

A CROP TO EXPERIMENT WITH

An old plant of which there is a great deal being written as a new crop, and one which is possibly deserving of more consideration than it has been given, is sweet clover. We believe that there is room for a great deal of individual experimental work with this crop. At no time have we advised its wide use until the grower has convinced himself that it is a profitable crop to be grown under his conditions. We have found it being used for pasture, for hay, for soiling crop, and as a crop to build up the soil to good advantage. There is a demand for sweet something of the nature of put this clover. It is possible to put this crop in just after seeding, sowing it alone, 20 pounds per acre, and get a fairly good cutting of hay the same season, that is, if the season is favorable. Thus it might be used as a catch crop, where other crops for hay had failed. It may be sown in the same manner and used for late summer and early fall pasture, which is an advantage under some conditions. It may be sown in the spring and cut as a soiling crop the same season, and, if cut high enough, and judiciously handled, will, as is the case in the former instances, remain in the ground and produce one or two hay crops the next season. Where land is poor, be it clay or sand, sweet clover

will grow, and if cut or plowed down the roots or the entire crop is valuable as a soil builder. Again, it will grow where alfalfa fails, and, while some hold that it might be a substitute for red clover, and that it could not be a substitute for alfalfa, it may be used to very good advantage in taking the place of alfalfa. Of course, it is a biennial, but as such, grows more feed than common red clover, and has a more beneficial action on the soil. Cattle at Weldwood eat it greedily as a pasture, green feed, or hay, and analysis shows it to be as good as alfalfa. Where a man has any of these special conditions he might be advised to use sweet clover to advantage. It should not be allowed to grow rank and woody, should be sown thickly, and should be cut early, and the grower should be careful to cut it high, so as to leave a rosette of leaves for the future plant; otherwise it will be killed. If cut before seeding, it is very easily cleaned out. The plant grown as a crop is not a weed. -Farmers' Advocate.

THE CITY WATER

The Voice in the Receiver—I saw the water in my faucet is that muddy we can't use it. Water Office Clerk—Is it riley? The Voice—No! This is Kelly. Boston Globe

**Formosa's Umbrella Snake.** Venomous snakes take the place of wild beasts in Formosa, and their attacks are formidable, says a Japanese traveler, who has just returned from a trip in the southern island. There is a venomous snake on that island by the name of amagasahebi, so called from its umbrella-like head. This snake is generally found in watery places, often in a ditch flowing out of a kitchen. A maid working in a kitchen is not infrequently startled at the ugly appearance of the snake. The animal makes a peculiar noise by the nimble movement of its tongue. A slight touch of its fangs is fatal. A native of the island was bitten by the snake in the thumb. A doctor who treated the wound made a simple application. The man returned home, thinking the wound would soon be cured, but to his consternation his arm had swollen up. He soon lost sight and hearing. Next morning he was dead. -East and West News.

**The Real Albanians.** South of Valona lies the only part of Albania where the people call themselves Albanians, or something like it. It is said, according to Sir Charles Elliot, that the names Arboeri and Arboerac are applied to this region and its inhabitants. The natives of the rest of the country know what is meant when Turks speak of Arnants and Europeans of Albanians, but they do not use this name themselves, preferring to be called Shkypetar, which means eagle men. Northern Albanians are also generally known as Ghegs, southern Albanians as Tosks, but these names are considered not quite complimentary. -London Telegraph.

**Telegrams in 1767.** Telegraphing by semaphore was invented by Richard Lovell Edgeworth in 1767 and was first regularly established by the French military authorities in 1794. The system was introduced into England the following year by Lord George Murray, and by its means the admiralty was placed within a few minutes of Portsmouth or Plymouth. The apparatus consisted of shutters placed on the top of towers built on commanding sites at intervals of from five to ten miles. Greenwich time at 1 o'clock daily was passed from London to Portsmouth and acknowledged commonly within three-quarters of a minute in clear weather. -London Mirror.

**Bread Leavened With Snow.** The use of fresh dry snow as a leavening agent is not new, but the way in which it acts seems to be misunderstood to some extent. The popular explanation is that the raising of the dough is due to ammonia in the snow. As a matter of fact, snow contains but a very slight amount of free ammonia, probably not more than one part in a million. This quantity is, of course, by far too small to cause any expansion of the dough. The leavening action is due to the entangled air in the snow. The air expands on heating to several times its original volume, thus expanding the dough. Steam is formed at the same time and aids in the rising process. -Exchange.

**The Important Thing.** They were speaking about looking on the practical side of things, and this incident was recalled: One afternoon late in the fall Uncle Josh was driving slowly toward the town when an acquaintance excitedly rushed out to the road and hailed him. "Say, Josh," he exclaimed in a palpitating voice, "have ye heard the news?" "No; don't talkerlate I have," responded Uncle Josh, sociably stopping his team. "What kind o' news is it?" "Jim Smith committed suicide," answered the other. "Hung himself from a beam in the barn." "Is that so?" thoughtfully rejoined Uncle Josh. "Wonder if he got all of his corn husked?" -Exchange.

After an electric iron is overheated it will require more current to make it hot.

GEN. HAIG REVIEWS WINTER'S FIGHTING

Verdun a French Triumph, Says British Commander—Armies Healthy and Constantly Aggressive

General Sir Douglas Haig in a despatch covers the operations of the British army from December 19 last, when he took over the command, until May 19. "During this period," he says, "the only offensive effort made by the enemy on a great scale was directed against our French allies near Verdun. The fighting in that area has been prolonged and severe. The results have been worthy of the traditions of the French army and of great service to the cause of the allies. The efforts made by the enemy have caused him heavy losses both in men and in prestige, and he has made these sacrifices without gaining any advantage to counter-balance them.

**Ready to Aid; Not Needed**

"During this struggle my troops have been in readiness to co-operate as they might be needed, but the only assistance asked for by our allies was of an indirect nature, namely, the relief of the French troops on a portion of their defensive front. This relief I was glad to be able to afford. Its execution on a considerable front, everywhere in close touch with the enemy, was a somewhat delicate operation, but it was carried out with complete success."

On the British front, General Haig says the struggle has been continuous, and that there have been many sharp local actions. Bad weather and the enemy forces combined to flood and destroy trenches, dugouts and communications, and all such damage had to be repaired promptly under fire and at night. He adds: "Ever-present threats cause a more constant strain than any other form of warfare."

**Sixty Little Battles**

There were 60 local actions during the period under review, some of which, says General Haig, "although individually insignificant in a war on such an immense scale, would have been considered worthy of a separate despatch under different conditions." The British commander makes special mention of raids, or "cutting out parties," which have been made at least two or three times a week against the enemy lines. Reassuringly he says: "The sick rate has been consistently low. There has been no serious epidemic, and enteric fever, the bane of armies in the past, has almost entirely disappeared owing to preventative measures energetically carried out."

**Verdun Eats Up Reserve Divisions From British Front**

The aggregate German losses before Verdun are set at about 350,000 by The Petit Parisien. The Echo de Paris states that the minimum German losses east of the Meuse alone during the past week were about 11,000. After strictest verification of the figures the French lost one-third of this number in the fighting of Fort Douaumont and the Haudremont quarries. Reliable information reached Paris on Sunday that between May 20 and 25 the Germans employed seven divisions on both banks of the Meuse. Two of these were transferred from Flanders and two others from the Somme region.

**Hughes on Commissions**

Hon. Col. Allison Again Witness Before Fuse Commission

Under E. F. B. Johnston's cross-examination Monday afternoon Col. J. Wesley Allison admitted that one occasion Gen. Sir Sam Hughes had told him to accept small commissions on all business he negotiated for countries other than Canada. Mr. Johnston asked what remuneration he had received or expected to receive from General Hughes, and Col. Allison hotly retorted "not a penny." Col. Allison's direct examination was resumed after illness and finished on Monday.

**American Hold on C.P.R.**

Donald MacMaster, in a discussion on American securities in the House of Commons on Monday, stated that great fears prevailed in Canada that control of the great national railway, the C.P.R., might pass into American hands by their acquiring the company's shares. Reginald McKenna, replying, said that he undertook, when the subject of the purchase of dollar securities was discussed, not to include any Canadian shares in the government purchase scheme, except with the approval of the Canadian Government. "We are therefore doing nothing with these shares," he added, "because the Dominion Government does not wish us to do so."

**Rebel Sultan Ruined**

The War Office Friday issued a report concerning fighting on May 23 in the Sudan, which resulted in the defeat of some 3,000 troops of Ali Dinar, Sultan of Darfur, by Col. Kelley's force. The fight took place at El Fasher. The British losses are given as five men killed and 23 wounded, while the losses to the Sultan's force are estimated at 1,000. The Sultan, whose attitude toward the Sudanese Government for a long time has been truculent, is reported to have fled with a small number of his followers.

**Wounded Officers Return**

Announcement of the bringing over from England and the front of a large number of Canadian officers to assist in the training of the Canadian units now being organized was made by the Minister of Militia in Ottawa Sunday night. The services of the best available wounded officers have already been secured by General Hughes, who is a firm believer in this plan.

James J. Hill, the railway magnate, who was born and educated near Guelph, Ontario, died on Monday.

**MULOCK.** Many from this vicinity were found amongst the throng of sightseers at Walkerton on Victoria Day. Seeding is practically over around here and everything is doing splendidly. A buttercup service is to be held in the church here next Sunday, the church to be beautified with flowers, buttercups, etc. The pastor will speak to the children on "What the Buttercup Teaches." Rev. W. W. Wylie of Durham was a visitor at the parsonage last week.

Several from here attended the lecture in the Crawford Methodist church last Friday night, in the interests of the Bible Society. They enjoyed the lecture very much. Miss Nellie Murdick has been appointed one of the collectors. Mr. Hoffman had a ploughing bee last week, and no doubt made good use of it, as weather and land would be favorable for such a purpose. Next Wednesday, June 7, there is to be a very interesting program given in the church under the auspices of the Ladies' Mission Circle, commencing at 8 p.m. A good time is anticipated. Free-will offering on behalf of Foreign Missions. Come, and welcome.

The editor's remarks re Thrift in last week's issue were very timely, and we trust that the wise words will be heeded and acted upon. But what explanation can we give of the following: One of the "clan" went to a store to buy a hat, for which he had to pay \$2.50, a hat that the buyer said he could obtain in the old country for 60c. Again, he was charged \$4.50 for a pair of boots, which he could buy in England for \$2.50. Where does the lack of thrift manifest itself as being responsible for the above difference in the cost of articles in the two countries? Not being good at problems myself, I pass this on to the editor.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

Corn starch, arrow root or tapioca may be used to thicken cream soups. Uncooked fats, such as olive oil, butter and cream, are more easily digested than cooked. A child's 10-cent washboard is a convenience in the bathroom for washing out small articles. Allow two level teaspoonsful of baking powder to each cup of flour when no eggs are used. Rice, if washed in hot water instead of cold, is much more quickly cleansed and freed from all starch and dirt. To remove mildew from linen wet the part with water, rub with

laundry soap sprinkle with salt and place in the sun; repeat several times until spots have been completely removed. If the left-over breakfast cereal is carefully moulded at once into a bowl or square pan that has been first wet with cold water, it may be sliced and delicately fried for a luncheon dish. Dry staples used daily in the kitchen should, if possible, be kept in glass jars or bottles where they will retain their flavor and freshness twice as long. The wide-mouthed preserve jars are handy to label and to use for this purpose.

MAN AND THE SKIRT.

When it's narrow, long and flat. Then he says she's "like a slat." When it shows a curving shape, At her "padded hips" he'll gape, When it flares and flounces wide, Her "balloon dress" he'll deride. When it closely, tightly clings, Then he says—the rudest things. When divided with a slit, How a glimpse will start his wit! When it shrinks towards the knees, He makes public all he sees. Yet his money he will blow On a skirlless girlie show, When he doesn't have to pay What's he kick for, anyway? -Frederick Moxon, in Judge.

GENEROUS PROPERTY OWNER.

"We have an offer of \$25,000 for that property you paid \$300 for." "Sell it." "But I think if we wait a few weeks we can get more for it." "No, I think I prefer to sell. I don't care to make all the money; I'm willing to let the other fellow make a little if he can."

State of Ohio, City of Toledo

Lucas County, ss. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 8th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, (Seal) Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo O. Sold by all druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

Hear Them Play---That's the Test; Columbia Records are the Best Fit Any Machine



**Columbia Records**  
Now Cost You Less

all \$1.00 Records NOW 85¢  
all \$1.50 Records NOW \$1.25 EXCEPT SYMPHONY RECORDS

Get a Free Copy of This New Record Catalogue

It cost \$100,000 to compile and produce. You can have one free upon application to the retail dealer named, or post free by writing direct to Music Supply Co., Toronto.

Columbia Records are perfect in tone, in reproductive qualities, and in durability. The tremendous demand for them is such that the Columbia Graphophone Company has had to enlarge its Canadian Factory in order to increase its output, thus reducing manufacturing costs to such an extent that you can now buy all \$1.00 10-inch Double Disc Records for 85¢, and all \$1.50 12-inch Double Disc Records for \$1.25. Their quality is maintained. Royalties to artists are the same.

For sale by H. J. SNELL Agt. Durham

Use Rexall Rubbing Oil for lame muscles due to unaccustomed exercise. 25c a bottle.

Take a Kodak With You We have them from \$1 up.

Clean up your old straw hat. A 10c package of Rexall Straw Hat Cleaner will do it.

Dainty Gifts for June Brides in China Cut Glass and Brass at the old prices

Yucca Talcum Flesh and white Odor dainty and alluring. Talcum chemically pure. 25c. Try it.

Some Bargains in Wall Paper Remnants in room lots at 1/2 price

Hoffbran's Pure Extract of Malt A splendid tonic. 25c a bottle.

Macfarlane's Drug Store The Rexall Store C. P. R. Town Office—Buy your Tickets here. Save Your Coupons

**Window Screens** Half or Full Sections **Screen Doors** To Suit Requirements Insect proof with 14 mesh wire, and made to fit. Windows may be opened to desired height, free of all obstruction, while screen remains in place. Best and cheapest, because they last and can be re-wired at any time. See us for Mill and Carpenter work.

**C. J. Furber & Co.** Durham, Ont.

"An Invitation" Is extended to all ladies and gentlemen to see "Dorenwend" display of Hair Goods" at Hahn Hotel, Durham on Monday, June 12th



when the finest and newest hair-goods creations in every style from a pin-curl to a complete head-dress will be exhibited.

Transformations, Pompadours, Switches Waves, etc.

**"Every Bald Man"** should see THE DORENWEND TOUPEE. It is a benefit to the appearance and a protection to the health.

A Demonstration is Free of Charge REMEMBER "Dorenwend's" Headoffice and Showrooms 105 Yonge Street, Toronto Remember the day, Monday, June 12th



SEEKING TO... Those who... The first institution... Canada was the... which was started... Father Roussier... and is still carried... Grey Nuns. In... School for the Blind... about 12 years later... Sir Frederick Fraz... man, was appointed... blind school at Br... in 1871, and has... for any special de... among the blind... people think the... school has been a... futility of atten... adult blind and... stitution. This... solely for the be... adults have been... to time. The first... for the blind was... Association in... being the first to... It was here that... into use, and Lou... fected the Braille... for the blind... school, and after... 1791 the school... Revolutionists... tried on in Paris... the National Instit... People. What it is hop... the blind... of best explai... letter of Sir Fre... of the Halifax... addressed to the... Canadian free lib... Toronto: "I know... free library is... tion which is de... cannot you and... you in this work... of operations, so... of the blind of... first requisite w... shop in the cap... tablishment, thro... tary, of local... parts of the Pro... of legislation... or aiding of such... gest that you... and see if we in... a progressive s... employment not... diers but to oth... Grace E. Kenned...

-SAW "SAFETY" Railway Officials to Stimul

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REAL M... Seaman Surv... press... Pleading gu... ing failed to... Dunn, seaman... the Titanic, s... the Empress... lision with S... and the Flor... sequence of t... generally wer... as a "Jonah."... men threaten... board if he... He therefore... Reserve, but... unfit for fur... diary: "I th... through so r... sideration. I... therefore, to... good behavi... After the... Family, the... is the first I...