

Giving Up Farming Auction Sale

OF Farm Stock and Chaffers W. Almas has received instructions from J. T. Hewitt, to sell by public auction, at his farm, situated 1 1/2 miles south of the city, on the Cuck-shutt Road, better known as the Waterous Farm, on Friday, March 9th at one o'clock sharp.

Horses—7—brown mare and grey gelding, rising 9 years; about 1,400 lbs.; bay mare, 12 years old, good in all harness; bay colt, rising 4 years old, a beauty; bay gelding, general purpose, good as gold, hard to beat; spot mare, a dandy. We believe that she is sound, rising in all harness. Chestnut filly, rising 2 years old, dam by Red Elk, sire, Bold Elsingham.

Cattle—14—6 supposed to be in calf, all young, carrying their third calf, one fresh; one springer, coming 2 years old; 2 two-year-old steers; grade Durham bull, rising 2 years; grade Holstein heifer, rising one year; a beauty; 1 cow, due to calf about time of sale.

Hogs—2 brood Tamworth sows, pure bred, 9 thrifty pigs, Berkshire boar, pure bred, papers go with him. Harness—Two sets of heavy harness, set of single wagon harness, odd collars and bridles.

Implement—Good line of implements, new wagon box, spring seat, shovels, harrow, plows, walking plows, manure spreader, new drill, two buggies, bob sleigh, in fact everything in the implement line usually found on a well equipped farm and they are in good shape.

Grain and Fodder—About 200 bushels of oats and some barley, if not previously sold. A quantity of hay and straw; 10 acres of wheat in the ground; about 6 acres of rye.

Terms—Cash, unless otherwise arranged with the proprietor. J. T. HEWITT, Proprietor. W. ALMAS, Auctioneer.

SERBS FIGHTING TO REGAIN HOMES

Men Who Left Their Families a Year Ago Before the Great Retreat Are Desperate in Efforts to Win Back Native Land

(By Herbert Corey in N.Y. Globe) With the Serbian Army in the Balkans—Last night a flute was being played in camp. It was a queer sort of a flute—cut out of a corn stalk or some such thing—and the flute player was being accompanied by another soldier on a weird country instrument. It had only a stick for body and a bridge and a single string. The combination was of minor strains, dolorous in this dark camp. The night was overcast and gloomy. In perhaps half a dozen of the tiny tent feeble candles flickered. A company of soldiers were breaking a night march on what in peace times would be the parade ground. Most of them were stretched out full length on the damp earth, their tired heads resting on their blanket rolls. Few talked. In passing one only heard the clink of cooking cans rattling against musket barrels as the men changed their positions. Half a dozen cigarettes ends glowed. "A discouraged army," a stranger might have been pardoned in thinking.

Just the contrary is the truth. It is a bitter army, a sad army, an army in which one rarely hears laughter or song. But it is my conviction that there never was a more savagely determined army in the field. These men are not fighting for sport, or because of a more or less nebulous idea of patriotism, or because the soldier feels he "must do his bit," praiseworthy as those motives are. Each man is fighting for that little home across the hills in Serbia, and for a cherished personal vengeance. I doubt if many of these men in their heart of hearts believe he will come out of the war alive. His aim is, do the most he can before he goes.

"The Serbs go ahead too fast," is the comment one hears from the men of the other allies. "They take too many chances."

That is a matter of opinion, and when one considers the ground the Serbs have gained in comparison with their total—not their relative losses—my own belief is that the Serbs have a good defence for their apparent recklessness. Their spirit is readily accounted for. Almost every man with whom I have talked has his own story to tell. At the headquarters of the Second Army is a Croatian lieutenant who would be a notable artist if he had the chance. Some of his battle drawings are worthy of reproduction in any magazine.

"I have heard that my old father and mother and my two sisters were arrested, seven months ago on a charge of high treason," said he. "I have heard nothing since. They may have been shot."

The man who sits at my left at mess was rich three years ago. He only knows that his father died in a concentration camp and that his mother and two sisters were penniless a year ago. The gray haired lieutenant who sat near me at luncheon yesterday knows only that his wife was killed. It is by accident that he knows of the Englishman let us say, or the Frenchman. His step lacks the swing of the one and the spring

of the other. He trudges, rather than marches, at an discouragingly slow gait. Then one learns that this is the national pace of Serbia—a pace adapted to that of the ox-teams the men followed in peace and war—and later that the Serbs can go on seemingly forever. They appear oblivious to fatigue. With the indifference of the true peasant to physical discomfort they splash through mud rather than go around. They seem to accept all conditions in a spirit of fatalistic philosophy. "It's part of the job," is the way an American would phrase it.

Being deprived of all revenues from their own country, the Serbians have been compelled to rely on their allies for the things they need. The French have supplied them with good winter uniforms, which each man seems to have supplemented with some article of wear to which he was accustomed in his mountain home. Watch them stripping for a wash-up when they find time to spare near running water. This man's waist will be wrapped in a wide, brightly colored sash which speaks of Turkish influence, and another will wear a pair of the enormously thick and brilliantly figured woollen stockings the mountaineers favor, and still another will have a home-knit waistcoat of country wool under his coat. On a long march on a hot day their faces stream with perspiration, but such goods are excellent against the cold nights.

They are well armed, as are the men of the other allies, although their field pieces are still inferior at the front in quantity and calibre to their enemies. However, there is a reason for that. The Serbs in advancing up roadsides maintain strict discipline. They are not allowed to be compelled to rely on mule-guns and similar pieces of small calibre, while the Bulgarians, fighting from the defensive positions better backed by roads, have had superiority in metal. As the campaign progresses, however, this inequality will presumably disappear. As for food, and without good food, no army is an army, the Serbs do themselves well.

The standard ration of the Serbian soldier is stew and bread. Paprika almost always enters into the stew in some major or minor portion. On the best days two stews are sometimes served, each well peppered. They eat a tremendous quantity of bread, as do all the Balkan peoples. Good quality. The morning meal is coffee and bread, or sometimes hot sugared milk and bread, when luck is with the commissariat. At noon there is a rich and sustaining stew, made with potatoes, rice or flour thickening and at night something else of the same sort. Here and there one sees an epicure having his meal apart. He will cook his ration over a tiny fire, combining it with what he may have been able to buy during the day. Back of the fire, if he has been lucky, is a little rack of sticks on which strips of beef are being smoked dried. We know that in the west as "jerky." It is an excellent addition to the meal and a fine emergency ration. In all the army luxuries have been sacrificed and only necessities are carried. This is what remains of an army of strong, tough, enduring peasants, accustomed to common fare and hardships, and now animated by a spirit which is compounded by fury and desperation and of a stubborn disbelief that in the end they can fall in their fight. But it is easy to understand why a Serbian camp is a silent and cheerless place. Last night's flute and fiddle were the first music that I have heard in all the army.

symptom of nervous trouble since, I can recommend these pills to anyone who is suffering from nervous trouble, and hope they will profit by my experience.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any drug dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ST. VITUS DANCE AFFECTS MANY CHILDREN This Trouble Can be Cured Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

St. Vitus Dance is much more common than is generally imagined. The trouble is often mistaken for mere nervousness, or awkwardness. It usually attacks the young children, most often between the ages of six and fourteen—though older persons may be affected with it. The most common symptom is twitching of the muscles of the face and limbs. As the disease progresses this twitching takes the form of spasms in which the jerking motion may be confined to the head, or all the limbs may be affected. The patient is frequently unable to hold anything in the hands or walk steadily, and in severe cases the speech may be affected. The disease is due to impoverished nerves, owing to the blood being out of condition and can be cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which enrich the blood, strengthen the nerves, and in this way restore the patient to good health. Any symptom of nerve trouble in young children should be promptly treated as it is almost sure to lead to St. Vitus Dance. The following is proof of the power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to cure this trouble.

Miss Hatfield Cummings, R. R. No. 3, Peterboro, Ont., says:—"I was attacked with what the doctor said was St. Vitus Dance. Both my hands trembled so as to be practically useless. Then the trouble went to my left side, and from that to my right leg, and left me in such a condition that I was not able to go out of the house. I took the doctor's medicine without getting any benefit. Then I tried another remedy with the same poor results. At this stage I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and did so, with the result that they fully restored me to health and I have not had the slightest

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

MARKETS

FRUITS. Apples basket small, .50 to .55. Apples basket, large .75 to .75. Pears, basket .50 to .50.

MEATS. Bacon, side .32 to .34. Bacon, back .34 to .36. Beef, per lb. .18 to .22. Beef, hind, .14 to .15. Turkeys, lb. .35 to .40. Geese .175 to 3.00. Chickens, each .75 to 1.00. Chickens, lb. .30 to 1.00. Dry salt pork .20 to .25. Dressed pork .29 to .25. Kidneys .10 to .12. Lamb .10 to .12. Smoked shoulder .18 to .18.

VEGETABLES. Beans, quart .15 to .25. Celery .8 to 10c. Carrots, basket .35 to .50. Cabbages, doz. .20 to .25. Cabbage, each .10 to .25. Onions, pk. .75 to .80. Potatoes, basket .50 to .60. Potatoes, doz. 2.30 to 2.35. Potatoes, bag .40 to .40. Parsnips, basket .25 to .50. Turnips, basket .40 to .45.

FISH. Halibut steak, lb. .20 to .20. Pickered Herring .12 to .18. Perch .12 to .12. Salmon trout, lb. .17 to .17. Whitefish, lb. .18 to .18.

DAIRY PRODUCTS. Butter, creamery, lb. .46 to .48. Butter, dairy, per lb. .45 to .45. Honey, comb, clover .25 to .25. Hay, ton \$10 to \$12.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET. Toronto, March 6.—Receipts at the Union Stock Yards this morning were only 258 cattle, 21 calves, 457 hogs, 102 sheep. There was an advance of 25 cents in hogs. Export cattle, choice \$10.75 to \$11.10. Butcher cattle, choice, \$10.50 to \$10.90; medium, \$8.50 to \$9.20; common, \$7.40 to \$8.00. Butcher cows, choice, \$8.50 to \$9.25; medium, \$6.50 to \$7.00; canners, \$5.00 to \$5.25; bulls, \$5.00 to \$5.50. Feeding steers, \$8.25 to \$9.25; Stockers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.25; light, \$6.00 to \$6.50. Milkers choice, each \$50.00 to \$105.00. Springers, \$50.00 to \$105.00. Sheep, ewes, \$10.25 to \$10.75. Bucks and culls \$8.50 to \$9.50. Lambs, \$9.00 to \$15.00. Hogs, fed and watered, \$15.25 to \$15.50. Calves \$7.50 to \$13.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. By Courier Leased Wire. Chicago, March 6.—Cattle receipts 3,000; market firm; native beef \$8.15 to \$12.10; stockers and feeders \$6.45 to \$9.35; cows and heifers \$5.40 to \$10.55; calves \$8 to \$11. Hogs, receipts 16,000; market strong 20 to 25c higher; light \$13.70 to \$14.40; mixed \$14 to \$14.55; heavy \$14 to \$14.60; rough \$14 to \$14.15; pigs \$10.75 to \$13.25; bulk of sales \$14.20 to \$14.45; sheep, receipts 10,000; market firm; wethers \$10.80 to \$12.25; lambs, native \$12.00 to \$14.75.

EAST BUFFALO MARKETS. East Buffalo, March 6.—Cattle—Receipts 350; active and steady. Veals—Receipts 150; active and steady, \$5.00 to \$14.50. Hogs—Receipts 2,500; active and higher; heavy and mixed, \$15.00; yorkers, \$14.00 to \$15.00; light yorkers, \$13.00 to \$14.75; pigs, \$13.50 to \$13.75; roughs, \$13.60 to \$13.75; stags, \$11.00 to \$12.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 1,600 active and steady; lambs, \$12.00 to \$15.00; yearlings, \$11.00 to \$13.50; wethers, \$11.00 to \$12.50; ewes, \$6.00 to \$12.75; mixed sheep, \$11.75 to \$12.00.

GIVE ALL POWER POSSIBLE TO U.S. MERCHANT SHIPS

Washington, March 6.—President Wilson, it was stated authoritatively to-day, will do everything possible to find a way to arm American ships and protect them in other ways from submarine danger, in spite of the failure of the Senate to pass the bill giving him specific power. A final decision on whether the President can legally arm the ships without specific authorization is expected shortly. Opinion expressed during the senate debate of the bill that without action by congress the President has no right to arm American merchantmen, was taken into careful consideration, however, and the President will not act until he is certain.

In declaring on the legal status of the question, it was learned the President and his advisers are considering the intent of the old statute passed in 1913 which was cited in the Senate as prohibiting the arming of merchantmen for action against armed public vessels of nations in amity with the United States. An extra session of Congress before July 1 to pass appropriation measures, if for no other purpose, seemed to-day to be certain. If the Senate amends its rules so prompt action can be taken on the amended neutrality bill, an extra session of congress may be expected within the next two or three weeks.

Messages apparently spontaneous, which came to government officials to-day from all parts of the country, criticized in bitter terms the Senators who prevented action on the armed neutrality bill.

Financial and Commercial

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