eby given, pursuant to the Revised Statutes of etton 56, that all perclaims or demands John Boolahood, who the twenty-seventh day I, are required to send or to deliver to the pany, Limited, Temple, the Administrator of said John Boolahood mes and addresses and writing of their claims the securities, if any, that after the twenty-sy, A.D. 1918, the said l proceed to distribute said deceased among ed thereto, having reclaims of which they ad notice, and that the r will not be liable for y part thereof to any claim they shall not ed notice, day of April, A.D. 1918, UST COMPANY, LITD, le Building, Toronto.

TICE TO CLAIMANTS.

RS and any other pertving claims against or
of the estate of James
he City of Toronto, in
k, gentleman, deceased,
about the 2nd day of
reby notified to send by
to deliver, to the underitors for William G,
n S, Bowbanks, the Exwill of the said James
ased, on or before the
e, 1918, their Christian
iddresses and descriprticulars of their claims,
of the security, if any

nto, this 18th day of

URSTON & CO., Toronto, Solicitors for y virtue of the powers certain Mortgage, which at the time of sale, there is ale by Publie-Auction 18th day of May, 1918, elve o'clock noon, at the C. J. Townsend & Co. West, Toronto, the folnamely: Part of Lot side of Allen Avenue, in nto, according to Regishaving a frontage of ione-half an inch by a seventy-five feet, on a two-storey, semi-dented, roughcast dwelling, coms, and known as No.

per cent, of the purchase id down at the time of r cent, in fifteen days he balance in equal quar-s of twenty-five dollars est at six, and one-half

CREDITORS—IN THE Estate of Wallam Wood, City of Toronto, in the k, Contractor, Deceased.

by given, pursuant to R. ster 121, Section 56, that d others having claims the of the said William on or about the 18th A. D. 1917, at the City said, are required, on or day of June, A. D. 1918, prepaid, or deliver to be Imperial Trusts Comtheir names in full, adptions, and a full state-ticulars of their claims of the security, if any, ally verified by statutory.

among the parties en-iving regard only to the it shall have notice at that the said executors of for the said assets or to any person or per-ciaims no notice shall yed by it at the time of TRUSTS COMPANY OF

Estate of William Wood, Richmond street west, JOHN DOUGLAS, et west, Toronto, Solici-Estate of the said De-

reby given, pursuant to hapter 121, Section 56, to others having claims at of the said George by deceased, who died on whith day of March, 1918, e Toronto General Trusts Executor of said estate, e 18th day of May, 1918, and surnames and adriticulars of their claims, nd the nature of the seheld by them, hereby further given that 8th day of May, 1918, the ill distribute the proceeds at amongst the persons having regard to the the Executor then has ill not be liable for the estate, or any part there; i to any person of whose for had not notice at the ribution.

O GENERAL TRUSTS ION, 83 Bay St., Toronto, MONAHAN, 157 Bay St., icitors. onto, 17th day of April,

PROPERTY

Queen St. West for me to dispose of this IN FOR SOMEONE to be made to

RTIN, Assignee Street West, Toronto. ynch, father of the

Hints for Back-Yarders Vacant Lots Cultivation

SATURDAY MORNING MAY 11 1918



FARMING AND AMATEUR GARDENING



Poultry and Pet Stock Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables

MANURIAL VALUE

Large Root System of Clover

Plant Food Thus Brought to Soil From Above and Below.

(Experimental Farms Note). The amount of semi-decomposed vegetable matter or humus present in our cultivated soils—sandy and clay learns—bears an intimate relation to their productive capacity.

Humus not only fulfils the mecha-

comme-bases an intimate relation to their productive capacity.

Humas not only fulfish the mechanical function retentive of moisture, the furnishes also the essential modum for the activities of the bacteria which liberates plant food in the soil. Furthermore, humus cornect the sate of the considered the chief. means are the growing and plowing in of a green endition of the maintenance of humus in the soil. Supplementary means are the growing and plowing in of a green endition of the mointenance of humus in the soil. Supplementary means are the growing and plowing in of a green endition of the mointenance of humus in the soil. Supplementary means are the growing and plowing in of a green endition of the mointenance of humus in the soil. Supplementary means are the growing and plowing in of a green endition of the thumb on the moint of the thumb on the mointenance of humus in the soil. Supplementary means are the growing and plowing in of a green endition of the thumb on the maintenance of humus in the soil. Supplementary means are the growing and plowing in of a green endition of the thumb on the moint, unless prepared to cover the plants at night in the event prevalent the maintenance of humus in the soil. Supplementary means are the growing and plowing in of a green endition of the thumb on the control of the control

of barnyard manufe.

In the experiments referred to, 10 pounds per acre of common red clover was seeded down with various grain crops, while adjoining plots were seeded with grain alone. In no instancedid the growth of clover depress the yield of grain with which it was seeded.

In the following year, fodder corn (Leaming), produced 8 tons, 480 pounds more after wheat with clover than after wheat without clover. After barley and oats, increases of 11 tons, 1280 pounds and 5 tons, 1440 pounds

spectively, 43 bushels, 20 pounds; 29 bushels 40 pounds and 24 bushels of

Health Good In London

A Very Good Reason Why Many Families Avoid Disease by Forming Good Health Habits.

London, Ont., May 10 .- The records show that London is a healthy city to live in, but when it comes to en-quiring into the health of individual families it is found that much de-pends on health habits formed. Modern life is so artificial. We live

so much indoors, breathe vitiated air, and take so little exercise in the open that means must be resorted to the liver active, the bowels regular, and the kidneys in healthful working order.

Investigation shows that in thou-ands of London homes Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are depended Mr. Alex. Luttrell, 142 Bridgeport street, London, Ont., writes; "I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for many years, and have always found them satisfactory as a cure for constipation and derangements."

Apple orchards kept in grass much grass much always be depended upon to bring back the natural color and lustre of your hair.

Everybody uses "Wyeth's" Sage and Sulphur Compound. This can always be depended upon to bring back the natural color and lustre of your hair.

Everybody uses "Wyeth's" Sage and Sulphur Compound. This can always be depended upon to bring back the natural color and lustre of your hair. upon to regulate these very imporfor constipation and derangements of the liver and kidneys. They do their work in a quiet way every time - no griping - no sickness, but

a rule be noticeably persistent for

a rule be noticeably persistent for several years.

On soils which are deficient in lime, a satisfactory growth of clover will be encouraged by an application of, say, two tons of ground limestone per acre. As a phosphatic fertilizer, designed to benefit both the grain and, the clover, 300 pounds of superphosphate or 500 pounds of basic slag, per acre, may be recommended.

Unleached wood ashes contains, on an average, from 4 to 6 per cent. of potash, about 2 per cent. of lime. They are eminently suitable as a fertilizer for clover and, when procurable at a reasonable price, should be applied at the rate of from 25 to 40 bushels (1000 to 1600 pounds) per acre.

POINTS TO REMEMBER FOR GARDENERS IN MAY

Tomato Plants and Tender Seedlings Should Not Be Planted Out Too Early.

This is a critical month for the gardener. Should the early days of the month be mild, with the ground in good planting condition, we may be inclined to rush out many subjects which otherwise would be safer in the frame tall after the middle of the

from it.

Are you prepared, with tobacco powder, slugshot or other dry insecticides, to get after the insect pests which may be expected? Also a spraying outfit to apply Bordeaux mixture or pyrox on the potatoes and other plants?

Remembering that "prevention is better than cure," get an early start

1280 pounds and 5 tons, 1440 pounds respectively, of corn, per acre, obtained on the clover plots.

Increase Petate Vield.

With potatoes the results were equally striking. After wheat, barley and oats with clover the increases were respectively, 43 bushels, 20 pounds: 29

spectively, 43 bushels, 20 pounds; 29 bushels 40 pounds and 24 bushels of potatoes, per acre, as compared with the yield from adjoining plots without clover.

The full benefits from clover will as

The full benefits from clover will as steady growth.

EARLY POTATOES.

Potatoes can be procured from 2 to 3 weeks earlier than normal by placing the seed potatoes in full sunlight about a month earlier than it is customary to plant potatoes. This would be about the middle of April. These potatoes will then produce short, thick, dark green sprouts, that are very tough. At planting time each seed plece should contain at least one of these clusters of buds. The pieces should be planted carefully with the buds upward. It will require only half the time or less for plants to come to the surface of the soil from sunsprouted seed than from normal dormant seed potatoes. The potatoes will thereby be able to make a good growth during the cool part of the year before the excessive heat of summer. Potatoes which sprout in the cellar, produring the cool part of the year before the excessive heat of summer. Potatoes which sprout in the cellar, producing long, white, tender sprouts, should not be used for seed purposes, as they will give poor results. Potatoes of an early variety, like Irish Cobbler and Early Ohio, should be used to secure best results.—H. O. Werner in Canadian Farm.

GRASS OR CULTIVATE? Apple orchards kept in grass mulch Sage

War Garden Bulletin.

PRACTICAL DAILY GUIDE FOR VACANT LOT AND BACKYARD GARDENERS ENLISTED IN GEATER PRODUCTION CAM-PAIGN.

Issued by the Canada Food
Board in Collaboration With
Experts on the Staff of the
Dominion Experimental
Farm.

To sow a row of seed quickly, To sow a row of seed quickly, evenly and thinly requires care and practice. The beginner is very apt to be prodigal in his use of seed and to sow indiscriminately. This not only entails waste but causes overcrowding and corresponding injury to the plants. The top of the seed packet should be torn off and the packet held between the thumb and forefinger. By gently swaying the packet from one side to another the seeds will drop out. Another method of seeding is to place the seed in a tin dish and

the result will be allowed furnish about 100 pounds phosphoric acid and 100 pounds phosphoric acid and 100 pounds potash.

Experiments conducted at the Central Experiments conducted at the clover will contain, at a moderate estimate, in its foliage and roots, from 100 to 150 pounds nitrogen, 30 to 45 pounds phosphoric acid and 85 to 115 pounds phosphoric acid and 85 to 115 pounds phosphoric acid and 85 to 115 pounds potash per acre.

A good crop of clover from one acre if the were turned under may, therefore, be deemed equal, in fertilizing value, to an application of ten tons of barnyard manure.

In the experiments referred to, 10 pounds per acre of common red clover was seeded down with various grain crops, while adjoining plots were seeded with grain alone. In no instance did the growth of clover depress the set of the pounds proved the series of the pounds of the content of

This stew served with a green salad or stewed fruit makes a complete meal, as the rice takes the place of bread. The Spanish, who are very fond of this chicken and rice combination, add pimentos just before removing the stew from the fire, and the stew when served is a complete onestew, when served, is a complete onepiece dinner.

lowed to stand some tome before peeling, they will not smart the eyes. peeling, they will not smart the eyes.
Old magazines or catalogs are
fine for cleaning irons on.
Protect your polished floors by
pasting small circles of felt on the
legs of your chairs.
When sewing on silk and satin, use
fine needles in place of silk and satin;
use fine needles in place of pins to
faste. Your pattern in place. Add
baste with sewing silk instead of
thread. They will avoid large pinholes and marks of bastings.

It's Grandmother's Recipe to Bring Color, Lustre and Youthfulness to Hair When Faded, Streaked or Gray.

That beautiful, even shade of dark, glossy hair can only be had by brewing a mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Your hair is your charm. It makes or mars the face. When it

Don't bother to prepare the mix-ture; you can get this famous old recipe improved by the addition of other ingredients at a small cost, all ready for use. It is called Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound. This

trees, yielded slightly more fruit at less expense for their care.

The care of the grass mulch section included only two clippings a season with the mower. The grass was not removed, but left where it strand at a time, by morning the grand at a time, by morning the grand at a time. was not removed, but left where it through the hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair has disappeared, and after another application it becomes beautionatoes; onions, cabbage and lettomatoes; onions are befollowed by samp beans; true and lettomatoes; onions, cabbage and lettomatoes; onions, cabbage and lettomatoes; onions, cabbage and lettomatoes; onions, cabbage and

THE GARDEN TRENCHES.

TO GET BEST RESULTS

poultry the food must contain a certain amount of bulk. Bulky feed is necessary to keep the more concentrated feeds from causing constipation in the fowls, and will help generally in keeping the mass of undigested feed porous, so the digestive juices can act freely upon it.

Moist mash, such as is fed to poultry, is more in need of some bulky element than any other feed the poultry receive. One of the best bulky feeds that can be used is cut clover or affalfa. The hay should be preferably of second growth, containing plenty of leaves and small stems. It should be cut as fine as possible with a hay cutter in about half-inch lengths.

Sto 3e per namper; pheaphes at \$4.50 per lagragues at \$2.50 per in-quart basket.

Chas. S. Simpson had a car of Thomas 16.50 per six-basket crate; a car of straw-berries selling at \$6.50 per six-basket crate; a car of straw-berries selling at \$6.50 per care hamper; wax, beans at \$4.50 per hamper; pheaphes at \$4.50 per six-basket crate; a car of straw-berries selling at \$6.50 per care. Carrots and beets selling at \$6.50 per care. Some had car of Thomas 26.50 per six-basket crate; a car of straw-berries selling at \$6.50 per six-basket crate; a car of straw-berries selling at \$6.50 per care. Carrots and beets selling at \$6.50 per case; green peppers at \$1.00 per lagragues at \$2.30 per 11-quart basket.

Chas. S. Simpson had a car of Thomas 26.50 per six-basket crate; a car of straw-berries selling at \$6.50 per care. Carrots and beets selling at \$6.50 per case; green peppers at \$1.00 per hamper; pheaper pheaper. Thomas 2.50 per lagragues at \$2.30 per 11-quart basket.

Chas. S. Simpson had a car of Thomas 26.50 per six-basket crate; a car of straw-berries selling at \$6.50 per six-basket crate; a car of straw-berries selling at \$6.50 per case; green peppers at \$1.00 per hamper; pheaper pheaper pheaper. Place 2.50 per six-basket crate; a car of straw-berries selling at \$6.50 per six-basket.

Apples—Ontario Spys, \$4 to \$7.50 per box; a \$1.50 per basket.

Chas. S. Simpson had a car of traw-be

The hay intended for feeding should be soaked in hot water for two or three hours and then added to the mash, using one bucket of the steammash, using one bucket of the steamed hay to four buckets of mash, thoroly mixing the hay thru the mash. In
starting with the hay it is best to begin with a small quantity, gradually
increasing it until the full amount is
fed, for hens unused to a mash will
at first refuse it, but after a few feedings they ill eat it without trouble.
Keep some in a rack before them.
To prove the worth of hay in the
mash, take two handfuls of mash, one
containing the steamed hay to four buckets of mash, thoroly mixing the hay thru the mash. In
starting with the hay it is best to begin with a small quantity, gradually
increasing it until the full amount is
fed, for hens unused to a mash will
at first refuse it, but after a few feedings they ill eat it without trouble.
Keep some in a rack before them.
To prove the worth of hay in the
mash, take two handfuls of mash, one
containing the hay and the other not: containing the hay and the other not; squeeze both handfuls tightly--note how the one without the hay remains packed and how the one containing the hay crumbles at once on being re-leased. The same thing occurs in the crop of the chicken.

KILL AND EAT OR CAN HENS THAT DO NOT LAY

It is Economic Waste to Feed Fowl Which Do Not Pay for Their Keep.

Savo poultry feed by killing and eating or canning all fowls as soon as they cease to lay. The food controller will not object, as home consumption of fowls in this way is not forbidden. In view of the great cost of feed the poultrymen feel that it is an economic waste to continue to feed tens after they have ceased to nay for their after they have ceased to pay for their keep, and they might better be nade into food for present consumption or for future use by canning. Good pouttrymen will not have any nonlayers in the flock.

phur. Your hair is your charm. It makes or mars the face. When it fades, turns gray or streaked, just an application or two of Sage and Sulphur enhances its appearance a hundredfold.

It is all right, therefore, to cult and eat the layless hen for a meatless day rather than to lose money on her. Financial loss to a food producer is an economic loss to the nation.

HOW TO TREAT THE EGG. EATER.

Egg eating is said to be acquired usually by title fowls kept in covered or close quarters, and where the nests are open to the light. Keep the fowls busy and well fed; do not overcrowd; provide good-size runs and supply abandant green stuff. Provide dark nests. Gather the eggs as often as possible. Do not leave cracked or soft-shell eggs in the poultry house. If a dry or wet mash is given, salt it enough for seasoning, but avoid an excessive amount. Egg eating usually begins thru an accident by eggs being broken or frozen. The nests should be well provided with straw or other nesting material to lessen the danger of eggs being broken. The advantage of a darkened nest is this: if an egg is broken by accident the fowls may not see it and form the habit.

As soon as it is discovered that a fowl has formed the habit, she should be kept by herself to prevent the appead of the habit. But once formed it is difficult to overcome, and the safest course is to kill such a fowl for table use.

TO GET BEST RESULTS

FOOD MUST HAVE BULK

FOOD MUST HAVE BULK

FOOD MUST HAVE BULK

FOOD MUST HAVE BULK

Reserve to be set \$2,25 per hamper, beans at \$4 per hamper; beets at \$2,25 to \$2,50 per 11-quart basket; outside-grown rhuband at 30c to 40c per dozen bunches; new potatoes at \$5,50 per bbl.; carrots at \$2,25 per hamper; beets at \$2 to \$2,25 per hamper; leaf lettuce at 30c per dozen.

The Longe Fruit Co. had a car of mixed vegetables—carrots and beets selling at \$2 per hamper, cabbage at \$3,25 per hamper, strawberries at 32c per bamper, beans at \$3,50 per case, carrots at \$2,25 per hamper, beans at \$3 to \$4 per hamper; pineapples at \$6,50 per case, new potatoes at \$4 per bag; asparagus at \$2,50 per 11-quart basket.

Charles at \$2,25 per hamper, beans at \$4 per bag; asparagus at \$2,50 per lamper; beans at \$2,50 per case, new potatoes at \$4 per bag; asparagus at \$2,50 per 11-quart basket.

Charles at \$2,25 per hamper, beans at \$4 per bag; asparagus at \$2,50 per lamper, beans at \$4 per bag; asparagus at \$2,50 per lamper, beans at \$4 per bag; asparagus at \$2,50 per lamper; per case, green peas at \$3,50 per case, carrots at \$2,25 per hamper; pineapples at \$6,50 per case, carrots at \$2,25 per hamper; pineapples at \$6,50 per case, carrots at \$2,25 per hamper; pineapples at \$6,50 per case, carrots at \$2,25 per hamper; pineapples at \$6,50 per case, carrots at \$2,25 per hamper; pineapples at \$6,50 per case, carrots at \$2,25 per hamper; pineapples at \$6,50 per case, carrots at \$2,25 per hamper; pineapples at \$6,50 per case, carrots at \$2,25 per hamper; pineapples at \$6,50 per case, carrots at \$2,25 per hamper; pineapples at \$6,50 per case, carrots at \$2,25 per hamper; pineapples at \$6,50 per case, carrots at \$2,50 per case, carrots at

Oranges—Late Valencias, \$6 to \$7.50 Oranges—Late Valencias, 46 to 41.50 per case.
Pineapples—Porto Ricos, \$6.50 per six-basket crate.
Rhubarb—Outside-grown, 30c to 40c per dozen bunches, \$1.50 per 27-box crate.
Strawberries—32c to 33c per box.
Tomatoes—Hothouse, 30c per lb.;
Florida, \$5.75 to \$6.50 per six-basket crate.
Wholesale Vegetabres.

Wholesale Vegetables.

crate.

Wholesale Vegetables.

Asparagus—Home-grown, \$2 to \$2.50 per 11-quart basket; imported, \$6.25 to \$7 per dozen large bunches.

Artichokes—French, \$1.50 per dozen; Jerusalem, \$1 to \$1.25 per bushel box.

Beans—Japanese, hand-picked, \$6.75 per bushel; Lima, 19c per lb.; new, \$4 to \$4.50 per hamper.

Bects—\$1 to \$1.25 per bag; new, \$2.50 per hamper.

Cabbage—\$3.25 to \$3.50 per case.

Carrots—New, \$2 to \$2.50 per hamper; old, \$1.25 per bag.

Cucumbers — Leamington hothouse, No, 1's, \$2 to \$2.25 per 11-quart basket; No, 2's, \$2.50; Florida, outside-grown, \$5.50 to \$6 per hamper; imported, hothouse, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per dozen.

Eggplant—\$50 each.

Lettuce—Imported head, \$2.50 to \$3 and \$5.50 per hamper; Canadian head, \$0c to \$1.50 per dozen; leaf, 25c to 35c per doz.

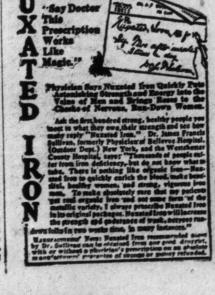
Mushrooms—Imported, \$2 to \$2.25 per 3-1b. basket,
Onions—Spanish, \$2 per half-case; good, sound domestic, \$2 per 75-lb. sack; Texas Bermuda, \$3 per case.

Onions—Green, imported, 90c to \$1.25 per dozen bunches, Parsiley—Imported, \$1 per doz to \$2 per dozen bunches.

Parsiley—imported, \$1 per doz bunches, Parsiley—imported, \$1 per bag; Cobbler seed, \$2.25 per bag; new, Floridas, \$5.50 to \$6 per bbl., \$2.50 p

Potatoes—Sweet, none in. Spinach—\$5.50 per bbl.; home-grown

UXATED IRON



HATCH CHICKS EARLY

AND FEED WITH CARE

Orit Shruid Be Available Prooder

Clean with Green.

The sim this year should be to make everything count. Make every hen last her best make every chick mature early enough and select prick make every dearly mature.

Hatch early, Allake very dearly mature of the prick mature early enough and select prick early mature early enough and select prick early mature early enough and select prick early mature early enough and select prick early early early

Veal, cwt. 15 00
Veal, No. 1, cwt. 17 00
Veal, common 12 100
Veal, common 12 50 12
Hogs, 120 to 150 lbs, cwt. 25 00 26
Hogs, heavy cwt. 19 00 20
Poultry Prices Being Paid to Produc
Live-Weight Prices—
Chickens, milk-fed, Bb. \$0 30 to \$...

Chickens, ordinary-fed,
1b. 0 27
Vowls, 3½ lbs and un Chickens, ordinary-fed, 1b. 0 27
Fowls, 3½ ibs and under, 1b. 0 25
Fowl, 3½ to 5 ibs. 0 20
Fowl, 5 ibs. and over, ib. 0 32
Ducklings, ib. 0 30

HIDES AND WOOL

Prices delivered in Toronto, furnished by John Hallam: by John Hallam:
City Hides—City butcher hides, green flats, 13½c; calf skins, green flat, 30c; veal kips 22c; horsehides, city take off, 36 to \$7; sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.50.

Country Markets—Beef hides, flat cured, 15c to 17c; green, 12c to 13c; deacon or bob calf, \$2.25 to \$2.75; horsehides, country take off, No. 1, \$6 to \$7; No 2, \$5 to \$6; No. 1 sheep skins, \$2.50 to \$5; horsehair, farmers' stock, \$25.

Tallow—City rendered, solids in barrels, 16c to 17c; country solids, in barrels, No. 1, 15c to 16c; cakes, No. 1, 18c to 19c.

Wool—Unwashed fleece wool, as to Wool-Unwashed fleece wool, as to quality, fine, 60c to 55c. Washed wool, fine, 80c to 90c.

LITTLE WHEAT IN STORE. Winnipes. May 10,-Wheat in store at head of the Canadian lakes does year at this time there were 20 million bushels in store. Coal also is scarce at the Fort William docks.

WHOLESALE DEALERS GRAIN---PEAS---BEANS

HOGG & LYTLE, LIMITED
1800 BOYAL BANK BUDG.
TELEPHONES ADELAIDE 4687—4688. FARM IMPLEMENTS REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS GEO. W. SMITH COMPANY
Cor. Jarvis and Duke Sts., Toronto

STRAWBERRIES! PINEAPPLES!

CARROTS, BEETS, BEANS, GREEN PEAS NEW POTATOES, ASPARAGUS

McWILLIAM & EVERIST 25-27 CHURCH ST Main 5901-5902. 74 Colborne Street. Main 6598. 305 1/4 Pape Avenue. Gerrard 3094. WHOLESALE VEGETABLES



Week-End Special POTATOES New Brunswick from Gertified Stock

Early Variety, Irish Cobbler \$3.50 per bag \$2.35 bushel Late Variety, Delaware 60c peck Yellow Dutch Sets 20c per lb. Shallots (Mammoth) 18c per lb. Plants grown from our own seeds will be ready shortly. Please ask for list.



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Have The Morning World mailed or delivered to your home regularly every day.

Name

Post Office R. R. No..... Street

Send The Morning World to the above address for month .. for which find enclosed \$ Rates Per Day—2 cents the copy. Delivered by carrier, one year, \$5.06, in advance, a sa ing of \$1.26; 6 mo., \$2.60, a saving of 52 cents; 2 mo., \$1.35, a saving of 21 cents; one mo., 50c, a saving of from 2 to 4 cents. In addition to this saving you will secure service that will deliver the paper to your home every morning before 7 o'clock.

Rates—By mail, one year, \$4.00; 6 mo., \$2.00; 8 mo., \$1.00; one mo., 40c. Carrier delivery maintained in Toronto, Hamilton and Brantford.