

# RENNIE'S North Grown Canada's Best Seeds

Rennie's Prize Swede Turnip, for table or stock . . . . . 4 ozs. 20c, lb. 65c  
 Rennie's Derby Swede Turnip, biggest cropper . . . . . 4 ozs. 20c, lb. 70c  
 Perfection Mammoth Red Mangel, for stock . . . . . 4 ozs. 15c, 1/2 lb. 25c, lb. 45c.  
 Yellow Leviathan Mangel, good keeper, . . . 4 ozs. 15c; 1/2 lb. 25c, lb. 45c  
 Rennie's Jumbo Sugar Beet, for feeding . . . . . 4 ozs. 15c 1/2 lb. 25c, lb. 45c.  
 Improved Early Ohio Seed Potatoes . . . . . Peck \$1.00, bus. \$3.50  
 High Grade Longfellow Yellow Flint Seed Corn . . . . . Peck 85c, bus. \$3.25  
 High Grade Compton's Early Yellow Flint Seed Corn . . . . . Bus. \$3.25  
 High Grade White Cap Yellow Dent Seed Corn . . . . . Peck 75c, bus. \$2.75  
 High Grade Wisconsin No. 7 White Dent Seed Corn . . . . . Peck 75c, bus. \$2.85.  
 Select Yellow Dutch Onion Setts . . . . . lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.70  
 English Multiplier Potato Onion Setts . . . . . lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.40  
 Gold Medal Gladioli Bulbs (no two alike) . . . . . 10 for 85c, 100 for \$6.00  
 Rennie's Mammoth Squash, specimens 403 lb. weight . . . . . Pkg. 25c  
 XXX Scarlet Round White Tip Radish . . . . . Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 50c  
 XXX Melting Marrow Table Peas (dwarf) . . . . . 4 ozs. 15c, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.90.  
 Round Pod Kidney Bush Butter Beans . . . 4 ozs. 15c, lb. 55c, 5 lbs. \$2.40  
 Cool and Crisp Table Cucumber . . . . . Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, 4 ozs. 40c  
 XXX Early Table Sugar Corn (very fine) . . . . . Pkg. 10c, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.90  
 Rennie's Fireball Round Table Beet . . . . . Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 50c  
 XXX Early Summer Cabbage (heads 12 lbs. each) . . . . . Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c  
 Rennie's Market Garden Table Carrot . . . . . Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, 4 ozs. 75c  
 Early Yellow Danvers Onion, black seed . . . . . Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 60c, lb. \$1.90.

Seed Corn and Potato Prices do NOT include freight charges.

"Pakro" Seedtape. "You plant it by the yard." 2 pkts. for 25c. Ask for descriptive list.

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### The Smallest Bird's Nest.

The most dainty structure built in this country by the bill and feet of birds is the nest made by the ruby-throated humming bird, says T. Gilbert Pearson. When completed it is scarcely larger than an English walnut, and is saddled on a small horizontal limb of a tree, often many feet from the ground. It is composed almost entirely of soft plant fibers, fragments of spider webs sometimes being used to hold them in shape. The outer sides are thickly studded with bits of lichen, and practiced, indeed, is the eye of man or woman that can distinguish it from a knot on a limb. Although the humming bird's nest is exceedingly frail, there is nothing on record to show that any great number of them come to grief during the summer rains. It is, however, not called upon for a long term of occupation. Within a month after the two white eggs are laid the young depart on their tiny pinions. Young birds that require a longer period for growth before leaving the nest are furnished usually with more enduring abiding places. In the case of the bald eagle, the young of which do not fly until they are many weeks old, a most substantial structure is provided.

### SATISFIED MOTHERS

No other medicine gives as great satisfaction to mothers as does Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets are equally good for the newborn babe or the growing child. They are absolutely free from injurious drugs and cannot possibly do harm—always good. Concerning them Mrs. Jos. Morneau, St. Pamphile, Que., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and am well satisfied with them and would use no other medicine for my little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### HALIFAX AN OLD LINK OF EMPIRE

#### ONCE SEAT OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

New Developments Will Make It One of the World's Greatest Ports.

From its foundation, in 1749, Halifax has been a centre of British military activity, and it was established at the instance of the New England colonists, who had recognized the advantages of the wonderful harbor, whence d'Anville's fleet had made its futile descent upon the New England coast in the course of the long war between France and Great Britain.

The town was the first English-speaking settlement in the midst of the French colonies of Acadia, and it speedily took on importance. Within five years from its founding it became the seat of British North American government. Its harbor is deep and ample, and said to be sufficient to float all the navies of Europe.

Eleven forts command its spacious waters, and up to 1905 Halifax was a busy British military point. In that year, however, all British regular troops were withdrawn and the care of Halifax and its fortifications was committed to the Government of Canada.

With the outbreak of the European war, however, Halifax was again made military and naval headquarters for British America, and many German prisoners have been interned upon the well-guarded islands of its harbor.

#### An Historic Port.

During the Napoleonic wars Halifax was the scene of many a demonstration of British prowess. The privateers, fitted out by enterprising Halifaxians, frequently returned with their prizes. Distinguished French prisoners made use of the enforced hospitality of the citadel, built by Prince Edward, son of George IV., which still caps the highest ground and is a landmark far to sea. The first prizes of the war of 1812 were brought by their British captors to Halifax, and it was to this capacious shelter that the Shannon brought the captive Chesapeake. It was from Halifax that the successful naval expedition against the coast of Maine set sail.

#### United Empire Loyalists.

Following the capture of Washington a British brig and a transport ship arrived at Halifax bearing a large number of fugitive slaves from Virginia, whose descendants still populate negro colonies on the outskirts of the town. Another and larger and more important addition to the population of Halifax, however, came at the conclusion of peace between the Mother Country and the American colonies, in 1783, when thousands

of loyalists, preferring the old flag to the new, left the States and renewed their British allegiance in Nova Scotia. By them was laid the foundations of the now considerable city of St. John's, while many of them settled in Halifax.

#### A Great Harbor.

Halifax has always been essentially English. It is nevertheless surrounded by the settlements, which the earlier French had established in that part of the world, beginning as early as 1604, and it was not until 1710 that British sovereignty was definitely set up.

The environs of Halifax are delightful. The city is capped by its citadel, a picturesque Martello tower, and the Arm, a three-mile fiord, is marked by Chain Rock, whence a boom used to be stretched, with a frigate moored inside, to repel the enemy.

The harbor is never closed by ice, and the development of the port as planned by the Dominion Governments looks to one of the largest centres of water transshipment on this side of the ocean. When completed these improvements will find Halifax as the climax of the grand Canadian transcontinental railway scheme—the transshipment point intended to guarantee that Canadian goods will be entirely carried over British soil, the link in the great British "All Red" transport system.

### A LIGHTHOUSE FOR THE BLIND

#### BENEFICENT WORK OF NEW YORK WOMAN IN PARIS.

"Le Phare de France" Established for Re-educating Men Blinded in Battle.

Of all the sufferers from the cruelty of war, there are none so afflicted as those who have been blinded in battle. Stumbling and uncertain as children in a great darkness, they come back to the world that they had known, the world that was color and old remembered places, and where nothing remains but a great darkness forever.

There is one woman who is helping to make life possible again for these men. Miss Winifred Holt, for twelve years previous to the war, had been giving up her life to the work of her Lighthouse for the Blind in New York. She realized that she could continue in France the work that she had been doing in America of re-educating the blind, and sailed for Europe in the spring of 1915.

#### Le Phare de France.

She began by establishing in Paris an institution for re-educating these men. Here they are given instruction in commercial courses, stenography, foreign languages, poultry farming, and braille, which fits them to take up the work that they have been accustomed to.

With an astonishing rapidity they are learning to read and to write according to new methods. With a wonderful courage they are accustoming themselves to new conditions and successfully combating the difficulties. So well are they availing themselves of the opportunities that Miss Holt is giving them that already many of them are taking positions and earning as much as in the old days when they had sight.

#### Difficulties Overcome.

One of the supreme difficulties has been to teach the armless blind and this had at first been considered as quite hopeless. But a press campaign and the offer of prizes for inventions has resulted in suggestion of value, and the committee are at present doing all in their power to give aid to these men. One of the pupils of the Lighthouse is attend-

ing college, one is a regular pupil of the Conservatory of Music, where he has received the first prize for singing; another graduate has resumed his business as a furrier, and has been so successful since his blindness that he has been obliged to move to larger quarters. Still another in the short space of five weeks has become entirely self supporting as a machine knitter. He has also been taught to write correctly on the typewriter, so being able to attend to all his business correspondence. He has now sent sufficient funds to buy other knitting machines, and is able to employ other blinded men to help him in his work.

#### Work Must Go On.

It is not only for the French for which Le Phare de France has been established; there have been English officers, there have been Belgian, there have been Russian.

It is said of these men that they are always cheerful, that they never complain. Many of them are remaining at Le Phare to teach others, for there will be more blind, and for these others the work must be enlarged; more teachers will be required, more funds needed.

Already three thousand men have been helped; some of them are residents of the Lighthouse, some of them have been taught in the hospitals or have come as day pupils. Six weddings have taken place from the Lighthouse, two of the men marrying the nurses who saved their lives.

It is a work that must go on; but to these men there are none who could refuse to give. They are asking silently; only with their poor blind eyes are they asking to be helped, to be given a chance at life. To whatever else we may not give, to these we must give. They belong to all of us, for they are of all nations.

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN

Cincinnati man tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted off, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

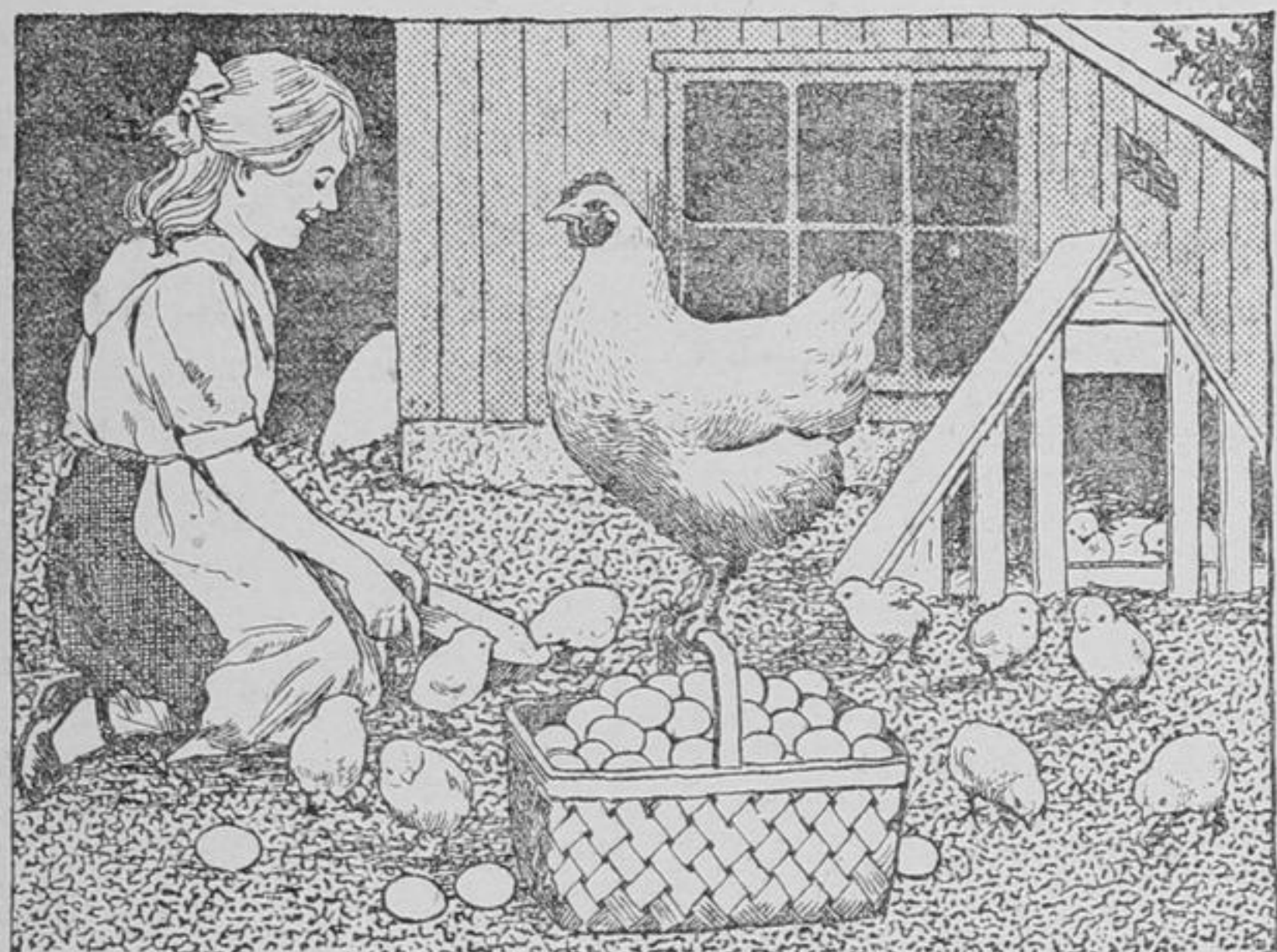
If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house. It is fine stuff and acts like a charm every time.

#### Dutch Dairy in Canada.

Grand Trunk Pacific officials say that 8 square miles of grazing land beyond their most northern station in Saskatchewan has been leased to a Dutch syndicate for a large dairy farm. This is supposed to mark the beginning of a Dutch colony. Thoroughbred cattle from Holland are to accompany the first comers as the foundation of a future herd. Dairy products have been gaining in importance, and the establishment of the industry north of the wheat lands shows the possibilities of the country in the future.

#### Wooden Shoes.

On account of the high price of leather, sabots, or wooden shoes, are in such demand in England that an English firm has had to decline a Belgian order for one hundred thousand pairs. The mill workers and the school children are taking again to the clogs that were worn in earlier times. Those for children cost about seventy-five cents a pair.



To City, Town and Village Dwellers in Ontario.

## Keep hens this year

EGG and poultry prices, the like of which have seldom or never been experienced, certainly make it worth anyone's while to start keeping hens. By doing so you have fresh eggs at the most trifling cost. At the same time you have the splendid satisfaction of knowing that you are doing something towards helping Britain, Canada and the Allies achieve victory this year.

Increased production of food helps not only to lower the high cost of living, but it helps to increase the urgently needed surplus of Canada's food for export. It saves money otherwise spent for eggs and poultry at high prices, and saves the labor of others whose effort is needed for more vital war work.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture will give every possible assistance by affording information about poultry keeping. Write for free bulletin which tells how to keep hens (address below).

### "A vegetable garden for every home"

Nothing should be overlooked in this vital year of the war. The Department earnestly invites everyone to help increase production by growing vegetables. Even the smallest plot of ground, when properly cultivated, produces a surprising amount of vegetables. Experience is not essential.

On request the Department of Agriculture will send valuable literature, free of charge, giving complete directions for preparing soil, planting, cultivation, etc. A plan of a vegetable garden, indicating suitable crop to grow, best varieties and their arrangement in the garden, will be sent free to any address.

Address letters to "Vegetable Campaign," Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto

### Ontario Department of Agriculture

W. H. Hearst, Minister of Agriculture

Parliament Buildings

Toronto 11

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