

Women Once Invalids

Now in Good Health Through Use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Say it is Household Necessity. Doctor Called it a Miracle.

All women ought to know the wonderful effects of taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound even on those who seem hopelessly ill. Here are three actual cases:



Harrisburg, Penn.—"When I was single I suffered a great deal from female weakness because my work compelled me to stand all day. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for that and was made stronger by its use. After I was married I took the Compound again for a female trouble and after three months I passed what the doctor called a growth. He said it was a miracle that it came away as one generally goes under the knife to have them removed. I never want to be without your Compound in the house."—Mrs. FRANK KNOBL, 1642 Fulton St., Harrisburg, Penn.

Hardly Able to Move.

Albert Lea, Minn.—"For about a year I had sharp pains across my back and hips and was hardly able to move around the house. My head would ache and I was dizzy and had no appetite. After taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills, I am feeling stronger than for years. I have a little boy eight months old and am doing my work all alone. I would not be without your remedies in the house as there are none like them."—Mrs. F. E. YOST, 611 Water St., Albert Lea, Minn.

Three Doctors Gave Her Up.

Pittsburg, Penn.—"Your medicine has helped me wonderfully. When I was a girl 18 years old I was always sickly and delicate and suffered from irregularities. Three doctors gave me up and said I would go into consumption. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and with the third bottle began to feel better. I soon became regular and I got strong and shortly after I was married. Now I have two nice stout healthy children and am able to work hard every day."—Mrs. CLEMENZA DECHISTO, 36 Gardner St., Troy Hill, Pittsburg, Penn.

All women are invited to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it will be confidential.



Importance to The Agriculturist of a Knowledge of Soil

(By Perley Quay)

No study is of greater importance than a study of soil. When we get down off the rim of outward appearance from those complex necessities and luxuries of our present day life we come to the one unavoidable conclusion that there are only three real sources of wealth in this world. The first, the earth proper, the second, the sea, and the third the land or soil. That is, all material things which we touch, taste or handle, exist in the raw state in one of these three. If we follow our line of thought still further, we become impressed with the fact that the soil is the most indispensable of all and all things which exist in the other two can be traced in their origin or counterpart to the soil. All life is dependent for its support on the soil. From the soil comes, directly or indirectly, the food we eat, the clothing we wear, the houses we live in, the fuel that keeps us warm, whether it be wood or coal, the dishes from which we eat. Even that majestic liner that carries us with such a stately sweep from continent to continent was built from materials obtained from the earth and soil. To go still further, our own bodies are constituted largely of the earth which we tread beneath our feet, for remember the words of our Creator: "Dust thou art and to dust thou shalt return." What further proof than this do we require to convince us of the immense value and close relationship of the soil to our human life?

The study of soil, then, is of vital interest and importance to everyone, but especially so to the agriculturist as it deals directly with the growth of crops. The purely chemical point of view, which regarded the soil merely as a medium of nutrition of the plant, has been extended by a consideration of the soil as a laboratory in which millions of organisms are at work breaking up some compounds and forming others in such a way as to greatly assist in the growth of some plants and interfere with the growth of others, which may be beneficial or injurious as regards the farmer. The soil may also be regarded as the seat of a number of physical processes which supply heat, air and water to the plant. These three conceptions correspond to the three kinds of reaction; chemical, biological and physical which in turn depend upon one another and upon the crops in many ways; they are affected

by, and serve to explain, the various tillage operations which have been learned by the accumulated experience of the farming community, and the hope for further progress lies in the further adaptation for practice of these processes at work in the soil. But it would be preposterous to assume that the application of this science to agriculture will reform the procedure of farming on any great extent as yet, or affect any immediate increase in the productivity of the land, we cannot yet see our way clear to bring about any revolution in the art of agriculture. We have to contend with seasons and the vital processes of living organisms which are as yet unshapable by man

with all his novel powers. But though the best farming practice is still beyond its complete explanation by science, yet the practical farmer of today will find his power of dealing with an emergency quickened by a study of those reasons which underlie the tradition in which he has been trained. Such an introduction to the knowledge of soil, and agriculture in general the Nature Study and Agriculture course is intended to supply through the medium of the School Garden.

The soil must in the first place be considered as a sort of factory, which takes in the raw material, the manure, and gives out the finished product, the crop. In order to do this efficiently the maximum number of these little workmen, called bacteria, must be kept at work and suitable conditions for their labor must be present. A chemical analysis of each and every soil must be made and the respects in which it differs from good soils discovered and these deficiencies made up for by the addition of suitable manure. Scientific farming means this.

We are living in a practical age. We are learning that science, to be effective, must be efficient and must help us in obtaining our every-day needs. A feeble start in this direction is being made by the incorporation of Nature Study and Agriculture subjects in our school course. Throughout the country already an increased interest is being shown in Agriculture and it is to be hoped that before many years we will see each kind in New Brunswick producing that particular crop to which it is best adapted in the best possible manner. In this way conducting to the prosperity of the farmer and of the country and people at large.

School Garden Work

The annual school garden fair held at McQuade's, Westmorland Co., Labor Day, was again a grand success. The McQuade school is in charge of Mrs. Henry Renton, who as teacher and instructor in school garden work, has won reputation and has brought the district of McQuade into a prominence that is province wide. During the afternoon all present at the fair inspected the garden which has been considerably enlarged during the past year especially along the line of vegetable culture and there was nothing but praise for teacher and pupils from all sides. The garden was filled with a variety of pretty flowers and marketable vegetables and various sections bore the names of the pupils in the competition. In addition to the garden there was a most creditable exhibit in the needlework line, many pretty quilts, etc., being displayed on the grounds. Many prizes were awarded the most successful pupils. Excellent school gardens are a feature of Douglstown, Nordin

A Wheat That Resists

To Prof. Boley, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, is due the credit of producing after years of study, a wheat which is rust resistant.

Along in 1903 Prof. Boley personally selected individual plants from the Russian wheat fields south of Kazan and on these he has been working for thirteen years. The wheat has been a success, but owing to certain defects in its milling qualities it has not been regarded with favor until the present year. In face of the enormous damage done in the Dakotas and Minnesota this year it is the sensation of the hour, and the districts which have had the courage to grow this variety are in a position to provide many others with seed of a quality which would have been unobtainable if they had not had that courage.

The wheat is by this time a cross between the original Russian wheat and durum wheat, and possesses many of the characteristics of the latter variety. Not only is it resistant to the rust scab, but it is also immune from other fungaria and fungus rot blights. It held its own during the bad year of 1904-1905, and has been growing in favor in certain districts ever since and the kernels this year are seemingly bursting with gluten.

The chief objection to this variety of wheat is that the flour is of too dark a color. The elevator men bought it without discrimination for a year or two, and then gave it up far more quickly than the milling trade warranted. It is a heavy yielder under rust conditions, and thrives especially on the drier and lighter lands. It has mainly been tried on "garden plots" which were known to be diseased and to those disease germs were due many of its black points. Prof. Boley says, "I am hoping this year to establish more clearly its real merits as to milling values as many farmers on different land areas have promised to send in sufficient for larger tests. Furthermore, its native region is dryer, lighter land and when it has been given a trial under these conditions I hope to see it lose many of its black points which are due to disease only. Where these are cultivated on the newer and disease-free lands of the West, much of the dark color of the flour may naturally disappear."—Winnipeg Free Press.

CHILDREN'S DAY

For the Relief of 2,500,000 Destitute Belgian Children

An urgent appeal has been made to His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, by His Royal Highness the Governor-General, enclosing a communication from the Lord Mayor of London and the Duke of Norfolk, respecting a proposal of the "National Committee for Relief in Belgium," that Canada should hold a Children's Day on behalf of the children who remain in that part of Belgium occupied by Germany.

It is not proposed to ask the children themselves either to collect or to contribute money. The idea is that the proceeds of concerts, sports or other entertainments, quite in consonance with the ordinary routine of school life and organized by the children themselves, (assisted by teachers and parents) should provide the contributions so urgently needed.

A careful analysis indicates that there are now as many as 2,500,000 children up to the age of 16, in that part of Belgium occupied by the Germans. The majority of these children are destitute. Through the neutral Commission for Relief they are provided with a daily ration which is just enough to keep them alive.

In response to this appeal the Board of Education has ordered: (1)—That Wednesday, November 15th next, be observed as Children's Day in New Brunswick, for the above purposes, and that it shall be recognized as a school holiday for those schools which shall report its observance.

(2) That by means of advertisements and circulars sent to each school district, this object be brought to the notice of pupils, teachers and parents.

(3) That returns be made to the Chief Superintendent at the Education Office, Fredericton, N. B., not later than November 20th next. (Returns to be made by teacher on form supplied.)

The hearty co-operation and assistance of all the schools of the Province is solicited in this most deserving cause.

Belgium is suffering for principles dear to us all. The least we can do is to contribute from our abundance to her needs.

Acadia Institutions

ACADIA LADIES SEMINARY FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN WOLFVILLE - NOVA SCOTIA

Academic Department, Collegiate Course, Freshmen & Sophomore Matriculation.

Conservatory of Music and Fine Arts Music, Elocution, Art.

School of Household Science—Courses for Teachers and Home-makers.

Business and Special Courses

Fine Equipment, Unsurpassed Location, Strong Facilities, Christian Influence, Moderate Expense.

Next Term Opens September 6, '16

For Illustrated Prospectus apply to REV. H. T. DEWOLFE, Principal Wolfville, N.S.

Watch for Announcement of ACADIA UNIVERSITY next week.

THE Fall Term

OF FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

—WILL OPEN ON—

Mon., August 28, 1916

Booklet descriptive of our courses of study and rates of tuition will be sent on application.

Address: W. J. OSBORNE, Prin. FREDERICTON, N. B.

The First Week In September

Is the beginning of our busy season, but you can enter at any time.

Catalogues containing Tuition Rates and full information mailed to any address.

S. KERR, Principal

NOTICE!!

For the Month of September we will offer our customers

20 per cent. Discount

on all lines of Furniture including Beds, Springs, Mattresses, Chairs, Rockers, Parlor Suites, Dressers, Dining-room Furniture, etc.

We also carry a full line of PIANOS and ORGANS

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A. J. Bell & Co.

McCallum St. NEWCASTLE

Fallwear Goods

WE wish to advise the buying public that our line of Fall and Winter Goods is of the best, and selling at the prices as prevailed before the high advance. We have a complete line of

Stanfield's Underwear, Lumbermen's Supplies, Ready-made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers

Come here for your Fall and Winter supplies and save money. There is no need to pay higher prices when you can get the same goods at a lower price.

ISAAC MITCHELL NEWCASTLE, N. B.

The Price of Your Local Newspaper

THE cost of living has nearly doubled during the last 15 years. Almost everything in common use has risen in price. Yet your weekly newspaper has remained a dollar a year without variation.

The printer and publisher have not escaped having to pay the higher cost of living and publishing. He pays what others pay for the necessities of life. Even before war broke out, the old dollar rate was known to be unprofitable. It costs at least \$1.50 to produce a good weekly newspaper—this when it has a good circulation, and when circulations are small, the \$1.50 rate is scarcely enough. But the war has made the old dollar rate quite impossible. Paper prices have jumped alarmingly. Ink prices have doubled, trebled, quadrupled. Many colored inks are quite off the market. Type is terribly high. And so we could go on reciting the dismal tale of higher publishing costs. What we want to do is to let you see for yourself that in the face of these things, only one thing is left open to us—it is to raise the price of the Advocate to \$1.50 a year.

YOUR weekly newspaper is rendering this community a service no city daily can. No daily will give space to local news and affairs as The Advocate does. No city daily publishes the advertising of local merchants. If you had to depend solely on a city daily for local news, you would cry out for your local weekly.

On and after Nov. 1st the new rate of \$1.50 will go into effect. We ask you and all the good people of Newcastle and county and neighborhood to fall in with the new rate—just because it is an honest price and because you are fair-minded.

5 5 5

Your Local Newspaper Keeps This Community on the Map

HALIFAX LADIES COLLEGE

Affiliated with Dalhousie University RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOL

THE COLLEGE

All Grades to Graduation Preparation for Universities Modern Language, Domestic Science Elocution, Stenography Physical Training, Fine Arts Arts and Crafts

THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC All grades in all branches to Graduation

Teachers' Certificate Licentiate of Music from Dalhousie Bachelor of Music from Dalhousie

Autumn Term opens 14th Sept. 1916 For Calendars and Information apply to REV. ROBERT LAING, Halifax, N. S. 349

Genuine butter parchment paper at The Advocate Job Dept.

Rev. R H Stavard Remembered

Last Wednesday evening, Rev. R. H. Stavard, of Norton, District Worthy Patriarch of the Kent and Northumberland District Division of the Sons of Temperance, and recently Field Secretary of the N. B. Branch of the Dominion Alliance, was presented by Mr. A. T. Stewart, on behalf of the Presbyterians and many other citizens of Norton, with a solid nickel mounted set of driving harness, with an extra collar and harness and a set of beautiful driving blankets, as a slight token of the appreciation of his work, not only within his own Church but also as a citizen of the town. In all that pertained to the best interests of the place he has always taken a deep interest. Mr. Stavard was very much taken by surprise and in a few well chosen words thanked the people of Norton for their great kindness in remembering him with such valuable and useful gifts.

Always the Same

"Beaver" Flour is as uniform in quality as a minted five dollar gold piece. Its proportions are as accurately fixed, and as scientifically determined. The wheats used in milling "Beaver" Flour are analyzed—and the percentages of gluten, starch etc. are found by chemical tests.

We know—

from years and years of experience—just how much western spring wheat to add to the choicest Ontario winter wheat—to obtain the desired strength.

BEAVER FLOUR

Equally good for Bread and Pastry. Milled of Blended Wheat.

This is why "Beaver" Flour always gives good results—why it requires less shortening—why everything you make with it has a flavour that you cannot get with western spring wheat flours. Try "Beaver" Flour yourself for both Pastry and Bread—you'll find it equally good for either, and best for both. Remember, to insist on having "Beaver" Flour—the original blended wheat flour. DEALERS—write for prices on Feed, Coarse Grains and Cereals.

THE T. H. TAYLOR CO. LIMITED, CHATHAM, Ont.

