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British Fight to Hold Positions

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Oct. 10. (By the Associated Press)—The French and British allies this morning were fighting both the weather and the enemy in maintaining the positions which they reached in yesterday's drive to the east and north of Ypres. The night brought virtually no change to detract from the victory won along the northern section of the advance.

From the region of Poelcapelle southward the British were establishing themselves along a line somewhat in the rear of the most advanced posts reached yesterday. The vile condition of the ground, rather than the opposition of the Germans, made it unfeasible for these troops to remain in the farthest posts reached.

Several enemy counter-attacks along the Ypres-Staden railway and south of Houthelst forest were quickly repulsed by artillery and machine gun fire.

It rained hard again this morning and the Allies were digging themselves in over a wilderness of pasty mud and water such as only Flanders can produce. It was a trying situation. The troops were drenched with the cold rain, and all the operations had to be conducted in mud, in which they were wallowing to their knees and deeper.

Sharp fighting still continued to-day around Polderhoek Chateau, in the zone, a small separate attack by the British south of the main offensive. But the operation in this sector had accomplished all that had been planned for it, and the situation at the chateau gave no cause for uneasiness.

Prisoners, some of whom were mere boys of eighteen, said they were well provided with food while on the front lines, but that in the interior of the country the privations were great.

The French troops to-day, despite the condition of the ground, made a further advance, swept out their lines, toward the borders of Houthelst forest and taking additional batches of prisoners.

South of Poelcapelle the British early pushed through to a depth of a hundred yard or more, but, owing mainly to the awful condition of the ground, were forced to withdraw somewhat from the most advanced positions they had attained. In this region the infantry had to cross the Iukkerhoterhoek and Stroombeek rivers, and the ground in the neighborhood of these streams was of the worst possible description. The British

advanced in a thin line toward the German position, which was thickly held here. As the British struggled forward miserably in the deep mire, their baggage somewhat outdistanced them, and the Germans rushed from the pill boxes which had escaped shells, and poured a heavy machine gun fire into the advanced line. The Germans counter-attacked almost immediately and the British withdrew slightly. Numbers of Germans holding forward positions in this zone were shot down by their own machine guns which had been barraging the whole area from the rear.

The British troops here were continually harassed by snipers in shell holes and from platforms built in the few remaining trees.

West of Passchendaele the British troops had crossed the Bavebeck River, and here, as in other places, the men often were up to their neck in mud and water. The main advantage secured in this section was the establishment of a line on the German side of the river. It is reported that in the early rush some few of the British even entered Passchendaele, but if they did they were adventures who went beyond their objective and did not remain. Hard fighting was encountered in a few places, notably at Yatta House and the Wolf Farm. The assured gain in this sector appears to be from about 400 to 700 yards in depth.

In small operations in the Reutel and Polderhoek region the fighting was still continuing to-day about the Polderhoek Chateau, which the Germans appeared to hold. Reutel was taken over yesterday by English troops. Portions of the hamlet apparently were not occupied by the Germans, but the latter made a stiff fight with machine guns in the Juniper Wood to the south. A large number of Germans hidden in trenches covered with screens were attacked with rifle and bayonet and either killed or captured. The ground here was bad, but the British were never short of food or ammunition because of poor communication. The rifle played a prominent part in this attack.

At Buenos Aires, Count von Luxberg, the German minister who was recently handed his passports by the Argentine government, has been arrested. He is now being taken to the German detention camp under military guard, until an opportunity is found to send him out of the country.

The Italian government has decided not to grant the extradition of Alfredo Cocchio, who killed Ruth Cruger, in New York.

Some Massachusetts men selected by draft are already in France.

THOSE QUEER OBJECTORS

Many Are the Pleas of the Unfitting Recruits

Dundas Munitions Tribunal refused to grant a clearance certificate to a fitter who alleged that he was not engaged on direct Government work, but in the making of looms. It came out that the looms were for the Government of one of the allies, and the tribunal took the view that the words of a schedule, issued "intended or adapted for use in war" covered the employment in which the applicant was engaged.

A Sutherlandshire applicant, on being refused complete exemption, explained that he just put in the application for total exemption in the hope of getting time to settle his croft up. "Give me time to put down my croft," he said, "and I'll fight the Germans at my day. I'm not afraid of them; no, no, not me." Temporary exemption was granted.

The Appeal Tribunal for the Lothians, Edinburgh, and Peebles refused the appeal of the Rev. Dr. Drummond, Edinburgh, on behalf of his assistant. At Inverness two brothers were asked to decide which of them should go, when the younger, amidst applause, promptly volunteered. At Leven a Royal Scots private ineffectively pleaded for exemption from foreign service on the ground that he was too frightened to go!

IRISH LEADERS FIGHT

Nationalist M.P.s and Sons Don't Go to War

The following is a list of the Nationalist members of Parliament now serving in the army: Captain Gwynn, M.P., Captain Redmond, M.P., Captain Sheehan, M.P., Captain J. L. Esmond, M.P., Lieut. W. A. Redmond, M.P. In addition the following members have sons serving in the army: John Ladd, M.P., Hugh Law, M.P., Joseph Nolan, M.P., David Sheehy, M.P., T. M. Healy, M.P., M. Healy, M.P., J. Walsh, M.P., Mr. Thomas Landon, M.P., has a brother at the front, and Lieut. T. M. Yelle, late member for East Tyrone, is serving with the forces, while the son of Sir Thomas Esmond, M.P., is a midshipman on the Invincible. Capt. John Esmond, late member for North Tipperary, has been killed, and Mr. John Fitzgibbon, M.P., has lost a son.

Scotch Nobility Fight

Lord Mar and Kellie's elder son, Lord Brinkie, who is in his father's 51st regiment, the Scots Guards, attained a majority in 1916. It is difficult to realize that the graceful and youthful looking Lady Mar and Yellie has a grown-up son. The Countess is the fourth of Lord Shaftesbury's handsome sisters, and was Lady Violet Ashley. The Barons of Mar are predatory titans of the Royal children of Scotland.

BLAME BERRY PICKERS

For Forest Fires in Settled Parts of Canada

Many causes are responsible for Canada's heavy forest fire losses. Some of the erstwhile greatest offenders have come to realize the destruction which their negligence was causing, and have developed systematic measures to overcome the loss. Several causes of forest fires have not, however, received sufficient attention. Dr. C. D. Howe states that in the settled areas, one of the chief plagues of persons responsible for fires are berry-pickers. Smouldering camp fires, or sparks caused by smoking, fall into dry grass or brush, starting small fires; fanned by a high wind the fires rapidly become uncontrollable, spreading from the berry pickers to the large timber.

It should surely be necessary only to draw the attention of berry pickers to the destruction which their carelessness or indifference is causing.

Flying with a strong wind, the carrier pigeon covers 1,000 yards a minute.

The farther the water of the oceans are from the equator the less salt they contain.

Simple Burglar Alarm

Making a burglar alarm with a patent clothes pin and an electric bell would not occur to the average person, but the feat can be accom-



plished and a most sensitive and disturbing alarm it makes. The sketch shows how the thing is done better than an explanation in words. The tip of the clothes pin should be wound with insulating tape before the bare wires are wrapped around them. A switch should be provided else the alarm will ring every time the door is opened whether in daytime or night.

Nearly a Quarter of a Century of giving highest possible value for your money has been the enviable record of



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Black, Green or Mixed | Sealed Packets only.

Not So Many colds Expected

After Medical Board Have Examined Thousands of Men in Canada

Ottawa, Sept. 25.—Before winter is upon Canada, Medical Boards established all over the country under the Military Service Act, will have completed a close physical examination of many thousands of Canada's men. The object is to find out what men are disqualified from active service in the army by physical defects, and what men are available.

Medical authorities calculate that a vast number of men will reap very material benefit from this physical examination. Discussing the matter to-day, a prominent physician said: "The Chinese have the interesting custom of paying the doctor to keep them in good physical condition instead of using him spasmodically to cure sudden illnesses. Possibly, there is some merit in the system in vogue in the Orient. Certainly, thousands of people would live more comfortably, as well as longer, if they knew early of latent weaknesses, such as lung trouble. I am satisfied that it will have a beneficial influence on health conditions in Canada this winter for thousands of men to be warned in time of troubles that may develop, under the trials of winter weather."

Perhaps there will not be so many people with colds in Canada after thousands of people are reminded of conditions that require attention to such simple and inexpensive remedies as keeping the feet dry and the windows shut.

Captured Officer Much Impressed

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Sept. 23.—(By the Associated Press)—A German officer, captured with the 3,200 prisoners taken by the British in the past few days, said that the Germans had been forced to reduce greatly the number of their light motor cars, used in recent operations, because it was virtually impossible to obtain tires. According to this officer, the Germans have no rubber whatever for tires for their lorries. He was much impressed with the morale and fine condition of the men he had seen in the British lines, and the operations in general being carried on in the back areas. He could not comprehend why it was that the Allies should not make peace, when Germany was ready to give up all the territory she had conquered.

"Everybody in Germany," said the officer, "dreads the thought of another winter campaign." He recognized that the submarines had failed to accomplish what had been promised to the German people by the higher command.

London, Oct. 6.—(By Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—Reports from British headquarters in France show that in the British attack on Poelcapelle the Germans sustained particularly heavy losses. Six battalions of the front line were either all killed or taken prisoners. Two battalions seen coming down the road, presumably as reinforcements, were blown to pieces by the British artillery before they could get into action.

Have Taken 9,000 Prisoners

Germans Lose 40,000 Men

London, Oct. 6.—(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—Telegraphing yesterday from British Headquarters in France, Reuter's correspondent says: "The fruits of the victory on Thursday have been held. No infantry counter-attacks occurred during the night time, demonstrating the German exhaustion, due to the manner in which their big offensive was devastated on Thursday morning and our recognition of the enemy's eight counter attacks on Thursday. Five of

these counter attacks were made against the short front to the north of the Ypres-Menin road being broken up by the artillery. Three were delivered against our new positions near Reutel. Two of these were beaten back, but the third advanced in great strength late in the afternoon, bending back our line slightly, necessitating, however, only a trifling modification of the front which has absolutely no bearing on the general tactical results achieved.

Within a fortnight we have struck the enemy in Flanders three staggering blows in a very vital spot, and bent him back reeling about three miles, mostly up hill. We have taken about 9,000 prisoners and inflicted casualties conservatively calculated at 40,000.

A better appreciation of these victories is possible if we can imagine what we should be thinking and saying if the situation were reversed and the enemy had succeeded in doing to us what we have done to him. A notable feature of the fighting was the wonderful completeness of the arrangements of rapidly clearing the wounded. Despite the inclement weather stretcher bearing was practically finished early in the afternoon as far as the open field was concerned.

Among the haul of prisoners is a large proportion of mere boys than in any previous battle. One regiment from the Russian front caused a panic by shouting the English were on them and bolting.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Oct. 5.—(By the Associated Press)—The Germans suffered severely in the British attack on Thursday, and a trip along the battle front east and northeast of Ypres showed hundreds of bodies of German soldiers among the debris. At many places shell craters were filled with dead. Here and there were wounded, sometimes under a pile of corpses, which the British stretcher bearers had not been able to reach.

Along one section of the Australian front a thousand bodies were counted. A little further south there was another lot of seven hundred. Some of these had been prisoners who were making their way back within the British lines when they were caught in their own barrage and killed. One officer of the Prussian Guards, who was captured near Polygon Wood, said that British shell fire did terrible havoc among his men.

A British airplane with an Australian pilot had a remarkable experience yesterday. The pilot and observer kept at work despite the clouds and the rain. The Germans fired many shells at the plane, but it continued in action. When the pilot was finally forced to volplane down behind his own lines it was found that his machine had been struck so often that it was of no further use. Neither the pilot nor the observer was injured. To day the pilot asked that he be allowed to go up again. His superior officer, however, thought that he had enough excitement for the time being and refused permission.

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From one blockhouse an Australian officer, single-handed, brought forth thirty-one prisoners. The New Zealanders fought magnificently, and moved their guns around with all the ease of a military tournament. During the day German airman flew down over the British infantry, and at least one was brought down.

A young Newfoundland officer had an extraordinary escape from death. A shell burst almost at his feet and killed two orderly officers beside him. When he recovered consciousness he found that the puttees had been stripped clean off, but that he was uninjured.