O. 32. 1919

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R. 200 ACRES, HALF e land, lots of water, Good stabling, good ments. Horses, cattle, ge, school, 800 maple ell separate, also Ford any time. Apply to Murrick P.O., Parry

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S AND MECHANICS. your tools. Stamp your one and be insured theft; We will make for and cut from steel, y time; send 30c for each ame and 10c postage, if e are required send $1.00. Die Works, Waterdown,

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SHEEP AND HAY acres, 1,000,000 fine tim- about five acres finest vated garden and hay; rch, school, telephone, 10- Canadian Northern Rail- laning mill; most beauti- e world; radius 8 miles to roads; electric wires for selling. Dr. Barker, Vancouver Island.

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ee Book of House Plans, n telling how to save from ndred dollars on your new ss. Halliday Company, 21 East, Hamilton, Ontario.

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TH EVERY CONVEN- illage of Grimsby. Steam tope at door. Would con- for same or smaller place y Creek and Brantford. s. Grimsby, Ont.

ian nation and has at- the same importance in of the world within the ndred years.—National Magazine.

ring Pole Holes.

me and time consuming ging holes for telegraph service poles is now at an ientific American. At least, been evolved a gasoline -boring machine which erage boring time per hole one-half to two minutes. nt is mounted on a horse- and is operated by two ordinary soil it maintains of 100 holes per day each ve feet deep by 24 inches The equipment consists which carries a gasoline ing mechanism and a huge ch is slowly rotated and rd. The augers are fur- izes from 2 to 24 inches.

iniment Cures Garget in

WATER POWERS.

t on the water-powers of umbia, which is about to be y the Commission of Con- f Canada, places the total 24-hour horse-power of the rs of that province at about horse-power, in round fig- mate quantities are on the 4-hour power 80 per cent. If comparison is made with nates of horse-power giving quantities, then our esti- uld be increased 25 per cent. port gives 610,000 24-hour er as the amount available lumbia River and its tribu- 0,000 horse-power for the ver and its tributaries, 270,- power for the Vancouver ter-powers, 560,000 for the coast tnd coastal islands, 0 horse-power for the Mac- ver and its tributaries. In ures, the total estimated cluding about 400,000 horse- t counted in the above esti- cause there are economic rea- inst its development for an time, is placed at about horse-power.

rtels Female Pills For Womens Ailments

tidically prepared remedy of proven commended by physicians. Sold for f century in Patented Tin Hinge Carton Signature Knickerbocker Remedy ox side. Accept no other. At your or by Mail Direct from our Canadian Lyman Bros. & Co. Ltd., Toronto, Can. ipt of price $1.00.

GERMAN TRADES UNIONISTS CAME DOWN WHEN WARNED BY GOMPERS

Admitted Some Errors in Discussion at International Trades Congress.

Amsterdam, Thursday, Cable —The work of the International Trades Union Congress, to-day was hindered by a protracted discussion in committee of the old international organization over the German declaration of the stand of German trades unionists during the war. The Germans maintained an unrepentant attitude until Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, told them plainly that if it were continued it would be impossible for workers of other countries to retain relations with them in the future. The Germans thereupon somewhat relaxed.

The position of the various nations in the voting places the British and Americans in an unfair situation. They represent together more than 8,000,000 workers among the 17,000,000 represented at the congress, but have only nine votes of the total of 27, which may be cast on motions.

The committee, on its return, reported as follows:

That the statement of Herr Sassenbach (German Socialist) be incorporated in full; that the regrets expressed therein be registered; that the German delegation conform frankly and openly the spirit of Sassenbach's declaration; that if the avowal be frank, open and satisfactory, the conference will proceed to the order of the day; and that if unsatisfactory, freedom of action be reserved.

Against all expectations, the conference adopted the report without debate after Sassenbach, in a few words, confirmed the German declaration. Sassenbach, who was a member of the committee, refrained from voting. The other members included W .W. Appelton, of England; Samuel Gompers, of the United States, and Leon Jouhaux, of France.

The congress then proceeded with the business of forming a new internationale.

The main points of the resolution presented by M. Sassenbach follow:

The German trades unions always recognized that Germany acted wrongly in Belgium, and always condemned atrocities committed; German occupation of Belgium and the deportaton of Belgians was not done with the consent of the German workers, who, as far as possible, during the war, fought against such actions; the attitude of the German workers at the outbreak and during the war was dictated by the position of Germany; it was their conviction that Germany was fighting a defensive war.

The German workers always had been opponents of war and armaments, and never gave assent to the Government's imperialism; if, at the beginning of the war, all had been known that now is known, if the workers had not been misled and betrayed by the Government, the attitude of the workers and their leaders would have been different; if the German labor movement had suspected Germany was the aggressor, it would, without doubt, have tried by every means to prevent the war.

The German workers recognize that the workers of other countries cannot appreciate or understand the several actions of the German workers during the war, but these actions were forced on them by the severe struggle waged by the German nation. The German workers at the beginning of the war tried to do their duty without wronging the laboring classes of other countries, and without failing in their own national obligations.

A Medical Need Supplied.—When a medicine is found that not only acts upon the stomach, but is so composed that certain ingredients of it pass unaltered through the stomach to find action in the bowels, then there is available a purgative and a cleanser of great effectiveness. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are of this character and are the best of all pills. During the years that they have been in use they have established themselves as no other pill has done.

SIX WEEKS HERE FOR JELLICOE

Will Be in Canada Nov. 12 to Dec. 27,

Says Revised Itinerary of His Tour.

London Report —(Reuter despatch.) —The following is the revised itinerary of Admiral Jellicoe's visit to India and the Dominions, aboard the New Zealand:

Arrive New Zealand Aug. 19; leave Oct. 1. Arrive and leave Patagonia (Cook's Island) Oct. 6. Arrive Suva (Fiji Islands) Oct. 10; leaves Oct. 15. Arrive Levuka (Fiji Islands) Oct. 15; leave Oct .16. Arrive Samoa Oct. 18; leave Oct. 20. Arrive and leave Christmas Island Oct. 24. Arrive and leave Fanning Islands Oct. 25. Arrive Honolulu Oct. 28; leave Nov. 5. Arrive Esquimalt, B. C., Nov. 12.

Admiral Jellicoe leaves Canada about Dec. 27, if his work is completed, and will proceed to the United States and re-embark aboard the New Zealand at San Francisco early in January. He goes from there to Panama, through the canal to Colon, and thence to Trinidad, where he stays four days; Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro, where he stays five days, and Tristan de Acunha, arriving in South Africa about the third week of February.

CANUCK FLIERS' RECORD FLIGHT

Made an Urgent London-to-Cairo Trip.

Perilous Voyage With Distinguished Passengers.

Ottawa, Report—How two Canadian airmen broke the flying record from London to Cairo is related in an interesting record of the trip which Lieut. Harry Yates of the Royal Air Force has forwarded from Egypt to his parents in Ottawa.

Lieut. Yates and Lieut. James Vance, of Toronto, undertook the trip for the British Government, on a few hours notice.

Their mission was one of great urgency by reason of disturbed conditions in the near east, and time was of utmost importance—hence the use of the airplane. They left London on the evening of June 21st, and reached Cairo shortly after dark on the evening of the 25th, having broken the existing London-Cairo record by 10½ hours. They spent two of the five days on forced landing, due to petrol trouble so that their actual flying time for the three thousand miles was just three days. They averaged from two and one half to three hours sleep per night, and one hot meal a day, and were very greatly fatigued at the journey's end.

After their arrival and safe delivery of their two distinguished passengers, they were tendered a dinner by Brigadier-General Salmono, and complimated by Gen. Allenby.

Lieut. Yates writes: "We both thought it was over several times. Two-thirds of the route is over country which is mountainous right to the water's edge, and a forced landing means a certain crash. We had three forced landings with petrol trouble. As luck would have it, it was my trick at the wheel on each occasion. The first, which aged me at least two years, happened just after we entered the Gulf of Corinth. There were mountains on three sides and the Gulf on the fourth. I managed to get down into the bed of a mountain torrent, and actually got away with nothing worse than a broken tail skid. I thanked my lucky stars that I knew Handley Page as I do."

The Terror of Asthma comes like a thief in the night with its dreadful throttling, robbing its victim of breath. It seems beyond the power of human aid to relieve until one trial is made of that remarkable preparation, Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. Then relief comes with a rush. Life becomes worth living, and, if the remedy be used persistently, the disease is put permanently to rout. Take no substitute.

BROILERS

(Experimental Farm Notes.)

Under ordinary conditions the most profitable time to market cockerels of the light weight varieties is unquestionably at the broiler age.

All surplus Leghorns and cockerels of similar breeds should be disposed of at this stage, as the quality of the flesh rapidly lowers with age and they are consequently not in demand as roasters.

The most desirable weight for broilers is from a pound and a half to two pounds each, and the quicker the chick can be forced to these weights the better the quality of the broiler.

In growing broilers the chicks may be fed and handled in the usual way until they reach the age of about six to eight weeks. The cockerels should then be separated from the general flock, kept in confined quarters and forced with ground grains, mash and milk, just an occasional feed of wheat or cracked corn being supplied to stimulate the appetite.

Milk is essential if the highest quality is to be secured, and when fed sour it acts as a stimulant and keeps the appetite.

A mixture of sifted ground oats and corn; corn, oats and barley, or buckwheat, oats and barley, makes a good ration. This should be mixed to a rather thin batter with sour milk, and fed at least three times a day all the chicks will clean up.

They should have at least two weeks' feeding of this kind before being marketed.

When ready they should be starved for at least twelve hours, bled and neatly dressed, care being taken to avoid tearing the skin when plucking, as they are very tender and consequently easily torn at this age.

Those who are not experts at dressing, or who live at a distance from market, can make arrangements to ship to a dealer who will dress and deliver at so much per pair. This is usually a better plan than shipping dressed in hot weather, as the danger from spoiling under this method is great.

For the week of July 8th broilers were quoted in a wholesale way at 45 to 50 cents per pound in Montreal; 40 to 45 at Toronto and Vancouver. Where shipping to clubs and retailers considerably higher prices can be realized.—George Robertson, Assistant Poultry Husbandman, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

Homes Help Community.

A wealthy Englishman once said that a good home was an institution for civilizing a community, and instead of surrounding his own home by a high hedge, like many in the vicinity, he built about it an open fence, so that whoever passed, rich or poor, might enjoy the beauty of house and lawn and garden. It is a good thing for the girls of to-day who are to be the home makers of to-morrow, to grow up with the idea that the home owes something to the community.

GRASS AND CLOVER ENSILAGE

When the term "ensilage" is used in Canada, it nearly always refers to ensilage made from corn, for the reason that corn is practically the only forage plant which is used for ensilage in this country. There are, however, a considerable number of forage plants which may be converted into ensilage of high feeding value, cut, so far, only such plants which cannot very well be cured into hay, and which, at the same time, produce bulky crops, have been utilized for the purpose. For the same reason, grasses and clovers are not looked upon as belonging to the class of forage plants from which ensilage may be satisfactorily and economically made, and yet the first ensilage produced in modern times was made from grass.

This, history tells us that the people living in the countries bordering on the south-eastern coast of the Baltic Sea in Europe made it a practice, long ago, to preserve their grass crops in a unique manner. Trenches were dug in the ground to a considerable depth and filled with freshly-mown grass. The grass was packed as hard as possible and, when the trenches were well filled, it was loaded down with large stones so as to be kept under heavy pressure. After a certain time a product was obtained which to all intents and purposes was indentical with what is now called ensilage. This method of converting the grass into a wholesome and nourishing food was later, in a somewhat modified way, applied to Indian corn in France, where, as a matter of fact, the making of corn ensilage was first successfully attempted. From France the method was brought to this continent, where it was perfected, and soon gained universal popularity wherever corn could be raised remuneratively for fodder.

It is the irony of things that, while corn became increasingly popular as an ensilage crop, the fact that common grass was the first crop used for ensilage purposes was soon forgotten, so much so that at present only comparatively few farmers are aware that grass may be advantageously made into ensilage. And not only grass but clover, and alfalfa as well, may be converted into excellent ensilage. Some experiments with grass, clover, and alfalfa ensilage fed to dairy cows which recently have been conducted at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B.C., strongly indicate that ensilage made from the latter forage crops constitutes a most valuable feed, the use of which spells profit to the dairy farmer. The practice of putting the grass and clover crop into the silo in about the same manner as for clover may therefore well be encouraged, especially if weather and labor conditions at harvesting time are not favorable to the making of cheap hay of the best quality.—M. O. Malte, Dominion Agrostologist.

Scotch Criticism.

Musical criticism in the far north is sometimes rather outspoken. At an annual concert of a certain north-country friendly society, the members of which were for the most part pitmen, a piper had been engaged to discourse "sweet music." After his performance there were mingled feelings among the audience. The chairman, however, declared the piper had received an encore. "Aa's not gan to play ony mair," said the piper. "What for not?" asked the puzzled chairman. "Aa hord someone carl me a fule." "Nonsense, man," said the chairman. "Naebody said owt o' the sort." "Onyway, Aa's not gan to play onny mair," said the obdurate piper. He held to his decision and the concert had to proceed without him. At the conclusion a pitman rose to move a hearty vote of thanks to the performers. "Aa include the piper," said he. "It warn't me called the piper a fule, and Aa divvent see why ony one should carl the piper a fule." He paused for effect. "What Aa want t' know is, who carled the fule a piper?"

Miller's Worm Powders are a prompt relief from the attacks of worms in children. They are powerful in their action and, while leaving nothing to be desired as a worm expellant, have an invigorating effect upon the youthful system, remedying fever, biliousness, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and other ailments that follow disorders caused by worms in the stomach and bowls.

SOVIET CHIEF IS A SUICIDE

President of Hungarian Government Takes Life.

After Denouncing Bela Kun and the Soviet.

Geneva Cable — Alexander Garbardi, President of the Hungarian Soviet Government, killed himself in the Assembly Building at Budapest after delivering a speech against the Soviet and the Communist supporters and accusing Bela Kun, the Soviet leader, and Minister of Foreign Affairs, of leading the nation to ruin, according to the Munich Nachriten.

M. Garbardi until recently was reputed one of the strongest supporters of the Soviet Government, but lately he was said to have opposed Bela Kun. He was quoted as stating he realized the futility of the Government's course and its dangers to the country.

Alexander Garbardi was appointed Premier in the reconstructed Hungarian Cabinet early in April. Bela Kun, who was made a Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of War, quickly became recognized as the leader of the Communist faction.

"Who are the plain people anyhow?" "Well, I wouldn't apply the term to the lady voters."—Pittsburg Sun.

BRITAIN AFTER GERMAN TRADE

Government Board is After Central Europe Business.

Urges Commercial Men to Get Busy.

London Cable— During the war it has been necessary to prohibit all trading with the enemy, but with the conclusion of peace with Germany the necessity for this prohibition has ceased."

So opens the Board of Trade's statement of conditions under which trading with Germany is now permissible.

"It may be expected that there will be a considerable demand in Germany for all kinds of goods," the Board of Trade adds, "and with the raising of the blockade this market will be open to all the world. It is necessary in the interests of this country to develop ou rexport trade to the fullest extent possible, and it is very desirable that British traders should at once make every effort to secure a proper footing in Central Europe."

It is in Demand.—So great is the demand for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil that a large factory is kept continually busy making and bottling it. To be in demand shows popular appreciation of this preparation, which stands at the head of proprietary compounds as the leading Oil in the market, and it is generally admitted that it is deserving of the lead.

NEED CITY PLANNING.

Japanese Municipal Authorities Are Aroused.

The remarkable expansion of Japanese cities during the last few years has accentuated the urgent necessity of city planning. With this end in view a conference of the mayors of the leading Japanese cities has occurred at Tokyo. Among those present were the mayors of Osaka, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto and Kobe, while Tokyo municipality was represented by Messrs. Kabashima and Ogino.

"In Tokyo, city planning was set on foot twenty years ago, about the same time the question of city planning was receiving attention in America and Europe," said Dr. Seki, mayor of Osaka, in an interview with a Tokyo Yomiuri representative. "In Osaka, however, it is only a few years since the problem began to claim serious attention, although the necessity of city planning in Osaka is perhaps more urgent than in other cities. The density of population in Osaka is certainly greater than in other places and improvement in sanitary and other matters is urgently needed. It is estimated that the population of Osaka twenty years hence will be 2,650,000, and that of the two neighboring districts 2,360,000, making a total of 5,000,000. This estimate is based on the present rate of increase, but it is possible the rate of increase may be larger. Herein lies the urgent nature of the city planning for Osaka."

Dandified Barbarians

Picture a man whose long hair is done up in a Psyche knot, with a bandeau of beads around his head; then add to this the heavy features, full beard, and moustache of a swarthy barbarian, and one has some idea of the appearance of a warrior type of the northern part of the Island of Luzon.

These men pertain to the fierce tribes of head-hunters, and their elaborate dressing of the hair, which in civilized countries is considered a purely feminine vanity, seems grotesquely incongruous with their savage pursuits. Not being obliged to waste any time on their wardrobes, since clothing is practically unknown, all their efforts toward adornment are devoted to the head, and are much more elaborate than those of the women.

The dandy of the Kalinga tribe bangs his hair heavily over the forehead, training it so that it has almost the effect of a low pompadour. Above this is built a structure of feathers and flowers, the latter branching out and drooping quite artistically over each side.

At the back his hair is arranged to hang long and flowing or is put up in a chignon. His ears have enormous holes in which are plugs of wood fancifully carved. Sometimes many strings of beads are about the neck, and the face and chest are tattooed, but the main efforts at adornment are directed to the hair.

A little cap woven of bamboo about the size of the "pill box" of Tommy Atkins, is often worn on the back of the head to cover the coil of the hair. Boudoir caps trimmed with pink ribbons have not yet penetrated to the interior of Luzon; but if they ever do it is safe to say that they immediately will be appropriated by these warriors to the entire exclusion of the feminine contingent.

The wearing of false hair is allowed the women. These additional locks are in every case the hair of their ancestors. A wife of a Kalinga chief is described as wearing quite a towering superstructure of false hair surmounted by flowers and feathers. Around her neck are many strings of large, rough agate beads.

Agate is highly prized among these people, and the larger and rougher in surface the better. A string of such beads holds, in comparison, something of the same value as the rope of pearls of the society dame. The Kalinga woman of the beads held the rank of queen among her people; hence her right to the necklace and the abundance of false hair.

PREPARING BEES FOR WINTER

(Experimental Farm Note.)

The preparation of the bees for winter should begin in July.

Every colony should have a young laying queen before the end of this month. Year-old queens should only be retained if they are in full vigor. This means the raising of a large number of bees in August and September, and thus the first essential of good wintering—abundance of young bees in each hive—is fulfilled. A colony containing a young queen will also breed more bees and produce more honey in the following season than one containing an old queen.

If the bees are to be wintered out-of-doors, July is none too early to see about getting the winter packing cases made, because the colonies should be placed in them in September. At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, a case to hold four colonies in a block with space for three inches of planer shavings at the sides and beneath, and eight inches on top, with outside entrances three-eighths of an inch wide by one inch high, has produced very good results in a place surrounded with a high board fence to protect the bees from wind.

The third and last important factor in preparing bees for winter is an abundance of wholesome stores put away before cold weather. Clover honey, buckwheat honey and syrup made from refined sugar have been found wholesome for wintering, but dandelion honey and some kinds of honey gathered in the fall have proved unwholesome. Colonies that have less than thirty or forty pounds of wholesome honey should have the deficiency made up with syrup consisting of two parts of sugar to one of water. This feed should be given rapidly, not later than the middle or end of September, for the greater part of Canada. A ten-pound honey pail with a number of small holes punched in the lid makes a simple and efficient feeder for this purpose. It is placed upside down over the combs and covered with a super. Happily there are no restrictions controlling the sale of sugar this year, but it would be advisable to secure a sufficient supply in good time.—F. W. L. Sladen, Apiarist, Dominion Experimental Farms.

To Make Good Tea

How many housewives known how to make tea properly? You know, the Japanese expert tea-maker imparts one not only with the extreme sensitiveness of his hands, but also with the evident delicacy of his senses of sight and smell. Anyone who wants to may learn to make tea with the same delicate taste and aroma. The whole secret lies in the infusion.

Now, about tea itself. The variety is a matter of individual taste. Select the tea you like best and learn whether it is from an early or late picking, its name at home, how it is cured, and then insist upon getting the same tea every time. By experimenting a few times with the variety you like best you will soon learn to make a perfect tea, and then do not modify in any detail the way of making it properly, for in nothing is greater exactitude required.

Next, the making. There are two broad rules to follow and several minor ones. First, black tea requires boiling water and green teas do not.

Black tea required fresh water poured on its leaves when it has just come to a decided boil. Hot water that has boiled a long time and lost its life will not make good tea. It should stand from three to seven minutes (according to the quality), and in a porcelain pot only. Then all the liquid should be poured off. Hot water standing on tea leaves draws out the tannin, which is the main thing to avoid in tea-making. For second cups pour boiling water on these once-used leaves.

The principal ingredients of tea are tannic acid and theine. From the former we get all the bitter taste, from the latter the aroma and the pleasing and beneficial effects of tea. To draw out the theine and at the same time not disturb the tannin is the object of good tea-making. If you have made a tea with no free tannic acid, milk improves the taste for some, and if you use sugar see that it is thoroughly dissolved, for this makes a decided difference chemically.

When you make green tea remember that the thing to be desired is an oily beverage; not an astringent, but one that is very smooth. Water beyond 150 degrees Fahrenheit tends to destroy the flavor and aroma by driving the very volatile on. Let hot water stand in the cups to be server, in order that they may be thoroughly heated, so as to not cool the tea that is afterward poured into them.

Pour fresh hot water, slightly cooled, over the leaves, and let stand for two minutes. Then pour into the heated cups.

You will learn that soft water makes better tea than hard water does.

If tea is properly made no injurious qualities are drawn out; if boiled or "steeped," the resultant tannin is surely not a wholesome food for man. A very safe rule to follow is that if tea is bitter it is unwholesome. Sometimes this is the fault in the curing process.

Only the uninformed endure the agony of corns. The knowing ones apply Holloway's Corn Cure and get relief.

Tester for Fountain Pens.

Fountain pens are tested by an instrument called a micrometer. If one piece of the mechanism is out even a six-hundredth part of an inch it is rejected as faulty.

Cultivating Cinchona.

Experiments are under way in the Philippines with the cultivation of cinchona plants from India in the belief that quinine can be produced in the islands.

CROP REPORTS FOR ONTARIO

Outlook for Spring Grains is Improved.

Fall Wheat Average—Early Potatoes Light.

Toronto Report—The following is a summary of reports made by agricultural representatives to the Ontario Department of Agriculture:

The outlook for spring grains has been much improved by recent rains which were fairly general, but did not reach all sections. The showers were much needed, as barley and oats headed with very short straw, while in some fields stood only a foot or two high. In some cases the rains unfortunately came too late to have much effect. The harvesting of barley has begun in some counties, and in some cases the mower has had to be used. Odd fields of early oats have also been cut, some on the green side to escape the grasshopper. A light yield of both grain and straw is expected for both of these crops.

Fall wheat is nearly all cut, and mostly in the barn, and while threshing results range from fifteen to thirty-five bushels per acre, the general result will be about an average. Norfolk reports a larger acreage than usual being fallowed for fall wheat.

There is likely to be a good general yield of corn. Early sown has made tremendous growth, but that put in later is not so promising.

Early potatoes are not yielding as well as was hoped for, the dry summer being very trying to the crop.

Roots also have been much in need of rain. They are not very regular in the row, and, generally speaking, are hardly up to size for the time of year.

The hay crop has turned out to be a fair one, and it has been well cured. The second growth of clover, however, has been somewhat stunted, and is not very promising for seed. Spring seeding has not turned out well.

The first crop of alfalfa did well as a rule this season, but the second cut, which has just begun, will be comparatively light.

Middlesex reports that flax pulling has commenced. That portion of the crop sown late is likely to be poor.

The raspberry yield, which early in the season promised to be an immense one, proved a disappointment in many sections, owing to the very hot, dry weather prevailing at the time of ripening.

Cattle have not been putting on much flesh on pasture, and marketing is quiet.

The milk flow has been steadily decreasing owing to poor pastures. Flies also have been very annoying to dairy herds.

Hogs are in keen demand at record prices, which in some cases have reached $24 a cwt., f.o.b.

With the hay and fall wheat harvest out of the way, and most of the small fruits marketed, the lightness of the crops of spring grains will lessen the demand for summer farm labor.

Recognized as the leading specific for the destruction of worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has proved a boon to suffering children everywhere. It seldom fails.

Bandaged Beyond Recognition.

An ambulance had just discharged its load at a dressing station, and the quartette of wounded were lying on stretchers on the ground. One of the patients was a youth. Even the bandages which concealed four-fifths of his face did not conceal that. While he waited his turn on the operating table his one available eye twinkled as he related to a line of walking wounded how it had happened. Suddenly he paused in his conversation, having spotted a Tommy trudging down the road, a chum from his own home town and his own regiment. "Hey, Joe!" he shouted, and when Joe reached his side he said, "say I'll bet you don't know who I am, Joe."

LAON INFORMERS ARE SENTENCED

Paris —Cable —Sentences were delivered this evening in the case known as "the Laon informers" after a trial of more than sixty days. Of the 28 persons accused, eight were condemned to death, two of them being women; three others were condemned to death by default. Six were acquitted, and the remainder received sentences of from one to twenty years' imprisonment.

The charge against the accused was denouncing compatriots to the German authorities during the occupation of Laon. In many cases the hiding-places of French soldiers, who had escaped the German advance, were pointed out, with the result that a large number of the soldiers were executed.

SENATOR HUMBERT CLEARED.

Paris Cable — Senator Charles Humbert, who was acquitted in May by court-martial on a charge of having had dealings with the enemy, came up for final examination to-day on the allegation charging him with corrupting officials in the matter of contracts in the United States.

During the examination a letter was read from former Attorney-General Becker of the State of New York, who investigated the charges in New York for the French Government. Mr. Becker's letter said no trace had been found in banks or factories of any negotiations or collusion with which Senator Humbert could be reproached.