

Lime In Agriculture

One of the principal functions of the Chemical Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms is to attempt the solution of problems connected with the maintenance and rebuilding of soil fertility.

Among the many valuable results so far obtained in these investigations is the demonstration of the vital part played by lime in the increase of a soil's productiveness.

The subject is treated in an interesting and practical way in Bulletin No. 80 of the Experimental Farms' regular series, by the Dominion Chemist, Dr. Frank T. Shutt, who discusses it under the following heads:

- The nature of lime and limestone.
The agricultural functions of lime and its compounds.
Comparative values of lime compounds.
The application of lime compounds.
The use and misuse of lime.
Those interested may obtain a copy of this bulletin by applying to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work.

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SIGNS OF ACTIVITY IN MOUNT AETNA AGAIN

Caenna, via Paris, April 15.—Mount Aetna again is showing signs of activity. Part of the crater has fallen in, loud rumblings are being heard and a large column of smoke is rising from the volcano.

Russian Troops Now Menaced

Petrograd, April 14.—German commanders in the eastern war theatre have effected another of their rapid shifts, made possible by their superior railroad facilities, and despatches received from Lemberg to-day intimated that the Russian invasion of Hungary through the Carpathians might have to be temporarily abandoned.

The Russian wedge moving southwest and south of Przmyl to the Carpathian Passes is now menaced on both flanks. Immediately following their offensive against the Russian left wing in the Stryj region, the Teuton allies have begun an advance in force eastward from the Danube river, to strike the Russian right.

Paris, April 14.—The losses of the French armies in the present war, up to February 15, are estimated unofficially, as follows:

Killed in action, 150,000, wounded, 245,000, prisoners, 300,000, disabled, 25,000, permanently disabled, 30,000.

Lomburg, April 14 [via London].—In a desperate attack by the Russians on the right flank of the Austrian position at Mzolaborz, on the Hungarian side of the East Baskid Mountains, and about 5 miles south of Przmyl, the Austrians were forced, after a two-day battle, to make a precipitous retreat. The whole mountain crest in this district, which the

Austrians considered to be impregnable, now is in Russian hands.

London, April 14.—The French official communique of the afternoon of April 14 says:

"The day of 13 April was calm along the front, which we maintained in our positions. Our progress during the night was not such as to be of any military importance. The weather was very fine. The German aircraft were seen in the West. The German attack on the night of 13 April in the West was not successful. The objective was our ground, which was not reached. Three civilians were killed and two German aeroplanes were seen to descend earth within our lines, one near Baine and the other near Lunville. The aviators were made prisoners. A third German flying machine winged by the fire of our advanced posts, fell near Ornes (North of Verdun) at a distance of 100 yards from our lines. One of the aviators was killed by our soldiers."

German Trawlers Use Neutral Flag

London, April 14 (Mail and Empire)—Your correspondent understands that there has been no naval fighting in the North Sea. The true explanation of the origin of the reports to the effect that a patrolling squadron frustrated by gunfire su attempts by the Germans to lay mines in immense numbers by means of trawlers.

The squadron sighted numerous apparently innocent trawlers flying the Norwegian flag. The weather was thick, and the density of the fog in part of the area, resulted in a collision between one of the British warships and a trawler. The latter was instantly blown up by a terrific explosion. The other trawlers tried to escape, but were pursued and captured. It was then discovered that they were Germans, whereupon they were sunk by gunfire, which with the huge explosions of the trawlers, gave a vivid impression of a battle. The incident is additionally interesting in view of the endeavors to again raise the cry of Great Britain's misuse of neutral flags.

KRON PRINZ EXPECTS TO MOVE INTO DRYDOCK

Newport News, Va., April 14.—Expecting permission from Washington, to move into drydock, Captain Shierfelder, of the German commerce raider Kron Prinz Wilhelm, today ordered his vessel made ready to proceed upon the James River from her anchorage. The examining board from the Norfolk Navy Yard was due at any time to check up on his outline of repairs necessary to make the ship seaworthy.

German Fleet On The Move?

London, April 16.—A despatch from Copenhagen states that a large German cruiser and torpedo boat flotilla are reported moving northward between the island of Bornholm and the Swedish coast. Bornholm is a large Danish island in the Baltic Sea. The London Times naval expert writes:

"The reports of movements in the German high sea fleet of cruiser squadrons in the North Sea, and destroyers off the coast of Holland, should not be passed over lightly. There are circumstances which lend support to the idea of increased activity by those forces. It would be strange if the appointment of the new commander-in-chief, Admiral Von Pohl, is not followed by

signs of renewed briskness and energy.

"In this month the fleet receives considerable additions to its strength. It is probable the cruisers Berflinger, Seydlitz and Von Der Tann are now restored to the fleet; indeed, it is stated they have been to sea again. The vessels which were in various stages of completion at the beginning of the war should now be finished, and passed into commission. These units form an appreciable accession of strength.

"The movements of the German navy are never purposeless. They must not be regarded with complacency, but considered in connection with the general situation on land. The dreadnought strength of the force under Admiral Von Pohl is almost certainly seventeen battleships, and probably some battle cruisers. Ten light cruisers have gone, but it has been possible to complete ten new vessels, and Admiral Von Pohl then will have a force under his command stronger than had his predecessor commanded.

Geneva, Switzerland, April 16.—The Tribune publishes a despatch from Ungvar, in Northeastern Hungary saying a great battle has been fought between the Stry and the Valley of the Ondava. A German army, composed of picked men, attacked Russians marching on Bereg. After 32 hours of heavy fighting the Russians succeeded in repulsing the Germans and capturing a quantity of arms and ammunition.

Another despatch received here from Vienna says 65 Austrian officers have been disciplined for negligence which resulted in the annihilation of a division of reserves near Bereg and the Austrian defeat in the Sarco region. The announcement also is made in Geneva that Austrian troops from the Serbian frontier are being sent to the Trentino, and that a number of them already has passed through Salzburg.

Cleanliness and Death Losses

In the Franco-Prussian War out of every 100 men wounded and operated upon 2 died of blood poisoning. In the Boer War and in the Russo-Japanese War of every 100 men wounded and operated upon only 2 died. The explanation of these astonishing figures is cleanliness.

To-day in Serbia men are dying in scores of typhus fever, a disease which has been practically stamped out in Britain by Listerism. Yet only forty years ago, when it was known as jail fever, it was terribly prevalent. It was conveyed by body vermin. Here, again, it is a question of bodily cleanliness.

Where Will the Kaiser be Next?

Boulogne, April 14.—On Saturday the Kaiser visited Brussels, and by all accounts he is due to return there on a flying visit today.

All the streets in the vicinity of his headquarters in the town have been carefully barred and are guarded by picked and trusted men of the German secret police.

The Crown Prince accompanied the Kaiser on Saturday.

THOUGHT HE WAS PLAYING BASE BALL.

The hand grenades used by the Germans are small explosive bombs, about the size of a baseball. Each bomb has four little buttons on it which must strike with a blow of four or five pounds in order to cause an explosion, so a man can handle one in his hands with perfect safety. One day when one of these bombs was heaved over at the lines occupied by the French Foreign Legion, an American soldier in the Legion caught the bomb, threw it back and it exploded in one of the German trenches.

A big Swede in the same Legion tried another sort of stunt. He swung the butt of his rifle at one of these bombs one day and hit it. There was a terrific explosion, and he was killed.

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Turkey Angry With Germany

Paris, April 15.—A special despatch to Le Temps tells of a stormy war council presided over by the Grand Vizier, Prince Said Halem, just held in Constantinople, to decide upon measures necessary to repel the Allies' attacks.

General Von Der Goltz told the council the German government would certainly make an important loan to Turkey shortly. During his recent visit to Berlin, he said, he impressed upon the military authorities the urgent necessity of organizing another Austro-German invasion of Serbia, but confessed that he was unable to obtain assurance that this would be done.

"Germany and Austria," said General von Der Goltz, "cannot now withdraw a single battalion in order to aid Turkey."

Theseupon, Enver Pasha and Talaat Bey bitterly reproached von Der Goltz with Germany's abandonment of Turkey to the mercy of the Allies, at the moment the Turkish capital was endangered.

Talaat Bey cried: "It only remains for us to conclude a separate peace." The Grand Vizier begged Talaat Bey von Der Goltz, and Limon Von Sanders what guarantees Turkey has that she would not be attacked by Bulgaria at the moment the Allies' operations in the Dardanelles took a favorable turn.

General Limon von Sanders replied that Germany would strengthen the defenses of Constantinople and the Chatalja lines, so as to support German diplomacy and hold Bulgaria back. He urged Turkey to do her utmost to prevent the forcing of the Dardanelles until the Austro-German armies have scored a big victory over the Russians. Hereafter, he said, they would be able to effect a junction with the Turkish army and crush Serbia.

French Make More Headway

Paris, April 15.—Further gains for the French troops in the blood drenched Woevre region were officially announced here today. Despite the obstinate resistance of the Germans, the French troops advanced 400 yards.

Avillers, four miles south of Marcheville and twelve miles northeast of St. Mihiel, has been the scene of sharp fighting. It is officially stated that the German trenches have become completely wrecked.

In Ailly forest, southeast of St. Mihiel, the French are also gaining the advantage.

Paris, via London, April 15.—The French war office gave out the following statement this afternoon:

"Near La Boisselle our heavy artillery completely wrecked German shelters and trenches."

"In the Argonne, near Fontaine-Aux-Charles, a local engagement took place from trench to trench, in which we gained the advantage. Our ascendancy over the Germans at this point is becoming more and more pronounced. "On April 14, the day following the repulse of our artillery of the counter-attack at Les Eparges made by the enemy debouching from Combres, the Germans bombarded our positions, but did not attack."

"The extension of our front at the Ailly wood already reported was maintained against a counter-attack. Our progress rendered us masters of the principal German trench and to the north of this trench also gained for us a section of ground 400 yards long and 100 yards deep.

"Near Fey-En-Haye a bombardment was carried on, but not followed up by an infantry attack.

"In the forest of Le Petre, after having won in the course of the 13th part of the German lines, we maintained our gains yesterday and stopped a counter-attack by machine guns.

"In Alsace, to the north of La Luche, we made progress amounting

to fifteen hundred yards in the direction of Schnepfen-Rietzkopf."

Petrograd, April 15.—The Austro-German offensive at Kozdown, north-east of Uzok Pass, has been completely smashed, the Russian war office announced today, in a seventeen hour battle on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday the attacking Teutonic troops suffered terrible losses. They charged the Russian positions seven times with the bayonet, only to be driven back each time, leaving large numbers of dead before the Russian lines. The night fighting was the fiercest that has marked the Carpathian campaign. Thrice the Austro-German forces penetrated the Russians' advance trenches, only to perish from the Russian bayonet thrusts, while a heavy artillery fire swept the ground behind them and prevented the approach of reinforcements.

THE INVENTOR OF FIVE O'CLOCK TEA.

The Duchess of Bedford, wife of the 7th Duke, is said to have been the inventor of 5 o'clock tea. Her writing so far back as 1664 Sir Kenelm Digby gives a recipe for the preparation of "Tea with Eggs," to be served "when you come home from attending business abroad and are very hungry and yet have not conveniently to eat presently a competent meal. Two yolks of new laid eggs are beaten up with sugar and near a pint of infused tea is poured upon them. After stirring well drink the mixture hot. This discurseth and satisfieth all rawness and indigence of the stomach and preserves one a good while from the necessity of eating.

Let the hot water remain soaking upon the tea no longer than whiles you can say the Miserere Psalm very leisurely. Thus you have only the spiritual parts of the tea, which is much more active, penetrative and friendly to nature."

Horses Destroyed Wholesale

The destruction of forests has been paralleled by the destruction of horse flesh.

"The waste of horses is appalling," says Richard Harding Davis. "Those that first entered Brussels with the German army had been bred and trained for the purposes of war, and they were magnificent specimens. Every one who saw them exclaimed ungrudgingly in admiration. But by the time the army reached the approaches of Paris the forced marches had so depleted the stock of horses that for remounts the Germans were seizing all they met. Those that could not keep up were shot. For miles along the road from Meaux to Soissons and Rheims their bodies tainted the air. They had served their purposes, and after six weeks of campaigning the same animals that in times of peace would have proved faithful servants for many years were destroyed that they might not fall into the hands of the French. Just as an artilleryman spikes his gun, the Germans on their retreat to the Aisne River left in their wake no horse that might assist in their pursuit. As they withdrew they searched each stable yard and killed the horses. In village after village I saw horses lying in the stalls or in the fields still wearing the harness of the plough, or in groups of three or four in the yard of a barn, each with a bullet hole in its temple. They were killed for fear they might be useful."

TO VOTE ON PROHIBITION IN ALASKA IN NOVEMBER

Juneau, Alaska, April 14.—Governor Strong yesterday signed the bill passed by the Territorial Legislature providing for submitting the question of prohibition throughout Alaska to the voters at the election November 4, 1916. If prohibition is approved, it will become effective January 1, 1918.