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Finest Quality

Beans Should be Increased

Timely Information Given by Professor Zavitz

Toronto, March 9.—At the inaugural meeting of the Agricultural Committee of the Legislature held today a propaganda was instituted towards meeting the problems imposed by the war on the agricultural industry. At the request of Sir William Hearst, Minister of Agriculture, Professor C. A. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, spoke at some length on ways and means of increasing crop production and the right kinds of materials to use. Sir William himself made a few remarks emphasizing the need not only of growing foodstuffs, but of growing those kinds of foodstuffs which will be most needed both here and in the

Mother Country. There was a desire on all sides, said Professor Zavitz, to do all possible to meet the very trying conditions that existed at the present time, but he hoped the suggestions he had to offer would be of real service in connection with the increase, if possible, and especially the quality of the crops of Ontario for the coming year.

Better Crops With Less Labor

Owing to the scarcity of labor all possible means should be adopted to economize labor. While many of these suggestions were obvious, their importance could not be too strongly emphasized if actual results were to be achieved on the year's operations. He, therefore, said as a first consideration the farmer should get ready for the year's crop before the snow disappears from the ground. The seed should be selected, cleaned, and got ready for spring sowing. In the great majority of cases it had been found that the seed which produced the best results was that grown in the locality where it would be used. In Ontario, generally speaking, there was a lot of seed of good quality. At the College they had learned from a long series of experiments that "plump" seed gave much better results than small seed, but more seed would have to be used in sowing, as the plants from this class of seed were larger and more vigorous than from small seed.

MOTHERHOOD WOMAN'S JOY

Suggestions to Childless Women.

Among the virtues of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the ability to correct sterility in the cases of many women. This fact is well established as evidenced by the following letter and hundreds of others we have published in these columns.

Poplar Bluff, Mo.—"I want other women to know what a blessing Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been to me. We had always wanted a baby in our home but I was in poor health and not able to do my work. My mother and husband both urged me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so, my health improved and I am now the mother of a fine baby girl and do all my own house work." Mrs. ALLIA B. TIMMONS, 216 Almond St., Poplar Bluff, Mo.

In many other homes, once childless, there are now children because of the fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes women normal, healthy and strong.

Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice—it will be confidential and helpful.

The Daily World, \$2.75; The Sunday World, \$2.50 a Year... At this Office.



but he did not urge this strongly. Like the bean the pea was a concentrated food.

Room for More Oats

Another crop that could be increased to great advantage, said Professor Zavitz, was oats. The oat crop was exceedingly important. It was needed to feed our live stock, and live stock was greatly needed. The oat crop of Ontario was worth in value about one quarter of all farm crops. Reiterating his former advice about sowing good seed, he declared the farmer should insist on getting seed oats of a known variety. There was a limited supply of Ontario Agricultural College, No. 72 oats, and he understood the Dominion Government was arranging to get "Banner" seed oats from the West; in fact about 400,000 bushels had been collected for seed purposes in the terminal elevators. If the farmer could not secure these he suggested that No. 1 commercial seed oats be purchased, but on no account the ordinary commercial feeding oats. This point he strongly emphasized as being essential to success—first home grown seed and next western seed of known variety.

Professor Zavitz warned the farmers against purchasing at a high price seed oats that were exploited by United States seed houses, when the same quality of seed could be purchased in Ontario at from one-third to one-quarter the price.

The Potato Situation

At the request of the committee, Professor Zavitz referred briefly to the potato question. The existing high price of potatoes he thought would result in a great many people in cities and towns using vacant land for potato growing this year. This crop could also be very well extended because of its great food value. As to methods to be employed in sowing, he said, that best returns would be secured from sowing small, immature potatoes from good, healthy plants, as distinguished from small potatoes, of a poor variety. Large potatoes, when used, should be cut into pieces of about two ounces in weight. Experiments along this line had been conducted over a series of years, and the two-ounce seed, under exactly similar conditions to one-ounce pieces and less, had given a yield of 177 bushels per acre. This was also demonstrated at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa where they got better results from potatoes from Indian Head than from places further south. Not because the potatoes came from Indian Head, but rather that the potatoes did not come to the same degree of maturity. Give first preference to your home-grown seed by all means.

The weather conditions last year, said Professor Zavitz, were abnormal. Fortunately most of the seed in Ontario was free from disease. The labor shortage continued to be acute, and it could not well be overcome while the

Continued on page 2.

CANADIANS IN ACTION

Artillery Dominates Situation—Facing Germany's Picked Battalions

A despatch from Canadian headquarters says: Our artillery carried out a bombardment on the German batteries in positions behind the enemy's front line and put out of action some batteries occupying important points. Notwithstanding our bombardment on Saturday with unabated vigor, the enemy's response was notably weak. The damage done by him was confined chiefly to the villages already shot to pieces and not in occupation. Our patrols are vigilant. A few more prisoners brought in show that some of the best German fighting divisions are on this part of the lines.

The enemy varied his activity on the Canadian front Sunday morning by exploding a mine, which formed a considerable crater in this already much-churned-up region. He made but little out of this enterprise, as our men were one the alert and proceeded immediately to organize the crater. Since then there has been increasing gunfire. Our losses in all the raids and other small affairs of the last two weeks have been notably light, and the health of the troops is excellent. The battalions which come out for rest are almost as fit as those going in.

Figures officially available indicate how remarkably well the Canadian corps has come through the trying experience of winter in the trenches. The returns show that sickness, which includes all accidents or injuries from other causes than the missiles of the enemy, is less than in any other corps of the army of which Canadians form a part. During the first three weeks of March the daily average of men in the hospitals from sickness was less than twelve per thousand. The disease known as trench feet has been practically eliminated by careful treatment and precautionary measures.

WILSON WAKES UP

Recruiting of 87,000 Men for Navy Ordered—Speeding Up Mobilization

President Wilson took steps on Sunday to place the nation on a war footing. By executive order he directed that the navy be recruited without delay to full authorized war strength of 87,000 enlisted men. Taken in connection with emergency naval construction already ordered, this means that the president has exercised the full limit of his legal powers as commander-in-chief to prepare the navy for war. For the army, the President directed that two new military departments be created in the Atlantic coast region. The order means that the task of organizing whatever army Congress may authorize will be divided among six departmental commanders instead of four in the interests of speed and efficiency in mobilization. The third step was to assume as a national duty the task of protecting American industries from domestic disorders in the event of hostilities. For this purpose eleven full infantry regiments, two separate battalions and one separate company of National Guard were called back into the Federal service to act as national police in important districts. Supplementing these troops, a regiment of Pennsylvania Guards and two companies of Georgia Infantry en route home from the border for muster out were ordered retained in the Federal service. The President's orders were made known in terse official statements issued by both departments. No explanation accompanied them except the statement that reorganization of the military departments effective May 1, was designed to facilitate decentralization of command.

May Subscribe \$250,000,000

Canadian Victory Loan Proves An Unqualified Success

Despatches from Ottawa say: Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, stated Sunday he would not be surprised if the total subscriptions to the war loan, including \$60,000,000 from the banks, would aggregate \$250,000,000. The issue was for \$150,000,000. An official statement issued by Sir Thomas says: "While the subscription lists of Canada's third war loan closed on Friday, several days must elapse before the mails from distant points, carrying thousands of subscriptions, are received. Sufficient applications, however, have come to hand to warrant the Minister in stating that the loan is an unqualified success. When all the subscriptions have been received it will be found that the loan has been considerably over-subscribed without taking into account the subscriptions of the chartered banks or conversions into this loan of bonds of stock of any other issue."

Extends Shipping Control

A despatch from London says: It is understood in shipping circles that the Government has extended its control of shipping, and has now requisitioned at fixed rates all liner tonnage engaged in the Australian, South American and South African trades. This extension of the control plan apparently is intended to deal systematically and to the best advantage with virtually the entire British tonnage and bring it under the management of the Shipping Controller.

Clocks Advanced One Hour

All clocks in the United Kingdom, it is announced officially, will be moved forward one hour at 2 o'clock in the morning of April 8. The clocks will be moved back again on Sept. 17. The Italian Government has issued a decree that all clocks shall be moved forward one hour for the period between April 1 and Sept. 30. France also will move its clocks forward one hour, beginning March 28.

France Stops All Imports

A despatch from Paris says: By authority of the Cabinet the Minister of Commerce on Saturday issued a decree prohibiting all imports whatsoever except such as may be authorized specifically by the Government upon application.

BRITISH AND FRENCH GAIN ON WESTERN FRONT

Foe Offering Stubborn Resistance Is Being Steadily Pushed Back—Fierce Battle Between Arras and La Fere

Roisel, seven miles east of Peronne and a railway junction point on the line between Marcoing and St. Quentin, was captured by the British on Saturday. At Beaumetz-les-Cambrai, near the centre of the British line on the Somme front, the Germans attacked and obtained a temporary footing in the village, but later were ejected. A British advance southwest and west of Ecoust-St. Mien, southwest of Arras, on a front of one and a half miles, also is reported. On Sunday an enemy bombing attack on one of the British posts in the neighborhood of Beaumetz-les-Cambrai was successfully driven off, and Sir Douglas Haig's troops improved their position west of Croisilles. The British forces are still some ten or eleven miles from Cambrai, though they have made progress where they are nearest to that city. The Germans are giving ground only foot by foot, and defending themselves tenaciously.

Heavy Fighting Near St. Quentin

Along the whole front of the German retreat the allies are advancing and a terrific battle is now beginning, which is likely to prove one of the great turning points of the war. From Arras to La Fere, a distance of fifty miles, the heavy guns are now booming, and reinforcements and reserves are being rushed up with the greatest possible speed. The heaviest fighting is still going on around St. Quentin, where the French Sunday closed in upon the enemy's lines for a considerable distance, and along the road to Cambrai, where the British have scored brilliant successes which may possibly have far-reaching consequences.

Both the British and the French advances at the present moment are aiming at the cutting off of St. Quentin and the capture of that powerful point in the Hindenburg line of defence. After whirlwind fighting the troops of General Haig have flung the enemy out of the important centres of Roisel and Beaumetz-les-Cambrai, where desperate street-to-street and house-to-house combats took place before the Germans relinquished their grip. The occupation of Roisel by the British cuts the Cambrai-St. Quentin line, one of the chief supply lines on which the present German front is dependent.

French Capture Advance Forts

Notwithstanding the stiffened resistance by the Germans, the French have made great progress during the past two days. Two of the advance forts in the defensive system of La Fere have been captured, and the French have also occupied the west bank of the River Oise from the outskirts of La Fere as far north as Vendeuil, a distance of about four miles. Another important advance has also been made by the French in their movement against the strongly defended town of St. Quentin, from north of Grand Sraucourt, the position embracing Castres and Esigny-le-Grand, extending over a front of about two and a half miles, has been taken. Several villages were captured on the east bank of the Ailette River south of Chauny and in the region north of Soissons. Heavy fighting has been in progress in various sectors, and the French report large German losses.

Discussing the situation, La Liberté says: "Within 48 hours a French wedge will almost certainly push the Germans from their positions about what is left of the flooded city of La Fere. French troops have captured Forts Liez and Vendouil, outer defences of La Fere, and now dominate the city. After a desperate fight north of the city the Germans have been cleared from the four miles of the west bank of the River Oise, directly north of La Fere. The French are in the northern outskirts of the city. All doubt has vanished that the Germans intend to retire to the high ground east and northeast of the city. Further to the north the French have come up to the entrenchments of the Hindenburg line near St. Quentin. North of the Somme, we have forced back the enemy to the outskirts of Savy," says to-day's official French announcement, "where he had established himself in a line of trenches prepared in advance from the Somme to the Oise."

Russian Front Holds

Turks Lose Helin Village and Sermilkerind Pass—Flight Near Miantag

The Russian War Office communication issued Sunday says: Western front: "In the region of Mojeiki, northwest of Postavy, between Dvinsk and Vilna, the Germans launched a delirious attack, but without causing us any damage. On the remainder of the front there have been reciprocal firing and encounters between sharpshooters. Rumanian front: There have been reconnaissances and reciprocal firing. Caucasus front: In the direction of Khanikani on the 18th our troops dislodged the Turks from positions near the Village of Helin and from the Sermilkerind Pass. On the 19th we attacked the Turks, who had occupied positions near the Village of Miantag. On the remainder of the front there have been reconnaissances."

Canadian Ship Prey to Moewe

The British Admiralty announced Sunday the capture by the German cruiser Moewe of the Canadian sailing ship Jean of 215 tons gross, and the Duchess of Cornwall, a British three-masted schooner owned in St. John's Nfld., which was reported sailing from St. John on Dec. 4 for Gibraltar.

Canadians Appointed

Col. Jack Stewart, Canadian Railway Construction Corps, is now in charge practically of all the railway construction forces in the war zone. Col. J. B. White, Ottawa Valley, has become deputy for Lord Lovat in directing forestry operations in France.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson I.—Second Quarter, For April 1, 1917.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, John ix, 1-38. Memory Verses, 3-5—Golden Text, John ix, 5—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

This is the sixth of the seven miracles in John's gospel before His resurrection from the dead, and He seems to teach us here that all blind people and sick people of every kind and all difficult circumstances were opportunities for Him to work the works of God and to glorify God. We should see all things in the same light and remember Rom. viii, 28. In all difficulties and perplexities He always knows what He will do and is saying to us, "Now shalt thou see what I will do" (John vi, 6; Ex. vi, 1). We must never conclude that because some special affliction has come to a person or to a household there is some special sin back of it, but rather should we see an opportunity for God to show His grace and power, according to II Chron. xvi, 9. How strangely He wrought in this man's case! Clay and spittle, something of earth and something of Him, applied to the blind eyes, then he is sent to the pool of Siloam to wash it off. He went his way, therefore, and washed and came seeing. Sometimes He just said the word, and the blind saw. On one occasion He took a blind man by the hand and led him out of the town, spit on his eyes, put His hands on him, and the blind man saw men as trees walking. Then when He touched him again he saw clearly.

Yet there are people who want an experience just like some one else. Why not let Him work as He sees fit and be content? For his way is always perfect. In this case the clay suggests the human and the divine, a redeemed person. His workmanship, created in Christ Jesus unto good works prepared for us—day in the hands of the potter (Eph. ii, 10; Jer. xviii, 6); you, if you are redeemed and are willing to come as close to some spiritually blind person as this piece of clay did and then be washed off and lost sight of, instead of being carefully kept, framed, hung up to be praised. He was sent by the Father, and Siloam means sent (verses 4, 7, and about thirty other places). Every good work must be from Him and ended in Him. The neighbors could scarcely believe it. His parents referred questioners to their son, who had been blind, and his testimony was: "A man that is called Jesus made clay and anointed mine eyes and said unto me, Go to the pool of Siloam and wash. And I went and washed, and I received sight. And one thing I know—that, whereas I was blind, now I see" (verses 11, 25). On this testimony he could not be shaken. They might doubt and question and argue and call his benefactor names, but what he knew he knew, and they might treat him as they pleased, but the blessing was his, and they could not take it from him. They could cast him out, and they did, but that was a small matter.

Jesus found him and revealed Himself to him as the Son of God, who had healed him, and the man eagerly believed and worshipped Him (verses 34-38). What a blessed man, cast out by the professing church for the truth's sake, owned and acknowledged by God, whom the professing church knew not, and now he could say, "I know Him whom I have believed." "I know that I shall be like Him, and when He shall come in His glory I shall be with Him (I Tim. i, 12; Job xix, 25; I John iii, 1, 2; Cor. iii, 4). We do not know that he actually said these things, but he could if he had known them. Do you know them, O fellow believer, and are you ready to fearlessly confess the truth and, if necessary, be cast out of the professing church for the truth's sake? The so-called church is becoming so lax and so corrupt in her teaching, her food so thoroughly leavened, that she may not endure those who preach sound doctrine much longer, but may separate them from her, that she may continue her worldly way in peace and be undisturbed by those who are too narrow to go with her in the broad way of scholarship and worldly wisdom and world improvement and federations to promote church unity, etc.

Those who accept Jesus as truly God, supernaturally born of Mary by the Holy Spirit, actually dying on Calvary as the sinner's substitute, rising from the dead in a literal tangible body, the same in which He was crucified, but changed, and which He took to heaven with Him; in which also He will come again in glory, bringing His saints with Him, to close this evil age, which grows worse and worse; to bind the devil and set up on earth His kingdom of righteousness and peace, with a redeemed Israel as its center and the throne of David occupied by Himself—those who hold and teach these truths may possibly be asked by the authorities, "Dost thou presume to teach us, who are scholars and learned?" And we may find ourselves decidedly outside the camp with Him. So be it, O Lord.

The truths of Scripture are hidden from the wise in their own eyes and revealed only to those who are teachable. The devil hates God and His truth and blinds the minds of unbelievers, turning them from God to believe any and every delusion (II Cor. iv, 3, 4; II Thess. ii, 8-12). God is the God of Truth; Jesus Christ is the Spirit of Truth.

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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, OCTOBER 7th, 1916.