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has many good points besides the two you see

Jooke
Dress Limited

Albion Hotel
Remodelled throughout.
One of Kingston's Best.

THERAPION

Drop a card to 13 Pine Street when wanting anything done in the carpentry line. Estimates given on all kinds of repairs and new work; also hardwood floors of all kinds. Shop, 40 Queen Street.

Thomas Copley
Telephone 987

NEW YORK FRUIT STORE

Fresh strawberries and cherries daily.
Sweet Oranges, 20c, 25c, 30c, 40c and 50c a dozen.

314 Princess St. Phone 1405

Too Hot To Cook

Perhaps we can assist you by suggesting the following:
Cooked Ham, Pressed Ham, Jellied Hocks, Corned Beef, Headcheese, etc.
Ripe Tomatoes arriving daily.
Fruits, cakes and pastry of all kinds.

GAGE'S BUSY STORE,
254 Montreal St. Phone 540.

CLARK'S POTTED MEATS

Full flavored and perfectly cooked make delicious sandwiches.

The child's delight. The picnic's choice. Everybody's favorite.

W. CLARK, Ltd. Montreal

Will You Be One

Our customers are our best advertisement. Every pair of BOOTS AND SHOES sold by us sells others. Every day someone says, Mrs. So-and-so is so well pleased with her shoes that I thought I would come to you. We are human—never satisfied. We want to add you to our chain. To fit you is to fit your friends in the future. We make all makes and styles of men's, women's and children's boots and shoes at the lowest price in the city.

H. B. WARTELL
255 KING STREET
Phone 1879

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS FOR WHIG READERS

Conversation The Issue.
Farmer Jones, over the fence: "Does your cow give a lot of milk?"
Farmer Tom, lately from the city: "Well, I think she would give a lot, but my wife and I agreed we would be saving it, and I only milk a pint or a quart, or just what we want to use, so there won't be any wasted."

Cows That Wear Well.
One of the many advantages reaped from systematic cow testing is the fact that it not only detects cows of indifferent value (saving dairymen the burden of providing for worthless cows instead of their having good cows, to support them), but also it has frequently discovered valuable ones. For instance, a farmer at Ennismore, Ontario, had a small underbred "native" cow which he intended to sell, not placing much value on her. But cow testing showed that she is one of the best in the herd, both for milk and fat production. Don't sacrifice good cows.

This recalls another cow at Ayrer, Ont., Quebec, bought at auction for \$3 because no one knew her value. Indeed she was put in with three others as the four poorest in the herd, both for milk and fat production. The present owner believes in cow testing, and has refused \$160 for her; she gave 322 pounds of fat in seven months.

The men who have built up herds that average 8,000 or 9,000 pounds of milk per cow are just those men who know, through having proved it, that cow testing pays. Your cows may be like fancy china, of very fine appearance, but they may not wear well. But the tested cows, that do produce, that do wear well, may bring you in sixty or seventy dollars each during the seven months' factory season.

Advantages of Lucerne.
As to the advantages of growing lucerne, Professor P. G. Holden says: "It produces a large yield per acre more than double that of clover. It is rich in protein, having almost as high a feeding value as bran for the ground which it covers. It is the most enriching crop for the ground which it covers. When a good stand is once secured it will generally last four to six years. It can be fed as hay to all kinds of animals, and has no superior as pig pasture."

Growing Alfalfa.
Four years ago, the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, instituted a competition to stimulate interest in the production of alfalfa throughout the province. Six thousand dollars were set aside for prizes to be awarded for the best alfalfa of two years' standing. The individual prizes varying from \$50 to \$75, besides which a grand champion prize will be awarded to the owner of the best field in the competition. The judging was held to take place in 1914, yet it has been successfully demonstrated as remarkably adapted to agricultural conditions on western plains.

Work the Soil.
All orchard soils should be kept well worked during the summer months. It is very essential that these should have an abundant supply of moisture during the whole of the growing season. The transpiration from fruit and foliage is considerable at any time; but during the hot and windy weather the amount of moisture which is required by a tree, and which is ultimately transpired from the tree, is very exceptional.

Successful Farming.
The problem of successful farming nowadays must depend for its solution on intensive culture, which means that the crop grown one after another in quick succession must be sown in soil worked into a condition as perfect as possible, and must be regularly nourished with ample supplies of available plant-food. If horses are put to extra hard work they are supplied with extra rations, including energy-producing grain; similarly the soil, if expected to produce quick succession of exhausting crops, must be supplied with the nourishing material to enable it to bear with success the strain. Farmyard manure applied in moderate quantities will maintain the soil in a good physical condition, and will keep it supplied with humus. Then phosphate of lime and potash in suitable forms must be used liberally, the fertilizing elements in them are not liable to be washed away, and therefore any balance not utilized by one crop remains available for the next. Deep ploughing with thorough harrowing must be given before all sowing, for we must understand that one great advantage in using fertilizers is that they are so fine that they may be worked or mixed through the soil, and unless the soil itself is thoroughly cultivated this cannot be done.

Weighting Inspector Appointed.
Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, has appointed J. E. D. Gareau, "Inspector of Weighing of butter and cheese," in accordance with the recommendations made by the royal commission which inquired into this question a short time ago.

Mr. Gareau is now ready to investigate complaints of excessive "short weights" or discrepancies between the marked weights of butter and cheese, and the weights as found by the public weigher at Montreal. Cheese factory and creamery salesmen and receivers of butter and cheese, are requested to notify him at the department of agriculture, 223 Commissioners Street, Montreal, Quebec, (Phone M. in 4145) if they have any complaints to make respecting the weighing of these articles.

Poultry Pointers
Green bone is very rich in phosphate of lime.
Never send a fowl to market that has a full crop.
In dry-picking pluck the feathers while the body is still warm.
Rub the window panes well with old newspapers it will let in the sunshine.
Dry-picked poultry will stand longer shipments than those that are scalded.
Careful breeding, proper feeding, and the right kind of care, will produce heavy laying in any breed.
Sudden fright and excitement at once tells on the egg crop. Never allow strange dogs about where the hens are.
Great size of an abdominal pouch in fowls indicates great age, a fact that is useful in purchasing breeding stock.

Nova Scotia's Unfilled Acres.
Food for thought is contained in the figures given by the census and statistics branch of the department of Trade and Commerce. According to this authority, in Nova Scotia, even with three hundred years' settlement, out of an available area for cultivation of 8,000,000 acres, not a million are actually under cultivation. Leading merchants in the Maritime provinces feel that with the possibilities possessed by such a widespread territory, the great province is to be met are those of adequate transportation and markets. It is pointed out, says a Halifax news agent, that the United States, with its already enormous and rapidly increasing population, must ultimately become the largest purchaser of Canadian products. The fact is not lost sight of, however, of the opportunities offered by the now fast-developing South American Republics, which are also bound to become patrons of Canadian food products.

Ontario's Crop.
We are in for a light crop in Ontario this year, says "W.L.S." writing in the Weekly Sun. "Hay will be the lightest in years. The young clover was checked by the drought of last summer, and further injured by the dry cold weather of early spring. Finally a dry, hot June retarded growth in the old meadows. The result is that in large areas hay will not go beyond half a ton to the acre, and all over the province the crop will be short."
Fall sown grains, where not winter killed, will be well; but there was a good deal of killing out last winter. All spring cereals will be short in the straw, but recent rains should cause heads to fill fairly well. Taking grain crops as a whole they will not be up to the average.
Considerable damage was done to the corn crop in some sections by the frost in June, but where that was escaped corn is doing exceptionally well. The feed situation in the province depends more on the outlook in this wing of crops than ever before. With a good lot of corn, and injury by tent caterpillars combined, have removed all danger of a shortage.

Produce and Prices.
Kingston, July 17.—The market clerk reports the following:
Meat, best, local, carcass, 12c; carcass, extra, 10c to 22c; mutton, 11c to 14c; live hogs, 8c; dressed hogs, 12c; veal, 8c to 12c; lamb, by carcass, 30c; western beef, 14c to 15c, by carcass.
Dairy—Butter, creamery, 30c; prints

Disruption of Thread Trust is Sustained.
New York, July 16.—Every housewife in America will enjoy the benefit of competitive conditions in buying spool thread if a resolution declared in the Thread Trust case rendered last month in the United States court of New Jersey, is sustained. The Department of Justice issued a statement in explanation of the case.

The government charged that the American Thread company, and its affiliated concerns, the J. & P. Coates company, Limited, the Clark Thread company and others had monopolized the thread industry and controlled ninety per cent. of the domestic thread trade.
In its action the government charged that there was a community of interest between these firms; that through price cutting, misrepresentation by selling agents regarding the standing and business methods of the independents and other monopolistic practices they had monopolized the domestic thread industry.

In praising the work of the Department of Justice in this action a representative of the Budget Ordeal company predicted that the decision would be helpful to trade. "We feel that the decision will go for," he said, "to curb the unfair practices of the great monopoly heretofore controlled by a foreign dictator, and both foreign and domestic autocrats in the thread business have been taught to respect laws enacted for the public good."

Explorer Sued for \$5,000.
London, July 16.—Sir Ernest Shackleton, the celebrated Arctic explorer, has been sued by Miss Josephine Brown for \$5,000. The case is down for hearing on July 28th shortly after which date Sir Ernest makes his departure on his Antarctic expedition.

Francis R. Shackleton, a brother of the explorer, was imprisoned some time ago on a charge of obtaining money from this woman by fraud.
Sir Ernest expresses a strong desire that the suit against him shall be heard as quickly as possible as he has, he asserts, a complete answer to her allegations.

Do not let go of a good job expecting that it will chase you around the block.

This so far as Ontario is concerned. Present indications point to a normal crop in this province, with quality excellent in well cared for orchards. In Nova Scotia, where a record crop reduced the prospective yield below the average. In the United States, too, early reports of bumper yield have been greatly discounted by later reports, and in Europe the crop generally does not promise to be more than ordinary. Most encouraging of all is the fact that the syndicate uniting a number of local Ontario co-operative apple-shipping associations into one organization already has applications for double the quantity of apples sold through this organization last year. Altogether the outlook for apple growers, who have looked after their orchards, seems a satisfactory one.

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Professor Dawley says that chemical analysis of different grains show wheat to contain a larger amount of albumen than any other grain. Therefore it is the grain to make the base for egg-producing fowls.
Eggs should be held in a rack, and down to the air can strike them, and they should be turned every other day. They keep best in a room or cellar where the temperature ranges between 40 and 60 degrees.

While meat is an excellent food for egg production on account of its nitrogenous quality, there are a number of other feeds which also are high in nitrogen, among which may be found linseed meal, malt sprouts and gluten feed.
It is best to salt the morning mash, but not more than one ounce for 100 head of stock should be used. Dissolve the salt in hot water with which the mash is moistened. In this way it will be more evenly distributed.
The first eggs of the brown-egg layers are generally of a good color, but as the hen increases her laying she decreases the amount of color, owing to the gradual loss of the pigment which colors the eggs.
Overgrown fowls are no better in any particular than those of normal size. The breeding, care and selection designed for increasing size, had better be devoted to the development of laying qualities and table quality instead of quantity.
James Rankin says he never sold a broiler in his life, for the reason that the broiler age is just the time when all the danger of mortality has passed. The last two or three pounds can be put on much cheaper than the first. Whoever raises beef or pork knows that this is so. He holds his chickens until they are four and a half months old.
According to the Central Experiment Station, Ottawa, Canada, the composition of the average poultry manure is as follows: Water 66 per cent., nitrogen two to eight per cent., phosphoric acid, two to five per cent., potash eight to nine per cent. This analysis would place the value per ton at \$5 to \$8.50.

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FLOUR
Our Robin Hood Brand of Flour has a guarantee in every bag for good quality.
ANDREW MACLEAN,
Ontario Street.

DO NOT RENT. WHY NOT BUY?
We have some great bargains. Two bungalows with 6 rooms, good locality, at \$1500. Two houses, \$1600, good locality. Apply to
THE KINGSTON BUILDERS' SUPPLY CO.
2nd Floor, Room 4,
King Edward Building

FOOTWEAR
We should be glad to show you our Boys' and Girls' School Boots at prices from \$1.50 to \$3.00.
We have some splendid lines in Men's Shoes, which cannot be beaten at \$4.00.
All good solid leather.
REPAIRING DONE
Scott's Shoe Store
280 PRINCESS ST.
Branch 208 Barrie St.

RUINED BY BOOKS.
The Strange Career of a Scholarly Recluse.
London, July 17.—The hermit of Walthamstow is dead, at the age of eighty-six. A once wealthy wine merchant of Mayfair, London, who practically ruined himself by his love for books, Charles Augustus Ward spent the last years of his life in poverty, a literary recluse. Mr. Ward inherited the wine business in the sixties from his father, with its income of over \$5,000 a year, yet, so great was his literary aspirations and his infatuation for classical and abstruse works that as he himself once remarked, he woke up almost on the verge of bankruptcy. He had been his father's business for a few hundred pounds and went into retirement more than thirty years ago.

He was a Greek, Latin, Hebrew, French and Italian scholar. He spent all his time collecting books and writing. The last few years of his life he was supported by his sister, who died only three weeks before him, leaving \$7,500. This legacy he has left to charity.
He left 3,000 books, which have been presented to the London library, of which he was one of the earliest members, having joined in 1854. They include a large number of curious old dictionaries, books on occultism, and some which are missing from the London library's collection on the famous Letters of Junius controversy.

He was a convinced woman-hater and a great faddist in all food matters, and an epicure. Nearly forty books on cookery were found among his collection. He had contributed extensively to Notes and Queries, and he was proud to relate that one Carlyle listened to his reading of a long manuscript. Usually he wrote under the name name of Feltham Burghley. Among his manuscripts are, it is stated, several letters which Carlyle wrote to him.
Mr. Ward dressed shabbily and very quaintly. He was often seen about in a Holland smock or a blue frock coat with brass buttons and a Panama hat with yellow ribbon.

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Shoes for Hot Weather

To Keep Cool Wear

LADIES' WHITE CANVAS PUMPS

LADIES' WHITE NU-BUCK COLONIALS

LADIES' KID SLIPPERS

BOYS' AND GIRLS' RUNNING SHOES

BAREFOOT SANDALS

REDUCTIONS IN MEN'S OXFORDS

The Sawyer Shoe Store

Poisonous Matches

In less than two years it will be unlawful to buy or to use poisonous white phosphorus matches.
Everybody should begin to use
EDDY'S NON-POISONOUS

"Sesquin Matches"
And thus ensure safety in the home.

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper

CHILD'S DRESS AND BLOOMERS.

broinery will make it very dainty for a decorative standpoint. For a child of average size 3 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide are required. If bloomers are omitted, 2 1/2 yards will be sufficient. For separate bloomers 1 1/2 yards of 27-inch material are needed.
The bloomers are cut from an open width of the fabric, but the remaining portion of the pattern may be laid on top of the goods so that two sides may be cut at the same time.
To make the dress first slash to the left of center-front on small "o" perforations; adjust underlap to position corresponding double "o" and single "u" perforations at back edge. Sew close under-arm and sleeve seams as notched. Turn hem at lower edge of dress on double "o" perforations. Gather on crossline on single small "o" perforations and make five rows of shirring above it. Back edge. Close-back seam at stay, adjust underneath shirring centers even (single



perforation indicates upper edge of stay), bringing the two small "o" perforations to under-arm seam. Adjust belt (small "o" perforation indicates upper edge), tucking front end to position, small "o" perforation over corresponding perforation in stay. Lay in back as illustrated.
For the bloomers sew lap to stayed edge as notched, fold center, tail to matching edge over seam. Turn upper front edge of lap underneath and back upper edge to position. Close lap seam as notched, close center seam. Gather upper edges between double "o" perforations. Sew waistbands to darts (notched edges, notches and centers even. Shirr lower part on crossline at small "o" perforations and make five rows above, 1/4 inch apart. Draw in gathers the required size and adjust a stay underneath.
Finish the neck and sleeves with buttonholes and French knots.

Comfortable and dainty design for child's dress and bloomers. The dress is cut in one piece and bloomers attached below it, showing a finish of six rows of shirring.

Plain gingham, chambray or linen is suggested for this children's one-piece dress, because a touch of simple, tasteful scalloped and French knots.

Above Patterns Can be Obtained from Newman & Shaw, Princess Street



TWO FROCKS IN LATEST STYLE.
One of these young girls wears a very bouffant frock of white pussy willow tulle with white pearl embroidery on the belt. The tulle is most artfully draped to narrow at the knees, while giving a bustle effect so fashionable now. More youthful is the other frock which will do duty for dancing also. It is of white nocturne satin with a tulle