

BRITISH "TANKS" HELP RUSSIA

VE DEMORALIZED RETREAT OF FLEEING TROOPS

British Armored Car Division Practically Held Up the Germans on Whole Army Front.

The London Times correspondent gives a description of the part played by the British armored cars in stopping the enemy's advance when the Russian deflections left great gaps in the line. He says: "The Russians remained in the trenches as long as the armored cars advanced and the Germans were waiting for 'Hurräh,' the Russians, of their own accord, flung down their rifles and ran for their lives. Despite the shocking defection we attempted to keep the enemy back in order to prevent the retreat, but it was impossible. We had to give way, and the fleeing Russians crowded our cars, pushing them down so that we lost track of them. The Russian retreat became a rout, and though we tried to action time again during the day the effect produced was only local. A panic did our best to stop the runaways. Our cars operated on the high road near Darachow to Buczacz, at 4 o'clock that morning the Corps Commander summoned Commander Lampson to the village of Lucewice and told them that a gap of 15 miles north of Laskowce was an embarrassment. Our cars were intrusted with the task of protecting this huge breach. Working along the road between Chmielowska and Darachow, they did great execution among the fleeing infantry, mainly Austrians, saved the situation. About Commander Smiles came up with two cars which had been captured. Commander Lucker himself went into action. He captured an Austrian officer standing in a knoll, drove his car in that direction and came plump into a large number of the enemy at a range of fifty yards. Opening fire, he moved them back and got out safe. Our cars were invaluable on the road and fought off the rest of the day, freemoving the flow of fire from the front lines. One car had its engine disabled, but had to be abandoned. The crew covered the guns and material and drove off in safety. Another car was disabled by a shell which crashed on top of the crew. Some of our men were twenty hours in their seats in the armored cars. A Corps Commander said we had to fill the gap, which there would have afforded the enemy's tanks, motors and mounted infantry to cut our line of retreat. An extraordinary feature about these operations was that the British armored car division practically held up the Germans on the whole army front. Its exploit was rendered possible by excellent judgment in selecting such a favorable road for operations as the highway between Buczacz and Tarnopol. Our cars were repeatedly under heavy fire at a range not exceeding 500 yards.

MANURING MARKET GARDENS

A little brochure has just been issued by the Agricultural Department at Ottawa, and that can be had free by addressing the Publications Branch of the Department, for which it is being given universal attention. It is a guide to vegetable gardening, and is being paid to a large demand. It is entitled "The Manuring of Market Garden Crops, with special reference to the use of fertilizers," and is written by Frank T. Shutt, M.A., B.Sc., and Leslie Emswiler, B.Sc., and is Bulletin No. 32 (second series) of the Division of Chemistry. As the title suggests, the bulletin is intended mainly for gardeners, and contains information regarding the selection of the soil and the selection of growing vegetables and plants common to all. Its contents are of general interest, despite the fact that a good deal of attention is paid to barnyard manure. The importance of manure in over-estimated can scarcely be over-emphasized, and the bulletin rightly has been and probably always will be the mainstay of the market gardener. From this bulletin goes on to tell of the nature and composition of manure and its influence, and its compounds next receive attention, followed by a discussion of commercial fertilizers, their composition and methods of application. In this connection the section devoted to Phosphate Fertilizers is especially interesting and valuable. Advice is given on the use of different fertilizers, and, finally, suggestions to meet the fertilizer requirements of special crops, in which are included all kinds of vegetables and fruits. An appendix gives the results of experiments in fertilization of carrots, turnips, parsnips, celery, onions, tomatoes and peas.

TALK IS CHEAP; THAT IS WHY THERE IS SO MUCH OF IT

Patents promptly secured in all countries. Ask for our inventors' advice, which will be given free. MARION & MARION, 322 St. George St., St. Catharines, Ont.

The Markdale STANDARD

Published on Thursday by C. W. RUTLEDGE, Markdale, Ontario.

SUBSCRIPTION:—to subscribers in Canada, \$1.50 a year; in the United States \$2.00. Twenty-five cents added when not paid in advance. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISING RATES. All Display Advertisements are charged at the following rates per inch for each insertion: 10c. 1 Year Contract 10c. 6 Months Contract 12c. 3 Months Contract 12c. 2 Weeks Contract 15c. 1 Week Contract 15c. 1 Day Contract 20c. Preferred position, 10 per cent. additional.

ADVERTISEMENTS under 1 inch are charged as one inch. Professional cards of 1 inch or under, \$5 per annum, or \$3 for six months. Reading Notices inserted in local columns, 10c per line to transient advertisers and 5c per line to contract advertisers.

ADVERTISEMENTS under 1 inch are charged as one inch. Professional cards of 1 inch or under, \$5 per annum, or \$3 for six months. Reading Notices inserted in local columns, 10c per line to transient advertisers and 5c per line to contract advertisers.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

J. W. PATTON, J.P. Rocklin, Ont. Insur. of Marriage Licenses Business strictly confidential. R. J. SPROULE. Conveyancer, Appraiser, Valuator and Money Lender. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases and Wills drawn up and Valuations made on shortest notice. Charges very low. Apply to R. J. Sproule, Fleisher, Ont.

LEGAL

P. McCULLOUGH, Barrister, Solicitor, etc. Offices: Main street, Markdale. Money to lend.

LUCAS, RANEY & HENRY, Barristers, Solicitors, Etc. Offices: Lucas Block, Markdale; Traders Bank Bldg., Toronto. I. B. Lucas, K.C.; W. E. Raney, K.C.; W. D. Henry, B.A.

DENTISTRY

DR. J. A. MacARTHUR, Dentist. Office in Artley Block (over Brock's hardware store). Entrance at southwest corner of building, Toronto street.

L. G. CAMPBELL, (L.D.S., D.D.S.) Dental Surgeon. Graduate of Ontario College of Dentistry and University of Toronto. Office over the Post Office, Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Parties calling after hours please call at residence by telephone in reception room of dental office.

AUCTIONEER

ALICE H. WALDEN, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey. All sales promptly attended to. Furniture a specialty. Arrangements for sales may be made at Standard Office or B. H. Walden, Markdale.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

In all countries. Ask for our inventors' advice, which will be given free. MARION & MARION, 322 St. George St., St. Catharines, Ont.

DR. DEVAN'S FRENCH PILLS. A reliable medicine for Women. 45¢ a box or three for \$1.25. Sold at all drug stores, or mailed to any address on receipt of price. Dr. E. Devan, 120 St. George St., St. Catharines, Ont.

PHOSPHORUS FOR MEN. Increases vitality, nerve and brain. Increases grey hair, and builds you up. 45¢ a box, or three for \$1.25. Sold at all drug stores, or mailed to any address on receipt of price. Dr. E. Devan, 120 St. George St., St. Catharines, Ont.

Talk is cheap; that is why there is so much of it.

MARKDALE STANDARD

VOL. 38 MARKDALE, ONT., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1917. Established in 1875

FRATERNAL

A. F. & A. M. Hiram Lodge, No. 480, G. R. O. Markdale, meets in Masonic Hall, McFarland Block, on Tuesday evening in or before the full moon every month. Visiting brethren cordially invited. Jno. Caesar, W.M.; T. H. Reburn, Secretary.

C. O. C. F., No. 399. Court Markdale, Canadian Order Comen Friends, No. 899, meets fourth Tuesday in the month in Ennis' Hall at 8 o'clock. A. Jackson, Chief Councillor; R. W. Ennis, Recorder.

BAUGHEEN LODGE, No. 337, I.O.O.F. Meets every Friday at 7.30 p.m. in their hall, Main street. Visiting brethren always welcome. W. J. Hamilton, N.G.; R. W. Ennis, Sec.

COURT GREY, 1151, G.O.F. Meets every last Wednesday of the month in Mathews' Hall at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren always welcome. P. J. Thompson, C.R.; Alex. McEachnie, Fin. Sec.

MARKDALE, L. O. L. No. 1045. Meets in Sarjeant's block on Thursday evening or before full moon in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. J. J. Richardson, W.M.; John McFadden, Secretary.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THIS sole head of a family, or any male over 15 years of age, may homestead a quarter-section of available land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency) on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon each section of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on certain conditions. A habitable house on the quarter-section where residence is performed.

In certain districts a homesteader in place must obtain a quarter-section along with his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate one acre and house on the quarter-section.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —44383.

RUSSIAN CITY CAPTURED BY HUNS

Jacobstadt and Positions on 25-Mile Front Abandoned to the Enemy. London, Sept. 23.—Jacobstadt, on the Dvina, has been captured by the German forces on the Russian front, together with the positions on a front of 25 miles and six miles deep on the west bank of the river, army headquarters announced to-day.

The Russians, after giving up their bridgehead and the terrain it protected, fled to the opposite bank of the Dvina, leaving Jacobstadt in German hands, together with more than 400 prisoners and more than 50 guns.

The German aviators engaged in the operations at Jacobstadt were under the leadership of Prince Friedrich Sigismund of Prussia, cousin of Emperor William.

What An Inch of Rain Means. "You have often seen the statement that the rainfall during the past week has been so many inches. Do you have an adequate idea of what this means? Few people have. You read in the weather bulletins that two or three inches of rain sometimes fall in a day, but these figures, really convey very little information and give no idea at all of the prodigality of Nature.

An acre contains 43,740 square inches of surface, and an inch of rain means, therefore, the same number of cubic inches of water. A gallon contains 27.727 cubic inches of water, and an inch of rainfall means 22,622 gallons to the acre, or, as a gallon of water weighs ten pounds, the rainfall on an acre is 226,220 pounds. Counting 2,000 pounds to the ton, an inch of rain means over 113 tons per acre.

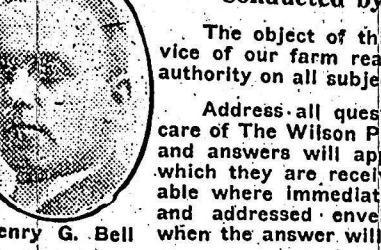
Lightning conductors are made of copper, that metal being the best conductor, not easily fused, and less liable to injury by the weather.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID

For POULTRY, GAME EGGS & FEATHERS. Please write for particulars. F. FOULIER & CO., 39 Bonsecours Market, Montreal.

Farm Crop Queries

Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell. The object of this department is to place at the service of our farm readers the advice of an acknowledged authority on all subjects pertaining to soils and crops.



Address all questions to Professor Henry G. Bell, in care of The Wilson Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, and answers will appear in this column in the order in which they are received. As space is limited it is advisable where immediate reply is necessary that a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed with the question, when the answer will be mailed direct.

WINTER WHEAT POINTERS

Ontario farmers at this time are busy with their preparation of the winter wheat areas. They are taking special care to give the ground the best preparation, since winter wheat this year means money. Prices are high and there seems every indication that they will remain so. In fact, wheat prices have but a very few times surpassed that obtained at the present time. The United States has just harvested a moderately large crop and the government is calling for an increase of over 30% of the crop produced in 1917. Uncle Sam aims at over a billion bushels of wheat this coming year.

Now there are ways and means by which the average farmer can increase both his wheat and his net profits. Be sure to see that the seed-bed has very thorough preparation. A rough, lumpy wheat seed-bed leads to uneven planting, since many seeds are buried too deep and others fail to get sufficient covering.

If, after the ground is plowed, it has been carefully disked and harrowed, the possibly rolled and harrowed also, the kernels of soil are packed sufficiently so that the moisture supply for the young growing wheat will be sufficient. This moisture supply is all important, because it is the carrier of plant-food.

The plant obtains nearly all of its food through its roots, and this food can be taken up only when it is dissolved in the soil moisture and root juices. If this very simple explanation were fully comprehended by all Ontario wheat growers, it would eliminate a great number of failures.

Winter wheat cannot grow in a pool of water. It has to face the rigors of a rather severe winter, hence bad drainage conditions tend to retard its development and subsequently weak, ill-nourished wheat makes an unsuccessful attempt to face the severity of the Canadian winter. It will be of little avail to seed winter wheat in ground that is poorly drained. Use well-drained ground so that the plant may have suitable growing conditions.

Volumes have been written about the best varieties of wheat. The Canadian farmer is fortunate in that he can refer to his provincial or Dominion tests. On both the experimental fields of Ontario Agricultural College and the Dominion experimental farms, leading varieties of wheat are carefully tested year by year. Only those that show superior value are retained. After these have been carefully studied, recommendations are made on the basis of the results obtained.

For Ontario the following varieties have been found to give good results: Banatka, American Bannor, Imperial Amber, Yarroslof, Crimean Red. The first variety of wheat is especially good milling wheat, since it is hard and flinty and makes strong flour. Most farmers know that Dawson's Golden Chaff is one of the good varieties. This is a heavy yielder, but produces a rather soft grain.

There is something beside variety, however. All cows are not record breakers. There are some that give ten, twelve and fifteen thousand pounds of milk a year, and then again there are some that do not give enough milk to pay their board and are an actual expense to the farmer. To counter-balance this, there are a few that produce extraordinary high milking records, upwards of twenty thousand pounds or over a year. These are very valuable and their calves are eagerly sought as breeding stock.

It is just the same story with wheat. Just because a sample of wheat is of a particular variety is no criterion that it is of first-class quality. You should use a fanning mill to sift out the small and shrivelled grain, because inferior plants take up soil room, absorb moisture, consume plant-food and fail to return the good results obtained from superior seed. If you have time, by all means test the vitality of the seed, that is, count out 100 wheat seeds. Place them between damp blotters, and keep them near the stove. In about four or five days the wheat should have sprouted sufficiently for you to count the number that are "going to grow. If you find that the wheat sprouts but 80%, increase your quantity 20%. If you expect to get a normal stand.

Most farmers have wheat drills, but many good farmers have to rely upon sowing the winter wheat on the harrowed ground and then covering it by harrowing and rolling. If such is the case, be sure to take care that the seed is thoroughly covered. There should be very little difficulty this year as to the seed sprouting after it is planted, because the land has been blessed with seasonal showers.

In preparing the seed-bed, be very careful to avoid using sprouted seed. In sprouted seed the little germ covers the seed and the sprout has been broken off, there is little likelihood that it would produce a good healthy plant.

You took good care to feed up the young calf or the young pigs early in the spring, because you determined to have strong, vigorous stock. The same care should be taken in the feeding of the wheat crop if best results are to be obtained.

Many farmers are interested in fertilizers this year, but unfortunately not all understand what fertilizers are, or how they should be used. Fertilizers are carriers of plant-food in such form that the plant-food quickly dissolves in the soil moisture and can be used by the crop. Now, some of the elements of the milk which the calf drank went to building its flesh. Other food in the milk went to building the bone of the animal. It is somewhat similar in the food of the plant. So that the farmer may know the relative amount of plant-grower, plant-ripenor and plant-strengthenor that the fertilizer carries, the Dominion Government in 1909 decreed that this should be stated on the bags in which the fertilizers are sold, and that the analysis should be guaranteed. Now, the farmer reads that the fertilizer contains 2 to 4% nitrogen, we shall say. That means that the mixture contains 40 to 80 lbs. of that kind of plant-food, which causes the wheat plant to grow rapidly. Manure contains to the ton about 15 lbs. of this kind of plant-food. Of course every bit of stock manure should be carefully spread on the ground and worked in, in order to increase the growth of the crops. Fertilizers should be used to supplement the manure, or to make it go two or three times as far.

We said that some of the food in the milk which the calf drank went to building the bone of the animal. It is composed of a combination of lime and phosphoric acid. Now, strange to say, it is the phosphorus from this same kind of a compound which is used by the plant to give strength to the growing plant and to hasten its maturity. The per cent. of phosphoric acid (P2O5) shown by the analysis on the bag, will tell you how much of this kind of plant-food there is in the mixture.

Under present international conditions, there is a great scarcity of the next plant-food ingredient, potash. Some fertilizers offer one per cent, but many are sold with only the first two ingredients of plant-food in them. Potash causes the formation of starch, or the filling of the kernel. It also gives the plant power to resist disease. Speaking generally, wheat soils are fairly well supplied with potash, so the lack of this plant-food for wheat is not seriously noticed, as yet.

Now the plant never uses pure nitrogen, which is a gas, or pure phosphorus or potassium, which are metals. We said a ton of fertilizer carries from 40 to 80 lbs. of nitrogen, and from 160 to 200 lbs. of phosphorus and possibly 20 to 40 lbs. of potash. The rest of the ton is made up of the carriers of these various plant-foods.

Fertilizers will not supply humus, as manure does. They induce rapid root growth and consequently add to the humus of the soil, in so far as they produce this result, but they are not essentially a source of humus. They should be used then intelligently, by knowing that they are concentrated plant-food.

Fertilizers may be new to some Ontario farmers, but they are not new in England, which has been using large quantities of fertilizers for nearly 100 years. So have the eastern provinces of this country and the eastern states of our neighbors to the South. The State of Ohio, which produces large quantities of winter wheat, makes wide use of fertilizers. Prof. Thorne, Director of Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, has recently pointed out that if the farmers in the county where the experiment station is located followed the fertilizer practices of the station, they would have increased their wheat yields 24 bushels per acre. It is not a question of

ENEMY ATTACKS ON VERDUN REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES

French Remained Masters of the Situation—Camp of Hun Prisoners Bombed by Germans.

London, Tuesday, Sept. 25.—Violent attacks by the soldiers of the German Crown Prince against the new French positions north-east of Verdun on Monday were checked with heavy losses by General Potain's men and the Germans gained nothing.

The assaults began with an attack on a front of about a mile and a quarter north of the Bois-le-Chaume. Only in the centre of the assaulting line were the Germans able to reach the French positions, the artillery dispersing them elsewhere. The French fought valiantly and remained masters of the situation after inflicting heavy losses on the Germans.

Simultaneously the German Crown Prince threw forward two secondary attacking forces, one north of Bezonvaux, south of the Bois-le-Chaume, and the other south-east of Beaumont, north-west of the wood. Here the French did not wait for the Germans to reach their trenches, but went out to meet the attackers, who were driven back with losses.

Later in the day the Crown Prince hurled two new attacks against the Bois-le-Chaume, only to meet further failure. Again the French drove the Germans back, with casualties on both sides. In addition, captured 50 prisoners. On the Aisne front there has been a lively activity, except for the repulse by the French of a German surprise attack north of Braye-en-Laonnois.

During a German bombing raid a camp of German prisoners near Havel-Duc was hit, two of the prisoners being killed and seventeen wounded.

PLOTS UNCOVERED BY UNITED STATES

Incredible Story of German Conspiracies Involves New York Judge.

Washington, Sept. 23.—The most startling revelation of German intrigue in the United States that has been made since the war began, implicating well-known men who claim American citizenship and involving a Supreme Court justice in New York City, was made last night by the Government committee of Public Information.

"In the form of letters, telegrams, notations, cheques, receipts, ledgers, cash books, cipher codes, lists of spies and other memoranda," the committee says, "were found indications in some instances of the vaguest nature in others of the most damning conclusiveness—that the German Imperial Government, through its representatives in a then friendly nation, was concerned with:

"Violation of the laws of the United States.

"Destruction of lives and property in merchant vessels on the high seas.

"Irish revolutionary plots against Great Britain.

"Fomenting ill-feeling against the United States in Mexico.

"Subornation of American writers and lecturers.

"Financing of propaganda.

"Maintenance of a spy system under the guise of a commercial investigation bureau.

"Subdivision of a bureau for the purpose of stirring labor trouble in munition plants.

"The bomb industry and other related activities."

ARGENTINA MOBILIZING HER NAVY

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 24.—Argentina is mobilizing her navy and there is much military activity in the republic. Ostensibly this action is due to the general strike of Argentine railwaymen, but it is reported the general staff is preparing for other probable eventualities. The legislative bodies of Argentina do not consider the question of diplomatic relations with Germany as being closed, but no action has yet been taken.

How the King Travels

During their tour in the loveliest parts of the industrial north of England the King and Queen elected to sleep and, for the most part, to eat on board the Royal train instead of accepting the private hospitality which would have been so gladly offered. The King is the first British Sovereign who has employed his train as a headquarters or a hotel, but then, of course, he is the only Sovereign who has had to travel about on such an arrangement for the purpose of encouraging and assisting those who are helping forward the war. A greater mobility is secured by living on board the train, and it goes without saying that it is most comfortably appointed. It is not always possible to secure perfect quiet for the Royal sleepers, however, and when the train lays in the little remote station at Liverpool, a place selected because the only traffic arises from the arrival and departure of Atlantic liners, the King found that the grating of the floating landing stage interfered with his slumbers, not a little.

WHAT CATARRH IS

It has been said that every third person has catarrh in some form. Science has shown that nasal catarrh often indicates a general weakness of the body; and local treatments in the form of snuffs and vapors do little, if any good.

To correct catarrh you should treat its cause by enriching your blood with the salt-food in Scott's Emulsion which is a medicinal food and a building tonic, free from any harmful drugs. Try it.

Scott & Bowdler, Toronto, Ont.

AUTOINTOXICATION OR SELF-POISONING

The Dangerous Condition Which Produces Many Well-Known Diseases.

HOW TO GUARD AGAINST THIS TROUBLE

FRUIT-A-TIVES—The Wonderful Fruit Medicine Will Protect You. Auto-intoxication means self-poisoning, caused by continuous, or partial constipation, or insufficient action of the bowels.

Instead of the refuse matter passing freely from the body, it is absorbed by the blood. As a result, the kidneys and skin are overworked in their efforts to rid the blood of this poisoning.

Poisoning of the blood in this way often causes Indigestion, Loss of Appetite and Disturbed Stomach. It may produce Headaches and Sleeplessness. It may irritate the Kidneys and bring on Pain in the Back, Rheumatism, Gout and Rheumatic Pains. It is the chief cause of Eczema—and keeps the whole system unhealthy by the constant absorption into the blood of this refuse matter.

"Fruit-a-tives" will always cure Auto-intoxication or self-poisoning—as Fruit-a-tives acts gently on bowels, kidneys and skin, strengthens the bowels and tones up the nervous system. 50c. a box, 4 for \$2.00, trial size, 25c. All dealers or sent post paid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

MORE POSITIONS TAKEN BY BRITISH

Consolidated New Gains and Captured 3,243 Prisoners. London, Sept. 23.—British troops, after repulsing a German attack north-east of Langemarck, in Flanders, early to-day, attacked in turn and captured additional defences from the Germans as well as a number of prisoners. The official report from British headquarters in France to-day adds that on the rest of the Ypres fighting area the British are consolidating their new positions. So far in the recent operations, these British have captured 3,243 prisoners.

GERMANS USE FLAMING BULLETS

New Kind of Frightfulness Sets Men's Clothing on Fire. British Headquarters in France, Sept. 23.—It is reported that the British battalions which captured Shrewsbury forest and Bulgar wood, in the east of the former place, in Thursday's drive, experienced a new kind of German frightfulness. The advancing troops are said to have been fired on with "flaming bullets." These bullets set the men's clothing afire, and in several instances, according to the account received here, wounded men had to be rolled in the mud by their comrades to extinguish the flames.

ARGENTINA MOBILIZING HER NAVY

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 24.—Argentina is mobilizing her navy and there is much military activity in the republic. Ostensibly this action is due to the general strike of Argentine railwaymen, but it is reported the general staff is preparing for other probable eventualities. The legislative bodies of Argentina do not consider the question of diplomatic relations with Germany as being closed, but no action has yet been taken.

How the King Travels

During their tour in the loveliest parts of the industrial north of England the King and Queen elected to sleep and, for the most part, to eat on board the Royal train instead of accepting the private hospitality which would have been so gladly offered. The King is the first British Sovereign who has employed his train as a headquarters or a hotel, but then, of course, he is the only Sovereign who has had to travel about on such an arrangement for the purpose of encouraging and assisting those who are helping forward the war. A greater mobility is secured by living on board the train, and it goes without saying that it is most comfortably appointed. It is not always possible to secure perfect quiet for the Royal sleepers, however, and when the train lays in the little remote station at Liverpool, a place selected because the only traffic arises from the arrival and departure of Atlantic liners, the King found that the grating of the floating landing stage interfered with his slumbers, not a little.

WHAT CATARRH IS

It has been said that every third person has catarrh in some form. Science has shown that nasal catarrh often indicates a general weakness of the body; and local treatments in the form of snuffs and vapors do little, if any good.

To correct catarrh you should treat its cause by enriching your blood with the salt-food in Scott's Emulsion which is a medicinal food and a building tonic, free from any harmful drugs. Try it.

Scott & Bowdler, Toronto, Ont.

HUNS DROP BOMBS ON LONDON AND FOUR ENGLISH COUNTIES

Attack on British Metropolis Lasted About Forty-five Minutes, During Which Aerial Torpedoes Were Dropped.

London, Sept. 24.—Hostile aeroplanes attacked the south-east coast of England this evening. According to the official announcement the raiders came to different places in Kent and Essex. A few of them followed the Thames and attacked London. Bombs were dropped at several points. The casualties so far reported are six persons killed and about 20 injured.

The raid on London occurred between eight and nine o'clock, and lasted about 45 minutes. British airmen engaged the raiders, but with what results is not yet known. The Germans used a number of aerial torpedoes.

The German planes appeared over the south-western district of London soon after eight o'clock, and the engagement lasted until nearly half-past nine. The raiders were scattered and did not come in compact formation. Many star shells were used by the defense guns, giving the appearance of spectacular fireworks. The screams of the torpedoes used by the Germans was distinguishable early from the explosion of guns or bombs.

The people of London behaved extremely well. They followed police instructions for taking cover, and there was no panic. German Zeppelins also appeared across the coast of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. The result of their visit has not yet been learned.