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MODERELY GARBED.

Russian blouse is double breasted and high necked, with disk embroidery almost circling about the belt. The turban that gives gaiety to this outfit is covered with green leaves and red and black cherries.

EARLY BULB PLANTING.
Expert Tips About How to Manage Your Lily Bed.

Bulbs are real harbingers of spring, and there are no plants so easily grown nor so inexpensive as hyacinths, tulips or daffodils. Inside a bulb are many thickened scales, which contain enough stored food to develop the blooms. Because of this nourishment such bulbs as the hyacinth, paper white narcissus and the Chinese sacred lily may be grown in water if desired, though water contains practically no plant food. The whole growing period is supported by the food in storage.

For the same reason the soil used for potting bulbs needs to be loose and porous rather than rich, so that roots may easily develop. If the soil is a heavy clay it should be lightened by the addition of sand or even finely sifted coal ashes. Fresh manure must not be used. Even well rotted manure should be avoided unless it is thoroughly incorporated in the soil.

The best bulbs that can be bought are rarely too expensive. A cost of 5 or 10 cents each for bulbs is unimportant when growing plants from which you expect the best results. Tulips, daffodils and most other bulbs should be planted four to eight in a pot, but hyacinths appear best when planted singly. The pots should not be large. A little broken pottery is put over the hole in the bottom for drainage, and the pot is filled with enough soil so that when the bulbs are placed in it they will be just underneath the soil surface. A little space is left at the top of the pot for water.

After potting, the bulbs are to be watered thoroughly and placed in the dark so that they may start their roots before their tops. Most failures in bulb planting are due to a lack of attention to this simple detail.

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Many Watford people are surprised at the QUICK action of simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-ika. This simple remedy acts on BOTH upper and lower bowel, removing such irritating, foul matter that ONE SPOONFUL relieves almost ANY CASE of constipation, sour stomach or gas. A few doses often relieve or prevent appendicitis. A short treatment helps chronic stomach trouble. The INSTANT, easy action of Adler-ika is astonishing.—Taylor & Son, druggist.

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EDINBURGH IN THE WAR

SCOTTISH CAPITAL HAS BORNE A LARGE SHARE.

Lord Provost Inches Describing the Work Which Has Been Done in His City, Says No City in the Empire Excels in Number of Recruits—Royal Scots an Ancient Corps.

IN the Great War, Edinburgh has borne a part worthy of her position as the capital of Scotland, and equally worthy of her romantic past. No sooner had war been declared by Great Britain on August 4th, 1914, than the Corporation, with characteristic loyalty and energy, entered upon the task of assisting the Government in the many measures necessary to be taken by a modern State involved in the intricate operation of waging war, says Sir Robert Inches, Lord Provost of the city.

Perhaps the most important work has been the recruiting campaign, which has been, and continues to be, a great success. Indeed, compared on a basis of population, no city in the Empire excels Edinburgh in the number of recruits it has enlisted, not only in its own regiment of the Line, the Royal Scots, but also in other Scottish regiments of the regular army, as well as Lord Kitchener's army and the various territorial battalions.

Edinburgh has, of course, a long and honorable connection with the Royal Scots, the oldest Line regiment in the British army, which tradition asserts is the lineal descendant of the bodyguard of the ancient kings of Scotland, and, as evidence of its undoubted antiquity, has received the quaint nickname of "Pontius Pilate's Bodyguard." It is that grand old regiment the city, in addition to giving many recruits to the battalions already in existence, has raised three additional battalions—the 15th, for which I was responsible; the 16th, raised by Sir George McCrae; and the 17th, a "bantam" battalion, raised by the Rosebery Recruiting Committee, and composed of men below the standard formerly demanded by the military authorities; while a fourth battalion of the depot companies of the 15th, 16th, and 17th battalions was also raised.

The soldiers of the last battalion I have the honor to be honorary colonel of the 4th Royal Scots as well as of the 15th Royal Scots.

As might be expected, the work of the Edinburgh Territorial Force Association has, since mobilization, been exceptionally heavy. Every member of the association has done his utmost in this time of stress, and special mention may be made of the untiring labors of Mr. Harry Rawson, D.L., Chairman, and Mr. Norman Macpherson, the Secretary. Recruiting in Edinburgh has gone on briskly, and the mobilization something over 10,000 recruits have been obtained for the different units under the administration of the association.

Indeed, there must be scarcely a regiment in the British army which does not have Edinburgh men in it. It is impossible to give the numbers of men who have enlisted into the regular army from Edinburgh. It may be mentioned, however, that Edinburgh has provided three complete battalions of the new army. In addition, numerous regiments have had recruiting offices in Edinburgh, and have obviously found it a fruitful ground for recruits.

Several Edinburgh battalions are overseas, and by their deeds of daring in Flanders and at the Dardanelles they have won imperishable glory for our ancient city.

Incidentally, the loyal way the employees of the municipality have supported the efforts of the recruiting agencies. Out of a staff of 2,200, some 600 of the servants of the corporation have joined the colors; while from the 800 employees of the Edinburgh and Leith Gas Commissioners about 200 recruits have been secured. The payment of allowances to the employees who have joined the army is at present costing the corporation about £26,000 per annum, while the Gas Commissioners expend something like £5,000 per year.

One particular phase of the corporation's work which has been eminently successful is the enterprise to supply our soldiers and sailors with some of the luxuries and comforts of home. Ever since the beginning of the war a committee of representative citizens, with Councillor W. Inman as convener, and Mrs. Patrick Pringle as secretary and treasurer, has been in operation, despatching a wonderful variety of articles to the troops and to the navy. All the work is done voluntarily by willing helpers, who have been encouraged by the spontaneous generosity of the citizens.

tion comforts, and these have not only been sent to Scottish regiments, but also to various English regiments, the ships of the navy, and the Indian Army; while excellent support has also been given to the appeals of her Majesty the Queen, Lady French, the Grand Duke Michael, the Red Cross Society, and the Belgian refugees.

Horse Meat in London.
Horse sausages and smoked horse are now being offered for sale by a well-known firm of horse-slaughters in London. The object of the firm is to meet the needs of the poorer Belgian refugees, who look on horse-flesh as a regular food.

Baked Shad.—Try to get a thick fish. Most dealers scale the fish for you. Remove the head and tail, split down the back and remove the backbone and the small bones along the edge. Wash in cold water, but do not allow fish to lie in the water, and dry with a piece of cheesecloth. Brush a shallow pan with one tablespoonful of drippings. Lay the shad in, skin side down, sprinkle with one teaspoonful of salt, one-eighth teaspoonful of white pepper. Melt teaspoonful of butter and put over the shad, dust with a little flour and pour over one-half cupful of milk; put into a very hot oven twenty-five to thirty minutes. It should be light brown, and the hotter the oven the better the shad will be. If it browns in less than fifteen minutes reduce the heat, as it takes twenty-five to thirty minutes to bake thoroughly.

Directions For Frying Shad Roe.—Wipe the roe with damp pieces of cheesecloth. Put one tablespoonful of drippings into fry pan; when hot put in the roe, cover with tin plate or lid and fry very slowly ten minutes. Remove cover and turn carefully with cake turner so as not to break the roe. Dust with salt and pepper, cover and fry for five minutes, uncover and fry light brown on both sides. Serve with lemon and garnish with parsley. Always be careful not to break the roe.

Impurities of the Blood Counteracted.—Impurities in the blood cause defects in the action of the liver. They are revealed by pimples and unsightly blotches on the skin. They must be treated inwardly, and for this purpose there is no more effective compound to be used than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They act directly on the liver and by setting up healthy processes have a beneficial effect upon the blood, so that impurities are eliminated.

Taking No Risks.
The fear of being buried alive was expressed in a will published recently. Sir Oswald Mosley, Rolleston, Hall, near Burton-on-Trent, directed his executors not to allow his body to be sewed down in the coffin until some surgeon had opened the veins in his neck. An open bottle of chloroform was to be placed in the coffin.

The Necklace of Love.
Love has so many components. It is like beads threaded on the string of trust—break that and all the beads are scattered.

The Dragon Fly.
It is hard to realize that the brilliant dragon fly, which darts through the air at such terrific speed, was once an ugly, mud colored, slow moving inhabitant of some pool or lake. These mud dragons, or dragon fly nymphs, conceal themselves in the mud at the bottom of the pond where they are born and cover up their faces with innocent looking claws, which are in reality powerful gripping organs with spines on the inside. If you put a mud dragon into your aquarium and watch it you will see those claws open and stretch forward, grip their victim and convey it to the mouth that lies concealed behind them.—Youth's Companion.

Not Satisfactory.
A young man entered the haberdashery shop and approached the lordly salesman behind the counter. "I bought this necktie here day before yesterday," he said, "and I want to return it." "But this tie has been worn," objected the salesman after examining the article closely. "Sure it has," replied the customer. "I wore it last night when I proposed to my best girl, and she refused me. That's why I want to return it."

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Far more effective than Sticky Fly Catchers. Clean to handle. Sold by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

LITERARY HYPOCRITES.

Here's a Writer Who Frankly Admits He's One of the Clan.

How many of us if we were really honest could make a list of great books that we have tried to enjoy and couldn't rise to? We have for our own part a greater sin than that on our conscience. There are a number of books that we habitually pretend we have read which we have never read at all. They are great books, we suppose. At least we've heard a lot about them and read a lot about them, and people who assume to know say they are great books. Some of them we have tried to read and couldn't read, but we have pretended at one time or another to have read all of them. Here is our list of shame:

"Tom Jones." We have tried to read it four times and could never get five pages into it.

"The Vicar of Wakefield." We have attempted it at least six times and taken the count in the first round every time.

"Dante's Divine Comedy." We have been going against the Cary translation, which we hear is a good one, at least once a year for twenty years, and we can't get interested in it. Yet up to the present moment we have always pretended that we had read all of it and liked it.

"Don Quixote." We have read a little of it, and we know all the usual things that are said about it, and we even wrote some stuff about it once in a while, saying all the things that are usually said about it, for which we got \$25, but we don't really like it. It puts us to sleep; it seems long drawn out and clumsy to us.

"Boswell's Life of Johnson." We never read any of it. But we have pretended to and have pretended at times to quote incidents from it and have got away with the incidents.

We have always pretended that we were familiar with Walt Whitman's poetry, but as a matter of fact we never read anything through, excepting "When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloomed."—Don Marquis

THE TREE ON THE ROOF.

An Old Building Custom to Propitiate the Pagan Gods.

Did you ever stop to think why a bit of ornament in the form of conventionalized fruit, grain or flowers is almost invariably added to the gable of a Gothic building and very frequently to the gable of any other type of building? Do you know why the lightning rods of our grandfathers were branched at the ends like little trees and why the old fashioned Scandinavian, Danish and German contractors contrive to fasten a branch of a tree or an ear of corn to the topmost peak of a house that has progressed so far in the course of construction that the rafters are in place? Usually the contractor laughs sheepishly when he is asked about the matter, giving no other reason than that his father always provided the birds with some grain or offered them a green branch to rest in.

The fact is that the birds have nothing whatever to do with the custom. It is purely religious in its significance and entirely pagan. It had its beginning before Christianity was "inflicted" on the barbarians of the north. The gable of a building was exposed to both wind and lightning, so the gods must be propitiated. For Wotan there was a small evergreen tree and for Thor there was a bunch of flowers. If the favor of the god had been invoked while the house was still incomplete, the ceremony must be finished the day the house was done by the burning of the little tree or the withered flowers. Then a bunch of grain was tied to the gable to feed the white horse of the death god, so that he would hasten on his journey without stopping at that particular house.

Homemade Gas.
Spanish peasants living in the cork oak region use homemade gas obtained from cork refuse. As described by one authority, the process consists in filling several large teakettles with the waste bark and placing each in turn over the fire during the evening, burning the volatile gas as it escapes from the spouts. The carbonized residue forms the fine black-brown pigment known to commerce as "Spanish brown."

NOTE
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George Steven paralysis last we Forest has inc \$1 to \$5 per head Strathroy's C been closed for Mrs. H. Bouel the cellar and di J. N. Lansing constable of For Pte. James M was reported w The Forest p noon every Thur months. Albert Gondle retired from is health. The Bosnanq grant of \$50 to Frank. Pte. Neil Benv of wounds on M first C. E. F. Lance-Corp. G reported wound with the 18th ba J. S. Baker, of year-old steer h 1280 lbs. He go During a recent took shelter und struck by lightni A sheep belong was also killed. Henry Smith t on eleven duck e healthy ducks other ducks we who no possibit in the nest. On was a double-yo the extra duck c cases where two were hatched fro but they were fa however, pre sep