

**ADVERTISERS!**  
**Please Note.**  
All alterations for **Contract Display** advertisements should reach this office not later than  
**Tuesday Morning.**

# Launceston Weekly News, Cornwall & Devon Times.

**Launceston Picture Theatre.**  
MANAGER: Harry T. Sinclair.  
Mon., Tues., and Wed., Sept. 10, 11, 12:—  
The 4th Episode of the Serial,  
"TREY O' HEARTS."  
"Dead Reckoning."  
And Full Programme.  
Thurs., Fri., and Sat., Sept. 13, 14, 15:—  
The 2nd Episode of Serial,  
"THE PURPLE DOMINO."  
A Rope of Pearls,  
And Usual Programme.  
Time and Prices as Usual.

VOL. 62.—NO. 3195.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1917.

THE OLDEST AND  
BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

THREE-HALFPENCE.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, etc., are charged as follows: Births, 1/-; Marriages, 2/-; Deaths, Return Thanks, and In Memoriam notices, 24 words or less, 1/-, 1d. per word after.

### MARRIAGES.

**BARRIBALL-BOND.**—On September 3rd, at the United Methodist Church, Treburley (Lezant), John Barriball, of Launceston, to Katie, youngest daughter of the late Mrs. Robt. Bond, of Plymouth.

**LOWRY-BRAGGATON.**—On Sept. 3rd, at St. Mary Magdalene Church, Launceston, by the Rev. Canon Lewis (by license), Edward James Lowry, Sapper, R.E., only son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Lowry, Alexandra Place, Plymouth, to Lillian Elbel, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Braggaton, Exeter Street, Launceston.

**RANDALL-COX.**—On September 2nd, 1917, at St. Broock Church, Wadebridge, Thomas Gerald, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Randall, Rushen, Hertford Heath, to Ada, daughter of the late Edward Cox, Torquay, and Mrs. Cox, Powey.

**SHOPLAND-HINDLE.**—On the 5th Sept., at the Wesleyan Church, Launceston, by the Rev. T. H. Love, assisted by the Rev. C. M. Draper, Elsie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hindle, 1 Westgate Terrace, Launceston, to W. K. Shopland, son of the late Mr. W. Shopland, and of Mrs. Shopland, now of Sutton, Surrey.

### DEATHS.

**PETER.**—On 4th September, at Redruth, Thurstan Peter, aged 63 years.

**SYMONS.**—On September 3rd, at West End Cottage, Lifton, John Austin, the beloved husband of Mary Symons, aged 50 years.

### RETURN THANKS.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Raymond and family wish to return thanks for the many expressions of sympathy received by them in their bereavement.  
Hill Park, Launceston.

### IN MEMORIAM.

In ever loving memory of my dearly-beloved husband, George Harris, who died of wounds at Salonika, on the 9th of September, 1916. Sadly missed by his loving wife, Lillian.

Duty called him, and he was there, To do his bit and take his share; His heart was good, his spirit brave; His sacrifice was a hero's grave.  
One of the dearest, one of the best.

## ELI COOK

(Late T. H. Nicolle),  
Southgate, Launceston.

### Mourning Department

Arrangements now made for Prompt Execution of Orders. Large Stock of Black Dress Materials, Costumes, Coats and Mourning Millinery in Stock. All Grades of Family and Servant's Mourning. Families waited upon by Experienced Assistants Town or Country.  
Telegrams—Cook, Southgate, Launceston.

## Kivell and Harris,

Auctioneers, Surveyors, Estate and House Agents, Licensed Valuers, Certificated Bailiffs,  
THE SQUARE, HOLSWORTHY.

## NOTICE!

All Mineral Water Bottles, Syphons, or Ale Bottles, marked **Geake Bros., or J. S. Eyre & Co.**, are the property of the Firm. All Bottles, Syphons, and Boxes should be returned when empty. Any persons breaking or throwing away such Bottles or Syphons are liable to prosecution.  
**Castle Dyke, LAUNCESTON.**

## N. REED,

ST. THOMAS ROAD,  
LAUNCESTON.

BUYER OF HAY, STRAW, OATS, &c.  
BEST PRICES GIVEN ON RAIL,  
Launceston or intermediate Stations to Plymouth.

Terms: Nett Cash on Delivery.

SELLER OF GRAIN, MEAL, & BRAN.

## Sales by Auction.

### MESSRS.

## J. KITTO & SON,

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS, SURVEYS, PLANS & REPORTS MADE.  
Offices—Church Street, LAUNCESTON, and at CALLINGTON on Market Days.

Particulars of Furnished & Unfurnished Residences and other Properties to be Sold or Let in the Western Counties forwarded on application.

## Parishes of North Petherwin and Boyton.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1917, at 3 p.m.

**FREEHOLD FARM OF "KERSWORTHY,"** Tenement adjoining and abutting on to the White Hart Hotel, LAUNCESTON, by Messrs. J. KITTO & SON.

## Launceston Cattle Market.

TUESDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 11th.

ENTRIES comprise 50 Fats and Store Bulls, Cows and Calves, a South Devon Bull Calf for Mr. Blatchford, 400 Sheep, 6 Registered South Devon Rams, the property of Mr. John Stooke. Also at 12 noon, 16 general purpose cast Army Horses. Numerous other entries expected. Sale of Cattle at 10 a.m.

## Eastcott, St. Mellion.

3 Miles from Callington, 8 from Saltash.  
Important Sale of 47 South Devon Cattle, 30 Fat Sheep, 50 Fat and Farrow.

MESSRS. J. KITTO & SON have received instructions to Sell by Auction, at Eastcott Farm, St. Mellion, on THURSDAY, SEPT. 13th, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., the undermentioned Superior FARM STOCK.

the property of Mr. S. J. Talbot, namely:—  
BULLOCKS.—1 Heifer and 1 Calf, 4 Cows in Milk and 4 Cows in Milk, 2 Fat Heifers, 6 Heifers, 4 to 3 years old, in very fresh condition; 7 Steers, 2 to 3 years old, some fat, others very forward; 4 Heifers, 2 years old, not in Calve; 5 Steers, 2 years old; 4 Steers, 18 months old; 3 Heifers, 18 months old; 4 Steers and Heifers, 1 year old; 8 Steers and Heifers, 6 months old; total, 47.

SHEEP.—21 Fat Ewes, 9 Fat Lambs.

PIGS.—Sows and Farrow.

The above Stock is of a superior description throughout, the Cattle being well-bred South Devons, of good size and quality, and many are fit for the Butcher, or in very fresh condition.

## North Road, Lifton.

Sale of Household Furniture and Other Effects.

MESSRS. J. KITTO & SON will Sell by Auction, at North Road, Lifton, on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th, 1917, at 4 p.m., a portion of the

## HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

of the Representatives of the late Mr. G. P. Down, namely:—

2 Iron Bedsteads, 2 Feather Beds, Mahogany Chest of Drawers, Glass Cupboards, Dining Table (nearly new), Small Tables, Armchairs, 6 good Kitchen Chairs, Flour Hutch, 3 Boilers, Quantity of Glass and China, Several Pictures, Gramophone and 37 Records, Cross-cut Saw, Garden Tools, Garden Frame, and numerous other lots.

Important Sale of 37 Devon Cattle, 120 Sheep, 9 Horses and Cows, 19 Pigs.

MESSRS. J. KITTO & SON will Sell by Auction, at Hawke's Ground, St. Clether, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., the undermentioned Superior FARM STOCK.

the property of Mr. J. Northey, namely:—

BULLOCKS.—10 Young Steers and Heifers, 17 Steers and Heifers up to 2 years old, including some in Calve; Heifers: 2 Heifers in Calve (near due), 1 Heifer Calving in November, 1 Cow Calving in January, 2 Cows and Calves, 3 Fat Cows and Heifers, 1 good Yearling Bull; total, 37.

HORSES.—Excellent Bay Cob, rising 5, 15.2 h.h., a good mover, and broken to Saddle and Harness; Black Cart Colt, rising 3, by "Trefoil King Maker"; 2 Bay Cart Fillies, rising 2, by "Duckington 2nd"; 1 Cart Gelding, rising 2, by "Hereford Boy"; 2 Mare Ponies, 3 years old; 2 Pony Suckers; total, 9.

SHEEP.—46 Breeding Ewes (several 2 and 4-teeth), 70 Ewes and Wether Horses, 2 four-teeth Rams, 2 Ram Lambs; total, 120.

PIGS.—10 Farrow, 7 weeks old.

The above Stock can be relied on for health, and is of a most useful description throughout, deserving the attention of Dealers and Agriculturists.

Luncheon at 1 o'clock.

## Sales by Auction.

## Week St. Mary & Tresmeer Fairs.

THE NEXT FAIRS will be held on TUESDAY, SEPT. 18th, 1917. Vendors will oblige by sending early Particulars of Entries to

J. KITTO & SON, Auctioneers.

## Launceston.

## SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

MESSRS. J. KITTO & SON will hold a Sale of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Effects at the ODDFELLOWS HALL, LAUNCESTON, on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th, 1917, commencing at 3 p.m. There is an abundance of good keep, some lots run to Sheds, and arrangements can be made for Straw for Bullocks. The lots will be let to be departed until March 1918.

## West Druxton, Werrington.

Important Sale of 80 Acres of Grass, and the Rabbits on the Farm.

MESSRS. J. KITTO & SON have received instructions from Mr. C. H. Crocker to Sell by Public Auction at above, on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th, 1917, commencing at 3 p.m. There is an abundance of good keep, some lots run to Sheds, and arrangements can be made for Straw for Bullocks. The lots will be let to be departed until March 1918.

## Parish of Laneast.

## OUTLYING PORTIONS OF THE TREGEARE ESTATE.

MESSRS. J. KITTO & SON have been appointed to Sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, 22nd SEPTEMBER next, at 3 p.m., at the WHITE HART HOTEL, LAUNCESTON, the undermentioned well-situated FREEHOLD FARMS, viz:—

LOT 1.—EAST TREGEARE, comprising Dwelling House, Farm Buildings, and about 85 Acres of excellent Land, in the occupation of Mr. W. Penhale, as yearly Lady-day tenant.

LOT 2.—WEST TREGEARE, comprising Dwelling House, Farm Buildings, and about 61 Acres of good Pasture and Arable Land, now occupied by Mr. J. Stanbury as yearly Lady-day tenant.

LOT 3.—A SMALL HOLDING near Gimbeth's Mill, about 8a. 1r. 25p., occupied by Mrs. E. Baker, as yearly tenant.

LOT 4.—All that excellent FREEHOLD FARM called "TREKENNER," comprising 36 Acres of Land with Dwelling House and Outbuildings, and in the occupation of Mr. George Jenkin as yearly Michaelmas tenant.

Immediately after the above, there will be offered the Freehold Farm of "TREKENNER," (West), adjoining Lot 4, comprising good House, Outbuildings, and 45 Acres of Land, also in the occupation of Mr. George Jenkin, and being the property of Mr. H. H. Rosevear.

The above Farms form a block of very sound fertile land, adjoining the main highway from Launceston to Camelford. Extensive rights of Common are held therewith, and Elopkerrey and Tresmeer Railway Stations are about 4 miles distant. The River Inney forms the South boundary, and the Farms have a very pleasant southern aspect. To view, apply on the premises, and all further particulars with plans and schedules may be obtained of Messrs. J. KITTO & SON, Land Agents, or Messrs.

COWLAND, GRILLS, & COWLAND, Solicitors, Launceston.

## Five Lanes Fair.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24th, 1917.

MESSRS. J. KITTO & SON will hold an Auction at the above Fair for Breeding Ewes and other Sheep, and Cattle. Early entries are solicited.

## Kersworthy, North Petherwin.

Sale of 50 Devon Bullocks, 150 Sheep, and 2 Horses.

MESSRS. J. KITTO & SON will Sell by Public Auction, at Kersworthy, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24th, 1917, commencing at 2 p.m., the above-mentioned Superior FARM STOCK, the property of Mr. Walter Rowe.

## Penheale Barton.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GRASS, TO BE DEPARTED UNTIL MARCH, 1918.

MESSRS. J. KITTO & SON will Sell by Public Auction at Penheale Barton, on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26th, 1917, at 3 p.m., the GRASS on the above Farm, in convenient lots, the property of Mr. J. H. Shute.

## Sales by Auction.

## Newton Ferrers Barton, near Callington.

Sale of 15 South Devon Cattle, 6 valuable Young Cart Horses of exceptional merit, several Pigs, and extensive and varied collection of Agricultural Implements and Machinery in first-class condition, 1877 Appliances, and portion of the Farm Furniture.

MESSRS. J. KITTO & SON have received instructions from Mr. R. Martin to Sell by Public Auction, at the NEWTON HOTEL, BOSCASTLE, on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th, 1917.

## PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

## Parishes of Minster and Lesnewth, North Cornwall.

Within short distances of Boscawen and Trestle, and Camelford Railway Station.

## IMPORTANT SALE OF FREEHOLD FARMS.

MESSRS. J. KITTO & SON have received instructions from the Executors of the late Dr. Wade, deceased, to offer for Sale by Public Auction, at the NEWTON HOTEL, BOSCASTLE, on MONDAY, the 8th day of OCTOBER, 1917, at 2 p.m., the following FREEHOLD FARMS, namely:—

LOT 1.—TREGEARE FARM, MINSTER, containing about 120 Acres, in the occupation of Mr. W. Boney, on which is a convenient Modern Farm House, Labourers' Cottages, and Water Power.

LOT 2.—COLESTONE FARM, LESNEWT, containing about 87 Acres, with excellent Buildings, in the occupation of Mr. Joseph S. Trebweny.

Plans and Schedules of the Farm Houses, and other Offices of Messrs. J. Kitto & Son, Land Agents, Launceston; or Messrs. MURPHY, VIVELL & FRENCH, Solicitors, Callington.

## Mr. W. VOSPER, F.A.I.,

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR, VALUER, ESTATE AGENT, &c.,  
CALLINGTON AND CALLINGTON.

## Launceston Cattle Market.

On TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th, 1917.

MR. W. VOSPER will hold his usual Auction on Tuesday, Sept. 11th. Present entries include: 700 FAT and STORE SHEEP, and BREEDING EWES, LAMBS, 30 FAT and STORE BEASTS. Further entries solicited. Sale at 10.30 a.m.

## Saltash Cattle Market.

On MONDAY, SEPT. 17th, 1917.

MR. W. VOSPER will hold his usual Sale. Present entries include FAT and STORE BEASTS, 4 COWS and CALVES, 300 FAT and STORE SHEEP, and LAMBS. Further early entries solicited. Sale at 1.30 p.m.

## MESSRS. DAVEY & DAVEY,

AUCTIONEERS, CALLINGTON.

## Goosewell, Stokeclimsland.

DAVEY & DAVEY will Sell by Auction on THURSDAY, SEPT. 27th, LIVES and DEAD FARM STOCK for Mr. G. Percy.

## Polhills, Callington.

DAVEY & DAVEY have been instructed by S. P. Rattenbury, Esq., to Sell by Auction on TUESDAY, OCT. 2nd, 55 PRIME CATTLE, 85 SHEEP and LAMB.

## THE WEST OF ENGLAND AUCTION ROOMS,

175-182, UNION STREET, PLYMOUTH.

Established 1859.

THE OLDEST SALE ROOMS IN THE WEST. WEEKLY AUCTIONS are held EVERY MONDAY & THURSDAY at 2 p.m.

Throughout the Year for first-class Household Furniture and Effects in endless assortment, Pianos and other Musical Instruments, English and Oriental Carpets and Rugs, Linoleum, Table Glass and China of every kind, Brass Keros.

Five Sols.

ALWAYS ON VIEW.

A Large Stock of New All Brass and Brasses Bedsteads, replete with best quality Hygienic Mattresses, Sarsuz, Winters' Celebrated Iron Safes at Reduced Prices.

Persons Furnishing should not fail to attend these Auctions, or, if preferred, can buy by Private Treaty at all times daily from 9 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. Easily save 8s. in the 5.

All Goods are packed, and wrappers, cases, etc., lent free of charge and delivered to Railway Station.

G. A. NORTHEY, AUCTIONEER & VALUER

## Sales by Auction.

## Mr. W. J. GRAVER,

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND VALUER, LAND, HOUSE, AND ESTATE AGENT. Offices: - - BUDE.

## ESTATES MANAGED

RENTS & TITHES COLLECTED. SALES BY AUCTION & PRIVATE TREATY.

INVENTORIES MADE & CHECKED. VALUATIONS FOR SALE, MORTGAGE, PROBATE, &c.

MORTGAGES ARRANGED. LETTINGS OF FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED RESIDENCES, FARMS, SHOOTING, &c.

FIRE-INSURANCE ON PROFIT-SHARING BASIS.

ACCIDENT & OTHER INSURANCES ON LOWEST TERMS.

## Forthcoming Sales.

SALE by Public Auction of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE for Mrs. V. E. Andrews, at 2 TAPSON TERRACE, STRAND, BUDE, on TUESDAY, 11th SEPTEMBER, 1917, at 3.30 o'clock p.m.

SALE by Public Auction of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE for Mrs. A. Cutting, at 5 KING STREET, BUDE, on THURSDAY, 13th SEPTEMBER, 1917, at 3.30 p.m.

SALE by Public Auction of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE for Mr. Findlay Barrett, at BELLA VISTA, SUMMER LEAZE, BUDE, on TUESDAY, 25th SEPTEMBER, 1917, at 2 o'clock p.m.

W. J. GRAVER

## Duncan B. Gray and Partners,

AUCTIONEERS AND LAND AGENTS, 129, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W. 1

And at 56, Brook Street, W. (Architectural Offices).

By order of H. B. Grylls, Esq., J.P.

## LEWARNE,

Liskeard, Cornwall.

Two and a half miles from DOUBLEBOIS, and about five and a half miles from LISKEARD RAILWAY STATIONS.

## Duncan B. Gray & Partners

Having Sold the Estate of about 435 Acres, have been instructed to

SELL BY AUCTION ON THE PREMISES, on

Wednesday, September 12th, 1917

And the following day, At 12.30 o'clock prompt each day,

## The Entire Contents of the Mansion,

comprising:

Carpets, Rugs, Fenders, Fire Implements, Bedsteads, Bedding, Blankets, and various Bedroom Appointments.

A VALUABLE SHERATON GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE,

An Armchair, Cabinet, Bookcases, Card, Writing and other Tables, Couches, and Easy Chairs.

A PAIR OF ANTIQUE CARVED WOOD SIDE TABLES,

Two Cabinets of Coins, Pistols, a Jacobean Chair, old Oak Stock, 2 Cottage Pianofortes.

FINE OAK DINING ROOM SUITE.

THE COLLECTION OF ENGLISH, CONTINENTAL, & ORIENTAL PORCELAIN,

A Chamberlain's Worcester Dinner Service. Two original Sheraton Knife Boxes.

PICTURES AND DRAWINGS.

THE EXTENSIVE LIBRARY OF BOOKS,

(Many of Local and County Interest).

Table China and Glass, a Musical Box, Barometers and Thermometers, a Mahogany Hot Plate Cabinet, Portable Game Safe, Steps, Dresser Cupboards, large Tables, Keeper's Hut, Coops, Runs, Netting, Corn Bins, Pig Barrow, Dairy Utensils, 3 Pan Cream Scales, Laundry Effects, Steel Bits and Stirrups.

PONY & STATION CARTS. HAY WAIN.

QUANTITY OF LARCH, ASH AND OAK PLANKS, PREPARED DEAL AND OAK POLES,

Lucas' Motor Lamps, Motor Jacks, and a quantity of Useful General Items.

On view Sept. 10th and 11th, and fully described in the Catalogues, which may be obtained from the Auctioneers' Offices.

129, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W. 1.

Note.—Refreshments will be on sale at the property.

## MR. T. N. WENN,

AUCTIONEER, HOUSE, LAND, AND INSURANCE AGENT.

VALUER AND ACCOUNTANT.

Offices: BROAD STREET, LAUNCESTON.

## Camelford Cattle Market.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4th, 1917.

Sales at 10 a.m. Entries Solicited.

## MESSRS. W. H. JASPER & SON

AUCTIONEERS, &c., HALWILL, DAVIDSTOWE.

## Halworthy

## Special Ewe Fair.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1917.

At 9.30 a.m.

W. H. JASPER & SON will Sell about 400 FAT and STORE SHEEP, mostly Breeding Ewes, from the leading flocks of the district; about 40 BULLOCKS, and several COWS and CALVES. Other entries expected.

The Breeding Ewes are worthy of special attention from those requiring the same, as the district is noted for its fine, healthy Sheep, and the Ewes will be fresh and young, also two-teeth Ewes. Those requiring sound, healthy Breeders cannot do better.

## West Carne, Altarnun.

Highly Important Sale of 37 Devon Cattle, 135 Sheep, 22 Horses and Cows, Implements, Posting Brakes and Harness.

W. H. JASPER & SON have received instructions from the Representatives of the late Joseph Rowe, to Sell by Auction at the above, on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th, 1917, the undermentioned FARM STOCK

namely:—



### Apartment.

#### IF YOU HAVE APARTMENTS TO LET ADVERTISE IN THE "WEEKLY NEWS."

We are continually being written to by intending Visitors, who desire to see what Apartments are advertised.

PREPAID TERMS.			
NOT	1	3	6
EXCEEDING	INSERT.	INSERT.	INSERT.
12 WORDS.	9d.	15	31.
16 WORDS.	11	21	41.
20 WORDS.	13	26	51.

**APARTMENTS.**—To all having Apartments to let. Do not lose pounds by having your Apartments empty when for 1s. (or three weeks 2s.) you can have a 30-word Advertisement in six London Suburban Newspapers, which each year send hundreds of Visitors to Bath and places on the coast. Names of papers:—Leyton, Leytonstone, West Ham, Wanstead, Woodford, and Forest Gate, Manor Park and Ilford "Express and Independent." Address: Publisher, "Independent Office," Leytonstone, London, E.C.

**IFRACOMBE.**—If you are looking for Apartments in the "Torquay Times," the best medium in the district in which to advertise all wants, having by far the largest circulation. Twelve words 9d., and id. every additional word, four insertions for the price of three. Address: Publishers, "Times" Office, Torquay.

**TORQUAY.**—To secure Apartments or Board Residence in Torquay or Paignton, advertise in the "Torquay Times," the best medium in the district in which to advertise all wants, having by far the largest circulation. Twelve words 9d., and id. every additional word, four insertions for the price of three. Address: Publishers, "Times" Office, Torquay.

**BEAUTIFUL AND BREEZY NORTH CORNWALL.**—If you want to secure Apartments in North Cornwall, either at Launceston, Bude, Stratton, Camelford, Trelawny, or Boscastle. Advertise in the "Weekly News" Series of Papers. Sixteen words for 1s. (or three weeks 2s.). Names of Papers: "Launceston Weekly News," "Bude and Stratton Weekly News," "Holvorthy Weekly News," "Camelford and Delabole Weekly News."—Address: Publishers, "Weekly News," Launceston, Cornwall. Advertisements appear in All Editions for One Charge.

## FORD

### THE UNIVERSAL CAR.

Twelve years of single-minded concentration upon a single chassis are in the Ford. More expensive machinery and more highly skilled labour is consumed in the making of it than in the making of any other car. And yet it is the least expensive to buy and infinitely the most economical to run.

## FORD

### THE UNIVERSAL CAR.

Full particulars from—  
**W. PROUT,**  
The Garage,  
LAUNCESTON.

**J. T. Gillbard & Co.,**  
LTD.,  
Ironmongers and  
Saddlers, Launceston.

ARE now showing their New Season Stock of LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, GLOBES, &c. CARRIAGE and CART LAMPS; Rear Lamps to meet the Lights (Vehicles) Order. CARTRIDGES by Best Makers.

**MISS E. LANG,**  
STAY AND CORSET MAKER,  
JUBILEE HOUSE, NORTHGATE STREET  
LAUNCESTON.



**SANITAS FLUID**  
BEST WASH  
FOR WOUNDS  
BEST MOUTH WASH  
BEST AIR PURIFIER  
DESTROYS ALL  
DISEASE GERMS

Clean  
Fragrant  
Non Poisonous  
Does not Stain Linen  
8 1/2 bottles  
THE "SANITAS" CO. LTD. LONDON E.

## THE BRITISH FRONT.

NEARLY ELEVEN THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN IN A MONTH.

### ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

The following dispatches from Sir Douglas Haig have been issued by the Press Bureau:—

Saturday, 9.25 p.m.  
Early this morning we carried out a successful raid east of Wytschate. Our troops bombed the enemy's dug-outs and inflicted casualties with machine-gun fire on his garrisons as they endeavoured to escape across the open.

South-west of Havrincourt a hostile raiding party was driven off without loss to our troops.

Yesterday evening the weather cleared for two hours, and for the first time for four days normal aerial activity was resumed. In air fighting one German machine was brought down in our lines and another was driven down out of control. One of our aeroplanes is missing.

The number of German prisoners captured by the British armies in the month of August is 7,279, including 158 officers, making a total of 10,097 prisoners, including 234 officers, taken by us since the morning of July 31.

During the past month we have taken thirty-eight guns, including six heavy guns, also 200 machine-guns and seventy-three trench mortars. These figures are exclusive of the prisoners and guns captured in Flanders by our Allies.

### LOST POSTS RECAPTURED.

Sunday, 10.49 a.m.

Yesterday evening the enemy made a heavy bombing attack against the advanced posts south-west of Havrincourt which he had failed to reach on the previous night.

After a sharp fight our troops were in full control of the posts, but later in the night recaptured the posts with slight loss. Hostile artillery has been active during the night east of Ypres.

Sunday, 8.53 p.m.

Raiders attempted by the enemy last night at two points north-west of Leas and also south-west of La Bassée. His troops were repulsed with loss in each case.

Our own and the enemy's artillery have been active during the day east of Ypres.

Little flying was possible yesterday owing to rain and high wind, but during the previous night bombing operations were carried out actively by our aeroplanes against hostile aerodromes and railway stations. In air fighting one German machine was brought down. Two of our machines are missing.

### AIR RAID ON KENT.

AEROPLANES TAKE ADVANTAGE OF MOON.

Press Bureau, Monday, 1.30 a.m.

The following communication was issued by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief of the Home Forces at 11.50 p.m., September 2.

Hostile aeroplanes crossed the East Kent coast at about 11.15 p.m. to-night, and flew seawards a few minutes later.

A few bombs were dropped.

There is no detailed information as regards casualties, but they are believed to be small.

### BROKEN WRIST CAUSES DEATH.

An inquest was held on Saturday on the body of Miss Agnes de Selincourt, principal of Westfield College, Hampstead (University of London). The jury found that death was due to septicaemia arising from a broken wrist, the result of a bicycle accident.

Miss de Selincourt's bicycle overturned when she was riding down a steep hill at Robin Hood's Bay, and she was thrown heavily to the ground.

Miss de Selincourt was educated at Girton and Somerville College, and obtained a first-class in medieval and modern languages tripos at Cambridge. Later she was engaged in educational missionary work in India. She was the sister of Professor Ernest de Selincourt, of Birmingham University.

### MAYOR TO JOIN V.T.C.

The Mayor of Davenport, Mr. A. P. Stanley, who was granted exemption on the condition that he joined the Volunteers, says in a letter to the local tribunal:—

"Without any disrespect to the tribunal or the Volunteer Regiment, I cannot join the latter until I cease being mayor and chief magistrate on November 9 next."

"I am already doing my full share of duty to the country. I am inclined to think that in Davenport the position of mayor is not looked upon with respect, otherwise I should not be subjected to this annoyance and insult."

The tribunal has decided that Mr. Stanley must attend to enrol in the Volunteer Regiment, or his exemption will be reviewed with a view to its withdrawal.

### GIRLS WANTED FOR THE LAND.

Educated girls between the ages of eighteen and twenty are wanted for potato harvesting, late fruit picking, and various kinds of temporary unskilled agricultural work in Berkshire, Herefordshire, and other counties. Workers must be strong and active.

The pay is at the local piece rates, and the accommodation is inspected by the Board of Agriculture. Volunteers should apply to the Women's National Land Service Corps, 50, Upper Baker-street, N.W.1.

### THE FIRE AT SALONIKA.

The Secretary of the War Office announces that various inquiries have been received with regard to supposed casualties due to the recent fire in Salonika. The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Salonika Army states that the British Army in that theatre suffered no casualties from this cause.

## THE LADIES' WAY.

GERMAN DIVISIONS PASS THROUGH THE FURNACE.

Mr. H. Warner Allen, the British correspondent with the French Armies, says that the Battle of the Ladies' Way in 1917 must rank with the Battle of Verdun in 1916. The magnificent effort of our Allies in this costly and heroic struggle has not been fully appreciated by the public. The general imagination was more deeply moved by the Verdun fight with the famous fortress as its prize and with the march on Paris a possible menace behind it. The Ladies' Way with its views is a less definite objective than Verdun, and the march on Paris has vanished even from the Crown Prince's speeches. Yet between May 5 and August 20, 1917, more German divisions were worn away by the French resistance and attacks on the Ladies' Way than was the case before Verdun during the same period last year.

The battle of the Ladies' Way, which is a fair one, since in other cases the battle after a period of very violent onslaughts settled down to a long-drawn-out conflict in which either side sought to wear down the enemy's forces. The fight at Verdun was a long-drawn-out conflict, but the Ladies' Way, say, thirty kilometres, or nineteen miles; the front was held at Verdun by two divisions on May 5, 1916, and on the Ladies' Way on May 5, 1917, by four divisions.

In the periods under consideration the Germans engaged twenty-five divisions on the Verdun front, while above the Aisne on the Ladies' Way they brought into line no more than four. From these divisions the French made 5,563 prisoners at Verdun and 8,552 prisoners above the Aisne. It may be estimated, therefore, that the fighting during these months on the Ladies' Way cost the enemy nearly twice as many casualties as the fighting last year at Verdun after May 5. It should be remembered that the capture of Vaux Fort and the great German onslaught on Somme Fort, which failed at enormous cost, are included in the Verdun period. On the Ladies' Way a division never remained in line more than ten or twelve days as against a month for comparatively calm sectors, and during the three months we are discussing only one division, the 44th Reserve Division, returned a second time to the Aisne battle front. All the rest had been so severely tried to be thrown into the furnace east, and after a spell of rest were sent to easier sectors.

At the end of June the enemy appears to have had between 450 and 500 batteries on the Aisne front; at Verdun at the moment of the greatest concentration 400 and 400 batteries. In both cases the proportion of heavy artillery was very considerable, being about 40 per cent. of the whole on the Aisne. The greatest concentration observed at the end of June was on the Aisne front, amounting to about fourteen batteries to the thousand metres.

### BATTLE ON A KNIFE-EDGE.

The full meaning of this concentration of metal can only be understood by an examination of the position. Troops have never fought in more trying circumstances than on the Ladies' Way. The prize for which the battle was fought was a strip of ground like a knife-edge, the crest of a hill often less than 200 yards across. In the struggle for this strip of ground the attacking force had to return to the attack with renewed strength. At Verdun the defenders had a certain amount of space behind them, and could fall back a few hundred yards or so when the pressure became intolerable without fatal results. On the Ladies' Way there could be no falling back. Its value was its view, and if the French were driven back only a few yards they could no longer see over the valley of the Ailette, and the enemy would have recovered the advantage of the position. The effects of hundreds of guns concentrated on so narrow a target can be imagined. There were no trenches, no shelters. The French had to lie in shell-holes in the hell of the German bombardment. Sometimes, alas! there would come no more from the front line, and an officer would be sent forward to see what had happened, only to find that the silence of the heroes who were holding the Ladies' Way was the silence of death.

In such circumstances the Germans adopted the tactics of opening an attack with a short and terrific preparation of artillery. Then their troops would rush forward almost in the line of their own barrage. The defenders—those of them who were left—would struggle to their feet in their shell-holes, bring up the machine-guns that had escaped, and hurl back the Germans in a desperate hand-to-hand combat. The enemy had nothing to fear from a French defensive barrage. The further slopes of the Ladies' Way are so steep that they are as difficultly swept by the French guns. Yet the fighting was not over. The French Allies still hold the plateau above Craonne, and the enemy has been unable to dislodge them from their observation posts that overlook the valley of the Ailette.

### CHAPLAIN KILLED IN ACTION.

Captain the Rev. Herbert Green, M.C., chaplain to the forces, a Wesleyan, of Linton, Cambridgeshire, has been killed at the Front at the age of twenty-eight. He was training at the Theological College, Richmond, when war broke out, and joined the Naval Division. He was transferred to the Chaplain's Department last year, and was the M.C. at the second battle of Arras for devotion to duty and care of the wounded under heavy fire.

### RESCUES BY SOLDIERS.

Arthur Hodge, a Canadian soldier, swam out to the rescue of a bather in difficulties at Beahill, and brought him safely to shore. A lady bather at Mundesley, who was a good swimmer, but had been carried off by the current, was saved by two Welsh soldiers, Private Stannay and Private Roche. All were in a distressed state when they reached safety.

### WALLPAPER FACTORY ABLAZE.

Early Sunday morning a fire broke out at the factory of Messrs. John Lines and Son, wallpaper manufacturers, near Southall. It burnt throughout the day, and was not finally extinguished until six o'clock at night, when only the skeleton of the big building remained.

## FOOD PRICES.

TRADERS AND CONTROL COMMITTEES.

The following letter has been addressed, by Lord Rhonda's direction, to a local authority which had appointed a preponderance of traders on its Food Control Committee:—

"Sir,—I am directed by Lord Rhonda to inform you that representations have been received in this Department to the effect that the Food Control Committee appointed by your Council includes a majority of traders engaged in the business of food supply. Lord Rhonda feels sure that the Council would not have appointed to this committee any member whose personal disinterestedness was not above question. He finds, however, that the presence of an undue number of traders on any committee may in itself cause lack of confidence among customers, whose interests they are to protect. He wishes, therefore, to ask the Council, if the facts are as represented to him, to consider the desirability of a change in the proposed constitution of the committee, to ensure that it begins its work with the full confidence of the public.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) ALFRED BUTT."

Lord Rhonda is asking local authorities to report to him the details of the membership of the Food Control Committees and sub-committees which they have appointed. The report will give the occupation of every member, and will show how many women and representatives of Labour each committee includes. In the case of women and Labour representatives the name of the Association, if any, by which they have been nominated is also asked for.

### A TIME-TABLE OF NEW ORDERS.

Sept. 1.—Jam.—Retail prices fixed.

Sept. 3.—Meat and Cheese.—Maximum prices fixed.

Butcher's profits limited.

Bacon, Ham and Lard.—Food Ministry's new buying agency in U.S.A.

Sept. 15-29.—Sugar.—Issue of application forms for cards.

Sept. 17.—Bread.—Quartern loaf 9d.

Oct. 1.—Sugar.—Sale by registered retailers only.

Oct. 6.—Sugar.—Last application for cards.

Oct. 26.—Sugar.—Last issue of cards to public.

Nov. 5.—Sugar.—Last day for retailers to receive cards from public.

Dec. 30.—Sugar.—Distribution fully controlled.

### SUGAR CARD REGISTRATION.

The Ministry of Food points out that there is no advantage to the consumer in registering at the present time with a retailer in order to get his supplies of sugar under the new scheme. Between Sept. 15 and 29 they will receive at their houses, or be able to obtain at any post office, a stamped application for a sugar registration card, and after having returned it to the local Food-office they will in due course receive, through the post, a sugar registration card. Each consumer will be free to deposit his card with any retailer he may choose, and the retailer will, in due course, receive an allowance of sugar in respect of each card deposited with him. There is no advantage in depositing with one retailer more than with another. The smallest retailer will have the same opportunity of getting supplies for each card deposited with him as the largest retailer. The Order making it an offence to impose conditions as to buying other goods in order to obtain sugar still remains in force. As a matter of fact, everything else being equal, it will facilitate the smooth working of the new sugar distributing scheme if consumers, as far as possible, deposit their sugar registration cards when received with the retailers with whom they at present deal.

### BUTTER AND CHEESE.

From Monday last no butter may be sold by or on behalf of the importer or the maker at a price exceeding the maximum prices for the time being fixed by the Food Controller, as the first-hand price. Any person other than the importer or maker shall not sell butter at a price which exceeds by more than 7s. 6d. per cwt, either (1) the price paid by him, or (2) the first-hand price in force at the time, whichever is less. To this may be added the charge for cold storage incurred before Sept. 3 and for transport, but these items must be shown separately on the invoice.

On and after Sept. 10 no person shall sell butter retail at more than 2½d. per lb. in excess of the actual cost to him, plus an additional 1d. per lb. may be charged for express credit or for delivery. Food Control Committees may from time to time prescribe a scale of maximum prices in accordance with general directions from the Food Controller. No maximum price is fixed for Danish butter.

The Food Controller has fixed the wholesale prices of British-made cheese. From Monday last cheese must not be sold by or on behalf of a maker at prices exceeding the maximum prices for the time being prescribed by the Food Controller as first-hand prices.

No person, other than a maker in respect of cheese made by him, shall sell in excess of whichever shall be the less of the two following prices: (i) A price at the rate of 6s. per cwt. above the price paid by him for the actual cost of transport; (ii) a price at the rate of 10s. per cwt. above the first-hand price fixed by the Order, or if other first-hand prices are made under this Order, the first-hand price in force at the time of purchase, with the addition in either case of all money paid for transport.

In a schedule of prices for British-made cheese, Cheddar is 13s. 9d. per cwt., Caerphilly 11s., Cheshire, Stafford, and Lancashire 12s., and Skilton 15s. 6d. per lb.

### THE SUGAR CARD.

For the convenience of grocers and other persons desiring to make arrangements for the filling of the sugar registration cards,

the Ministry announce that that part of the card which will be held by the retailer measures 3½ in. wide by 4 in. deep. In due course specimens of the card itself will be available for inspection at the local food offices established by the new Food Control Committees.

### GROCERS AND FOOD COMMITTEES.

A remarkable circular (says "The Daily Mail") has come to light. The circular was headed "Very urgent. Not for publication in the Press." It came from the Federation of Grocers' Associations, 49-51, Eastcheap, London, was dated Aug. 14, and was signed by Mr. Arthur J. Giles, secretary. The circular says: "We suggest four things, every grocer should attend to immediately," and the first of these instructions is to "see that the grocers of his district are represented on the local Food Control Committee."

### LODGERS' SUGAR CARDS.

The question has been raised as to whether the under-tenants of a house will be able to obtain sugar-cards if their landlords reside on the premises. There are thousands of cases of families who do not occupy a separate tenement like a flat. There are large numbers of "half-houses" where one man rents the house and lets off the upper floor to a tenant who is not a householder. These are the families who occupy one or two rooms in a house which may have several such families. As the word used in the Sugar Control Order is "householders," the question has arisen whether those who are not householders will be forced to obtain their sugar-cards through their landlords. Obviously this would cause much friction and dissatisfaction. If the family catered for itself, and did not partake of its meals in common with the landlords, that family would be entitled to obtain a sugar card. Lodgers who boarded with the landlord would, of course, not be entitled to a card, and must obtain supplies through the latter. But all families living in half-houses, maisonettes, being independent entities, will be entitled to obtain a sugar card.

### NO ALLOWANCE FOR CHARWOMEN.

With reference to the question of charwomen and daily girls who have their meals in houses where they are employed, it has been decided that they cannot be returned as "persons ordinarily resident." Lord Rhonda states that persons "ordinarily resident" means persons sleeping in the house.

### PASSING ON THE FOOD ORDERS.

A deputation from the Shop Assistants' Union met Sir Harold Stuart, representing Lord Rhonda, at the Ministry of Food on Friday. The general secretary said it was alleged that a girl shop assistant had to pay a fine for selling goods above the fixed price, although she had not received instructions in accordance with the Food Orders. The deputation proposed that the Food Controller should compel shopkeepers to supply in writing to the shop assistants full particulars of the Food Orders, and to obtain an acknowledgment from them. Sir Harold Stuart promised to inquire into the possibility of carrying out the proposal.

### £1 STANDARD BOOTS.

The scheme of manufacturing standard boots for civilians will be completed shortly. There will be men's boots for town wear at about £1 a pair, and boots for hard usage at £1 5s. a pair, although the precise prices will not be fixed until next week. Youths' school-boots will cost about 9s. a pair.

All standard boots are to be made of the best leather and it is expected that they will be in great demand.

In connection with the release of leather for the purpose, the factors and merchants' profits have already been fixed. The fixing similarly of profits for the boot manufacturer and retailer is now in course of settlement. The matter is in the hands of the War Office Contracts Department, which controls the leather supplies of the country.

### FIXING LEATHER PRICES AND PROFITS.

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### CATTLE FOR THE ARMY.

SMALLER NUMBER OF STOCK TO BE TAKEN.

The arrangements that have been made for the purchase of cattle in the United Kingdom for the feeding of the Army during the next few months have been revised in the light of a reduction in the demands of the Army, which were originally estimated at 250,000 head. The reduction in the weekly purchases will be spread over the whole area, and a smaller number of stock will be taken from England, Scotland, and Ireland.

The purchases will be carried out in England by traders nominated by the Auctioneers' Institute, and in Scotland by a committee of auctioneers, but in Ireland the Army authorities will buy cattle through their own agents.

The buyers have been instructed to purchase cattle in a condition to yield good lean meat, beyond that of "store" three-quarter fat, but not "prime." The purchases will be effected at market rates, which are expected to rule below the maxima fixed by the Food Controller.

Harvest beer has been conspicuously absent from the fields of West Cornwall.

**Cadbury's**  
ABSOLUTELY PURE  
THEREFORE BEST  
Cocoa

## Rudland Bros., HOLSWORTHY.

Manure Season, 1917.

BASIC SLAG.  
ODAM'S WAR-TIME SUPERPHOSPHATES  
PHOSPHATIC MIXTURE.  
SPECIAL MANURES FOR OLD CROPS.  
DISSOLVED BONES.  
NITRATE OF SODA.  
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.  
Lowest Prices and Terms on Application  
BUYERS OF OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT,  
Etc., at Highest Market Prices.

### HEAD OFFICE AND STORES:

Station Yard, Holsworthy.

Depots:—Halwill, Ashbury, Duneland  
Cross, Hatherleigh, Dipper Mill, North  
Tawton, and Bideford.

### BASIC SLAG.

PHOSPHATES, DISSOLVED BONE  
COMPOUND, BONE MEAL, Qualities and  
prices on application.

SPECIAL FERTILIZERS for all Crops.

POTATO, GRASS, CORN, & ROOT  
MANURES.

SEED CORN GRASSES & CLOVERS.

HEAVY SHEAF BINDER TWINE.

CAKES & GRAIN, MEALS, "G.R."  
FLOUR, etc.

BIBBY FOODS for Profitable Cattle  
Feeding.

Martyn and Company,  
(Wadebridge), Limited.  
WADEBRIDGE, BODMIN, OTTERHAM,  
PADSTOW, DELABOLE.

### New Machines and Accessories.

Prices to suit all Pockets.

Cycles bought at Sluggett's are seen everywhere; let yours be among the number. Sole Agent for "Centaur," "Rudge White," "Gloria," "Premier," "Singer," "Raleigh," "Triumph," "B.S.A.," and others.

### MOTOR BICYCLES:

Sole Agent for "Triumph," "Rudge White," "B.S.A.," "Singer," "Douglas," "Premier," and "Brough." Dealers for Launceston and District for Auto-Wheels.

### S. SLUGGETT, Exeter St., Launceston.

Old Machines taken in exchange. Purchasers taught free of charge. Easy payments arranged.

### R.D. GILLBARD AND SON.

Agricultural Merchants,  
LAUNCESTON.

Have at their STORES—

DISSOLVED BONE,  
SUPERPHOSPHATE,  
BASIC SLAG,  
BINDER TWINE,  
RAPE SEED,  
TURNIP SEED,  
TRIFOLIUM SEED.

Sure-Delivery Orders Invited.

CHEAPEST & BEST TO WEAR.  
BUY STRONG HAND-SEWN BOOTS.

### W. BRAGGATTON

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE that he will continue the REPAIRING and HOME-MADE BOOT and SHOE DEPARTMENT lately carried on by MR. EDWARD MARSHALL, of RACE HILL, LAUNCESTON (opposite Cattle Market), and trusts to receive your patronage and support. Orders promptly attended to, and at lowest possible prices.

Dated Temperance Hotel, Exeter Street, Launceston.

### DUNHEVED MONUMENTAL WORKS.

Western Road, Launceston.  
MEMORIALS of Every Description in Granite, Marble, and Stone Tombs, Crosses, Headstones, Ledges, Tablets, &c. Old Style Cornish Crosses in best quality Granite.



## LAUNCESTON ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY.

## APPLICATION FOR INCREASED PRICE.

## MEETING OF CONSUMERS.

A meeting of consumers was held at the Guildhall on Monday last, to discuss the application which has been made to the Board of Trade by the Launceston and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd., for an Order to increase the maximum prices which may be charged for lighting purposes from 8d. to 8d. per unit, and for power and heating purposes from 3d. to 4d.

Mr. F. A. Bate, who was voted to be the chair, said they had not met in any spirit antagonistic to the Electric Co., but with the best of motives. (Hear, hear.) Personally, he welcomed the appearance of these gentlemen who might be able to throw a little light on the matter. Most of them were very grateful to think they had the electric light—and no one would try to gain the great advantage accruing from its use. They were indebted to the promoters of the scheme, because without their enthusiasm they would not have had it. But the unfortunate part about the whole thing was that things did not appear to have turned out quite as anticipated, but he did not think because of that consumers should be asked to pay an increased price, especially in the absence of any statement as to what was the real reason for it. (Hear.) If it was merely a question that the shares were not paying, one might instance plenty of things now which were not paying. They could not expect to get prices every day, and there were things in a private way in which business men had to face the loss, and they had no recourse to the public to get anything from them. He had not heard officially what were the real reasons for the Company applying for powers for the increase of their tariff, but one heard various reasons incidentally. One reason stated had been that it was time the shareholders got a dividend. That might be a very good argument for the shareholders, but it was not one that the consumers would accept in a great hurry. (Hear.) Another reason he had heard was that money was wanted for some improvements or extensions of plant. That might be a very good argument from the standpoint of the Company, but he did not see that at this juncture the consumers should be asked so quickly to pay for it, especially in war time when everything was costing more than it did before. (Hear.) Although these powers were being asked for, it might not follow that the Company would utilise the whole of the additional amount between the price they had been charging and the price the powers would allow them to charge, but as soon as the powers were granted the fat was in the fire, and it would be a very difficult thing to get out of it then. (Hear.) Another thing was that if the price was raised there was at once an incentive to the other competing lighting company to put up their price also, and they could not find a lot of fault with that if it did not. It was thought, in 1915 that the Company raised the price from 5d. to 6d. per unit. That seemed rather sudden after the formation of the Company, and now to raise again, making a rise altogether of about 60 per cent., seemed rather gross. (Hear, hear.) In the year following the rise in the price of 1d. the average price of units received by the Company was only one-eighth of a penny more. The Company lost £200,000 somewhere. There was another explanation—that in 1916 for the first time the directors picked up their fees. They had been exceedingly generous up to that point, and it seemed a pity their chairs did not have a little longer, because it used up about a penny. He thought if they showed the Company there was the right sort of conciliatory spirit, they would consider the consumers before they asked for these powers, and would see that it was better all round to keep the goodwill of their customers as well as of their shareholders. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. E. H. Cook remarked that the cost of gas had risen approximately by 124 per cent., but the advance they were now asked to pay on electric light this time was about 45 per cent., though the cost of working a gas company was much more in point of labour and fuel than the electric light. Why this disparity? (Hear.)

Mr. J. Kittow (a Director of the Electric Company) said that might be answered by saying the Gas Company had been a paying concern for a very long time, paying something like 8 or 9 per cent. The Electric Company had never been able to pay more than 3 per cent., and then they had to run a great risk of the Board of Trade checking them for not writing off more for depreciation.

Mr. C. H. Gillbard (another Director) said the Electric Company were not proposing to raise the price to the full extent for what they were asking powers.

Mr. Cook: You are asking us to give you the power to charge us 8d. if you like.

Mr. Gillbard said he did not know if the gentlemen who called the meeting had thought whether it would not have been courteous to invite the directors of the Electric Company as a body to come and explain matters.

Mr. Kittow thought it was perfectly right that the consumers should have such a meeting, and for the directors to consider anything that was said.

The Chairman did not think they were called upon to ask the directors to come as such, but if as consumers they liked to attend they were at perfect liberty to do so.

Mr. R. H. McDonald: Would it not have been more courteous if the Electric Company had called the consumers together before asking for these powers. I think the book is on the other foot. (Hear.)

The Chairman said Mr. Kittow had referred to the small amount written off for depreciation. Last year it was £150, and the year before £200.

Mr. Kittow: That was depreciation and reserve, not depreciation only. We ran great risk of the Board of Trade stopping us.

The Chairman said in 1916 £150 was allotted for depreciation and reserve, and £236 last year, not a very bad profit in the early years of a company, and scarcely justifying their coming to the consumers so quickly for an increased price unless there was some other more tangible reason. In his own place he was extending the electric light at the present moment, so he spoke feelingly.

Mr. Cook asked why 8d. was asked for if the Company had no wish to put that price upon the community. (Hear.)

Mr. Gillbard said they wished to sell at a profit. It is, he said, not right to produce light for the consumers and put our money into the concern whilst you have your money in the war loan at a dividend, and we cannot get any.

Mr. Cook: But have you not a Company already put £250 into the War Loan? (Hear.)

Mr. Gillbard: That is not very much. Mr. Cook: In the third year of the war you are able to make 2½ per cent.

Mr. Kittow said the directors had in their minds the fact that there were shareholders who could not afford to go on getting very little interest for their money. It was not done in the interests of the directors or of the bigger shareholders, but for those who put a very small amount into the Company, who bought just a few shares, thinking it was a good thing, and probably if it had not been for the war it would have been a fairly paying investment.

The Chairman: So that the real reason is that your shareholders are crying out for dividends?

Mr. Kittow: The directors thought it was right they should have it. It was for the consumers to consider for themselves what this electric light was worth to them.

Mr. J. H. B. Prouse said it was rather late in the day to talk like that. A large number of working men had laid out money in installing the electric light, and now to tell them that if it did not pay they need not have it was quite another point of view.

Mr. Kittow: If money is to be lost, who is to lose it, the shareholders or the consumers?

Mr. Prouse said there had not yet been any answer to the question as to whether the money was required for an extension of plant. If the Company could show them good cause for the increase, then he thought the consumers would not hesitate to pay, but unless that was so he thought some action would be taken on the opposite side. (Hear.)

Mr. Gillbard said Mr. Prouse would know that if they wished to have an extension of plant it came from capital, and they would have to subscribe or borrow money for the purpose. It had nothing to do with revenue.

The Chairman: That is not the general rule. There are companies who would take it from revenue. Do you want to increase the capital value of the concern at the expense of the consumers?

Mr. Cook: No, never thought of it. Mr. Kittow: A penny would raise £170. Why do you ask for so much?

Mr. Gillbard said if the war lasted seven years they did not want to go to the Board of Trade again in a few years' time. He was not sure there was any intention of raising the price of motor power.

Mr. Cook: You are making the illuminant pay for the motor power. I understand the motor power is produced at a loss.

The Chairman said it cost 3.49d. per unit to produce the current, and the price for power was only 3d., so that the man who had current in his house as an illuminant and also for power had to realise that he was paying through the nose for his illuminant current in order to bring him cheap power. He had both in his house, so could speak from experience. What he could not understand was where the leakage was. It appeared to him marvellous that though the price of current was raised one penny it brought no appreciable increase to the revenue of the Company. He thought it was because power consumption was increasing, and as they were losing 10s. on every unit they were losing seven-eighths of that money in the power consumption.

Mr. Gillbard: You are quite wrong. It is not so.

Mr. W. S. Cater agreed with Mr. Bate that the Company was losing on motor power. He had two motors working, and had no objection paying an increase on motor power, for he believed it was worth the extra penny. But when they came to 2d. increase on lighting it was a big jump, and from the dividend point of view he thought it would be to their advantage to have less lighting cost rather than an increased dividend. He saw that in mains and services they spent about £120. He should like to know where the bulk of that money was spent.

Mr. Kittow replied that in mains and services everybody was treated alike.

Mr. Kittow said he felt it would be better for those who were discussing this question if the directors and Mr. Oxbenham would meet the consumers. They would bring their books, and show the consumers everything. He did not come prepared with any figures, but if they had the directors and Mr. Oxbenham there they would have better information to argue upon. As one of the directors, he would be quite prepared to come and bring the books.

Mr. Prouse pointed out that the circular stated that the Company had already applied for powers and any action had to be taken within 21 days.

Mr. McDonald said it seemed that the Company did not pay sufficient dividend for some, and by applying for this Order it meant they would make their shares worth 20s. instead of 10s. In other words, it was making the Company a rich Company like the Gas Co. If they got this Order it would be a 10 per cent. share company.

Mr. Gillbard: We don't want that. The Chairman: There is a limit to the percentage you can enjoy, is there not?

Mr. Kittow said he thought so. There had been no such feeling as was indicated by Mr. McDonald among the directors.

Mr. McDonald: But your actions show it. Mr. Kittow: You are not in possession of the facts.

Mr. W. Langdon (Kenney) said the whole crux of the matter was that the working expenses were too high. It seemed to him as an engineer that when they had water in the Kenney and the Tamar, and the mills running at night doing nothing, that that should have been taken into serious consideration when the scheme was started. He thought if any extension was to be made the water question should be seriously grappled with. At Torquay they

had a flat rate of 4½d., and their extensions were always made out of the money they got from that rate. When he came to Launceston the electric light was 5d., but he had not been there very long before it was up to 6d., and now they had to look forward to 8d. It was all very well to say perhaps they would not put it up to that, but he did not think men asked for a thing if they were not going to do it. If they had utilised the water in the Kenney and Tamar the cost to consumers ought never to have gone above 4d. If they had to pay this increased cost he thought the money the Company got out of it ought to be put to extending the plant, and the water question should be considered. They might bring a cable from Ham Mill or up the valley. It was all very well to say there was not water enough, but he was certain there was, but in winter, when there was a heavy demand for current, the water mills were grinding away doing nothing.

Mr. Kittow agreed that water power was undoubtedly the cheapest, but they would find there were no end of difficulties if they started a water scheme. First they were advised that they must have constant power, not a plenty of water in the winter and none in the summer. Take the Kenney—he apprehended they would have no end of mills close to the town that probably would not allow them to take a drop of water. As to the Tamar, it would be very expensive to lay a cable nearly two miles. If they had started on the scheme principle they would have had no electric light in Launceston today. They had only to look at the compensation they had to pay in regard to their own town water supply for taking water from mills even ten miles out. They thought they were doing with a much less labour than they had got, but there they were, committed to the scheme, and the difficulty now was how to get anything like a fair dividend for the shareholders. The directors had always had that in their minds from the very first. He did not believe there had been a selfish thought on the part of any of the directors to make anything like 10 per cent.; they would have been delighted to have had 5 per cent., or even 4 per cent. He thought it would be best to adjourn the meeting, and have the attendance of the directors and the engineer, who would, he thought, readily agree to do every fact possible before a public meeting, and then the consumers could criticise them as much as they liked. He did not come down with any idea of joining in the discussion, but he thought in the interests of the consumers and in fairness to the Company they had better adjourn the meeting.

The Chairman said if they met the directors there should be some alternative scheme to increase the price.

Mr. Prouse suggested that the application made by the company for powers might be withdrawn until after the war. It affected the town apart from private consumers. There were a number of public lights, although the company had met them very fairly there.

Mr. W. P. McCracken proposed that Mr. Kittow's suggestion as to meeting the directors be adopted as a compromise, and a loss to those who had brought it to the town. He considered they were indebted to those gentlemen. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. McDonald considered there was no fairness about it. He had pointed with Mr. McCracken, although he eventually seconded Mr. McCracken's resolution, the meeting being adjourned until Monday next.

**SPECIAL MEDICAL BOARD NOT FINAL.**

An important ruling as to decisions by the Special Medical Board has been given by the Central Tribunal, and communicated in an official circular. A B1 man was sent to the Special Medical Board, which passed him for general service. The Appeal Tribunal, however, on the evidence of private doctors, came to the conclusion that the man could not be fit for general service, and gave three months' exemption.

The military representative maintained that the tribunal was bound by the Special Medical Board's decision, and leave to take the matter to the Central Tribunal was accordingly given. The decision reached is as follows:—

"The Central Tribunal held that, although the greatest weight should be given to a certificate of the Special Medical Board, a tribunal is not absolutely bound to decide in accordance therewith, but must consider and decide upon any evidence which may be laid before them relating to the health of the man. The Central Tribunal repeated that a tribunal is not entitled to grant exemption on the ground of ill-health alone unless they are satisfied that it is such that the man is not fit for any form of military service. The question of what form of military service the man is fit to undergo is not a matter for the tribunal, but for the military authorities. The Central Tribunal remitted the case to the Appeal Tribunal to be decided in accordance with these principles."

**BROADWOODWIDGER FARM SALE.**

Messrs. Ward and Chown offered by auction at Tavistock, on Friday, Higher Cross Farm, Broadwoodwidger, comprising 72 acres, with dwelling-house and farm buildings, and a dairy holding adjoining, known as Lower Cross, containing 13a. 2p., with dwelling-house, cottage, and out-buildings. The occupiers were Messrs. J. H. Rich and J. Shopland, whose tenancies expire at Lady-day, 1918; and the owner is Mr. W. Squire, of London, formerly of Whitechurch. The property was offered in one lot. The bidding, which was brisk, began at £2,000, and Mr. R. Pudler, Highland Farm, Crownhill, became the purchaser at £2,510. Messrs. Bond and Pearce, of Plymouth, were solicitors for the vendor.

## CORNWALLS AT THE FRONT.

## FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

Mr. Philip Gibbs writes in "The Daily Telegraph" of the recent fighting in Inverness-Cope and Glencorse Wood (east of Ypres).—The last attack, beginning on Aug. 22, was made by light infantry regiments, among whom were the Duke of Cornwall's and the Somerset Light Infantry. They were fine, well-trained men—trained hard and trained long in the tactics of assault—and though they took ground they could not hold, because the enemy was in great strength against them and they were weakened after hard fighting in frightful ground, they held off repeated counter-attacks and inflicted great loss upon the enemy, and held their original line intact against most fierce assaults.

The enemy's storm troops advanced against them through the Inverness-Cope, and in encircling movements which tried to get round and through their flanks again and again during two days of violent fighting they counter-attacked behind the baggage line of many regiments, so that all the ground held by our men was swept by high explosives and shrapnel hour after hour, and when these waves of Saxons and Prussians were broken or repulsed, others came with a sheet of flame before them from "Flammenwerfer" machines, which project fire like water from a fireman's hose. Our riflemen and light infantry did not break before this advancing furnace, but fired into the heart of it, and saw signs of the "Flammenwerfer" men go up in their own flame like moths burning in the light of a candle with loud reports—"a loud pop," as our men describe it—so that nothing of them was left but a little smoke and a few cinders.

**STILLING CASTLE.**

But that was at the end of the battle, and the light infantry battalions had fought through terrible hours before they faced that last ordeal. Before the attack they held a line opposite Glencorse Wood on the left, and running down on the right past Saring Castle, the old German fort above a nest of dug-outs, which has become famous in all this fighting. In front of them lay Inverness-Cope, 1,000 yards long by 500 deep, with many concrete block-houses hidden, or half-hidden, among the foliage trees and latted stumps, and up heaved earth of this blasted wood, and north-east of that, ruins of an old chateau, called Herentage Castle. Facing our left were three lines of battered trenches north of the Inverness-Cope, and two block-houses, called L-Shaped Farm—on an aeroplane photograph it looks exactly like the capital letters and Fitzclarenc Farm. These places were strongly garrisoned, and the German machine gunners were safe within their concrete walls from any shot or splinter. Our barrage swept on to the enemy's lines, flung up the earth, crashed among the trees, and tore all this belt of land to chaos, where already it was deeply cratered by earlier bombardments.

Behind that barrage went over light infantry battalions, and immediately they came under gusts of machine-gun fire from the block-houses, which still stood intact. They then forced their way into Inverness-Cope, and some of the block-houses, where 30 Germans sat inside with their steel doors shut and their machine-guns firing through the loopholes. Some aspers were sent for, and blew in the doors, and the garrison were killed fighting.

**TANKS' ASSISTANCE.**

The Duke of Cornwall's men were checked for a time by machine-gun fire from Glencorse-Cope, and advance waves were held up round a block-house with a garrison of 60 men north of Inverness-Cope, but after fierce fighting the place fell, and not a man escaped. The Somerset Light Infantry passed on, and fought their way to the rubbish heap called Herentage Chateau, where 120 Germans of the 145th Infantry R. held out in concrete chambers. Only their officer remained alive after the fighting here, and he was brought in a prisoner. The Somerset established themselves in their goal with posts in front of Inverness-Cope and Herentage Castle, but on the left the Cornish lads were held up by machine-gun fire east of "Clapham Junction," where there was another fortified place with 60 men and six machine-guns inside. A tank came up and sat outside the place, firing point-blank at its walls, and the Cornwall's followed it and burst the doors open and fought until not a single German remained alive, after a terrible hot contest, so the attack had succeeded, but with forces now heavily reduced. From 1 a.m. to 3.30 a.m. the enemy kept a terrific barrage over all our ground, and then flamed out all along the line as the signal of a new counter-attack was the "Flammenwerfer" attack against the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and the whole sky was red with the light of these advancing fire jets. For a time, in spite of the enemy's heavy James, the Cornwall's had to retire before these far-reaching flames, but they rallied and went forward again, driving the enemy part of the way back, where he was swept by our artillery fire. We could not for the moment hold Inverness-Cope, but the fighting here was worthy of men who, during two years of war, have fought with steadfast courage, and have many acts of heroism in their long record.

**ST. GENNYS.**

Private T. Sandcock (of Sweets), St. Gennys, is home on short leave after being in France some eighteen months; also Private T. Ward, of Crackington Farm, has been home for a few days' furlough. Both are looking well, and were cordially received by their many friends in the parish.

**TWO-ENDED STOCKINGS.**

According to the Journal of the Royal Society of Arts, an inventor has devised for military use a two-ended stocking. The top becomes the toe or the toe the top as desired, either end being closed by a tie of yarn. The object is to double the life of the sock by changing the wearing surface.



## WHY DIDN'T YOUR MOTHER USE LUX?

PARENTS love to watch the children grow, and do not mind discarding the tiny garments which have been outgrown; but no one likes to see garments spoilt by shrinkage in the wash before they are worn out. This is easily avoided by using Lux, because Lux prevents shrinkage.

If Baby is to be perfectly happy and comfortable, his clothing must be loose and supple, so that he can kick and crawl to his heart's content.

**LUX**

Keeps woollens soft and fleecy, prolongs their life. Discriminating mothers use Lux for washing everything that needs to be washed. They know that its pure flakes cannot harm the most dainty or delicate fabric.

WON'T SHRINK WOOLLENS.

In 4d. & 2d. Packets everywhere.

LEVYER BROTHERS LIMITED, PORT SUNLIGHT.

Ex 124-14

## CALLINGTON URBAN COUNCIL.

Callington Urban District Council met on Monday Mr. R. Rosevear presiding. With regard to the dangerous corner at Hangman's Lane, the Highway Committee recommended that the three corners be taken down to make the hedge 8ft. high, and that iron fence, 36ft. and 46ft. long be erected, which suggestions were now awaiting the approval of the County Surveyor.

A letter was read from Mr. Heysett, asking if the Council would agree to his renting a meadow adjoining his property at Newbridge. It was decided that no arrangement could be arrived at until the incoming tenant had been interviewed.

It was agreed to sell the potatoes now growing in the Recreation Ground by public auction, in small lots, within the next month. The Council also decided that the field should be planted with potatoes next year.

The Surveyor was instructed to arrange repairs to Florence Hill, which was damaged by recent heavy floods.

Mrs. Honey and Mr. G. Hawke were appointed members of the local Food Control Committee, in place of Messrs. J. Pearce and R. Rosevear (resigned). Mr. J. Jenkins was appointed chairman of the Finance Committee in succession to Mr. O. E. Underhill, who had left the town.

Dr. H. Davis (Medical Officer of Health) reported 2 births (13.9 per 1,000) and 1 death (6.9).

## BLACK TORRINGTON RESIDENT'S DEATH.

Black Torrington has lost an esteemed resident in the death of Mr. W. C. Lowe, Father of the Rev. Gilbert Lowe, United Methodist circuit minister at North Lew. The deceased gentleman was 80 years of age, and died at Barnstable Infirmary.

He was married some 50 years ago to Miss Henrietta Gilbert, a Black Torrington lady, and came to that village a few years ago to spend the remaining years of his life. At the age of sixteen he commenced preaching amongst the Wesleyans, and continued to minister until very recently for the United Methodists. He had the affection of all who knew him for his high Christian character. He was a native of Brentford, in Middlesex. The funeral took place on Friday at the Wesleyan Church, Feltham.

Okehampton market tolls, offered at auction by Mr. Bert May for one year from the 29th inst., were sold by Mr. Shobbrook for £300, the same as last year.

## PATRIOTIC TUBERS.

A potato weighing 30oz. has been lifted on allotment at Longford, Warwickshire. From one root of potatoes Mr. C. Jones, of Stapinall Cottage, Bran Mill, Moreton-in-Marsh, lifted three potatoes weighing 4lb. within one ounce. Who can beat this? The King George potato is naturally patriotic, and yields right royally. A resident of Lamberhurst (Kent) planted one gallon of this seed, from which he has just harvested 37 gallons—a remarkable yield. Another Kentish resident who planted the eye of an ordinary cooking potato has been rewarded by the growth of three large tubers, weighing nearly 2lb. each.

## MORTIMERS

THE LEADING LTD., DYERS AND CLEANERS, PLYMOUTH.

BEFORE THE WAR

A GOOD MANY PEOPLE DID NOT REALISE THE ECONOMY THAT CAN BE EFFECTED BY HAVING THEIR CLOTHES AND HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS CLEANED OR DYED.

Local Agents:—

MESSRS. P. RADDALL & SON.

Saddlers, &c., Westgate Street, Launceston.



## Notices.

## NOTICE OF AUDIT.

LAUNCESTON & BROADWOODWIDGER  
RURAL DISTRICTS,  
AND LAUNCESTON UNION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the  
AUDIT of the ACCOUNTS for the  
Half-year ended 31st March, 1917, of the  
COUNCILS of the above-mentioned Rural  
Districts and of the GUARDIANS of the  
above-mentioned Union and the Overseers  
of the Poor of the Parishes therein; and  
of the Accounts for the Year ended the  
31st March, 1917, of full PARISH  
COUNCILS or PARISH MEETINGS for the  
Parishes in such Rural District, and  
of any Joint Committees appointed in  
whole or in part by such Councils or Meet-  
ings, will commence at the Board-room of  
the Guardians at LAUNCESTON on  
MONDAY, the 24th day of SEPTEMBER,  
1917, at 2.30 p.m.

H. DOUGLAS ROBERTS,  
District Auditor.

## Scholastic.

## CORNWALL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

SIR JAMES SMITH'S  
GRAMMAR SCHOOL,  
CAMELFORD.

Chairman of Governors:  
W. S. WARD, Esq.

Head Master: Mr. D. B. HARTE, M.A.  
Acting Head Master: Mr. D. FLETCHER,  
B.Sc.

Assisted by an efficient Staff.

NEXT TERM will commence on  
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1917.  
Pupils prepared for all Public Examinations.  
Playing Field, Workshop, Kitchen, etc.

Fees £2 4s. per term (£1 1s. extra for  
those entering over 13), including stationery.  
Forms of application and full particulars  
may be obtained from the Acting Head  
Master, or of

W. H. WALTERS, Correspondent.

District Education Office,  
Launceston,  
12th August, 1917.

## CORNWALL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

COUNTY SECONDARY MIXED  
SCHOOL, BUDE.

Chairman of Governors:  
E. SHEARME, Esq., J.P.

Head Master: Mr. R. J. RITTE, B.A., B.Sc.  
(Hons., Lond.), L.C.P., F.R.Hist.S.

Assisted by an efficient Staff.

NEXT TERM will commence on TUES-  
DAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1917. Fees  
£2 4s. per term (£1 1s. extra for those  
entering over 13), including stationery.  
Forms of application and full particulars  
may be obtained from the Head Master,  
35, Down View, Bude; or of

W. H. WALTERS, Correspondent.

District Education Office,  
Launceston,  
12th August, 1917.

## CORNWALL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

LAUNCESTON HORWELL  
GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Chairman of Governors:  
J. TRELEAVEN, Esq.

Head Master, Boys' Department: Mr. H. E.  
RICHARDSON, B. (Hons.), B.Sc.

Head Mistress, Girls' Department: Miss L. C.  
TINDAL ATKINSON, B.A.

Assisted by an efficient Staff.

BOARDERS by Term or Week. Special  
provision for Agriculture and Com-  
mercial Studies.

NEXT TERM will commence THURSDAY,  
SEPTEMBER 13th, 1917. Fees £2 4s. per  
term (extra £1 1s. for those entering over  
13), including stationery.

Prospectus and particulars may be  
obtained from the Head Master or Head  
Mistress, or of

W. H. WALTERS, Correspondent.

District Education Office,  
Launceston,  
12th August, 1917.

DUNHEVED COLLEGE,  
LAUNCESTON.

Head Master: Mr. BENJAMIN B. HARDY,  
M.A. (St. John's College, Cambridge);  
assisted by four Resident Assistant Masters,  
with Mr. C. STANLEY PARSONSON, Mus.  
Bac. (Lond.), L.T.C.L.; Mr. J. R. QUICK,  
and SERGT. SLOAN, Int. B.Sc., Int. B.A.,  
B.Sc., and B.A.; 15 London Matric.

Preparation for professional and com-  
mercial life. Attention given to Agricultural  
Studies. Apply Headmaster or Secretary.

LAUNCESTON GIRLS' HIGH  
SCHOOL & KINDERGARTEN.

Head-Mistress—

Miss Secombe,

Assisted by a Highly-qualified Resident  
and Visiting Staff.

The NEXT TERM will begin THURS-  
DAY, 27th SEPTEMBER. Boarders will  
return on Wednesday, 26th September.  
For Prospectus, etc., apply: Miss  
Secombe, Elmesden, Down View, Bude.

YOU get nature's own egg food for  
fowls in Karawood Spice. It is now  
used by 250,000 poultry-keepers. Neil,  
Pharmacist, Market Square, Camelford.

LOST, a FAT LAMB. Marks: Black on  
neck and loin, also faint sign G. Any-  
one returning same will be rewarded.  
Rundle & Sons, Oakleigh, Launceston.

## Wanted.

WANTED, MAN for Wholesale Grocery  
Warehouse. W. Cook & Co.,  
Launceston.

CORN MILLS—WANTED, a MAN.  
W. Cook & Co., Launceston.

WANTED, BETWEEN-GIRL. Must  
have been out before. Apply, Miss  
Kelly, Kelly, Liffon.

WANTED, 100-200 Pounds BEST  
BUTTER Weekly. Full particulars  
to Stephens & Graham, Ltd., Ridgeway,  
Plymouth.

WANTED, YOUNG MAN, ineligible  
for military service, to assist in  
Cellar Work, and to be otherwise gen-  
erally useful. Ching & Son, Wine and Spirit  
Merchants, Launceston.

CONTRACT LADS as APPREN-  
TICES to the Newspaper and General  
Printing. Opportunity to learn all branches.  
Commencing wages 6s. week. Brimmell  
Bros., Launceston.

WANTED ASSISTANT STOREMAN,  
also CARTER. Permanent. Good  
jobs to suitable men. Bate and Son, Mer-  
chants, Launceston.

WANTED now soon, good GENERAL  
SERVANT, not under 20. Apply by  
letter in first instance, to Mrs. T. C. Reed,  
"Wembury," Launceston.

APPRENTICES WANTED for the Dress-  
making and Millinery. Apply, F. C.  
Hicks, Broad Street, Launceston.

WANTED, reliable MAN, ineligible  
for military service, look after cows and horse,  
generally useful. Daw, Dutton Road,  
Launceston.

WANTED, a good GENERAL. Mrs.  
Wickery, 16 Flexbury Park, Bude.

WANTED MAN for general STORE  
WORK in Holworthy, accustomed  
to Horses. Rudland Bros., Merchants, Hols-  
worthy.

WANTED GOOD GENERAL or  
WOMAN, sleep out. Mrs. Reed,  
Church Street, Launceston.

SHOOTING WANTED near Launceston.  
Particulars to "Vindex," Office of this  
Paper, Launceston.

WANTED, a GENERAL. Small family,  
good wages; plain cooking required.  
Widgery, The Firs, Easton-in-Gordons,  
Somerset.

WANTED, in BUDE, September.  
UNFURNISHED HOUSE, 4 or 5  
Bedrooms, 3 Sitting Rooms. Thorn,  
Photographer, Bude.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT.  
Apply, Miss Raddall, Southgate,  
Launceston.

## To Be Let.

Polhills, Stokeclimsland.

TO BE LET by TENDER, from Michael-  
mas, 1917, for such term as may be  
agreed, all that very desirable and  
highly-productive FARM called POLHILLS,  
situated in the parish of Stokeclimsland,  
and within one mile from Callington Road  
Station, and containing 108 Acres of Graz-  
ing and Dairy Land, with suitable Farm-  
house Buildings and Cottage. The Farm  
has been occupied by the owner, S. P.  
Rattenbury, Esq., for many years, and is  
in a high state of cultivation. For view-  
ing and for conditions of letting apply at  
Polhills House on Tuesday and Thursday  
afternoons. Tenders to be sent to the  
undersigned on or before 21st Sept., 1917.  
No Tender necessarily accepted.

R. HANCOCK, Solicitor, Callington.

TO BE LET at Christmas, or by arrange-  
ment before, convenient DWELLING  
HOUSE with productive garden, situated at  
Newport, Launceston. Apply T.C. Langdon,  
Launceston.

TO BE LET from Michaelmas next, semi-  
detached VILLA, "Pentire," Tamar  
View, Launceston. Apply to J. Treleaven,  
Launceston.

TO LET at Michaelmas, HOUSE on  
The Walk, Launceston, now in the  
occupation of Rev. D. Murley. Apply,  
Dingley, Bank, Launceston.

HOUSE AND SHOP in TOWER ST.  
TO LET. Apply Gildard, Seedsman,  
Launceston.

APARTMENTS TO LET, September  
12th. Comfortable Rooms, with  
Bathroom, etc. Moderate terms. Southwood,  
Stoke Villa, Down View, Bude.

## Music.

## MR. D. J. COLDWELL

(Fellow of the Royal College of Organists,  
Organist and Choirmaster of St. Mary  
Magdalene, Launceston.)

Visits and Receives PUPILS for ORGAN,  
PIANO, SINGING, VIOLIN, and all  
branches of Theoretical Music.

Pupils Prepared for Examination. A  
Course of Lessons may commence at any  
time.

For terms and particulars, apply:  
"Penge," St. Thomas Road, Launceston.

HOLSWORTHY VISITED WEDNESDAYS.

## A Single Payment of

10s. 6d.

down, and the balance by Instalments  
to suit the Buyer.

WILL BUY ANY PIANO

In Stock.

Guaranteed for 20 years.

MOON & SONS,

Plymouth, Bugle, Truro.

## Notices.

## SUGAR SUPPLY.

## ALL GROCERS

IN THE

## COUNTRY

Must Apply for a

## Registration Form

to Sell, before Sept. 15th,

to the

Local Food Committee.

W. Cook & Co., Launceston.

THE LIFTON  
DRY MILK FACTORY

IS OPEN TO RECEIVE

## MORE AND MORE

MILK

MORNINGS AND EVENINGS.

BY RAIL OR ROAD. CHURNS SUPPLIED

Special facilities offered by  
the G.W.R.

APPLY:

The Manager,  
AMBROSIA Ltd.

Lifton, Devon.

150

Good Second-hand

Pianos Wanted

Particulars and Prices to

HAYMAN & SON.

WE thoroughly overhaul all second-hand  
PIANOS that we purchase in our  
up-to-date Workshops, and we can then  
offer them to our Clients as thoroughly  
sound and reliable instruments.

WE hold the sole local agencies for all  
the highest class Manufactures, and have  
always a varied assortment of their latest  
New Models in Stock.

HAYMAN & SON, LAUNCESTON.

Established 1880.

MILK! MILK! MILK! MILK! NOTH-

ING PAYS FARMERS SO WELL.

CHURNS, FREE, CHEQUES, POLI-

NIGHTLY. NO STOPPAGES. The cri-

matators of the Country Milk Trade have

VACANCIES for large or small DAIRIES.

Empties returned at once. No Milk

quinted kept at the factory. Cheques always

posted on receipt of account. Apply,

DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd., Museum

Street, London, W.C.1. Bankers, London

and South Western Bank, Kings Cross,

London.

PROPERTY:

A. W. D. BRIMMELL,

S. D. BRIMMELL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1917.

LAUNCESTON.

WEMBURY, St. Stephens-by-Launceston,

is on Tuesday offered at auction by

Mr. P. N. Wynn. The bidding not reach-

ing the reserve, the lot was withdrawn.

Messrs. Peter and Son were the solicitors

for the vendor.

VOLUNTARY PROMOTION.—At the close of

last Sunday's parade, Major J. Dingley

(officer commanding Launceston platoon)

announced that Pte. H. Rendell had been

appointed company quartermaster-sergeant

of "A" Co., 2nd Bait, C.V.R.

THE INFIRMARY.—The Matron reports:

In-patients, 6; admitted, 1; discharged, 0.

Next week's lady visitor: Mrs. W. H.

Symons. Thanks are accorded to the

following for gifts of fruit and vegetables:

Dr. Marshall, Mr. J. S. Tregoning, Mr. E.

Tregoning, Canon Lewis (American sale).

"MISSING."—We regret to learn that

Pte. G. Brendon, Lincoln Regt. (son of Mr.

and Mrs. G. Brendon, Tower Street), has

been reported as missing since July 31st.

Originally, Pte. Brendon was following his

trade as a baker in the Army Service

Corps, but was afterwards transferred to

the infantry. We hope news of his safety

will soon be forthcoming.

WOMEN'S HOME MISSION ASSOCIATION.—

The proceeds of last week's entertainment

much to swell the funds. The proceeds

were as follows: American sale, £6 2s.

## VEGETABLES FOR THE FLEET.

The following ladies and gentlemen are thanked for

their gifts for the sailors: Mrs. Banbury

(Kilford), Mrs. S. Brimmell, Miss Bury,

Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Elworthy, Mrs. A. J.

Hender, Mr. Lethbridge, Mrs. Marshall

(Trenville), Mrs. G. Peter, Mrs. J. Kittow

(Westholm), Mrs. Kittow (Tredale), Mrs.

Rodd, Mr. Couch (Trowen), Dr. Musgrave.

PICTURE THEATRE.—The Egg Fund

benefited by the sum of about 24 last week

by the collections which were taken in the

theatre during the week-end, when the

topical film, "The Egg, from Hen to

Hospital," was shown. The assistance

thus rendered by the management to a

deserving object is much appreciated.

This week's programme have included a

further instalment of "The Tre of Hearts"

film, and the week-end has marked the

opening episode of another exciting film,

"The Purple Domino." Next week further

episodes in each will be screened, and in

addition a capital programme of mis-  
cellaneous films is provided at each enter-  
tainment.

CONGRATULATIONS to Pte. S. C. Rundle,  
Devon Regt. (youngest son of Mrs. J. K.

Rundle, Oakleigh), who has been awarded  
the Military Medal for gallantry and  
devotion to duty under heavy fire. Pte.

Rundle has been with the Colours since  
the early days of the war, joining the  
Royal Devon Yeomanry on November 5th,

1914. He went to France in November,

1916, and was subsequently transferred to  
the infantry. This is the second Launce-  
stonian to win the Military Medal, the

other being Pte. R. J. Moss, Canadian  
(son of Mr. and Mrs. Moss, Hendra), the  
services for which he received the dis-  
tinction being rendered at the great battle

which resulted in the capture of Vimy  
Ridge.

BOROUGH PETTY SESSIONS.—On Monday,  
before the Mayor (Dr. W. F. Thompson),  
the Justice (Mr. E. Hicks), and Mr. B. H.

Frederick G. Bowles, Town Hall  
Inn, Saltash, pleaded guilty to failing to  
obscure the electric side-lights on his

motor car on August 14th.—Sgt. Cleave  
said defendant told him he did not think  
it was necessary to obscure the lights, as  
they were not six inches across. He said  
he had been driving about Plymouth and

Saltash, and had never been interfered  
with.—Supt. Webber said he made inquiries,  
and found that Mr. Bowles had only just  
commenced using his car. The police-  
sergeant at Saltash said he had never used  
the car about there with the lamps un-  
obscured; if he had he would have been  
stopped.—The Mayor said defendant would  
be fined 2s. and he must be more careful  
in future. There could not be one law in  
Plymouth, and another in Launceston.

LOCAL WEDDINGS.

LOWRY-BRAGGAGTON.

At St. Mary Magdalene Church, Laun-  
ceston, the Rev. Canon Lewis officiating,  
the marriage was solemnised on Monday

last of Miss Lillian Edith Braggagton (only  
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William  
Braggagton, Launceston) and Sapper Edward

James Lowry (only son of Mr. and Mrs. S.  
Lowry, Alexandra Place, Plymouth).

The bride, who was given away by her  
father, wore a fawn tulle dress, with blue  
ribbons, and a train lined with blue  
satin. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo, and  
was accompanied by his best man, Mr. W.  
Braggagton, brother of the bridegroom.

The bridesmaids were Miss Lillian Edith  
Braggagton, and Miss Lillian Edith Braggagton.  
Later in the day Mr. and Mrs. Lowry  
left for Exmouth, where the honey-  
moon is being spent. There were  
numerous useful presents.

SHOPLAND-HINDLE.

The marriage was solemnised on  
Wednesday, at the Wesleyan Church,  
Launceston, of Mr. W. K. Shopland (son  
of the late Mr. Shopland, of Cleaver-  
field, Launceston, and of Mrs. Shopland,  
now of Sutton, Surrey) and Miss Elsie  
Hindle (only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W.  
H. Hindle, of 1 Westgate Terrace, Laun-  
ceston). The Rev. T. H. Love officiated,  
assisted by the Rev. C. M. Draper, and the  
hymns sung were "Thou God of Truth  
and Love" and "O Perfect Love, Pure  
Passion." The organ was played by Mr.  
C. S. Parsonson, Mus. Bac. (Lond.), who  
presided at the organ, before and after  
the service, musical marches. The bride,  
who was given away by her father, wore  
a white embroidered voile dress, with  
tulle veil and orange blossom. Her bouquet  
consisted of lilies, white carnations, and  
white heather, and she wore the bridegroom's  
gift, an amethyst and pearl pendant.

Attending her as bridesmaid was her cousin  
Miss Lillian Edith Braggagton, in pale  
blue silk poplin, with black velvet hat,  
and carried a bouquet of pale pink carnations.  
She was a gold and sapphire pendant, the  
gift of the bridegroom, Mr. J. Tressider,  
jun., acted as "best man." Shortly after  
the ceremony the happy pair left for the  
honey-moon. The presents, which were  
handsome and useful, included a case of  
carvers from the choirman and members  
of the Wesleyan Church choir.

DEARER PARAFFIN.



## NOTES BY THE WAY.

The weather this week has been better than the past week. In regard to the latter, the pessimists have been in "full cry," but though the news has certainly not been cheerful, if it is looked at in its true perspective it is not so very terrible after all. If we except the news from Russia, which is admittedly bad, what after all does the week's "survey" amount to? A legitimate, but certainly not overwhelming, success was achieved by a lucky (or unlucky) hit in the raid over Sheerness and Chatham, but for the rest, the raids over London and the bombing of Scarborough—well, it is nothing but a series of pinpricks—distressing to those concerned, we grant, but absolutely futile in their effect on the main issue. The Germans do these little things because they are unable to bring off bigger scoops, and in the hope that they will bring about a feeling of war-weariness among our people, and thus help the more tactics of the pacifists. It is up to us to make the game by standing "four square" to it all.

When we are dwelling on these tips and run raids and bombardments, and peevishly asserting that the enemy come and go much at their pleasure, let us not forget to weigh them side by side with the real military successes which our own and our Allies' armies are achieving day by day. Side by side with the reports of these pinpricks we can read—unless our pessimism is of too deep a dye—how our armies have dropped tons of bombs on the enemy's docks, military depots, and aerodromes. We can read, too, of the wonderful Italians, who are going from success to success in what is assuredly the most difficult country an Army has ever fought over, and of our relentless and steadily increasing pressure on the Western Front. The weather has prevented anything "showy" there for the last few weeks, but if we take the trouble to study Sir Douglas Haig's despatches with the care which they deserve, we can plainly see that our Armies are never idle, and the fruit of their labours will be reaped in time, unless we at home fall weary and faint by the way.

But always the pessimist comes back to Russia. There, as we have said, the position is bad, but even to the benighted Russians light will come in time. For the present they are doing everything to prolong the war, and it may be that before they win their national sobriety they will have to pass through worse agonies still. It is useless to keep whining about Russia, and to be continually saying "If only Russia had not let us down, the end of the war would have been in sight." Russia has let us down badly, and we have no sure the Allied commanders are doing—just to face facts as we find them, and order our actions accordingly. Unquestionably Russia's difficulties have prolonged the war for a long period, but it is impossible for any man to estimate, but all the repining in the world will not help matters, but rather the reverse. Because our task has been made harder, there is all the more reason why we should steel ourselves to see it through. We know this, that if any faltering we should fall to us, and the agonies we have passed through in these last three years would be as nothing compared with the experience which would be ours in a world dominated by Germany. It is that we have to realize that we are fighting not for greed or aggrandisement, but for all that makes life worth living, for civilization itself. And we have to fight on until we have made it sure that no man, no company of men, shall have it within their power to again plunge the world into such a sea of horrors. That, after all, is the main guarantee we are out to win, but we shall never secure it so long as Germany as we now know it remains undefeated.

From time to time strange and varied questions vex the minds of members of tribunals in Cornwall. They are called upon to view a thousand and one problems that touch our daily life. Upon many questions that are raised, experts would hesitate to express an opinion off hand. There is no such hesitancy on the part of many members of tribunals. They deliver their views with a freedom that is sometimes very amusing, even if it is not illuminating. Last week (says the "West Briton") the County Tribunal had that old chestnut, "Is a tomato a fruit or a vegetable?" If the members had a lively sense of humour they would have smiled and passed on. But one rose to the fly. He declared that some people called it a fruit when it was raw, and a vegetable when it was cooked. Strange metamorphosis. Does an apple undergo a similar change? If not, why not? No doubt a member of a tribunal can be found to answer the question.

There is a story told that on one occasion two gentlemen in a hotel got into a heated argument over the query, "Is a tomato a fruit or a vegetable?" A bet was the outcome. Then they were faced with another poser. Who was to decide which of them was right? At last they agreed to accept as final the opinion of a waiter, whom both knew as an astute and thoughtful man. The waiter was called and asked, "Is a tomato a fruit or a vegetable?" He showed his astuteness in his reply, "Is neither a fruit nor a vegetable, but a 'hextra'." The tomato is a fruit, and is so described in every dictionary worth consulting. Originally the plant was introduced into England from South America, and it remains with but trifling alteration the name by which the Spaniards of South America had long known it. For a time it was called "Love Apple" by some English people. But perhaps that was considered too sentimental in sound for fruiterers' shops and hotel tables. Now we all call it tomato, while the Spaniards of South America more than 300 years ago knew it as the tomato.

Just by way of reminder—for it is possible some of the traders concerned may have forgotten the fact—we would point out that the new Meat Order which came into force on Monday last, and which carries the same power as an Act of Parliament—enacts that "a butcher is required to keep posted in his shop in a

conspicuous position the price which he actually charges for various cuts and joints." And according to a standard dictionary conspicuous means: "Open to the view," "obvious to the eye," "easy to be seen," "plainly visible." Just that—and nothing less. One more point—not the butchers this time. The odd farthing enters into many of the Government prices, and customers should either provide themselves with farthings, or see that they get the farthing change if they have a right to it. The shopkeeper is as responsible for giving the odd farthing in change as he is any other coin. Up to recent times many had gone on overpaying that odd farthing, but that is one of the things that food controlling has put a stop to.

We note that one local provision shop displays Government prices on its windows, plain for all to see. May we suggest that this excellent example might be followed by other food shops—including the butchers.

Writing in the "Diocesan Magazine," the Bishop of Truro states: "War economies and food regulations threaten to interfere with harvest tea and other parish gatherings. It would be a great pity if these were dropped even for the time, for it is on the side of social intercourse and friendliness that we of the Church of England are in practice weakest."

## Mainly Personal.

Lord Halsbury, a former M.P. for Launceston borough, completed his 94th year on Tuesday.

The late Mr. T. C. Reed, J.P., of Wembury, Launceston, left estate valued at £3,525.

Captain the Hon. Victor Agar-Robartes, Machine Gun Company, Guards' Brigade (third son of Viscount Clifden), has been awarded the Military Cross.

Mr. Thurstan Peter, the well-known Cornish antiquary and historian, died at his residence at Trevirgic, Redruth, on Tuesday. He had been suffering from an internal disease for several months, and little hope was given of his recovery. He, however, persisted in doing his work on the Redruth Board of Guardians and Rural Tribunal almost up to the last.

## HOLSWORTHY NOTES AND NEWS.

At a meeting of the Holsworthy Rural Tribunal, Mr. M. Yeo presiding, twelve cases were taken, with the following results:—*Francis v. Francis*, a claim for £1 star removed on application of military and conditional exemption granted, 7.

Master Michael Kingston, son of Dr. E. O. and Mrs. Kingston, who is studying for the medical profession, has passed examination and gained the public schools' certificate, which exempts him from matriculation.

Mr. W. Batten presided over Wednesday's meeting of Holsworthy Guardians. The Matron was authorised to buy butter at current prices, it being pointed out that this line was not controlled by Government. One member remarked that they did not want to pay anyone 24d. per lb. for buying butter which was the profit allowed by the Government. A number of tenders for supplies for the six months commencing 1st October were accepted. With regard to coveys, the only reply was from Mr. J. McF. Dickson, who wrote that he was sorry he was unable to tender for the supply of coveys, etc. Prices of various commodities were now under the Food Controller's arrangements, and until they were complete it was impossible for him to know. They are called what he would have to pay for them. If, however, the Board gave him their orders he would in all instances charge the lowest possible price. The terms of the letter were agreed to.

## RAIN CAUSES FARMER'S SUICIDE.

The tragedy of a farmer who was driven to desperation and suicide by the wet weather was revealed at the inquest, at Penllyn, Essex, on Tuesday, in the case of Edward Brand, a forty-two-year-old farmer, of Panels Ash Farm, Penllyn, who was found dead in his dining-room, with his brain blown out and a discharged gun across his chest. John Brand, a brother of the farmer, said that the latter was so greatly worried by the constant rain, and the consequent ruin of his harvest, that he could not eat. On the night before his brother killed himself they talked the situation over until midnight, and his brother then said that he had already lost forty acres of oats and wheat, which had been spoiled by rain, and that if the weather did not improve the rest of the corn on the land would be lost. They went to bed in separate rooms. In the night his brother came to his bedroom and said he had decided to get out of the farm and join the Army. Mr. Brand said he told his brother that the Army would find out that he was a farmer, and send him home to his farm. His brother left the room; a minute later he heard a shot, and found his brother dead. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide during temporary insanity."

## LOCAL CASUALTIES.

Wounded.—F. Hamlyn, Devon R (Holsworthy).

Mrs. Gregory, of Newbridge, Callington, has received intimation that her son (Pte. Alfred Charles Gregory, D.C.L.I.) has been wounded in action in France, and is now in hospital. Mrs. Gregory has five sons serving.

Private Palmer, of Bratton Clovelly, has been reported killed in action. He is the son of the postmaster at Bratton Clovelly, and before joining up was the rural postman. He was unmarried. All his brothers are serving.

## BUDE NOTES AND NEWS.

The change of weather has enabled farming operations to be carried on, and the reports as to damage are slight.

The prospects for September are good, the hotels, boarding-houses, and apartments are well booked up for the month, but naturally the town will not be so full as in August.

The annual sale of the Women's Home Mission Association, at Bude, resulted in a sum of £62 4s. 4d. being realised, after paying expenses.

Our readers will join in sympathy for Mr. and Mrs. H. Yeo, of Burn View House, in the loss of their son, whose death in action is recorded in this column.

We regret to record the decease, on Sunday night, of Mr. R. Parkhouse, of Falcon Terrace, Bude, and the sympathy of all is extended to the relatives in their bereavement.

## BUDE OFFICER'S DEATH.

## LIEUT. H. C. C. YEO.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Yeo, of Bude, received last week the sad intelligence that their eldest son, Lieut. Hubert Claude Yeo, had been killed on active service on August 23rd. The deceased, who was only 21 years of age, joined the Coldstream Guards in November, 1915, and early in the present year was transferred to the O.T.C., and was given a commission in the D.C.L.I. in March last, leaving shortly after for the front, since when he has seen a considerable amount of fighting.

Lieut. Yeo was a most highly-respected young man, possessing, as he did, a most attractive disposition, and taking a very sane, intelligent view of life, which made it a pleasure to be associated with him. He was a very keen golfer, and was a member of the Bude Town Golf Club.



The news of his death was conveyed to Mr. Yeo in a letter from Lieut.-Col. Hewitt, who wrote:—

"Dear Mr. Yeo,—It is with deep regret I have to inform you of the death of your son in action on the 23rd inst. He was killed by a bullet in the chest, and his comrades fighting, and a number of his comrades fell with him. He was killed instantaneously, and died a very brave death. His loss is deeply regretted by all ranks of the battalion, with whom he was most deservedly popular."

"With deepest sympathy."

"Yours sincerely,"

"E. J. HEWITT."

"Lt.-Col., D.C.L.I."

"Aug. 27th."

The following letter was also received from one of Lieut. Yeo's fellow-officers, with whom he was on terms of friendship:

"B.E.F., France, 27/8/17."

"Dear Mr. Yeo,—It is with the deepest regret that I have to inform you that 2nd-Lieut. H. C. C. Yeo was killed on the morning of the 24th. He went over the top with his platoon on the 22nd, and got to his objective safely. Soon after, owing to a change of plan, he was put in charge of the platoon, and with him repelled two counter-attacks, but unfortunately during the third counter-attack he was shot."

"The N.C.O.'s and men of his platoon speak highly of the way in which he carried out his duties, both during the advance and also while consolidating the new position."

"He was a great pal of ours in 'B' Coy, mess, and we all miss him very much, and I can assure you of our deepest sympathy."

"I remain,"

"Yours sincerely,"

"ARTHUR J. POTTER."

"Lt., D.C.L.I."

## WADEBRIDGE.

To Wadebridge Urban Council, on Tuesday, Mr. Rickard announced that the amount collected for the Y.M.C.A. in the week was £24 12s. 6d. The total amount subscribed in Wadebridge for 1917, during the past year, was £2,900.

## STRATTON NOTES &amp; NEWS.

Pte. William Leach, of Chapel Street, who is with the Dorset Hussars, has been home on leave. Pte. Fred Leach, M.T., A.S.C., has also been on leave this week, on a visit to wife and child and parents. Both are well and cheerful.

Our hearts go out to Mr. and Mrs. H. Yeo, of Bude, whose elder son, 2nd-Lieut. Claude Yeo, has fallen on the battlefield, valiantly doing his duty for home, country, and righteousness.

After many anxious days, farmers were able to start "sowing" on Monday. The crop is more or less damaged, the grain in many cases having started sprouting in the ear.

We are pleased to see by the "Times" that Capt. W. M. R. Wingate has been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War for valuable services rendered in connection with the war. Capt. Wingate is the eldest son of the late Rev. George Wingate, sometime vicar of Stratton, and Mrs. Wingate, of Court, Stratton, Devon. Heartiest congratulations and good wishes.

Fruit growers have been informed that they may obtain supplies of sugar for preserving on application to the proper quarter, but what are those to do who are fruit growers—and there are many more who do not grow fruit than those who do. Blackberries are plentiful, and to be had for the picking, apples are plentiful and cheap, and either separately or together they make excellent jam—the last of the poor. Cannot something be done for non-fruit growers, mainly cottagers and poor folk?

At the monthly market, on Tuesday, there was a moderate supply of cattle, fat demand, and prices slightly lower than for good beef there was no change. Fat cattle £5 10s. to £6 per cwt. cows and calves £24 to £38 each, good fresh steers £25 to £32, two-year-old ditto £20 to £25, barreners £18 to £22, yearlings £19 to £24. Large supply of sheep, good demand, but price rather lower. Ewes 6s. to 9s. each, wethers 7s. to 9s., hoggs 3s. to 6s., rams 6 guineas to 12 guineas each, ram lambs 4 to 7 guineas.

## SERIOUS CHARGE AT STRATTON.

At Stratton Police Court, on Monday, before Mr. J. H. Treven, Charles Hill, Chaplin, late Baptist minister at Halwell, was charged with having on Oct. 30th, 1915, attempted to assault a girl under the age of 13. Prisoner was attired in a dark grey suit, and wore a light tie. P.C. Cory proved arrest at Exeter. He cautioned the prisoner, and read over the warrant to him. Prisoner said, "All I can say is that I can prove I was at home on that date." On the application of Inspector Matthews, a remand was granted to Thursday at 11, and the police suggested that, if further application for remand would be made.

## FORMER BOSCASTLE RESIDENT'S DEATH.

Boscawen heard with regret on Monday of last week the death of a well-known and respected lady in the person of Mrs. Medland, of Torquay (late of Boscawen). Mrs. Medland was better known to the people of the district as Mrs. Saunders, and who, prior to leaving Boscawen, about 3 years ago (when married to Mr. Medland), carried on a successful drapery business at Fore Street. The deceased lady was greatly respected and beloved by a wide circle of friends. Of a kindly disposition, she won the esteem and confidence of all who knew her. Her friends had intimation of her illness about three months ago, and on Monday of last week she died at her home, where she had been passing away. For a number of years the deceased lady was an ardent and devoted member of the Wesleyan Church at Boscawen, and was at all times deeply interested in everything which pertained to the welfare of the church, and in her marriage, and was removed to Torquay, she was greatly missed. The Boscawen Endeavour Band of Hope and the Christian Endeavour Society also shared a good share of her interest and attention. Much sympathy is expressed to the bereaved relatives, especially to her mother, who is over eighty years of age, and who was present at the Wesleyan Church service on Sunday morning last, at the funeral of her son.

Two sons have joined the Colours and are at present in France. Another son is training, and the eldest son is at present in Canada. All the boys are well known to Boscawen, and very highly respected.

## LEWANICK.

The "Trigg Major" reports that Mr. Eric Bennetts, R.F.C. (son of a former ear of Lewannick), has met with a severe accident, and fallen within the enemy lines. It was in charge of a battle plane, taking part in a fight with a squadron of German aeroplanes, when he got rammed by another English plane, and they both came to the ground. It was stated that he was killed and the other severely injured, but reliable information has not been received. It may be mentioned that Mr. Bennetts came from South Africa 18 months ago to join the R.F.C.

## LOCAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

The sixth annual meeting of the Lawton, Lezant, and South Petherwin Nursing Association was held at Lawton on Monday, Aug. 27th. Mr. J. S. Trengrove presided. During the year 1,382 visits have been made, and 14 maternity cases attended. The subscriptions amounted to £7 16s. 2d.; fees, £2 15s. 7d.; entrance and subscribers' donations, £1, making a total of £8 11s. 10d. The expenses came to £19s. The committee was re-elected, and the collectors and heads of the society thanked for their work. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. J. S. Trengrove for his work. The meeting was closed by a prayer.

## BOSCASTLE NOTES &amp; NEWS.

Mr. and Mrs. Hockin, of High Street, Boscawen, as reported in our last issue, received news last week that their son, Mr. W. Hockin, had been wounded in France. On Monday further news was received that another son, Mr. D. Hockin, had been wounded. Much sympathy is expressed by their many friends.

On Sunday last, at the Fore Street Church, a "supply" being marked on the plan for the day, the stewards succeeded in obtaining the services of Mr. S. Clements, of Delabole, who preached two excellent sermons to appreciative congregations. The pulpit at the Wesleyan Church was filled by Mr. J. Cole (of Wenford), who at the evening service made reference to the death of Mrs. Medland, of Torquay, for many years an excellent and ardent worker in the above church.

Boscawen (Forrabury) Parish Council met on Friday evening last. Members present: Messrs. E. W. Couch (in the chair), W. B. Gard, T. Muford, and Mr. V. Nicholls. It was decided to hold a meeting in the Church Mission Room on Friday, Sept. 21st, to discuss the question of amalgamation of the parishes of Minster and Forrabury. Mr. W. Nottle was appointed overseer (with Mr. W. F. Burnard), in the place of Mr. F. F. Ward, who has joined the Colours. The meeting also strongly urged that a protest be sent to the Rural District Council on the removal of the registrar of births, marriages, and deaths to Camelford, and that there should be one appointed at Boscawen, as before. The late Dr. C. Wade had, up to the time of his death, acted as registrar for the district.

Boscawen Red Cross Day, on Thursday of last week, proved a success. The total amount raised was £10 1s. 6d., those largely responsible for the result being Messrs. J. W. Rea and C. Bowring (collectors), tag sellers who did a good business were: The Misses D. Perrett, V. Olde, D. Hill, K. Fuge, L. Fry, and J. Metherall. Special mention should also be made of the Misses Mollie Smith (Boscawen) and Marjorie Matthews (Wendover), who made and sold flags to the value of £5, towards the above fund. Since the outbreak of the war this Society has done good work in the district under its able secretary, Mrs. H. Bowring, of the Manor House.

Miss L. Allen, daughter of Mr. J. Allen, of High Street, Boscawen, met with a very serious bicycle accident on Thursday of last week. When descending Tredorne Hill, the brakes failed to act, and just above Trearney Corner the machine got out of control, and Miss Allen was thrown over the hedge into a field some twenty feet, sustaining a broken thigh and other injuries. Fortunately, some people were near, and Dr. H. H. Hinch, who was passing at the time, attended to the sufferer. With assistance, the young lady was taken on a stretcher to her home, and further attended to by the doctor. The case being rather serious, the patient was conveyed to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Plymouth, by motor on Sunday. Her many friends wish her a speedy recovery.

Supper Gossip: Mitchell (only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell, Penryn, Torquay, Boscawen) is home on leave from France. Mr. G. Nottle, H.M.A.S. —, is also home for a short furlough. Private J. Warren, of Boscawen, Boscawen, is home on short leave.

Mr. W. Edwards, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Edwards, of Fore Street, Boscawen, met with a slight accident whilst employed in assisting at felling wood at Brentor, a wagon passing over and injuring his foot. It is hoped that with a few days rest Mr. Edwards will be all right again.

Mr. J. Bath (of Sidmouth) met with another loss on Saturday last, this time having the misfortune to lose a valuable and his only horse. Some few weeks ago Mr. Bath lost a cow. Mr. Bath depended very largely on the horse's work as a part of his livelihood.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Gard, of Forrabury, Boscawen, only a few weeks ago heard that their son, Mr. P. Gard, had been passed in France, and on Tuesday of last week received a second message, saying that after having recovered from the gas attack he had been wounded in the face by a shell bursting.

Private S. H. Smith, son of Mr. A. O. Smith, of Torquay (grandson of Mrs. Smith, the Post Office, Boscawen), who joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force, has been wounded in France. At the time of writing, Private Smith was progressing favourably.

Mr. and Mrs. Banbury, of Forrabury, Boscawen, were more than pleased at the home-coming of their son, who was severely wounded some months ago in France. His many friends trust that the change at Boscawen may greatly aid to his recovery.

Much sympathy is expressed with Mr. and Mrs. Elford, of Redivall Farm, Boscawen, in the accident which happened on Saturday of last week to their only daughter, who, when out riding, fell back with her father, fell and broke her arm. Medical aid was at once secured, and later the patient was sent to a nursing home at Plymouth.

## FARMERS AND CATTLE PRICES.

## WITHHOLDING WILL BE MET BY REQUISITION.

Doncaster master butchers having wired Lord Rhonda urging that fat stock should not be allowed to be sold in the open market at a price exceeding the Food Controller's fixed maximum of 74s. per cwt. live weight, Lord Rhonda on Thursday telegraphed that the maximum wholesale dead meat price must be observed, but no maximum prices had yet been fixed for live cattle. Butchers must see to it that they did not pay prices for live cattle which would mean a loss to them. If the supplies were short mutual arrangements should be made for allocation between butchers. If there was the serious charges that farmers were unreasonably withholding fat cattle from the market, then the supplies would be requisitioned and competitive buying would be stopped.

After bathing at Sidmouth, Mr. Thomas Edwin Lorrain, 34, who was on a visit to his brother, an ex-slave of Exeter, returned to the shore to dress, and died.

## THIRD EDITION.

SATURDAY, 11 a.m.

## WAR LATEST.

## RIGA ABANDONED.

## RUSSIANS STILL RETREATING.

This has been another bad week for Russia, the great Baltic port of Riga having fallen into German hands. The new German advance on the port began on Saturday with the crossing of the Drina, and, becoming demoralised, some of the Russian units deserted. As a consequence, "in view of the threatening situation," the abandonment of the Riga region was ordered, thus throwing open one of the main gateways on the road to Petrograd, 200 miles away.

The Russians retired along the coast to the north-east, the villages on the line of retreat being shelled by German warships in Riga Gulf.

Loyal Russian troops delivered desperate counter-attacks in vain against the advancing enemy east of Riga. The Germans claim to have taken thousands of prisoners and 160 guns.

Berlin, from the Kaiser downwards, exults over the great victory, and the claim is promptly advanced that "German Riga" must for ever remain German.

Wednesday's report stated that the Russians had reached their new line of defence. The fall of Riga was due to the enemy's superior gun power, a semi-official message from Petrograd stating that there were no cases of Russian troops running away.

## CONSTANT AIR RAIDS.

## SCARBOROUGH'S SECOND BOMBARDMENT.

On Tuesday evening a German submarine fired 30 shells into Scarborough, three persons being killed and five injured. This is the second time that Scarborough has been bombarded, the first being on December 16th, 1914, which was a far more serious affair.

## ITALIANS' GREAT SUCCESS.

It was reported on Wednesday that Monte San Gabriele had been captured by Italian infantry. North-east of Gorizia the mountain rises to a height of 2,000 feet, and is a position of vital importance for the defence of Trieste.

Beyond raids, there has been little military action on the Western Front, but the week has been marked by intense aerial warfare and artillery activity.

## POTATO PROFITEER FINED £5,500.

George Thompson, farmer and merchant, of Linton Marsh, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, appeared at Spalding Police Court on Tuesday in answer to fifty-five summonses issued against him for selling potatoes at prices above the legal maximum. Thompson pleaded guilty to all the charges.

Mr. Travers Humphreys, prosecuting for the Food Controller, said the transactions covered 1,320 tons of potatoes. The average price obtained, on Thompson's own figures, was £15 per ton, or £3 10s. above the legal maximum. Other transactions brought his total illegal profits to £2,120. Thompson had rendered himself liable to a fine of £100 on each summons, or a total of £5,500, which was just about the money he had put into his own pocket by these illegal transactions. He was also liable to pay the costs of the prosecution, which amounted to £200 or £300, and counsel urged that the public ought not to have to bear this expense. Further, the Court also had the power to order a term of imprisonment up to six months. He urged that nothing less than a maximum fine should be imposed.

The Court imposed the maximum penalty of £100 on each of the fifty-five summonses, making £5,500, together with £250 costs. The Chairman, in announcing the decision of the Court, mentioned that the public had had the benefit in years past of Thompson's brains and energy in improving the growth of potatoes.

## LOCAL SUNDAY SERVICES.

## SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th.

Wesleyan Church.—11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m., Rev. C. M. Draper.

Castle Street Congregational Church.—11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m., Rev. F. J. Sloper, B.A., B.D.

United Methodist Church, St. Thomas Road.—11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m., Rev. A. R. Balman.

United Methodist Church, Tower Street.—11 a.m., Mr. F. Tibbalt; 6.30 p.m., Mr. Parnell.

Baptist Church.—11 a.m., Rev. Dighton Bennett, B.A.; 6.30 p.m., Rev. D. Murley.

Launceston Union.—3 p.m., Rev. C. M. Draper.



## NOTES ON THE LAND.

[FROM THE FOOD PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT.]

## MORE CREDIT FOR FARMERS.

Some time ago the Food Production Department reported that the scheme of short term credit for farmers, started experimentally in March last, would probably be extended as a result of experience. This extension is now being taken place. Originally, the scheme only provided for credit to farmers in connection with certain specified crops; now it covers "every requirement for the increase of food production," more especially working horses, machinery, and implements. Only the payment in wages, in fact, is excepted from the general provision.

The granting of credit, it should be understood, is the Department states, at the discretion of local agricultural executive committees. So as to avoid misunderstanding, it should, perhaps, be added that the money is not actually advanced; but certain banks, a list of which can be obtained from the Department, with other particulars of the scheme, will pay bills presented to them in approved cases, and treat the amount so expended as a special overdraft, the repayment of which is guaranteed by the executive committee on behalf of the Department.

The Department is extremely anxious that the short term credit arrangements should be carried out in a sympathetic spirit. While deprecating the granting of credit merely for the purpose of bolstering up a farmer who is hopelessly involved financially, the Department trusts that committees will not limit their approval to cases in which the security for repayment is absolutely beyond question. The main point for committees to bear in mind is that this is not a question of giving assistance to individuals, but of making a provision likely to benefit the nation in the present crisis; that it should be approached from the national rather than from the individual standpoint.

As much encouragement as possible in the official view should be offered to the co-operative purchase and ownership of the means of cultivation. Although due consideration of course must be given to the general stability of the society, it is suggested that the committee may very well adjudicate upon any application from a co-operative society without enquiring first into the circumstances of every member of the same. In short, the desire of the Department is that this scheme should be carried out in a public-spirited manner without undue inquisition or niggling. Advances by the Co-operative Wholesale Societies' Bank, by the way, will be limited to shareholding or purchasing members of industrial, agricultural, co-operative societies, and will be debited to them through the society to which they belong.

## HOME-GROWN FARM SEEDS.

Formerly many if not most farmers used to grow the seed required for their turnip, swede, or mangold crop; and there is much to be said for this course. When the stock roots are carefully selected and guarded against cross-fertilisation, home-grown seed is frequently of better quality than the average commercial sample. Two methods are open to the would-be home seed grower. If only small quantities of seed are needed, they may be obtained by selecting roots at the time of lifting, storing in winter, and planting again in the following spring to grow on for seed. Where a commercial seed crop is required, special sowings of seed are made during the summer, the seedlings are transplanted in early winter or spring, and seed is obtained from plants of which the roots have never developed as bulbs. The former method may be said generally to be that of the little man; the latter of the bigger man.

Usually to drill an acre for the root crop the quantity of seed used is from two or three lbs. of turnip, three to four lbs. of swede, or eight to twelve lbs. of mangold seed. Obviously, the seed crop yield per acre will vary with the season and other conditions, but an approximate average is stated to be 6 to 9 cwt. of turnips, according to variety; 7 cwt. of swedes, and 10 to 12 cwt. of mangold. It is estimated that a seed bed of six rods ought to produce enough seed for 10 acres of turnips; eight rods for 10 acres of swedes; and 17 rods for ten acres of mangold. If selected roots are planted instead of seedlings, a larger seed area will be required, because there will be a greater distance between the plants. Precautions, by the way, should be taken to prevent damage to the ripening seed on the plants by birds. If drumhead cabbage seed is being grown, five rods of seed bed should provide enough seed for ten acres at the rate of two lbs. per acre. Details as to the best methods of sowing and planting, the isolation of seed plants, harvesting, and so on, are given in the Food Production Department leaflets headed "Hints for Farmers on the Growing of Root Seeds for Home Use," which has just been issued, and can be obtained post free on application to the Secretary, the Board of Agriculture, 3 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1. The leaflet in question will be found both interesting and instructive.

A few curious points may be noted. For instance, the best specimens of cabbage give the best seed; but often they will show no sign of running to seed. In this event they can be assisted by being cut with a knife across the crown. Again, to avoid cross-fertilisation when swede and turnip seed are both to be grown, or more than one variety of either turnip or swede is being grown, the beds should be not less than 300 yards apart, or cross-fertilisation may occur. If grown in a garden, only one variety should be planted; and care should be taken that no stray plants of the cabbage family are in blossom in the near neighbourhood. Varieties of mangold also must be isolated, the seed plots being placed preferably in the corners of separate fields at as great a distance from one another as can be arranged. The most serious danger of cross-fertilisation, we are informed, especially to swedes and turnips, arises when a crop of rape is in bloom in their neighbourhood. The seed crop of turnips is ready for harvesting in July, as a rule; that of swedes in July or early August, and of mangold in September.

## FROM GRASS TO ARABLE.

The preliminary particulars of the "Report on the Breaking-up of Grass Land in England and Wales in the Harvest Year 1916-1917," circulated last week, have created great interest among farmers, and in the agricultural and general Press. The report, which is published by the Food Production Department, is obtainable from the Board of Agriculture, 3 St. James's Square, S.W.1. It summarises over 200 replies received from 55 counties where grass land was broken up last season. It is anticipated that there will be a very large demand for the pamphlet. On its inside cover is printed in brief, the 1918 tillage programme for England and Wales: (1) To increase the 1918 area under corn by 2,600,000; (2) to increase the 1918 area under potatoes and mangolds by 400,000 acres; (3) to increase the arable land of 1918 by 2,000,000 acres. This programme can be carried out, and can only be carried out, if every farmer does his full share of the nation's task. This is the message of the Food Production Department to the agricultural community.

In a brief introductory note, Mr. T. H. Middleton, a Deputy Director-General of the Department, who is responsible for the report, thanks the farmers who have assisted in providing the material on which it is based. For every case of failure on land newly broken up, four successes are reported. In the pamphlet much light is thrown on the causes alike of success and failure, in appearance to the report, detailed particulars of cultivation, etc., are given of 143 typical cases, chosen from the 200 odd results received. The total number of successes and failures received from the various counties include the following:

	Reports.	Successes.	Failures.
Cornwall	4	3	1
Devon	13	12	1
Gloucester	8	4	3
Somerset	2	1	1

\*One doubtful case not included.

## PRESERVING POTATOES AND PLUMS.

Some gardeners and allotment holders who have not good storage accommodation for potatoes in the raw may care to preserve their surpluses for later use by drying them. This process can be carried out either with the usual domestic appliances or by means of a drying machine, of which there are several on the market, the best known being the Gnome, Invicta, Lightning, and British Evaporator. It is necessary, whether we use a drying machine or merely a frame of wooden laths covered with a stretch of wire gauze or screens for placing in the oven, first to partly cook the potatoes, preferably by steaming, before we dry them. The work is very simple indeed. The potatoes are peeled in the ordinary way, and cut into slices about three-sixteenths of an inch thick. They are cooked lightly in boiling water, the steam, the cooking being stopped before the potatoes begin to become floury or to dissolve. The slices are then laid thinly on the drying trays, and dried in the machine or oven at a temperature just below 160 degrees Fahr. The dried slices can be kept in tins or boxes, or hung up in muslin or linen or brown paper bags until they are required for cooking. Full particulars of easy methods of drying apples, pears, plums, and other fruits, such as turnips, swedes, onions, leeks, cabbage and other greens, peas and beans, etc., are contained in a free pamphlet which can be obtained on application (by stamped postcard) to the Food Production Department, 72 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

It may be worth while to indicate briefly here the simplest method of drying plums and damsons, which at the moment are very plentiful. They should be placed thinly on a tray of the kind already mentioned as use for the drying of potatoes. The heat may then be raised to nearly 200 Fahr.; but, if the fruit at this heat becomes soft and puffy, and looks like bursting, the tray should be withdrawn, and the fruit allowed to cool off. As drying proceeds, the temperature is gradually lowered to about 140 degrees, otherwise the fruit may char. When they are thoroughly dry, the fruit or damsons should be withdrawn from the oven, and left exposed to the air for a few days until (having taken up sufficient moisture from the air) they are of the consistency of prunes. The best way to store them then is to pack them in clean, dry, well-stoppered bottles—these should be used for all preserved fruit or vegetables so far as possible where no thoroughly dry room is available, or the bottles are frequently changed. The less light that penetrates to the dried fruit or vegetables, the better the colour as a rule. They can also be stored in wax-paper-lined boxes. Preserved plums should be examined from time to time, and if any signs of dampness or mould about appear, it must be wiped off with a dry cloth, and the fruit put again into the oven for a little while, to get rid of superfluous moisture. Sometimes the sugar in the plums may appear on the outside as a whitish or pale grey powder; but this is unlikely to be mistaken for mould, as the fruit remains firm if not too damp, and the sugar is dry, whereas the mould is woolly or fluffy.

## AGRICULTURE ON "THE PICTURES."

Very encouraging testimony to the increased interest taken among our town populations in the land question is afforded by the experience of cinema proprietors in urban districts who have hired films dealing with the countryside. By common consent good pictures illustrating farm labour, and especially the labour of women on the land, are most sympathetically received; and there seems to be a very wide field of promising operations here for the up-to-date cinema producer. The picture gallery is also being used as a convenient platform from which to urge the claims of food production upon the attention alike of the farming press and the potential farm worker in the country town. Very successful appeals have been made by this means in different parts of the kingdom for women to help on the land, and for the employment of women workers by farmers. For example, at Buckingham recently women speakers urged the merits of the members of their sex as farm helpers before a large number of local farmers in the picture palace. In particular, the farmers were urged to employ women for thistle cutting; and the excellent response of the farmers has induced the Food Production Department to suggest that this method of appeal might very well be adopted for use in other counties besides Buckinghamshire.

## POTATO DISEASE.

Needless alarm has, the Food Production Department states, been caused in various districts by statements that "allotment holders are being warned by the police that neglect to report potato disease may entail heavy fines." Many enquiries have reached the Department on the subject, and it is, therefore, desirable to point out that the ordinary potato disease, or late blight, is not a notifiable disease, that it need not be reported to the police or to anyone else, and that no penalty, whatever attaches to a grower who fails to notify its existence on his plot. Probably the "rumour" arose from the fact that in certain districts placards are posted by the authorities warning potato growers that they must report any outbreak of wart disease or black scab (sometimes called cauliflower disease) that occurs in their ground. Wart disease and late blight are totally distinct diseases. The Board of Agriculture leaflet No. 105 gives an illustrated account of wart disease.

## THE CORN HARVEST.

## REASSURING STATEMENT.

An official statement issued by the Food Production Department on Monday night says: "Telegraphic reports from the Department's Commissioners indicate that, while the recent gale has added seriously to the difficulties with which the farmer has been faced ever since the harvest started, the actual damage done has been less than was feared."

The gale was most severely felt over a broad band of country stretching from North Wales to the coasts of Kent and Sussex. Reports of great injury to crops come from Oxford, Buckinghamshire, Kent, and several other counties situated on the line. Serious damage is also reported from North Devon, Somerset, and Hampshire. On the other hand, the Eastern, North Midland, and Northern counties were relatively much less affected. Damage was caused chiefly by the shattering out of over-ripe corn, of which there was much in the country. It is not possible to estimate the losses from this cause, but in a few instances it is stated that from six to eight bushels per acre may have disappeared. Much injury has also been caused by the twisting of corn already laid, so that in many cases harvesting by the sickle will be impossible. Fortunately, the counties reporting sprouting corn are not numerous, and the improvement in weather that has taken place should prevent further injury from this cause. In the Eastern districts much of the seed corn has been saved, and the corn are not numerous, and the improvement in weather that has taken place should prevent further injury from this cause. In the Eastern districts much of the seed corn has been saved, and the corn are not numerous, and the improvement in weather that has taken place should prevent further injury from this cause.

Fruit-growers have suffered more loss relatively than farmers. Fruit-growing counties lay in the track of the gale, and some localities report the fall of more than half the apple and plum crops. Potato blight is spreading in the South, and prospects for a full crop are somewhat less favourable than a month ago. Speaking generally, full information now received from the Department's Commissioners, and there are good hopes of saving the bulk of the corn harvest.

## SAVING THE APPLE CROP.

## HOW WINDFALLS MAY BE PRESERVED.

It is a mistake to suppose (writes Mr. F. E. Green to the "Daily Chronicle") that early ripening apples, even windfalls, cannot be kept, if sufficient care be taken in handling them and storing them. About a third of my windswept orchard lies on the ground, but as most of the apples fall from bush-trees, they drop lightly and on to rain-soaked ground. Apples falling from so low an elevation go no more bruised than when hand-picked fruit is tipped out of one market basket into another.

Their keeping qualities depend upon their texture. Hard windfalls, not badly bruised, if dried and handled gently, may be depended upon to keep for a month or so. On the other hand, soft ripe fruit, such as Lady Sudeley, will go wrong quickly. Windfalls, therefore, should be kept in separate heaps according to their variety, and not jumbled up together. Apples are likely to become very scarce and dear this winter, in spite of the magnificent crop, and all late varieties should be handled and stored with extra care. It is wasteful to pick these before they are ripe, for they will shrivel and not keep well.

## PARCELS FOR EGYPTIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE LOST.

The Post Office announces that parcels for the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, posted in this country which reached the Army Parcel Office between 6 p.m. on July 24th and 6 p.m. on July 31st were being lost through enemy action. Mails for Newfoundland containing correspondence and parcels posted between August 10th and 14th have also been lost through enemy action.

## Rheumatism-Kidney Trouble.

Rheumatism is due to uric acid crystals in joints and muscles, the result of excessive uric acid, which is also the cause of backache, lumbago, sciatica, gout, urinary trouble, stone, gravel, dropsy, etc. Estora Tablets, a thoroughly scientific specific based on modern medical science, are the successful treatment, and have cured numerous obstinate cases, which accounts for their superseding out-of-date medicines. Women frequently suffer from this, and pains, under the impression that they are victims of ailments common to their sex, more often than not it is due to the kidneys, and in such cases Estora Tablets will set them right. Estora Tablets—an honest remedy at an honest price—13 per box of 40 tablets, or six for 69. All chemists, or postage free from Estora Co., 182, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2. Laurenceston Agent: G. Wise, Chemist.

## THE WEEK'S GLEANINGS.

Summer time ceases at 2 a.m. on Monday, September 17th.

Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins, Hythe Road, Egham, have lost five sons out of six in the war.

Bristol Guardians resolved to ask the Government to raise old-age pensions from 7s. 6d. to 10s. per week.

Because a conscientious objector was employed on an Epsom farm, thirty of the employes have decided to strike.

A woman who prosecuted a man and his wife at Tottenham on Saturday for theft, stood surety for their appearance on remand.

Ormskirk Council have resolved to 'buy' a flock of geese to fatten on shedded grain in Coronation Park, which has produced excellent oat crops.

Miss Eva Mills, of Irlam, near Manchester, is now doing work as a sloop-jack, and during the past week has been fixing lightning conductors on chimneys in the Manchester district.

"It is a very mean thing to do nowadays. You are drinking up somebody else's drink. You are a nasty, greedy woman," said the Lambeth magistrate in fining a woman 10s. for being drunk.

A double-egg laid by a black Minorca hen, belonging to Thomas Dunston, a local fancier, of Pitmoor Road, Sheffield, weighed 11oz., and measured 9½ inches in circumference.

In Chelmsford there are now only four doctors to a population of more than 20,000, in view of which certified midwives are to be appointed by the municipality to take charge of maternity work.

At Willesden Police Court, a husband produced a bagful of iron implements, with which, he alleged, his wife had assaulted him. They included a poker, tongs, chopper, and several gas stove accessories.

The inmates of the Stroud Workhouse, Kent, have been on strike against eating maize, and have always left it on their plates untouched. The Guardians have decided to sell their stock of maize, which cost £20.

Mr. Cancellor, the magistrate at Thames Police Court, fined John Schneider, a baker, of St. George's Street, £25 for selling bread that had not been baked at least twelve hours, and £25 for exposing the bread for sale.

Replying to representations as to the quality of flour, the Ministry of Food states that considerable improvement has been made in the blend of the regulation flour, which, it is anticipated, will overcome any future troubles with respect to the manufacture of bread.

W. Bateman, a farm labourer, aged 33, was working in a harvest field in Kelvedon, Essex, when he was attacked by wasps from a nest which had been cut through by his scythe. He was stung all over the body, and died in a few minutes from shock.

The Wesleyan Theological College of Maidstone (Kent) has been taken over by the military authorities as a hostel and collecting centre for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

## BELGIUM'S ARMY.

## STRONGER THAN AT BEGINNING OF THE WAR.

Reuter's Agency has received from an authoritative Belgian military source the following statement regarding the present condition of the Belgian army. Publication of this is regarded as all the more necessary in view of certain unfounded rumours, doubtless of enemy origin:

"To-day our Army is much stronger and better equipped than at the beginning of the war. Lately the Allied offensive in Flanders has necessitated certain changes. Though no soldier has been withdrawn from the army zone, the Belgian front has been somewhat reduced lately. It used to go from Neuport as far as Boesinghe, 20 miles south, an important sector, considering their small strength and lack of reserves. This is the line which they never ceased to hold from the end of October, 1914, till these recent changes occurred."

"At first entirely dependent on the Allies for its equipment and ammunition, the Belgian Army has become more and more self-sufficient, thanks to the war industries established in France since August, 1915, for which many skilled workmen were taken from the Army. Owing to this work of reinforcement and re-equipment our soldiers were able to cope with such success in the second battle of Ypres, where their counter-attacks on the extreme left helped to combat the effect of the first German gas attack and to support the heroic resistance of the Canadians. There is not a day when the Belgian Army has not bravely paid its tribute to the war and taken its share in the common sacrifice."

"The moral at the front is excellent, especially since the British and French success in Flanders has inspired Flemings and Walloons alike are only too anxious to join in the fray. This spirit is greatly encouraged by the presence of the King, who has never left Belgian soil except to pay a few short visits to the Allied Armies, and who is living constantly with his soldiers and for his soldiers. The devotion of the troops to their chief is only equalled by their worship of the Queen, who, at the side of her husband, always takes the keenest interest in the welfare of the troops, and endeavours by all means in her power to encourage the men and alleviate their sufferings."

## VICAR AND SUNDAY DRILLS.

The Vicar of Christ Church, Highbury, asked to appeal for volunteers for special constabulary duty, says he does not think of his feeling that the authorities are not careful enough about the keeping of Sunday. He invited volunteers "to obtain an understanding with the inspector before joining as to Sunday drills or unnecessary drills just for inspection."



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## HINTS FOR ALLOTMENT HOLDERS.

By SPADE-WORKER.

### POTATOES, CELERY, &c.

Owing to the unusually wet weather experienced late in August, which encouraged the spread of disease to an alarming extent, it will be necessary to lift maincrop potatoes earlier than usual. I have lately visited allotments in different parts of the country, and it is disquieting to notice how prevalent the potato disease is. The haulm is black from top to base on many plots. In such cases it is wise to cut off the stems and burn them; it is the height of folly to make heaps on the ground and leave them there to decay, as many allotment holders do, for that is a certain way of perpetuating the trouble. One of the most remarkable features of the ordinary potato disease is the rapidity with which it spreads: in forty-eight hours the stems of diseased potatoes will become black. As soon as fine, dry weather occurs after the potato haulm has been cut down I advise allotment holders to lift the tubers; if left in the soil they are liable to become affected by disease, and if that occurs they cannot be stored satisfactorily. If, however, they are lifted, they will, at this season, ripen in the store. Care should be taken to store only those which are sound. Points to remember are to have the potatoes thoroughly dry before they are put away, to scatter a little lime or powdered sulphur among them, and to store them in small quantities together, so that they can be examined conveniently with the object of removing those which are not sound.

### MAGGOTY APPLES AND PEARS.

I have received several letters from readers complaining of the damage done to their apples and pears by maggots. These pests are very numerous this year, and one reason for this is found in the reduced number of wild birds. Although birds do a certain amount of damage in the garden, they do also a great deal of good, and it seems that they cannot be destroyed in a wholesale fashion, as has been done this year, without interfering with what is called the balance of nature. No doubt the



Fruits Damaged by Apple Sawfly and Codling Moth.

hard winter killed many wild birds, but we all remember the formation of sparrow clubs last spring, which were responsible for the destruction of innumerable house sparrows and hedge sparrows, too. The pests chiefly responsible for maggoty apples and pears are the grubs of the apple sawfly and the codling moth. It is not an easy matter to get rid of them, but much can be done to ensure sound fruits if the correct preventive methods are adopted. The most effective measures to take against the apple sawfly are to remove four or five inches of the surface soil beneath the fruit trees in winter, burying it deeply in another part of the garden, and replacing with fresh soil, and to gather and burn affected fruits in early summer. Spraying with arsenate of lead wash immediately the petals have fallen in spring poisons the food of the codling moth grubs, which hatch out at that season. Spraying during winter with caustic soda solution also does good. Haybands may be placed round the tree stems, as shown in the accompanying illustration, for the purpose of trapping grubs which escape from fallen fruits and ascend the trees. These bands should be removed and burnt in winter. It



Use of haybands to trap caterpillars of Codling Moth.

is a great mistake to allow fallen fruits to remain on the ground; if they are gathered and burnt large numbers of grubs may be got rid of. Instead of being burnt they may be given to pigs. So much damage is done every year by these pests that it pays over and over again to take the necessary measures for their destruction.

### EARTHING-UP CELERY.

Many allotment-holders appear to believe that the process of earthing-up, or surrounding the plants with soil, is necessary to ensure satisfactory growth. That is quite a wrong impression, for this work is done solely for the purpose of blanching the stems. A neighbouring allotment-holder planted his celery in a small trench late in June, and in August not only filled the trench with soil, but mounded up the plants to within a few inches of their tips. This is bad gardening. Earthing-up is correctly carried out at the present time, and again in the course of three weeks or so. It is necessary to take some care, otherwise the celery may be spoilt. In the first place, the tops of the stems should be tied, not very tightly, with raffa, with the object of preventing soil falling into the centres of the plants. If that happens they are liable to decay. All weeds are then pulled up and side shoots or offsets found at the base of the plants should be taken off. The soil is broken up as finely as possible, placed round about the plants, and made moderately firm. On this occasion the soil must not be mounded up

too high; it should finish below the heart or growing point of the celery. Those who have planted celery on the level ground may blanch the stems by placing bands of stiff brown paper round them.

### A HINT ABOUT SWEET PEAS.

No flower is a greater favourite among allotment-holders than the sweet pea; it is not at all uncommon to see a row of these beautiful old flowers on war-time plots. They are not surpassed for decorative purposes in the home, and if well grown they are most attractive on the ground. My object in writing this note now is to point out the best way of growing sweet peas. Practically all allotment-holders sow the seeds out of doors, in March, where the plants are to bloom. The result is that they obtain a row from four to five feet high with comparatively short-stemmed flowers. Now, if sweet pea lovers who read this paragraph will sow the seeds late in September they will obtain splendid plants for putting out next spring—plants that will begin to blossom earlier and continue in beauty longer than those raised in March. Sow the seeds singly in 3in. wide pots filled with turfy soil, in which a little leaf mould is mixed, and if possible, keep them in a cold frame from November to February. But they are hardy, and if plunged in the soil as far as the tops of the pots, in a sheltered spot, they will be safe.

"Spadeworker" is open to give practical advice, free of charge, to readers of this paper. Replies will be sent by post if a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. Address your inquiries to "Spadeworker," care of Editor.

### INTERESTING ITEMS.

Kilham Parish Church (Yorkshire) has a woman sexton.

Potato disease is stated to be spreading rapidly in Dorset.

Neatly uniformed women are working as road-sweepers in Brighton.

Three miners have been killed by a fall of roof at the Abergraw Colliery, South Wales.

Mr. Thomas Edwin Loran, fifty-four, collapsed and died while dressing after bathing at Sidmouth.

Second Lieutenant Thompson Thomas Pritchard, R.F.C., has been killed whilst flying in North Wiltshire.

The Prince of Wales's National Relief Fund has now reached £6,226,647, of which £3,641,622 has been allocated for distribution for relief.

The engagement is announced of Lady Maud Cavendish to Captain Angus Mackintosh, A.D.C. to her father, the Duke of Devonshire, and eldest son of The Mackintosh of Moy Hall, Inverness-shire.

David Portsmouth and Marion Kingscott were at the North London Police-court sentenced each to twenty-one days' imprisonment for adding water to milk in a dairy where they were employed.

Chang Chue, thirty-seven, a Chinaman, of Birchfield-street, Poplar, was fined £20 at Thames Police-court for being in possession of opium prepared for smoking, and was ordered to be deported.

In future, dealings in crude benzol, crude naphtha, or light oils can only be undertaken under licence from the Director of Raw Materials Supply, Ministry of Munitions, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W. 1.

At a conference of the United Counties' Federation of Licensed Victuallers and Beer Retailers' Associations, representing 1,500 retail licence-holders, a resolution was unanimously passed that neither State control nor purchase is desirable or necessary.

William Kropp, the son of a German captain at present fighting in the German army, was charged at West London Police-court as a deserter, and was handed over to an escort.

A bottle washed ashore at the Isle of Man contained a paper, much damaged by sea-water, on which was the following message: "N. Mooney (or Moorey) and F. Finguh (or Fring). They are down under, or drowned between Pembrey and Fishguard."

Albert Henry Payne, a warder at Wormwood Scrubs Prison, who was fined £10, or two months, at West London Police-court, for conveying articles to the prison contrary to regulations, pleaded guilty to admitting a packet of chewing gum for a prisoner.

While Mabel Mogford, the daughter of a Surbiton baker, was in her father's back-house a sudden gust of wind blew her hair in some working machinery, and she was completely scalped. The scalp, minus the hair, has been replaced on the girl's head, but her condition is serious.

Norris Castle, East Cowes, where the late Queen Victoria once resided with her mother, the Duchess of Kent, has been acquired from the trustees of the late Sir Richard Burbridge, and will be used, it is understood, for the development and the building of houses of the artisan type.

Egypt's acreage under cotton is to be restricted in the coming season.

As compensation for damage done in the rebellion, Dublin Corporation has received £4,568.

Property of the Earl of Scarborough in North Lincolnshire has been sold for £141,185.

Senor Rafael Merry del Val, father of the Spanish Ambassador in London and of Cardinal Merry del Val, has died at San Sebastian.

During the recent gale sheaves of wheat at Yavenland, Isle of Wight, were caught up by the wind and blown over the cliff into the sea.

Mr. R. Patmore, Registrar of Births and Deaths at Dover, and his brother, Mr. E. Patmore, have both recently celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.

Offers of employment have been accepted by several of the Clyde deportees, including David Kirkwood, the leader, who has become foreman in a shell factory.

Nearly 1,000 miners in South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire are on strike over the wages question, and unless some understanding is reached 4,000 men will be out by to-morrow.

A collision in Church-street, Edmonton, between a cyclist and a motor car, resulted in the death of the cyclist, Elizabeth Gibbons, of Chichester-road, Edmonton.

## POULTRY NOTES.

### USEFUL BIRDS.

When talking up poultry keeping, it is just as well to have a breed which will prove useful all round, and not good in one point and bad in another. There are several breeds which will come under this heading, so that the breeder can have a selection. When thinking of useful breeds, one must not be led away from the main idea. For instance, who would take up Indian game as a laying fowl if they had read or heard anything about them, because they are far from good layers, although they will procure a good number of eggs. But still that does not detract one bit from the chief point of value in the Indian, which is a bird for crossing purposes to procure a big table chicken. For this purpose there is nothing like it, and whatever crosses may be used, the Indian comes out best, so we must acknowledge that this breed has some good points. The essential point in a table fowl is bulk, which means weight, and this can be found through the use of an Indian cock with almost any hen.

The Leghorn is considered a tip-top layer, and though this is true, there the whole value ends, for what spare cockbreds come along are not worth much when wanted for eating. There will not be much profit from the cockerel, because the pullet must do the whole lot. Then again, the Leghorn is a summer layer, and though they will lay during the winter when comfortably housed, it is in the summer that they lay the majority of eggs. Well now, any breed which will produce a fair number of eggs during the summer, and lay well in the winter, will prove far more useful and profitable.

Now some first crosses prove very fine layers, and the progeny, if males, will come in well for the table. Good all-round points must be aimed at rather than an excess just in one direction, for then every chicken reared comes of value. Some like to cross the Leghorn with a White Wyandotte, the effect being to improve the table qualities of the cockerel without destroying the laying proclivities of the pullet. Frequently the Houdan is crossed with the Leghorn for the same reason, and, being white-fleshed, with a longer breast, the Houdan should be the best.

Crosses can be suggested *ad lib.*, but why cross anything when some of the pure breeds are equal to any of the results? One of the finest fowls known is the Sussex, and there is nothing better in the fancy for good all-round work. Where egg records have been kept of the Light Sussex, the results have astonished the owner, because they have actually produced more eggs than some of the cracked-up breeds. With the Sussex you get a fowl which carries weight if left long enough to grow, and yet it can be killed at almost any age, when a good chicken is the result. There is no reason for crossing them, though often it is done, and then the Indian Game makes a very fine fowl. Like all fowls, they prefer a nice dry situation, but on the other hand they do well when reared on heavy ground, because they are very hardy, and possess a strong constitution.

Although the Light Sussex is more widely known, the other colours, though not so sufficient variety to satisfy the taste of the fastidious. Beside the one mentioned there is the Speckled, Red, and Brown—quite a difference, though all possess the same characteristics. The necessary points in the Light are quite easily understood, because a white body, black tail, with a good stripped neck hackle, is more easily remembered than it is possible to breed. Apart from this, the Speckled is a handsome bird, fine built, which has weight of body, and meat carried in the right place. They can be produced an enormous size, and when shape is still there, then the increase is appreciated. As layers they will turn out nearly as many eggs as the Light, if not quite the same total, while they are certainly more hardy, and will stand any position. The other colours have many excellent qualities, but are not so well known. Those who like a Red fowl will appreciate the Sussex for good all-round properties.

(Our correspondent undertakes to answer questions on poultry matters. Letters should be addressed: "Fancier," "Weekly News" Office, Launceston.)



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LAUNCESTON.—Wheat per 504lbs,  
barley (grinding) per 400lbs, oats per 304lbs,  
at Government prices; maize (American  
mixed) 88s per 480lbs, beef and veal 1s to  
1s 6d per lb, mutton 1s to 1s 6d, lamb and  
pork 1s 4d to 1s 6d, bacon 1s 3d to 1s 5d,  
rough fat 3d, eggs: wholesale 4 and 5 for  
1s, retail 4, butter: wholesale 1s 11d to 2s,  
retail 2s 1d, ducks 7s 6d to 10s 6d per  
couple, chicken 6s to 8s, rabbits 2s to 2s 4d  
per brace, potatoes 10d per stone, lettuce  
6d, per dozen, green peas 6d per gallon,  
broad beans 4d, cabbages 1d to 3d each,  
cauliflower 2d to 4d, marrow 2d to 1s,  
cucumbers 1d to 10d each, beetroot 1d,  
rhubarb, carrots, and parsnips 1d per  
bundle, onions and shallots 3d per lb,  
French beans 2d, tomatoes 7d to 8d, mush-  
rooms 4d, grapes: black 1s 3d, green 1s,  
greenhouses 6d, plums: yellow 3d, Clary 3d  
to 3d, Victoria 3d to 4d, apples: dessert  
2d to 4d, culinary 1s to 2s per 100, pears:  
stewing 2s per 100, dessert 2d each, peaches  
2d, bananas 3d, lemons 2d, raspberries  
4d, per punnet, blackberries 2d.

BODMIN.—Beef 1s to 1s 8d per lb,  
mutton 1s 2d to 1s 6d, lamb 1s 4d to 1s 8d,  
pork 1s to 1s 6d, rabbits 1s 2d each, ducks  
8s to 9s per couple, chicken 1s 6d per lb,  
butter 1s 7d, eggs 2s 6d per dozen, English  
wheat 28s 3d per 180lbs, war flour 34s per  
140lbs, Indian meal 46s 6d per 240lbs, oats  
2s 4s per 112lbs, sharp 17s, bran 15s.

CAMELFORD, Thursday, Aug. 30.—Beef  
1s 4d to 1s 6d per lb, mutton 1s 4d to  
1s 5d, lamb 1s 6d to 1s 7d, pork 1s 1d to  
1s 4d, chickens 3s 6d to 4s each, ducks 4s  
6d, butter 1s 8d to 1s 9d per lb, eggs 2s 6d  
to 2s 7d per dozen, rabbits 10d to 1s 2d  
each, Indian meal 47s per 240lbs, sharp 16s  
per 112lbs, bran 13s per 112lbs, G.H. flour  
33s per 140lbs, wheat, barley, and oats at  
Government prices.

TAVISTOCK.—Pork (casson) 1s 2d per  
lb, ducks 8s to 11s per couple, chicken 8s  
to 10s, butter 1s 11d to 2s per lb, eggs 4  
and 5 for 1s, rabbits 10d to 1s each, wheat,  
flour, barley, and oats at Government  
prices, maize 46s per sack, white maize  
meal 45s 6d, sharp 31s, bran 13s 6d, black-  
berries 3d per punnet, apples 4s per 100,  
plums 3d per lb, tomatoes 8d, bananas 2s  
6d per dozen, French beans 1d per lb,  
beef 1s to 1s 6d per lb, mutton 1s to 1s  
4d, lamb 1s 6d.

CALLINGTON.—Beef £6 to £6 10s. per  
cwt, stores £10 to £20, cows and calves  
£20 to £40, fat sheep 7s to 8s, lambs  
40s to 60s, store lambs 25s to 40s, slip pigs  
40s to 70s, chicken 1s per lb, hens 5s and  
6s per couple, butter 1s 10d to 1s 11d per  
lb, eggs 5 for 1s, rabbits 2d to 1s each,  
maize-meal 47s per sack, barley meal at  
Government price, flour (National) 33s per  
sack.

SALTASH CATTLE.—Mr. W. Vosper, of  
Launceston, held his usual sale on Monday.  
Fair supply, considering farmers were  
busy harvesting their corn. Fat ewes  
80s to 97s, wethers 90s to 103s, ram £3 8s,  
cows off calves £25 to £44 10s, fat heifers  
£22 to £43, stores £15 2s 6d to £23,  
slips 35s to 50s.

**CORNWALL VOLUNTEER  
REGIMENT.**

LAUNCESTON PLATOON, "A" CO.,  
2ND BATTALION.

Orders for the week ending Saturday,  
September 15th:—  
Sunday, 9th.—Inspection by Colonel  
Prideaux-Brown, 3 p.m.  
Monday, 10th.—Musketry, 7.30 p.m.  
Tuesday, 11th.—Musketry, 7.30 p.m.  
Wednesday, 12th.—Musketry, 7.30 p.m.  
On duty: Sergt. Sloman, Corp. Pearce,  
Buglers Wicks and Holley.  
JOHN DINGLEY,  
Officer Commanding.

**LAUNCESTON AND DISTRICT  
EGG COLLECTION.**

In connection with the National Egg  
Collection for the Wounded, the number of  
eggs received and sent from Launceston  
on Saturday, Sept. 1st, was 918.  
The number of eggs collected by the  
Launceston district since the appeal was  
started on February 6th, 1917, totals  
216,352.

**WHERE TO STAY AT BUDE.**

**THE NORFOLK HOTEL,**  
FAMILY and Commercial, not licensed,  
BUDE, CORNWALL. The most  
Central position for Tourists, Cyclists,  
Excursionists, and Visitors generally. Three  
minutes from the famous Golf Links,  
Tennis Courts, and Croquet Lawns. Close  
to the G.P.O. Five minutes from Sea and  
Station. "Buses" pass doors to meet all  
trains. Telegrams: "Norfolk," Bude.  
Mrs. Gilbert, Proprietress.

**ELECTRIC LIGHTING  
BY—J. RIDGE.**  
**TOWER ST., LAUNCESTON.**  
LAMPS AT LOWEST PRICES.

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Personal and prompt attention in every case.

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