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THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS

Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER XXIII—(Cont'd.)

Turning to Lady Constance, her uncle besought her to return to the ball-room, and thus prevent any remarks being made as to the absence of herself and Adrian. Bravely, as was to be expected of her, she turned obediently, and with a few whispered, loving words to Adrian, left the room, followed, almost unnoticed, by Jasper Vermont. He was quite satisfied with the success of his plot, but had no desire to come into contact with Lord Barmister, if he could avoid it.

Meanwhile, having ordered refreshments for the inspector, Lord Barmister prepared to accompany his son to London. The arrangements took but a short time; and when the three men, accompanied by the inspector, silently entered the car which had been brought round, the ball was drawing to a close. Carriages and motors were driving away, filled with tired, but happy guests, who little guessed that their host and his son were also being driven away—but to a police-station.

Outside the Castle gates, the inspector stopped to dismiss two or three plain-clothes officers who were awaiting him, telling them to return to London by the first train.

"I would suggest," he said quietly, as the car rolled through the quiet country lanes, "that we wait together in London until the court opens; and when I have delivered up my charge, you can go before the magistrate, and obtain bail, in whatever amounts are required. Mr. Leroy would then be able to return to Barmister until the actual trial—if, of course, such should be necessary."

"A very sensible idea," agreed Shelton. "Thank you, inspector. When this matter is satisfactorily cleared up, you will not lose by your sympathy, nor by the way you have conducted the business."

Lord Barmister was also pleased at this suggestion, and, on their arrival in London, the whole party went straight to Barmister's house for breakfast, after which, the four walked down to the court, where application for bail was made and accepted in two sureties of ten thousand pounds each from Lord Barmister and Mortimer Shelton; then Adrian found himself free until the day of trial.

They returned to their town house, where his father telephoned to the family solicitors. Within half an hour the head of the firm arrived, and was put in possession of such meagre details as Adrian could furnish, without disclosing his doings on the fatal day, the twenty-second. The lawyer's face was very grave as he listened.

"It will not be an easy task, my lord," he ventured to say to Lord Barmister as he took his departure, "but I will do my best, and will have opinion of the highest counsel obtainable."

They were soon ready to undertake the return journey, and before parting with the kindly inspector, Lord Barmister very warmly thanked him. All felt that they had been spared a great deal of humiliation by the way he had so far conducted the case. At

FOR

Indigestion and Biliousness

Indigestion, biliousness, headaches, flatulence, pains after eating, constipation, are all common symptoms of stomach and liver troubles. And the more you neglect them the more you suffer. Take Mother Seigel's Syrup if your stomach, liver or bowels are slightly deranged or

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

have lost tone. Mother Seigel's Syrup is made from the curative extracts of certain roots, barks, and leaves, which have a remarkable tonic and strengthening effect on all the organs of digestion. The distressing symptoms of indigestion or liver troubles soon disappear under its beneficial action. Buy a bottle to-day, but be sure you get the genuine Mother Seigel's Syrup. There are many imitations, but not one that gives the same health benefits. 1015

is the
Best Remedy
NOW SOLD IN TWO SIZES ONLY.
FULL SIZE, Price \$1.00. TALL SIZE, Price \$0.50



The Principal Elements of Food.

The chief constituents of food are: Proteins, Carbohydrates, Fats, Mineral salts, water.

Proteins are found in meat, milk, cheese, butter, eggs, fish, grains and legumes (beans and peas).

Carbohydrates are starches and sugars and are found chiefly in grains, fruits and green vegetables.

Fats are found in beef, chicken, lard, and other animal compounds, and in olives and corn.

Mineral salts are found in green vegetables, milk, meats, eggs, fish, and grains.

The chief use of proteins is in blood and muscle making, tissue building and repairing waste. The carbohydrates

also build tissue, to a small extent. They furnish heat and supply energy or power to do work. By the process of digestion starch is changed into sugar. Fats furnish a greater amount of heat than starches; they also build tissue. During cold weather a larger amount of fats must be used than in summer. Mineral salts are used to regulate the body; they build tissue, and are necessary for teeth and bone structure.

Water is the most necessary of all foods and few people drink enough water. It carries nourishment to the blood and regulates the digestive processes. Two quarts daily is the least amount that a healthy body can perform its duties on. This amount may be taken either plain or in beverage. A glass of hot water acts as a tonic if taken upon rising in the morning. Drinking a glass of water before meals stimulates the digestive juices and prepares the stomach to receive food. Drinking water with the meal is injurious to some persons, but does little harm to others; it has the tendency to increase the weight of stout persons. Drinking a glass of water after meals will help the process of digestion. The temperature of the water should be from 45 to 55 degrees Fahrenheit.

Does It Pay To Mend?

Three years ago a woman who was addicted to overcareful and continual darnings and patchings of her clothes began to realize that instead of being thrifty she was probably wasting time. Like many other women, once she began to mend she never knew when to stop, for a misguided conscience nagged her into going on and on as long as there was a hole or a thin place in sight. The idea came to her of trying to copy the methods of the efficiency experts. She decided, therefore, to "standardize" her mending.

First, she made a list of the garments in common use that needed most frequent repairing; then she estimated the length of time each article could be worn without need of repair, and the average yearly cost. Following is a copy of the list, revised after three years' experience; but as no two women's experiences would furnish statistics that would be exactly alike, the list is given merely for illustration:

Garment	Original Length	Average Cost of Repair
Apron, kitchen	30 in.	\$0.15
Apron, "tea"	30 in.	\$0.15
Combination garment, "mishin"	30 in.	\$0.15
Corsets	30 in.	\$0.15
House dress, wash	30 in.	\$0.15
Kimono	30 in.	\$0.15
Sack, wash, muslin	30 in.	\$0.15
Nightgown, flannel	30 in.	\$0.15
Petticoat, muslin	30 in.	\$0.15
Stockings, silk or bat.	30 in.	\$0.15
Brigade	30 in.	\$0.15
Stockings, cashmere	30 in.	\$0.15
Union suit, summer	30 in.	\$0.15
Union suit, winter	30 in.	\$0.15
Waist, lingerie	30 in.	\$0.15

As a guide to mending, such a list will serve in the following way: You will see that the "life expectancy," so to speak, of a kitchen apron is eighteen months, and its average yearly cost is forty cents. If by one hour of mending you can lengthen the life of the apron six months, you have spent the hour well, provided that you could

unmask Jasper Vermont. He found her more than willing to accompany him to Barmister's, and accordingly it was arranged that they should travel down together on the following day, accompanied also by Jessica. Upon the rare occasions that Vermont and Barmister met during the past week the latter had made no sign of his recently acquired emancipation from Jasper's rule, and that gentleman was in blissful unconsciousness of the sword hanging over him.

Arrived at Windleham, the nearest station to Barmister, Mr. Harker left the two women at the little hotel facing the railway, there to await his return or instructions to come on to the castle. Then he made his way to Barmister. Here, he delivered a note into the care of the footman, bidding him to take it to his master without delay. In it, he had begged Lord Barmister to grant him an interview on important personal business, hinting that by so doing, he might avert future peril for Adrian and himself.

In a very short time the man returned, with the message that Lord Barmister would see him at once; and Mr. Harker was shown into the blue room, in which Adrian Leroy had been arrested little more than a week before.

"His lordship will be with you in a few moments," said the man as he left the room.

(To be continued.)

Food Value of Potatoes.

The potato is at present the most advertised vegetable we have. Its consumption far exceeds any other vegetable made up of a large proportion of starch. Let us consider the claims of the potato to the high dignity that has suddenly been thrust upon it.

The human digestive system is limited in its power to digest properly large quantities of starch. Canadians have made general use of starchy foods, and this practice is playing its part in checking the natural growth of our people, both in mind and in body.

The excessive eating of potatoes, so often taken at a meal simply as a matter of habit when there are other starchy foods and sugar in the meal to supply the same want, causes a catarrhal condition of the digestive system, thereby preventing the normal working of the glands of digestion. Gradually a diseased condition of the organs of digestion results, and this prevents nature's process of proper food for assimilation. Consequently, the system has to absorb the waste products, and a gradual starvation and poisoning is the result. The catarrhal patient, in addition, gradually loses resistance to germ diseases.

From babyhood and childhood up we Canadians indulge in an excess of starchy foods. A well-rounded diet demands starch along with meat and fat, of course, but we indulge in an excess of starch, and the habit often continues through adult life.

Raw potatoes contain about eighty per cent of water, and in skinning and eyeing we lose on an average about ten per cent. of the raw potato. The baking of potatoes causes less loss and produces the most wholesome preparation for human consumption that can be made of the vegetable.

What does this suggest? The potato in the limelight and its cost out of all proportion to its real value. The answer is that its use can not only be cut down to a normal proportion of the diet for those who like its taste, but it can be entirely replaced by other foodstuffs, which would supply starch in even greater quantities.

Potatoes have eighteen parts to the hundred of starch and sugar (carbohydrates); jellies and marmalades, 60 to 90 parts; rice, 70; buckwheat and barley, 77; hominy, 76; cracked wheat, 75; macaroni and spaghetti, 74; raisins, 68; oatmeal, 67; toast, 66; beans, 60; bread, 50 to 60; chocolate, 30; canned peas, 9; dried peas, 62.

In raising the carbohydrates are mostly of the soluble variety known as sugars. In all the other foods mentioned the carbohydrates present are mainly starch.

With these things in mind it is not hard to think of the potato being knocked off its pedestal.

A Homemade Baby Tender.

A useful baby tender for a child over eight months old is a strong dry-goods box four feet long, two feet deep and two feet wide. Pad the edges and the bottom, and cover the whole box with bright cretonne. Put casters under each corner, so that the box can be moved to the veranda in warm weather. For winter use nail legs a foot high to the corners. The elevation will lessen the danger from drafts, and will enable the child to look out of the window.

Fillings for Meat.

Veal Stuffing.—Three cups stale bread crumbs, three onions chopped fine, one teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon white pepper, two tablespoons chopped parsley, one-half cup melted butter or suet.

Stuffing for Pork.—Three large onions, parboiled and chopped; two cups fine bread crumbs, two tablespoons powdered sage, two tablespoons melted butter or pork fat, salt and pepper to taste. Mix the ingredients in the order given in each recipe.



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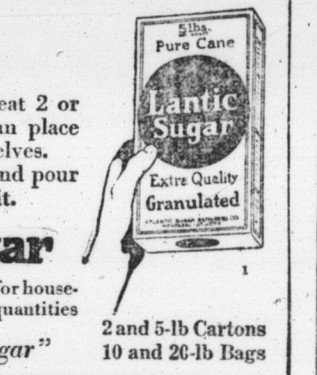
Buy your sugar in these neat 2 or 5-lb. cartons, which you can place directly on your pantry shelves.

Just cut off the corner and pour out the sugar as you need it.

Lantic Sugar

comes also in 10 and 20-lb bags for housewives who like to buy in larger quantities

"The All-Purpose Sugar"



The Guide to True Economy

This year, instead of buying new clothing and household effects, let Parker restore those you have already. You will gain in every way. We are specialists in

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Gloves, Gowns, Feathers, Lace Curtains, Blankets, Carpets, Gent's Clothing. We are known throughout the Dominion for our thorough work.

Send for our Catalogue on Cleaning and Dyeing.

PARKER'S DYE WORKS, LIMITED

791 Yonge Street Toronto

Doctor Tells How To Strengthen Eyesight 50 per cent In One Week's Time In Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home.

London—Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weakness? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. The man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind, could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me."

A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seemed clear. I can even read fine print without glasses."

It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense

of ever getting glasses. Eye trouble of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any drug store and get a bottle of Bion-Opto Tablets. Drop one Bion-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and allow to dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to ease them now before it is too late. Many people who have been blind for years have had their eyesight restored by using Bion-Opto Tablets. Another prominent physician to whom the above prescription was given, says: "It is a very remarkable remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to oculists and ophthalmologists. In many instances of cataracts, glaucoma, and other eye troubles, I feel that it should be kept on hand for use in every family. The value of Bion-Opto Tablets, there is, I believe, will all your orders to your druggist cannot."

FROM SUNSET COAST

WHAT THE WESTERN PEOPLE ARE DOING.

Progress of the Great West Told in a Few Pointed Paragraphs.

Mormon missionaries from Salt Lake City have again been campaigning in Victoria.

The new \$9,000 municipal stores building at the Garbally road yards has been completed.

At Vancouver the Trades and Labor Council passed a resolution against bringing in Chinese labor.

Mr. John C. McGregor of South Wellington has declared himself as independent candidate in Newcastle riding.

Walter James, for many years a prospector in the Kaslo and Slocan districts, was killed by a snow-slide near Sproules.

The Priceo Mining Company of Prince Rupert has just been incorporated in British Columbia with a capital of \$500,000.

The first carload of machinery for the Donohoe Mines Corporation concentrator has been brought to the mines at Stump Lake.

The provincial police were notified that Frank Isnardy, rancher of Chimney Creek, Chiloten, was found frozen to death at Sheep Creek.

Refusal to pay a five-cent fare cost George Richmond, a former resident of New Westminster, who was renewing old acquaintances in the city, \$13.50.

A ZULU CHIEFTAIN'S BARGAIN.

How General Louis Botha Saved His Life by a Daring Stratagem.

A story of the cool daring of Gen. Louis Botha, whose name is so intimately associated with dramatic episodes in the history of South Africa, appears in his biography written by Mr. Harold Spender. It happened one winter when young Botha had taken sheep for pasture across the Drakensburg Mountains and down to the warmer coast lands, which were still in the grip of the Zulus.

One tranquil day a young native rushed into Botha's camp. He breathlessly warned the young Boer to fly and save his life. Mapelo was "out."

The most bloodthirsty of all the ruffianly gangs that were then ravaging Zululand was the well-mounted and well-armed gang of Mapelo. Only an hour or two before, said the native, he had cut the throat of a missionary at the old mission station about six miles from Botha's camp; the native himself had just left the body of the unhappy man lying still warm on his own dining-room table.

Botha had little time to make up his mind, but one thing was clear; he could not desert his sheep. Most of them belonged to his brothers. So he began to prepare to face the raiders. Looking at his handiwork, he found to his dismay that he had only one cartridge left. Scarcely had he discovered the fact when a troop of Zulu horsemen appeared about a quarter of a mile away over a rise of ground in extended order, and charged toward the wagon, waving their rifles over their heads and shouting like demons possessed.

Louis Botha rose and very deliberately mounted the seat of his wagon. He laid his rifle in a conspicuous place next him. Then he proceeded, with an outward calm very foreign to his own inner feelings, to light a match and apply it slowly to his pipe.

Throwing away the match and looking up, he found that the native horsemen had drawn rein in a cloud of dust within a few yards of the front of the wagon. They were halted in a semi-circle.

A few seconds of dead silence followed, the natives glancing at Botha and Botha eyeing them with a steady gaze of surprise. Then Mapelo advanced, and said that his men were very hungry and wanted something to eat. Botha gravely demurred at this stormy way of approach, and coolly bargained with the invader of his peace. At last he agreed to give them one sheep on the strict condition that they should withdraw some distance from his camp and not disturb him again. The condition was accepted; and so ended an incident that Botha has always described as one of the most disturbing in his whole life.

Scalloped Salmon.

Put a layer of soft grated bread-crumbs in the baking dish that has been well buttered. Sprinkle the bread with salt, pepper and bits of butter. Cover with a layer of flaked salmon, seasoning with salt and pepper and pouring in some of the oil and liquor from the can. Over this spread another layer of the seasoned crumbs, then more salmon, and so on until the dish is filled. Let the last layer be of buttered crumbs, moistening slightly with a little milk. Spread a little soft butter over the surface and bake in a hot oven to a rich brown.

Miss Mary, why didn't you finish winding the clock? You only gave it a couple of turns. Mary—You must remember that I'm leaving you to-morrow, mum, and I'll not be after doing any of th' new girl's work.



For immediate overseas service, join

The Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve

Overseas Division.

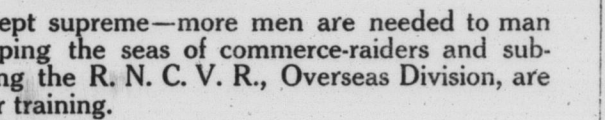
The Navy must be kept supreme—more men are needed to man the fleets which are sweeping the seas of commerce-raiders and submarines. Canadians joining the R. N. C. V. R., Overseas Division, are sent at once to England for training.

PAY \$1.10 a day and upwards—Free Kit— Separation allowance as in C. E. F.

No experience necessary—Candidates must be sons of natural born British subjects—Ages 18 to 38.

Experienced men from 18 to 45 may enlist for service in the Canadian Naval Patrols to guard Canadian Coasts. Pay from \$1.05 a day and separation allowance.

For particulars apply to COMMODORE EMILIUS JARVIS, Naval Recruiting Officer, Ontario Area, 103 Bay Street, TORONTO, or to the Naval Recruiting Secretary, Ottawa.



23-17

YOUNG FOLKS

Things As They Are.

"You know," Clotilda gave warning. "I think I can stand the shock." Miss Sheldon replied. "Are you willing to say some dreadful things just now?"

"That's just it," Clotilda replied, lifting her brows perplexedly. "I never want to say dreadful things. They never sound dreadful at all to me—only to other people. I'm just trying to say things the way they are."

"That," Miss Sheldon responded, "is about the most difficult thing in life, Clotilda."

"It is?" Clotilda's voice was full of amazement. "Why, I think it's easy—if only people would let me."

"I'll let you. At least, I won't be shocked. What did you want to tell me, Clotilda?"

"Well," said Clotilda, settling into a confidential attitude, "there's Miss Raeburn. She looked so sweet, but she doesn't do anything except that everlasting crocheting—bells and dolls and such things—for church fairs, I suppose. Think of being in mountains like these and seeing nothing except work! She never goes on any trip anywhere."

Clotilda paused a second for Miss Sheldon to make some comment, but no comment came, and so she went on to the next thing:

"Then there's Beatrice Pemberton—I heard that she was so artistic, but the clothes she wears! Why, Miss Sheldon, they are awful. They don't match the colors—and they don't suit her in the least. Some of them are frilly and frilly. No one could be really artistic and wear such clothes—you needn't tell me!"

"Clotilda," Miss Sheldon said, "did you ever think it would be fun to be a detective?"

"Didn't I—just!" Clotilda responded. "How did you guess, Miss Sheldon?"

"I wasn't guessing—it was suggesting. Why don't you do a little detective work for yourself—discover why Miss Raeburn sees nothing except wools and Beatrice Pemberton wears frilly clothes?"

"I wonder what's up?" Clotilda remarked reflectively to the landscape. "But I'll try—it will be fun."

Two days later Clotilda rushed in—Clotilda all pentence and humility. "Miss Sheldon, wasn't I just horrid! Why do I jump at things so, never waiting to find out? Miss Raeburn, with that spinal trouble and never a word about it! And sending boxes and boxes of Christmas presents to poor little schools and places!"

"Did you find out why Beatrice Pemberton likes 'frilly' clothes when they don't suit her?"

"She doesn't—she hates them. She wears them because a cousin sends them to her, and she's putting a little sister through college. Miss Sheldon, I feel just about one inch high."

Miss Sheldon smiled—it was a smile that was full of understanding, and it comforted Clotilda.

THY FATHER'S FRIEND.

True Friendship is Most Valuable of All Earthly Possessions.

In the will of a late eminent Judge there was one very unusual legacy. He bequeathed his friendships to his family.

"To my family," the will runs, "I bequeath friendships many and numerous in the hope that they will be cherished and continued. True friendships are the most valuable of our earthly possessions, more precious than gold, more enduring than marble palaces, more worthy than fame."

As Henry Drummond has well said, "Friendship is the nearest thing we know to what religion is!"

The family that inherits such wealth is truly rich. But it is a legacy that must be used if it would be preserved. Friendships cannot be locked away in safes or loaned to historical exhibits and museums. Like love and faith and courage, they belong to that intangible treasure of the soul that must be kept from destruction by constant service. It is not alone material things that "rust doth corrupt."

How many of us have let slip through busy or careless fingers the beautiful and glowing friendships of our youth? We did not mean to do it; indeed we have often regretted the loss until, as the years pass, the regret gradually fades away. And if that is true of our own friends, how far more true of our fathers' friends! Yet there have been families where friendships have passed down from father to son for several generations.

There is food for thought here. How many fathers are building up fine and loyal and serviceable friendships that they can with pride and gratitude bequeath to their sons? How many mothers are storing up like treasures for their daughters? The question does not end there. How many young people of to-day are fitting themselves to receive such legacies? How many in all the varied and urgent calls of life are heeding the challenge to make themselves worthy of friendships by being loyal and fine-timpered and generous friends themselves?

"A man that hath friends," the old Book of Wisdom declares, "must show himself friendly"; and again, "Thine own friend and thy father's friend forsake not."

SAWYERS, BOX MAKERS & LABORERS WANTED

FIRSTBROOK BROS. Limited
283 King Street East, Toronto

To Freshen the Winter Clothes

There are many people who wish to freshen up their winter clothes, before getting their spring things, for it is still some time before the weather will allow us to be comfortable in spring clothes.

There are new sets of vests and collars and separate cuffs to match, or matching collars and cuffs which will do much toward making a change in a dress of which you may have tired. These collars and cuffs are of white shantung silk trimmed at the edges with bands of plain colored silk or the dotted or figured silks. The band of colored silk adds a bright touch which is very refreshing. The flat, rolled collar in sailor shape is still a favorite. Some of the collars are made double; for instance, there is a lower collar of white silk and an upper collar in green, rose gold or any of the fashionable colors, the same shape, but smaller, so that an edge of the white shows all around.

Girdles also offer another possibility for freshening dresses. The girdle is an important feature of the dress at



For a Combination of Materials

present, and there are many charming styles, varying from the very narrow apron-string girdle hanging with long, loose ends, to the wide girdle which is arranged artistically in a soft, crushed effect. Wide ribbon girdles are very often seen.

The use of ribbon as a dress trimming is also quite a novelty. It is used to finish the new collarless necks and sleeves, and also trims the skirts of afternoon and evening dresses. On separate waists, too, ribbon is often introduced as a trimming detail.

To vary the monotony of the perfectly straight-up-and-down dress, there are several new models of which one is shown in the sketch. The waist is cut in sections, permitting the use of two materials. The skirt shows the new puffed effect at the lower edge, with the draped panels confined



Have You Ever Suspected

that the cause of various annoying ills might lie in the daily cup of tea or coffee?

A sure and easy way out of tea and coffee troubles is to shift to

Instant Postum

There's no caffeine nor anything harmful in this delightful, pure food-drink—just the nourishing goodness of wheat.

Postum has put thousands of former tea and coffee drinkers on the Road to Wellville.

"There's a Reason"

to the sides only. For the attractive silks, which may be had in plain and figured effects to match in color, this design is unusually effective.

Cuffs on skirts and on the lower edges of the slip-on blouses which accompany them, are noticed in a good many dresses. The cuffs may be deep or narrow and are finished with machine stitching, giving the effect of the hems having been placed on the right instead of the wrong side of the dress. A pleated, up-standing frill about half an inch deep is sometimes used as a finish to the cuffs. This, of itself, provides sufficient trimming in some models.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer or from the McCall Company, 70 Bond St., Toronto, Ont. Dept. W.

NERVOUS CHILDREN

The Trouble is Often Really St. Vitus Dance—Do Not Neglect It.

Many a child has been called awkward, has been punished in school for not keeping still or for dropping things when the trouble was really St. Vitus Dance. This disease may appear at any age, but is most common between the ages of six and fourteen years. It is caused by thin blood which fails to carry sufficient nourishment to the nerves, and the child becomes restless and twitching of the muscles and jerking of the limbs and body follow.

In severe cases the child is unable to hold any thing or feed itself. St. Vitus Dance is cured by building up the blood. The most successful treatment is to remove the child from all mental excitement, stop school work and give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills renew the blood supply, strengthen the nerves, and restore the child to perfect health.

Here is proof of their power to cure. Mrs. S. Sharp, Oakville, Ont., says: "When my daughter was nine years old she was attacked with St. Vitus Dance. She was sent to a sanatorium where she remained for nine weeks, without any benefit. Indeed when we brought her home she was as helpless as a baby. I got a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and continued giving her half a pill after each meal for several months, when she had fully recovered and has never had a symptom of the trouble since."

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

Germany, among the Central Empires, is given as by far the largest loser. Her total casualties, 1,585,200, or 225,000 less than France's. Her dead come to 893,200, while her wounded are set at 450,000 and her captured and missing at 245,000.

Austria is only slightly less heavy a loser than Germany, with a total of 1,469,100. Her dead, however, only number 523,100 and her wounded 355,000.

Constipation is one of the most common ailments of childhood and the child suffering from it cannot thrive. To keep the little one well the bowels must be kept regular and the stomach sweet. To do this nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets. Concerning them Mrs. Romain Poirier, Mizonette, N. B., says: "My baby suffered from constipation but thanks to Baby's Own Tablets he is perfectly well again."

The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE DOGS OF WAR.

Dogs Catch Real Martial Spirit and Are Indispensable to Sentinels.

From facts put forward on behalf of the employment of dogs in war the conclusion is forced upon one that, after aeroplanes, dogs are of the greatest use and assistance to an army in the field.

As clairvoyants and for liaison work they are unsurpassed. Dogs pass easily where no man could hope to get through alive, and the way they can be trained to take out a message and bring back an answer is little short of marvellous. They seem to catch the real martial spirit, and cases are numerous where dogs have struggled home though grievously wounded and died after completing their task.

In the Vosges and the Argonne a dog is indispensable to the sentinels. To show what a difference they make, an instance is given of two regiments relieving each other alternately in a dangerous sector.

The "Sage" which made liberal use of dogs never lost a sentry, and time after time were able, owing to their dogs, to surprise enemy patrols and to snipe sentinels. The other, who had no dogs, lost seven sentries in three days.

Some of the smartest surprises in the war were possible only owing to the assistance lent by dogs.

Sheepdogs of fifteen months to two years of age are the best, and they undergo a training according to the capacities they develop. Patrol and scouting dogs work indiscriminately with any detachment, but liaison dogs must always be kept with the man who taught them their work.

Nearly all the dogs used were presented to the army, and weekly reports are made to their old masters as to the progress they have displayed, and how they are faring.

The happy-go-lucky are usually neither lucky nor happy.

TEN MILLION MEN LOST

Estimate of Total Casualties to March, 1917, Appalling.

The first complete tabulation of official and authenticated semi-official reports of the various belligerents received at Washington, gives more than ten million men as killed, wounded, captured or missing in the war.

Among the military men proper 4,441,200 are reported dead, 2,598,500 wounded and 2,564,500 captured and missing. Among civilians, especially on the Russian and Balkan fronts and in Armenia, another 400,000 are figured as either dead or wounded.

The Entente's losses are given as 6,318,400, as against 3,384,000 for the Central Empires. One reason for the great discrepancy between the two is believed to be the relative unpreparedness of the Entente, the disastrous retreats in France at the beginning of the war, in Russia from the Mazurian Lakes and the Carpathians and in Rumania.

The Entente's dead total 2,890,400, against 1,550,800 for the Central Empires. The Entente's wounded total 1,676,500, against 922,000 for their enemies, and their captured and missing, 1,652,500, against 912,000 for the Central Empires. These losses are based upon the assumption that in Germany ninety per cent. of the total wounded return to the front and eighty per cent. in all the other countries.

Russia is infinitely the heaviest loser so far, with a grand total of 3,034,200 men.

France has suffered the second highest casualties with a total of 1,810,800, largely because of the early retreat to the Marne and the terrific losses in the defence of Verdun. Her dead total 870,000, her wounded 540,800, and her missing and captured 400,000, although the last figure is believed here to be improbably high.

England's total falls far below, being about one-third France's and one-sixth Russia's, owing, of course, to her late sending of a continental army. England's total comes to 615,400, with 205,400 dead, 102,500 wounded and 107,500 captured and missing.

Germany, among the Central Empires, is given as by far the largest loser. Her total casualties, 1,585,200, or 225,000 less than France's. Her dead come to 893,200, while her wounded are set at 450,000 and her captured and missing at 245,000.

Austria is only slightly less heavy a loser than Germany, with a total of 1,469,100. Her dead, however, only number 523,100 and her wounded 355,000.

Constipation is one of the most common ailments of childhood and the child suffering from it cannot thrive. To keep the little one well the bowels must be kept regular and the stomach sweet. To do this nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets. Concerning them Mrs. Romain Poirier, Mizonette, N. B., says: "My baby suffered from constipation but thanks to Baby's Own Tablets he is perfectly well again."

The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE DOGS OF WAR.

Dogs Catch Real Martial Spirit and Are Indispensable to Sentinels.

From facts put forward on behalf of the employment of dogs in war the conclusion is forced upon one that, after aeroplanes, dogs are of the greatest use and assistance to an army in the field.

As clairvoyants and for liaison work they are unsurpassed. Dogs pass easily where no man could hope to get through alive, and the way they can be trained to take out a message and bring back an answer is little short of marvellous. They seem to catch the real martial spirit, and cases are numerous where dogs have struggled home though grievously wounded and died after completing their task.

In the Vosges and the Argonne a dog is indispensable to the sentinels. To show what a difference they make, an instance is given of two regiments relieving each other alternately in a dangerous sector.

The "Sage" which made liberal use of dogs never lost a sentry, and time after time were able, owing to their dogs, to surprise enemy patrols and to snipe sentinels. The other, who had no dogs, lost seven sentries in three days.

Some of the smartest surprises in the war were possible only owing to the assistance lent by dogs.

Sheepdogs of fifteen months to two years of age are the best, and they undergo a training according to the capacities they develop. Patrol and scouting dogs work indiscriminately with any detachment, but liaison dogs must always be kept with the man who taught them their work.

Nearly all the dogs used were presented to the army, and weekly reports are made to their old masters as to the progress they have displayed, and how they are faring.

The happy-go-lucky are usually neither lucky nor happy.

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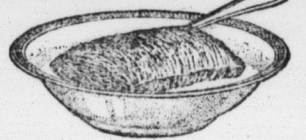
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The happy-go-lucky are usually neither lucky nor happy.

The Biggest Problems in most homes are fuel and service.

When the servant leaves and the fuel is low, happy is the housewife who knows Shredded Wheat Biscuit, the whole wheat food that is ready-cooked and ready to eat.

With these crisp little loaves of baked whole wheat the housewife may prepare in a few moments a delicious, nourishing meal at lowest cost.



Made in Canada.

MINK FARMING.

These Valuable Fur-bearers Can be Successfully Bred.

While fox ranching is the most important and best known branch of domestic fur production, the rearing of various other valuable fur-bearers will probably occupy a prominent place in future fur-farming development. The experience of Mr. E. L. MacDonald, of Halifax, demonstrates that mink can be successfully bred in captivity.

In the spring of 1914, I decided to try if some success could not be attained with this highly nervous and delicate animal, and bought two pairs from a rancher. As one of these had been injured when caught it died shortly afterwards, but after some difficulty I was able to purchase another female. In the spring of 1915, I had fourteen live minks, but unfortunately on account of not separating the young of one of the families from the mother soon enough, I lost the mother. In the spring of 1916 I had forty-six to take care of, and, profiting by my experience of the year before, was able to save all of them and this year, with no bad luck, I will probably have one hundred animals.

"If their surroundings are at all natural, with the proper care in feeding and a little judgment in the mating season, I can see no reason why anyone so inclined, cannot raise mink both profitably and as a pastime."

"I find the ranch-bred mink more contented and much larger than the wild ones, and believe the regular feeding is conducive to better fur; being larger, of course, the animal is more valuable from every standpoint."

"The dens should be large enough for them to play in, and as natural as possible, although they are animals that do not require any luxuries if their house is dry and clean."

Get Careless.

"A man who never made a mistake never made anything," said the Wise One.

"Yes," agreed the Boob. "But a lot of chaps who believe in that get careless and never make anything but mistakes."

IF FOOD DISAGREES DRINK HOT WATER

When food lies like lead in the stomach and you have that uncomfortable, distended feeling. It is because of insufficient blood supply to the stomach, combined with acid and food fermentation. In such cases try the plan now followed in many hospitals and advised by many eminent physicians of taking a half a glass of water as hot as you can comfortably drink it. The hot water draws the blood to the stomach and the diluted mucus, as any physician can tell you, instantly neutralizes the acid and stops the food fermentation. Try this simple plan and you will be astonished at the immediate feeling of relief and comfort that always follows the restoration of the normal process of digestion. People who find it inconvenient at times to secure hot water and travelers who are frequently obliged to take hasty meals poorly prepared, should always take two or three five-grain tablets of Bisulphate of Magnesia after meals to prevent fermentation and neutralize the acid in their stomach.

Boliv has an extensive deposit of coal at an altitude of 13,000 feet above sea level.

Mrs. T.: "Isn't it strange that Mrs. Brown never attends the Mothers' Club meetings? We've invited her time and time again." Mrs. W.: "I'm afraid she's too old-fashioned. She insists on staying at home to take care of her children."

Minard's Liniment Co. Limited. Have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for Croup; found nothing equal to it; sure cure.

CHAS. E. SHARP. Hawshaw, N. B., Sept. 1st, 1905.

An Effective Scarecrow. In planting the corn a page of newspaper was torn off and one corner buried in the ground, leaving the other three corners to flap in the wind. The crows gave this garden a wide berth.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

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BARN FIRES.

Lack of Windows an Incentive to Dangerous Practices.

In any statement of buildings destroyed by fire, barns and stables occupy a prominent place. One of the chief reasons for this is the necessary use of lanterns and other lights. In many barns artificial light must be used at almost all hours, with the resultant element of danger.

We have in mind a splendid farm building, well built and kept in good condition, with the surroundings neat and tidy. It is, however, lacking in one essential—sufficient windows to provide light for the interior. With closed doors this barn would be almost completely dark, and hence the incentive to light a match. There is nothing more dangerous than a lighted match in a barn, with, probably, loose straw or hay on the floor, and everything as dry as tinder.

Daylight is one of the cheapest of our natural resources, and it is easily transmitted. While making use of daylight, farmers will at the same time remove a very serious element of fire danger—a cause of fires in barns and stables which can only be charged to pure carelessness.

Before that She Suffered from Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervousness and Other Troubles Coming from Sick Kidneys, Which Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured.

Elm Tree, Gloucester Co., N. B. Mar. 19th (Special).—Mrs. Jos. Roger, the popular teacher here, is fully recovered from a long siege of sciatica, neuralgia, and other troubles resulting from diseased kidneys and has made a statement in which she gives Dodd's Kidney Pills all the credit for her cure.

"My trouble came from a strain," Mrs. Roger states, "and I suffered for thirteen months. Backache, heart fluttering, sciatica, neuralgia, dizziness and failing memory were among my symptoms. When the doctor I consulted failed to do me any lasting good I decided that my kidneys were the root of my troubles and decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I took twelve boxes in all and you may judge of the results when I tell you that I have not lost a day's work as teacher in the last year."

"I can say that Dodd's Kidney Pills have done all for me that was claimed for them."

Others of Mrs. Roger's symptoms were nervousness, that tired feeling, irritability and a dry harsh skin that itched and burned at night. They all came from diseased kidneys and all vanished when she used Dodd's Kidney Pills.

In Spain there has been invented a steel automobile wheel with steel tires which is said to have most of the advantages and none of the disadvantages of the rubber-tired wheel.

MONEY ORDERS. BUY your out of town supplies with Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

Take a bit of tallow along to the woods when you are using a cross-cut saw on big logs. Make it run lots easier.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Ironmould.—Hooks and eyes should be boiled in strong soda-water before use. This prevents any likelihood of rust during washing operations. Try the experiment, too, on curtain pins, etc.

GUARANTEED. The guarantee of a Dominion wide industry backs

EUREKA HARNESS OIL. It makes all black leather blacker, softer, wear longer. Dealers everywhere.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited. Branches Throughout Canada.

Don't Rub It On. Bruises or Sore Muscles.

Sloan's Liniment quickly penetrates and soothes without rubbing. Cleaner than mussy plasters or ointments, does not stain the skin.

Have a bottle handy for emergency, rheumatic aches and pains, neuralgia, lumbago, gout, strains, sprains and lame back, yield to Sloan's Liniment. At all druggists, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00.

Sloan's Liniment. KILLS PAIN.

FOR PINK EYE. DISTEMPER, CATARRH OF EYES AND ALL NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES.

Cures the sick and acts as a preventative for others. Liquid given on the tongue. Safe for brood mares and all other best kidney remedy. Sold by all drugg



HAVE YOU SEEN OUR \$15-SUIT WINDOW?

If not, get busy. It will give you some idea of this store's clothing values for this spring. You will find no such fine suits offered elsewhere for so little money. Our price in many cases means sixty cents on the dollar from present value. We contracted early and in ample quantities, which accounts for these marvellous values. Before you make any final decision we want you to see the new style features exhibited in our

Spring Suits at \$15, \$18, \$20, \$22, \$25

The high standards of excellence show the distinguished points that appeal to the particular buyer.

You can help us keep prices down by boosting the volume

More business each year at about same expense. The more business means greater stocks and wider selection.

The Boys are delighted with the Nobby Spring Suits

New pinch-back and Norfolk styles in attractive tweeds, moderately priced.

Investigate

Every time a man investigates he learns what to do. Many men fail to progress because they will not investigate. Test this store's claims and judge for yourself. If this store cannot match the values of any mail order or other competitor, it is true we are down and out. We have been more than matching in many cases, notably in Woollens, Flannels, Yarns, Underwear, Shoes and Clothing. Get samples from mail order houses today and bring here and compare. You will be the judge. We're gaining ground every day. We're satisfying the masses. This can only be done by ample stocks, excellent choice and real value.

Charming Springtime Suggestions

Ladies' and men's spring styles in wide variety, as our store is stocked to capacity with the very new desirable stuff.

Our Heavy Reserve Stocks Now Playing an Important Part

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from THE TRANSCRIPT Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—To addresses in Canada and all points in the British Empire, \$3.00 per year; \$1.00 for eight months; to addresses in the United States, \$2.00 per year—payable in advance.

ADVERTISING.—The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. A limited amount of advertising will be accepted, at moderate rates. Prices on application. JON PRINTING.—The Jobbing Department has superior equipment for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programmes, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc. Address all communications and make remittances payable to A. E. SUTHERLAND.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1917

The advantage resulting from having filed out a National Service card is again being illustrated by the opportunity now offered through that organization to men who have some knowledge of mechanics.

This is through the decision of the Imperial authorities to have organized in Canada a series of reserve squadrons of the Royal Flying Corps, for which purpose experienced officers and non-commissioned officers have arrived from the front to make arrangements for the building of flying machines in their entirety in this country.

For these camps 3,000 mechanics are required, covering twenty different lines of mechanical ability. The National Service organization offered a means of getting in touch with likely men. The cards were gone over to see who might be available and before those of the Province of Ontario were finished 12,000 names were sorted out.

The coming week a booklet will be sent to each one of these men explaining in full what the Royal Flying Corps of Canada is and what class of men are required, the pay and other needed information, as well as the present and future advantages that will accrue to those who take up this work.

Although the booklets are only being sent as above stated, mechanics from other provinces are just as eligible to engage with the corps and can secure a booklet by writing to the Secretary of the National Service Board, Ottawa.

As the physical and the medical standards of the Royal Flying Corps are nothing like as high as that of other units, men can qualify as mechanics who have been rejected for overseas, and such men have now an opening to prove that they are willing to do their share, and the same applies to men who could not enlist for home reasons, etc. The work is not at all heavy or strenuous and there are no long marches with heavy kits to carry.

Men are engaged for the duration of the war and are needed for ground work only, their duty being to keep the machines in running order and repair and rebuild when necessary. It is a splendid open-

ing for any man of some mechanical skill, not only to acquire knowledge that he can use to benefit his country at the present time, but also to qualify for work in the transportation system of the future. When travel through the air becomes a matter of business, such men will be in great demand at high rates of wages, with not only good but permanent positions, just the same as there have been in the past with all the new industries.

During the time the knowledge is being gained, the rates of pay are not only good, but a full separation allowance is granted to married men the same as given in the Canadian Army, while as there is a far larger proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers in the air service than in in other branches, promotion is rapid for the man who shows himself worthy by his skill and adaptability for the opportunities offered.

For a man with some knowledge of mechanics who is not strong physically and whose health could be improved by an out-door occupation, the Royal Flying Corps will be a blessing in every way, as he not only can build himself up, but at the same time be of great service to his country, and at a time when every man is needed.

In fact any man who can do a fair day's work in a shop, can do far better at the air service camps, where besides everything necessary being provided, special facilities are afforded for the advancement of deserving men, by officers of practical experience, whose whole aim is service for the country and the man. It has been found in the Flying Corps that it is far better to keep a mechanic in the best of health and spirits, than allow him to run down or become disgruntled, which not only detracts from the efficiency of the service, but considerably increases the expense. Men who work for the R. F. C. like the job, and this new "wing" of national service is sure to become popular in Canada.

War Rationing a Benefit.

It would indeed be an odd stroke of irony if the Germans, instead of starving, as they say they mean to do, were to bring us back to the old standard of the fitness which was ours before the era of tinned meats, bleached flour bread, and foods prepared with preservatives and chemicals, most of them of German origin. The country has now been for some six or eight weeks on wholesome bread and if it were polled we venture to assert that it would declare almost unanimously against any return to the devastating white loaf.—London Daily Mail.

Marriage licenses issued by D. H. McRae, Strathburn, 5411. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has the largest sale of any similar preparation sold in Canada. It always gives satisfaction by restoring health to the little folks.

The War Bonds.

In the way of investment there can be nothing better than the 5 per cent. 20-year war bonds the Canadian Government is offering to the public at 96. They are literally as good as gold. Nay, they may well be accounted better than gold, for not only are they redeemable and their interest coupons payable in that precious metal, but when they mature the Government will pay back for every \$100 unit of them \$4 more than it now receives. The return on the money invested in them is about 5 1/2 per cent. per annum. After the war settlement, and when the now belligerent nations have begun to reap the fruits of peace once more, there is no country in the world that has more reason to expect a fair run of prosperity than Canada. It can be safely said that the security behind these bonds, splendid though it now is, will be a steadily-growing one for many years to come.

Who Are These Women?

A correspondent writes:—All fall and winter two women have been going through the meetings of Moss and Ekfrid holding meetings in the schoolhouses. Strange reports are abroad regarding them, that they denounce organized Christianity, refuse to give the name of the institution in which they belong, will not sing the National Anthem nor let anybody else do so. As a result, it is said, some foolish parents have come under their influence, their children causing trouble in school by also refusing to sing the National Anthem.

Why do not the reeves of the townships forbid such meetings? is a question asked. If they neglect to do so, it is pointed out, then the attention of the crown attorney of the county should be drawn to the matter. That the school trustees of the district should be more careful at such a crucial time is the contention of many, who ask if such a thing would be allowed for a minute in Germany.

Walkers, Ont., March 19, 1917.

To the Editor of The Transcript: For the benefit of the public and the trustees of the various school houses in these parts, I would like to have you print the following:—

Some unscrupulous man or woman had an item printed in the two London papers recently, misrepresenting a couple of ladies, messengers of Jesus Christ, who have been teaching in school houses the true gospel recorded in the Bible.

The writer has been personally acquainted with these ladies for the past two months, as I attended their meetings at U. S. S. No. 14, Metcalfe, for six weeks and they were living in my home for two weeks. Therefore I can truly say that I have never seen them disloyal or heard them denounce any charitable organization, and they do tell to whom they belong, and any honest person can be spiritually benefited by going to their meetings and listening to their explanation of the teaching of Jesus Christ.

ONE WHO LIKES FAIR PLAY.

PAIN, LIKE THE POOR, ARE ALWAYS WITH US.—That portion of man's life which is not made up of pleasure is largely composed of pain, and to be free from pain is a pleasure. Simple remedies are always the best in treating bodily pain, and a safe, sure and simple remedy is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. You cannot do wrong in giving it a trial when required.

Lay of the Hen.

To the Editor of The Transcript: Dear Sir:—In a recent issue you had the following rhyme:—

"Higgledy, piggledy, my fat hen,
She laid an egg on September ten;
We've not seen a sign of an egg since then—
Higgledy, piggledy, my fat hen."

This is the experience of the average person who "keeps hens," and especially farmers. They get eggs all summer because the hens have conditions conducive to egg production, but in the winter the hens are deprived of many of the essential elements that enter into the formation of eggs. In many cases the hens can barely secure sufficient food to keep life in their bodies. The following doggerel, I think, is more to the point: Higgledy, piggledy, my fat hen, It she'd been cared for as she should have been—

She'd have laid each day since September ten;
A dirty, dark house in which to sleep,
On dirty, damp perches where mites do creep;
No lime, no grit, no meat to eat,
A handful of corn and a handful of wheat.

With rarely a drop of water to drink,
How could she lay with such care do you think?
Treat her fair and square, and then
You'll get eggs from your fat hen.

W. C. HOLLAND.

The Pride of Middlesex.

Just one short year has passed
Since Middlesex gave birth
To the 135th Battalion,
The finest in all the earth.

It grew throughout the winter,
And when the spring came round
There was a strapping company
In each recruiting town.

"A" Company found its home
In the village of St. Mary's;
And "B" Company contained
Full many a London boy.

Parkhill boasted "C" Company.
As all of us do know,
And "D" was mustered up
Round about old Glencoe.

And when the springtime came,
And the grass began to thrive,
Old London was prepared
To welcome the 135th.

They came in from all the little towns,
And tented at the core;
Twas then we were real soldiers
In every act and move.

And when we finished shooting,
To Carling Heights we moved,
And in the summer evenings
Through London streets we roved.

Then Sam Hughes took a notion
To profit on some land,
So he made a summer training camp
At Borden in the sand.

He took us there with others,
To live in sand and dirt,
And for weeks to never hear
The rustle of a skirt.

Six weary weeks had passed,
When we had to move once more,
So they shipped us down to Halifax,
Upon the Atlantic shore.

We sailed the briny ocean
In a trusty transport ship;
The sea was very calm,
And we all enjoyed the trip.

Twas in the town of Liverpool
We struck the land again,
And in the south of England
We went aboard a train.

We came into a camp
On a misty October night,
We found that it was Witley
When we saw it in daylight.

We lay around a week or so,
Then they gave us six-day passes,
On eight days, if we wished to see
The Scotch or Irish lasses.

We started in to work again,
When we got back from our cruise,
And everything was going fine,
Till along came old Sam Hughes.

Soon after his little visit
The orders came one day
That the 135th Battalion
Must shortly fade away.

The news came as a death blow
To part us friend from friend,
For we'd meant to stick together
Until the very end.

We left our heartbroken colonel
On a misty October day,
And to join our future units
We wearily wended our way.

"A" Company went to the kilties,
And "B" to the One-Sixteen,
"C" and "D" with the Brantford boys,
Will show the kaiser what they mean.

But, friends, when this war's over,
Those who are spared alive
Will remember the Pride of Middlesex,
And the good old 135th.

[Composed by Private Ferguson Maguire, formerly of the 135th Battalion, while in Bramshot, England.]

Marked Increase.

A. H. McDONALD, Ethel, Ontario, says: "Last Spring I purchased a quantity of Homestead Bone Black Fertilizer from J. K. Baker and from the results showed by its use on plots of corn and potatoes, I can confidently recommend its use on a much larger scale. This shows the value of intensive farming. If every acre available on an average farm were properly cultivated and Homestead fertilizer used judiciously I am sure the financial returns would show a marked increase."

Belongs to Good Farming

GEO. SCHROEDER, Dashwood, Ontario, says: "I used Homestead Bone Black Fertilizer on oats last Spring, leaving one drill wide without, where you could see the difference of about one foot. I recommend it to any farmer who wishes to do better farming, as I think there is no better."

Growth Simply Wonderful.

W. M. EVLAND, Sarnia, Ontario, says: "I have used Homestead Bone Black Fertilizer and am so greatly pleased I want to tell you of it. I had a piece of ground where nothing would grow, not even weeds, and I added strawberries and put some fertilizer on them and the growth is simply wonderful. In fact, it beats anything around the neighborhood."

Write Michigan Carbon Works, Detroit, for free book and particulars about their Homestead Bone Black Fertilizer.

GERMANY'S FOOD STRESS.

One Reason Why the Huns Are so Anxious for Peace.

How serious is the strain upon the German people may be conjectured from one factor which is not often taken into the reckoning. And that is the extent to which Germany was a food-importing country before the war. It is usually assumed that she might snap her fingers at the British blockade if war only permitted her to employ her own food resources to the full. As it is, the lack of labor, the lack of fertilizer, and bad crop conditions such as obtain all over the world, are held responsible for the crisis which the German people face in the failure of their potato crop. It is a common-places to say that England, if cut off from her foreign grain supplies, would be reduced to starvation in a month. What is not so well known is that, just before the war, Germany's food imports were one-half of Britain's food imports. England was importing food to the value of \$120 per head of population. Germany was importing food to the value of \$40 per head of population. The disappearance of this supply has not meant to her the speedy ruin which it would bring to England, but what the cumulative effect after two years and a half must be we can easily conjecture. It is probable that Germany before the war imported one-fifth of her food requirements. Subtract that amount, subtract the enormous decrease resulting from war conditions and crop accident, add the increased per capita consumption for the men on the firing line and in the munition factories—for these must be heartily fed—and half-rations is not a figure of speech for the German masses.

Germany and her victorious armies stand to-day like King Midas. Everything her generals touch may turn into the gold of victory, but the seventy million people of Germany cannot live on war maps. That is why, after the first perfunctory outburst of wrath against the Allies, there is a return in the German newspapers to discussion, a reiteration of the folly of indefinite deadlock; a reiteration of Germany's determination not to be crushed. This insistence that Germany cannot be crushed carries the implication that, aside from that, everything else may be arranged.

Hamburg's Official Rations.

The details of rations at Hamburg for November 12-18 will be interesting:

Bread and flour as before. Not more than one pound of bread may be supplied in the first half of the period.

Potatoes—Seven pounds in all.
Butter—Two ounces.
Margarine—One ounce.
Sugar—Thirteen ounces.

Sweetening substances (saccharine)—A small packet on the coupon of the November 19-25 card.

Eggs—Two during November 5-18. None during November 19-25. Only eggs from refrigerating chambers are sold, and it is pointed out that these will not keep for any length of time.

Meat—A fraction less than one ounce, including bone, or 2-3rds ounce, without bone, ham, preserved sausage, tongue, bacon, and raw fat, or two ounces of game, fresh sausage, entrails, preserved meats (including the weight of the box). Fowls are to be reckoned at an average weight of 8-10ths of a pound, and young cocks up to six months at half this weight. Pigeons are sold without tickets.

Pigs' flesh—1/4 lb. of the tougher portions, or 3/4 oz. of back, cheek, tongue, or 1/2 lb. of kidney, liver, snout, and trotters, or tail. For the head without cheeks no tickets are needed.

Soap—One-half lb. of soap-powder and less than two ounces of fancy soap per month.
Milk products—About 2 1/2 ounces of Indian meal, maize flour, or barley groats.

Petroleum—About 1 1/4 quarts for home workers, less than a quart for others.

The Kaiser "the Beast."

In Moscow the prophets have been busy with the fate of the Kaiser. They quote Revelation xiii., 5, which deals with the beast with seven heads and ten horns which rose from the depths of the sea:

"There was given unto him a mouth speaking great things and blasphemies, and power was given unto him to continue forty and two months."

Another quotation is from Revelation, xiii., 18:

"Let him that hath understanding count the number of the beast, for it is the number of a man and his number is 666."

Taking the lunar month, which consists of 28 days, and multiplying this figure by 42, we get the number 1,176. Dividing this by thirty, the number of days in the calendar month, the resulting figure of 39—or three years, three months, and six days. This period is believed to represent the time to be covered by the war which will thus end, according to the Moscow prophets, on 6 November, 1917.

The year of Wilhelm's birth is 1859, and the number of days in the period quoted above (three years three months and six days) is 1,193. Deducting 1,193 from the year on the birth of Wilhelm the result is 666—the number of the beast.

All Right.

Teacher—"Now, boys, I want to see if any of you can make a complete sentence out of two words, both having the same sound to the ear."
First Boy—"I can, Miss Smith."
Teacher—"Very well, Robert. Let us hear your sentence."
First Boy—"Write right."

Teacher—"Very good."
Second Boy—"Miss Smith, I can beat that. I can make three words of it—Wright, write right."
Third Boy (excitedly)—"Hear this—Wright, write rite right!"—Tib-Bits.

WINNER OR WASTER—Which Are You?

On a recent public occasion the Honorable the Minister of Finance for Canada, in addressing a representative Canadian audience, dealt with the urgency of everybody doing, even in the smallest way, their share towards aiding the Empire.

It is well to remember that every dollar thrown away extravagantly does one hundred per cent. more good to the enemy than one dollar saved by ourselves.

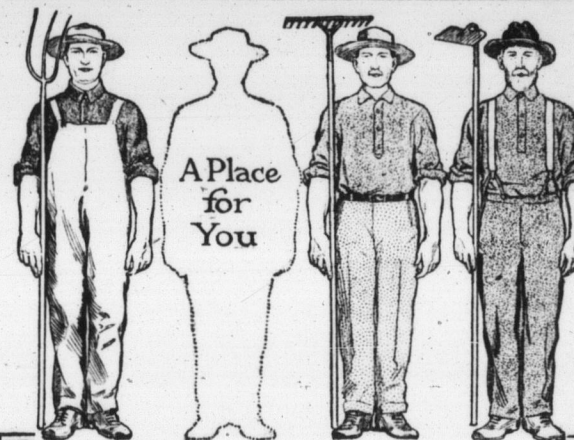
The wealth of the world finally filters through individual dollars, and if the curse of extravagance strikes deeply enough, our ruin is bound to follow.

Save a dollar TODAY and do a hundred per cent. more for the Empire than your extravagant neighbor does for the enemy.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

GLENCOE BRANCH

J. A. McKELLAR, Manager



Recruits Wanted for Production

Just as surely as lack of food is strangling Germany day by day, so plenty of food is winning the victory for the allies. The French armies, for instance, were never better fed than now, for France cannot forget the awful lesson of 1870—the failure of her food supply. To this she attributed the loss of that war.

To feed the French soldiers around Verdun, more than 25,000,000 pounds of food a week were required. This gives a faint idea of the colossal task of feeding an army. Canada and Britain have a huge army of fighting heroes on the line; every man must have plenty of food, in spite of a world shortage. Upon Canada's food production all principally rely.

The Farmers of Ontario Urgently Need Help

The Department of Agriculture appeals to men and boys to enlist in the farm help campaign. The Department appeals to men unfit for military service, or who find it impossible to enlist in the army. Do your "bit" by helping to increase production of foodstuffs. This is your hour of opportunity.

The farmers of Ontario need the help of retired farmers, of men following no occupation (retired), of business men who can spare a portion of their time. We appeal to all who can so arrange their ordinary affairs to plan to help some farmer friend, particularly in seed time and harvest.

Confer with your county District Representative of the Department of Agriculture, or write, "Farm Help Campaign," care Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

Ontario Department of Agriculture

W. H. Hearst, Minister of Agriculture

Parliament Buildings

Toronto

Great Clearing-Out Sale

BOOTS AND SHOES

COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 19

We have decided giving up Boots and Shoes until the war is over.

We want to clear out the entire stock inside of two weeks, and if low prices will make them go they should go with a rush.

As prices of Shoes are going sky high, this will be the greatest opportunity of a lifetime to secure cheap Shoes. Don't fail to take advantage of this great offer, and come early. First choice is always the best.

Remember the date - Monday, March 19

TERMS OF SALE, Strictly Cash or Produce

McRAE'S, WARDVILLE

New Spring Styles in Ladies' Footwear



We have just received a shipment of Ladies' High Cut Top Shoes in Vici Kid. These are the latest New York style for Spring wear.

A REAL DRESSY SHOE AT A MODERATE PRICE

Modern Shoe Store Main Street Glencoe

EARLY SPRING OPENING

Today, tomorrow and Saturday
March 8, 9 and 10

MRS. CURRIE'S MILLINERY PARLORS
SYMES STREET, GLENCOE Phone 25

RAILWAY AND POSTAL GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Main Line.

Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express to London and intermediate points, 8:27 a. m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer, for Toronto, Montreal, etc., 8:35 p. m.; No. 16, local accommodation to London, 10:10 p. m.

Westbound—No. 113, local mail and express, 12:30 a. m.; No. 301, way freight and passenger, 10:45 a. m.; No. 11, local mail and express, 3:00 p. m.; No. 15, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 9:51 p. m.

No. 16 and 15, Sundays included.

Wabash and Air Line.

Eastbound—No. 332, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 9:35 a. m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:30 p. m.; No. 331, way freight and passenger to St. Thomas, 4:20 p. m.

Westbound—No. 331, way freight, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 9:25 a. m.; No. 332, mixed, local points, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2:30 p. m.

No. 2 Sundays included.

Kingston Branch.

Leave Glencoe for Kingston, Petrolia, etc., connecting for Sarnia, Tunnel and points west—No. 363, mixed, 7:40 a. m.; No. 17, passenger, 8:10 p. m.; No. 362, mixed, 8:15 p. m.

Arrive at Glencoe—No. 18, passenger, 7:05 a. m.; No. 120, express, 2:45 p. m.; No. 371, mixed, 8:15 p. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Eastbound—No. 634, daily, 12:30 p. m.; No. 672, Windsor mixed, daily except Sunday, 6:30 p. m.

Westbound—No. 671, Windsor mixed, daily except Sunday, 8:30 a. m.; No. 633, daily, 8:15 p. m.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE.

Mails closed—G.T.R. East, 9:00 a. m.; G.T.R. West, 2:30 p. m.; London and East, 7 p. m.

Mails received—London and East, 8 a. m.; G.T.R. East, 4 p. m.; G.T.R. West, 9:45 a. m.

TEA TEA

Special line of Bulk Teas, ranging from 35c to 45c.

W. J. Strachan
Phone Central for delivery

CANADIAN PACIFIC

TRAINS LEAVE GLENCOE AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST—

No. 634, daily, 12:30 p. m.

No. 672, Windsor mixed, daily except Sunday, 6:30 p. m.

GOING WEST—

No. 671, Windsor mixed, daily except Sunday, 8:30 a. m.

No. 633, daily, 8:15 p. m.

Get tickets from R. CLANAHAN - Town Ticket Agent GLENCOE

BORN.

CRAWFORD.—On Friday, March 16, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Crawford, Ekfrid, a son—Duncan Donald.

McCALLUM.—On Wednesday, March 14, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Donald A. McCallum, Ekfrid, a daughter—Jessie Isabella.

SHARP.—On Sunday, March 18, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Elias Sharp, Mossa, a daughter.

LOCAL.

Yesterday was officially the first day of spring.

Mossa Township met at Glencoe on Saturday.

The Book Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Grant on Monday next.

Rev. Mr. Owen preached in Trinity Church, Watford, on Thursday evening.

St. Patrick's Day had its Irish upsurge. It was the roughest day of the winter.

Pte. S. H. Middleton, Wardsville, is reported in the casualty list as suffering from gas poisoning.

Sap was running on Tuesday faster than it was ever known to have done before, say the farmers.

The wild ducks and geese are on their flight to the north from their winter sojourn in the south.

Total proceeds of the bazaar held for the Red Cross by the D. M. T. L. Club on Saturday amounted to about \$130.

A meeting of the directors of the Ekfrid Mutual Fire Insurance Company was held at Glencoe on Saturday.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union will meet at the parsonage on Monday afternoon, March 26th, at 3 o'clock.

Edward Galbraith shipped from Glencoe 4 horses and a large quantity of settler's effects to his farm at Limerick, Sask.

The average man will bid good-bye to the winter of 1916-17 without regrets. It has been a real winter, however—too real for some of us.

The Ladies' Red Cross Society gratefully acknowledge the receipt of \$100, donated by the D. M. T. L. Society from the proceeds of their bazaar.

Rev. A. H. Drumm of Bowmanville occupied the Glencoe Presbyterian pulpit on Sunday. His discourse showed more than average ability.

The Grand Trunk and Wabash station has had a treatment of paint, oil and varnish, and has been thoroughly renovated generally. Looks fine, too.

The Provincial Government will endeavor to secure at least 10,000 boys between the ages of 14 and 18 from the high schools to work on farms this year.

Shareholders in the Glencoe Canning Company to the extent of \$100 or less each were rebated the amount of their shares by the Toronto guarantors last week.

Matthew Knox has sold his quarter-section farm in Saskatchewan for \$50 per acre and will return to Ontario.

Mr. Knox has had great success in the West.

A South Ekfrid wedding, to take place early in April, is that of John T. Lethbridge, son of J. G. Lethbridge, and Miss Florence Urquhart, daughter of Nathaniel Urquhart.

The Battle Hill Relief Society will meet at the home of Mrs. Ed. Currie on Thursday afternoon, March 20th.

Please bring all finished articles as a box will be packed at this meeting.

At 11:30 on Tuesday night the sun crossed the imaginary line and spring commenced. Experts tell us that the wind was then in a quarter that presages an early and well behaved season.

The officers and members of the Junior Red Cross acknowledge with thanks the receipt of \$20 from the L. O. F. Lodge, \$10 from the Epworth League, and \$25 from the Patriotic Association.

Rev. Mr. Lloyd, the newly inducted pastor of Glencoe Presbyterian church, will not occupy his pulpit for the next three Sundays, as he is preparing for an examination for the degree of B. D. at Toronto University.

A recent letter received by his father from Chester Bechill states that he is still in England. His brother Cecil has fully recovered from his wounds and has returned to France with a regiment of Canadian cavalry.

Miss Mary McEachern, former principal, has presented the Glencoe High School with a large portrait of the late Col. A. D. Davidson, who shortly before his death donated a hundred dollars towards the Science equipment of the school.

An open meeting of the G. H. S. Literary Society will be held in the Sunday School room of the Presbyterian church on Thursday evening, March 22nd. Debate, vocal and instrumental selections. Admission will be taken in aid of the Red Cross.

In appreciation of his services as interim moderator during the pulpit vacancy in Glencoe Presbyterian church, the board of managers at the conclusion of the service on Tuesday presented Rev. Dr. Fraser Smith of Burns' church, Mossa, with a purse of \$25.

Miss Glenn of Glenn-Charles, Toronto, Canada's Hair Fashion Store, will be in Glencoe, Tuesday, March 27th, at the McKellar House, with a full line of ladies' and gentlemen's hair goods. If you are not satisfied with the appearance of your hair, consult Miss Glenn. Free demonstration.

Ridgetown may close all its stores one day a week in order to give citizens a chance to work in their gardens. Production in earnest, this, but will there be any guarantee that everybody will attend strictly to gardening and not spend the day motoring, fishing, bathing or resting.

The Westerners, who have spent the winter in Ontario, are hiking back to the prairie country with high hopes of the early opening of seed-time and bright visions of a bumper harvest. So mote it be! Quite a number of the young men are taking back with them life partners for Ontario to share their homes and drive out loneliness.

Mr. J. A. McKellar attended a meeting of a number of the Ontario managers of the Merchants Bank of Canada, held at Hamilton last Friday. The meeting was addressed by the new general manager, Mr. D. C. Macarow, who reviewed the excellent progress this institution has made in the past year. In the evening all attended a banquet given by the general manager, at the Royal Connaught Hotel. The vice-president, managing director and a number of other directors of the bank were also present.

THE WONDERFUL FRUIT MEDICINE

Thousands Owe Health And Strength To "Fruit-a-tives"

"FRUIT-A-TIVES", the marvellous medicine made from fruit juices—has relieved more cases of Stomach, Liver, Blood, Kidney and Skin Troubles than any other medicine. In severe cases of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pain in the Back, Impure Blood, Neuralgia, Chronic Headaches, Chronic Constipation and Indigestion, "Fruit-a-tives" has given unusually effective results. By its cleansing, healing powers on the eliminating organs, "Fruit-a-tives" tones up and invigorates the whole system.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c.

At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

A fast and clean game of hockey was played at Dutton on Friday evening between the Glencoe O. H. B. team and the Dutton team, Glencoe winning by a score of 6 to 4. Glencoe lineup—goal, Dobson; right defence, Allingham; left defence, Davenport; rover, Weaver; right wing, Humphries; centre, Aldred; left wing, Wall.

Mrs. Hollingshead has received a post card from a French soldier, written in French, acknowledging the receipt of socks and buttons sent to the front by her at Christmas. On the reverse side of the card is a cleverly executed cartoon done in sections from postage stamps, the different denominations making suitable and artistic coloring.

Traffic on the Grand Trunk was tied up from 6:30 Sunday night until about 10 o'clock Monday morning as a result of an axle on a freight train breaking as the train was passing through the village of Prairie Siding. Five cars left the rails and three were completely wrecked. Passengers on the International Limited were transferred at the scene of the wreck.

The Young People's Guild of the Presbyterian church, Glencoe, have arranged for a debate for their meeting on Wednesday evening, March 28.

The subject, "Resolved that independence of Canada is preferable to her position within the Empire," will be discussed. Chas. B. McLean and David McIntyre will take up the affirmative, while the negative will be upheld by J. A. Scott and E. M. Doull.

Settlements and postponements materially reduced the length of the spring assizes which opened at London on Monday. There were no criminal cases and Sheriff Cameron presented Justice Masten with white gloves. Among the cases settled was that of Williams against Walker, an action over the distraint of horses for rent alleged due by the plaintiff from the tenant of the land on which they were pastured in Mossa.

AUCTION SALES

On Lot 14, con. 5, Ekfrid, on Friday, March 23rd, 1917, at 1 o'clock, I have for sale, 8 years old, with foal by Stately Mac; 1 gelding rising 4 years, by Baron's Jim; 1 cow due to freshen March 14th, 1 cow due to freshen March 15th, 1 cow due to freshen March 16th, 1 cow due to freshen April 8th, 1 cow due to freshen April 15th, 2 heifers due to freshen April 1st, 1 farrow cow, milking, 2 dry cows, 10 choice 2-year-old steers, 1 choice 3-year-old steer, 3 yearling heifers, 1 yearling steer, 2 fall calves, 1 bull 2 years old eligible, 8 pigs weighing about 150 lbs., 1 sow due to pig April 16th, 1 sow due to pig in 2 weeks, 2 young sows with pig, 150 young hens, geese and ducks, 1 Massey-Harris Binder nearly new, 1 Massey-Harris Riding Plow new, 1 walk-in plow, 1 spring-tooth cultivator, 1 two-horse corn cultivator, 1 hay loader, 1 drill, 1 wagon, 1 cutter, 1 top buggy, 1 set heavy harness, 1 Standard cream separator, 1 set disc harrows, 1 Perrin riding plow, 1 hay rack, 1 wheelbarrow, 1 stock rack, quantity of hay, 15 cords 20-inch soft wood, 6 bus. timothy seed, 1 parlor suite, 1 bedroom suite, 2 beds and springs, 1 piano, 2 parlor tables, 1 jardiniere stand, 1 hall rack, 2 upholstered rockers, 1 couch, 1 lounge, 6 dining-room chairs, 1 buffet, 2 cupboards, 2 extension tables, 1 fall-table, 1 cook stove for wood, 1 coal heater, 1 coal heater with oven, 1 coal oil stove with oven, 1 refrigerator, rug and carpets, 3 hanging lamps, 1 hall lamp, numerous other articles. Fifty acres for rent—lot 11, con. 14, Metcalfe. Thos. Towers, proprietor; L. L. McTaggart, auctioneer.

Clearing sale of farm stock and implements, on lot 22, 1st range north of Longwoods Road, Mossa, on Friday, March 30th, at 1 o'clock. Hugh Sloan, proprietor; James Brown, auctioneer.

At Appin on Saturday, March 31st, at 1:30 o'clock—12 cows, due to freshen shortly; 15 farrow cows; 35 head of young cattle, 1 and 2 years old, steers and heifers, mostly steers; 12 or 15 young calves, to be sold privately on Friday, S. P. Charlton, proprietor; L. L. McTaggart, auctioneer.

Tait's Corners Patriotic Society purpose holding a box social in S. S. No. 8 school house on Friday evening, March 30th. For further particulars watch next week's issue.

McAlpine Bros.
Flour and Feed
Field and Garden Seeds
A quantity of Seed Oats for sale

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Miss Lizzie McCracken is visiting in town.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. B. McLean of London were in Glencoe on Tuesday.

—Charles Mitchener of St. Thomas is visiting his aunt, Mrs. Chas. Stinson.

—Mrs. A. B. McDonald was visiting her brothers at Springfield and Ingersoll last week.

—George Elliott, M. P. for North Middlesex, called on A. Sullivan Friday of last week.

—Miss Annie Aldred attended the Christine Miller concert at London on Monday evening.

—Mrs. Adams has returned to her home in Leamington after spending two weeks with her sister, Mrs. Mark Walker.

—Mrs. Wm. Weekes, who has been spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Fred Aldred, returned home this week.

—Miss Carrie Sullivan of Detroit visited with her brother, A. Sullivan, who is confined to the house through illness, last week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Archie McNeil of Detroit visited at the home of Mrs. McNeil's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McKellar, Ekfrid, before leaving for Moosejaw, Sask.

—Mrs. Edward Galbraith and son, who have been spending the winter at the home of her father, J. R. Squire, left on March 10th for their home near Limerick, Sask., accompanied by Miss Alice Galbraith of Kerwood.

SPECIAL NOTICES

See George's shoe ad. on first page.

E. Mayhew & Co. are agents for D. & A. corsets.

Highest cash prices for eggs at J. N. Currie & Co's.

Best Manitoba flour for sale at Mc Lachlan's Bakery.

Wanted—boy to learn the jewelry trade.—C. E. Davidson.

Bronze gobble for sale.—D. J. Mitchell, lot 6, con. 4, Mossa.

For sale—seed oats, O. A. C. No. 72.—Herbert Weekes, Mossa.

Money to loan on farm property. Write Box 34, Wardsville.

Millinery opening Friday and Saturday this week at Mayhew's.

Spraying sulphur now in stock: \$2.75 per cwt.—Wright's Hardware.

Thoroughbred Chester sow for sale, due to farrow 25th April.—Lorne Goff, Mossa.

The Macksville store will be reopened on Monday, March 26.—J. C. McAlpine.

Highest price cash or trade for eggs, at Mayhew's.

If you want full value in shoes and rubbers, go to Sexsmith's. Repairing a specialty.

For sale—2 general purpose mares, coming 2 years old: cheap.—Wm. Newport, Glencoe.

For sale—quantity of red clover and timothy seed.—John H. Smith, lot 10, Longwoods Road, Ekfrid.

For sale, at bargain prices—several new and second-hand buggies and wagons.—Wm. Allin, Glencoe.

Mrs. W. A. Currie announces her spring millinery opening for Friday and Saturday, March 23 and 24.

For sale—quantity of baled hay and loose hay, and wagon with hay rack and gravel box.—Frank Copeland.

Don't fail to see what's doing in our big clothing rooms. Immense stocks of choicest goods.—J. N. Currie & Co.

For sale—fifty acres of good pasture land in Ekfrid, well fenced, abundance of water. Write P. O. Box 85, Glencoe.

125 acres of pasture to rent for season of 1917: lot 3 and 2nd range, Ekfrid.—W. M. Lockwood, 32 Pearl street, St. Thomas.

For sale—O. A. C. 72 oats, \$1 per bushel: Longfellow flint and G. Glow dent corn, \$2 per 70 lbs.—Lewis Watertown, Wardsville.

For sale—choice "Silver King," "Banner" and "Abundance" seed oats: O. A. C. 21 seed barley.—The Woodburn Milling Co., Ltd.

Rugs and linoleums at the old price at Mayhew's.

For sale—hay rake; hay carrier, complete, and about 135 feet of good manila rope; 1 general purpose mare; 1 gelding, rising 3 years old, heavy; cook stove and 2 heaters.—Christopher Poole, South Ekfrid.

George A. Franklin, formerly manager of the Harrison House, London, has taken over the Hotel Savoy, corner Clarence and Dundas. European and American plans. Make this your home when in London.

Big sale of the Dulog stock. See Mayhew's ad.

Miss G. G. McLean representative of the PEMBER STORE will be at the McKellar House on March 22 with the finest stock of human hair goods for ladies and gentlemen. Miss McLean is capable of suiting your needs and will give the best satisfaction to all in every case. Remember the date.

EKFRID STATION.

A. D. McCallum is loading a carload of wheat this week.

Mrs. Ed. McClurg returned to her home in Komoka after spending the week-end with her niece, Mrs. Hiram Winger.

J. L. Hull was in Toronto last week with a carload of cattle.

Mrs. A. D. McCallum and Mrs. Howie and little son returned to their homes here last week.

Wood bees are quite numerous in these parts.

Mrs. Bernice Galbraith and family spent the past week with her parents at Jesnet's Creek.

Alice Winger underwent an operation last Thursday for appendicitis. Dr. Moore of London performed the operation. She is now progressing favorably under the care of Nurse Petherford of London.

The ladies of this section are busy repairing another box of soldiers' shirts and socks and old linen and cotton to be sent to Hyman Hall about the last of March.

SAP PAILS AND SPILES

High prices are the order of the day. Therefore it will pay you to tap this spring. Our stock of sugar-making goods, including Sap Pails (two styles), Sap Pans, Braces, Augers, Bits, Pails, etc., is now complete.

Have you booked your order for PEERLESS WIRE FENCE yet? See us and get our prices. We can save you money.

JAMES WRIGHT & SON

Sherwin-Williams Paints

Chi-Namel Varnishes

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

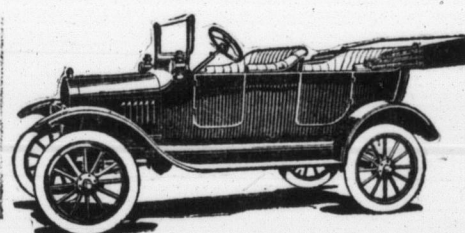
Capital Authorized \$25,000,000
Capital Paid-up 12,000,000
Reserve Funds 14,300,000
Total Assets 270,000,000

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

\$1.00 opens an account. Interest payable half-yearly. Joint savings accounts are a great convenience for man and wife.

Glencoe Branch - E. M. DOULL, Manager



New Prices August 1st, 1916

The following prices for Ford cars will be effective on and after August 1st, 1916

Chassis	\$450.00
Runabout	475.00
Touring Car	495.00
Coupelet	695.00
Town Car	780.00
Sedan	890.00

f. o. b. Ford, Ontario

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there is no guarantee against an advance in price at any time.

A. Duncanson - Dealer, Glencoe

Mr. W. T. Pember

PROPRIETOR OF

The Pember Store
Toronto



is sending his representative, MISS G. G. McLEAN, who is specially gifted in the art of suiting the ladies and knows their needs. Miss McLean will be

AT THE MCKELLAR HOUSE ON MARCH 22

with the finest stock of human hair goods for ladies, improving the personal appearance. Toilet preparations for beautifying the complexion. She will take orders for the well-known PEMBER HAIR TREATMENT for invigorating your own hair and preventing it from turning grey. The PEMBER TOUPEE for gentlemen. The closest imitation of nature ever produced and at reasonable prices. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. REMEMBER THE DATE.

For mail orders write

The Pember Store,
129 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

NOTE HEADS, BILL HEADS
LETTER HEADS, MEMOS
STATEMENTS,

ENVELOPES, CIRCULARS
CATALOGUES, BOOKS,
LABELS, SHIPPING TAGS.

The Transcript Press
Printers to Particular People

CZAR HAS ABDICATED IN FAVOR OF SON, GRAND DUKE MICHAEL REGENT

Struggle Between Duma and Reactionary Party Ends in Revolution—German Influence Overthrown.

A despatch from Petrograd says: After a brief revolution in Petrograd, the army, Emperor Nicholas II, has abdicated and his younger brother, Grand Duke Michael, second son of Emperor Alexander III, has been appointed regent.

Representatives of the nation, headed by M. Rodzianko, President of the Duma, and a Provisional Government of twelve members, have established a new order.

The success of the revolution was made secure by the co-operation of the guard and regiments in Petrograd and active support given in Moscow.

Alex. Protopopoff, head of the Interior Department, ex-Premier Sturmer and the other Ministers, as well as the President of the Imperial Council, are under arrest.

The sole survivor of the old regime is Pokrovsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The whole garrison of Petrograd has gone over to the Provisional Government.

Famous Russian Guards Joined Duma.

One of the most impressive scenes of the revolution was the arrival of the Preobrazhensky Guards, with their colonel and officers, at the Tauris Palace. The men, all of giant stature, were drawn up in ranks of four deep the whole length of the enormous Catherine Hall, where the President of the Duma had come to greet them.

On the appearance of President Rodzianko, the colonel's voice rang, "Preobrazhensky, attention!" The whole regiment stood at salute. Rodzianko saluted them as follows: "Soldiers of the true faith, let me as an old soldier greet you according to our custom. I wish you good health."

"Your Excellency" came the thunderous response.

The President continued: "I want to thank you for coming to the help of the members of the Imperial Duma to establish order and safeguard the honor and glory of our country while your comrades are fighting in the trenches for the might and majesty of Russia. I am proud my son has been serving since the beginning of the war in your gallant ranks. Return quietly to your barracks and come here at the first call when you may be required."

"We are ready," answered the guards; "show us the way."

"The old authority is incapable of leading Russia the right way," was the answer. "Our first task is to establish a new authority which we all believe and trust, which will be able to save and magnify our mother, Russia."

The soldiers marched out shouting, "Hurrah, Rodzianko!" He was greeted in the same manner by the officers and men of the Grenadier Guards and officers and troops of the Ninth Cavalry Regiment. All the regiments after visiting the Duma returned to the barracks with bands playing and colors flying amid the enthusiastic cheering of the people.

Russian Empress Hiding.

A despatch from London says: According to information received here the Russian people have been most distrustful during the revolution of the personal influence of Empress Alexandra. She was supposed to exercise the greatest influence over Emperor Nicholas. It is stated that her whereabouts is not known, but it is believed she is in seclusion, fearing the populace. A Petrograd despatch to the Daily Chronicle says the Empress of Russia has been placed under guard.

FOR CARRYING LETTER NOT SENT BY MAIL

American Sent to Jail for Three Months in England.

A despatch from London says: At the Thames Police Court John Robertson, an American citizen and a fireman, was charged with having in his possession a letter for transmission otherwise than through the post. He arrived on Sunday by a Norwegian ship laden with grain for Spain. The officer of the Customs questioned the prisoner, who produced the letter and said he was going to post it when he reached Spain. The letter contained falsehoods and exaggerations and referred to Zeppelin raids that never had taken place. The prisoner was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

FIVE GERMAN SHIPS ARE SEIZED BY CHINA

A despatch from Shanghai says: The Chinese naval authorities early Wednesday morning took possession of the German steamers Albenga, 4,249 tons; Delke Rickmers, 4,176 tons; Mei-Dah, 1,628 tons; Mei-Lee, 1,682 tons, and Silking, 1,940 tons. The vessels were lying in the Wung-Poo River. The crews were put ashore and accompanied without untoward incident.

Don't forget to order pure cultures if you intend to sow legumes this Spring.

Markets of the World

Breakfasts

Toronto, Mar. 26—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.00; do. No. 2, \$1.97; do. No. 3, \$1.94; No. 4, \$1.91; No. 5, \$1.88; No. 6, \$1.85; No. 7, \$1.82; No. 8, \$1.79; No. 9, \$1.76; No. 10, \$1.73; No. 11, \$1.70; No. 12, \$1.67; No. 13, \$1.64; No. 14, \$1.61; No. 15, \$1.58; No. 16, \$1.55; No. 17, \$1.52; No. 18, \$1.49; No. 19, \$1.46; No. 20, \$1.43; No. 21, \$1.40; No. 22, \$1.37; No. 23, \$1.34; No. 24, \$1.31; No. 25, \$1.28; No. 26, \$1.25; No. 27, \$1.22; No. 28, \$1.19; No. 29, \$1.16; No. 30, \$1.13; No. 31, \$1.10; No. 32, \$1.07; No. 33, \$1.04; No. 34, \$1.01; No. 35, \$0.98; No. 36, \$0.95; No. 37, \$0.92; No. 38, \$0.89; No. 39, \$0.86; No. 40, \$0.83; No. 41, \$0.80; No. 42, \$0.77; No. 43, \$0.74; No. 44, \$0.71; No. 45, \$0.68; No. 46, \$0.65; No. 47, \$0.62; No. 48, \$0.59; No. 49, \$0.56; No. 50, \$0.53; No. 51, \$0.50; No. 52, \$0.47; No. 53, \$0.44; No. 54, \$0.41; No. 55, \$0.38; No. 56, \$0.35; No. 57, \$0.32; No. 58, \$0.29; No. 59, \$0.26; No. 60, \$0.23; No. 61, \$0.20; No. 62, \$0.17; No. 63, \$0.14; No. 64, \$0.11; No. 65, \$0.08; No. 66, \$0.05; No. 67, \$0.02; No. 68, \$0.00; No. 69, \$0.00; No. 70, \$0.00; No. 71, \$0.00; No. 72, \$0.00; No. 73, \$0.00; No. 74, \$0.00; No. 75, \$0.00; No. 76, \$0.00; No. 77, \$0.00; No. 78, \$0.00; No. 79, \$0.00; No. 80, \$0.00; No. 81, \$0.00; No. 82, \$0.00; No. 83, \$0.00; No. 84, \$0.00; No. 85, \$0.00; No. 86, \$0.00; No. 87, \$0.00; No. 88, \$0.00; No. 89, \$0.00; No. 90, \$0.00; No. 91, \$0.00; No. 92, \$0.00; No. 93, \$0.00; No. 94, \$0.00; No. 95, \$0.00; No. 96, \$0.00; No. 97, \$0.00; No. 98, \$0.00; No. 99, \$0.00; No. 100, \$0.00.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 C.W. nominal, \$2.00; No. 2 C.W. nominal, \$1.97; No. 3 C.W. nominal, \$1.94; No. 4 C.W. nominal, \$1.91; No. 5 C.W. nominal, \$1.88; No. 6 C.W. nominal, \$1.85; No. 7 C.W. nominal, \$1.82; No. 8 C.W. nominal, \$1.79; No. 9 C.W. nominal, \$1.76; No. 10 C.W. nominal, \$1.73; No. 11 C.W. nominal, \$1.70; No. 12 C.W. nominal, \$1.67; No. 13 C.W. nominal, \$1.64; No. 14 C.W. nominal, \$1.61; No. 15 C.W. nominal, \$1.58; No. 16 C.W. nominal, \$1.55; No. 17 C.W. nominal, \$1.52; No. 18 C.W. nominal, \$1.49; No. 19 C.W. nominal, \$1.46; No. 20 C.W. nominal, \$1.43; No. 21 C.W. nominal, \$1.40; No. 22 C.W. nominal, \$1.37; No. 23 C.W. nominal, \$1.34; No. 24 C.W. nominal, \$1.31; No. 25 C.W. nominal, \$1.28; No. 26 C.W. nominal, \$1.25; No. 27 C.W. nominal, \$1.22; No. 28 C.W. nominal, \$1.19; No. 29 C.W. nominal, \$1.16; No. 30 C.W. nominal, \$1.13; No. 31 C.W. nominal, \$1.10; No. 32 C.W. nominal, \$1.07; No. 33 C.W. nominal, \$1.04; No. 34 C.W. nominal, \$1.01; No. 35 C.W. nominal, \$0.98; No. 36 C.W. nominal, \$0.95; No. 37 C.W. nominal, \$0.92; No. 38 C.W. nominal, \$0.89; No. 39 C.W. nominal, \$0.86; No. 40 C.W. nominal, \$0.83; No. 41 C.W. nominal, \$0.80; No. 42 C.W. nominal, \$0.77; No. 43 C.W. nominal, \$0.74; No. 44 C.W. nominal, \$0.71; No. 45 C.W. nominal, \$0.68; No. 46 C.W. nominal, \$0.65; No. 47 C.W. nominal, \$0.62; No. 48 C.W. nominal, \$0.59; No. 49 C.W. nominal, \$0.56; No. 50 C.W. nominal, \$0.53; No. 51 C.W. nominal, \$0.50; No. 52 C.W. nominal, \$0.47; No. 53 C.W. nominal, \$0.44; No. 54 C.W. nominal, \$0.41; No. 55 C.W. nominal, \$0.38; No. 56 C.W. nominal, \$0.35; No. 57 C.W. nominal, \$0.32; No. 58 C.W. nominal, \$0.29; No. 59 C.W. nominal, \$0.26; No. 60 C.W. nominal, \$0.23; No. 61 C.W. nominal, \$0.20; No. 62 C.W. nominal, \$0.17; No. 63 C.W. nominal, \$0.14; No. 64 C.W. nominal, \$0.11; No. 65 C.W. nominal, \$0.08; No. 66 C.W. nominal, \$0.05; No. 67 C.W. nominal, \$0.02; No. 68 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 69 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 70 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 71 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 72 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 73 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 74 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 75 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 76 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 77 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 78 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 79 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 80 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 81 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 82 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 83 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 84 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 85 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 86 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 87 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 88 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 89 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 90 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 91 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 92 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 93 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 94 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 95 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 96 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 97 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 98 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 99 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 100 C.W. nominal, \$0.00.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 C.W. nominal, \$2.00; No. 2 C.W. nominal, \$1.97; No. 3 C.W. nominal, \$1.94; No. 4 C.W. nominal, \$1.91; No. 5 C.W. nominal, \$1.88; No. 6 C.W. nominal, \$1.85; No. 7 C.W. nominal, \$1.82; No. 8 C.W. nominal, \$1.79; No. 9 C.W. nominal, \$1.76; No. 10 C.W. nominal, \$1.73; No. 11 C.W. nominal, \$1.70; No. 12 C.W. nominal, \$1.67; No. 13 C.W. nominal, \$1.64; No. 14 C.W. nominal, \$1.61; No. 15 C.W. nominal, \$1.58; No. 16 C.W. nominal, \$1.55; No. 17 C.W. nominal, \$1.52; No. 18 C.W. nominal, \$1.49; No. 19 C.W. nominal, \$1.46; No. 20 C.W. nominal, \$1.43; No. 21 C.W. nominal, \$1.40; No. 22 C.W. nominal, \$1.37; No. 23 C.W. nominal, \$1.34; No. 24 C.W. nominal, \$1.31; No. 25 C.W. nominal, \$1.28; No. 26 C.W. nominal, \$1.25; No. 27 C.W. nominal, \$1.22; No. 28 C.W. nominal, \$1.19; No. 29 C.W. nominal, \$1.16; No. 30 C.W. nominal, \$1.13; No. 31 C.W. nominal, \$1.10; No. 32 C.W. nominal, \$1.07; No. 33 C.W. nominal, \$1.04; No. 34 C.W. nominal, \$1.01; No. 35 C.W. nominal, \$0.98; No. 36 C.W. nominal, \$0.95; No. 37 C.W. nominal, \$0.92; No. 38 C.W. nominal, \$0.89; No. 39 C.W. nominal, \$0.86; No. 40 C.W. nominal, \$0.83; No. 41 C.W. nominal, \$0.80; No. 42 C.W. nominal, \$0.77; No. 43 C.W. nominal, \$0.74; No. 44 C.W. nominal, \$0.71; No. 45 C.W. nominal, \$0.68; No. 46 C.W. nominal, \$0.65; No. 47 C.W. nominal, \$0.62; No. 48 C.W. nominal, \$0.59; No. 49 C.W. nominal, \$0.56; No. 50 C.W. nominal, \$0.53; No. 51 C.W. nominal, \$0.50; No. 52 C.W. nominal, \$0.47; No. 53 C.W. nominal, \$0.44; No. 54 C.W. nominal, \$0.41; No. 55 C.W. nominal, \$0.38; No. 56 C.W. nominal, \$0.35; No. 57 C.W. nominal, \$0.32; No. 58 C.W. nominal, \$0.29; No. 59 C.W. nominal, \$0.26; No. 60 C.W. nominal, \$0.23; No. 61 C.W. nominal, \$0.20; No. 62 C.W. nominal, \$0.17; No. 63 C.W. nominal, \$0.14; No. 64 C.W. nominal, \$0.11; No. 65 C.W. nominal, \$0.08; No. 66 C.W. nominal, \$0.05; No. 67 C.W. nominal, \$0.02; No. 68 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 69 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 70 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 71 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 72 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 73 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 74 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 75 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 76 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 77 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 78 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 79 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 80 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 81 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 82 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 83 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 84 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 85 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 86 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 87 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 88 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 89 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 90 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 91 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 92 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 93 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 94 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 95 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 96 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 97 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 98 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 99 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 100 C.W. nominal, \$0.00.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 C.W. nominal, \$2.00; No. 2 C.W. nominal, \$1.97; No. 3 C.W. nominal, \$1.94; No. 4 C.W. nominal, \$1.91; No. 5 C.W. nominal, \$1.88; No. 6 C.W. nominal, \$1.85; No. 7 C.W. nominal, \$1.82; No. 8 C.W. nominal, \$1.79; No. 9 C.W. nominal, \$1.76; No. 10 C.W. nominal, \$1.73; No. 11 C.W. nominal, \$1.70; No. 12 C.W. nominal, \$1.67; No. 13 C.W. nominal, \$1.64; No. 14 C.W. nominal, \$1.61; No. 15 C.W. nominal, \$1.58; No. 16 C.W. nominal, \$1.55; No. 17 C.W. nominal, \$1.52; No. 18 C.W. nominal, \$1.49; No. 19 C.W. nominal, \$1.46; No. 20 C.W. nominal, \$1.43; No. 21 C.W. nominal, \$1.40; No. 22 C.W. nominal, \$1.37; No. 23 C.W. nominal, \$1.34; No. 24 C.W. nominal, \$1.31; No. 25 C.W. nominal, \$1.28; No. 26 C.W. nominal, \$1.25; No. 27 C.W. nominal, \$1.22; No. 28 C.W. nominal, \$1.19; No. 29 C.W. nominal, \$1.16; No. 30 C.W. nominal, \$1.13; No. 31 C.W. nominal, \$1.10; No. 32 C.W. nominal, \$1.07; No. 33 C.W. nominal, \$1.04; No. 34 C.W. nominal, \$1.01; No. 35 C.W. nominal, \$0.98; No. 36 C.W. nominal, \$0.95; No. 37 C.W. nominal, \$0.92; No. 38 C.W. nominal, \$0.89; No. 39 C.W. nominal, \$0.86; No. 40 C.W. nominal, \$0.83; No. 41 C.W. nominal, \$0.80; No. 42 C.W. nominal, \$0.77; No. 43 C.W. nominal, \$0.74; No. 44 C.W. nominal, \$0.71; No. 45 C.W. nominal, \$0.68; No. 46 C.W. nominal, \$0.65; No. 47 C.W. nominal, \$0.62; No. 48 C.W. nominal, \$0.59; No. 49 C.W. nominal, \$0.56; No. 50 C.W. nominal, \$0.53; No. 51 C.W. nominal, \$0.50; No. 52 C.W. nominal, \$0.47; No. 53 C.W. nominal, \$0.44; No. 54 C.W. nominal, \$0.41; No. 55 C.W. nominal, \$0.38; No. 56 C.W. nominal, \$0.35; No. 57 C.W. nominal, \$0.32; No. 58 C.W. nominal, \$0.29; No. 59 C.W. nominal, \$0.26; No. 60 C.W. nominal, \$0.23; No. 61 C.W. nominal, \$0.20; No. 62 C.W. nominal, \$0.17; No. 63 C.W. nominal, \$0.14; No. 64 C.W. nominal, \$0.11; No. 65 C.W. nominal, \$0.08; No. 66 C.W. nominal, \$0.05; No. 67 C.W. nominal, \$0.02; No. 68 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 69 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 70 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 71 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 72 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 73 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 74 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 75 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 76 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 77 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 78 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 79 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 80 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 81 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 82 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 83 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 84 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 85 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 86 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 87 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 88 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 89 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 90 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 91 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 92 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 93 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 94 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 95 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 96 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 97 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 98 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 99 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 100 C.W. nominal, \$0.00.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 C.W. nominal, \$2.00; No. 2 C.W. nominal, \$1.97; No. 3 C.W. nominal, \$1.94; No. 4 C.W. nominal, \$1.91; No. 5 C.W. nominal, \$1.88; No. 6 C.W. nominal, \$1.85; No. 7 C.W. nominal, \$1.82; No. 8 C.W. nominal, \$1.79; No. 9 C.W. nominal, \$1.76; No. 10 C.W. nominal, \$1.73; No. 11 C.W. nominal, \$1.70; No. 12 C.W. nominal, \$1.67; No. 13 C.W. nominal, \$1.64; No. 14 C.W. nominal, \$1.61; No. 15 C.W. nominal, \$1.58; No. 16 C.W. nominal, \$1.55; No. 17 C.W. nominal, \$1.52; No. 18 C.W. nominal, \$1.49; No. 19 C.W. nominal, \$1.46; No. 20 C.W. nominal, \$1.43; No. 21 C.W. nominal, \$1.40; No. 22 C.W. nominal, \$1.37; No. 23 C.W. nominal, \$1.34; No. 24 C.W. nominal, \$1.31; No. 25 C.W. nominal, \$1.28; No. 26 C.W. nominal, \$1.25; No. 27 C.W. nominal, \$1.22; No. 28 C.W. nominal, \$1.19; No. 29 C.W. nominal, \$1.16; No. 30 C.W. nominal, \$1.13; No. 31 C.W. nominal, \$1.10; No. 32 C.W. nominal, \$1.07; No. 33 C.W. nominal, \$1.04; No. 34 C.W. nominal, \$1.01; No. 35 C.W. nominal, \$0.98; No. 36 C.W. nominal, \$0.95; No. 37 C.W. nominal, \$0.92; No. 38 C.W. nominal, \$0.89; No. 39 C.W. nominal, \$0.86; No. 40 C.W. nominal, \$0.83; No. 41 C.W. nominal, \$0.80; No. 42 C.W. nominal, \$0.77; No. 43 C.W. nominal, \$0.74; No. 44 C.W. nominal, \$0.71; No. 45 C.W. nominal, \$0.68; No. 46 C.W. nominal, \$0.65; No. 47 C.W. nominal, \$0.62; No. 48 C.W. nominal, \$0.59; No. 49 C.W. nominal, \$0.56; No. 50 C.W. nominal, \$0.53; No. 51 C.W. nominal, \$0.50; No. 52 C.W. nominal, \$0.47; No. 53 C.W. nominal, \$0.44; No. 54 C.W. nominal, \$0.41; No. 55 C.W. nominal, \$0.38; No. 56 C.W. nominal, \$0.35; No. 57 C.W. nominal, \$0.32; No. 58 C.W. nominal, \$0.29; No. 59 C.W. nominal, \$0.26; No. 60 C.W. nominal, \$0.23; No. 61 C.W. nominal, \$0.20; No. 62 C.W. nominal, \$0.17; No. 63 C.W. nominal, \$0.14; No. 64 C.W. nominal, \$0.11; No. 65 C.W. nominal, \$0.08; No. 66 C.W. nominal, \$0.05; No. 67 C.W. nominal, \$0.02; No. 68 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 69 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 70 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 71 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 72 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 73 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 74 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 75 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 76 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 77 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 78 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 79 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 80 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 81 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 82 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 83 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 84 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 85 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 86 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 87 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 88 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 89 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 90 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 91 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 92 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 93 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 94 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 95 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 96 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 97 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 98 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 99 C.W. nominal, \$0.00; No. 100 C.W. nominal, \$0.00.

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Farm Crop Queries

Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell.

The object of this department is to place at the service of our farm readers the advice of an acknowledged authority on all subjects pertaining to soils and crops.

Address all questions to Professor Henry G. Bell, in care of The Wilson Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, and answers will appear in this column in the order in which they are received. As space is limited it is advisable where immediate reply is necessary that a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed with the question, when the answer will be mailed direct.



Henry G. Bell.

Question—W. K.:—I have a meadow seeded down last spring, but owing to the extreme wet, followed by a drought, there is only half a crop. The clover mostly lived but the timothy is nearly all dead. Should I plow them up in the Spring, or would it be advisable to go over the ground with a drag harrow and sow timothy by hand?

Answer:—If the clover has lived through the winter in sufficient quantities I would advise re-sowing timothy seed in the spring and at the same time top-dressing the seeding with well-rotted manure or about 200 pounds of fertilizer. The fertilizer should be high in ammonia. I think you would do well also to add three pounds of meadow fescue grass per acre. This is a rapid-growing grass and should make a valuable addition to your meadow. After this has been applied I believe it would be advisable to harrow the seeding lightly, making sure to harrow it with the grain drill rows instead of with a drag. If the spring is normal this should get you a good catch and make a satisfactory seeding.

Question—M. L. S.:—I purchased a farm on which only 6 acres were plowed and part of this was done two years ago and left to grow to weeds. A great deal of the field was planted to potatoes, but it also is very weedy.

The land has had very little manure in the last five years. Plowing for spring crops must be done this spring as we were unable to do any plowing last fall. We purpose sowing barley and oats, and would like to know whether it is advisable to seed this land with clover this spring or plow the stubble after the grain is harvested and seed to rye, and then sow the clover a year from this spring. We have no barn-yard manure to apply to the land.

Answer:—In my opinion it would be well to seed your barley and oats with clover this spring. The soil is evidently run down and you should, as soon as possible, establish a system of cropping where you could plow under a second crop of clover. This will add organic matter, or humus, to the soil and will also make some addition of nitrogen. In order to make sure of a satisfactory catch of clover and at the same time greatly assist your barley and oats seeding, it would be well to apply 200 to 300 pounds of fertilizer to the acre at the time of seeding the crop, since you have no barn-yard manure to apply to your land. This fertilizer should carry at least two to four per cent. ammonia and from six to eight per cent. available phosphoric acid. It will not only help the grain crop but will do a great deal to insure a satisfactory stand of clover.



Your Problems

Conducted by Mrs. Helen Law.

Mothers and daughters of all ages are cordially invited to write to this department. Initials only will be published with each question and its answer as a means of identification, but full name and address must be given in each letter. Write on one side of paper only. Answers will be mailed direct if stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed. Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 75 Castle Frank Road, Toronto.

E. F. A.:—1. Vegetables are more wholesome and better flavored when steamed than they are when boiled or fried. Besides, there is much less waste than in boiling, as much of the nutrition of the vegetables is thrown away with the water in which they are boiled. The water should be saved and used in soups. 2. If linen is moistened along the line the threads are easier. 3. A large pair of scissors is a convenient kitchen tool, especially in preparing lettuce and other vegetables. Of course, they must be thoroughly washed, as are other utensils, after every using. 4. When plaster cracks, add enough vinegar to plaster of paris to make a mixture like thick putty, fill the crack, and smooth off with a knife. If water is used the plaster hardens too quickly. 5. Before storing a stovepipe away for the summer, rub it well with coal oil, stuff the ends with newspaper to keep out any moisture, and there will be no rust in the autumn.

R. S.:—1. There is a clear amber shade between yellow and brown that would be excellent for the walls of your living-room with the Northern exposure. Have the ceiling of a deep ivory tone, dropped down to meet the picture molding which should also be deep ivory. Plain oatmeal paper is best for walls which are to serve as a background for pictures. With plain walls one may have figured madras curtains, but hemstitched scrim in ecru or cream would make very suitable curtains for this room, and scrim wears and launders better than madras. Dip the ecru curtains in strong tea and dry in the shade. A suitable rug would have the amber shade of the walls mingled with blue and terra cotta. 2. Subdued colors are always most restful. I would not

advise papering any room in red as it is considered by physicians to be very trying on the nerves. 3. Yes, Nottingham curtains are satisfactory, especially if you possess curtain stretchers. They do not iron well. 4. The tendency is toward simplicity in house furnishings now; as few draperies, cushions and ornaments as possible, and all articles are intended for use and not merely for show. It certainly lessens the housewife's task of cleaning, and is conducive to the family health.

H. D.:—1. The trenches on the western front extend about 750 miles. 2. Probably "The New Housekeeping," by Mrs. C. Frederick, will supply the information you require in household matters. 3. The Provincial Board of Health of Ontario will furnish you gratis a booklet, by Dr. Helen MacMurphy, entitled "A Little Talk About the Baby," which you will find valuable.

W. W.:—1. The new collars are nearly all of the sailor variety and of very sheer materials such as linen, and georgette crepe. They are hemstitched or edged with lace or silk braid, and some have tucks or insertion set in. 2. Handbags are seldom of leather, but are elaborate affairs of silk, or beads, or are knitted or crocheted in bright hues of crocheted silk. You might make a round bag of a strip of silk like your dress with a circle of cardboard covered with silk or form the bottom, and then crochet on a top of a contrasting color about an inch wide, through which to run a silk cord.

D. V. C.:—When your time is limited, it is best to plant flowering shrubs rather than annuals. Once carefully planted in good soil, the shrubs require little attention and are beautiful

and permanent additions to the home grounds. Some of the best shrubs are: Spirea van Houttei, Flowering Almond, Japan Quince, Tartarian Honeysuckle, Syringa, Lilac, Snowball, Hydrangea, Rose of Sharon. These will give you a succession of bloom from May to October. Flowering vines, such as Clematis, Wistaria, Dutchman's Pipe, Trumpet Flower, and Climbing Roses, are easily cared for. It is best to buy large three-year-old plants.

Horse Sense

Chronic swellings, puffs, etc., which are usually a sequel to some acute disease or injury, have their beginning in enlargement, either hard or soft, without pain or heat.

The remedy is either repeated blistering or the use of absorbents, as the daily application with smart friction of a little of a liniment made of 4 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium and 4 oz. each of alcohol and glycerine.

Begin fitting the work horses for the heavy spring tasks before the work begins.

After a winter of comparative idleness it is unwise and unprofitable to put a team in heavy work without preparation.

Now that heavy plowing is about to start, remember that prevention is the best cure for sore shoulders in horses. If it doesn't do the horse any good to have you say a kind word to him as you pass, it does you good.

Plenty of sunlight and abundance of fresh air are two prime requisites in any stabling proposition.

The horse's feet should be washed occasionally with soap and water. Bone spavin can often be traced to working the colt at too tender an age, or fast driving over roads that are slippery, or too suddenly stopping or jerking the colt.

For growing colts there is no better grain ration than equal parts of corn and oats ground together. This feed supplies the elements required for the production of fat, bone and muscle.

Hogs

Bowels in good working order lead to a good time at farrowing. Pigs have short legs and not much strength. They can't wallow around in long straw. Run the straw through the cutting box and then scatter it about the pen, good and deep.

A sow that has just brought her pigs to town doesn't need much, if anything, to eat for a while. When she acts as if she was getting hungry, make her a nice soup of wheat middlings, bran and oats. But we need to be careful not to give too much at once; better to feed often.

Bad results sometimes come when pigs are due, because of disturbances in the vicinity of the sow's quarters. So far as possible give her a chance to be quiet.

Hogs fill a very important place in the economic world, and, will doubtless long continue to do so, the more especially when we succeed in reducing the death rate in the hog kingdom to a reasonable figure.

Poultry

The hen that gets cold feet through exposure these raw days is apt to give her master cold feet when it comes to marketing her eggs. Keep the hens in till the ground is warmer.

When you turn chickens out for a run during mild days, throw some meat scraps, which are too large for them to swallow, within their reach. The ones that are lucky (?) enough to secure a morsel will be chased by the others, thus affording abundant exercise for all.

The egg-laying season among geese practically begins in March, although frequently eggs will be dropped in January and February—much depending upon the age of the geese and the condition of the weather.

An abdominal pouch of great size indicates great age, a pointer well worth remembering in purchasing breeding birds.

If you want to know what hen manure will do for fruit, plant some plum trees in the yard where hens run. Trees that bore very few pums, and none that were sound, have been made to bear bushels of fruit, just by letting hens run around them as will.



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TORONTO

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ASHES AS AN ASSET.

Mineral Constituents of Tobacco Valuable to the Soil.

It appears that smokers are throwing away annually about 8,000 tons of valuable material, the same being the ashes of the tobacco that they consume.

The ash left on burning tobacco is considerable and, as a matter of fact, the mineral matter of the tobacco leaf frequently amounts to as much as a fifth part of its weight. Thus a ton of tobacco leaf would yield four hundredweights of ash, which represent valuable mineral constituents withdrawn from the soil which have to be replaced by abundant manuring.

It has been calculated that a ton of tobacco withdraws more than a hundredweight of mineral constituents per acre of land. This would appear to be an astounding waste of material, which must be of enormous value to the soil, considering that 75 per cent. consists of calcium and potassium salts and 15 per cent. of magnesium and sodium salts, including nearly 5 per cent. of the essential constituent to all plants—phosphoric acid.

On the face of it there would seem to be a fortune in store for that individual who could devise a successful means for the collection of tobacco ash.—Washington Star.

Sheep Notes

If a ewe loses her lamb, keep her milking as a foster-mother.

If she objects to mother a strange lamb, put her in a narrow stall, specially prepared, until she becomes reconciled. With gentleness, a ewe will soon take kindly to the situation.

One night out in a cold March storm may cost you several lambs and perhaps take the vigor out of a nice ewe. Are the droppings hard and like bullets? A little more laxative food and not quite so much timothy hay will correct this. The best physic for sheep is wheat bran, with frequent rationings of vegetables.

The humble sheep is getting a great deal of attention just now. Scarcity of wool means higher-priced clothing.

Famous Triplets.

Wine, women and song.
Battle, murder and sudden death.
Bell, book and candle.
Reading, 'ritin' and 'rithmetick.
He, she and it.
Bailey, Banks, and Biddle.
Faith, hope and charity.
Wynken, Blynken and Nod.
Hop, skip and jump.
Time, place and the girl.
Bread and cheese and kisses.

The Dairy

A pound of meal before the cow freshens is worth as much as three pounds after she freshens.

Water basins, with a supply of water always before the cows, means less labor in milking and a greater quantity of milk in the pail.

Cows fed a ration composed largely of silage produced 17 per cent. more milk and 28 per cent. more butter fat than those given a ration consisting mainly of grain.

Let your cows know you and study their wants. A finely bred dairy cow is a sensitive and high-strung animal and quick to respond to kind and considerate treatment.

So far as possible turn the water out of your barn-yard, so that the cows may not slip and bring on trouble.

A wire barn-yard fence is pretty cold comfort for a cow on a raw March day. Cold and comfort are not on speaking terms in the dairy. The sire which has brought you good calves is worthy of the best care you can give him.

Inadequate ventilation and inattention to the accumulation of gas-forming rubbish was responsible for a large percentage of the destruction of farm properties by fire.

Health

Clean Clothes and Health.

A spoonful of dust contains as many as 1½ million germs of one sort and another, and a recent examination of clothes sent to a certain number of dry cleaners in a city which had been through a serious epidemic in the schools disclosed that from fifteen suits a quart and a half of dirt was taken in which there were sufficient disease germs to wipe out a small town.

Statistics show that sickness and deaths in the Public schools of America is three times as prevalent during the second term of the school year as the first, and allowing for other causes like the bad weather usually common during January and February a great factor in this high percentage is conceded to be that whereas most children begin the year with new clothes, by the middle of the winter they have become thoroughly impregnated with dust, and germs are spread from child to child.

A little economy practised in other parts of the house, the denial of some accustomed luxury would provide for the dry cleaning of the older children's suits at least once during the winter. Little boys and girls of under 9 years should always wear clothes which may be washed at home with soap and water and so far as possible these are best made of cotton. But serge of a good quality made into kilts for girls and sailor suits for boys is an economical and all round satisfactory school clothes material. Three suits apiece, two for every day and one for best, are liberal winter provision.

One mother who has to plan skillfully in order to make her time fit her many duties reckons to wash one suit a week. In this way her children, two boys and one girl, wear their clothes three weeks, but when the weather is particularly dusty, she finds that every other week is about the right space. These little suits are trimmed with white cotton braid and this serves as a pretty fair indicator of the condition. When the braid is grimy it's high time for a visit to the wash-tub.

Careful home washing with fine white soap, a little ammonia and warm water does not damage serge in any way, and now after six months of steady wear this little trio of school folk look as trim as they did in October when their outfits were new. It may be mentioned too, that only one had cold stands against this family, a single case of pinkeye, which was not transmitted to the other children, and ten days absent from school since it began in September.

FISH FROM AFAR.

Army Supplies of Fish Now Obtained From Canadian Sources.

Tommy's ration of fish now comes from the Land of the Maple Leaf, and it is estimated that the Canadian fish markets benefit each week by the colossal sum of \$100,000, says London Answers.

The large stores of frozen fish, arrive daily at our docks, and Atlantic cod and haddock, Pacific halibut, and fresh-water fish pass under the vigilant eye of our military authorities before being pronounced as sound and fit for consumption by Britain's defenders.

The Canadians themselves contend that these supplies reach us as sound and as fresh as our own North Sea produce. The Great Lakes, too, yield their share to the market. Here, when the pike and white fish are caught, they are placed upon the ice which, during the cold season, covers the surface of the lakes, and are thus frozen quickly to a temperature from 20 to 30 degrees below zero—that is, from 32 to 82 degrees of frost! They are packed and shipped at once to England.

This experiment has been in working order since the beginning of last December, and has proved a very great success. Our rather scanty fish supply at home—thanks to the wily Hun and treacherous mine—is insufficient for our Army's needs. Then, too, Canada is helping to feed another sister colony, the New Zealand contingent receiving its supplies from the same source.

Sunday and War.

It is certainly remarkable how many important military events have taken place on a Sunday. It will be remembered that it was on a Sunday that the Germans made their hottest attack on our positions on the Aisne. Montenegro, Italy, and Rumania all declared war on a Sunday. The majority of the Zeppelin raids on England have been carried out on a Sunday morning. The forts of Tsingtau fell to the Japanese on a Sunday. It was also on a Sunday that the German cruiser Blücher was sunk in the North Sea by a British squadron. If we look back we find numerous instances of important military feats having been performed on a Sunday. To recall but a few: The battles of Salamanca, Vimiera, Fuentes d'Onora, Orthez, Toulouse, and Vittoria, were all fought on a Sunday.

Seeing The Instructor.

Musketry Instructor (to recruit who insists on gazing at him)—Why don't you look at the sights?
Recruit—Please, sergeant, which are the others?

The Doings of the Duffs.

