E NO. 31, 1913

HELP WANTED. - PROBATION NURSES,

ar course. Apply to Super-Nurses, The Cooper Hos-n, N. J., U. S. A. FOR SALE. E-A NO. 1 GORDON PRINT-ess with Steam Fixtures, in

lon; will sell cheap; also some by Waldorf Hotel, Hamilton, MOBILES FOR SALE.

LE-REGAL 30, FIVE PAS-good tires, Al running order, 1912, run 4,000 miles, five pas-Hupp 32 Touring, 1912 car.
190. 1911 Ford Runabout, new boy overnauled, \$50. Above net cars ready to run any a test, cleaning up for new Loveridge, 122 Ouellette Ave.

TTER FARMING.

of This Food Price Record.

ard of a big New York hotel ord of wholesale food prices period of 25 years, which is to study: AGE PRICE OF YET

1889. 1899. 1912 .80 27 \$0 31 \$0 351/2 19 26 32 1 90 2 25 3 06 10 23 12 12 12 16

\$3 50 来2 50 4 25 r to the Sun he says: "There no change in augar or tea, alight raise in coffee. Gas light are the only things decreased in price and this very all." lore and better farming, to of improvements in marketthe policing of greed.

Send for Free Book giving full particulars of TRENCH'S REMEDY, the world-famous cure for Epilepsy and Fits—
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EMEDIES, LTD., 410 St. James' Chom-bers, Toronto TO A SLTAN.

tish Lady's Wish Was Gratified.

an amusing story of a visit certain Countess of Londonhe Turkish Sultan, Mahmud propean lady had ever been to his imperial majesty, and onby, the British ambasses not try to arrange the inn the ground that such an ted request might annoy the

ndenderry was determined to ajety, and by some means ire made known to Reachi Turkish minisco: for foreign he willy Reschid, desiring to the sultan that a person had Constantinople with a wonection of most valuable jewile, and ventured humbly to hat his imperial majesty

an was interested, and an inas arranged; but Reschid d Lady Londonderry that she presented, and that the Sulheard the fame of her jewparticularly requested that put it all on when she came. ed lady did so.

to see the gems.

errival at the palace, Reschid dueted Lady Londonderry resence of the sultan. Her ered with diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones. (good)" said the sultan, as onderry courtesied. "She has nagnificent lewels."

turning to the lady) -His raciously bids you welcome. ondonderry bowed, and exr thanks in French, which anguage used by Reschid. (interpreting) She says she jewelry, but could not put

Ask her what is the price iamond necklace His majesty inquires whethour first visit to Constanti-

ondonderry This is my first I am delighted with all I

to Sultan: She asks a mil-That is too much to Lady Londonderrys-His

isks whether you have seen es. If not, he offers you a

What price does she put on f turquoises?

to Ludy Lendonderry)-His ave that perhaps you would ke a walk in the garden. ondonderry expressed her i said she would like to see al garden.

to Sultan) - She save 40 - 4 Take her away! I shall not

to Lady Londonderry) His racionaly expresses entisfacring made your acquaintance. ondonderry contesied low drew from his majesty's pres sit the garden with the amicourteous Reschid; and afterhad a delightful story to tell riends of the kindness with sultan received her .- York-

arts of raspberries, marts of currants.



LESSON V.—August 3, 1913.

The Plagues of Egypt.-Psa. 105: 23-

Commentary.- L. Israel in Egypt (vs. 23-25.) 23. Israel also came Joseph's entrance into Egypt has just been mentioned and his promotion in the king-dom, and now the coming of Israel, or Jacob, is recorded. The merest outline of these important events are given by the pealmist. Sojourned-Dwelt as a temporary resident. Land of Ham -Egypt. 24. He increased his people greatly-God gave great prosperity to the descendants of Jacob, notwithstanding their later oppression (Exod. 1: 7 12, 20.) Stronger than their enemies-The secret of Ierael's increase in numbers and power was God's good hand upon them. Seventy souls went down into Egypt, and their numbers had become about two million. 25. He turned their heart to hate his people-It was his goodness to Israel which called forth ill will of the Egyptian court, and o far the Lord caused it; and, moreover, he made use of this feeling to lead on to the discomfort of his people, and so to their readiness to leave the land to which they had evidently become greatly attached. Thus far and no further did the Lord turn the hearts of the Egyptians.-Spurgeon. The Egyptians followed the bent of their own evil dispositions in hating the Hebrews. God does not move men to exercise their wicked propensities. Circumstances are permitted to come to them which excite them to evil, but the act is the result of their own volition. To deal subtilly—To deal deceitfully and destructively. Egyptians had attempted to destroy the male children of the Hebrews, and to oppress the slaves so greatly with hard work, that their increase would be checked. The plans of the Egyptians failed, because God was on the side of the Hebrews. II. Deliverers raised up (v. 26.) 26.

He sent Moses ... and Aaron—The Lord had the men in readiness and all he had to do was to commission them and thrust them forward. They were two for mutual comfort and strength, exen as the apostles and the seventy i our Lord't day were sent forth two and two. The men differed and so the one became the supplement of the other, and together they were able to accomplish far more than if they had been exactly alike. The main point was that they were both sent, and hence both clothed with divine might.-Spurgeon. Moses was now eighty years old and Aaron eighty-three (Exod. 7:7.) The former had received his training in the court of Pharaoh and in the desert of Midian, and the latter had been all his life associated with his people in Egypt. God has ever had his servants at hand to mon to sustain him, though he relied meet the great crises that have arisen in his work, and he has often called them from most unexpected places, brought against him. If Pharaoh Whom he had chosen-God has always would not bow to reason, persuasion or chosen those whom he would commission evidence, he must bow to power. Every me, to bear my name before the Gen- power opposed to his, which he would tiles, and kings, and the children of Is do well not to provoke. rael; for I will show him how great things he must suffer for my name's sake" (Acts 9: 15, 16.) Further we read, "As they ministered to the Lord, and fasted, the Holy Chost said, Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them" (Acta 13: 2.) David was chosen and anointed King of Israel in a most critical time in that nation's history, and it was necessary for him to undergo bitter trials and se-

testings before he came to the ere chosen for a special work and the becomplishment of that that called forth

thne best qualities there were in them. III. Divine judgments (vs. 27-30). 27. His signs and wonders - God's marvellous tokens of power which were sent upon the Egyptians. The psalmist does not enumerate all the plagues, for the fifth and sixth are omittel; nor does he mention them in the order in which they are recorded in Exodus. The first three plagues were the waters turned | kill the frogs, though they destroyed all into blood, the frogs and the lice, and included the land of Goshen, as well as the rest of Egypt. The plagues come through the use of Aaron's rod, and the magicians imitated the first two, but could go no further. Pharaoh was not moved by these plagues, which were loathsome rather than distructive or painful. The next three, in which no rod was used, caused loss and pain. They were flies, murrain and boils, and did not include the Hebrews. By this plague of flies Pharaoh was slightly moved. The third three so affected Pharaoh that he only to break it. In these Moses' rod was used. The plague of hail, locusts and darkness afflicted the Egyptians, but not the Israelites. The tenth plague, the death of the first-born, led the Egyptians to thrust the Israelites out of the country. There is no means! While some of them were similar to visitations likely to come to that land. brought about, they were emphatically

brought about they were emphatically miraculous. over Egypt. The darkness was so great The darkness can not be accounted for by referring it to natural agencies, al- announcing the eighth plague, the though the attempt has been made. They locusts, Meses went out from Pharaoh's rebelled not-The Egyptians were ready, presence, indicating that negotiations while the plague lasted, to let Israel go; but when it was over, they were again unwilling. 29. Waters into blood-This retire without submission, but he would included the Nile and all other streams, not grant Jehovah's demand for the reas well as the pools and the water brought for domestic uses. The fish, great darkness came unannounced, and upon which the Egyptians largely subsisted, were destroyed. 30. Frogs Frogs worship. It was a fitting scourge to were abundant in Egypt and were ob- come upon a people whose minds were jects of worship. This plague was espec-darkened to the perception of God.

I. R.

troughs of the people, and their religion forbade them to kill them. The magicians attempted to imitate Moses and Aaron in the plagues of the blood and the frogs, and through their jugglery did so to some extent, but their quack art could go no further in producing these signs and wonders. 31. Flies -Various kinds of annoying insects came in great numbers. Lice-The Egyptians were a most cleanly people, bathing several times a day, and were especially averse to such vermin. The priests shaved the entire body every second day to guard against such uncleanness. 32. Hail It was not common in Egypt. Flaming fire-Fearful lightning. 33. Smote-The destruction wrought by the plague of hail was great. 34. Locusts At the warning of the coming of this plague the Egyptians were alarmed, for they knew how destructive locusts were. They came in great numbers. They are said theover the ground at times to a depth of two feet. No vegetable life could escape their ravages, 35. All the herbs -All that were left by the hail. 36. Smote also all the firstborn-Warning was given to Pharaoh (Exod. 11. 4-8), that the first-born of the Egyptians would be slain, and yet he would not let Israel go. Chief of all their strength-The first-born were considered the flower and strength of the nation,

yet they were all slain. Questions .- By whom was the present lesson written? What is meant by the land of Ham? Name the ten plagues in the order given in Exodus. For what purpose were the plagues sent? Describe the plague of waters turned into blood. Describe the two plagues not included in this lesson. Give an account of the plague of darkness. Who were the magicians and what did they attempt? State what effect each of the first nine plagues had upon Pharaoh. What indicates that these plagues were miracles? How was Pharaoh's heart af-

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.-A divine issue.

I. Confronted the court of Egypt. II. Reached by repeated judgments. I. Confronted the court of Egypt. All these miracles in Egypt were wrought against idolatry. Each plague was a blow at some favorite idol. They were an exhibition of Jehovah's conflict with the great, idolatrous world power. God did not begin that succession of disasters without giving due and solemn warning. The superstition of Egypt was made its scourge. The very rever-ence with which their idols had been regarded deepened the chastisement. Pharaoh's real ignorance of Jehovah's character and demands remained unchanged amid all his experiences of Jehovah's power. In the name of the Lord Moses asked Pharaoh to give Israel freedom. Though rejected by Pharaoh that demand could not be banished. Unless granted, the divine retribution would swallow up every comfort and stay with Pharaoh might sumupon his own power and that of his gods to meet whatever power might be allowance was made for real ignorance, in Damascue, the word came to him, "Go to devour all the others was a menace thy way; for he is a chosen vessel unto to Pharaoh. It told him of a divine

M. Reaches by repeated judgments. After the miracle which furnished sufficient evidence that Moses and Aaron were ambassadors from God, a series of judgments begtn. There was_something peculiarly appropriate in the first judgment falling upon the Nile River. It had been made the instrument of destruction to the infants of Israel to subdue the strength of that nation. That judgment was a prophecy of the utter ruin of Egypt. It was a decided blow at Egyptian idolatry, since the people regarded its waters sacred, to have it become a mass of revolting putrility Yet Pharaoh "turned and went into his house" resolved not to face the question of duty or heed the demand of Jehovah. As the changing of the waters of the Nile into blood showed that all the elements of nature were under God's control, so the coming of frogs as a second plague proved that the animal kingdom was under his control. Because of their animal worship the Egyptians dared not their comfert - a second blow upon the absurdity of idolatry. Hatred for the Being who was thus coercing bim caused Pharaoh to maintain resistance. Rage and pride overpowered reason as well as conscience in Pharaoh's breach of promise to Moses. The third plague of lice caused the magicians to give up the contest. The fourth plague of flies was not permitted to trouble Israel. This affected Pharaoh and led him to some compromise, though he required Israel to remain in Egypt to offer sacrifice, a thing not to be considered either b confessed his sin, and made a promise. Israel or the Egyptians, since Israe would thus fall short of God's command and the Egyptians would not permit the sacrifice of cattle. In the fifth plague came the loss of property. Thus, discomfort was followed by death, though it first bega upon the brute creation. Again Israel escaped the plague. In the or knowing the exact length of time sixth plague of boils the magicians were occupied by these signs and wonders brought to shame in the presence of but it was probably but a few property but it was probably but a few months, those who trusted in them, thus leaving ending about April first. These plagues Pharaoh more and more alone in his were all miraculous in their nature. resistence. The practice of scattering the ashes of human victims to avert evil from the land was rebuked when Moses took ashes from the brick kiln in which with which they were foretold and the Israelites toiled, and sprinkled them toward heaven in mute appeal for the cruelties they had inflicted upon Israel. 28. Darkness The ninth plague is and which descended upon Pharaoh and mentioned first, perhaps, because it was his people as a plague of deep physical symbolical of the darkness that hung distress. The seventh plague in the rain of hail and fire brought death to man that it could be felt, and no see re- and beast, and fearful destruction upon moved from his place for three days, hature. Pharaoh's confession was made but the Israelites had light in Goshen. to Moses and not to Jehovah. It was repentance born only of terror. After

were near an end. Pharaoh had engaged

in a contest from which he could not

lease of Israel. The ninth plague of

proved a complete stroke against sun-

,	- 1			
TORONTO MARKETS				
FARMERS' MARKET.				
Dressed hogs, heavy 12 00 12	50			
Do light 12 49 10				
Butter dairy lb 9 20	28			
Foos new-laid dozen 0 21	30			
Spring chickens lb 0 25	30			
Fow! 1b 0 19 0	21			
Spring ducks 0 20	25			
Turkeya lh	25			
Annies bhi	50			
Potatoes new bush I w	-			
Roof foremerters CWL 1 15	75			
Do hindquarters, cwt. 11 13	00			
Do choice sides, cwt 11 Jul	25			
Do medium ewt 8 20	75			
Do common cwt	00			
Wittel light	00			
Track common out 9 00 10	90			
Do prime ewt II 00	00			
Lamb, ewt 17 00 19	00			
SUGAR MARKET.				
Sugars are quoted in Toronto,	ir			
bags per est as follows:				
Tough, per change St 40				
Extra granulated, St. Lawrence	1 4			
Do. do. Redpath's Do. do. Acadia	4 2			
Do. do. Acada	4 0			
No. 1 yellow				
In parrels, oc per ewt. more,				

LIVE STOCK. Receipts-1,022 cattle; 221 calves; 1,595 calves; 1,683 sheep.
Butcher cattle, choice... 625 to Butcher cows, choice... 5 00 to 5 30 do do medium... 4 50 to 4 75 do do do canners... 3 50 to 4 25 Feeding steers... 5 25 to 5 75 Stockers, choice 2 50 to 3 50 do light... 2 00 to 3 50 Milkers, choice, each... 40 00 to 75 00 Springers.

OTHER MARKETS

JILLE			_
WINNIPEG GE	AIN E	XCHAN	GE.
. 0	pen. Hig	h. Low	. Close.
Wheat— July	98½ 91½ 89¾	97 % 90%	977/8b
Oats— July 33% Oct 36%		333/ ₄ 36	333/4 h
Flax— July 123% Oet 127%	12914	121 /8	1-074

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKE Minneapolis .- Close: Wheat -- July, 85-7-8c; Sept., 88 1-Se; Dec. 91 to 91 1-8c; No. 1 hard, 90 1.8c; No. 1 northern, 88 3-8 to 89 5-8e; No. 2 do., 86 5-8 to

87 5-8c. Corn-No. 3 yellow, 60 1-2 to 61c. Oats-No. 3 white, 38c. Rye-No. 2. 56 to 57 1-2c. Hour-Unchanged. Bran-Unenanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth .- Close: Linseed, \$1.40 1-2; anias had serious misgivings about obey- but none for wilful unbelief. Seeing July, \$1.39 1-4; Sept., \$1.41 bid; October ing the vision which directed him to Saul the rod of Moses turned into a serpent in Damascus, the word came to him, "Go to devour all the others was a menace to him, "Go to devour all the others w hard, 90 5-8c; No. 1 northern, 89 5-8c; No. 2 northern, 87 5-8 to 88 1-8c; July, 88 3-8c, nominal; Sept., 89 5-8c; December, 91 5-8e bid; May, 98 3-8e bid.

CHEESE MARKETS. Kingston.-At the cheese board here to-day 126 white and 533 colored were offered; 607 sold at 13 1-16c. Alexandria, Out. Seven hundred and eighty-five boxes of white cheese sold

to-night at 13 cents. Brockville. -At to-day's cheese board meeting the offerings were 3.210 colored and 1,580 white. The sales were 30 white

and 625 colored, at 13c. A SALE OF SHEEPSKINS, London. - A sale of sheepskins was held here to-day. There was a large atttendance and the demand was fair for the 200 bales offered. Merinos and shortwooled skins were taken by the home trade and the continent at 1-2d lower, while crossbreds sold from 1-2d to 3-4d below the last sales. The following are the offerings and prices paid for clothing and combing : New South Wales, 500 bales, at 3 7-3d to 9d. Queensland, 700 bales, at 4d to 9 1-4d. Victoria, 2.400 bales, at 3 3-4d to 9 1-2d. South Australia, 500 bales, at 4 1-4d to 8 3-4d. West Australia; 1,100 bales, at 4 1-8d to 9 1-4d. Tasmania: 200 baies, at 4 7-8d to 9 5-8d. New Zealand, 1,400 bales, at 4 1.8d to 10 1-8d. Punta Arguae, 1,100 bales at 5d to 10 1-2d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE

Wheat, spot steady, No. 1 Manitoba, 7. 9 1-2d. No. 2 Manitoba, 78 & 1-2d. No 3 Manitoba, 7, 3 1-2d. Futures, steady, July, 7s 5 7-8d. October, 7s 3 1-2d. December 7s 4 1-4d. Corn, spot quiet, new kiln dried, 5s

American mixed, old, via Galveston, 5c Futures steady. September Laplata, 4s

11 1-8d. October 5s 1-4d.

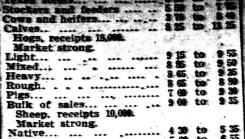
15s to £5 15s. Beef, extra India mess, 121s 9d. Pork prime mess, western, 107s. Hams, short cut 14 to 16 lbs., 92s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 Iba.,

Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., 78s. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 71s. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 bs., 77s. Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to

bs. 76s. Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 67s 6d. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 61s 6d. Lard, prime western, in tierces ,598 6d. American refined in pails, 59s 6d.

Cheese, Canadian, finest white new, 63 6d. Colored. new, 63s fd. Tallow prime city, 31s 6d. Australian in London, 36s 4 1-2d. Turpentine spirits, 28s. Rosin common, 11s 3d. Petroleum, refined, 9 3-8d. Linseed all, 28s.

Cotton seed oil, hull refined, spot, 36s CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Cattle, receipts 5,000. Market slow.



BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, N. Y. despatch Cattle the hog is one of the most important receipts 350 head; slow.
Veals, receipts, 30 head, active and 250

Veals, receipts, 32 meau, active and higher; \$6.00 to \$1.25.

Hogs, receipts 2.400, fairly steady; heavy \$2.75 to \$5.50; mixed, and yorkers \$5.00 to \$3.5; pigs, \$9.85 to \$5.90; roughs, \$5.50 to \$5.60; stags, \$7.00 to \$6.25; dairies, \$5.50 to \$5.80.

Sheep and Tambs, receipts 1,600 head; slow lambs, 15c lower other steady; slow; lambs, 15c lower other steady; lambs \$5.50 to \$7.60; yearlings, \$4.00 to

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK. Cattle-Receipts about 1,000; calves, 850; sheep and lambs, 900; milch cows,

70; hogs, 750. Trade was dull, there being only two good loads of cattle on the market, and these were not extra. A few of the best cattle sold at about 7 cents per pound. Medium sold at between 5 and 6% cents, and common from 2% to 4% cents.

Cows, \$30 to \$65 each, Calves, 23/4 to 6. Sheep, about 4 cents. Lambs, \$4 to \$6 each. He 101/4 to 101/2c.



NITROGEN AND THE SOIL.

Fields of unplewed land, permitted to run without cultivation. will gradually increase in nitrates, even to the extent of 25 to 30 per cent. This has been recognized for years. But, finally, it was discovered that this was the work of bacteria, that these bacteria secure tree into plain food in the soil. This process has been termed "nitrogen fixation."

There is another process of fixation which takes place in the nodules on the roots of luguminous plants. Both of these processes originate from bacteria, but theer is a difference i nthe organisms. Nitrogen in the soil is not fixed by the bacteria which operates in the nodules, and those that work in the nodules of legumes.

The bacteria which produces free nitrogen in the soil are capable of performing their work rapidly. It has been proved that they are able to fix considerable amounts of nitrogen in a fortnight, provided all of the centrolling factors which control their werk have been determined, but some of the more important ones are known.

It has been demonstrated that line added to the soil is one of the most important factors, as it greatly assists these organisms in performing their cultivated. They work almost the entire year, storing up in the soil this most cestly of plant feed, without the help of the farmer, and without any

cost to him. In the present condition of farming, and the live stock industry on the farm. one of the most important matters for consideration is the procurement of a sufficient amount of concentrated nitrogenous feeds to make a nation properly balanced for the feeding purpose that is in view, and, at the same time, economical enough to be afforded.

In the matter of coarse forage, clover, alfalfa and the like, afford in different localities valuable feed stuffs of a nitrogenous kind, but in concentrates the amount of nitrogenous foods grown is extremely limited. In order to make the balance that will be productive of the best results in the feeling of growing stock, in dairy feeding, and even in the economical feeding of corn to fattening animals, it is generally necessary to purchase by by-products resulting from the manufacture of grains and seeds of various kinds, into articles whies extract the other elements and leave much the larger portion of the nitrogen as offal or waste. These by-products, such as bran, shorts, middlings, gluten meals, oil meal, cottonseed meal and the like, serve the purpose well, but they cost more money than the feeder can well afford to pay and they would cost still more if the practice of feeding them was as general as, for best results, it ought to be. The use of these products also violates an important principle in successful farming, namely, the principle that the fields used on any farm should to the utmost extent possible be farm grown.

It is hardly necessary to point out the need for nitrogenous foods to be grown upon the farm and fed out there. It is unfortunate that the range of legumes that will furnish concentrates of this kind is very limited. Practically it comprises only field peas, soja beans and the cow pea. So there cannot be much choice. But, at the same time, the clovters, allilia and other legumes that are Hops in Loudon, Pacific Coast, 24 growns for forage should be furnished portant in compounding well-balanced rations. In addition they have the further advantage of being soil-improvers. and the farmer who cultivates them largely secures a twofold reward.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

A horse will live 25 days without solid food, subsisting on water only He will live 17 days without either eating or drinking, and only five days when eating solid food without drink-Stables in which cows are kept

should be whitewashed often enough to keep them clean and white. Hot whitewash is a splendid germicide. Add salt to the lime water in order to make it stick better. Whitewash not only kills the germs and seals up the cracks, but it makes the stable more light. Sows that give large quantities milk should be carefully stinted in their feed for several days, as the pigs will not be able to consume all the milk, and that which remains will do

It is an altogether mistaken idea that soil needs fest. Unless it is producing something it is certain to deteriorate. Better a crop of weeks than a bare surface exposed to rain and eun. Some crops are well worth

planting and cultivating for their fer-tilizing alone.

If it is true that the hog is one of the most important sources of profit in raising of beef, it is also true that sources of profit on the dairy farm. There are many waste producers on the dairy farm that can be utilized by the pigs. Among these products are stim-milk, roots and surplus feed of all kinds. Buttermilk that cannot be disposed of would have to be

thrown away were it not for the pigs. Whether the dairy be for the pro tion of milk or of butter, the nec for having the hogs is about the same, unless where the man has a contract with a city man to take all the milk he can produce.

Rancid butter is caused by leaving buttermilk in the butter. Buttermilk cannot be worked out; it must be washed out while the butter is in the granular stage. Pour in about as much cold water as there was milk and turn the churn over a couple of times. Strain off this water and wash the butter a second time. Always have the wash water a few degrees colder than the butter, so as to keep the

granules firm. The best time to cut oats when used for hay or when use is to be made of the straw for feed is to cut when the grain is in the tough dough stage. The grain shrinks slightly, does not shatter badly, and the straw is relished by horses, cattle and sheep. Care should be taken to shock securely and protect the grain from the sun and the rain, and, as much as possible, from birds if they happen to be numerous. Oats make excellent feed for horses, and it is worth while to use care in harvest-

The garden and the orchard are imz portant, and it is not wise to neglect them for the field crops. The garden should not be considered a place to nitrogen from the air. which is turned work when there is no other work needed, nor should the orchard work be deferred till the "ground in the field is too wet to plow." Make orcharding and gardening features of farm manage-

ment. The best wav to make the farm more profitable is to get god livestock and produce feed to sustain the animals. Those who persist in selling their crops are facing poverty that sooner or later will be reached.

Remember in using commercial fertilizers that nitrogen is the element best needed to stimulate the growth of foliage, tender branches, etc. Phosphoric acid is needed for kernels of corn, grains or house twice a day. The mash is fed of wheat, oats, rye, etc.; petash for rigid stalks, roots and stems; flavor, color and quality in fruits.

It is a well-known fact that the cow that makes the largest profit is given the best care and most comfortable shelter.

It is wrong to expect the cow to vield work. These usually operate in that a large profit simply because she is portion of the soil reached by the plow. well bred. She must have feed, and but, as already mentioned, they may care or the breeding will amount to

Many dairy farmers are working hard to feed, care for and milk 20 cows every day, when 12 or 15 out of the same herd would pay a decidedly better profit. The idea is to find the cows that are doing the best work and sell the

The Kansas Experiment Station has an experiment comparing the manufacture of milk from grain and silage ration. It found that the grain ration when used cost \$1.05 to produce the 100 pounds of milk, and when silage was subsituted in the same ratio for half the grain it reduced the price to 68 cents per 100 pounds, a difference of 37 cents. It also found that it cost 22 cents to produce one pound of butter fat in the case of where grain was used, and only 13 cents where silage was used to take the place of half that ration. A difference of 9 cents again. The profit per cow per year where grain was used was \$24.60, and where silage was used \$58.50. You will notice that it increased the profits from each individual in that her \$34 to cut the corn and put it

One of the chief causes of the numerous failures of the clover crop lies in the fact that most of the seed is sown broadcast and is not well covered. To Generally they lay between the hours of make sure of a stand of clover, the seed 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 o'clock must be in the ground instead of merely in the afternoon. By the way, guineas on the surface.

her own body before milk is secreted, ed in the garden. and it has been calculated that 43 per cent, of the food used by an average similate and remain in a healthy con-

CHEQUES USELESS

And Cobalt Concern is in Serious Trouble.

A Cobalt despatch: As the result of issuing a batch of technically 'worth the chicks of the Leghorn variety in parless cheques to the number of 65 the Orion Realty and Investment Co., Ltd.; causing great loss of vitality Some faces a serious predicament. The cheques were last month's pay cheques to their employes, and when presented for payment it was found that there were no funds in the bank to meet them. So far a miner, Fred Stables, is the only one of the men to take action against the company. Stables has a cheque for \$72.75, and when payment was refused by the bank he put the matter in the hands of George Mitchell, with the result that Inspector Rowell received a warrant of attachment against the company on a carload of concentrates valued at \$11,000 which is being loaded at Campbell & Davell's and

keeper in town cashed cheques for oth- prisonment on the charges of burglary milk, and that which remains will do mischief. It should be at least three weeks before the sow has full feed. From that time on she should be liber-From that time on she should be liber. Silver Cliff Mine on an option basis.

HUMID WEATHER HARD ON CHICKS

The hot weather of summer is now on, and the average poultry raiser finds that many conditions have changed in poultry yard from that of earlier in the season. Late-hatched chicks require but little if any heat in the brooder. The chiefs that are mothered by the hen must have roomy quarters, for if during the hot nights they do not obtain plenty of fresh air it sape the vigor from them, and, while they may not die, they will not grow as they should, and when fall comes will be undersized specimens. Care must be exercised in the feeding. Many atill adhere to the wet mash, and, if used, care should be taken to see that it is cleaned up in ten or fifteen minutes when fed, and not allowed to ctand and become sour. Do not allow foul places where the watering fountains are kept. In emptying the water scatter it. A light scattering of lime now and then in the poultry runs will be of benefit. The fight on lice should now be doubled, and the poultry house given ex-

tra cleaning. Poultry during the symmer months feel the depressing effects of heat the same as the human family, and extra attention in this respect of keeping them as comfortable as possible will enable the poultry keeper to increase the egg yield, as well as obtain a steady and profitable growth in the growing stock. This means for the growing stock roomy, well-ventilated quarters, kept clean, and not crowded. Separate the cockerels from the growing pullets as soon as possible—the cockerels to be fattened and sold for market as soon as the broiler age is reached, the pullets to be kept for winter layers and kept steadly growing. Keeping too many in one flock means retarded maturity, and it is here that many poultry keepers are disappointed when the pullets do not

lay at the proper time for the breed.

It should be remembered that each and every time, by improper feeding, housing, lice or crowding the chicks are checked, it will take that much longer for them to reach the laying period. Poultry of different ages to do their best should be separated. In feeding, the older crowd or cow the younger chicks, and they do not obtain the food required. At night the younger fowls are crowded and do not get proper rest. These are small things, but they are sentials to follow out, if the best results are to be obtained. Again, the old fowls require different feed than the growing stock. Fresh water plays an important part and is one of the essentials that is

most neglected, because of the extra la-Bor involved. The grain can be fed in hoppers or scattered in the poultry yard in hoppers, if dry mash is used, or in troughs twice a day if wet mash is used, but to water-properly-one must carry it four or five times a day during the heated term, and it means extra labor. Xet it repays the poultry raiser many times, for water is one of the first essentials during the summer months. Shade should be provided in some form and green food never neglected. Feed less corn and more oats and wheat in the grains, and in the dry mash a good mixture of 200 pounds of bran, 100

of middlings, 100 ground oats, 60 pounds of high-grade beet scraps, will be ound a good growing ration, as we as laying Poultry will lay well during the summer until moulting time if given good care, but they cannot prove profitable if infested with lice, unclean quarters, poor feeding—and tight houses that sap the vitality from them during the summer nights.

POULTRY NOTES. A pound of disinfectant is chesper than a germ of disease.

A free use of insect powder is liberally repaid in eggs. Clear drinking water poured into dirty vessels is taking an unfair advantage of

your poultry.

A lazy fowl lays little. A busy chick grows fastest.

Poor food means few eggs; ample food intelligently fed gives maximum results. It is a good rule in calculating what the weight of the broiler will be when dressed to get the live weight and deduct from it 12 per cent. The result will be a very close guess of the weight when

dressed. The guineas are now hiding their nests. Be on the lookout for them. are great bug and worm hunters, and as A cow must first satisfy the needs of they do not scratch can safely be allow-

In dressing poultry, especially ducks. it is profitable to save the feathers: It dairy cow is required to maintain her will require the feathers of about five body. It is reasonable, therefore, to clickens to weigh a pound, and those of conclude that the maximum profits will ten ducks to gain the same weight. A result only when the cow is fed all the pound of geese feathers will require four appetizing food she can digest and as geese. The feathers from dry picked turkeys command a better price than do those from fowls that are scalded. They should be marketed late in the fall, during the winter, or early spring.

The famous spring chicken must be hatched not later than this month, and placed on the market when from two to three pounds in weight.

The turkey crop brought out this month should have good growth by November, in the case of male birds reaching ten or twelve pounds.

Just about this time there is consider-

able complaint that the wing feathers of ticular grow so fast that they droop, poultrymen pull out the large wing feathers as soon as the chicks droop, but this is a risky operation, as it is possible to injure the socket where the feathers come. The safest thing to do is to che the tips of the wing feathers when the chicks are ten days old. This sends the strength back to the body, just on the same principle that we trim the vines of trees in order to add strength to the parent body.

SEVEN YEARS FOR BURGLAR.

being loaded at Campbell & Dayell's, and the house of Mr. Kennedy at Precious the shipment was selzed by Inspector Rowell last night.

Other action may follow, as a store day by Judge Roger to seven years important the charges of hundred to the charges of the charges of the charges of hundred to the charges of the charges o

Liniment Cures Diptheria oberries and Currents. (By Caroline Coe.)

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rush and press juice from the
and proceed as you do with the
es, using current juice instead
erry juice.