

rns to the right tence is made reaknesses, deliainful disorders e will find relief her troubles in rescription. If ous, or "runting tonic and vered and used for many years, ractice among s just entering in middle life, on'' is the only alcohol, and can as liquid form. tion for its in wrapper. Send r. V. M. Pierce, Institute, Buf-

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SICK BENEVIT

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Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

CHINA'S TEA INDUSTRY

VINOL MAKES

And Invigorates Old People

and restore strength to old people.

P Cod Liver and Beef Peptones, fron and Manganese Peptonates, Iron and Ammenium Citrate, Lime and Soda Glycerophosphates, Cascarin.

to weak, nervous women and over-

worked, run-down men.

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Sergt. M. W. Davies
Sergt. S. H. Hawkins
Sergt. F. A. Dodds
Sergt. W. C. McKinnon
Sergt. Geo. Gibbs
Sergt. H. Murphy
Sergt. C. F. Roche

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Corp. J. C. Anderson Corp. J. Menzies Corp. S. E. Dodds

Corp. S. B. Dodds
Corp. H. Cooper
Corp. C. Skillen
Corp. C. E. Sisson.
I., Corp. A. I. Small
B. Q. S.- B. C. Culley
C. Q. S.—C. McCormick
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Pte. A. Ranks

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Pte. Lot Nicholls
Pte. John Lamb
Pte. Eston Fowler
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Pte. Edgar Oke.
Pte. White.
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Pte. Richard Watson, Can. Engineer
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HIS is no time to be

practising False

Economy, Don't imagine

because you have a fire

on that it is cheaper to

bake your own Bread and

Cakes. Remember, you

must have extra heat, and

you know the cost of

wood and coal these days!

So Save your Fuel and

Buy your Bread and

Cakes from

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GROWERS ARE TRYING TO RE-STORE THE EXPORT TRADE.

The Popular Beverage, Which Is Now More Used Than Ever, Originally Came Only From the China Plantations, but India and Ceylon Captured the Business.

Any doctor will tell you that the ingredients of Vinol as printed below contain the elements needed to improve the health of delicate children HE most important article of export from Hankow, and, in fact, one of the most Those who have puny, ailing or sun-down children or aged parents may prove this at our expense.

Besides the good it does children and the aged there is nothing like Ninol to restore strength and vitality to weak, nervous women and overimportant for all China, is tea. This product, locally called ch'a, was known as early as 400 B. C., but it is reported that it did not come into general use until about 700 A.D. The earliest use of tea was not as a beverage, but as a veg-Try it. If you are not entirely sat-isfied, we will return your money without question; that proves our fairness and your protection. Mil-lions of people have been convinced etable dish, and even to-day in Tibet the ordinary every-day meal consists of a doughy mass made of tea, barley meal, butter, and salt. Since the eighth century the demand for tea has become world-wide, and in China, its place of origin, the annual consumption is now estimated to be five pounds per inhabitant. Taylor & Son, Druggist, Watford, Ont. Also at the best druggists in all Ontario

five pounds per inhabitant.

The great tea-growing districts of China are by no means so widespread as is generally supposed. The plant flourishes best between the latitude of 26 and 30 degrees and its quality depends very largely on the altitude at which it is grown. For example, the celebrated black tea from Anhui is produced on the slopes of the Limountains at an altitude of over 149 BATT. AT WATFORD Lieut. W. H. Smyth, Headquarters mountains at an altitude of over 3,000 feet, while the famous "Hsien-ya" tea comes from even greater heights in the mountains of Kiangsi, Hu-nan, Hu-peh, Fu-Kient, Kiang-si, An-hui, Che-kiang, Kwangtung, and Yun-nan are the chief teaproducing provinces of China, Hunan exports the greatest quantity destined for foreign countries, but Anhui's output is considered superior in quality.

During the last 25 or 30 years

China's export trade in tea has fall-en off to a large extent primarily because of a lack of co-operation among the growers, the employment of an-tiquated methods in the plant's production, heavy taxation and somewhat of late, to disturbed political conditions in the regions where the plant is cultivated. India and Ceylon during the last sixty years have gradually won much of the trade away from China, until to-day they are supplying the bulk of the world's demand, especially for the coarser and darker-colored teas. This is in spite of the acknowledged fact that Chinese teas are superior to all others in their delicacy of flavor. During the last ten years, however, China has begun to realize the extreme importance of retaining this

trade, and government measures have been adopted in an effort to regain its old-time prestige.

Tea is usually grown on small farms located on the slopes of hills and never on large plantations. Each family does its own cultivating pickfamily does its own cultivating, picking, and drying. When prices are not prohibitive, bean and rapeseed cakes are used as fertilizers. Wood ashes are also used as a fertilizer. As a general thing, these products are applied to the fields in February: and during the next month, when the young sprouts begin to appear, the corn husks, which have been placed around the plant as a shield from the weather, are removed and the ground hoed and cleared of weeds. The first picking of the tea leaves usually occurs in early April, the second in May, and the third and last in August. The land is then ploughed and harrowed, after which it is allowed to remain untouched during the winter months.

The tea-picking season extends

over a period of about four months. The first crop, which is gathered in April, is always the most valuable. In some sections the leaves are cov-In some sections the leaves are covered with a downy growth, and this output, known as "Pekoe," is considered one of the best grades of Chinese tea. The bushes continue to put forth leaves; but, as a rule, the natives pick too heavily at the beginning of the season, and the result is that the second crop is of a far coarser variety and suitable only in supplying the demand for cheap and

poor quality teas.

There are five distinct processes in the manufacture of tea—withering, rolling, fermenting, firing, and sifting. As the name signifies, the withing. As the name signifies, the withering process consists in drying the leaf, which is usually accomplished by simply laying the plucked leaves out in the sunshine on straw mats and occasionally turning them so that they dry evenly on all sides. Under this treatment the tea gradually darkens in color. When a rich green stage is reached tests are made to see that the drying is not carried green stage is reached tests are made to see that the drying is not carried to a point where the leaves become brittle. When the weather forbids outdoor drying, the withering is ac-complished in artificially heated rooms, care being taken to see that all stale air and gases are promptly removed from the drying chamber. The second process known as roll-

The second process, known as rolling, is really a further stage in the withering process, as its object is to squeeze any remaining moisture or sap from the leaf. In India and Ceylon this work is usually done by ma-

chinery, which not only expresses all the moisture from the leaf, but gives it the proper twist. In China, how-ever, this is done by hand, the pro-duct being placed on wicker or bam-boo trays and rolled backward and forward with the palms of the hands for a period ranging from 30 min-

the tomograph comparate and overschill a

utes to an hour. The third, or fermentation, pro-cess determines whether the product is to become black tea or green. this stage in the preparation of the tea the leaves are placed on some flat surface and covered with a damp

The process is sometimes hurried in another way, that being the use of covered wicker baskets, under which a slow fire is built. This treatment. which usually requires from two to six hours (depending on the weather six hours (depending on the weather and on the methods used), is terminated when the leaf takes on a copperish tinge. If green tea is desired the fermentation is either done away with entirely or checked before any change in the color of the leaf occurre.

The most important stage in the preparation of the tea is that of firing, for the flavor of the product is determined in this process. In India and Ceylon the firing of the tea is accomplished by placing it on wire trays, which are then transferred to large desiccators, through which passes a blast of air heated to 210 degrees or 220 degrees. In China the methods employed are very crude. A basket measuring about 30 inches in diameter, three feet high, open at both ends and having a light bamboo bottom placed halfway of the hasket is the most common recepbasket, is the most common recep-tacle used for firing. The tea leaves are placed in the upper half and a charcoal fire is built below.

In this manner all remaining mois-ture is driven off, and the desired flavor given to the tea. When an ar-tificially scented product is desired, a variety of jasmine flower is fired with the tea. The same fragrance may also be imparted in a lesser degree by sprinkling the tea with the flower after packing, but this method is followed only in the manufacture of inferior teas.

The fifth, and last, process is the sifting and grading of the tea, which is accomplished by means of sieves, each smaller in mesh than the preceding one, a careful grading of the

tea taking place after each sifting.
China has at last realized the importance of at least attempting to regain its position as the chief source of the world's supply of tea, and to this end has established an agricul-tural commission with the better-ment of the tea trade as its main ob-

The first step in this direction was taken in 1905, when an investigating committee was sent to India and Ceylon in order to study the methods Ceyion in order to study the methods practiced by the tea growers of that region. As a result of this movement a school was established at Nanking where the latest methods of tea culture were taught. A station was also established in the famous Keemen district in the province of Annui where the growing of the tea Anhui, where the growing of the tea plant under scientific methods is now demonstrated to the planters of that

Lastly, a 20 per cent. reduction in the export duty on tea was put into effect during 1915. While this step materially aided the growers, the Chinese Government will have to take further action along this same line in order that Chinese tea may meet the competition of Indian leaf. for in India there is no tax on either the production or the exportation of tea. The Chinese grower is under the further burden of having to pay a series of transit taxes known liken, which are levied on the article from the place of production to the place of shipment. These taxes often amount to more than the original ex-

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This is one of the airlest and daintjest flowers imaginable, especially adapted to bordering beds of taller flowers and those of a heavier growth. flowers and those of a heavier growth. The seeds germinate quickly and come into bloom in a few weeks from sowing. The florescence is such as to completely obscure the foliage, making the plant a veritable pyramid of the most delicate and charming bloom. The Butterfly spring. For this purpose sow in the autumn.

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For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

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Fighting Politicians.

The late Sir Mackenzie Bowell loved to tell of his physical encounters with Edward Blake, a political rival, with whom he had a couple of physical differences. On being asked once if he knew Edward Blake, he

"I rather did. Yes, I suppose I'm the only man ever lived that took Edward Blake down, once on the floor of the House and once in the lobby."
"Metaphorically speaking, eh?"
"Not by a jugful. No, flopped him fair on his back. Yes, Edward got gibing me a bit one night after the House adjourned, and I said:
"Now, a little more of that and

'Now, a little more of that and

I'll take you down right here.'
"He allowed that I couldn't do
that. I insisted that I could. And that. the big elephant came at me. Oh, I never was a very big man, but what there was of me was hard as

nails.

"Well, I downed him, but it wasn't exactly easy. He chased me round the table, but Blake never could run in anything but an election. A few days afterwards, I met him in the lobby. He started to come at me like a bull at a toreador. 'Now look out, old fellow,' I said, I'll down you again.'

"You can't do it,' said he.

'You can't do it,' said he,

risply.

"But by jingo, I will.'

"I ducked and grabbed him affectionately under the hips somewhere. I heaved him as high as I could and came down on top of him. George, I eracked a rib, nearly broke a finger, and didn't get over that flop for a month."

Arctic Football.

Football is a favorite amusement with Eskimos of all ages. The football is a small round ball made of sealskin and stuffed with reindeer hair. In Labrador, as in Greenland, it is whipped over the ice with a thone loop attached to a wooden thong loop attached to a wooden handle. It can be caught in the air and returned with terrific force by means of this instrument.

Canada's Forestry Problem

Mr. R. A. Prangle, K. C. of Ottawa, Canada's paper Controller, addressed the Canadian Forestry Association at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Wednesday afternoon, 6th inst., on "Some Aspects of Canada's Forestry Problem." He said that during the year ending March 31st 1917. the exports of pulp and country totalled \$40,000,000. H called attention to the fact that Canada was supplying one-third of th newsprint used in the United tes, partly in the finished product partly in the raw material, and requirements of the United Stres in pulp wood was 600,000 to a a day. Pulp wood had increased n value, be said, so that it brought from \$2 to \$7 a cord on stump.

A point of extreme interest," he sail "is the fact that the quantity of pu'p wood manufactured in Canada teadily gaining on the amount unmanufactured. The figures for 1917 show more than 1,700,000 cords to have been manufac ured in Canada, while 1,000,000 ds were exported in the raw state. If the latter amount were manufa tured in Canada, it would have a m rket value of \$40,000,000."

Canada stood third among the countries of the world with regard to forest possessions, he asserted, R sia and the United States having greater forest resources.

PILL THAT PROVES ITS VALUE. ose of weak stomach will find strength Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, because y serve to maintain the healthful ac-n of the stomach and the liver, irregula tite in which are most distressing.

D speptics are well acquainted with them at their proper worth. They have afforder relief when other preparations have faled, and have effected cures in ailm ints of long standing where other medicines were found unavailing.

Miss Margaret Mahanay, who opera is an extensive poultry farm near Concord, Mass., is an authority on turkey problems.

In the west from 50 to 67 per cent. of the women graduates marry, while in the east the percentage is from 40 to 50.