

## THE WHEAT CROPS DID FAIRLY WELL

Much Better Than Expected  
in View of Poor Winter.

### SOME OF CLOVER CROP REAVED

The Winter Losses of Orchard Trees  
Is Smaller Than for Many  
Years.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, May 23.—The following information concerning the spring conditions of agriculture in the Province has been issued by the Ontario department of agriculture:

#### Fall Wheat.

When the new fall wheat was reported on in November, it was described as having had a good start at seeding time, owing to the excellent condition of the soil and timely rains, and the only fear then expressed was that the young plants had perhaps made too much head. The remarkably open winter, affording little or no covering of snow most of the time, and changes of temperature varying from extremely mild conditions to intense cold, led growers of fall wheat to fear the outcome. The cold, dry and generally backward spring was also unfavorable to the crop. However, the general situation in the third week of May may be described as being better than was expected, although reports vary greatly in describing the condition of the fields. Some reports are enthusiastic over the promising state of the crop, while others from the same district speak of failures more or less marked. High lands did well compared with flat or low-lying places, and rich, sharp, well-drained soils also prospered. Fields sown early did much better than those sown later, and wheat sown on sod was markedly ahead of that grown on stubble land. A considerable area at scattered points will be plowed up and resown to other crops, but in many cases barley will be drilled into the "patchy" spots. The presence of the wire-worm was pointed out by a number of correspondents, but no serious injury was reported from that or other insects. The most favorable reports, relatively regarding fall wheat, come from Lake Erie and Lake Ontario counties.

#### Winter Rye.

The acreage of this crop is comparatively small, and it is grown chiefly for selling purposes and for turning under for manure. It was looking well as correspondents wrote.

#### Clover.

Like fall wheat, clover suffered from lack of protection of snow during the winter, and much of the crop was killed, resulting in considerable loss. Low-lying spots were badly winter-killed, and some had to be plowed up. Old fields showed most injury, the young clover coming through in remarkably good form. Notwithstanding the many complaints of poor results, there are nearly as many favorable accounts of a splendid showing. In fact, the two winter crops of clover and fall wheat never have called forth more varied reports as to prospects, correspondents in the same localities differing as to the condition of both.

#### Vegetation.

When correspondents wrote, about the middle of May, field and forest growth was considered to be fully a week behind. Warmer weather was then prevailing, and it was pointed out by some correspondents that the backward state of the season had the decided feature of giving much assurance of freedom from spring frosts.

#### Orchard Losses Small.

Winter losses of orchard trees are smaller than for several years. In various quarters a number of old plum trees are reported as having succumbed, but opinion was expressed that the severe winters of the two or three years immediately preceding was the cause. Except in a few localities in the Lake Erie counties, peaches appear to have sustained but little injury. There has been a generous amount of blossoming on nearly all classes of orchard trees, and while some heavy rains kept off during the period of "setting," a large fruit crop may be looked for. Complaints of the presence of San Jose scale, the oyster-shell, bark-louse and black-knot, are made, and orchardists will have to continue the good fight against them, if the best results are to be had.

#### Live Stock.

The open winter appears to have favored live stock. There was sufficient provender of all kinds except roots, as many of the turnips rotted, although the backward spring caused an outlook for a fall to be made upon surplus fodder. Horses came through the winter in splendid condition, except where troubled with a light form of distemper, and the cool, dry weather kept them in good condition during spring work. More horses have been bred of late than formerly, and while some speak of an unusual mortality among colts, the general tone of the reports are favorable in this regard. Owing to the high prices prevailing for horses, they are commanding better and closer attention. Cattle are described as being rather thin, but healthy. Several correspondents claim that this class of live stock was turned out upon the grass this season before there was a good bite for them. Sheep are now more in favor, and are giving good satisfaction. They are being kept more largely kept but for the dog nuisance. Lambs are coming in good and strong, to quote a correspondent. Swine are kept in large numbers, and have wintered well, but there are reports of heavy mortality among spring litters, a large number of young pigs dying when about a month old. But for the fact that many farmers have lost confidence in the stability of the market, the output of hogs would be immensely increased.

In every section of the Province there have been enough hay and grain for local needs, but as a rule there is not much to spare, as the feeding of live stock is more engaged in than

formerly. The failure of the turnip crop, and the necessity of feeding later than usual owing to the backward spring, also made great inroads on the grain and fodder supply. Most of the fat cattle have been disposed of, but a considerable number of store cattle are on the grass for July and September delivery. Several correspondents claim that there will be left only a sufficient number of cattle on hand for butchers' needs, looking to the future. Except in the more easterly counties, along St. Lawrence, seeding was well advanced, and in many cases completed, by the middle of May. The seed bed was generally in excellent condition, and although growth has been slow, the general opinion was expressed that the "catch" would turn out to be first-class. The acreage of spring grains is estimated to be fully up to the average, with an enlarged area of oats and peas. In the Essex district an increased acreage of tobacco is also expected.

The quality and cost, and not the quantity of labor, is the great question facing the Ontario farmer today. The exodus of native sons to the Canadian West and to New Ontario has drained the older parts of the Province of a large number of skilled agricultural workmen, and while the tide of immigration has brought in many to take their places, few of the new-comers prove to be up to the mark from a Canadian standpoint. However, some of them are reported to be "making good," and a more hopeful tone regarding the promise of raw labor is observed in the remarks of correspondents. Rates of wages continue high; in fact, many report that farmers cannot pay such wages and succeed. Enlarged implements and the use of more horses in the field work help some out of the difficulty. Domestic servants are, if possible, harder to secure than ever before.

## INDIAN PRINCE TALKS OF CASTE

Gaekwar of Baroda an Absolute  
Monarch With Republican  
Ideas.

New York, May 23.—A prince of India such as no historical novelist ever conceived, Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda and so forth, gave audience this morning in his apartments at the Waldorf-Astoria to a few unimportant citizens of the country he has come to study. A republican who makes all the laws personally, a Hindu who speaks lightly of caste, the owner of the world's most gorgeous jewel wardrobe, who goes about in a plain blue serge coat—this man is worth a little study himself. "I am specially interested in everything that has to do with your schools," he said. "In all kinds of learning, technical education is of great importance. India is very backward in taking up that. I am thinking of introducing compulsory education. We have schools already, but the free system has not been made very general as yet. There is a tremendous sympathy with education here, all through our land, a love of knowledge. The will grow fast as we find means to feed it."

"Will caste ever disappear from India?" "We should like to have it do so," answered the prince. "Caste has broken down so slowly that it would hardly recognize any advancement, unless you had lived in India for many years. We do not mind any man rising to any position. Caste has nothing to do with politics or commerce. It relates wholly to intermarriages and other social matters, such as eating together."

When various institutions were discussed, he said: "As education is advanced these things will disappear. They must depend on the people at large. It is the citizen that must change when a country changes. A government can only carry out the will of its people."

"Why, you're a Republican, aren't you?" exclaimed one of the audience. "I don't mind a republic or any form of government."

"But you have the power of life and death, have you not?" "Yes," said the five-foot man in a blue serge coat. "I have the power of life and death. I practically administer all the government myself. I pass my own laws. There is a cabinet, which I ask for advice when I choose."

"Tell us something about marriages?" "The rule in my country may seem absurd to you. I do not allow marriage under 12 years of age, but that refers only to the religious ceremony. The parties do not live together as husband and wife until they are 16 or 18 years of age. My daughter is 14. I am trying to delay her marriage as much as possible."

Evidently this was a matter about which his highness does not have quite the power of life and death. There was some discussion as to the age of his wife.

"She is 23, is she not?" somebody asked. "Her highness is 20 years of age," said the prince firmly. He seemed to feel that there was some discrepancy between his theories and the practice of his own family. "I think people should marry before they are 16," he said.

"We have not many newspapers in India, but they are interesting," he went on. "They are a great educating force. My estate is the garden of India. It has about 2,000,000 people in it. I am trying to make as much progress in every way as I can. My people are hard-working, frugal, moral. They have not learned the art of advertising, that's all."

It is stated that there are about 225,000 miles of cable in all at the bottom of the sea. Each mile cost about \$1,000 to lay.

JUST THE THING THAT'S WANTED—A laxative is the greatest health and life is so compounded that certain ingredients of it preserve their power to act upon the intestinal canal, so that they clear them of excreta, the retention of which cannot but be hurtful, was long looked for by the medical profession. It was found in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are the result of much expert study, and are as effective as any laxative and an alternative in one.

## WEIRD LEGEND AT THIS CASTLE

Earl of Durham Fished on  
Sunday and Was Punished.

### WORM BECAME A MONSTER

Was Dispatched, However, Through Aid  
of a Witch — Crusader Is  
Again Penalized.

London, May 23.—Lord Durham has just denied the report that his famous seat, Lambton Castle, is for sale, which doubtless will cause regret to the American millionaires who have had their eyes on it. Lambton Castle is pre-eminently one of the stately homes of England. It is situated near Durham and stands grandly on the edge of a sharp declivity running down to the River Wear which divides the magnificent park. It has no properly authenticated, blood-curdling ghost, but this deficiency is more than compensated for by the most wonderful legend that ever made skeletons gasp.

Once upon a time begins the story, as all good stories should begin—the youthful heir of the House of Lambton went fishing on a Sunday instead of going to Sunday school, despite the pious admonitions of the family chaplain that something awful would surely happen as the result of such sacrilegious conduct. He fished for a long time without getting so much as a bite and then heaved up a small worm or eel. Cursing his luck, he chucked the worm into a well and returned home moody and disappointed. When he grew a bit older, his sin began to prey on his conscience. In those days the sovereign remedy for an uneasy conscience was a trip to the holy land and a scrap with the Saracens. So, after bathing himself in holy water, he started for Palestine by the overland route.

Worm Becomes Hideous Monster. Meanwhile the worm grew till the well became too small to hold it. Then it left the well it took to the Wear, where it rapidly increased in bulk and became the terror and scourge of the country. It drank daily the milk of nine cows and raised Cain if the milk was not promptly forthcoming. When it wanted to stretch its muscles, it would wind itself nine times around a certain knoll a short distance from the river. To prove this statement true, people will show you the knoll which is still in existence and bears the name of Worm Hill. There is no disputing evidence like that.

When the young crusader returned from the holy land, feeling that he had purged himself of his iniquity by slaying a few score Saracens, he was horrified to discover that the worm had developed into a mighty monster. The people told him it was up to him to rid them of it somehow, because if he hadn't gone fishing on Sunday when he ought to have been at Sunday school, he couldn't have caught the worm, and if he hadn't caught the worm and chucked it into the well, it wouldn't have grown into the biggest worm that ever was. The young knight asked them how they knew that if he hadn't caught the worm it wouldn't have grown into just such a big whopper, anyhow. But they said he couldn't get out of it by talking any such foolishness as that; he had just got to kill that worm or his name would be trouble. So he buckled on his armor and tackled the job. But he couldn't make a success of it because every time he cut the worm in two the two ends reunited and the worm was ready for business again and as thirsty for milk as ever.

Then the young knight sought the advice of an old witch. She told him that she would put him up to a trick by which he could kill the big worm, but there was a condition attached to it, which was that he would have to kill the first living creature he encountered after his victory. He agreed. On the appointed day the customary dose of milk was withheld and, roused to fury, the worm proceeded to cross the river, where young Lambton, in a boat of mail to which a long razor blade had been attached, awaited it. The worm flung itself up on him and coiled itself tightly around him, and then happened just what the witch had foreseen. It was cut up into sections by the razors, and the fragments dropped into the river where they carried far and wide, so that he couldn't reunite. Thus was the worm destroyed by its own efforts.

#### Refused to Kill Father.

The father, knowing all the arrangements made with the witch, dispatched a bound to his son to obviate the danger of being himself the first living creature to encounter the knight after his victory. But the dog strayed from the path to give chase to a rabbit, and thus it happened that the first living creature young Lambton smiled after killing the big worm was his own father. As he declined to kill him, he had to abide by the penalty, which was that no chief of the Lambtons should die in bed for nine generations. Truth to tell, that was not much of a penalty, for in those old fighting days knights gloried in dying with their boots on, just as did the pioneers of the wild and woolly west in later times.

Now, whether this story be true or otherwise, it is nevertheless a fact that the legend stares one in the face at Lambton Castle. On the great stained glass window of the huge hall young Lambton is depicted killing the worm. There are a lot of stories on the place showing the same thing. The present Earl of Durham is a living exemplification of the value of minutes. Just a minute or two divided his birth from that of his twin brother, but it sufficed to make the first born the heir to the earldom and the estates of over 30,000 acres. He is a great sportsman and the one man who manages to keep the Jockey Club alive to its responsibilities in purifying racing from the evils which occasionally creep in.

In many ways a fortunate man,

Lord Durham endures an abiding sorrow. When five-and-twenty, he married a beautiful girl. During their courtship she was strangely shy and reserved, but his great love for her made him trust those who assured him all would be different after marriage. It was, but in the most lamentable direction. The beautiful bride developed acute mania and has ever since remained hopelessly insane. His heir is his twin brother, the Hon. Frederick Lambton.

## GOT THE DEGREES FROM TRINITY

The Irish University Recognizes  
Women That Oxford and Cambridge Would Not.

London, May 23.—No scene more interesting to woman could have occurred than that which took place at Dublin the other day at Trinity College, when more than a hundred and fifty young women came up to receive their degrees after passing their Oxford and Cambridge examinations, and many were the smiles which wreathed the faces of these charming looking young women as they took from the hands of the sister island the university degrees which England had denied them in so niggardly a fashion.

And so Ireland, always courteous toward women, came to the rescue, and the English invasion ended to the satisfaction of everybody.

Eighty-eight ladies took the B. A. degree, who had passed Oxford and Cambridge University examinations, and one lady took a D. Lit. and several others the M. A. The criticisms which have appeared in the public press recently concerning the Irish university, for it is difficult to realize that there are those who still hold that the university training for women is deleterious to her best interests.

In one of the newest and most liberal of the morning papers there appeared an article on the physiological effect of college training by a dispassionate observer, who professed to examine the psychological effect of college training upon woman.

Miss Ellen Terry received an ovation which falls to the lot of few actresses the other day on the occasion of the commencement of the celebration of her jubilee. She was announced to appear in "The Merry Wives of Windsor" at his Majesty's Theatre, and from 8 o'clock in the morning the pavement was blocked by people who had already taken up their position on camp stools, determined to sit there during the day until the doors were opened.

Toward night so vast was the crowd that one immense concourse of people assembled simply to see the others, admitted, knowing that they had not a chance. When Miss Terry came on the stage there was a momentary hush in the vast house, and then broke out in cheer which has seldom been heard in any English theatre. It was like a hurricane—a great roar of voices.

For a moment she hesitated, and then endeavored to leave the stage, so greatly was she overcome, but Mr. Terry burst her way and she stood there bowing again and again to those who were telling her what her presence meant to the English public. At the end of the performance came the address of welcome, when a silver bowl was presented by Mr. Tree, with Mrs. Laidlaw's name on it, and a dress of welcome and greeting to her whom he called:

"Queenlike, pathetic, tragic, tender, merry, O radiant, sweet, O wondrous Ellen Terry."

Then came a charmingly arranged little scene, in which a silver casket was handed by her by the members of the Players' Club. The celebrated actress was visibly affected, and she said in words which none who heard them would readily forget: "It was intended that in this year of my jubilee Sir Henry Irving and I should share in these ceremonies. Now I have to receive them alone."

I suppose that all who admire Ellen Terry cannot but say that her greatest charm is that she never was an actress, but just her beautiful, bright, delightful self. It is impossible for her to make any part believe or unbelieve. Her indomitable magnetism surrounds her quite as much in private life as on the stage.

I remember the first time I saw her come into a room. I was only a little girl, and she just married, and I was asked how when she first opened it seemed as though the embodiment of sunshine had suddenly burst upon me, and when this beautiful creature knelt down by the hearth to make up the fire, and called a venerable aunt of mine "Dear, delightful ladybird," it seemed to me everything was topsy-turvy, and that a fairy had come straight from fairyland, who viewed all life from the fairy standpoint and not from that of everyday existence, and to this day I never see that wonderful floating walk without thinking that somehow I was right when as a child I thought she tripped that day out of fairyland.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Oresolene Tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

The "Thousand Caves of Buddha" are to be explored by a French expedition to East Turkestan and Central Asia, to be headed by Professor Pelliot, of the Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient.

Express trains now run from Mexico City to St. Louis in 53 1-2 hours. An average of 33 miles an hour for 1,877 miles.

THE MERITS of Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup as a sure remedy for coughs and colds are attested by scores who know its power in giving almost instant relief when the throat is sore with coughing, and the whole pulmonary system is disordered in consequence. A bottle of this world-famed Syrup will save doctors' bills, and a great deal of suffering. Price 2 cents, at all dealers.

## EERIE VOICES URGED TO KILL

Terranova Girl Testifies She  
Was Told to Kill Her  
Uncle and Aunt.

New York, May 23.—Josephine Terranova today took the witness stand in her own behalf at her trial on the charge of having murdered her aunt. "Do you remember one winter morning when you were about 11½ years old?" she was asked.

The girl replied that she did, that her aunt had taken her to the uncle's room that day.

"That is what I am on trial here about," she added. As the girl told of her uncle's treatment of her aunt, the court proceedings were interrupted by the resulting commotion. The girl hesitated in giving her testimony, saying that she was ashamed to speak it. She said that her aunt had forced her to obey her uncle and had beaten her, breaking a stick during one of the whippings and making the witness so sick that she went to bed.

The girl said that she was never permitted to play with other children and was forbidden to talk English or associate with the boarders in the house. She said she wanted to go to her mother, but was not permitted to. The witness said that her husband was led to suspect what her relations with her uncle had been because of a remark which the latter made. She declared that her uncle's mistreatment covered a period of about six years, and that it continued up to and including the night after her civil marriage to Terranova.

She told of the circumstances which led her to kill the uncle, Gaetano, and her aunt, Concetta. She said that her husband, after listening to her confession, told her that she was no longer his wife and thereupon left her.

She remained alone during the following ten days, subject, she said, to the influence of hallucinations in which her uncle appeared. Whenever he appeared a voice said, "Kill him." Each night the witness continued, she would dream or imagine that she was in the presence of God and there again she would hear the words "Kill your uncle."

At the end of ten days, the girl said, she went to her mother's house and was turned away. Then the mysterious voices became more insistent, telling her to buy a knife, and a revolver and kill. When armed and on her way to the house for this purpose she said she had crossed herself three times and prayed to know whether she was doing right. She confronted her uncle, calling him "traitor," and he replied: "You are an out-cast."

She remembered little of her attack but asserted that she began to stoop when her aunt came between her and Gaetano. She did not remember which she struck first.

Under cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Ely the witness said that she had been unable to run away from her uncle's treatment as she desired to. Her aunt, she said, had told her that there was no harm in her relations with Gaetano. Justice Scott, who is trying the case, questioned the girl about the voices she claimed to have heard and she told him that they came like a ringing in the ears. The trial was adjourned until tomorrow.

### Two Boarders.

Under the proprietorship of L. S. Drew the old American house at Burlington was one of the most popular hotels in Vermont, and it was the scene of many a humorous episode.

One night after supper Mr. Drew was welcoming a new arrival in the office, when an extremely impatient guest came out of the dining-room. Pointing to the fat man, Mr. Drew said: "You can see how well we feed our guests. Just look at that man!"

It chanced that a permanent resident of the hotel overheard the remark. This man was extremely thin—just the opposite of the guest referred to by Mr. Drew. "The thin man," he spoke up, saying: "Yes, that fat man has been here three days. I have been here thirty years. Look at me!"

## How Eczema Is Recognized

There are many kinds of eczema, but all have such symptoms as redness of the skin, with a yellow tinge, heat and inflammation, swelling, discharge of watery matter and the formation of a crust.

The most constant and troublesome feature is the itching and burning, which varies from that which is simply annoying to that which is positively unendurable.

Then there is the tendency for eczema to become chronic and spread to other parts of the body. Persistent treatment is always necessary, but you can depend on it that Dr. Chase's Ointment will cure you. Relief will come after the first few applications, and the healing process will be gradual and natural.

It is due to its remarkable record in the cure of eczema that Dr. Chase's Ointment has become known the world over. For every form of itching skin disease or skin irritation it is of incalculable worth.

Mothers use Dr. Chase's Ointment for the chafing and skin troubles of their babies in preference to unsanitary, pore-clogging powders; 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

### AT YOUR GROCER'S.

SAVES COOKING  
Always  
Ready

MRS. RORER'S  
SARATOGA CHIPS

CRISP AND  
DELICIOUS.  
10c and 20c a pkg.

NOT A CEREAL.

## Why Red Rose Tea is Economical

RED Rose Tea has all the good points of two good teas and none of the weaknesses of any. You never drank a cup of straight Ceylon or Indian tea that could compare in strength, richness, delicacy and fragrance with the "rich fruity flavor" of Red Rose Tea.

Yet Red Rose Tea goes further and costs no more than either Indian or Ceylon teas alone.

Red Rose Tea is better than either Indian or Ceylon tea and is more economical because it goes further.

# Red Rose Tea is good Tea

T. H. Estabrooks  
St. John, N.B., Toronto, Winnipeg

Taste it—it's good. Good to drink for the drinking's sake, good for the nerves, good for the health and for the spirits. A harmless "bracer."



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5 CENTS

## IVES BRASS BEDS

In some brass beds the lacquer peels off and the brass work tarnishes. This never happens to Ives Brass Beds.

Ives Brass Beds are not intended merely to look good—they are good. The high finish and brilliant polish with which these beds leave the factory is not put on to sell the bed—it stays there.

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THE H. R. IVES CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

## Woods' Fair

Best Wire Carpet Beater. Price 10c. Rug Beaters, two styles. Price, 10c and 20c.

### Souvenir China for the Holiday

In our large stock you will find hundreds of choice pieces of Souvenir China, with views of London buildings, at 10c, 15c and 25c each. Beautiful Japanese China, hand painted, rich colorings, and at popular prices. Austrian, French and English Cups and Saucers, from 10c each to 75c each. Visitors to the city for the holiday are welcome to look through our store and view our display in the basement.

### Half-Price Tumblers on Friday

We have about 20 dozen Fine Table Tumblers; several different kinds; a small lot of each, but we wish to clear up on them, and on Friday will offer them at half the regular price. The regular price was 10c each. Half-price on Friday, each ..... 5c

### Watering Cans

All sizes and kinds of Watering Cans are in our stock—japanned, galvanized and plain tin. The price is according to size, from ..... 15c up to 30c each. Gas Tubing, in 4, 5 and 6 foot lengths. All new and fresh. Price, per foot ..... 5c. Remember our big clearing sale of odd China all this week at half-price and less.

### Hardware

Tack Pullers ..... 5c and 10c  
Nail Hammers ..... 10c and 15c  
Tack Hammers ..... 5c and 15c  
Screwdrivers ..... 10c and 15c

### Hardware

Picture Hooks ..... 12 for 5c  
Drawer Pulls ..... 5c and 10c  
Carpet Tacks ..... 3 for 10c  
Shelf Brackets, a pair ..... 5c, 10c and 15c

The remainder of the seeds will be sold at 4 pkgs for 5c.

Rain falls more frequently between 3 o'clock and 8 o'clock in the morning because the women can't help it. Neither can the men.