IT must satisfy you.

If it doesn't, your dealer, backed by us, gladly returns your money.

Isn't that a sincere way to invite you to try it?

REGAL FLOUR

AGRICULTURAL NOTES

SELECTING SEED POTATOES

Breeding plants is becoming as great and important a science as ever the consistent breeding and improvement of live stock has been. A few years ago, the popular mind troubled itself little about such things. Not that it was by any means a new thing, for there were always men who realized this, practised it, too. Many years ago old Aberdeenshire farmers, as well as others of a progressive type used to select their seed with care, and progress in the acquisition of new varieties were constant. But the public never really grasped its true importance. Today, work along these lines is developing on every hand and farmers are beginning to realize the possibilities there are in it. A few years ago, the practice of saving only the smaller potatoes for seed was a common one. Then the importance of using good, healthy, plump specimens only was advocated. Recent investigations indicate the wisdom of going still further in this work, and using only good potatoes from the most prolific and healthy looking hills. Here is how to do it:

When digging the potatoes, dig up a large number of hills, and leave the potatoes lie for the time right where they were dug up. Then fix a certain number of hills in your mind, which will be selected as the ones from which to choose seed for the following year. Go all over the plot, and pick out the number which look the best in all respects. Select from these the best specimens and keep them as seed for the following year. This is a simple matter. It is only following the system by which a progressive and careful breeder of high-class pure bred stock endeavors to select his breeding animals from each successive crop of youngsters, but it is a plan which can be followed by any farmer, and it will give such results as will encourage him to extend the same system to every department on the farm.—Canadian Farm.

COVER CROP FOR ORCHARDS

Orchards which have been in clean cultivation all summer should have cover crops in. It will be better to allow even a weed growth to spring up than to continue cultivation. This cover crop, as Rural New Yorker says holds back the tree growth, and when plowed under it adds to the soil. Another most useful thing the cover crop does is to save the soluble nitrates in the soil. When organic matter decays in the soil nitrates are formed. These are the soluble forms of nitrogen. Should there be a living crop with its roots all through the soil these nitrates are used by that crop. Should the ground be left bare these valuable nitrates will be washed out of the soil and lost. Weeds answer the purpose well, except that they are killed by the frost while the formation of nitrates goes on more or less until the ground is frozen. That is one reason why rye and clover pay better than weeds. They live through winter, their long roots filling the soil.

TO PREVENT MILK FEVER

A correspondent writes to the Maritime Farmer: In an experience covering a good many years, I never had a case of milk fever. Some of my neighbors have, and I have learned a little something from their experience and my own practice. In the first place I never feed a cow meal for three or four weeks before she is due to calve. I substitute for meal wheat bran in fairly liberal rations. This is cooling to the system, keeps the bowels regular, and on the whole, is a fine article of diet in the spring. Then after the cow has passed the crisis, I do not permit her to drink for two or three days of cold water. I see to it that she is furnished plenty of cool water, carrying down warm water enough to take the chill off for her drink.

IMPORTANCE OF TESTING

There is a common opinion among creamery inspectors that testing does not occupy the prominent place it should in creamery practice, indicating that few are familiar with the disastrous results of careless testing and practices of sampling which may lead to an inaccurate determination of butter fat. If the test applied to creamery weights is to be used as a basis for payment, then it bears the same relation to that industry that a system of weights and measures does to any commercial business.

Few realize that the creamery over run will, on a 40 per cent. cream basis, be increased or decreased three per cent by introducing an error of one per cent. in testing. This means, in a plant averaging 700 pounds of butter daily, a loss or gain of 20 pounds of butter, worth about $6—salary of two good men. Thus it becomes evident that any practice resulting in a test uniformly high is a source of constant drain to the plant. Should the error fall in the opposite direction, the plant must sooner or later suffer from a list of dissatisfied patrons.—Illinois Bulletin.

COW FEEDING EXPERIMENTS

The North Carolina experiment station recently concluded a number of experiments to determine the relative efficiency of a narrow and medium wide ration for milk production.

Eight cows from three to six weeks in lactation were fed three periods of 28 days each. In the first and third periods the feed consisted of five parts cottenseed meal, four parts wheat bran, three parts corn meal, and 50 pounds of corn silage. The nutritive ratio of this ration was about 1.4. During the second period the ration was the same as the above except that 2.5 pounds of cottonseed meal was replaced by 2.5 pounds of corn meal, giving this ration a nutritive ratio of about 1.5.7. The results of this test indicate that the narrow milk produced 7.5 per cent. more milk fat and increased the fat test 0.24 per cent., and the live weight 30 pounds. The milk yield was practically the same. This trial was duplicated with five cows, except that the narrow ration was fed during the first and thrd periods, and the medium ration during the second period. The narrow ration increased the fat test 0.17 per cent. and the amount of milk 93.4 pounds, the live weight remaining the same.

In experiment to test the relative feedng value of cottonseed meal and linseed meal for milk production, it was found that the former gave only slightly more returns than linseed meal. Notwithstanding the greater cost of linseed meal the station officials advise the use of small quantities on account of its tonic effect.

Effect of Corn on Color of Egg Yolks

The Maryland station recently concluded experiments to determine the effect of corn on the color of the yolk of eggs. A flock of 120 Single Comb White Leghorns were divided into three lots of 40 each and were housed and cared for alike except that one pen received its whole grain in the form of corn; another in the form of wheat and the third received a mixture of corn and wheat. All pens were allowed free access to narrow yards which furnished a very limited amount of green stuff. All the eggs laid by those pens were saved, and, after boiling were cut in half, and placed in parallel rows for comparison. In every instance the eggs from the corn-fed lot showed yolks with a deep yellow color. Every egg from the corn-and-wheat lot had a yolk of a good yellow color, while with but three exceptions the eggs from those fed on wheat had yolks of a very pale yellow color. The three exceptions can probably be accounted for by some of the hens getting green food from the yards. Another test was made subsequently with white corn and the yolks were a very pale yellow.

As a result of the tests it was concluded that yellow corn, when fed to hens in the proportion of 9 parts corn to 12 parts mash, gives a very deep yellow color to the yolk. Yellow corn when fed to hens in the proportion of 4 1-2 parts corn to 16 1-2 parts other foods, gives a noticeable yellow tint. Wheat, when fed in the same proportions, does not give any yellow color to the eggs; and white corn is no better than wheat, so far as furnishing a tint to the yolk is concerned.

More than one-third of the merchandise entering the United States last year was of tropical production.

So small was the wheat crop in France this year that wheat was imported from Russland.

A crop of cabbage near Bladworth Sask., is valued at over $300 an acre.

Every Woman

is interested and should know about the celebrated MARVEL Whirling Spray. The new Vaginal Syringe. Best—Most convenient. It cleanses instantly. Ask your druggist or write

MARVEL SUPPLY CO.

LATEST PARIS FASHIONS

For the Impromptu Masquerade

THE impromptu masquerade or fancy dress ball at the summer resort is pretty sure to be the jolliest event of the social season. It means a scurrying about for costumes when the "standby" has not been included in the summer wardrobe, and many are the amusing makeshifts resorted to by the hotel guests at such a moment.

Many of them are immensely clever and, while not, perhaps, exactly historically correct, show the character represented by familiar and accepted details.

Entering into the spirit of the occasion with zest and enthusiasm, one who happens to have a naturally developed "actor's sense" will instinctively throw aside any self-consciousness and become absorbed in the character represented, to the delight of the onlooker.

It is surprising what one can beg or borrow for costumes at the most out of the way summer hotel. Take, for instance, "Carmen," the first figure shown on this page.

Over a bright hued petticoat a striped scarf, confiscated from a bureau if no shoulder scarf or Roman sash is at hand, has been tied in Spanish fashion. A simple white cotton blouse, cut low at the neck and rolled up at the sleeves, is partly covered by a bolero, but just as correct a neck finish would be a fichu of a fringed silk handkerchief or one of lace or muslin.

The real Spanish touch would be in the lace scarf draped over a high backed comb in mantilla fashion, as the Spanish girl arranges it for gala array. Another hair dressing is the bright silk handkerchief folded over the head three-corner wise, knotted low toward the back. This should be topped off by a wide brimmed hat. A red rose held between the teeth or tucked behind the ear is traditional, as well as some one of the familiar accessories, such as playing cards for fortune telling, a tamborine, a fan, to say nothing of shoes with brightly painted high heels.

"Bo-Peep" has even less difficulty in getting herself up, for a filmy white dress or even a white blouse and a separate skirt may be used, shortened by an invisibly placed tuck under some ruffle. A broad silk sash of dainty hue and a wide brimmed straw hat with roses and an artistic streamer end drawn under the chin and tied at one side will do, with half hose worn over long flesh colored or transparent white silk stockings. A toy lamb and a crook fashioned from a slender sapling wired and stuffed at the curved end, then covered with white paper, make the necessary accessories. It's a graceful costume for the pretty and dainty girl, especially when carried out in white, pink and blue pompadour colorings.

The witch is a good disguise for a girl who likes a character rôle, and the big enveloping cape may be made from a couple of old curtains or black cambric bought at the village shop. The top is gathered about the neck and bright yellow figures are cut out of paper or cambric and sewn or pasted on. The hat, made of pasteboard, has a cornucopia crown set on a circular brim, sewn together and covered with paper. The broom can be made of twigs. If the hotel cat can be persuaded to lend her presence for the grand march all the more effective. A pretty light evening dress can be worn underneath, so that the costume may be thrown aside later in the evening.

A boyish girl with a sense of fun can very easily carry out the droll little figure that comes next in line. Funny little Sis Hopkins, arrayed in a kitchen apron, run down shoes, torn stockings and any sort of dilapidated dress, may add a sunbonnet or not, as she chooses. This costume, like the preceding one, may be worn over a simple party frock, basted up with large stitches under the short dress, which are easily pulled out when the little country girl costume has been removed. The hair is flattened down and braided in tiny pigtails that will be nice and crimpy later in the evening, when caught up quickly in a pretty coiffure with the help of a broad satin ribbon and bow.

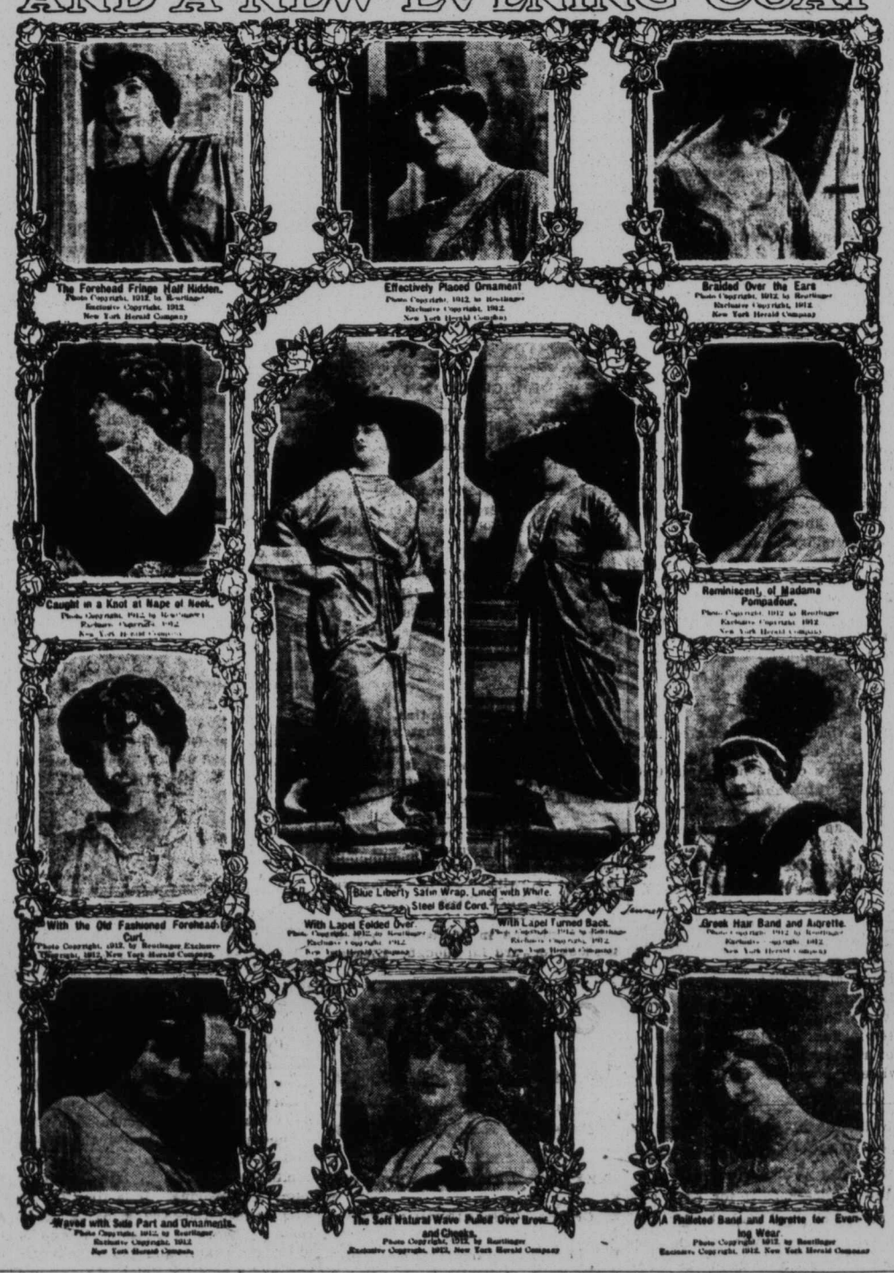
If a lovely Japanese kimono is at hand a dear little Japanese maid may be conjured up by using a broad sash and dressing the hair with fans or flowers, as shown in the sketch. If the real slippers are not at hand stockings drawn over slippers and tied with ribbons or tapes will look like Japanese sandals.

Outside of these "put-together-in-a-minute" costumes many popular priced patterns may be obtained, so that a costume may be quickly fashioned, and millinery rather than dressmaking, stitches used. There is a peasant dress pattern which makes any one of several nationalities Italian, Dutch or French.

For the artistically slender or perfectly proportioned girl the dainty Empire gown with its high waist line, is so near the present fashion that an up to date dress worn with a long floating scarf, and an other wreathed into a turban into which some borrowed aigrettes have been thrust will make a lovely Empress Josephine.

A Pocahontas dress, fashioned by the aid of a pattern, and canton flannel slashed into fringe on the edges and trimmed by gayly colored beads is just the thing for one who has nice long hair to braid into two plaits, hanging forward over the shoulders and banded around the forehead by a narrow ribbon into which two eagle's feathers or imitations have been thrust.

LATEST HAIRDRESSING AND A NEW EVENING COAT



CROSSED ATLANTIC IN MOTOR BOAT

Met Rough Weather but Completed Journey in 24 Days ---Now Going to Russia.

A despatch from Queenstown says that the 35-foot motor boat Detroit, under command of Captain Thomas Fleming Day of New York, which arrived there from New Rochelle, after a successful voyage, which occupied 24 1-2 days, was welcomed by great crowds of people, the chairman of the Harbor Board, the president of the Town Council and other officials who extended their congratulations to Capt. Day. In an interview the captain declared that he never was in a better boat. She did not prove to be a good runner, but could lie to and ride perfectly dry. A defect in her design was the low midship deck. As a consequence she shipped plenty of water, but was at no time in any danger.

Capt. Day said that he had proved the feasibility of a motor boat race from New York to Europe, and he believed that a cup for such an event would be offered at an early date. The Detroit will remain here for a few days, and will then proceed for Cowes and thence for St. Petersburg by way of the English Channel and the North and Baltic seas.

The crew of the Detroit are all well, but suffered from stiff limbs, owing to the cramped space. The little craft encountered terrific weather and a succession of gales, with high seas. She was obliged to heave to nine or ten times, and pitched and rolled tremendously. On one occasion the gasoline tank took fire in the engine room and was extinguished with difficulty. The fresh water turned foul, and thirst was one of the burdens they had to bear.

FOUR KILLED IN RAILWAY SMASH

Two enginemen and a passenger were killed, a spectator dropped dead and forty or more passengers were injured by the derailing of a train near Dorchester, Mass., on Thursday last.

The train was rushing along at a speed of 35 miles an hour through Dorchester, and had reached a sharp curve opposite the Crescent Avenue station when the locomotive jumped the rails. Two of the passenger cars followed the engine off the rails and bumped over the sleepers for 100 feet or more.

The locomotive then plunged off into the marsh land and half buried itself. The momentum of the train carried two of the passenger cars over the engine, the projections of which ripped open the sides of the cars and tore out the seats along one side. The third passenger car and baggage car remained on the rails.

The bodies of the engineer and fireman were found buried deep in the debris about the engine, and badly mangled.

The August Rod and Gun

An interesting description of Gatta Day, Newfoundland's great national summer fete day is contributed to the August issue of Rod and Gun, published by W. J. Taylor Limited, Woodstock, Ont., by W. Lacey Amy. Following this, one is interested in the reproduction of the pictographs or rude paintings made by the Kootenay Indians on the rocks of their native Province and in their story as told by Chas. D. Ellis. The same author also contributes the story of a trip on Toby Glacier and up Mt. Gleason, the illustrations accompanying which help to make the reader forget the hot summer weather. Messrs. Croft, authors of the Culture of Black and Silver Foxes, have still another article in the August number, which, as usual, is well illustrated. Many other articles deal with summer vacations in Canadian territory.

SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

How Mrs. Reed of Peoria, Ill., Escaped The Surgeon's Knife.

Peoria, Ill.—"I wish to let every one know what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. For two years I suffered. The doctor said I had a tumor and the only remedy was the surgeon's knife. My mother bought me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and today I am a well and healthy woman. For months I suffered from inflammation, and your Sanative Wash relieved me. I am glad to tell anyone what your medicines have done for me. You can use my testimonial in any way you wish, and I will be glad to answer letters."—Mrs. CHRISTINA REED, 105 Mound St., Peoria, Ill.

Mrs. Lynch Also Avoided Operation.

Jessup, Pa.—"After the birth of my fourth child, I had severe organic inflammation. I would have such terrible pains that it did not seem as though I could stand it. This kept up for three long months, until two doctors decided that an operation was needed.

"Then one of my friends recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and after taking it for two months I was a well woman."—Mrs. JOSEPH A. LYNCH, Jessup, Pa.

Women who suffer from female ills should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one of the most successful remedies the world has ever known, before submitting to a surgical operation.

THE NEWCASTLE STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE, STR. "DOROTHY N" 1912

The Steamer "Dorothy N." will run on Redbank route daily (Sundays Accepted) calling at all intermediate points.

Leave Newcastle for Redbank at 5.30 a.m. every Monday and will leave Redbank for Newcastle at 7.45 a. m. daily.

Leave Newcastle for Redbank every day at 3 p.m. except Saturday when she will leave at 1.30 p.m. Returning will leave Redbank for Millerton at 4 p.m.

Leave Millerton for Newcastle and intermediate points at 7 p.m. Returning leave Newcastle for Millerton at 10 p.m. (returning to Newcastle same night).

Heavy freights on Saturdays will be taken early trip on Monday morning.

All freights must be prepaid.

Tuesdays will be Excursion Days from Redbank and intermediate points to Newcastle. Return fare, 35c.

Saturdays will be Excursion Days from Newcastle and intermediate points to Redbank and Millerton. Return Fare 35c.

Saturday night round trip from Millerton. Fare 35c.

Excursion tickets good for day of issue only.

THE NEWCASTLE STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
D. MORRISON,
Manager

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Creosoted Timber for Northern and Eastern New Brunswick," will be received at this office until 4.00 p. m. on Monday, August 26, 1912, for the delivery of Creosoted Timber where mentioned in specification.

Specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of Geoffrey Stead, Esq., District Engineer, Chatham, N. B., E. P. Shewan, Esq., District Engineer, St. John, N. B., C. E. W. Dodwell, Esq., District Engineer, Halifax, N. S., and G. A. Bernasconi, Esq., District Engineer, North Sydney, N. S.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent, (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Department of Public Works,
33—2 Ottawa, August 2, 1912

Harry Stanton, of East Lake, Ont., planted 65 pounds of beans that yielded 74 bushels. They sold at $2 per bushel.

undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until 4.00 P. M., on Wednesday, August 28, 1912, for the supply of Coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application at this office.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the contract. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, July 17, 1912.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.—32653