

Lots of people who demand fresh eggs, fresh butter, fresh fish, fresh fish, are contented without fresh air, notwithstanding the fact that stale air is more harmful than stale food.

Give special attention to the sitting hens. Have their nests so arranged that they may go on and off at will. Do not fuss with them but keep a watch on their supplies—grain and water should be constantly before them. Whole corn is the best grain for the broody hen. Grit, too, should be handy, so the hen can get it when she wants it.

Lady (purchasing alarm clock). Never mind, thank you. I won't take one if they've been made in Germany. It would be sure to play some dirty trick. Go off in the middle of the night or something of that sort.—London Opinion.

A man's habitua. con orts corresponds to what he believes in his heart. The nearer we get to Christ our Captain, the better we shall do our work. A creed scarce keeps thy soul alive, make it a faith and thou shalt thrive. "Christ can silence the wind and lay the wind at the same moment; or he can let the wind blow on but not a ripple rise upon the heart he has hushed."—The Rev J. Vaughan.

\$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. The proprietors have much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for each case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Varieties of Grain for the Maritime Provinces

In Bulletin No. 81, of the regular series issued by the Director of the Dominion Experimental Farm and entitled "Division of Cereals: Summary of Results, 1914," Dr. Charles E. Saunders, Dominion Cerealist, recommends the following varieties of grain for the Maritime Provinces.

Spring Wheat—Red Fife and White Fife, old standard sorts in the highest class for bread-making; Early Red Fife and Marquis, maturing earlier, are worthy a trial; Huron and White Russian give good yields but are not of early ripening and are of lower strength for bread-making, especially White Russian.

Oats—Banner and Ligowo are white oats of the best standard. Ligowo ripens earlier. The black varieties give smaller yields than these. Very early oats are Dautany and Early Day.

Barley—Manchurian, a selection from Meneury, and Ontario Agricultural College No. 21, a selection from Manchurian are strains of six rowed barley that are superseding the older varieties. Two-row varieties of good standard are Duckbill, Goldthorpe, Canadian Thorpe, and Swedish Cavalier.

Peas—Arthur for earliness and yield. Glen Vine (small), White Marrowfat (large) and Puritan Blue are good sorts.

The Kaiser's Peace Terms

In speculating about the terms of peace, those who like to indulge in the pastime can fall back on the precedent set by no less a personage than the Kaiser himself. Taking in the park of the castle of Niebowo in Russian Poland, more than two months ago, this reincarnation of Attila, addressing his modern Huns, declared for himself and his nations, that "we must neither over-estimate our enemy nor under-estimate our own strength. God is only with the armies of believers. The troops of our enemies have not the Promises they know not for what they are fighting or for what they are allowing themselves to be killed.

The terms of peace will be dictated by me with the help of my soldiers' bayonet points." The allies have had this fair warning and they also have had very clear intimation of what the event the terms of peace will be. The Kaiser will have no hesitation in extending the bounds of the German Empire for to the victors belong the spoils.

THE EMPEROR'S DREAM.

Kaiser Wilhelm still expects to dictate terms and indications have already been given what these are to be. Germany is to rule everybody and everything and to possess an empire stretching from the Straits of Dover and the English Channel to the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles and beyond that thru Asia Minor and the Euphrate Valley to the Persian Gulf. Even that does not limit the Kaiser's ambitions. The Persian Gulf is only another stage on the road to India, Burmah French Cochinchina to China itself. Then across the Pacific to South America until the Kaiser, in vision, sees himself ruler of the world, the greatest monarch in history, the universal and only potentate and the viceroy of God, knowing no other control than that of his own will, and indeed, lording it over his fellow men with most prevailing tinsel. It is the dream of a megalomaniac—a man infatuated with the exuberance of his belief in divine right and in a divine commission.

OTHER NATIONAL IDEALS

Other nations, however, are not at all inclined to except the Kaiser at his own estimation. They have also convictions that there is yet place in the world for freedom and independence. While Germany was assiduously arming herself for universal conquest they were persistently living their own lives, sustaining their own national ideals and developing according to their own principles. Most of them were reluctant to believe that at this latest stage of world civilization any individual, wearing the outward semblance of a man, would seek to resurrect in the twentieth century, the fictions that were current in the dark ages and give his sanction to the methods of the Huns. They assuredly will resist to the death any attempt to ride roughshod over their rights and liberties and, hershey tho it may be to the Kaiser, they venture even to dispute his claim to rule by divine right and his power to compel its admission. The Kaiser professed that he will dictate the terms of

peace with the help of his soldiers' bayonets. He cannot then object if the allies dictate terms with the aid of their soldiers' bayonets.

ALLIES WANT REAL PEACE

But they will not go to the extent the Kaiser has done when he declared he was in Belgium to stay, when his spokesmen laid claim to the rich mineral districts of French Lorraine and to the French Channel ports. We believe the allies recognize and are prepared to allow the principle that Europe must be readjusted along racial and national lines. If and when the Kaiser is beaten, and his ambitious schemes have disappeared into the air, there will and must be changes on the maps of Europe and in state boundaries. France will regain the territory she lost against the advice and wish of Bismarck. Denmark will receive again the provinces annexed after the iniquitous war in which she fought unavailingly against the combined strength of Prussia and Austria. Serbia will gather into her fold the Slav provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Italy will get her unredeemed provinces and Turkey, finally driven out of Europe, will provide the means for satisfying the aspirations and ambitions of the Balkan States. All that can be done without breaking the rule of territorial integrity.

MILITARISM MUST BE KILLED.

Prussian militarism as it has disclosed itself in this war, is a beast that cannot be tamed by a slight paring of its claws. It must not only be scorched, but killed, and killed so dead that it can never again raise its horrid head as a terror to Europe. The world has been told that the policy of "frightfulness" was not adopted as a retribution, but as a warning. Part of the avowed methods of Prussian militarism was the establishment of a veritable reign of terror as the accompaniment of a successful war of conquest. In this way, so it was argued, nations knowing what was in store for them if they disputed the will of the men who occupied the seat of the mighty by right divine would throw down their arms in terror and cry for mercy and pardon. But so perverse is human nature when its deepest instincts are outraged that the "frightfulness" that was to paralyze the nations only nerved them for the fray. Time and time again the Germans have raised the shout of exultation at the assurance that the latest effort a murder will bring the nations to their knees. It has only steeled their hearts and hardened their resolution to fight this war to a finish.—Toronto Sunday World.

Where the Tide was Turned

Will Irwin, an American writer in an article contributed to the London Daily Mail, describes the prolonged battle of the Yser as the turning point of the war. That battle, he says, cost Britain 50,000 men out of 120,000 engaged—a proportion of loss greater than any previous war ever knew. It cost the French and Belgians 70,000. It probably cost the Germans 375,000. That is a half-million in all. The American Civil War has been called the most terrible in modern history. In this one long battle Europe lost far more men as the North lost in the whole Civil War.

A transport carrying British troops to assist in the attack on the Dardanelles narrowly escaped destruction by a Turkish destroyer. The latter fired three torpedoes, all of which missed. Then a British cruiser and some destroyers appeared on the scene, and the Turkish craft was chased ashore and the crew made prisoners. Although the transport was not damaged, some of her boats, which had been prepared for launching, were capsized and 24 men were drowned while 27 more are missing.

Sharp Bombardment

An amusing result of the lax discipline that exists on some of the ships that belong to tropical countries is recorded in the following anecdote from "Tit-Bits." One of the Haytian gunboats was lying in the harbor of Port au Prince. One day a mess cook, for some reason, cleaned about a peck of knives and forks on the gun deck. He was suddenly called away, and so he stuck the mess pail full of knives and forks into the muzzle of the biggest gun, and put the tampion in after it. About an hour afterward the admiral came aboard, and as the gun was loaded with blank cartridge, the sailors used it to fire a salute. It happened that the gun was aimed toward the town, and almost pointblank at the Grand Hotel. The guests were assembled on porch to witness the ceremonies when they were saluted with a rain of knives and forks, which struck against the wooden walls like porcupine quills into a unwary dog. Fortunately, no one was hurt, although the "narrow escapes" were numerous.

Experimental Chemistry

Bill in search of something new,
Poured a pint of hydroflu
In his father's Oxford shoe;
Just to see what it would do.
As research work it wasn't bad,
But 'twas rather rough on Dad.
Johnnie in his care-less glee,
Mixed up I with N. H. 3.
When the stuff was dry and thick,
Johnnie hit it with a brick;
Johnnie's now in heaven, they say,
At least, he surely went that way.
Little Jane was happy when
She found a lump of K. C. N;
"Pa likes lots of sweets," said she,
So she put it in his tea.
(Strange how "died" and "suicide"
Rhyme so well with "cyanide.")
James put AgNO3
In his Ma's perfumery.
Saying, "She'll be pleased I hope,
With this fine expensive dope."
But when she used it, strange to say,
She didn't feel a bit that way.
—By E. Roe, in the "University Monthly."

Canadians in Thick of Fight

Ottawa, April 23—The heavy list of casualties reaching the Militia Department these days indicates very clearly that the Canadian division has been again in the thick of the fighting around Ypres, and that the character of it has been desperate. Within the past days the list records 12 killed and 45 wounded. The death toll of the Canadian division now reaches the total of 320. The list of wounded is upwards of 1,000. Some of the heaviest losses have been sustained by the 7th Battalion, recruited in the west, and comprising many men who had previously seen active service.

London, April 23.—[Mail and Empire. from Beresford Topp.—A general, just returned from France, states that the health of the Canadian troops is generally good. There is not a single case of enteric, nor is any other disease prevalent.

No 2 general hospital is now open under Major McKee. The Canadians soon will have a total hospital accommodation of 7,000 beds. Another convalescent home has been established at Bromley by Harold Kennedy, of Quebec, and the Snorncliffe Home soon will be ready.

London, April 23—The Official Press Bureau of the Admiralty announced last night that only one British merchantman had been sunk by German submarines during the week ending April 21. There were 1,519 arrivals and sailings from British ports during the week, one fishing vessel being sunk.

London, April 23—After a lull of several days, German submarines have resumed their operations in the North

Sea. The trawler St. Lawrence was torpedoed Thursday in the North Sea, two men of her crew being killed. Seven survivors of the trawler's crew were landed at Grimsby today. They were picked up at sea by the trawler Queenstown. According to the sailors, the German submarine also attacked the Queenstown, but that vessel escaped and carried the survivors of the St. Lawrence to port.

London, April 23—A Reuter despatch from Petrograd says:

"There was much activity yesterday on the part of Russian airships. One dropped fifteen bombs on Plock. Several German boats on the Vistula were struck, as were the railroad station and trains. Two other machines bombarded the railway station at Miawa and the German aerodrome at Sanniky. Considerable damage was done to German trenches."

War Summary

ERNEST POOLE, A SHREWD AMERICAN OBSERVER, during a recent visit to Germany noticed that the young fellows not in uniform were for the most part not strong. The entire young manhood of the country fit for service has now been called out, and with comparatively little training in many cases the immature youths have been sent to the front to make good the fearful wastage of war. It is the deliberate judgment of observers that the German army is not as fit as it was when the war began. The Times, pointing out that the control of the campaign is definitely passing to the Allies on the western front, adds that "the German troops are not as good as they were." A like opinion has recently been given by the French War Department.

THE GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK on the British force holding the hill continued throughout Wednesday night. No less than five rushes took place, three within an hour, but on each occasion the German infantry were driven back with heavy losses. Last night's French official report states that the German counter attacks have "definitely failed." Their violence, the report adds, seems to be explained by a desire to make good a loss denied by the Imperial General Staff's official statements. The Imperial Staff might as well have let the lie go. The four-days' struggle for Hill 60 must have cost the German losses of between four and five thousand men. Estimates of casualties up to Wednesday were over 2,000 British and twice as many of the enemy, who, as the attacking party during the past four days, have suffered far more than the British lying entrenched on the hill.

A FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT describes in detail the recent fighting in the Woods of Ailly, near St. Mihiel, on the Meuse. The French War Office says "all the Ailly Woods, which constituted a strong and well-fortified support for the Germans, is now entirely in French hands, conquered for the most part by troops from the centre of France after several days of systematic preparation by a heavy fire from three-inch and big guns and by aerial torpedoes." The concentration of artillery fire by both French and Germans seems to have been unprecedented.

By the time the French had driven the Germans out of their trenches "of the Ailly Woods there remained nothing but a few hacked trunks," and there was not an inch of ground that had not been turned up by explosives. "In the strange chaos stones, corpses and a debris of limbs lay mingled." Upon this inferno the Germans began in turn to pour in their shells in an intensive bombardment intended to drive out the victors. The French report says that "in ninety minutes upon this corner of the woods, over a front of from 350 to 400 yards deep, 20,000 shells were fired. They included all calibres, from four to eight inches. The entire hill disappeared in a cloud of smoke, all communications were cut during this time, and when the fire ceased many men were mentally deranged. They had to be removed, and required several days for recovery."

—Toronto Globe.

Some Old Story

About Germany

Luxemburg, via Paris, April 23.—Grand Duchess Marie of Luxemburg has sent an official protest to Berlin against the methods of the distribution of food supplies, which is said to have resulted in bringing nearly half of her subjects to the verge of starvation. She states that gifts of food, money and clothes have been sent to Luxemburg from all parts of the world but that only a small part of these gifts reached the civilian population. She also says that the German army is requisitioning provision in exchange for scrip.