The Kingdom Torn Asunder.-1 Kings 12: 1-24. -rint 12:6-16.

August 8, 1915.

Commentary.-I. Israel's plea (vs. 1-5). Rehoboam was the only son of Solemon, as far as we can ascertain from the records, and at his father's consent or approval of the people. Schomon had exacted large service from the people in the great building operations he had carried forward, and some of the tribes had become disaffected toward his administration. Rehoboam knew that there might be difficulty in bringing them to his support, and he went to Shechem to secure the allegiance of the northern tribes, as this place was central 'for them. It was between Mount Ebal and Mount Gerizim (Deut. 27: 11-13; Josh. 8: 33-35), and was historic because of the relation of Abraham, Jacob Joseph and Joshua to it. The people presented to Rehoboam the plea that he make their burdens lighter than those imposed upon them by Solomon. If he would be considerate and just they would accept him as king and serve him. They had as s counsellor Jeroboam, who had been Solomon's servant, and whom the pronhet Ahijah had approached with the message that he was to become king over ten of the tribes of Israel (1 request before giving an answer. This delay indicated that he was not alto-

II. Rehoboam taking counsel (vs. 6-11). 6. Consulted with the old men man, who was entering upon a great years and judgment, yet Rehoboam could not have done better than to have granted the people's request at once. The next best course was to been his father's advisers. 7. If thou needs of his subjects. He should would make them better and happier. The haughty Rehoboam could scarcely own selfish purposes for the welfare of his people. Speak good words-Words that would show that he had A little effort on the king's part, kingdom.

He had no idea of being their servant. Young men-These were his companions in the royal court and had the same haughty spirit that possessed him. They had little or no sympathy with the common people. They thought only of power and the wealth and authority which they believed necesearly went with royalty. 9. What counsel give ye-Rehoboam expected an answer from them different from the advice he had received from the old men. The young men knew him well enough to understand what God's purpose in giving a revelation course he desired to take and, without of that course, advised him to take it. world, was threatened with destruc-Make the yoke...lighter—If Solomon had retained in his latter life the humility and devotion that characterized his earlier years there would have been no occasion for the people to make this request. His pride and ambition led him to impose grievous burdens on his people. 10. My little finger shall be thicker than my father's loins—The young men advised Rehoboam against yielding to the people's desire for relief. The burdens imposed by Solomon would be to those which Rehoboam would impose as the thickness of the little finger is to the thickness of the loins. These advisers flattered him and encouraged him in his vanity. 11. A heavy yoke -A yoke implies submission and ser-The people did not object to either, but there was a limit to the burdens they could carry. Whips... scorpions-The people were to be the king's abject servants, and were to be treated as slaves. The whip was the instrument used by the slave-driver upon the slaves. The scorpion was escape for his own life. a whip in which there were pieces of metal twirled into the lash. III. Rehoboam's answer (vs. 12-15).

12. Jeroboam-He was the son of Nebat, of the tribe of Ephraim, and a man of great ability. He was present at Schechen as the natural leader of the ten tribes. 13. Answered the people roughly - Added to the harsh words of his answer was the unkind manner which he employed. Rehoboam displayed neither piety, wisdom nor good taste. 14. Counsel of the young men-He heeded not the wise words of age nor experience, nor did he ask coursel of Cod. His mind plan. As a consequence in the two was filled with the thought of his own importance and of kingly power. 15, bediance to the devine leadership. Heakened not-He did not heed the reaccuable reducet of his people. He his convictions of right. Neither was missed his opportunity. A large and uphold by the Lord. wealthy domain was his by inheritance and a prosperous reign was before him if he would show himself generous and wise. The cause was from the Lord-The failure of Solois given in 1 Kings 11: 29-09.

IV. The Revolt (vs. 16-24), 16. Provinces. The will visit the big straed saw—When Rehoboam's answer shell and gun king plants there came, the people saw that there was and will then tour the rest of Canno relief to be hoved for from his ad- ada with the same object in view. ministration. Their condition would East factory will be inspected with be worse than under Solomon's rule, a view to determining its capacity lons of water. and they were ready to decide to cast and the changes necessary to increase in their lot with deroboam. Rehothe capacity.

what portion in David-St help came from Rehoboam, they fe themselves under no obligation to him. David is mentioned as indicating the royal family. This was a signal for revolt. to your tents-This is a call to war. 17-24. The ten tribes made Jeroboam king over them, and the disruption of the kingdom was complete. Rehoboam returned to Jerusalem and ruled as King of Judah and Benjamin. He commenced to prepare ceath proceeded to take the throne. for war to bring back the ten tribes. In order to do this he must have the but the Lord sent his prophet Shemaiah to forbid him.

Questions.-What was the length of Solomon's reign? Who was Rehoboam? What request did the people make of him? What burdens had Solomon laid upon the people? To whom did Rehoboam go for counsel? What two kinds of counsel did he receive? Tell which was better, giving reasons. What wrongs did Rehoboam commit? What tribes remained faithful to Rehoboam? Who reigned over the oth-

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The result of sin. I. Israel's King incapacitated. II. National disunion.

I. Israel's king incapacitated. In his lesson we see Rehoboam, a young prince, heir to one of the greatest. empires of antiquity, with all the advantages which the greatness of his father could give him, sacrificing a position, which has had few parallels. for the lack of a few conciliatory words. Though possessed of natural advantages, he had not sufficient wis-Kings 11: 26-40). Rehoboam desired dom to weigh the value of advice three days to consider the people's when it was given. Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, began his reign with wrong standards. He assumed that gether willing to accede to their the throne was his by right of succession and ignored the ratification of the people. A variety of circumstances prepared the way for a national crisis. -It was proper for an inexperienced First of all was Solomon's turning away from the Lord in permitting work, to consult with those of mature idolatry in his household, and in the oppression which he brought upon the pconle by his life of luxury. God had expressly declared that he would order future events on the king's obedience or disobedience to the divine law. It was because of Solomon's his empire was to be torn from his quired size. serve them by doing for them what son, the child of an unregenerate Ammonitess. Rehoboam could hardly bear the thought of sacrificing his which God had placed upon his father. but to the son of an idolater the words of Jehovah had little depth of meaning. By his hesitation at such affection for them and desired their a time and under such circumstances highest welfare. Thy servants for ever to listen to the grievances of the people, they saw that he was a tyrant. with what to him might seem like The people made no dispute about humiliation, would have brought the Rehoboam's accession to the throne. opposing factions together, and se- They had suffered real hardships and cured to him a stable and united carried heavy burdens during Solomcn's reign. They asked for relief 8. Forsock the counsel of the old from excesses of taxation. There was men-Rehoboam was seeking after yet no determination to rebel. The to cut out brown spots and use the the kind of advice he desired, and issue rested with the prospective king. when he did not receive it from the It was to bear the stamp of his mind old men, he went elsewhere in search as well as theirs. The people assemwas not unreasonable. more foolish step than that which planting. Kehoboam took could scarcely be

imagined. 11. National disunion Idolatry had undermined the deepest foundation of the nation's unity and levalty to Jehovah. It was to represent God, to fulfill his purpose and to preserve his truth that the kingdom of Israel existed. It had seemed to be one of the chief purposes of God to make Israel a great nation, yet the chosen instrument, essential to the carrying out of and establishing his kingdom in the tion. Solomon's tyranny, Rehokoam's folly, the indifference of the people to the unity of the nation, worked out of the catastrophe which was a polltical effect produced by political causes, and at the same time it was a devine judgment. The devine resolve to shatter the kingdom was due to the thwarting of the divine purpose in astablishing it. God varies his methods, but leaves his purposes unchanged. Rehoboam's act precipitated God's wrath and effected his purposes. Evil as the events were, God worked out through them his own allwise purpose. The weak Rehoboam and the ambitious Jeroboam were alike his agents. Israel's spiritual hold on Jehovah had relaxed. There was no conscience dependence upon him. Rehobeam's last opportunity never came to him again. He was forbidden to recover by force what he had sacrificed by folly. He suffered the shame of rejection and de sertion. He was defeated in his assertion of authority. He was forced to The crisis proved him to be lacking in the qualifications of a king. He was even more than usually deficient in common prudence and in expacity for government. Under the leasership of Jorobeam, the rival claimant for the throne, and who promised the desired reforms, the tentribes revolted. When the word of God came through Shemaiah, forbidding war, Reholioan was powerless. It was a part of the devine plan that Ichoboam should take presession of the ten tribes. He had been so in structed, but he departed from God and failed in carrying out the devine kingdoms, failure followed upon disc-Neither of the rival kings was true to.

TO SEE MUNITIONS PLANTS. Ottawa, Report-Mr. A. D. Thommon to obey the Lord had prepared as, representative of Llcyd-George, the way for the punishment of the British Minister of Munitions, and commence towards the 1st of July. nation and God permitted the evil his party, accompanied by General dispostions of men to accomplish His Bertram and members of the Sheil designs. His saying—The prophecy Committee, will leave in a day or two it is understood, for the Maritime

CONTROL OF POTATO DISEASES. (By H. T. Gussow, Dominion Botanist.)

In order to prevent loss and make the cuitivation of potatoes more profitable, it is necessary to strictly folow certain lines laid down for the elimination of diseases, when it is reasonable to expect that the diseases will be eventually exterminated or reduced to a minimum. Any objections a farmer may have to carrying out the following suggestions will disappear when he finds from experience that their observance results in a greatly increased yield and higher profits to himself:

DISEASES OF SEED TUBER.

1. The presence of powdery scale shall qualify any lot of potatoes for seed purposes. Powdery scab occurs in the Maritime Provinces; no cases of this disease have been observed west of the province of Quebec. In order to prevent the dissemination of this disease, all potatoes grown in the "infested area" are being officially inspected and certified before shipment. 2. Potatoes entirely free from all diseases or blemishes are the ideal potatoes for seed purposes.

3. When selecting potatoes for planting, all bruised, decayed, externally diseased or unsound tubers should be removed. 4. Tubers showing common scab

should, preferably, be all removed. The chances are that scabby seed will produce a scabby crop.

5. After having removed all externally diseased and otherwise injured tubers, the seed should be soaked in bags or bulk for three hours in a solution of b-ichloride of mercury, part in 2,000 parts of water. After treatment, spread out and dry.

6. When dry, cutting the potatoes for "sets" will commence. Provide each person engaged with a potato knife, and keep a number of knives in a wooden pail containing a solution of 1:1,000 bi-chloride of mercury.

7. The stem end of the tuber is the seat of several internal diseases. Cut a thin slice of the stem end of each potato; if perfectly sound and wilt be a servant—The duty of a king foreign wives and the idolatries which, free from brown streaks, rings or is to have regard for the desires and with his sanction, they practised, that spots, continue cutting it up to re-8. Discard at once all tubers show-

ing discolouration, when cut as have been ignorant of the conditions above at the stem end, and throw out those showing any kind of spotting inside, though the stem end itself may have shown no disease. 9. Having used the knife on a tuber

showing any kind of discolouration inside, throw it at once into the disinfecting solution, and take out another knife before cutting up a new tuber. A knife that has cut through a diseased tuber conveys certain diseases to the new tuber. hence it is very important to change the knife after having thrown out a diseased tuber. It is waste of time rest of the tuber.

for it. He could not consent to the bled to honor Rehoboam. Their pre- diseases conveyed by unsound seed po- sure success in summer chicks.

DISEASE-INFECTED LAND. In the case of powdery scab and a number of other potato disesases, the casual organism persists in the soil for a number of years; it is therefore, necessary to avoid too frequent succession of prtato crops. Ordinarily, potatoes should not be grown oftener on the same land than every fourth year. Where powdery scab has existed, it is advisable to change to land that has not previously produced a diseased crop of potatoes. The infected land may be used for any other crop with the exception of potatoes.

DISEASES OF CROWING PLANT. The recognition of diseases noticethle only in the growing plant will invariably be most difficult. Where doubt exists, a specimen showing the suspected trouble should be mailed to the Dominion Botanist for his advice, but, generally speaking, careful attention to the elimination of disease in the seed tubers will have largely reduced the disease affecting successful poultrymen. the growing plant. Farmers should make it a rule to immediately remove any individual hill that may show signs of yellowing, curling-up of leaves or otherwise feeble growth, as well as any individual plant with flowers of a different color from the rest, in order to keep varieties pure.

SPRAYING. 1. Spraying is practised for two main reasons: First, to control the Colorado bestle; and, second, to control alte blight. There are other min-

or reasons. 2. Experiments have shown that several solutions will destroy the Colorado beetle, but the solution acting most rapidly is the one to use.

3. Spraving must be done thoroughw. All plants, and all parts thereof, must be well covered. A plant with one half sprayed and the other half aren of b, the beetles very quickly. This will leave enough beeties to continue the pest. One spray thoroughly applied is better than several careless-

ly applied. We recommend two special applications for beetles; one when the plants are from four to six inches high, to be followed by another from one to two weeks later. The interval Letween the sprays will naturally vary according to the severit yof the attack. The solution we use and recommend is made up as follows:

Eight to ten ounces of Paris green. 116 to 2 pounds a senate of lead to 40 imperial gallons of water. This solution adheres satisfactorily to the foliage and controls the ravages of the beetle. Spraying will generally

5. After the first two applications have been made, we continue spraying regularly once every two weeks right up to harvest time, using "poisonous" composition.

Four pounds of lime or more, if necessary: 6 pounds sulphate of copper, during the so years since I killed 12 mines Paris green, 40 imperial gal- him. If I had to do it over I would.

6. Do not spray on very windy have killed me if I had not shot

POULTRY WORLD

LATE-HATCHED CHICKS.

It is during the heated term, or socalled dog days, that the average beginner has troubles, especially with the late-hatched chicks. The experienced breeder well knows the drawbacks of the heated season and avoids them to a great extent by hatching earlier in the season in order to have the chicks at an age that they can better withstand the heat of summer. Late-hatched chicks under careful treatment can be made profitable, but the important essentials that must be complied with can never be neglected for a day. One reads of the success made with chicks hatched in June and July, but seldom thinks that to attain this success the breeder has left but few of the essentials out, and it is folly to expect that the average beginner can do as well in his first mitempt as the experienced breeder. The average poultry | ceper can have a fair measure of sw cess if the

following is faithfully carried out: If fertility has been good and chicks hatched now should be strong, but like babies, they must have heat, but not too much. Under the mother hen chicks can to a certain degree seek their own heat, especially if the place where the hen is confined is protected from the direct rays of the But when the brooder is used. sun. great care must be exercised that the proper temperature is maintained and that too much heat is not given. This i is no easy matter during the changeable month of June, for one night may be cool and the next warm. A good heat to maintain is 90 degrees for the first ten days, but plenty of ventilation should be provided. Fresh air is essential. Chicks need less heat now than in the early spring. The feed should be good and clean and care exercised that not too much is given, especially for the first ten days. Milk in any form is one of the best feeds for young chicks. Clean, fresh water, not warm, or hot

The brooder or colony house that raised successfully in the early spring

the late-hatched chick are clean quarters, not too much heat, plenty of fresh air, good feed, roomy quarters After following these precautions, and shade, with pure, cool drinking everything has been done to eliminate water. This is the only way to in-

A POULTRY ALPHABET.

A utility bird is rarely worth doctoring, the axe being an excellent Reports. surgical instrument to apply to sick fowis.

Balanced rations supply maximum of nourishment with minimum of waste. Cull closely, for it does not pay to

board idlers. Do not attempt too much to accomplish thoroughly. Every insect left to mature will decrease the profits of the flock.

F-i-l-t-h spells failure. Good stock is the best foundation. but it must be handled with common

Hens are not magicians, so cannot manufacture eggs unless given the 50 to 51c. Flour and bran unchanged. proper materials. Indolence and poultry breeding make

wealthy fancier. Just a little observation will prove that the I-know-it-alls never make

Kindness shown to fowls pays in es increased egg supply. Lice multiply rapidly in uncleanly

urroundings.

May chicks, pushed to maturity, tered. Scotch steers are selling from Secretary for War, announced the tomake fall layers to fill in the time 13 1-2 to 15 1-2c; Irish, 12 1-4 to 14c; bulls, tal of British losses since the beginsurroundings. make fall layers to fill in the time when earlier hatcher birds are rest-

ing. No mixed flock can give the satisfaction of a single breed. One's favorite breed is usually the heat with which to win success.

Pullets should be separate from cockerels as soon as sex can be distinguished. Quickly kill the chicks which are

dwarfed or crippled when hatched. Rush young birds toward maturity
f you wish large profits.

Select breeders early and dispose of

Market steady. if you wish large profits.

all other male birds. Try to waste no feed, either by overfeeding, careless methods or one-sided diet.

care, they are not likely to return pro-Very few poultrymen know so much that they can learn nothing from the ed.

Unless you give your flock regular

experience of others. Watch the flock constantly. It is the eye of the owner that gets re- 55; calves 400; sheep and lambs 750; hogs suits. Xmas markets are always good,

but then nothing is too good for Christmas. You are the one who must take responsibility for profit or loss. Zenith in selling pure breds is found in judicious advertising and fair treatment to advertisers.—Exchange.

TRIED FOR OLD CRIME.

Atlanta, Ga., Report.-Rev. W. H. McCart, grey-haired and well past 60, went on trial at Covington, Ga., today for having killed Monroe Smith: a neighbor, on July 3, 1870. Since Bordeaux mixture of the following that time he has lived in many parts of the world.

"I have thought of this thing often He insulted my mother and would days. Spray early in the morning, or first," the prisoner told the judge.



FARMERS MARKET.

Eggs, new-laid, dos 0 25 Butter, choice, dairy 0 27 Spring chickens, dressed.... 0 25 chickens, yearlings, dressed to 25
Chickens, yearlings, dressed to 20
Ducks, Spring, lb 0 20
Apples, bkt. 0 20
Red currents, bkt. 0 35 Red currants, blat.

Black currants, blat.

Thimbleberries, box.

Gooseberries, 11-qt. blat.

Do., sour

Peaches, blat.

Potatoes, new, bbl.

Onions, hamper

Tomatoes, blat.

Cabbage, Can, bush

Cantaloupes, Can, crate

Watermelons, each

Cauliflower, dox Cauliflower dom 100 MEATS WHOLESALE. Beef, forequarters, cwt. \$10 50
Do., hindquarters 15 00
Do., chioloc sides 12 50
Do., common, cwt. . . . 11 00
Veals, common, cwt. . . . 7 00

SUGAR MARKET. Sugars are quoted as follows: Extra granulated, Redpath's :.

Do. 50 5-lb. cartons
Do. 10 10's, gunnies
Do. 5 20's gunnies
Do. brilliant yellow Do., brilliant yellow 6 3 St .Lawrence, No. 1 yellow 6 6 LIVE STOCK. Receipts-i,216 cattle, 177 calves, 1,440 hogs, 1,301 sheep. Butcher cattle, choice....

HIDES. SKINS, WOOL, ETC. Wool-Washed combing fleece (coarse Beefhides—City Butcher Hides green flat 15c per lb. Country Hides, flat cured, 18 to 19c per lb. Part cured, 17

rels. No. 1, 6 to 6 1-2c, No. 2, 5 1-4 to 6c.
Take No. 1, 6 1-2 to 7c, No. 2, 5 1-2c to Horse Hair—Farmer pedlar stock 33 to 37c per lb.—Hallam's Weekly Market

OTHER MARKETS. WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS. 1 06/2 1 07/4 1 06/8 1 06/8 Oats-July 0 59 0 59 0 57

1 42% Minneapolis-Wheat-No. 1 hard, \$1.51 3-4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.40 3-4 to \$1.50 3-4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.35 3-4 to \$1.47; July, \$1.39; September, \$1.07 5-8. Corn—No. 3 yellow 78-1.3

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Indolence and poultry breeding make Duluth—No. 1 hard, \$1.52; No. 1 North—This shows casualties in the army a combination which would bankrupt a ern. \$1.51; No. 2 Northern. \$1.46 to \$1.47; alone of 63,820, between May 31 and July, \$1.51; September, \$1.10 1-4. Linseed —Cash, \$1.58 1-2; July, \$1.59; September,

THE CHEESE MARKETS. Woodstock-1,30/ boxes offered; high-Madoc 400 boarded; all sold at 13 9-16c.

CATTLE AT GLASGOW. Glasgow- Watson-Batchelor

11 3-4 to 13 1-4c, live weight. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK Cattle receipts, 12,000. Market weak. Stee.s, native 6 20 to 10 2 Western Steers 6 65 to 8 15 Cows and heirers 3 25 to 9 15 Market slow. -1511c Rougn 5 85 to 6 80 .. 6 25 to 8 50 Native Lambs, native

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, Despatch-Cattle receipts Veals, receipts 3,500 head; heavy \$7.35 to

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK. Receipts: cattle 600; cows and springers

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS Piles, Eczeme, Asthma, Catarrh. Pimples, Oyenspela, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Shin, Kid-ney, Blook Nerve and Bladder Olessan. Call or send history for free advice. Medici ad 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. DRS, SOPER & WHITE

Total Up to July 20 Given

Of Which the Navy's Share

London Cable—The casualties the British army and navy have n ed a total of 330,995, according to printed statement issued by Premier Asquith.

The total naval casualties up to July 20 were 9,106, and the military casualties to July 18 were 321,889. The navel losses were divided as follows: Wounded Missing Men killed 7.430 Wounded 787

Missing 276
The military losses are divided as follows: KILLED. France-

Officers 3,288 Men48,372 Dardaneiles (including navai division): 7 75 to 8 50 Officers France: Officers 6,803

Men 156,308 Dardanelles: Officers 1,379 Clean, fresh water, not warm, or hot due to the vessels remaining in the sun, is one of the important factors. Overcrowding is an error indulged in by not only the beginner, but many of the more experienced breeders, and is more fatal in summer than in the spring.

Wool—Wasned combing fleece (coarse) 38 to 41c. Wasned circuing fleece (medium) 40 to 41c. Tubwashed, as to quality (medium) 42 to 43c. Tubwashed as to quality (fine) 42 to 43c. Washed rejections, (burry, cotted, chaffy, etc.) 33 to 32c. Unwashed fleece combing (coarse) 39 to 41c. Tubwashed as to quality (fine) 42 to 43c. Washed rejections, (burry, cotted, chaffy, etc.) 33 to 31c. Unwashed fleece combing (coarse) 30 to 41c. Tubwashed as to quality (fine) 42 to 43c. Washed rejections, (burry, cotted, chaffy, etc.) 33 to 31c. Unwashed fleece combing (coarse) 31c. Unwashed fleece combing (coarse) 32 to 41c. Tubwashed as to quality (fine) 42 to 43c. Unwashed fleece combing (coarse) 31c. Unwashed fleece combing (coarse) 42c. Unwashed fleece combing (France:

> | Total men | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 Tr.llow-City rendered solid in barrels. Total missing

Total killed, wounded and miss ing 321,889

TOTAL CASUALTIES BY WAR THEATRES Officers 11,254 Men 255,649 Dardanelles: Officers 2 144 Men 47.094 Other theatres: Officers Men 5,333 Total officers 13 813 Total men308,976

> Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons on June 9 that the total British casualties, excluding the naval division, had been 258,069 up to May 31 in killed, wounded and missing. July 18.

Total military casualties, men. 321,889

A statement made in London June 15, giving the number of killed. wounded and missing in the British navy up to May 31 as 13,547, evidently "as erronecus in the face of Premier squith's statement.

ning of the fighting as 139,347. If his igures were correct, the British have lost 182,542 men in the last fourteen weeks, an average of 13,000 a week. Great Britain is the only one of the powers engaged in the war which has announced from time to time her total

OATS DAMAGED

Fifteen Per Cent. Loss in Ontario Caused by Smut.

Toronto Report.—Damage estimated at fifteen per cent has been caused Veals, receipts 3,500 head; neavy \$7.35 to \$7.60; mixed \$8.00 to \$8.30; yorkers \$8.25 to to the oat crop in Ontario by the pre\$8.45; pigs \$8.40 to \$8.50; roughs \$6.20 to valence of smut, according to infor\$6.20; stags \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Sheep and lambs steady and unchangmation received by the Department of Agriculture. Smut has also caused some damage to wheat, barley and corn, but not to a serious extent.

Department experts look for a four to five per cent. loss from smut under normal conditions, but the damp weather this summer has promoted the growth of the fungus to an unusual degree.

The reports received are a striking testimonial to the preventive value of formaline treatment of seed. Where the seed was treated the fungus has caused very little damage. On the farms operated in connection with the provincial institutions where seed treatment is required practically no smut has been encountered

It is estimated that the average yearly loss to the oat crop from smut and rust is about \$1,800,000, and to cats, wheat, barley and corn, \$2,270,-

Blobbs-I know a secret. Mise Antique is 28. She told me so yesterday. Slobbs Huh! That's no sec-She told me that four years ago.

CHERR

Prom a recipe catelli, Chief Victoria, Pu

Clean 2 lbs

than to woman six mo bands : their o

lvn E.

Christn

wantin

And he

their

choose

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