

FLEET FOOT

for Dainty Summer Styles

You can have three different pairs of Fleet Foot for the price of one pair of leather boots, and there is such a wide variety of Fleet Foot White Boots, Oxfords and Pumps, that it is an easy matter to get just the style and shape for every occasion.



Remember Fleet Foot for your holidays, especially for the boys and girls and children.

The Best Shoe Stores Sell Fleet Foot.

ENOUGH FOOD IN THE OCEAN TO FEED THE ENTIRE WORLD IF MEN WERE FOND OF FISH

Now that the seas are open to the pursuits of peace, and the world is sorely in need of food, many problems of ocean geography are likely to be solved in the course of the quest for deep sea ration. The ocean literally teems with food. The man who declared that humanity is a race of herring-catchers might have overstated the case, but that the sea abounds in food-fishes and fishes fit for food is well known. As soon as we begin to study the subject of ocean fisheries, however, we come up short against the fact that what we really know about the inhabitants of the sea is startlingly limited. It was not so long ago that the fishermen of the North Sea believed that whales brought the herring in toward shallow water—a conclusion they reached from the observation that schools of herring are frequent in the vicinity of spouting whales. In 1906 there was a failure of the herring fisheries, and the fishermen blamed the situation on the Norwegian whaling vessels operating in that region. Likewise, it is still a moot question whether or not modern fishing methods tend to deplete the supply, and whether artificial propagation of sea fishes is a sufficient counter-measure. A few years ago a British commission measured the intensity of fishing operations in the North Sea. Trawl-bottles were set afloat, and it was found that more than half of them were captured. In certain localities they were captured at a rate that indicated 90 per cent. retaken each season. Marked fish yielded largely similar results, and the conclusion was that a food-fish of adult size had at least three to one odds against its getting through the year uncaught.

And yet there is so little race suicide in the ocean that even such intensive fishing probably has no effect upon the available adult supply. For instance, the female turbot lays 8,500,000 eggs a year, and the cod has 4,500,000 to her credit. The female flounder lays 1,400,000, the sole 570,000, the haddock 450,000, and the plaice 300,000. The poor herring must be content with a meagre 31,000.

Much remains to be learned about the migration habits of the world's food-fishes. When do the salmon go after they leave the rivers? Why does the eel, as discovered sometime since by the Danes, go far out to sea, far to the south and west of the Irish coast, to spawn, and how do the countless hordes of delicate eelers find their way around the British Isles and into the continental rivers? Innumerable are the questions like these that the future will reveal to the oceanographers of a new day.

The problem of life in the ocean is one full of interest and pregnant with valuable lessons for mankind. Even at the bottom of the deepest trench in the abyssal region of the sea's bottom, where no ray of the sun ever penetrates, where Stygian night is perpetual, where freezing temperatures never cease and where inconceivable pressures prevail, the miracle of life still goes on. Bizarre creatures exist in these uttermost depths. Here is a fish swimming by with light-giving organs ranged in rows from nose to tail, on port and starboard sides, a fantastic miniature of an ocean liner alight from stem to stern, gliding noiselessly through the perpetual night. There is another, with a well-defined searchlight with which to explore the blackness around. Here is a breathing caricature of a mermaid with binoculars, and there a creature whose eyes are upon the ends of long stalks reaching out from the head like sunflowers from the ground.

Two Canine Heroes.

Two French war dogs, which well deserve the honor, have had their names and numbers posted up at all the French army kennels for a deed of valor. The story is that, at the time the German offensive, the dogs' keeper stayed in the rear to the very last moment, waiting for his dogs to return with an important message. When they did come, the only way left to escape capture was by swimming the Marne, and the man could not swim, so he coupled the dogs together, and clinging on to their iron chain, was dragged across the river by them the three escaping unhurt in spite of a rain of bullets from German rifles.

WOMEN EVERYWHERE

Praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as the Greatest Remedy for Woman's Ills.

New Haven, Conn.—“For two years I suffered with a female weakness, pains in my back and painful periods, and I was so weak and tired that I was not able to do my work. A friend told me to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it gave me great relief. My pains left me and I am now able to do my work and feel fine. You can publish my testimonial and if your Vegetable Compound does others as much good as it has me I will be very much pleased.”—Mrs. CHARLES E. MORGAN, 37 Sea Street, New Haven, Conn.

The reason Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is so successful is because it contains the curative, strengthening properties of good old fashioned roots and herbs, which act directly on the female organism.

There are women everywhere who long for children in their homes yet are denied this happiness on account of some functional disorder which in most cases would readily yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Such women should not give up hope until they have given this wonderful medicine a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of 40 years' experience is at your service.

BURIALS AT CROSS ROADS

In pre-Christian days, suicides were terribly frequent, and it was generally agreed that a man might escape the burden of life in this manner, without discrediting his memory. Christianity with its higher code of morals, taught the wickedness and cowardice of self-murder, in the strongest terms. When consecrated churchyards were set apart as the resting place of the Christian dead, it was felt that those who died in deadly sin, in flagrant rebellion against their Maker, had cut themselves off from the faith, and had no right to await the resurrection with faithful Christians. They were believed to have put themselves outside of society, and to have forfeited their right to share its burial privileges. In those early days, before churches could be built, it was the rule to preach and conduct divine services at the crossroads. Wooden and afterwards stone crosses were erected to mark the situation where services would be held. Some of these have been preserved to this day, being memorials erected to the dead, or dedications of thanksgiving. Since suicides might not be buried in the churchyard or other consecrated ground, pity suggested that the next most holy spot was the ground near the old cross, where service had once been held, or was then held. They buried the poor suicides there, because they were unwilling to relinquish hope for them. Afterwards, for the sake of greater publicity, the gibbet and the gallows were set up at the crossroads and criminals were buried beneath them after their execution. The law decreed that suicides should lie with these criminals, in order to mark the detestation in which the crime of self-murder was held. And so what was once a signal of Christian hope and charity, became a legal indignity imposed upon the dead bodies to mark an immensely serious breach of the law of the country.

WAGE WAR ON RATS

Rats are traditional enemies of mankind. They are the chief carriers for cholera, plague and other epidemic diseases which have at various times in history, wiped out millions of human beings. Fortunately, man's knowledge of science, coupled with his superior cunning, has made it possible to control these scourges. But ceaseless diligence on the part of the health officials at all ocean ports will always be necessary—at least until rats are exterminated.

Man has another heavy score against these pests. They destroy enormous quantities of agricultural products. It was estimated, before the war, that rats destroyed \$75,000,000 worth of such products annually in Great Britain alone. A recent estimate based on war-time prices, places the loss at \$200,000,000. The latter figure is practically the same as the pre-war estimate of loss in the United States from the same cause. These animals possess remarkable fecundity which when coupled with their natural cunning enables them to thrive and even increase in numbers in a great variety of environments. Every good citizen particularly agriculturists and grain and food dealers, should wage a ruthless war on these noxious pests.

WHEN TO CUT ALFALFA FOR HAY

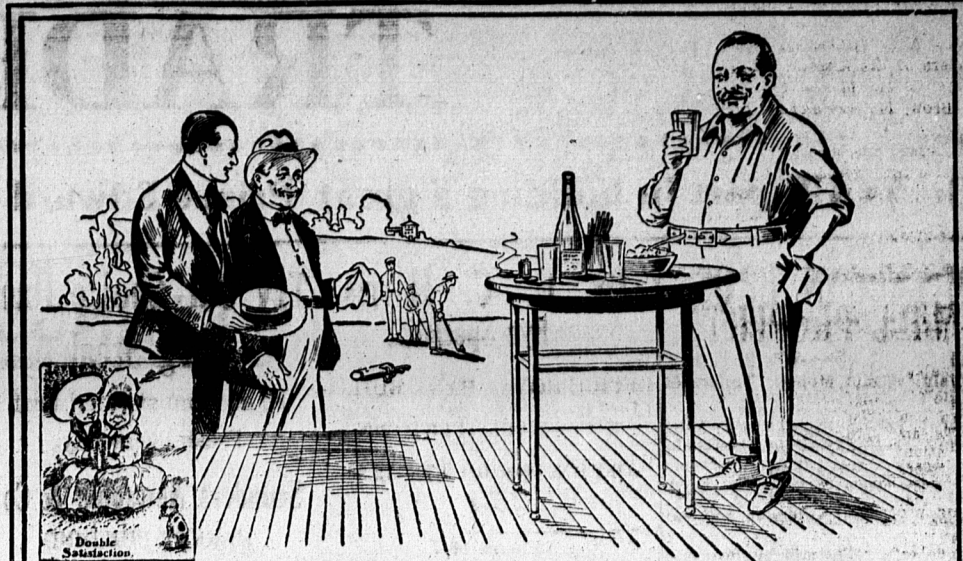
(Experimental Farm Notes.)

The yielding capacity of alfalfa depends on quite a number of factors, one of them being the time when the crop is harvested. The time of harvesting, indeed, affects the yielding capacity per acre of alfalfa more than it affects other hay crops for seasons which will be explained briefly.

It is unfortunately a rather common practice among farmers to delay the cutting of hay crops too long, under the mistaken idea that by waiting a little after that the crop has reached its best stage from a quantity standpoint, larger and consequently more remunerative crops may be realized. This practice, however, works out rather the other way in alfalfa.

It is generally held that most satisfactory returns, both from the standpoint of tonnage per acre and from the standpoint of the hay quality, are obtained if the alfalfa is cut when, as it is generally expressed, it is “one-tenth in bloom.” The expression really means that it is time to cut alfalfa just after it has started to come in general bloom. The blossoming is, in fact, on the whole a rather good indication of the proper time to cut alfalfa; but it is not always so, for in certain seasons especially if wet and cool weather prevails in the early part of the summer, the blossoming period may be considerably delayed beyond the best time for cutting the alfalfa for hay. Besides, it is not always easy to determine when an alfalfa field is “one-tenth in bloom” and, in case of doubt on that question, the alfalfa grower may easily be tempted to wait little longer.

A far safer indication of the best time to cut for hay is given by the coming on of the second growth from the crown of the roots. The second growth generally begins to shoot just when the plants begin to blossom, but sometimes a little earlier. As the second growth is the one on which the size of the season's second crop of alfalfa depends, it follows that the first hay crop of the season should be taken off before the second growth



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“MONTERRAT has a kick in it that you can't get with anything else these days. It's the boss thirst quencher, without any

false stimulation.

“Just lime fruit juice—that's all—and the best lime fruit juice in the world, in my opinion.”

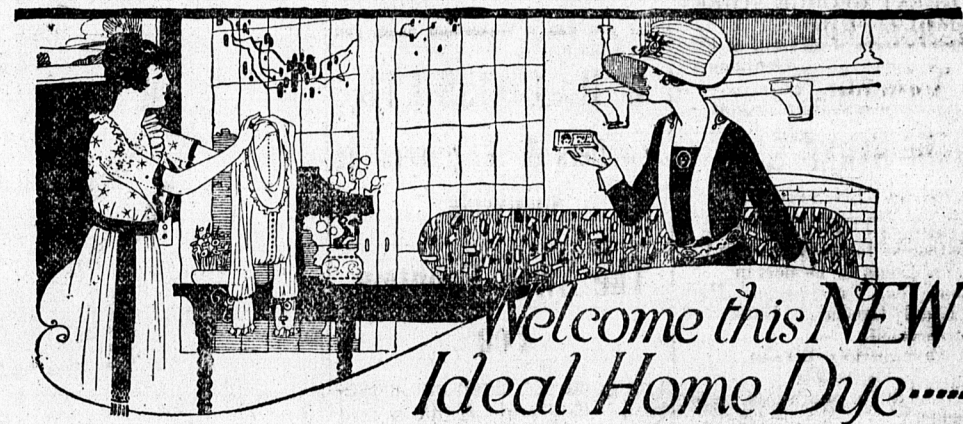
“We all drink it at home—the wife and children too.”

“Fill up my glass, and let me be happy and cool again!”

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has reached such a development that there is any risk of it being cut off with the first crop. And this might easily happen, if the cutting of the first crop is delayed too much, the result of course being that the return

from the second crop of the season is apt to become smaller. Under the circumstances alfalfa growers would be well advised not to delay the cutting of the first crop any longer than the second growth begins to come on. A simple examination of the crown of the roots will show how the new growth is developing, and the cutting of the first crop should take place before it is high enough to be caught by the mower.

Over There—Over Here



STAG Chewing Tobacco is appreciated by both of Canada's war units—those who fought in Flanders and those who served at home.

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