

FITS CURED
By TRENCHE'S REMEDY
 The Famous Home Treatment for Epilepsy and Fits.
 Recommended by Clergymen of all Denominations. Twenty-five Years' Success.
 Over 1,000 Unsolicited Testimonials in one year.
CONVINCING TESTIMONY
 Has been given by people in every walk of life. Those interested should write at once.
 Pamphlet containing proof positive sent free from
TRENCH'S REMEDIES, Limited,
 710 St. James' Chambers, TORONTO.
 Sole proprietors Trench's Remedies, Limited, Dublin, Ireland.

Silk Sweaters.
 "Brush" silk sweater coats are very fuzzy of surface and light as a feather and are as a rule rather more conventional in shape than the glove silk and woolly silk models.
 Knitted silk sweaters come in gay plaids and stripes with plain borders and in every imaginable combination of colors. There are, of course, knitted silk models in all the gay plain colors, too, with or without contrasting collars and sashes.

ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE
 MONTREAL
 THE RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN STUDENTS OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY.
 Students (both resident and day) prepared for degrees in Arts, Pure Science and Music. Scholarships are awarded annually. For prospectus and information apply to the Warden.

Dalhousie University
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.
 FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCE.
 In beautiful new buildings at Studley. Sources leading to degrees in Arts, Science, Music, Pharmacy. Two year course in Engineering.
MACKENZIE BURSARY, \$200. completed for at Matriculation examinations in September. Twelve \$50.00
SCHOLARSHIPS
 to nominees of High Schools. Nomination every second year to Rhodes Scholarship, \$200 annually for three years, and in alternate years to 1851 Exhibition Science Research Scholarship, £150 annually for two or three years.
 FACULTY OF LAW.
 Three year course.
 FACULTY OF MEDICINE,
 Five year course.
 FACULTY OF DENTISTRY,
 Four year course.
 Session for Medical and Dental Faculties begins September 14th, and for Arts and Law Faculties September 27th. For calendars and information apply to the Secretary of the Faculty in question.

ACADIA UNIVERSITY
WOLFVILLE, Nova Scotia.
 Departments: Arts and Sciences, Applied Science, Theology.
 Degrees:
 B.A., B.Sc., B.Th., M.A. and certificates in Engineering admitting to third year in best technical schools. First year in Medicine, Law, and Theology given as electives in Arts course.
 Largest undergraduate faculty in Maritime Provinces. These new and splendidly equipped Science Buildings.
 Expenses
 Expenses light, and over \$1000 given in prizes and Scholarships yearly.
 Send for calendar to
GEORGE B. CUTTEN, D.D., Ph.D.,
 President.
 Next term begins Oct. 6th, 1915

ACADIA LADIES' SEMINARY
WOLFVILLE, Nova Scotia
 A High Grade Residential School
 The Aim—To Prepare Girls and Young Women for Complete Living.
 The Course.—Twelve, including College Preparatory, Music, Arts, Oratory Household Science, Business.
 The Faculty.—Twenty-five Teachers of Fine Personality and Special training for their work.
 The Equipment.—First Class in every respect.
 The Location.—Evangeline Land.
 The Expense.—Very Moderate.
 From \$185 up, according to course selected.
 Information.—Write for Illustrated Book to
Rev. H. T. De WOLFE, D. D.,
 Principal.
 Next term begins Sept. 8th, 1915.

ACADIA COLLEGIATE AND BUSINESS ACADEMY
WOLFVILLE, Nova Scotia.
 84th Year
 A Residential School for Boys and Young Men with a beautiful location. Ten experienced teachers, and a very successful record of over 80 years.
 Four Diploma Courses Offered.
 1.—University Matriculation, in Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine, etc.
 2.—The General Course.
 3.—Manual Training (wood and iron).
 4.—Business Courses.
 Necessary Expenses \$200.00 including Board and Tuition. For calendar and other information, write to Principal
W. L. ARCHIBALD, Ph.D.,
 Next Term begins Sept. 8th, 1915.

POULTRY
 (Continued from page nine.)

and dressed as though that were good enough were greatly improved in appearance by a rough and hairy haircut. The work was suited to the man.
 Grooms likewise unconsciously suit their work to the horse. It is seldom that a very inferior horse is seen with a shining coat, mane and tail combed out and harness polished. A man naturally feels that such a horse is scarcely worth so much effort. It will make a good appearance anyway; on the other hand, most men will gladly put forth extra effort at the time cleaning up a good horse and shining his harness. So good horses are usually well groomed whether their owners demand it or not.
 Herein lies a substantial reason for keeping first class mares for farm work. It is easier to get them cared for properly, and it is also easier to secure hired hands who appreciate good horses. And the man who takes pride in a horse is usually a better general farm hand than the one who men and women who are well-bred horses are kept. The grooming is suited to the horse.—Prairie Farm and Home.

THE HACKNEY AS A SIRE OF REMOUNTS

A correspondent who believes the Hackney horse to be the most valuable as a sire for getting remounts sends us the following for publication. The information given is, we believe, authentic and should aid in the interests of the Hackney horse in this country.
 "Antiquity of the breed: That the Hackney horse was in evidence before the introduction of the Arabian and Barb Horses (to which the Thoroughbred traces as well as the Hackney) into England, is beyond peradventure proven by such authorities as John Lawrence, Sir Wilbert Gilbey, Baron Henry F. Euren, Mr. Marshall, etc. That in the 18th and early part of the 19th century they were used for saddle purposes and often carried 250 to 300 pounds.
 "They have been used in this country about 25 years and during that time they have made themselves supreme in the Horse Shows, at Agricultural Fairs, and on the streets of the large cities of the Continent.
 "The chief characteristics of this breed are its combination and temperament, which has been bred and bred in him for generations; so that now he is one of the most impressive sires—breeding truer to type than any other breed of light horses on this Continent. He has vigor, snap, endurance, and an intention to adapt himself almost to any circumstances, is easily satisfied, will look well on short rations and after a hard day's work is ready for his feed. His substance fits him to carry the weight necessary as well as pull the loads incidental to cavalry or artillery purposes.
 "There is a larger proportion of this horse used for all purposes (considering the number bred and the time they have been in the country) than any other.
 "The records of the Horse Show yards will prove that not only does the get of this breed excel in heavy harness (carriages) but also in classes for Park Hacks, Hunters, Combinations, and in record high jump as well as express and light delivery—proving he can nick with any other breed and produce a marketable animal for almost any purpose.
 "The record of exports show that 240 animals of this breed were sent from Great Britain to Europe, Asia and Africa in 1912; a large number of them being bought by the various governments for breeding army horses.
 "Sir Walter Gilbey, Bart., said, 'The Hackneys bought by the French Haras Department are used to procure artillery horses because they do well in harness and improve the courage of the native mare.' Mr. Hetherington adds, 'They were used in preference to the thoroughbred and improve their horses more than anything.'
 "It would be futile to ask the breeder expressly for army remounts, as the price offered by the Government would not repay him for the outlay; but encouragement should be given to him to breed to the highest possible type of animal, then he would find a ready market at fair prices for such animals that did not come up to his standard, and the Government would have a number of good animals to select from at a reasonable price.
 "The records of the Veterinary examination show that the percentage of unsoundness in Hackneys is very small—out of 464 submitted only 10 were rejected. It is seen therefore that the Hackney enjoys the reputation of being the soundest of the English breed of horses."

THE LIGHT WATER PAIL.

There is an old catch question, "Which weighs the most, a pound of lead or a pound of feathers?" When we stop to think we all answer that correctly, but if we are asked "How much does a pail of water weigh?" we don't always remember that that depends a good deal on the weight of the pail containing the water. At best a full pail of water is a heavy life for the average woman, and it is small wonder that the sanitary enameled water pails are coming more and more into use. Don't add the weight of a heavy pail to the pounds of water contained in it.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach troubles arise at this time and often a precocious little life is lost after only a few hours illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if it troubles comes suddenly as it generally does—the Tablets will bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE FARM
 TIMOTHY SEED.

Present and prospective high prices for hay is having the natural effect in reducing the areas that may be left to timothy seed. Reports from the United States also indicate reduced areas left to this seed crop. Two-thirds of our supply is usually imported from the United States, where it is grown on land ranging in value from \$75 to \$150 per acre. This seed comes either badly hulled, but is particularly free from weed seeds.
 The prospects for this year are considerably raised for timothy seed. Canadian farmers are advised to bear this situation in mind and arrange to leave for seed particularly clean pieces of timothy.—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

FOR POTATO BUGS

For spraying potatoes so as to kill the Colorado beetle, a mixture consisting of 8 ounces of Paris green and 1 1/2 pounds of arsenic should be made in 40 gallons of water is better than Paris green or arsenic of lead used alone with water.
 Poisoned Bordeaux for rot and beetles consists of copp. sulphate (bluing) 4 lbs., unslaked lime 4 lbs., water 40 gallons. Dissolve the 4 lbs. of bluing in 50 p. of water (held in a bag) in a wooden pail containing 4 or 5 or more gallons of water (hot water acts more quickly than cold). Pour the bluing solution into a barrel containing 20 gallons of water. In another vessel, then strain it and add water until 20 gallons is obtained. The slaked lime (20 gallons) may now be poured into the barrel containing the bluing solution, and the two should be well mixed. (Never mix concentrated milk of lime and bluing solution.)
 To make poisoned Bordeaux mixture—Add 4 to 8 ozs. of Paris green or 3 lbs. of arsenic of lead to the above mixture. To test Bordeaux mixture, add a drop of ferrocyanide of potassium solution to the mixture when ready. If the mixture turns a dish-brown, add more milk of lime until no change takes place.

NOVEL FEEDING.

The experiments were carried out with a Dutch cow which weighed 830 pounds before the experiment and 847 after.
 The injections consisted of lactose, saccharose, glucose and galactose. They were repeated regularly at 5.30 p. m. at the rate of one per day during three weeks beginning May 18, 1914. The quantity injected was 5 c. per day. Before the injections began the cow was fed on a constant diet for one week before the first injections, and a daily milk record was kept. The rations remained constant until June 7, when the observations terminated. The quantity of milk obtained before the injections was administered, from the 11th to the 17th of May, averaged 14.76 lbs. per day; during the first week of the experiment it averaged 17.00 lbs., during the second week 17.85 lbs., and during the third week 16.86 lbs. The greatest increase in the milk yield was obtained between the 22nd and 31st of May, whilst during the last week of the experiment the daily average was 17.20 lbs., during the first three days and 16.53 lbs., during the last four days.
 Samples of milk were taken before and during the experiment and their composition and yield in cases were studied. The results showed a fairly constant composition, though the samples taken during May 17, 19, 21, showed an increase in the fat content and those taken during May 19, 24, 27 showed an increase yield of cheese and "ricotta."
 These results are interesting in showing that the dose required to increase the lactose content of the milk is about 5c. and that the increased yield is also associated with a better quality of the milk. Also they show the necessity for further experiments over a longer period, in order to determine if the effects are continuous or only temporary, and if this substance, which the writer proposes to call zoalactose, is of any different efficiency with cows of different milk-yielding capacity.—Bulletin of Agr. Intelligence.

TRAINING THE HEIFER

There is no excuse for having to "break" a heifer for the dairy. She should be handled from early calf-hood in such a manner that she will graduate into milkhood without knowing it.
 The calf should be taught to submit to authority, to know what a halter or a rope means, and should never be abused nor frightened. Some cows seem naturally vicious, but the majority of kickers have been spoiled in the making by improper handling.
 Sometimes a fractious or fidgety cow can be tamed by a steady treatment of poise. Poise, meaning balance goes with a calm and well governed temper. Some men have it by nature and these are invariably successful with live stock, especially cows and horses. A man of explosive temperament, one who makes false motions and fuses over trifles, cannot hope to succeed with animals until he gets himself well in hand. His lack of self-control is communicated to the heifer in his care, while the man who is slow to anger and big enough not to let a dumb brute provoke him to wrath, will have animals around him that are placid and profitable.
 I emphasize this matter, for the habit of poise is a paying asset in the dairy barn. It is a well known fact that cows give more and richer milk when they are quiet and contented. Few men realize what it costs in dollars and cents to drive up cows from the pasture with a whoop and hurrah, or to leave them excited at milking time. Loud and harsh words are almost as bad as using a boot to make them "so there."
 The writer once bought a grade Shorthorn cow for the dairy farm. She arrived at the end of two ropes and in charge of a couple of rough drivers, her eyes bulging out with fear and rage, and for several days she was a holy terror to milk. The hired men gave her up in disgust, but I felt convinced that the right treatment

DOG-PROOF FENCES

Sheep-killing dogs are blamed for the marked decrease in numbers of sheep on United States farms and the fear of such dogs is often given as an excuse for not keeping sheep in this country. The Weekly News Letter of the U. S. Department of Agriculture (April 1st) suggests the use of dog-proof fences built as follows:
 "Posts 7 1/2 feet in length, set 2 1/2 feet in the ground and 16 feet apart, a barbed wire stretched flat to the surface of the ground; 3 inches higher, a 36-inch woven-wire fence having a 4-inch triangular mesh; 5 inches higher, a barbed wire; 6 inches higher, a second barbed wire; 7 inches above this, a third barbed wire. Total height, 57 inches. It is important to remember, however, that the bottom strand of barbed wire must be stretched flat on the surface of the ground at all points. If necessary, the ground should be graded before the ranch is built. Thereafter such small holes as appear may be filled in. It is not always necessary to fence the dog's pasture, for dogs usually attack sheep at night only. If a sufficient area can be fenced to give the flock protection during the night, they may be safely left in unfenced pastures through the day. This method involves a certain loss of time in driving sheep to and from the enclosure, but it is often necessary to pay the expense of fencing on a large scale."
 The building of such a fence entails a good deal of extra trouble and expense for the sake of keeping a few careless people in dogs, but as some dogs are really useful to their owners and because it is often necessary to leave such useful dogs at large, the idea of the destruction of all dogs found on their owners' premises is not entertained.
 The dog, as a man's friend, should stay near the man whose friend it is; or his possession should be kept near him. Since the law has provided effective in handling the cattle plague why should it not be made effective in managing this plague of sheep, which are somewhat more valuable to the country than the dogs.
 May be the complaint regarding dogs are like the cry of "Wolf! Wolf!" but even so, the wolf would be better attended to first than last.

TREATMENT FOR LOST CUD

Cattle are very subject to diseases of the digestive organs. When suffering from any form of indigestion, they are likely to chew the cud, and it is sometimes said they have lost their cud. What they have really lost is the desire for food, or in some cases, the ability to chew the cud. This may be a serious loss, but it is only one of the symptoms of indigestion and it is not cured by taking means to restore the appetite, or prevented by using means to keep the appetite good.
 When cattle eat coarse fodder, they chew it but little and pass it down into the rumen, where it is stored, warmed and softened. While the rumen or paunch, if neither nourished the animal or satisfies its hunger. When hungry the animal returns this food to the mouth, a small quantity at a time, and chews it fine, after which it passes to the true stomach and is digested. Cattle who do not chew cud eat for pasture, or merely as a habit, but because they are hungry. As cattle are commonly fed, they have a hundred or more cuds always available in the paunch, their private storehouse. A dairy cow or growing animal in vigorous health must spend most of its time when neither eating nor sleeping in chewing the cud. If she does not do so, she is sick, stops secreting milkloses flesh, and becomes weak, and unless the condition is soon relieved, the animal dies. The treatment for "lost cud" that is most effective consists in so caring for the animal as to keep its digestive system in the best possible order. If it is diseased, it must be restored to health, then the cud will be found. In this climate, many cows on dry feed and getting little grain and no exercise, or who have got somewhat constipated and then because of torpidity of the paunch are unable to raise a cud. This condition is most common in cold weather when cows are very likely to be very hearty and lack for exercise. Unless the animal is properly treated, the condition may continue for a week or ten days, and is likely to result fatally. This torpidity of the digestive system, due to overfeeding on dry feed, is a typical form of "lost cud," or stoppage. Animals so affected can rarely always be cured if the condition is without medicine or expensive treatment. Cover with a warm blanket, give a dry, soft bed, and withhold all feed for thirty-six to forty-eight hours, and then give but a little laxative feed, roots, apples, potatoes, ensilage or hay mash and recovery is very sure and fairly rapid.
 While many cows die every year from this cause, which sometimes is called "lost cud" or stoppage, if they had been fed right in the first place, or later had been treated on common sense principles, they might easily have been saved.—Dr. F. L. Russell, Professor of bacteriology and Veterinary Science, in Maine Farmer.

IN THE GARDEN

Roses for cut-flower purposes should be gathered soon after the buds burst.
 Keep the plow out of corn, potatoes and all crops where there is liability of cutting the roots.
 Plan the fall fruit and ornamental plantings now. In four months the fall planting season will be here.
 If you have not already done so plant some morning glories or wild cucumbers to climb over and cover that outhouse. The wild cucumber is one of the most rapid growers known and its dense foliage makes it very acceptable for covering summer houses and other outbuildings.
 A heavy mulch of manure is good for the rose beds.
 Prune early flowering shrubs, such as spiraea and lilac, as soon as they are through flowering.
 The more many quick-growing annuals which may be planted now and will bloom in Autumn.
 Vines should be used to cover unsightly board fences. Morning glory, wild cucumber, canary bird vine, or gourd are useful for this purpose.
 Dig out a bush or tree covering them with a board or box. They may be replanted in Autumn and will give good flowers the next spring.
 Keep the asparagus bed clean by cultivation as long as possible.
 Eridive and Chinese Cabbage may be sown all the year.
 Keep the seed pods off rhubarb, otherwise it soon becomes tough.
 Stake dahlias and do not leave more than one or two canes to grow. Too many shoots mean small flowers.
 There is still time to sow grass seed and establish a lawn.
 Be sure only early sorts of water-melon are planted, for the late varieties will not mature in this section.
 Cauliflower to head well must mature before the hot, dry weather, so complete the planting as early as possible.
 To get white cauliflower tie the leaves over the head as soon as the head is formed.
 Every garden should have a herb border. Many of the herbs are ornamental as well as useful.

DOG-PROOF FENCES

Sheep-killing dogs are blamed for the marked decrease in numbers of sheep on United States farms and the fear of such dogs is often given as an excuse for not keeping sheep in this country. The Weekly News Letter of the U. S. Department of Agriculture (April 1st) suggests the use of dog-proof fences built as follows:
 "Posts 7 1/2 feet in length, set 2 1/2 feet in the ground and 16 feet apart, a barbed wire stretched flat to the surface of the ground; 3 inches higher, a 36-inch woven-wire fence having a 4-inch triangular mesh; 5 inches higher, a barbed wire; 6 inches higher, a second barbed wire; 7 inches above this, a third barbed wire. Total height, 57 inches. It is important to remember, however, that the bottom strand of barbed wire must be stretched flat on the surface of the ground at all points. If necessary, the ground should be graded before the ranch is built. Thereafter such small holes as appear may be filled in. It is not always necessary to fence the dog's pasture, for dogs usually attack sheep at night only. If a sufficient area can be fenced to give the flock protection during the night, they may be safely left in unfenced pastures through the day. This method involves a certain loss of time in driving sheep to and from the enclosure, but it is often necessary to pay the expense of fencing on a large scale."
 The building of such a fence entails a good deal of extra trouble and expense for the sake of keeping a few careless people in dogs, but as some dogs are really useful to their owners and because it is often necessary to leave such useful dogs at large, the idea of the destruction of all dogs found on their owners' premises is not entertained.
 The dog, as a man's friend, should stay near the man whose friend it is; or his possession should be kept near him. Since the law has provided effective in handling the cattle plague why should it not be made effective in managing this plague of sheep, which are somewhat more valuable to the country than the dogs.
 May be the complaint regarding dogs are like the cry of "Wolf! Wolf!" but even so, the wolf would be better attended to first than last.

TREATMENT FOR LOST CUD

Cattle are very subject to diseases of the digestive organs. When suffering from any form of indigestion, they are likely to chew the cud, and it is sometimes said they have lost their cud. What they have really lost is the desire for food, or in some cases, the ability to chew the cud. This may be a serious loss, but it is only one of the symptoms of indigestion and it is not cured by taking means to restore the appetite, or prevented by using means to keep the appetite good.
 When cattle eat coarse fodder, they chew it but little and pass it down into the rumen, where it is stored, warmed and softened. While the rumen or paunch, if neither nourished the animal or satisfies its hunger. When hungry the animal returns this food to the mouth, a small quantity at a time, and chews it fine, after which it passes to the true stomach and is digested. Cattle who do not chew cud eat for pasture, or merely as a habit, but because they are hungry. As cattle are commonly fed, they have a hundred or more cuds always available in the paunch, their private storehouse. A dairy cow or growing animal in vigorous health must spend most of its time when neither eating nor sleeping in chewing the cud. If she does not do so, she is sick, stops secreting milkloses flesh, and becomes weak, and unless the condition is soon relieved, the animal dies. The treatment for "lost cud" that is most effective consists in so caring for the animal as to keep its digestive system in the best possible order. If it is diseased, it must be restored to health, then the cud will be found. In this climate, many cows on dry feed and getting little grain and no exercise, or who have got somewhat constipated and then because of torpidity of the paunch are unable to raise a cud. This condition is most common in cold weather when cows are very likely to be very hearty and lack for exercise. Unless the animal is properly treated, the condition may continue for a week or ten days, and is likely to result fatally. This torpidity of the digestive system, due to overfeeding on dry feed, is a typical form of "lost cud," or stoppage. Animals so affected can rarely always be cured if the condition is without medicine or expensive treatment. Cover with a warm blanket, give a dry, soft bed, and withhold all feed for thirty-six to forty-eight hours, and then give but a little laxative feed, roots, apples, potatoes, ensilage or hay mash and recovery is very sure and fairly rapid.
 While many cows die every year from this cause, which sometimes is called "lost cud" or stoppage, if they had been fed right in the first place, or later had been treated on common sense principles, they might easily have been saved.—Dr. F. L. Russell, Professor of bacteriology and Veterinary Science, in Maine Farmer.

IN THE GARDEN

Roses for cut-flower purposes should be gathered soon after the buds burst.
 Keep the plow out of corn, potatoes and all crops where there is liability of cutting the roots.
 Plan the fall fruit and ornamental plantings now. In four months the fall planting season will be here.
 If you have not already done so plant some morning glories or wild cucumbers to climb over and cover that outhouse. The wild cucumber is one of the most rapid growers known and its dense foliage makes it very acceptable for covering summer houses and other outbuildings.
 A heavy mulch of manure is good for the rose beds.
 Prune early flowering shrubs, such as spiraea and lilac, as soon as they are through flowering.
 The more many quick-growing annuals which may be planted now and will bloom in Autumn.
 Vines should be used to cover unsightly board fences. Morning glory, wild cucumber, canary bird vine, or gourd are useful for this purpose.
 Dig out a bush or tree covering them with a board or box. They may be replanted in Autumn and will give good flowers the next spring.
 Keep the asparagus bed clean by cultivation as long as possible.
 Eridive and Chinese Cabbage may be sown all the year.
 Keep the seed pods off rhubarb, otherwise it soon becomes tough.
 Stake dahlias and do not leave more than one or two canes to grow. Too many shoots mean small flowers.
 There is still time to sow grass seed and establish a lawn.
 Be sure only early sorts of water-melon are planted, for the late varieties will not mature in this section.
 Cauliflower to head well must mature before the hot, dry weather, so complete the planting as early as possible.
 To get white cauliflower tie the leaves over the head as soon as the head is formed.
 Every garden should have a herb border. Many of the herbs are ornamental as well as useful.

If this name is on the barrel you can buy with confidence.



PURITY FLOUR
 More Bread and Better Bread

Deacons or Bob Calf 75c to \$1.10 each. HORSEHIDES are being marketed freely at unchanged prices. City take off \$4.00 to \$4.50. Country take off No. 1, \$3.75 to \$4.25. No. 2 \$2.25 to \$3.00.
 SHEEPSKINS are firm and in good demand for wool holding up their price. City Sheepskins \$1.75 to \$2.50 each. Country Sheepskins 75c to \$2.00. Spring lambs and Shearings 40 to 75c.
 TALLOW is easy and in good supply. City rendered solid in barrels, 6 to 6 1/2. Country stock, solid in barrels No. 1 6 1/2 to 7c. No. 2 5 1/2 to 6c. Cake No. 1 6 1/2 to 7c. No. 2 5 1/2 to 6c.
 HORSE HAIR is easy, with no change in price. Farmer pedlar stock 33 to 37c per lb. OLD RUBBERS, JUNK, ETC., are in good demand at unchanged prices. Rubber Boots & Shoes according to trim 5 to 6c. Auto tires 3 to 5c. Bicycle tires 2 to 3c. Lead, heavy 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c. Tea Lead 3 to 4 1/2c. Brass, heavy 7 to 8c. Copper, heavy 11 to 14c. Light 11 to 12c. Zinc 10 to 12c.
 A good hand cultivator makes gardening easier. With proper attachments, furrows may be opened, seed covered, and weeds killed.

Mount Allison University
 Annual Session 1915-16 Opens Saturday, September 18
 Many Scholarships and Prizes are offered. For information regarding Courses of Study, Degrees, Scholarships, Prizes, Affiliated Relations, Expense, etc. SEND FOR CALENDAR
 Incoming Students wishing Residential Accommodation—for which MOUNT ALLISON IS JUSTLY FAMOUS—should give earliest possible notice.
 Courses in Arts, Address REV. B. C. BORDEN, D.D., President Science and Theology SACKVILLE, N. B.

Mount Allison Ladies' College
 62nd YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 6
 It is the largest Residential Ladies' College in Canada. Its standards are the highest; its students are its best advertisement. It gives Scholarships to worthy students. Its aim is true Education, not surface culture. Its popularity is undoubted; its attendance is steadily increasing.
 Free Calendar on application to
 REV. B. C. BORDEN, D. D., PRINCIPAL :: SACKVILLE, N. B.

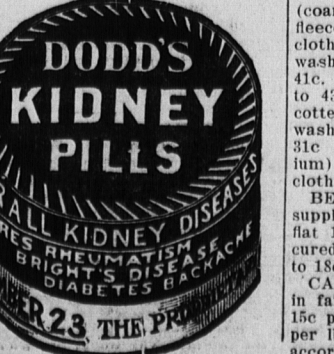
MOUNT ALLISON ACADEMY
 Offers General, Special and Matriculation Courses leading to the Colleges of Arts, Engineering, Medicine, etc. Manual Training
Mt. Allison Commercial College
 Offers a Course in Business, Shorthand and Typewriting, Penmanship, etc.
 STRONG STAFF OF EXPERIENCED TEACHERS
 FIRST TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 6
 J. M. PALMER, M. A., LL. D., PRINCIPAL :: SACKVILLE, N. B.
 CALENDAR SENT ON REQUEST

ST. MARGARET'S COLLEGE
 TORONTO
 A RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
 (Founded by the late George Dickson, M.A., Former Principal of Upper Canada College, and Mrs. Dickson.)
 ACADEMIC COURSE, from Preparatory to University Matriculation and First Year Work.
 MUSIC, ART, DOMESTIC SCIENCE, PHYSICAL EDUCATION—Cricket, Tennis, Basket Ball, Hockey, Swimming Bath.
 SCHOOL REOPENS SEPTEMBER 14th, 1915.
 Write for Prospectus.
 Mrs. George Dickson, President, Miss J. E. MacDonald, B. A., Principal

Provincial Exhibition
 September 8th. to 16th.

Six weeks hence the Provincial Exhibition will be in full swing. From the interest shown by the Exhibitors of Live Stock and Agriculture, the Exhibit in these departments will be larger than ever.
 The Board of Trade of the City are giving their assistance, and have committees in each department boosting the Fair. Through their endeavours an Exhibit of special interest and attraction is being secured, particulars of which will be given later.
 The amusement end as usual will be well looked after, and many new features will be presented.
 Probably no time in its history will the Fair have received stronger support and cooperation of the people than during this year, and the prospects are bright for a good Exhibition. Prize Lists have been distributed, and entries in all classes close on August 21st.

BUSINESS AS USUAL
Provincial Exhibition
Halifax
 September 8th to 16th
 Prize Lists are now ready, if you have not received one, write
M. McF. Hall
 Manager & Secretary,
 Halifax, N. S.
 2359-8-2Mmawstf.



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
 CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
 RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES BACKACHE
 No. 23 THE PR...