

TAKE PROVINCE FROM SEA.

Holland's New Scheme to Secure More Territory.

The announcement that the necessary authority has been given by the Dutch Parliament for the draining of the Zuider Zee probably brings ambitions which engineers have entertained for a very long period a stage nearer realization. It was in the closing years of the first half of the nineteenth century that Van Diggele put forward proposals for drainage and reclamation, which, in their main aspects, are not very different from those which are receiving attention to-day. The area with which it is proposed to deal is one of nearly 1,500 square miles, of which more than 800 would be reclaimed, and the remainder converted into a fresh water lake, thus providing a remedy in the present dearth in Holland of water supplies in summer. From the point of view of the engineer the reclamation on which it is proposed to expend £15,750,000, is a large scale project of somewhat simple form.

The construction of a main embankment more than eighteen miles long, which it is estimated would occupy nine years in construction, would shut out the sea, and enable four areas, extending more than 500,000 acres, to be set aside for reclamation. These would probably be available for occupation within twenty years, by which time the ordinary reclamation schemes in Holland, which have provided about 25,000 acres annually for a considerable period, will from natural causes have been discontinued. When the work has been completed 30 years hence, not only will a new province have been added to Holland and the risk of flood damage from the Zuider Zee eliminated, but it will be possible to supply the brackish canal with fresh water from the new lake.

An important railway connection across the new embankment between Friesland and North Holland is also included in the provisional plans. On the debit side of the account, regard must be had of the destruction of the Zuider Zee fisheries, but in comparison with the advantages to be derived from the reclamation these are of subsidiary importance.

Deep Sea Exchanges.

The American captain for the time being was a bit jerky himself. He had more survivors than he could handle, and he wanted to tranship some of them, but he knew how dangerous that laying alongside by the British destroyer would be. He stood on the bridge, nervously smoking a big black cigar, and watched the destroyer manoeuvre. It was pretty seamanship. The British destroyer came round, came up and laid alongside as gently as if the manoeuvre were on a sea where the waves were tremendous. The British captain stood on the starboard end of his bridge, and the American captain on the port end of his, talking, while the survivors were trans-shipped, the American still puffing at his big black cigar.

The trans-shipment was made with the captains conducting a conversation under difficulties, as at one moment the British would be far above the head of the American, and at the next moment the American would be up and the British down.

"Would you care to come aboard?" asked the American.

"Thanks, no," replied the Briton, "I must be going now. I like your company, but the fact is I can't stand that cigar of yours."

And off he went.

There is plenty of humor about it. After a stormy trip, participated in by British and American destroyers, when the destroyers were about to go their separate ways a joshing American on one of the American destroyers signalled to a British counterpart, miled away: "Thanks, sweetheart."

Not to be outdone in courtesy or josh, the British destroyer came back seven miles and signalled: "Good-night, darling."

FOOD FOR LAYING BIRDS

Most Economical Ration, in View of Conditions, Discussed.

Contagious Abortion Makes Necessary the Sale of Valuable Animals at a Sacrifice — The Disease, However, Will Yield to the Treatment as Explained.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

A PULLET requires more feed than a hen, if it is intended that the pullet produce eggs. A bird to lay well must have a surplus of feed over and above body maintenance. The excess of feed above body maintenance goes either towards growth, fat, or egg production.

Poultry feeds are divided into two classes: one, whole or cracked grains, commonly called scratch feed, and the other, ground grains, commonly called mash.

Scratch feeds are generally fed night and morning and are scattered in straw in order to induce the birds to scratch or take exercise. A mixture of two or more kinds of grain usually gives better results than one single grain, largely because individual birds' appetites vary from day to day. A good mixture for the winter months might contain as much as fifty per cent. of good corn, either whole or cracked; if corn could not be had and the birds were accustomed to eating buckwheat, the buckwheat would answer nearly as well, or one could use twenty-five per cent. buckwheat and twenty-five per cent. corn. To the corn or buckwheat could be added twenty-five per cent. of barley, ten per cent. of wheat screenings, and fifteen per cent. of good oats. If one was obliged to do so, almost any of the grains could be fed alone with the exception of oats. There is too much hull or husk on oats to use entirely as a single feed.

At present for a mash feed we are using the standard hog feed. If the ground grains are to be fed moist or mixed with cooked household refuse then the mixture should be one that will mix to a crumbly state, but if fed dry in an open hopper the above is not so important.

The mash feed is the one where the animal meals are generally given. The amounts vary from ten to twenty per cent. of the mixture. The animal meals used are commonly high grade mealings and beef scrap. Where one has plenty of skim milk or buttermilk the other animal feeds are unnecessary. Some use green cut bone; cooked refuse meat, such as livers, lights, beef heads, etc.

Very good mash can be made of one part each by measure of shorts, barley meal, and ground oats. Corn meal could be used in the place of the barley or with it. If one is short of green feed or roots, it would be well to add one part of bran. Perhaps the simplest mash to feed from an open hopper is rolled or crushed oats. We have used this, when the birds had milk to drink, for a number of years with excellent results.

Laying hens require plenty of green feed. Cabbage is one of the best green feeds. Cloves are very good, but clover leaves should be within reach as well as the roots. Sprouted oats are used to a large extent on poultry farms. When the birds get accustomed to a green and succulent food it is generally easy to give them all they will eat. A pen of fifteen pullets will eat a fair-sized head of cabbage almost every day or one hundred hens will eat a peck of sprouted oats day after day. Grit and shell should always be within easy access.—Prof. W. R. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

Abortion Should Not Be Neglected.

Some cases of abortion are the result of injury to the dam due to a nasty fall or bad kick. In such cases the trouble is not likely to spread to other members of the herd. With the majority of abortion cases, however, the trouble is due to an infectious disease which is very readily spread to other members of the herd.

The disease apparently is localized almost entirely to the uterus. Here an inflammation is produced which may result in the expulsion of the foetus, dead or alive, at any period of gestation. In most cases of infectious abortion, however, the foetus is expelled dead. A frequent complication of such a case is the retention of the foetal membranes by the dam. If these are not removed after a few hours, death from blood poisoning is almost sure to occur.

The bacilli which cause the disease are present in large numbers in the fluids, foetal membranes and foetus. Consequently, every care is necessary to prevent these from contaminating anything with which other stock is likely to come in contact, either directly or indirectly. All should be gathered up carefully and buried or else buried deeply in quick lime. Then the hands and clothes of those in attendance should be thoroughly washed with a disinfectant, and a strong disinfectant used freely all around the stall, particularly on the floor.

COULD HEED CALL OF WILD

Being His Own Boss, This Lucky Man Listened to Appeal and Hid Him to Happiness.

A flock of geese, northward bound, honked wildly in their flight. His feet on his desk, his window open to the breezes of the morning, he heard the call. For an hour he sat amid the conflicting sounds of a great city hurrying about its work. But his thoughts were miles away. His eyes were dreamy. The spell of the wild was upon him.

He wandered in fertile fields awakening to renewed life. He beheld the meadows lush with grass. He sat beside wide flowing rivers and tiny brooks whose waters rushed in foamy splendor from hilly heights above. He wandered to wooded slopes, with trees a-bud and wild flowers peeping from beneath dead leaves. A peace was his which seldom came in his workaday existence in the land of pavement and beehive dwellings. He dreamed on. Brook trout in speckled splendor rose to his captivating hook. Camp fires lit the darkness of his dream night. The odor of burning pine wood and of sizzling trout and bacon filled his nostrils. He ate food such as his city chefs had never learned to cook, with an appetite his city stomach had long since lost. In a single hour he dreamed more happiness than had been his for a decade.

He closed his desk. Another hour found him grubbing in the recesses of the attic. By noon, clad in beautifully ancient garments, with a satchel in his hand and a fishing rod carefully incased in a waterproof cover under his arm, he was at the railroad station. A half hour later he was on his way to the wilds. And a smile such as he had not smiled in months graced his features.

Lucky man! He was his own boss.—Milwaukee Journal.

SANDBAGS SAVE MANY LIVES

Italian Authorities Must Be Given Credit for Resourcefulness in Modern Warfare.

No belligerent has shown more resourcefulness than the Italians in devising novel means of offense and defense, says a writer in Wide World Magazine. The Italian army was the only one to enter the war with a trench helmet and a steel chest protector, and it is now provided with a more efficient body shield than is possessed by any other of the warring nations.

Early in the war it was discovered by the Italians that many lives could be saved in skirmishing at close quarters if the soldiers carried or pushed bags of sand in front of them, and the present body shield has been an outgrowth of that idea.

They are made in the one-man and two-man type. The former are worn by infantry advancing in the open, attached to the shoulders by a pair of light steel arms, and are long enough to protect the head and vital organs of a man standing erect. Lying at full length, or even crouched, it covers him completely. Each shield is pierced with a small, round eyehole and an oblong loophole for firing from, both of which may be closed by a sliding door when not in use.

The two-man shield is principally used in wire cutting. It is carried on the back of one man, who may also work his rifle from a loophole in the top, while a second man works a long wire-cutter through a hole at the bottom. It is held up by short legs if the first man desires to move independently.

Aesthetics and Health.

"The connection between individual health and beauty, though seldom recognized in theory, is intimate in practice," says the New York Medical Journal. True, extravagant ideas of what is beautiful have caused much nuisance and harm in the way of absurd and unhealthy fashions of dress, but it is to the aesthetic instinct of people that we owe most of sanitary improvement. The removal of filth, so important to public health, and cleanliness in general, are due in a large part to a dislike for ugliness.

Medical science is coming more and more to the idea of enforcing sanitary measures by fostering a public sense of aesthetics. The Journal concludes with rare sense: "One of the chief means for the furthering of public health consists not so much in preaching the need of sanitary conditions as in awakening the sense of beauty."

Cost of Enrolling a Soldier.

Figures compiled from the records of the first draft show that it cost the government almost exactly \$5 for each man drafted, according to Popular Science Monthly. All but 7 cents of this amount represents the expense of the draft boards. In comparison with this, it is interesting to learn that the volunteer system of recruiting cost \$24.45 per man in 1914, \$19.14 in 1915 and \$28.95 between July, 1916, and April, 1917. These latter figures, however, included the recruit's travelling expenses and the cost of his subsistence prior to acceptance.

We extend to you our best wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year. The first of the New Era of Peace.

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ARKONA

Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Smith are the Christmas guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Bartram, of Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Dickson left Saturday noon for Detroit, where they are spending the Christmas holiday with their son and daughter, Mr. Edward and Miss Irene Dickson. The latter has just passed with honors her first examination as nurse-in-training, taking a percentage of 89.

"The Passing + the Permanent" and "A Good Motto for the New Year" are the morning and evening sermon subjects for the last Sunday services of the old year in the Baptist Church.

An excellent New Year's gift to a young person is a course in piano forte or organ music. See Miss Eva M. Stark, A.T.C.M., who is associate of the Toronto College of Music and an experienced teacher, is prepared to take more pupils at the beginning of the year. Phone Arkona, 3-1, line 0, or call at the residence of Rev. C. W. King. Miss Stark has recently received an offer of a position as successor to the late Miss Hulda Westman in the Canadian Academy of Music, Toronto, but as the prospects here are good she has decided to remain with her class in Arkona.

Mr. Jos. Fair, an old Arkona resident, now of Durand, Mich., spent the week end visiting friends here.

The sudden death from heart trouble and other complications of Mr. J. G. Brown has cast a cloud of gloom over the Christmas celebrations. Everybody in and around Arkona knew and esteemed Mr. Brown for his splendid character and worth. While the end came suddenly at 6 a.m. Tuesday, December 24th, it was not unexpected by his friends, as he had been suffering severely for some time. Funeral service at his late residence Thursday afternoon.

MARKETS

WATFORD

GRAIN AND SEEDS—

Wheat, fall, per bush.....	\$2 11 @ \$2 11
Oats, per bush.....	70 70
Barley, per bush.....	93 93
Timothy.....	3 00 4 00
Clover Seed.....	15 00 20 00
Alsike.....	12 00 15 00

PROVISIONS—

Butter, per pound.....	45 to 50
Lard,.....	33 35
Eggs, per doz.....	55 55
Pork.....	22 00 23 00
Flour, per cwt.....	6 00 6 50
Brar, per ton.....	42 00 44 00
Shots, per ton.....	46 00 48 00

Potatoes, per bag..... 1 50 1 60

MISCELLANEOUS—

Wood.....	4 50 6 00
Hides.....	9 10
Wool.....	00 00
Hay, per ton.....	9 00 11 00

POULTRY—

Turkeys, per lb.....	32 35
Chickens, per lb.....	19 20
Fowl.....	16 00
Ducks.....	20 25
Geese.....	19 22

London

Wheat.....	\$ 2 11 to \$ 2 15
Oats, cwt.....	2 05 to 2 01
Butter.....	50 to 52
Flour.....	60 to 63
Eggs.....	23 00 to 24 00
Pork.....	23 00 to 24 00

As a memorial to soldiers who went overseas from the locality, Bleibheim has a proposition before it to build a public hall. The proposition is to fit the hall up in departments such as a rest room for ladies who may come to do shopping, a reading room for men, a recreation room, a public library, etc., all combined in one fine building, which, it is estimated, will cost in the neighborhood of \$12,000.

May the New Year
1919
bring Peace and increasing Prosperity to CANADA and all our Allies. For over four long years we have fought together for the freedom of the world. May we still be united for our commercial and industrial development.

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Season's Greetings

C. H. BUTLER
PHONE 85-2. WATFORD

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are pleased to inform the public that owing to the Government removing the restrictions on many lines of drugs and medicines that their stock is now very full and complete and customers may look for a gradual lowering of prices on many articles—especially European products—in the near future, and as we have SEVEN BUSY STORES to buy for our stock is naturally kept fresh and strong from the quick turnover.

Taylor's Throat and Lung Balm
Taylor's Stomach and Liver Cure
Taylor's Cream of Roses
Dr. Morrin's Rheumatism Capsules
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