AN "EVER-INCREASING PINCH" CAUSED BY BRITISH BLOCKADE

Berlin Papers Admit That the People There Are Hungry All Day Long

A despatch from London says: Despite the assertions made in the Reichstag that food is ample and starvation in Germany is impossible, the German press continues to print denials of the authorities' claims and to give indications of the "ever-increasing pinch" caused by the British blockade. The Berliner Zeitung says:

"It is difficult to imagine that things could grow worse just now without some crowning disaster. The masses of the people are hungry all day long, many articles of food having reached a price wholly beyond the reach of the families of the working class. Hunger renders the people sullen and deprives them of all joy in victories, though all the bells are ringing and flags wave. The children are underfed, pale and wan, looking like faded flowers. The extent to which the fall in the birth rate occupies the attention of the Government was shown at the meeting of the People's Welfare Association at Berlin. On that occasion a representative of the Prussian Ministry of the Interior stated that the Government was fully aware of the importance of the question in its bearing on the future of the German nation, especially in view of the fact that hundreds of thousands of young men are being cut off in the flower of their youth. In the meantime we are informed that the military authorities have forbidden meetings convened to discuss the dearness of living."

MEETING OF THE EXPERIMENTAL UNION

HONEY IS A VALUABLE NATURAL RESOURCE.

Farmers Saved the Country—Triumph of the "O. A. C. No. 72" Oat.

Two cases illustrating the unusual profits that may be made from the keeping of bees were cited by Mr. Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, in an address delivered at the Experimental Union meeting at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. One was that of a young undergraduate of the O.A.C. whose bees during the summer vacation produced $1,000 worth of honey, and the other of a woman whose bees produced more than $2,000 worth of honey during the season of 1915.

The speaker also pointed out the other side of this business—namely, failures due to to poor crop, diseases, and winter injuries, in most cases the result of careless handling.

Tons of Food Wasted.

"A valuable natural resource," continued Mr. Pettit, "is the honey which is produced every summer by the millions of flowers blooming on the farms of Ontario. This honey not only satisfies the human craving for sweets, but it has real food value, so it cannot in any way be considered a luxury. At present many tons are wasted for want of bees, and many bees are kept under unprofitable conditions for lack of skillful management.

Need of Capital.

Dr. Geo. C. Creelman, in a few words, showed the necessity of capital for the graduates in agriculture. "These men," he said, "have to start in where their fathers did fifty years ago—on an unimproved farm, with poor stock and machinery. If they were allowed capital to put a farm in shape the first year they would be able to make use of their education, instead of wasting it on scrub cattle and run-down soil." Dr. Creelman also favored the idea of B.S.A. men going out to manage one-thousand-acre farms as a business proposition.

Farmers Saved the Country.

Farmers by producing a record crop last year saved this country from a severe financial depression, said the President of the union, Mr. Herbert Groh, amid applause. In his opinion the farmers of Ontario were a little slack this year in their interest in the welfare of the Empire, and should bear in mind the fact that Providence favored the German and Briton agriculturist alike.

Triumph of O.A.C. No. 72.

"It is interesting to note that at the college in 1915 the 'O.A.C. No. 72' oat, gave a yield at the rate of 103.5 bushels per acre, its nearest competitor, 'American Banner,' yielding 92.8 bushels," said Professor Zavitz, in reviewing the results of co-operative experiments in agriculture carried on at the college and on more than 4,000 farms throughout Ontario.

"The greatest value of this work," continued the Professor, referring to the co-operative experiments, "is from the individual experiments carried out by the farmers and their sons. Not only these men, but their families and neighbors as well, are all watching the results of the plots on which the new varieties of seed or roots or a different mixture of fertilizer is being tested."

Potato Loses Through Rot.

Professor. J. E. Howitt gave a few startling statistics regarding the enormous losses to potatoes caused by rot. "Despite the last year's increase in the acreage of the potato crop," he stated, "there was a shortage of more than five million bushels, or on the average of forty bushels per acre." While this loss might be partly attributed to climatic conditions, he pointed out, the main cause was the damage done by an epidemic of late blight and rot. Both these diseases may be controlled by selecting the best disease-resisting varieties of tubers, of good quality and heavy yielders, and by spraying the plants constantly, from the time they appear above the ground till the tops die down, with the Bordeaux mixture, adding a poison to combat the ravages of the potato beetle."

Sweet Clover—Pro and Con.

Sweet clover came in for some discussion. While some people regarded it as little better than a weed, others welcomed it as a valuable addition to our leguminous crops. The chemical department at the college, after a thorough test, considered it almost equal to any other clover in the amount of its digestible proteins.

Prof. Harcourt advised using it on poorer lands, or practically any place where other clovers had been found to fail. Some men from actual experience favored it for pasturing and weed smothering. On a farm in Western Ontario, according to one of these men, two bullocks to the acre could be run on a field of it all season after it once got a start of eighteen inches.

Talk on Farm Management.

Paul Angle, a successful manager of a fifteen-hundred-acre farm at Simcoe, gave a brief talk on farm management. "Business methods are nothing more than methods which assist you to obtain greater profits," he said. "The business end of farming has changed from simple teaching in our grandfather's time to complex problems of buying and selling and the hiring of labor. Concentrate your business and study how you can turn waste time into valuable labor," was the pith of his address.

FRENCH OCCUPY CORFU.

Are Preparing for the Arrival There of Serbian Troops.

A despatch from London says: A French detachment has been landed on the Greek Island of Corfu for provisional occupation, according to an Athens despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company. Fourteen ships of unknown nationality are cruising around Corfu. A Rome despatch to the Stefani Bureau says that Corfu advices report that a French warship landed a detachment of troops on Tuesday evening in order to prepare for the arrival of Serbian troops.

PROTESTS AGAINST GERMAN BRIGANDAGE

A despatch from Paris says: The Havre correspondent of the Petit Journal telegraphs that the Belgian Government is about to lodge a protest with neutral Governments against the new German war levy of 40,000,000 francs monthly, in addition to last year's tax of 480,000,000 francs. The Belgian protest, the correspondent says, will point out that under the provisions of The Hague Convention war taxes levied in occupied territory are limited to amounts necessary to meet needs of the army of occupation or to pay for the administration of the territory in question. The new Belgian tax is said to be far in excess of the amount needed for these purposes.

SPY WHO DENOUNCED EDITH CAVELL SHOT

A despatch from London says: The Belgian spy, Cels, who denounced Edith Cavell, the English nurse, who was executed at Brussels some time ago, to the Germans has been assassinated. His body was found in a street of Schaerbeck, near Brussels, with two bullet wounds in it.

A despatch from Brussels November 27 last said that a French soldier, whose confession to the German authorities resulted in the arrest and execution of Miss Cavell, had committed suicide in hanging in the military prison at Brussels.

SOCIALIST OPPOSITION INCREASING DAILY

A despatch from London says: The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail says he had reliable information to the effect that the Socialist opposition to the German Government is increasing daily.

A conference of Socialists of Greater Berlin adopted a resolution expressing regret that only twenty Socialists in the Reichstag supported Dr. Karl Liebknecht in the opposition against the war credits. Similar resolutions were adopted at Socialist meetings in Liepzig, Weimar and in the Rhine Province.

Nest of Spies Unearthed in Britain

A despatch from London says: The recent inauguration of a censorship upon both outgoing and incoming American mails has already produced results, according to officials, in the form of the revelation of a widespread espionage plot, which the officials declare has amply justified the organization of the large department necessary to carry on the work.

According to evidence revealed by the opening of American mail, it is stated, an organization of spies here has been sending information to an American branch, which forwards it to Germany by various routes, chiefly by one through Holland.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Jan. 18.—Manitoba wheat—New crop—No. 1 Northern, $1.19¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.17¼; No. 3 Northern, $1.13¾, in store, Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 43¾c; No. 3 C.W., 41¾; extra No. 1 feed, 41¾c; No. 1 feed, 40¾c, in store, Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, new, 81¾c, on track, Toronto.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, old, nominal, on track, Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 40 to 41c; commercial oats, 39 to 40c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $1.06 to $1.08; wheat slightly sprouted, $1.03 to $1.06, and tough according to sample; wheat sprouted, smutty, 94c to $1; and tough according to sample; feed wheat, 80 to 85c, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, per car lots, $1.80; peas, according to sample, $1.25 to $1.75.

Barley—Malting barley, 51 to 62c; feed barley, 53 to 5c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Car lots, 76 to 78c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 1 commercial, 88 to 90c; rye, rejected, 70 to 80c, according to sample.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $6.80; second patents, in jute bags, $6.30; strong bakers', in jute bags, $6.10, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, $4.60 to $4.80, according to sample, seaboard or Toronto freights in bags, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights. Bran, $24 per ton; shorts, $25 per ton; middlings, $26 per ton; good feed flour, $1.60 per bag.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, 28 to 31c; inferior, 24 to 25c; creamery prints, 36 to 37c; solids, 32 to 34c.

Eggs—Storage, 30 to 31c per dozen; selects, 35 to 36c; new-laid, 40 to 45c, case lots.

Honey—Prices, in 10 to 60 lb. tins, 12 to 12½c; combs, No. 1, $3; No. 2, $2.40.

Beans—$4.20 to $4.40.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 17 to 18c; fowls, 13 to 14c; ducks, 17 to 18c; geese, 15 to 19c; turkeys, 23 to 26c.

Cheese—Large, 19c; twins, 19¼c.

Potatoes—Car lots of Ontario quoted at $1.50, and New Brunswicks at $1.75 per bag, on track.

Provisions.

Bacon, long clear, 16¼ to 16½c per lb, in case lots. Hams—Medium, 17½ to 18½c; do., heavy, 14½ to 15c; rolls, 16 to 16½c; breakfast bacon, 21 to 23c; backs, plain, 24 to 25c; boneless backs, 27c.

Lard—Pure lard, 14 to 14½c; compound, 12 to 12½c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Jan. 18.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 83½ to 84c. Oats, Canadian Western, No. 2, 50½c; No. 3, 49½; extra No. 1 feed, 48½c; No. 2 local white, 46½ to 47c; No. 3 local white, 45½ to 46c; No. 4 local white, 44½ to 45c. Barley, Man. feed, 60c; malting, 67 to 68c. Buckwheat, No. 2, 82c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $6.90; seconds, $6.40; strong bakers', $6.20; Winter patents, choice, $6.50; straight rollers, $5.80 to $5.90; do., bags, $2.75 to $2.85. Rolled oats, barrels, $5.20 to $5.25; bags, 90 lbs., $2.45 to $2.50. Bran, $24. Shorts, $26. Middlings, $28 to $30. Mouillie, $31 to $33. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $20 to $20.50. Cheese, finest westerns, 18¼ to 18½c; finest easterns, 18 to 18¼c. Butter, choicest creamery, 34¾ to 35¼c; seconds, 32½ to 33c. Eggs, fresh, 45 to 48c; selected, 33c; No. 1 stock, 30c; No. 2 stock, 28c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.75 to $1.80.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Jan. 18.—Cash quotations:—No. 1 Northern, $1.19½; No. 2 Northern, $1.16¾; No. 3 Northern, $1.13¼; No. 4, $1.09¼; No. 5, $1.01¾; No. 6, 91⅝c; feed, 81⅝c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 43½c; No. 3 C.W., 40¼c; extra No. 1 feed, 40¼c; No. 1 feed, 38⅞c; No. 2 feed, 38⅝c. Barley—No. 3, 62c; No. 4, 57c; feed, 50c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $2.12⅞; No. 2 C.W., $2.09⅞.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Jan. 18.—Wheat—May, $1.26¼; July, $1.25; No. 1 hard, $1.30¼; No. 1 Northern, $1.26¼ to $1.28¼; No. 2 Northern, $1.22¼ to $1.25¼. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 75 to 75½c. Oats—No. 3 white, 44½ to 44¾c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, Jan. 18.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.26¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.25¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.21¾ to $1.22¾; No. 2 Montana hard, $1.22¼; May, $1.26¼; July, $1.25¾. Linseed—Cash, $2.36 to $2.36½; May, $2.40; July, $2.39.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Jan. 18.—The quotations were: Butchers' cattle, choice, $7.60 to $8; do., good, $7.25 to $7.50; do., medium, $6 to $6.75; do., common, $5.40 to $5.75; butchers' bulls, choice, $6.50 to $7.25; do., good bulls, $5.75 to $6.25; do., rough bulls, $4.75 to $5.25; butchers' cows, choice, $6.25 to $7; do., good, $6 to $6.25; do., medium, $5.25 to $5.75, do., common, $4 to $4.50; feeders, good, $6.25 to $6.50; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., $6 to $6.50; canners and cutters, $3 to $4.50; milkers, choice, each, $75 to $100; do., common and medium, each, $35 to $60; Springers, $50 to $100; light ewes, $6.50 to $8.25; sheep, heavy, $5.25 to $6; do., bucks, $3.50 to $4.50; yearling lambs, $7 to $7.75; lambs, cwt., $10 to $11.75; calves, medium to choice, $6.75 to $10.50; do., common, $4 to $4.50; hogs, fed and watered, $9.25 to $9.50.

Montreal, Jan. 18.—Choice steers sold at $7.75 to $8; good at $7.25 to $7.50, and the lower grades at $5.25 to $7, while butchers' cows brought from $4.50 to $6.25, and bulls from $5 to $7 per cwt.; cows, $3.50 to $3.60, and bulls at $4 to $4.50 per cwt. Ontario lambs sold at $10, and Quebec stock at $9.50 to $9.75, while ewe sheep brought $6.75, and bucks and culls at $6.25 per cwt. Milk-fed calves sold at 9½ to 10c, and grass-fed at 5 to 6½c per lb.. Selected lots of hogs sold at $10.25 to $10.35 per cwt., weighed off cars.

His Own Privilege.

Manager—What do you mean by talking like that? Are you the manager here, or am I?

Clerk—I know I'm not the manager.

Manager—Very well, then. If you're not the manager, don't talk like an idiot!

BRITISH MAJOR'S DOG-CART.

By way of variety, when they are off duty, some miles behind the trenches in France, British officers have "harness races" with real "dog-carts" and dogs. The picture shows the champion of one regiment and his owner.

RUSSIAN ROLLER IN MOTION ALONG BESSARABIAN FRONT

Desperate Attacks Against the Teuton Defences Renewed at Various Points

A despatch from London says: On the Russian front, the Austrian official communication records renewed desperate attacks by the Russians on the Bessarabian frontier, but claims that the attacks everywhere were repulsed. The Petrograd communication is silent on the subject, but the Russians usually withhold mention of their movements until they are well on the road to completion.

For the first time in several weeks the Russians displayed activity on the north-western part of the battle line, launching an attack on Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces around Dvinsk, south-east of Illuxt, which is in German hands. Illuxt is only eight miles west from the great railroad city of Dwinsk. The German War Office reported on Wednesday afternoon that the Russian attacks failed, with heavy losses to the attackers.

The Petrograd correspondent of the London Daily Mail telegraphs: It is reported that the Russians are energetically pushing towards Czernowitz. They have occupied Sadagora. It is reported that 10,000 Austrian prisoners have been taken in the recent battles in the Bukowina and on the Stripa. Besides a great number of killed were abandoned on the battlefield.

"Austrian and German wounded and prisoners say the Russian artillery is devastating and caused losses aggregating 70,000 to the armies of Generals von Pflanzer and Count von Bothmer."

HUN CAPTIVES LIVE WELL.

3,400 at Dorchester Have No Cause For Complaint.

In the historic artillery barracks at Dorchester, England, where the Hanoverian regiment was quartered as the guard of honor for King George I., and where later French prisoners of the Napoleonic wars were confined, a correspondent of the Associated Press was permitted to inspect the quarters of 3,400 German prisoners of war.

This is one of the largest camps, devoted exclusively to the confinement of combatants taken in battle. It has overflowed the barracks until a small town of wooden huts has been formed.

The buildings are heated by sheet iron stoves. Each row of huts has a kitchen, which is operated by the prisoners. The cooks and their assistants are paid fifty cents each a week. The ration consists of half a pound of beef and mutton of good quality daily, with potatoes, white bread, soup, seasonable green vegetables, and plenty of coffee. Some of the prisoners work in tailor and boot shops, where they repair the uniforms and footwear of their comrades. For this work $1.50 a week is paid.

There were only eight armed guards, but the camp is securely surrounded with barbed wire fences. The discipline of the camp is left to German non-commissioned officers.

ENEMY'S LOSSES ENORMOUS IN CZARTORYSK FIGHTING

A despatch from Petrograd says: German and Austrian prisoners captured on the south-western front state that their losses at Czartorysk were enormous. Along the battlefield the Russians collected 10,000 unwounded prisoners. At Czernowitz, Tarnopol and on the Bukowina front the Teuton wounded numbered 100,000.

Men Fitted With Nerves of Pigs.

The successful transplanting of the nerves of young pigs into the human body has been reported to the Moscow Society of Surgeons by Dr. D. A. Gruzdeff. Three operations, all of which gave good results, were described by Dr. Gruzdeff. In two cases he had to deal with a leg that had been paralyzed by a wound, in the third case with an arm that had been similarly paralyzed.

27 Relatives in the War.

Mr. Henry Collis, of Cambridge, England, a retired warrant officer of thirty-three years' service, thirty of which were spent in India, has twenty-seven relatives serving with the colors. They include five sons, one son-in-law, two grandsons, two brothers, fourteen nephews, and three brothers-in-law. All but three have served at the front. Mr. Collis has just received the King's congratulation.

The Professor's Break.

Professor (to student)—What are you laughing at? Not at me?

Student—Oh, no, sir.

Professor—Then what else is there in the room to laugh at?

FIVE ALLIED SHELLS TO GERMAN ONE

Spirit of Optimism on Both British and French Fronts.

London, Jan. 12.—There is a great spirit of optimism in both British and French despatches from the west front, the correspondents expressing the firm conviction of the allied Generals that there is no possibility of any successful German offensive anywhere in the west lines. The correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends from British Headquarters an interview with an unnamed prominent staff officer, who was quoted as saying: "We now have full information about the German forces facing us. We know their exact dispositions and strength. We everywhere outnumber the Germans, and also outnumber them in both field and heavy artillery, and our weapons are better than theirs. We can fire five shells to their one without depleting our munitions. We can take their first line of trenches whenever we wish. To say that we have got them beaten is dangerous rubbish, but the truth is we have got them ready for a beating."

SINGLENESS OF DIRECTION.

France Not to Replace Joffre as Commander.

Premier Briand is authority for the statement that the Government has no intention of appointing a successor to General Joffre, in command of the armies on the French front, according to the Journal. In reply to an inquiry from the Army Committee of the Chamber as to what would be the effect of the creation of the new post of Commander-in-chief of all the French armies except those in Africa, to which General Joffre has been appointed, M. Briand is quoted as having said:

"The sole object of the extended powers of the generalissimo is to insure singleness of direction in military operations, which has become more necessary than ever now, and at the same time to establish close co-ordination between the command of our armies and the technical councils of the Allies, which will be held at grand headquarters."

BRITISH WASTAGE IS 15 PER CENT. MONTHLY

A despatch from London says: British infantry losses on all fronts now average 15 per cent. monthly. Under-Secretary for War Tennant informed the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon, explaining why the Government found it necessary to adopt conscription to fill the ranks. These figures take into account soldiers relieved from duty because of wounds, but who afterwards recover and return to the front.

Every time a man makes a fool of himself by acting contrary to his own judgment he gets mad.

Russians Destroy Turk Submarine

A despatch from London says: A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says that Russian torpedo boats have destroyed a Turkish submarine which had grounded in December near the mouth of the Milen. Two Turkish sailing ships with coal also were destroyed.

WESTERN ONTARIO DAIRYMEN MEET

CANADA TO REPLENISH EUROPE'S DAIRY HERDS.

Will Be Big Demand After the War For Dairy Products and Meat.

When hostilities cease a great demand for dairy products, live stock and meat products will follow; depleted European herds must be replenished, and Canada is one of the national sources from which to draw for this purpose, according to the directors of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario in their report to the forty-ninth annual convention held at St. Marys last week.

Should Set a Standard.

President Robert Myrick of Springford, in his opening address referred to the increased production of the year and the high prices, though regretting the cause of the abnormal prices. He expressed the opinion that the time was ripe for creameries and cheese factories to set some standard, so that they might receive all high-grade cream and milk that had been produced under such sanitary conditions as are already maintained by a large number of patrons.

Dairy Herd Competition.

The dairy herd competition represents one of the important activities of the association, the prizes being awarded to cheese factory patrons who furnish the largest quantity of milk per cow from herds of not less than eight.

The first prize winners, James Burton & Son of Sarnia, furnished from their herd of eighteen, between May and November, 7,175 pounds of milk per cow; J. C. Harkes' (Listowel) herd of ten gave 7,071 pounds per cow, and the herd of sixteen owned by S. H. Coneybeare, Listowel, gave 6,806 pounds.

Following the announcement of these results, Mr. C. F. Whitley, who has charge of dairy records at Ottawa, gave an illuminating address outlining some dairy herd records. In one month the Dairy Division had 22,000 records of individual cows come into the office, and from a few of these he illustrated the advantages of individual records. He compared records of 69 good cows with those of 73 poor cows. The latter produced milk valued at $4,310, the better cows' product being worth $6,694. One herd of sixteen cows showed a profit of $44.70, as against $3.84 shown by a poorer herd within ten miles of the first herd, showing that one cow in a good herd would make as much profit as eleven cows in a poorer herd. The lesson he pressed home was that of individual cow responsibility.

Because there is a prejudice on the part of the factories against the use of milking machines, and because the trouble is in the handling of the machines, the subject of "How to get clean milk with a milking machine" was introduced. The paper was prepared by Prof. T. H. Lund, and was read by the Secretary, Frank Herns. The solutions in which many dairymen kept their machine parts were insanitary. In one case the solution was found to be teeming with bacteria. Prof. Lund's recommendation was to use a solution of one pound of chloride of lime to ten gallons of water.

Importance of Lime to the Soil.

The importance of lime to the soil was set forth by Prof. Harcourt of Guelph, and the deep interest of the convention was revealed by an unusually large number of questions at the close. He explained the scientific reasons why it was necessary to apply lime to the soil, especially to soil that was sour. In the latter case he advised the use of flaked lime, one ton of which was equal to two tons of ground limestone, which was more suitable for lighr soil. Lime was one of the cheapest materials that could be applied to the soil, and in most cases was all that was needed to release the plant food in the earth.

FRENCH INDUSTRY REVIVES.

Big Improvement Within a Year — Dressmaking Improves.

A report made recently by the French minister of labor as published in the Paris Matin, shows an improvement in industrial conditions in France. Of 43,794 factories, the number in operation last year decreased to 48 per cent. of the total, but has now risen to 81 per cent. The number of employed working men fell to 31 per cent. of normal last year, but now stands at 74 per cent.

In some industries operations are now as wide as before the war. This is true of the metals, chemicals, leather and transportation industries. Others continue to show depression. Operations in the textile industry at present are only 11 per cent. of the normal, compared with 48 per cent. last year.

There has been a marked improvement in the manufacture of clothing. Parisian dressmaking has shown an unexpected revival.

"It has been frequently stated," the report further says, "that since the outbreak of war there has been an increase in drunkenness among women. In this matter it is not safe to rely too much on statistics. When there is more money to spend on drink there is more money to pay fines, and the number of convictions may be reduced by the police being absorbed in other duties and by the instructions issued to them in certain cases to warn offenders instead of charging them. But so far as prison statistics go they do not support the view that drunkenness among women has increased. The number of women received on conviction for the offence of drunkenness has fallen from 15,149 in 1913-14 to 14,045 in the year under report, or by 7 per cent."

From Erin's Green Isle

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S GREEN SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to All True Irishmen.

The farmers in Ulster are still receiving very high prices for their flax. At the Coleraine flax market less than 50 tons offered for sale brought $50,000.

The death has occurred at the age of 85 years, of Mr. James O'Dwyer, County Tipperary. He was the uncle of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Governor-General of the Punjab.

Opening the Munster Winter Assizes at Cork, Mr. Justice Dodd stated that there was a falling off in the number of reported cases, 134, as against 153 last year.

At a meeting of the Dublin Port and Docks Board a report on the damage done by the recent storm was submitted by the engineer, which was estimated at about $20,000.

Notice has been given to every young civilian in the Army Pay Dept. at Islandbridge and Linenhall Barracks, who is of military age, that his services will shortly be dispensed with.

An important conference was recently held in the city of Waterford on recruiting in the city and country. The Lord Lieutenant was present and Mr. John Redmond and others attended.

Between 1,700 and 1,800 men have joined the Colors from Kilkenny, irrespective of the large number that have gone away within the last couple of months to engage in munitions work.

Mr. Wm. E. Creaghe Harnett, J.P., Abbeyfeale, has volunteered for service with the East Lancashire Regiment, the same regiment in which his grandfather, Captain Lockwood, was wounded at Waterloo.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has received a cheque for $250 from Mr. Thomas Mahon, manager of the Wicklow Hotel, Dublin, in aid of the fund which is being raised for the benefit of Irish regiments.

Antimony, a mineral used in the manufacture of high explosive shells, has been discovered in the County Monaghan. The new mine is a rich one, and is situated in the townland of Crosshave, four miles from Keady.

The seamen and firemen of the steamship Innishowen Head refused recently to join the ship at Dublin unless they had an increase of wages. A crew was fetched from Belfast to take their place, and the sailing was not delayed.

A soldier named Pte. Charles Preston, of the 10th Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, stationed at Clandeboye, was burned to death in a fire that totally destroyed the barn of a farmer named James Thompson, near Seskinore, County Tyrone.

The Senate of Queen's University, Belfast, has issued a notice urging teachers and students, except fourth and fifth year medical students, of military age to join His Majesty's forces, and intimates that no person of military age will be appointed to any position.

The new military order made under the Defence of the Realm Act by Brigadier-General Howard, Queenstown Barracks, respecting licensed premises in Tipperary, is now in force. It forbids publicans admitting to their premises all men in military uniform at any hour.

OUR DAILY BREAD.

The Composition of a Single Grain of Wheat

The average person's knowledge of bread is very limited. He knows that it is made of flour—or supposed to be—and that it is dear, like the other things. But there is much else of interest.

If a grain of wheat be cut into thin slices three parts can be seen—the inner germ from which the future plant would grow; the kernel, which Nature intended as food for the germ and the bran, or protective covering composed of hard, woody fibre impregnated with mineral salts. The germ represents 1½ per cent. of the grain, the kernel 85, and the covering 13½.

Each part contains, in varying quantities, protein, the "life" basis of food, but the kernel holds most, in the form of gluten, the sticky substance which alone makes the manufacture of bread from flour possible. There is practically no "fat" in wheat; the little there is is in the germ. Wheat could be eaten whole by prolonged soaking, then boiling in milk, and adding sugar, thus making "frumenty."

But for breadmaking the wheat is milled or ground to flour, and to obtain white flour much of the valuable part of the wheat is sacrificed, the germ and the bran being both discarded, and much protein and mineral salts—indispensable for body building—lost. This first loss in grinding is followed by a further big loss in baking; three-quarters of the fats go, and much of the protein and carbohydrates, the "energy" basis in food.

An ordinary loaf is nearly half water, too, though you may find it hard to believe.

Wholemeal bread, or "brown bread," is supposed to contain the whole grain of wheat, kernel, germ, and bran. It requires greater mastication, and has the advantage of retaining much that is lost to white bread.

Finally, there is no other article of food which lends itself better to adulteration than bread, and nothing which is more adulterated. Potato, alum, "bleachers," and other things best not known, all form part of "our daily bread."

Came True.

"A fortune teller told me yesterday that I would meet with a financial reverse."

"And did you?"

"Yes; she charged me two dollars."

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO