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Ground Limestone

Experimental Farms Note

From results obtained at the Experimental Station, Kentville, N. S., it would appear that ground limestone is likely to play an important part in Nova Scotia agriculture, particularly in helping to produce soil conditions favourable to the clover plant.

It would appear that two tons of ground limestone per acre is a decidedly profitable investment as is shown by the tests given below. The fertilizer used on duplicate plots was a 4-8-10 (4 per cent nitrogen, 8 per cent phosphoric acid, 10 per cent potash) mixture applied at the rate of 500 pounds per acre in 1914, the first year of the test. One series of plots were limed once during the period at the rate of 2000 pounds per acre in 1914 and the others were not, the object being to find out the value of lime for subsequent crops.

In 1914 the yield per acre of unlimed, fertilized oats was 57 bus. 8.2 lb.; limed and fertilized, 66 bus. 6 lb.; unfertilized and unlimed, 45 bus. 12 lb.

In 1915 the unlimed, fertilized clover yielded 4567.5 lb. per acre; limed and fertilized, 6760 lb.; unfertilized, unlimed, 16 lb.

For the 1916 crop, wheat, the yields were: unlimed and fertilized, 9.5 bus. per acre; limed and fertilized, 17 bus.; unfertilized and unlimed, 8 bus.

In the spring of 1916, in order to determine the effect of additional fertilizing on the limed and unlimed plots, the duplicate plots were fertilized at seeding time with 500 pounds per acre of 4-8 fertilizer (4 per cent nitrogen, 8 per cent phosphoric acid).

The results in 1916 from these plots were: unlimed, fertilized 1914 and 1916, 15 bushels per acre; limed, fertilized 1914 and 1916, 23.75 bushels per acre.

Another experiment on a newly broken piece of land in a potato, grain, and clover rotation gave equally striking results. The only application of fertilizer in the rotation was made in the spring of 1914, it being a very light one consisting of 140 pounds nitrate of soda, 300 pounds acid phosphate and 100 pounds muriate of potash, per acre. On one series of plots, ground limestone at the rate of 4000 pounds per acre was applied in the spring of 1914. It was not to be expected that there would be much hay crop in 1916 as the plant food had all been used by the potato and the grain crop previously.

The following yields were obtained from the 1914 crop, potatoes: unlimed, fertilized, 76 bus. 13 lb. per acre; limed, fertilized, 86 bus. 45 lb.

The yields for the 1915 crop, oats, were: unlimed, fertilized, 31 bus. 24 lb.; limed, fertilized, 38 bus. 14 lb. per acre.

In 1916 the clover yields were: unlimed, fertilized, 675 lb. per acre; limed, fertilized, 1483 lb.

On one field of ten acres put down to clover in 1915 which was in corn in 1914 having been manured at the rate of 15 tons manure per acre for the corn, the gain from 1.2 tons of ground limestone per acre indicated an increase of fifteen tons on the ten acres over check plots left on the area unlimed. The limed areas yielded 5410 lb. per acre, and the unlimed, 2400 lb., a difference of 3010 lb. per acre in favour of liming, or 15 tons clover hay at \$10 per ton, \$150. The fifteen tons of ground limestone cost approximately \$6 per acre, or \$90,

leaving \$90 or \$9 per acre in favour of the liming, and in addition a much better soil resulting from the increased clover growth.

The Retreat of The Russians

Petrograd, July 25.—The present line of the southwestern front is approximately that occupied after General Brussiloff's drive last summer, except before Tarnopol, where the enemy succeeded in pushing further into Russian territory. The fate of the latter town was virtually decided with the German holding the suburb just across the Sereth River, within easy gun range.

The Germans chose the junction point of the seventh and eleventh armies for beginning their offensive, the first blow being struck between Zboroff and Pabaki on a twenty mile front. Without great efforts as is admitted in the Russian official communications, they pursued their advance to the line of the Zereth. This uncovering of the Russian positions south of Tarnopol forced a retirement all along the Diagonal line southwestward, cutting the Steyra and Ziota Lipa to Haliczand and Lomnica. The Russians have been obliged to retire to right bank of the river and Halicz is seriously threatened, with a prospect of a further retirement to the original Russian positions east of Stanislaw, occupied before General Brussiloff's advance.

One of the first results has been a general agitation for a restoration of the death penalty for insubordination in the army and for treasonable conduct on the part of agitators. General Korniloff, commander on the southwest front, has issued orders to all subordinate commanders to open fire on deserters and troops refusing to obey orders.

Petrograd, July 25. The Russian women's battalion raised by the twice wounded girl officer Veta Butchkareff, was in action on the front at Kievo yesterday for the first time. They are reported to have been successful, although the battalion suffered some losses, the extent of which is not yet known. The Novoe Vremya correspondent at the front reports that the women behaved in an exemplary way, gaining the respect of the men soldiers.

To Halt Germany's Peace Manoeuvre

PARIS, July 25.—The leaders of the Allied Conference will not be limited to the Balkans. For one thing it is important to clear the air after the Reichstag action last week. Although Premier Lloyd George has already replied to a certain extent to the speech of Chancellor Michaelis, it is desirable, says the Matin, that the Allies should issue a joint statement on what happened at Berlin so that Germany's peace manoeuvre may everywhere be checked and reasons given where they are needed why the Allies cannot accept the Reichstag resolution as basis for peace negotiations. This explanation adds the Matin, will be principally addressed to the peoples of Russia and Austro-Hungary. There must be no risk of Russian revolutionaries being duped by the Reichstag and the Allies must demonstrate to them what would be the result in Europe if Germany's crimes are allowed to go unpunished.

At the same time the Austro-Hungarian press, evidently acting under orders from the foreign office, is trying to create the impression that the Reichstag made concessions which the Allies are likely to regard as dictated by a spirit of conciliation. It is necessary to remove all doubts on this subject and show the peoples of Austro-Hungary how complete and final would be their subservience to Germano-Magyar domination if peace were now made on a basis of no annexations and no indemnities. The French premier, M. Ribot, minister of war, Painleve, and Albert Thomas, minister of munitions, had a long conference yesterday afternoon with premier Lloyd George, foreign minister Balfour and Baron Sonnin, Italian minister of foreign affairs. After the meeting M. Ribot went to the Elysee palace and saw President Poincare.

France's representatives at the conference are M. M. Ribot and Painleve, Admiral Luceze, minister of marine; Leon Burgeois, minister of labor; Albert Thomas, General Foch, Senator Joggart, Entente high commissioner in Greece, M. Jules Cambon, general sec-

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retary to the majority of foreign affairs and M. DeMarterie, director of political affairs in the foreign office, who acts secretary.

German Efforts to Stop Trade

An Atlantic Port, July 24.—A British steamer, which arrived here to-day from Calcutta, brought word of German attempts to stop trade between the far East and English and American ports. The ship's officers said the waters off South Africa had been strewn with mines recently and that two steamers, one of 5,000 tons and another of 3200 tons, which had not been reported since they left Cape Town, were believed to have been lost from this cause.

During the voyage the officers of the ship also heard that a German raider, operating in the Indian Ocean, had been destroyed by British warships. The raider was an oil tanker which had been changed into a cruiser.

Prison For A Danish Merchant

Copenhagen, July 25.—Philip Beck, a Danish wholesale merchant and explorer, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment yesterday, thus disposing of a celebrated case for violation of the Danish export regulations. Beck was arrested in August, 1916, after a German cruiser had captured the Danish steamer Ydun while bound from Frederikshaven, Jutland, for Copenhagen with 500 cases of lard on board consigned largely to Beck. It was suspected that the capture was arranged with Beck's connivance, to simplify the problem of delivery of the lard to Germany. The Ydun, on which there were about 150 children returning from a holiday in Jutland, was taken by the cruiser into Swinemunde, which occasioned great indignation in Denmark.

How Serbia Has Been Robbed

Washington, July 24.—Serbia, in a formal note made public at the State Department to-day charges Austria and Bulgaria with an illegal economic exploitation of occupied provinces, and gives notice that "she reserves the right of claiming, at the time of the peace negotiations, an indemnity corresponding to the damage inflicted, both on the Serbian state and its subjects, by these flagrant violations of public international law."

The note giving the first official glimpse behind the scenes in occupied Serbia claims that over one hundred million crowns have been

illegally extorted, as well as 600,000,000 crowns in the form of forced subscriptions to Austrian war loans and the Austrian and Bulgarian Red Cross. Serbian trade is stated to have been ruined by the abolition of the Serbian moratorium for the purpose of allowing enemy merchants to collect immediately, with 6 per cent interest, debts estimated at 120,000,000 crowns. Failure to pay is stated to be penalized by the sale of property at ridiculous auction figures, which allows the invaders to make immensely profitable purchases of large stocks of goods. In addition, many shops have been pillaged and trade has fallen off at least one-half.

"By such arbitrary measures towards our merchants and by means of his legalized pillage, the military authorities have attempted to ruin our trade." The note says Austrian and German firms will take the places of the ruined Serbians and will so bring about the denaturalization of Serbian commerce.

Blood and Iron Policy Coming

Petrograd, July 24.—A "blood and iron" policy will be put into effect if needed to save Russia, by the government of Premier Kerevsky, to which unlimited power has been granted. In an interview to-day, the Premier said.

"Relying upon the confidence of the masses and the army, the government will save Russia and Russian unity by blood and iron, if argument and reason, honor and conscience, are not sufficient. The situation at the front is very serious and demands heroic measures. But I am convinced the organism of the state is sufficiently vigorous to be cured without a partial amputation.

ROD and GUN

Bonnycastle Dale writes of experiences with wildfowl on the Pacific Coast in the August issue of Rod and Gun, which is now on the new stands, while in The Letter of the Law, Leslie Hayward describes entertainingly the experience of a typical Maritime province guide with a troublesome party in New Brunswick woods. A Day's Fishing in Timagami records a perfectly satisfactory outing by a number of Torontonians on one of the dog days of last summer. Other articles are King of the Stream, Canoe Racing, The Prairie Chicken, The Criminal, etc. In addition departments devoted to Guns and Ammunition, The Trap, Fishing, Kennel, etc. are well maintained. This representative Canadian sportsmen's publication is put out by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Publisher, Woodstock, Ont.

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To Let.—The very desirable cottage on Maple Shade farm. Possession given July 1. Apply to Mrs. E. W. Williams, Maple Shade Farm, River Road.