

CAPE BRETON EXHIBITION
 October 2 to 8.
 From all stations in Nova Scotia round trip tickets at
 First Class One Way Fare
 Good Going Oct. 7, 2, 3, 4, 5.
 Returning October 8, 1917.
 365-3-2241st.



For Dainty Chiffons—
LUX

For things you wouldn't think of washing in the ordinary way you can safely use LUX. The purity of these shimmering little flakes of essence of soap is beyond question, and they cannot harm anything at all that clean water may touch.

Make your garments last as long as possible—use LUX.
 At all grocers—British made

Lever Brothers Limited
 Toronto

Notice of Sale

of a house and Lot of land on Stewart Street, Charlottetown, and farm at Mount Ryan, Lot or Township Number 36, the property of the estate of the late James A. Smith. To be sold by Public Auction on the premises on Stewart Street, Charlottetown, on Tuesday the 2nd day of October, 1917 at 12 o'clock noon, a house and Lot of land.

Also to be sold by Public Auction on Thursday the 4th day of October, 1917, on the premises at Mount Ryan, Lot 36, a farm consisting of 45 acres of land, farm stock, farm implements and household furniture.

The above are the property of the estate of the late James A. Smith.

POSTPONEMENT
 As regards the farm at Mt. Ryan, Lot 36, and the stock, crop and farm implements advertised above, the sale of same is hereby postponed until Thursday, the 11th day of October, 1917, to take place on the premises at Mt. Ryan at 1 o'clock a.m.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1917.
 A. D.
 (Signed) C. R. SMALLWOOD,
 ANGUS C. MCADLAY,
 Executors.

Valuable Properties for Sale

We are instructed by the Trustees of the late Mrs. Walsh to offer for sale at Public Auction on the premises on Wednesday the 10th day of October, A. D. 1917 at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon—

1. ALL THAT tract of land situate in Charlottetown having a front of two chains and fifty-five links on the Spring Park Road and from thence running westerly by parallel line to the Lower Mainland Road containing four acres 34 poles.

2. ALSO on the same day at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon there will be offered for sale on the premises ALL that three tenement house and premises situate on the North side of Fitzroy Street in Charlottetown having a front of eighty-four feet on Fitzroy Street and running back one hundred and sixty feet being tenement Nos. 227, 228 and 229 on Fitzroy Street.

Terms 20 per cent down and balance in thirty days.
 Sale positive at estate must be closed.
 For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
 Dated this 1st day of October, A. D. 1917.

GAUDET & HAZARD
 Solicitors
 409-10-21st St.

FARM FOR SALE

Consisting of one hundred and fifteen acres, nearly all clear, and in a high state of cultivation, a never failing stream of water runs through farm. Within one mile of South Factory, Cheese Factory, Shipping Port, Stores, School, and Churches. Will sell with crop, crop and implements or without, to suit purchaser.
 JAMES A. STEWART,
 Bridgetown, P. E. I.
 365-4-296st St.

Valuable Farm For Sale

There will be sold at Public Auction on the premises on Wednesday the 10th day of October instant at 12 o'clock noon about 125 acres of land part of the Estate of the late William Shaw at Pinette in Queens County and having a beautiful Shore front, 60 acres clear and balance covered with large valuable hemlock, var and spruce timber; Good buildings and wells of water on the premises. Land is situated in a rich and populous settlement one-quarter of a mile from mussel mud deposits, near school 3-bou; 1 1/2 miles from Shipping Port and four miles from Railway.
 Signed EMMA J. NICHOLSON,
 Administratrix of the estate of Wm. Shaw.
 Also at the same time and place 30 acres of land situate at Pinette Lot 58 in Queens County being part of the farm of the late William McRae.
 A. A. McLEAN,
 46-6-31st St.

POULTRY

(Continued from page three)

We do not yet understand the mysterious mechanism of a hen. We do not even know why she manufactures quilled plumage and shelled eggs from material from which other animals get unlike results. We do not know why the hen's organs manufacture specific ferments which enable her to digest and assimilate rock and mineral substances. We simply recognize these facts as part of Nature's ways, and accept them.

We do know that fowls eat a wonderful variety of plant and animal food when they can get it, and that a large rich range furnishes the foraging birds with food-elements which they seem to require. We also know that our flocks should have inherited tendencies of hardness, resistance, immunity to disease and ability to get the best possible results out of the elements obtained from air, food and drink. We also know that the degree to which a hen may develop its various functions depends upon the inherited tendency and that they predisposition in any direction is determined by the keeper's ability to breed good or bad characteristics in or out by proper methods. Just what special thing contribute most toward certain desirable or undesirable results are no altogether known.

As an egg is largely water, it is self-evident that a hen must contain a great deal of fluid either in drink, milk, fruits or vegetables. And it is certain that all other elements of the egg must be supplied the hen, to she is not a fish.

There are three kinds of nutriment which nature supplies in food: protein or nitrogenous material; fats and starches and sugar which are called carbohydrates. Nitrogen sugar and starch are terms easily understood, so they are preferable to such words as protein and carbohydrate. Starch and sugar become identical when digested and are the chief source of fat, the nitrogen may also be turned into fat.

Fat in food is not necessarily turned into bodily fat. The individual hen which has the constitutional tendency to use fats for burlesom flesh, instead of converting it into an energy, simply has that idiosyncrasy. She does not long belong in the breeding pen, she is usually a lay bird, which is why she is filled up with layers of fat. Though such a condition may be induced by too liberal supply of sugar and starch in the food, the hen which is so affected is of little value in the laying pen. Such a hen is a nuisance, because fat and starch suitable for her would not be proper for the birds which really are valuable for egg-production. Her elimination from the flock is a important but much-neglected law of breeding. The right kind of birds will never suffer from liberal feeding.

10 CENT "CASCARETS" BEST LAXATIVE FOR LIVER AND BOWELS

Don't stay constipated, headache, bilious, with breath bad or stomach sour

No odds how bad your liver, stomach, or bowels; how much your head aches, how miserable and uncomfortable you are from a cold, constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sluggish bowels—you always get relief with Cascarets.

Don't let your stomach, liver and bowels make you miserable. Take Cascarets to-night, put an end to the headache, biliousness, dizziness, nervousness, sick, sour, gassy stomach, cold, offensive breath and all other distresses. Cleanse your inside organs of all the bile, gases and constipation which is producing the misery.

A 10-cent box means health, happiness and a clear head for months. All druggists sell Cascarets. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a gentle cleansing, too.

LIPTON'S CLOTHES

(Pearson's Weekly)
 Sir Thomas Lipton, whose good work for stricken Serbia is still bringing him unstinted praise from all quarters, is, in spite of his great wealth, a man of simple tastes. Especially simple is he in the matter of dress.

Before the war he advertised for a number of new assistants for his business, and he decided to interview them for himself. On a certain morning, therefore, he arrived at his office to find a long queue of applicants waiting outside.

"Ha, ha!" chuckled, says Sir Thomas, when he tells the story, "as I pushed my way to the door, 'Good strong men, all of them. Just the fellows for—'
 "Bash! I was hurried across the pavement, hit a lamp-post, and found myself in the gutter, and then a deep voice said:
 "'Wot's your little game, eh? You just line up behind and take your turn with the rest of us!'"

AMONG THE HORSES

(Continued from page three)

Six—The 1917 Provincial Exhibition and horse races are now a thing of the past. The racing, excepting the slow trots was void of interest, practically no contests. Small flocks, some not trying to win, and some counting if they tried.

And what do you suppose is the cause of such small flocks and poor contests? The purses were good, the classes suited, the Maritime horsemen, but the main fault lay in the purse except two or three from Nova Scotia.

There must be a reason, and most horsemen know it, but few will open their mouths in protest, even though their accounts laid on the wrong side of the ledger each year. It has occurred to the writer that the cost of entering, training, trucking, transportation, feeding, etc. is getting prohibitive to most horsemen, and sooner or later they must give way and let those that are out for "purely pleasure" take their places.

Why is it that throughout the country and even anywhere on the mainland classes with \$150 to \$300 purses even as low as \$100 fill to overflowing and the time in a great many of the is suppressed they provide very interesting contests.

Take for instance Kinkora, Summerside, New Anson or Montague.

Is this the reason the small amount to enter in such classes does not mean so big a risk on one's funds as the price charged to enter into the larger purses?

Not that we shall encourage the small purses by any means, or even suggest such, but we surely must have cheaper entrance fees, cheaper all over the maritime provinces.

There is no other sport in the world provided by anything that has to pay for the provision, such as the horsemen have to do each season—pay to amuse the public while promoters and others was rich in the outcome.

We have not to refer to foreign or other tracks, when quoting the large profits made on horse racing—but just mention some of our island tracks that have been here in and year out making small fortunes on every meet. We could take the last two days races at Charlottetown for instance, and put a little light on the subject. These figures are not exact but are a rough estimation of facts gleaned from the score cards and daily papers.

Attendance said to be over 9000 at 50c each 4500
 Entry fees paid in by 3250
 3250

It will be seen that there was a profit of over three thousand dollars for the two days races, although we have only credited the paid attendance at 50c each. When it must be admitted two thirds of the attendance paid in 25 cents each expressly to see the races.

Now these remarks are not made in an ambitious or invidious manner far from it. The Charlottetown Exhibition directors are doing nothing more than it has been the custom for many years on every track, and no doubt they will be the first to enter into a change for the betterment of horse racing and horsemen should the proposition be put to them in the proper form.

We advocated early in the year that 2 per cent to enter and not more (if any) than 2 per cent from money winners was as much as the horsemen could afford to pay and keep in the game—and no doubt had our suggestion been carried out, we would have seen better racing and larger fields of horses at our exhibition races the past week.

The horsemen are all prepared to get together and bind themselves to laws that will compel a cheaper entrance money or else no races.
 I am, Sir, etc.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

October 7, 1917.
 PSALMS OF DELIVERANCE.
 (Psalm 85 and 126.)

Golden Text.—They that sow in tears shall reap in joy.—Psa. 126:5.
 Some scores of thousands of Jews remained in Judah through all the period of the exile. They were the poorest of the land, from whom every man of substance and of energy had been sifted; mere groups of peasants without a leader and without a centre, disorganized and depressed; bitten by hunger and compassed by enemies; uneducated and an easy prey to the heathenism by which they were surrounded. We can appreciate the silence which reigns in the Bible regarding them, and which has misled us as to their numbers. They were a negligible quantity in the religious

AMONG THE HORSES

(Continued from page three)

time of Israel, without initiative or any influence except that of a dead weight upon the efforts of the builders of the nation when these at last returned from Babylon.—Dr. George Adam Smith, in "Jerusalem."

Two generations of Jews in exile had dreamed of the return, Jerusalem and the land had appeared to them glorified, the life had been idealized. The pioneer of the return were disillusioned: they found desolation everywhere, the land was barren, Jerusalem was in ruins, the neighboring people were hostile. Those early days were days of intense discouragement which threatened to overwhelm them.

The Psalm are the great hymns which the people sang in their temple worship, and some of our best-loved hymns are but variations of them. They are "the songs of the heart," the expressions of actual experiences, of the humanity and confession, thanksgiving and praise, fear and hope, anxieties and aspirations and triumph—all the deep and bitter experiences of life.

The Eighty-fifth Psalm was evidently written soon after the return to Jerusalem of some of the exiles from Babylon. It voices first the exultation which the people had felt at the prospect of return, then the depression caused by the actual condition of affairs, the difficulties and hardships, and finally the assurance of help and blessings that came as they waited on God.

When the army of Nebuchadnezzar captured Jerusalem the city was sacked and burned. The walls round about were broken down, the Temple, the King's palace, and "every great house," were burned, and the whole city was left in ruins. The treasures of the Temple were carried to Babylon. While some of the Jews that remained in the land may have dwelt in the city, their wretched homes could only have made the holy city seem desolate still, so the returning Jews who had heard such glowing accounts of its beauty and grandeur.

It would greatly simplify matters if we could get hold of the idea that spiritual power is no other than the will of God streaming into us and becoming our will. All through the ages this Eternal Will has streamed into institutions and personalities. Now it has flashed out in prophetic illumination, now become the mover in some epoch making reformation and now in some great religious awakening. Society has been lifted and purified, just in proportion as it has opened itself to this stream of the Divine purpose.

Every improvement of social conditions, every movement to elevate and save the masses, every endeavor to Christianize the heathen, every step of progress toward the brotherhood of man, has been caused by the streaming of the will of God. These Condensed from "Interpretations of the Life and Religion," by W. R. Batter-

Our Prayer.—Father, I have sinned. How could I be so miserable when all through the day thou didst uphold me with thy love and care? Forgive me, Lord, for thus dishonoring Thee, and give me such a sense of what thou art to me that henceforth when I am unhappy I alone to the factory, but still happy for lack of anything, I may remember that I have thee and be satisfied. Amen.—Dr. Edward Leigh Pell.

Rejoice in the Lord," says Paul He repeats the word "rejoice" as if this were the emphatic word. The life and religion of today need to ponder this reiterated command of the Christian apostle, Christ came to bring God's joy of men. Joy for evermore belongs to the sisterhood of Christian graces, Condensed from "Interpretations of the Life and Religion," by W. R. Batter-

Go for example into a great mill or factory. At one end are the large engine and driving wheel. At the other end are scores, perhaps hundreds, of machines standing still. There is no lack of power in the engine, and no lack of willingness in the engineer to pass it along to the factory, but still the machines are motionless. What is the matter? Simply this: the great

Clearing Auction Sale

STOCK, CROP AND IMPLEMENTS

I am instructed by William Bishop, Frenchfort, to sell by auction at "The Brantford Farm," on Monday the 15th day of October next, commencing at 12 o'clock sharp.

The following stock, crop and implements:—
 STOCK—1 mare, 6 years old, 1 horse, 8 years old, 1 filly 2 1/2 years old, 1 colt, 1 1/2 years old, 6 milk cows, 2 heifers 2 1/2 years old, 1 heifer, 1 1/2 years old, 2 bulls, 1 1/2 years old, 1 bull 2 1/2 years old, 4 credit on approved joint notes, 6 per cent off for cash.
 If day proves very stormy the sale will be held the following Wednesday at same hour.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—1 Kootenay range, sewing machine, bed room furniture, etc.
 TERMS—All sums of \$5.00 and under cash; over that amount 13 months credit on approved joint notes, 6 per cent off for cash.

IMPLEMENTS—2 carts, 1 truck wagon, 1 express wagon, 1 driving wagon, 1 box sleigh, 1 wood sleigh, 1 hay mower, 1 hay rake, 1 broadcast sower, 1 disc harrow, 1 spring tooth harrow, 1 spike harrow, 1 grain plow.

PETER BRODIE,
 Auctioneer,
 476-10-4th St.

NO TRICK TO LET A CORN RIGHT OUT

Says there is no excuse for cutting corns and inviting lockjaw.

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns, or any kind of a corn, can hardly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply directly upon the corn a few drops of freezeco, says a Cincinnati authority.

It is claimed that at small cost one can get a quarter of an ounce of freezeco as a drug store, which is sufficient to rub one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection.

This simple drug does the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding tissue while applying it or afterwards.

This announcement will interest many women here, for it is said that the present high-heeled footwear is putting corns on every woman's foot.

belt which transmits the power from the engine to the factory has not been slipped on. Let that be attended to and immediately every wheel begins to turn and something is done. Now spiritual power, as I understand it, is simply bolting up will on to the will of God. The man who does that most completely, who keeps the belt most tight so that the power lost through transmission is reduced to the minimum, is always the mightiest spiritual force. Most of us are weak because the belt is either off altogether, or so slack and loose that it carries very little of the power of the engine over to the factory.—Robert F. Coyle, in "The Church and the Times."

Yes; the life of the world is joyless because it thrusts God from it. I thought, if our life is joyless, it is because we talk of God but fail to throw open the door of our heart so that the life of God may come in and possess us.

You know how a living spring gushes up from the earth. It does not depend on showers or the inflowing of rivulets. It is not fed from the surface. It has its sources deep down in the bottom of the rock. The joy of God, if his life be in your heart, is such a living spring. It rises from depths that nothing can exhaust. It deepens with its outflowing. It will not ebb away when you need it most. You can drink of it in the heat of battle and in the weary marches of the day and when you stand a lone sentinel in the storm and darkness of the night.

"Rejoice in the Lord," says Paul He repeats the word "rejoice" as if this were the emphatic word. The life and religion of today need to ponder this reiterated command of the Christian apostle, Christ came to bring God's joy of men. Joy for evermore belongs to the sisterhood of Christian graces, Condensed from "Interpretations of the Life and Religion," by W. R. Batter-

Our Prayer.—Father, I have sinned. How could I be so miserable when all through the day thou didst uphold me with thy love and care? Forgive me, Lord, for thus dishonoring Thee, and give me such a sense of what thou art to me that henceforth when I am unhappy I alone to the factory, but still happy for lack of anything, I may remember that I have thee and be satisfied. Amen.—Dr. Edward Leigh Pell.

NOTICE!

We will commence taking dressed hogs on Tuesday next, 9th inst. We would caution farmers against marketing unfinished hogs as this has a tendency to cause dissatisfaction between buyer and seller, and as the product of such hogs is inferior it must result in lower prices being paid.

It is important that all carcasses be allowed to hang over night in a cool place before being handled for market.

No heavy hogs should be killed until weather becomes colder.

SIMS PACKING CO.
 476-10-4th St.