  
From stations on Main Line. Passage to Franz, inclusive.  
From stations Bethany Junction to Port McNicoll and Burketon-Bolckeygon.  
From stations in Ontario West and South of Toronto to and including Hamilton and Windsor, Ont.  
From stations on Owen Sound, Walkerton, Teeswater, Wingham, Elora, Listowel, Goderich, St. Mary's, Port Burwell and St. Thomas branches.  
From stations Toronto and North to Bolton, inclusive.

**SPECIAL THROUGH TRAINS FROM TORONTO**  
W. B. HOWARD, District Passenger Agent, Toronto  
Full particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents.

# Soils and Crops

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.

## Amount of Bordeaux Needed for an Acre.

The amount of Bordeaux needed per acre varies with the size of the potato vines to be sprayed and the method of applying. Fifty gallons will cover an acre of small plants. Very large plants may need 100 gallons. Seventy-five gallons per acre on an average for each spraying will be ample. The number of sprayings will be varied according to the weather. Three may be enough during a season of light rainfall but five is a common number used when conditions favor blight development.

Some things to keep in mind when making Bordeaux and applying it to potatoes.

1. That Bordeaux is a preventive and not a cure. To be effective it must, therefore, be applied before the disease gets a start.
2. That the quantity of lime should always be equal to the quantity of copper sulphate. An excess of lime will do no harm as long as it is not used in sufficient quantity to clog the nozzles.
3. Use only wooden or earthen vessels in which to handle the copper sulphate. This material corrodes tin or iron.
4. Have both the copper sulphate and the lime diluted before they are combined. If they are put together when too strong, they will not stay in suspension.
5. Strain everything which goes into the spray barrel through a copper gauze sieve with forty meshes to the inch, or two or three thicknesses of cheesecloth.
6. Do not use Bordeaux which has stood over night after being prepared. Do not use air-slaked lime when making Bordeaux.
7. Keep the foliage as completely covered as possible after the plants are five or six inches tall until frost or the maturity of the crop.
8. To be most effective Bordeaux should be applied with a pressure of 160 to 120 pounds. This should not, however, discourage growers from using any form of sprayer which may be available.
9. Remember that Bordeaux is used to prevent blight and other foliage troubles. It will not overcome

the effect of poor seed, poor soil conditions or poor cultural practices.

**R. F.**—Our maple shade trees are being cut back every year because of electric wires running along our roads. Will this injure the trees?

**Answer**—The only danger that would occur to the shade trees would be by pruning off large limbs and leaving wounds that would "bleed" severely. If any large limbs have to be pruned off, I would advise painting the scar immediately so as to prevent the loss of sap as far as possible.

**B. G. H.**—I wish to discover the proper fertilizer to use on my farm. Is it necessary to have a chemical analysis made of the soil?

**Answer**—The chemical analysis of the soil tells the total amount of plantfood—nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in the soil,—but does not distinguish between the available and unavailable supply of these materials in the soil. A chemical analysis is therefore only indicative and is not a sure basis on which to advise fertilizing practices. To a farmer that understands chemistry, of course, it would be of value, but to the average man, untrained in this science, a "chemical analysis" would not be of particular assistance. Probably the best way the practical farmer can get at information as to what fertilizer will pay best on his soil is by choosing a plantfood suited to make up for the characteristic weaknesses of the soil and to meet the needs of the crop which is being fertilized. For instance, clay soils are fairly well supplied in all three important plantfoods. After they have been farmed for sometime the nitrogen and phosphoric acid become deficient. If you are attempting to grow a good crop of grass on this land you will need to add fertilizer high in nitrogen. If it is grain you are fertilizing a medium amount of nitrogen and relatively high amount of phosphoric acid with a little potash would pay best. If these crops are to be grown on sandy soil you must keep in mind that sandy soil is poor in all three of the plantfood constituents. Hence, a larger quantity of all three ingredients will have to be used to give satisfactory results.



## INTERNATIONAL LESSON AUGUST 11.

Lesson VI. Christian Helpfulness— Luke 10. 25-37; Gal. 6. 1-10. Golden Text, Gal. 6. 2. Luke 10. 30-37

Verse 30. A certain man—The implication is that he was a Jew. From Jerusalem to Jericho—One of the routes eastward from Jerusalem to the Jordan, winding down a steep descent of four thousand feet in eighteen miles through a wild region of beetling cliffs and chalky canyons. Fell among robbers—Jesus is calling attention to a well-known experience of the traveler of that day on this lonely road. The same thing has occurred in recent years in this region, inhabited by Arab tribes, to obtain protection from whom a good fee must be paid for the privilege of passing unharmed through their territory. They do not to-day beat travelers but content themselves with stripping and robbing him.

31. A certain priest was going down that way—The force of priests ministering at the temple services was several thousand, many of whom resided in Jericho. This man was returning home. Right in his road was the wounded traveler, just as in our ordinary comings and goings appear unfortunate claimants upon our sympathy and help. We need not go out of our

way to reach them. They lie before us. He passed by on the other side. A wounded man, all covered with grime and blood, arouses in the dainty priest, a faint of ceremonial defilement, not pity but disgust. He passes by, as many another passes by the opportunity of loving service to a suffering brother. The priest does not even come over to look at him.

32. In like manner a Levite—A servant of the official religion, who with cold curiosity, looks upon him and continues his journey with no manifestation of interest. The priest and the Levite considered that they had done their part in the day's religious life in attending to their round of official temple duties, and were now going home. But outside of prescribed duties lie the countless providential opportunities for brotherly service.

33, 34. A certain Samaritan—Roundly hated by the Jew as the devotee of a mongrel religion; a heretic and whose testimony would not be accepted in a Jewish court. Came where he was . . . saw him . . . with compassion . . . came to him . . . bound up his wounds . . . set him on his own beast . . . brought him to an inn—Left undone nothing that compassion and brotherly kindness could do. We may well fill out the picture in any way we please, remembering that the Samaritan went the whole length of sympathy, self-denial, helpfulness, generosity, and persistent kindness.

36. Which now of these three, thinkest thou, proved neighbor?—The inference is inevitable. The lawyer finds himself compelled to give an answer, and only one answer can be given. He that showed mercy on him—The answer is virtually forced

## MOTHER WISDOM

This Scourge Which Sweeps Away Its Victims as by Fire Must Be Understood to Be Conquered.

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Do you realize that tuberculosis is usually contracted during early childhood and that when the disease appears in older persons, it is usually a second or third stage of that childhood infection?

Every year there die in Canada from this disease about 12,000 people. In this country alone 40,000 people are now about 16,000 children attending our public schools who will be victims of it before middle life unless more is done to prevent it than ever has been done in the past. Yet at least 8,000 of these children could be saved by the means which we already know and could put into practice if parents, teachers and communities would make use of them.

You wonder, perhaps, that I do not put this responsibility squarely to the doctors but no drug has ever been discovered which will cure tuberculosis and most of the cases which arrive in the doctor's hands are already passed almost beyond cure. Health officers, school doctors and nurses may do, indeed, are doing much to prevent the spread of the disease by discovering it in its early stages and pointing out to mothers and fathers the ways to cut it off at that point. The work of the doctors and nurses is to discover it; the work of curing it must be done by the home.

Infection usually occurs during the first three years of an infant's life by contact in the home with a grown-up who is suffering from the disease.

Family ties and affections being what they are, it is impossible to prevent these first infections, for that could be done only by removing all victims of the disease from their homes and friends and setting them apart in hospitals. As long as our sentiment does not permit this, our only course is to fight off the disease after it is already present in its first form so as to prevent its running into the second stage; or, if the second stage occurs, to do our utmost to forestall the third.

These first infections, which occur in infants and children, are not contagious. They travel four different roads, according to the general health and resisting power of the patient, his way of living and his surroundings. The first type recovers without showing any symptoms of the disease. Only a test made by a physician could prove that the germ had ever been present.

The second type passes quickly on to death.

The third fights hard and finally recovers.

The fourth appears to have recovered then suddenly develops the symptoms again and they prove fatal to the child.

It is rather a strange fact that there are about equal numbers of these different kinds of cases in the city and in the country. The reason is that the city has overcome its natural disadvantages by means of health laws, housing laws, milk pasteurization, sanitary public baths, drinking fountains, school inspection, playgrounds and other wise precautions.

The country, possessing all the advantages of pure air, fresh food and limitless space for play, has neglected them. It has often shut its sunlight out of houses and schools, has

been dirty in its care and marketing of milk, careless in its choice and preparation of food. It has not educated its communities to an appreciation of the dangers of contagion through common drinking cups, towels and so forth; and it has not appreciated the health value of free play. City conditions were naturally so bad they had to be improved; country conditions were naturally so good they have not been safeguarded.

Steady loss of weight, accompanied by fatigue, nervousness and a pale, run-down appearance, may be the first symptoms of tuberculosis although they may be accounted for by several other conditions. Because an early recognition of the disease is of the utmost importance for the sake of its cure, it is best to take these cases at once to a responsible doctor for a thorough examination.

Tuberculosis is not confined to the lungs. It appears also as hunchback, hip disease and what is known as white swelling. In these cases the infection attacks the lymph glands or bones, instead of the lungs. Between the ages of two and nine years children are very sensitive to this form of infection and twenty per cent. of those who are thus infected die from it within a few years. Enlarged tonsils and adenoids and decayed teeth are often breeding grounds for the germs which produce such fatal results and for this reason, as well as for many others, ought never to relieve the patient.

The cure for all forms of tuberculosis lies in:

- 1—Large quantities of wholesome food, particularly milk and eggs.
- 2—Long hours of sleep in fresh air.
- 3—Free play in fresh air, without hard exercise or fatigue.
- 4—Clean bodies, sound teeth, clear breathing passages.

As we have said, children in the first stage of tuberculosis do not convey contagion; therefore, the elementary school does not spread the infection except through its teachers. About three per cent. of all public school-teachers are suffering from the malady so that many, many children are endangered by them. Of course, such teachers should be retired at once on pensions. High schools and colleges are greater sources of infection as their pupils may have passed into the contagious stages. The preventives are well-cleaned, sun-bathed rooms, individual washing and drinking utensils, fresh air through all parts of the buildings, with fewer desk studies and more agriculture and manual work done out-of-doors. Sports and athletics without too much competition and strain, are excellent.

Every community ought to exist in the army which must fight to destroy tuberculosis. Write, asking for information, to your Provincial Board of Health and to your Provincial Board of Education. From these sources you will receive help in organizing your community for a war against the destructive army of the "great white plague." Every woman should enlist!

We are not merely to wait until the occasion occurs; we are to seek occasion to do good.

**The White Plague.**  
Too strong emphasis cannot be placed on the statement made by Mrs. Keyes in her authoritative article on this page, namely, that on the home and the home alone rests the greatest burden of responsibility for the cure of tuberculosis. Doctors and nurses can diagnose and advise but, as Mrs. Keyes rightly says "no drug has ever been discovered which will cure tuberculosis."

It is a fact, unpleasant to face but one that must be brought home to all mothers if our children are to be saved, that thousands of cases of tuberculosis have ended fatally because parents either paid too little attention to colds and coughs, loss of weight, nervousness, paleness and debility, or else mistakenly tried to relieve them by giving the children advertised cough remedies and so-called "tonics."

As the cure of the individual victim of this plague rests with home treatment so the health of the community rests with the community itself. To find out why the disease is present and then vigorously to remove the cause or change wrong conditions of living—this is our holy duty.

Don't try to keep house without a small can of kerosene. It helps in a dozen ways: clean bathtubs, basins, window glass, etc., and is excellent to put on furniture dusters. A little kerosene added to the water with which linoleum is washed helps to preserve the floor covering, besides giving it a polish. Boxes, chests, bureau drawers, well dusted with it are immune to moths. A square of cheesecloth dampened with kerosene makes a good dustless duster. Place it in a covered tin box for twenty-four hours. By that time the oil will be evenly distributed.

## 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.

### TEETHING.

Mrs. J. M. C.—Will you please write an article on infant teething?

It is an old story that teething has been held responsible for multitudes of ills in babies and young children, if no more definite cause could be found.

It is only a round-about way, at least in many cases, of saying, "I don't know what ails the child." Teething is a most important process, but is seldom so serious a matter and so likely to produce disease as many of us have been brought up to believe.

There is no fixed rule for the appearance of the teeth, the lower ones usually come before the upper, the first set between the seventh and twenty-fourth months, the second between the sixth and twenty-first years.

Six front teeth in either jaw seize the food and cut it to four laterals; it is transferred by the tongue and teeth for partial cutting and grinding, while the finishing grinding and crushing are done by six back teeth.

A full set of second teeth, thus, numbers thirty-two. Teeth have an important relation to one's looks; they aid articulation and they help greatly in determining hard and soft, heat and cold in food.

There are practically no third teeth, and in some cases there are none at any period, just as there are cases without hair.

There may be teeth at birth or their eruption may be deferred indefinitely, especially if a child has rickets, syphilis or tuberculosis.

Delayed first teeth often have a bearing on the appearance and condition of the second.

Wisdom teeth are frequently diseased, deformed and of little use. Extra teeth are possible but are usually imperfect and defective.

Teeth may be irregular in various ways from disease or mechanical conditions.

Pain is an ever possible symptom, before, during, or after the eruption of the teeth.

It is due to their sensitive struc-

ture and nerve supply, to disease, decay and poor nutrition, local or general.

Such pain may be accompanied with neuralgia of the head and face, contraction of the muscles which close the jaw and, in infectious cases, with abscess.

In infancy, there are certain conditions not present in subsequent life which have always tended to magnify the importance of the teething process.

An infant's nervous system is excessively sensitive and easily thrown out of equilibrium, with the production of convulsions, by causes which would not disturb an older child; he vomits his food at the slightest provocation; his body temperature would be fatal in an adult; he reacts to sensations of pain with persistent crying or screaming.

There is no doubt that many infants suffer pain when the teeth are trying to break through; hot, red and swollen gums indicate this, also the rubbing of the mouth and gums with the fists, the desire to bite hard substances, abundant flow of saliva, restlessness, flushed cheeks, skin eruption, diarrhoea, and many other evidences of disturbance.

Neither is there any doubt in these cases that there is irritation of the nervous system; but many of the symptoms may be removed by rational procedure, such as the use of proper cases, a dose of castor oil, applications of cold, change in the food, etc., but seldom if ever by pulling out the teeth; the teething process has to go on.

In regard to the diseases which teething was supposed to produce, most, if not all of them are germ diseases, with their particular and specific cause; and, while teething may act as an irritant, increase the child's susceptibility and diminish his resisting power, it does not, in the opinion of the best modern observers, cause these diseases.

It is inconclusive, when meningitis and teething are present, to reason that the former was produced by the latter.



On many farms poultry accounts have been entirely neglected even when other accounts have been carefully recorded. The result has been that the farmer has never known what his hens were doing. In some cases the flock has been a paying proposition and the hens have received no credit for the work. The raising of poultry has not been increased because the amount of money the hens have added to the farm income has not been known. In other cases the flock has been consistently a losing proposition when the farmer has considered it as profitable. This has

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**SMOKE TACKETTS**  
**T & B CUT**



The dairy cow is a most important factor in winning the war. Food, we are told, is as necessary as munitions, and meat is one of the prime articles of food. The beef supply of the near future must come solely from the present stock of cows. Dairymen generally attach not very much value to ordinary calves, but keep cows wholly for milk production, especially those dairymen who sell the whole milk. The stock of calves for the country's beef supply will depend largely, then, on the price of milk. If the beef supply is increased it must be done primarily by milk commanding sufficiently high a price as to encourage its production and the keeping of a larger number of cows, and then by a price for beef that shall insure a profit in raising the calves to beef age. A considerable proportion of the pork, too, comes from pigs raised by dairymen who sell cream or butter and keep the pigs to consume the skim milk. It is admitted, I think, that pigs can be grown more economically in this way than in any other. So that an increase in pork supply is dependent in large measure on the dairy cow.

The Ruble, normally worth about 20 cents, is the standard coin of Russia.

## FUNNY FOLD-UPS.



While's planning just what to do  
As his feet will take him,  
But he'll never catch that bait  
Unless you fold and make him.

# "BELGIAN GADFLY" STINGS GERMANS

ATTACKS MADE BY NEWSPAPER INFURIOUSLY

Searches For Place of Publication Futile—Editors Unknown—Paper Appears Regularly.

The forts of Liege are smashed, but La Libre Belgique, the "Belgian gadfly," remains.

Material resistance, barriers of steel and concrete, the German invader could crush and pass. But the spiritual, impalpable opposition which flows so perfectly in the little secret newspaper which the Belgians love and cherish, the German mind is not constituted to overcome. And so long as La Libre Belgique continues to appear Belgium can never be a wholly conquered state.

Again and again the German authorities have announced the suppression of the paper and the confiscation of the plant. Fines and imprisonment invariably follow these announcements. And invariably La Libre Belgique appears once more—perhaps with new editors and another staff, undoubtedly from a freshly hidden plant tucked away in some indomitable patriot's clammy cellar or dust-heaped garret.

It is still appearing. To-day it is the most popular newspaper in Belgium.

Compliments of the Editors. With charming audacity the managers see that the privileges of their journal are extended to the government. Whenever a new number is printed he always finds two copies, fresh from press, upon his desk. No one knows how they get there—at least no one with whom the secret is not safe. And no one in the German organization has yet found a way to prevent them getting there. A general who is exposed to such irritations long enough would rather lose an army corps.

One famous number, smuggled as usual to the official desk, displayed a halftone portrait of his excellency, the Baron von Bissing, holding his "favorite paper." The caption explained that "the dear Governor General, weary of reading falsehoods in the censored press, was seeking the truth in La Libre Belgique."

Ever since the roar of German guns through Belgium and the tramp of German armies deafened the world there has been raging a more silent battle for the moral subjugation of the country. The Germans organized a most extensive propaganda as well as a vigorous censorship. They issued such Germanophile papers as the illustrious Kriegs Kurier. They established German news agencies, exemplified in the Courier Belge and l'Hollande Belge. And, finally, they reached out for a denatured pseudo-Belgian press, of which Le Bruxelles was typical. This latter was run by reptile editors willing to betray their country at a German price and at the same time submit even what they wrote in the interest of Germany to a severe censorship, which not only suppressed what was not approved but elaborated and garnished what was.

Publishing Office on Wheels. All journals from outside the country which might carry matter detrimental to German interests were banned absolutely. Nevertheless these were managed to circulate through secret channels, sometimes even copied out on typewritten sheets. By and by the Allies learned to drop pamphlets from airplanes. Though the Germans devised a shrapnel shell which broke only when near the ground and made it extremely dangerous for any one to be in the vicinity, the journals from the skies were eagerly searched for and passed from hand to hand.

And it was not long before uncensored papers, printed in Belgium itself, began to appear. Of all the clandestine journals the most vigorous and defiant was La Libre Belgique.

No one knows where it is printed. Its habitat is fantastically referred to as "une cave automobile," which might perhaps be translated as a migratory cellar or cellar on wheels, and its telegraph address is "The Government, Brussels." The price is indefinite, varying "from zero to infinity," and there is no regular time of issue, but an average of three or four editions a month has been maintained.

Not even the carriers know where the paper is published. If, therefore, the police captures a carrier with these verboten papers in his hands, they may visit the direst penalties upon him, but the printing and distribution of the paper goes on just the same.

Germans Offer Rewards. The German authorities, in their rage at the defiance of this plucky little newspaper operating under their very noses, have made the most savage and elaborate efforts to hunt down the offenders. To handle the paper or even to have it in possession is made a serious offense, and a huge reward—originally 25,000 franc but later raised to 75,000—has been offered for information leading to the apprehension of the editors and proprietors.

As for killing La Libre Belgique, the thing is impossible. It is not to be grasped, for it is nowhere. It is an ignis fatuus arising from the graves of Belgian compatriots massacred at Louvain, at Tamines, at Dinant. But it is also the will-o'-the-wisp that issues from the tombs of those German



A BIT OF AMERICA IN FRANCE. Light railway transporting food to the front. The mule is the centre of the operation as well as of the photograph.—U.S. Official Photograph.

soldiers who were slain at Liege, Waelhem and on the Yser, and who now see for what miserable project of domination they were sacrificed to the Moloch of war under the pretext of defending their country. It is, finally, the voice of all the mothers, all the widows and all the orphans, whose cries cannot be hushed. As the days pass this voice will ever grow in volume and will reach to the very frontiers.

The tone of the paper is delightful. It always keeps its security of temper, and its spirit is irrefragable. The Belgians enjoy it, and all the copies are carefully treasured. The usual circulation is about 10,000, but the paper proved so popular that the first five numbers were reprinted three or four times after their original publication.

News From the Sky. One of the most interesting features of La Libre Belgique is its monthly air supplement, giving in Flemish and French the news of the war. It is published abroad and scattered in Belgium by aviators. In suppressing this sort of journalistic enterprise there is very little that the authorities can do except injure or penalize the residents of districts in which air visits are made; so after a rain of air supplements was poured over the promenaders in some of the Brussels boulevards the citizens were forced to remain indoors within prescribed hours without lights.

In Germany there is much talk of national "morale," of "holding out," of a "will to victory" which, being interpreted, means a "will to conquest." In that nation every discouraging influence is carefully avoided.

How vastly different in Belgium! Among this people no act is omitted that might serve to sap their national spirit, to blunt the edge of their patriotism, or to blast their sense of independence. Coarseness daily offends their sensitive taste; an enslaving frightfulness attacks their passion for liberty, and bribery insults their personal honor.

Yet in the face of it all there is no letting down, no moral surrender, no loosening of the national determination. There is a quiet and dignified outward submission which seeks to avoid offense, while always there is the inner protest of a fine nature which refuses to be degraded. There is real heroism in this steadfast firmness of spirit, in this will to die rather than lose one's soul.

Twenty-One. When youth is turning twenty-one And boyhood drops the toys it knew, When there's sharp drilling to be done To hasten victory o'er the Hun, Canada will find him true— Her manly pride, her loyal son.

Dear are the dreams youth leaves behind— For life begins at twenty-one. Out there is honor's badge to find, With courage of our father's kind. But there's a man behind him lined, And millions more beside him lined.

If it may be brave France shall keep Our hope gone forth at twenty-one, God knows, tho' first our hearts must weep France will walk proudly where they sleep.

So shall their triumph, nobly won, Live on, a better world to keep. Yet on some glad, victorious day, When right has crushed the mighty Hun They will return—all those who may— Love crowned, aointed of the fray, Their costly right to manhood won As we had wished, in honor's way.

No vain regret has twenty-one, Its glad, prophetic day is here. Life's great adventure has begun, No clouds obscure ambition's sun. March on O faith, without a fear, New world's are wrought at twenty-one.

See that none of the "kick" is out of the hay tedder through the loss of a prong from one or more of the forks. Tedding is worth doing well. "The one successful food controller in the history of the world is the One who made five loaves and two fishes feed a multitude," declared the British Prime Minister. So grin and don't grumble.

## Fashion's Decrees



For the slender young girl there comes this charming design. McCall Pattern No. 8426, Misses' Semi-Fitted Dress. In 4 sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 20 cents.



The drapery of the skirt is repeated on the collar of this charming dress. McCall Pattern No. 8429, Ladies' Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 20 cents. These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

Save Your Cabbage. It is about this time that the flies of the cabbage-maggot are most active, large numbers of eggs being deposited against the stems of young cabbage and cauliflower plants. The best preventative where these pests are concerned is the felt disk placed around the plant as soon as it is set. But for those who did not take this precaution earlier in the season care rather than a preventative is now necessary. A good remedy is to dust the infected plants with fresh pyrethrum insect powder and air-slaked lime or other dry diluent, one part of the former in four of the latter. After being thoroughly mixed together the powder and lime should be kept in a tight vessel for 24 hours before using. The mixture should be applied from a duster, sold by seedsmen, or from a cheesecloth bag tied on the end of a short stick, the operator holding the stick with a cane held in the other hand. A mixture of Paris green and dry arsenate of lead may be safely used as a spray for cabbage until the heads are half formed, but not afterwards.

ED. 7. ISSUE 31-18.

## A Prayer for Those Who Watch.

We cannot see beyond the flame, the black smoke's smother; We only know they strive there, each beside the other. Our son and soldier, lover, husband, brother.

We cannot hear the battle clash, the roaring of the guns; We only know among them are the well-beloved ones, Those who made the world for us, lovers, husbands, sons.

"Ours!" the heart within us cries. Nay, but these are more Even, men-at-arms of God who wage a holy war In the cause His soldier-saints fought and conquered for!

Lord, for us the waiting ones, watchers in the night, Change our selfish fears to pride, let us see aright The honor of the Service, the glory of the Fight!

Give us faith to know Thy sword was never bared in vain, Given us vision to behold, above the field of pain, The splendor of the sacrifice that saves the world again!

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS How to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain.

Let folks step on your feet hereafter; wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority. He says that a few drops of a drug called freezone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves soreness, and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out.

This drug dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without even irritating the surrounding tissue. A small bottle of freezone obtained at any drug store will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's foot. If your druggist hasn't stocked this new drug yet, tell him to get a small bottle of freezone for you from his wholesale drug house.

NOT SO BAD. This story of an experience that befell a story-writer is attributed by an illustrated Sunday magazine to a well-known story-writer:

The author was giving a lecture one evening on the characteristics and surroundings of the class of people with whom he had dealt in one of his recent books. An old Scotchman, who sat near the front, watched the man with a disapproving manner. At the close of the lecture the Scotchman made himself known to the writer.

"Sir," he said slowly, after he had shaken the author's hand solemnly, "I have read all your books up to now and like them fairly well. Man, you wouldn't gle up writin' and tak to speakin' to get your livin', would ye?" "No, indeed," replied the young man. "You think I would be unwise, I take it."

"It would be sae great a mistake that I felt I must tell ye ma thought as an honest man," said the Scot, with great earnestness. "I thought to myself, 'He may need just a word to set him right, and I'll not deny it to him.' There was one o' your books I found a bit dull, but as I listened to ye to-night I said to myself, 'Twas na sae dull as it might ha' been, that book, after all.'"

Minard's Lintment Cures Diphtheria.

## "LUSITANIA!"

(As the Americans charged with fixed bayonets at the battle of Hamel they raised the cry "Lusitania!") They charged, and high above the fight Pealed out their battle cry— Above the thunder and the flame the echoes of that fateful name Were echoed from the sky.

Their bayonets of flashing steel Grew dark as foemen fell. Uncheckable they cut their path, and of the crimson aftermath Few, few were left to tell.

And they who heard that cry ring out Shall hear it yet again, And as its accents strike their ears shall know, remultiplied, the fears Of little children slain.

Aye, let it be your battle call To consecrate the sword And bring to many a shell-swept field, slow but inexorably sealed, The vengeance of the Lord.

## GIRLS! LEMON JUICE IS SKIN WHITENER

How to make a creamy beauty lotion for a few cents.

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quart pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quart pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands.

## BOOT LINES DRAWN CLOSE.

In Germany Birth Certificates Must Be Produced to Obtain Them.

Protests are being made against the latest bureaucratic freak in Germany—persons attempting to secure boots on permit-cards must henceforth produce birth-certificates, and (if married) their marriage lines. This regulation is enforced to prevent unauthorized persons from obtaining boots, says a London correspondent.

As an extra inducement to men to hand in old clothes to the State, Berlin authorities announce that in addition to the regular price allowed for suits everybody who surrenders one will receive a one-half pound jar of honey.

To raise money for the Ludendorff Fund for Crippled Soldiers an aircraft works at Travemunde, on the Baltic, will this summer give seaside visitors rides in airplanes, either overland or sea flights, at £2 10s. a trip.

## Minard's Lintment Cures Distemper.

Chrysanthemums growing in the garden will not thrive in sour soil; they must be kept free from aphids. If the plants seem backward scatter a little hydrated lime over the surface of the soil about the plants and mix it with the top soil with a rake. Spray the plants once a week with pyrox and nicotine sulphate and use sheep manure about the plants, giving the soil a light sprinkling every two or three weeks, working it in as with the lime, and the plants will thrive and produce good sized flowers abundantly.

## MOISE DEROSCE.

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for \$30.00. Cured him with \$1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINTMENT and sold him for \$85.00. Profit on Lintment, \$54.

Hotel Keeper, St. Philippe, Que.

Cultivators of the earth are the most valuable citizens. They are the most vigorous, the most independent, the most virtuous, and they are tied to their country and wedded to its liberty and interests by the most lasting bonds.—Thomas Jefferson.

## Minard's Lintment Cures Colds, Etc.

Shade for the hens and the chickens, too, means more summer eggs and a more rapid growth of chicks. If a cellar has a damp smell, and cannot be thoroughly ventilated, a few trays of charcoal set on the floor, shelves and ledges will help to make the air pure and sweet.

Earth is Enough. We men of earth have here the stuff Of Paradise—we have enough! We need no other stones to build The stairs into the Unfulfilled— No other ivory for the doors— No other marble for the floors— No other cedar for the beam And dome of man's immortal dream Here on the paths of every day— Here on the common human way Is all the stuff the gods would take To build a Heaven, to mold and make New Edens. Ours the stuff sublime To build Eternity in Time!

## Minard's Lintment Cures Garget in Cows

Failure to Plenty. One estimate places the wheat crop of the West at all the way from nothing to 25 bushels per acre. No Western Province has a good crop in all sections. In no one is there a complete failure. Manitoba runs from 4 bushels at Souris to 22 at Dauphin and Teulon; in Alberta, from practically none over a radius of 100 miles, around Medicine Hat to good in the north country, and Saskatchewan from two bushels at Praelate to 25 at Foam Lake and Wadena.

## MONEY ORDERS.

The safe way to send money by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

Corn starch may always be used for thickening where wheat flour is ordinarily called for.

If a fruit grower wants wood growth in a young orchard or in young shade trees he will get it most quickly by doing his pruning in early spring; whereas if he wants merely to promote the formation of fruit buds, he will find that June pruning is best. There are two "best times" to prune trees—depending upon the object sought, the age of the trees and convenience in doing the work. Generally speaking, only light pruning should be done in June; all heavy trimming should be in the early spring.

## FOR SALE

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

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

## AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED—\$1,000. YOU can make it in your county with our fast selling Combination Cooker. One salesman banks \$388.55 the first month. Another agent sells 20 in two hours. Others cleaning up \$10 daily. No capital necessary. Goods shipped to reliable men on time. Territory going fast. Write quick to secure your field. Combination Products Co., Thomas Bldg., Foster, Que.

## 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 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.



License Nos. 8-540 & 10-2626.

# We think We can Please You

This is how we figure it.

- Most everybody prefers high-class eatables
- We handle only that kind—hence our deduction is natural enough, isn't it?
- Suppose you let us do up an order some of these days just for a trial.
- Get some of our Coffee.
- And some of that Star Blend Tea that we are all the time talking about.
- Don't forget about Christie's Fancy Biscuits.
- Include some of our Canned Vegetables—they are the best that money can buy.
- And all the great number of every-day needs we take pains to have JUST RIGHT.
- Prices where they ought to be.

At the Sign of The Star.

The Store of Quality.

## J. N. Scheffter

Terms—Cash or Produce.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS TORONTO.

Briefly summarized, yesterday's market on the Union Stock Yards Exchange was very strong for all classes of cattle, and closed 25c to 50c higher, with a good strong clean up by noon. There was a comparatively light run, 2,188 cattle all told and a strong undertone throughout. There were not very many heavy weight steers on the market and the prospect for this class of cattle looks very favorable and better than \$16 would have been paid on the exchange yesterday if the weight and quality had been there. In short, the market closed strong for all classes with, as said, a good clean up at the advance of from 25c to 50c.

In the small stuff there was a heavy run of sheep and lambs, 1,443 head altogether, and the lamb trade broke badly, variously estimated at from \$3 to \$4 per cwt. on the lambs, with a good many unsold at the close of the market. Best grades of lambs sold at from 18 1/2c to 19c; medium lambs, 17c to 17 1/2c; cull lambs, 13c to 14c, light sheep, 14c to 15c; heavy sheep, 10c to 12c, and culls and common sheep 6 1/2c to 10c.

The run of calves was light, about 175 all told. Best calves, 15c to 16c; medium calves, 12c to 14c; grassers and common calves, 7c to 10c, and slow of sale. The calf trade was off 50c and very few good calves on the market.

The hog trade was steady and unchanged at 20c fed and watered, with receipts of 1,112, as shown by the official board. The outlook for the week is for 20c fed and watered.

Some fifteen weeklies in Ontario alone have gone out of business within the year. And yet some people still ask the newspaper to advertise this, that and the other thing for nothing, under the impression that space in the newspaper is of no value.

Owing to the success of the hog production campaign in Canada and the United States, and conservation efforts of both countries in the consumption of pork, the Canada Food Board has removed the restrictions applying to public eating places on pork of all kinds which may now be served at any time by such places operating under a Canada Food Board License. Net exports of pork from the Dominion have been increased by 125,000,000 pounds per annum, or 57 1/2% over the five year pre-war average.

**Just a Note of Warning.**  
Many boarding-house keepers and others engaged in the restaurant business in a small way, particularly in the smaller towns and villages, have not yet taken out licenses as they are required to do by the Canada Food Board. These parties are therefore liable to the penalty required by the regulations. It must be borne in mind that a public eating place subject to license is, according to Food Board Order No. 46. Any place whatsoever, where MEALS to the number of fifteen or more per day are served or sold to others than members of the family or household of the proprietor or caterer. Persons supplying meals to the number as stated must obtain licenses, otherwise they are liable to a fine or imprisonment, or both.

Carelessness in leaving Paris green where his stock could drink the poison was responsible for killing one cow belonging to Charles Gates, of Con. 8, Amabel and two others are dangerously ill. Mr. Gates had been sprinkling his potato patch with the Paris green and unfortunately left it out in the yard where the cattle were grazing. Dr. Thomas is endeavoring to save the two that are suffering from the effects of the poison.

The severe winter of 1917-1918 dealt the fruit industry a hard blow and the results are only now becoming apparent. Regrettably, indeed is the havoc wrought in the old Fameuse orchards of Eastern Ontario and Quebec, in which those districts took no small amount of pride. Consumers will not appreciate the extent of the loss until they try to purchase a barrel of "snobs," one of the most popular varieties in the dessert class.

### Govt. Increases Freight Rates By 20 per cent.

Acting on a report prepared by the board of railway commissioners, an order-in-council has been passed increasing freight rates to an amount sufficient to meet the increased operating cost imposed on the railways by the new wage schedule. The increase will average about 20%.

The freight rate increases are the direct outcome of the acceptance in Canada of the McAdoo award, which applies to both government railways and railways owned by private companies.

The export and import rates system in Canadian territory where rates were not increased continue to stand, and can only be increased subject to a maximum of the lowest rate or rates in American territory to or from these points. In like manner the low value ore in the Kootenay district, which could not well stand the American increase, is held down to the stone and rubber commodity basis.

## 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

#### 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

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### Indigo Prints

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

#### Factory Cotton

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

#### Chintz Prints

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

#### Bleach Cotton

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

#### 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.

#### Flannelettes

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

#### palm beach Cloth

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

#### 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 Four 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

#### A Better Version.

Instead of "God save our splendid men," the ordinary addenda to the National Anthem, an unknown writer gives the following as a substitute, which to our mind, is much more appropriate:

God save our men at arms,  
Shield them from war's alarms,  
God save our men.

Strong may they stand in Thee,  
Valiant for Liberty;  
Crown them with victory,  
God save our men.

#### The Paper Was No Good.

The following letter was received by a

## 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.

**Treloaven & Ranton,  
Palm Creamery, Palmerston.**

Texas publisher:

Dear Sir:

I hereby offer my resignation as a subscriber to your paper, it being a pamphlet of such small consequence as not to benefit my family by taking it. What you need in your shete is bran & some one to rusele up news and rite editorials on live topics. No menshun has been made in your shete of me butcherin' a china pig wrighten 300 pounds or of the gapes in the chickens out this way. You ig' or the fact that I bot a bran' new bobbed and that I traded my blind mule and say nothin' 'bous Hi Simpkins' jersey

calf breaking his 2 front legs falling down a well. 2 important chiverces have been uterly ignored by your shete & a 3-column obituary notice wrote by me on the death of Grandpa Henry was left out of your shete and to say nothin' of the alphabetical poem beginning "A" is for Ark and also for Ark" writ by me darter. This is the reason your paper is so unpopular here. If you don't want editorials from this place and sint goin' to put no news in your shete we don't want it.

P.S.—If you print obituary in your next issue I may sine again fur yure shete.—G.H.S.