

Facts about Ingersoll Watches
 15000 people buy them every day
 5 million a year
 Sold for 25 years
 15 different models including Radiolites that tell time in the dark
 Canadian factory. Canadian workers.

SOWING WINTER WHEAT

Dawson's Golden Chaff the Most Popular Variety.

Life of Machinery Shortened by Standing Exposed to Weather After Harvest — All Machines should Be Overhauled and Stored as Soon as Operations Are Completed.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

WINTER wheat is one of the great cash crops of Ontario. It has been found by farm surveys in the United States and Canada that in very many instances, even in the live stock districts, cash crops can frequently be grown to great advantage. Ontario is an important producer of winter wheat, especially of the white varieties which yield well and bring good prices for pastry, breakfast foods, etc.

Winter wheat can be grown satisfactorily on a variety of soils. It thrives particularly well, however, on a rich loam containing a considerable amount of vegetable matter. This crop fills an important place in the rotation and generally thrives well after beans, peas, and especially after a clover sod or a bare summer fallow.

In experiments conducted at Guelph the winter wheat which has been sown about the end of August or in the first week of September has given the most satisfactory results. If the land is in especially good condition, as in the case of a summer fallow, the seeding might be delayed a little later. In sowing winter wheat it is important to use large, plump, sound, well matured seed of strong vitality at the rate of about six pecks per acre on average soil.

The Dawson's Golden Chaff has been the popular winter wheat of Ontario for a number of years past. It is very stiff in the straw and usually furnishes a high yield per acre. A new variety called the O. A. C. No. 194, originated at the Ontario Agricultural College from a cross of the Dawson's Golden Chaff and the Bulgarian, is very promising. In the past six years it has produced an annual average yield of grain per acre of 45 bushels, while the Dawson's Golden Chaff for the same period has produced 40.5 bushels and the Bulgarian 37.5 bushels. It has also taken the lead over Ontario in the co-operative experiments in each of the past two years. This variety will again be distributed in the fall of the present year for co-operative experiments over Ontario to be tested with one or two other varieties in plots one rod wide by two rods long. Those wishing to conduct this experiment should apply to the Director of Co-operative Experiments in Agriculture, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.—Dr. C. A. Zavitz, O. A. College, Guelph.

The Importance of Storing All Harvesting Tools and Machinery After Use.

The importance of storing all harvesting tools and machinery after use is an economic factor still to be realized by a very large percentage of farmers. Much of this apathy on the part of the farmer towards the proper care and management of his farm equipment is due in a large measure to the lack of appreciation of the fact that tools and machines cannot give maximum efficiency when allowed to become coated with dirt and rust.

The first requisite in this direction is to properly house them. This is the most important. It is needless to show the rapid deterioration of steel, iron, wood, canvas, or anything that goes into the construction of farm machines, when they are out of doors and exposed to the elements. Of course, the factors conditioning their life and working efficiency are corrosion of the metals entering into their construction, due to atmospheric action; the disintegration of the paint and varnishes from the same cause, and the decay of the wooden parts due to heat and moisture. There is, however, no reliable data available that will give us the coefficient of corrosion, but every farmer is aware that the moldboard of a plough subjected to dewy nights or damp weather conditions for a few nights will so rust the bright moldboard as to pit its surface that it requires several rounds of the field before it is back to good working condition. Such a hard metal is undoubtedly much slower to corrode than either cast or wrought iron, hence machines and tools left out exposed to all kinds of weather, the bearings and working parts of machinery and the cutting edges of tools will become so badly affected with rust as to render new parts necessary in the machines and good grinding and honing of the tools to put them in workable condition.

The question of good and efficient management of machinery is an important one to the farmer. If he only could be made to realize the amount of hard cash he loses through his indifference and neglect of them. What farmer would not protest in vigorous terms if he were told when purchasing his binder, say for \$150, that its life would be about thirty days—a competent authority estimates its average life to be twenty-four days used for six days in a year. Yet, through the same farmer's carelessness and indifference, a machine built to last at least twenty years is reduced to, say at most, five years.

At the present time there are many reasons why farmers should take good care of their equipment. One is the actual shortage of machines, and the other the saving in dollars in getting the most possible out of a machine before sending it to the junk heap.—Prof. John Evans, O. A. College, Guelph.

On Monday night fire broke out in an annex to the Yorkshire Wool Stock Co.'s shoddy mill, Almonte, but owing to the prompt action of some workmen in Pennman's, Limited, it was soon subdued. Hon. Dr. Cody has received a communication from Inspector J. E. Benson, Prince Edward county, in which he states that with two or three exceptions salaries had been increased by from \$50 to \$200.

LIFE ON THE SAHARA.

Farming Is Possible on the African Desert.

Contrary to popular belief, it rains in the Sahara, plants grow there, and animals live there. J. Nicholas Bruce, writing in La Nation, Paris, tells us that this vast region would have been developed long ago but for the anarchy and lack of safety that prevail. Oases may be enlarged, and even created, advantage may be taken of underground streams, and when there is no longer fear of spoliation by nomadic robbers, the most favorable places will become settled, as has already happened in some localities protected by the French. Then there will not only be agriculture in the Sahara, as there is to-day in the former deserts of the United States, but mines and industries. In other words, the Sahara is to be rehabilitated. We quote from a translation and abstract of Mr. Bruce's article in the Scientific American Supplement:

"As far back as 1393, Henri Schirmer, whose ideas on the geography of the Sahara and its climate are to-day accepted by all the world and no longer inspire criticism, proved that the Sahara is not entirely lacking in rain, although the regimen of the winds occasions its present sterility; he has explained that the Sahara is not absolutely unfit for life, either for plant life or for animal life; but that Saharan agriculture has but little resemblance to that of other countries; that the European cannot suppress a desert as some of them dream of doing, and that a strategic road could be constructed across it as far as Soudan; that its oases should be developed, and that land long left barren should be restored to cultivation. The surface of the Sahara is estimated at 2,594,200 square kilometers, and its population at 450,000 inhabitants. It is incorrect to believe that this expanse is a recently emerged bottom of the ocean. It consists of a vast series of plateaux with a few groups of mountains.

"The Sahara has been incorrectly represented as an immense expanse composed of shifting sands, receiving no rain whatever, and entirely destitute of vegetation.

"The Sahara is, to be sure, a very dry region; but it does rain there. It also contains a number of wells or pools of water—without mentioning the numerous Ghedirs, temporary ponds or water holes, spots where rain water stands for a certain length of time." But for many centuries these wells have received no attention and no care.

"Another legend which does injustice to the Sahara is that this immense expanse is entirely deprived of vegetation; but the largest portion of this immense surface proclaimed as a desert in reality possesses a plant life which is quite various and often very abundant. It contains numerous pastures and some pieces of woodland, even outside the oases.

"Besides the palm-tree, which requires rather a large sheet of water, various other sorts of trees are found in the Sahara (aside from numerous shrubs and tamarisks); principally the rubber tree and the eibel, a variety of the tamarisk. In the southern Sahara the Doumor Egyptian palm is found; it does not bear fruit, but the trunk and branches serve various purposes. The Apir possesses other arborescent species—notably mimosas of all sorts; in the most unpromising regions. Fourreau believes that wooded plateaux still exist.

"The Sahara contains a number of forage plants and shrubs. It was upon these that the caravans pastured, and that even the 1,200 or 1,300 camels of the Fourreau-Lamy expedition and its auxiliary convoys succeeded in sustaining themselves.

"It must not be forgotten that we are speaking here of spontaneous vegetation, which grows without demanding help or labor from man. It is, therefore, an incontestable fact that these pastures lands are capable of a certain degree of improvement, provided there is an initial establishment of roads of communication. This improvement can be attained by the selection of the best grasses, forage plants and arborescent species. According to Messrs. L. Trabut and R. Marce, the Saharan plants are very remarkable in their adaptation to a dry climate and a salty earth. The date tree is adapted to those Saharan regions, which are well provided with water; beneath the date trees cultivation to kitchen garden is very well developed. In the oases are found the fig tree, the apricot, the peach and the grape. Agriculture succeeds well in the oases of the north as at Biskra. The cultivated cereals are barley, wheat, sorghum and millet; lucerne is the forage plant of the oasis. It is of a very beautiful variety, with large leaves and is very resistant to salt. Industrial cultivation is now confined to a few plants, such as madder and a variety of tobacco used for snuff.


Ypres.

Du sublime au ridicule il n'y a qu'un pas, said Napoleon. Tragedy and comedy, it is also well recognized, do not lie leagues apart. A concrete example, and one which both Britain and Belgium could well have dispensed with, is seen, at the present time, in the condition of Ypres. Though so short a time has elapsed since the tragedy of the war enveloped the old Flemish town, it was yet possible, on the first day of the month of June, for an "Ypres Veteran" to write to a home journal that a party of colonial officers visiting Ypres were deeply moved "at the general tendency to make Ypres a sort of second-rate country fair." It was understood that Ypres was permanently to remain "a monument of German ruthlessness and allied tenacity and sacrifice." If so, one Ypres veteran considers that the chief historic sites should be as free from cheap structural eyecores as the Forum or the Colosseum. An opinion which will be shared by British and Belgians alike. It is only the cosmopolitan "profit-hunter" who will demur, and there should be no difficulty in dealing with him promptly and efficaciously.

At St. Thomas' church, Belleville, on Wednesday, Miss Alice Ruby Fisk, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Fisk, Dundas street, became the bride of Mr. William Stewart Rathman, merchant and son of the late Claus Rathman.

On Tuesday night lightning struck the barn of Patrick Burns, Augusta, killing a heifer. Ellis was standing in the doorway and was rendered unconscious.

Out Today!



In this one new big number

Peter B. Kyne
 Rupert Hughes
 Robert W. Chambers
 James Oliver Curwood
 Arthur Somers Roche
 Basil King
 Meredith Nicholson
 Frank R. Adams
 Jack Boyle
 Kenneth L. Roberts
 Percival Gibbon
 Albert Payson Terhune
 Ella Wheeler Wilcox
 Frederic Arnold Kummer
 Harrison Fisher
 Howard Chandler Christy
 James Montgomery Flagg
 F. X. Leyendecker
 W. T. Benda
 J. Scott Williams
 W. D. Stevens
 Lee Conrey
 H. R. Ballinger
 Paul Bransom
 Dean Cornwell
 Grant T. Reynard
 Edward L. Chase

If you enjoy a corking good novel, or all means begin "Kindred of the Dust" by Peter B. Kyne which starts in October Cosmopolitan.

Get your copy today! This issue will be sold in a hurry.

COLLEGE BOOK STORE
 WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTOR



SHILOH
 30 DROPS COUGHS

Kingston Cement Products Factory
 Makers of Hollow Damp-Proof Cement Blocks, Bricks, Sills, Lintels, and Drain Tile, also Grave Vaults.
 And all kinds of Ornamental Cement Work.
 Factory, cor. of Charles and Patrick streets.
 Phone H. F. NORMAN

THERE IS DANGER IN TENDER GUMS

To preserve healthy teeth the ordinary tooth-paste is futile. You must first care for the gums, on which tooth health depends.
 How many people think of this? Yet four out of five people over forty suffer from gum-decay, or Pyorrhoea (Riggs' Disease).
 At first the gums become tender, though actual gum-shrinkage is imperceptible. But in time receding gums will surely loosen your teeth, and then only a dentist can save them. The tender, bleeding gums of Pyorrhoea also act as so many de-wraths for disease germs to enter the system—inflicting joint or tonsils—or causing other ailments.
 Forhan's (For the Gums) prevents Pyorrhoea, if used in time and used consistently. This means that it prevents gum-shrinkage, gum-tenderness, gum-bleeding. So, automatically, Forhan's prevents tooth loosening. Brush your teeth with it. It scientifically cleans the teeth—keeps them white and clean.
 If gum shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for treatment. 35c and 60c tubes. All druggists.

FORHAN'S LTD., Montreal.
Forhan's
 FOR THE GUMS