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We have installed the latest up-to-date machinery and make the BEST article in the above on the market.
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MIDDLETON, N. S.

STARTING A BALKY HORSE
(By Alfred H. Pope)

[Editor's Note: This article is published because it seems so reasonable and so in accord with what we know of horse nature. The advice is certainly worth following. Remember, however, it is not for the horse which has been "whipped and abused to a point where nothing matters."]

Of all vices that equine flesh is heir to, the most annoying to the average horse owner and driver is balking, or near balking, which consists in rearing or plunging when first asked to start, particularly after a few days' rest, or what is still worse, trying to start with a jump when only half hitched. The main reason that I think it is so aggravating is that so few know how to combat it. A balky horse has the most sense, the confirmed runaway the least, of any horse.

I have bought more balky horses than those with any other vice for that reason. Once they are broken of balking they make the best of horses, not afraid of the objects that usually scare those of other temperaments.

The little simple trick I am going to describe and that has proved so satisfactory in so many cases is not intended to break the horse of balking, which in most cases involves a lot of time, patience, and more or less thorough knowledge of horse nature, but rather to help those who have been caught perhaps with a new horse that started away from home all right but has now balked, because the condition under which he has balked before have again presented themselves.

The average driver, when caught in this way starts in by petting and coaxing the horse and winds up by losing his temper and beating it until stopped by passers-by or some policeman.

A horse has only one idea in his head at a time, and in this case he has decided not to go any further with that particular load, and the coaxing and patting are not sufficient to cause him to think of anything else. The whipping only makes him more stubborn and determined not to move. Now we have got to find something that will give him something else to think about.

All horses, and mules more so than

horses, hate to have their ears hampered. In fact no horse ever decides upon a different course of action without first moving its ears from the normal position, and here is the key to the whole idea. As soon as it balks get down from the seat and deliberately take one ear and push it under the crown piece of the bridle so that it is fast and leave the horse to his own devices for a few minutes. He will commence shaking the ear where it is for about twenty minutes, then stop and free it. Let the horse have time to shake his head and be satisfied that everything is all right again, and off he will go as pleasantly as possible.

As I said before, this trick will not break a horse from balking, but it will invariably start one that has balked on the road, provided he hasn't already been whipped and abused to a point where nothing matters.

At a mass meeting of women in Hamilton, Ontario, which completely filled the grand opera house Tuesday evening, a resolution passed unanimously calling upon the Government to register all men of military age, give badges to those required at home, and those medically unfit, "including the service of women, so that the entire nation may be organized to do its utmost in this great struggle for freedom."

Mrs. John Jacob Astor forfeits \$5,000,000 in order to marry. Seeing that she had a previous experience of wedded life, this must be reckoned as one of the greatest advertisements matrimony has received in many a day.

Minard's Linctus used by Physicians.

WHAT CATARRH IS

It has been said that every third person has catarrh in some form.

Science has shown that nasal catarrh often indicates a general weakness of the body; and local treatments in the form of snuffs and vapors do little, if any good.

To correct catarrh you should treat its cause by enriching your blood with the oil-fish in Scott's Emulsion which is a medicinal food and a building-tonic, free from any harmful drugs. Try it.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

Middleton
July 3

Miss Alice Thorne left on Saturday for her home in Granville.

W. B. Ross spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Carrie Ross.

Miss Francis Phillips of Yarmouth is visiting friends in Middleton.

Capt. Wm. Shupe and Mrs. Shupe of Lunenburg were in Middleton on Saturday.

Miss Morse spent the week end with her cousin, Mrs. C. M. Hoyt, Gates Avenue.

Miss Marguerite Young returned to her home on Friday for the summer holidays.

Mr. Royden Currier of Yarmouth was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Baltzer the first of the week.

Mrs. E. E. Hatt of Annapolis Royal spent a few days with Mrs. C. A. Young, Marshall st. Mr. Hatt is moving his family to Halifax.

Miss Nettie Baltzer of Yarmouth, arrived home last Thursday to spend her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Baltzer. Also Miss Adelaide of Truro.

Mrs. Wm. Eaton and sister Miss Flora Roop, spent Sunday at their home in Springfield. Miss Roop will spend a few weeks with her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Roop.

Rev. J. Norman Ritcey preached his farewell sermon on Sunday. He leaves this week for Mahone Bay. The Rev. Mr. Turner of Sydney succeeds Mr. Ritcey. Rev. Mr. Ritcey and his wife have made many friends during their four years stay in Middleton who will be very sorry to see them go.

CENTRE CLARENCE
July 3

Irene Jackson and Clyde Wilson attended the Provincial Examinations at Middleton.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Rumsay are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, June 29th.

Another large hay crop will be harvested this season. Apples promise about an average crop in this district.

Mr. Moore, of the Seed Division Department of Agriculture, made a business trip through our community last week.

At the recent Annual Meeting of the United Fruit Companies held at Berwick, V. H. Leonard was elected a member of the Executive.

Messrs Edward Marshall, Everett Sprowl, and A. P. Rumsey were at Berwick last week as delegates to the annual meeting of the "United Fruit Companies."

Miss Hettie M. Fairn left on Saturday for her home in Albany having completed a successful year's work as teacher of the Clarence School, Miss Fairn was a great favourite with her pupils, and popular in the community. We regret her departure.

TORBROOK
July 3

Mr. Pearson is visiting his nephew C. R. Banks.

Mr. Earl Payson is home from the West for a visit.

Mrs. Fenerty of Brooklyn is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ed. Nelley.

Mr. T. H. Spinney has engaged to teach the Torbrook Mines school for the coming term.

Private E. Henshaw of the 85th battalion, was the guest of E. Riordan on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Taylor are guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Whitman.

Mrs. J. B. Barteaux has been spending a few days the past week with her sister Mrs. Gould at Kingston Station.

Miss Flossie Nelley after visiting her home here, has gone to Newfoundland where she will engage in hospital work.

ST. CROIX COVE
July 3

Master Gerald Charlton, Bridgetown visited his cousin, Harold Brinton, last week.

Mr. Arthur Charlton and Mrs. J. E. Burns, Bridgetown, visited relatives here yesterday.

Mrs. Janet Marshall and daughter Lettie, Wolfville, visited Mr. and Mrs. Zacheus Hall last week.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Armstrong, Mount Hanley, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Poole yesterday.

Mrs. Ernest Gesner visited her sister, Miss Evelyn B. Apt, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hall, last week. They returned to their home in Granville Ferry, Saturday.

Nearly all the residents of this place were present, to pay their last tribute of respect, at the funeral of Mrs. John Titus, Hampton. We extend sympathy to the bereaved family.

Horticulture
(By Prof. W. Saxe Blair)

HOW TO TRANSPLANT A TREE OR SHRUB
(By W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.)

When trees die after planting it is usually due to carelessness in transplanting. Some kinds of trees transplant much easier than others and some of those that are planted more commonly than others, such as the hard maple and American elm, are among the easiest to transplant, hence one is likely to become careless through success with these. Trees and shrubs should be dug as carefully as possible so as to retain a large proportion of the roots. The more there are the surer one is of getting the tree to live. The roots should not be allowed to become dry from the time of digging until the trees are in the ground again. They may be protected from drying in transit by protecting them with wet moss or wet sackings. If the roots of evergreens, especially pines, becomes dry even for a short time the trees are almost sure to die. When planting, a hole should be dug large enough so that the roots may be spread out and not crowded or doubled up and deep enough so that the tree or shrub will be from one to two inches deeper than it was in the woods or nursery. By planting a little deeper than it was before, provision will be made for a little heaving which often takes place the first winter, but planting too deep is almost as bad as planting too shallow. It is important to have the tree at least as deep as it was before digging and, as stated, best to have it a little deeper. The soil when thrown out of the hole should be put in two separate heaps, the surface or good soil in one and the sub-soil in another. If the soil is all poor, to get the best results some good soil should be brought to at least partially fill the hole. The tree is now placed in an upright position and the good soil is first thrown gently back about the roots of the tree. As it is important for the soil to come in close contact with the roots it should be trod firmly down with the foot when thrown in. If there is not enough good soil available to fill the hole the poorer soil may be placed on top of the good. Manure should not be put in the hole with the soil as it may burn the roots and make the soil so loose that it will dry out easily. Better apply the manure to the surface of the ground in the autumn and dig in the shortest of it the following spring into the surface soil. After planting, the tree or shrub should be cut back well, the amount of heading in depending upon the amount of roots on the tree. If a large proportion of the roots are cut off a large proportion of the top should be removed, otherwise the large leaf surface will transpire so much moisture that the tree will dry up before the roots begin to take in more. This is why shade trees are cut back so severely when planted, but it is not necessary to reduce the trees to mere poles as is too frequently done, causing a bad crotch in the tree later on where the stub dies back and where rot is likely to get in.

Evergreens are not headed back like deciduous trees as it would disfigure them too much and they have usually a fair supply of roots.

Before leaving the tree the surface soil should be loosened again so as to leave a thin mulch of loose soil on top which will prevent the moisture evaporating as rapidly as it would do if the ground were left hard. The surface soil should be kept loose throughout the summer and the best growth will be obtained by keeping a circle of from two to three or more in diameter around the tree free of grass and weeds, where the soil will be kept loose and where the rain and air may find a ready entrance. If trees and shrubs are transplanted with care they should usually live. Early in the spring is the best time to transplant most kinds of trees and shrubs, evergreens included. Evergreens may be transplanted in summer, but greater precautions must be taken to do it successfully and it is not recommended. Both evergreens and deciduous trees may also be planted in the autumn successfully but on the whole they do not do so well as if planted in the spring.

PROTECTION OF FRUIT TREES FROM MICE AND RABBITS, AND CARE OF INJURED TREES.
(By W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.)

Every year thousands of trees are injured in Canada by mice, and, in the newer districts, a large number by rabbits also. There could be nothing more discouraging to a fruit grower, or would-be fruit grower than to see his orchard which he had cared for, perhaps, for five or six years, ruined

and lower edges of the girdle with scions, which are inserted about an inch apart all around the trunk. This is known as bridge grafting. The more scions that are used the quicker they will grow together and form a new trunk, but two or three scions successfully grafted on a small tree will carry enough sap to keep the tree alive. A slanting cut is made at each end of the wound in the uninjured wood in which the ends of the scions are to be inserted. Strong, plump scions of the previous season's growth—not necessarily from the same tree, nor even the same variety cut a little longer than the distance between the slanting cuts, are made wedge-shaped at each end. They are made a little longer than the distance between the cuts in order that when inserting the ends into the cuts it will be necessary to bend them, and thus have them under pressure, which helps to keep them in position. After inserting some of the inside bark of the stock should remain in contact with the inside bark of the scion, as it is here or at the cambium layer where union takes place. As soon as the scions are all placed the wound, especially about the ends of the scions where inserted in the stock, is covered with grafting wax. The ends are also at the same time bandaged with a piece of sackcloth around the trunk to aid in keeping the scions in place and to exclude the air. The tree should then be well headed back. The scions, if properly made and inserted, should soon unite with the stock and then carry the sap to the top of the tree.

Another method of bridging is to cut back the uninjured bark evenly all round the trunk and insert the wedge-shaped scions underneath the bark at the upper and lower ends of the wound. There are other methods also employed such as using a scion bevelled at each end. Also, boring holes with an auger at each end in the uninjured bark and shaping the scion at each end so that it will fit into it.

One of the most satisfactory methods of utilizing the girdled tree is to cut it off close to the ground and insert a scion of some good variety. This graft should grow at least three feet in height the first season and make a nice young tree.

A tree may sometimes be saved when girdling is well above the graft by cutting the tree back so as to remove all of the injured part. Under such conditions young trees will usually start fresh growth and the strongest shoot may be selected to form a new trunk and top for the tree.

POULTRY

To anyone who has not carefully followed the direction of poultry development in Canada, an understanding of the status which the poultry industry has now reached must constitute a distinct surprise. Whether viewed from the standpoint of the farmer or of the produce trade, it is now one of the best organized and most progressive of any of our live stock industries. Co-operation amongst farmers in marketing is improving the product and realizing for them a higher price than they have hitherto been able to obtain. The reorganization of methods by the trade is providing against loss in handling, is assuring to the consumer a better article and establishing our export business upon a firmer basis.

It is estimated that Canada and Cuba during the last twenty years, received from the United States about three-fourths of all the eggs exported by that country during that period. This situation, however, has now changed. As against an importation in 1913 of 13,240,111 dozen, we imported in 1915 not more than 3,783,952 dozen. On the other hand, while in 1913 we exported only 147,149 dozen, in 1915, we exported 7,898,322 dozen. This constitutes a net increase in production, in two years, of at least 17,100,000 dozen. Practically all of these exports went to the United Kingdom.

Notwithstanding the surplus in Canada which these figures indicate, prices during March, April and May have remained at an extraordinarily high level. For the first quarter of the year 1916, the price to producers, selling co-operatively, has been at least 4 cents in advance of the price received, for the same period, in 1915. For the month of March, it was at least 5 cents in advance and for the month of April at least 3 cents in advance of last year's price for these respective months. The demand for eggs for local consumption, for storage purposes and for immediate export, has rarely been so keen as at the present moment. This situation is clearly reflected in the prices just quoted. Heavy domestic consumption in the face of the high prices for meats, partly explains this condition. Confidence in the export demand, on the part of the produce trade, confirms it from another direction. Notwithstanding increased production, the egg and poultry business in Canada is in a very strong position at the present time.

Under these circumstances, we believe that it will be a very wise practice to raise as many chickens as it is possible or practicable to handle. Early hatched chicks make good winter layers. Rough grains will probably be produced in abundance in Canada this year and the feeding of poultry at a profit should be materially assisted from this source. Eggs at winter prices are a paying proposition, in any event. Poultry, alive or dressed, under present and prospective market conditions, can unquestionably be reared and finished at a decided profit. A good flock of poultry if carefully handled will serve to prevent waste on the farm and promote economy in living expenses, such as is particularly necessary when all farm products are becoming so marketable and so dear.

Real Estate for Sale

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS

A lot of land situated on the south side of the river at Bridgetown, about three minutes walk from town. Beautifully situated and would make ideal building lots. Sufficient for three lots. Splendid drainage. Will sell whole or in lots. Price very reasonable.

Apply to
3 The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

FIRST CLASS FARM

Small farm situated about two and one half miles from Bridgetown. Ten acres of choice tillage land and five acres of excellent marsh. Capable of putting up three or four hundred barrels of first class fruit. Buildings in excellent condition. Never failing supply of splendid water.

Apply to
4 The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

PROPERTY NEAR BRIDGETOWN

Property situated about five minutes walk from Bridgetown. Fifteen acres of land with two hundred apple trees, half of which are coming into bearing. Also pear and plum trees. House contains nine rooms, large pantry and two large halls, newly painted throughout. Large dry cellar. Barn 24 x 28 sheathed inside. Water in house. Hay and pasture sufficient for two cows. An excellent opportunity for a man who wants a small place. Will be sold right.

Apply to
5 The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

CREAMERY OR FACTORY SITE

A lot of land in Bridgetown about 150 feet square with building one and one half stories, 40 x 50 front with lean-to on north and east sides. Building contains ice room, drying or curing room, churn, milk and cream vats, power separator, engine and boiler in good condition. Suitable for manufacturing cheese and butter or would make a fine canning factory for which industry there is a good opening.

Apply to
6 The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

Property just outside Annapolis Royal consisting of seven and one half acres of land. Large house with good rooms; size of house 36 x 48 with ell 14 x 21 and porch, ice house, wood house and wagon house attached. Good size barn with stable, hen house and shed for storing machinery. Approximately 160 apple trees on the place a few of which pick early varieties and the remainder hard or winter fruit. Cuts 9 tons of hay at present and can be made to double this quantity. Price on application.

Apply to
7 The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

SMALL PROPERTY FOR SALE

A small place in Bridgetown, containing about one acre of land with cottage house of eight rooms and pantry. Large verandah across front, and town water in house. A number of apple, pear, plum, and other small fruit trees. New barn 28 x 38, and carriage house. Will be sold at a bargain to a quick purchaser.

Apply to
8 The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.

FRUIT AND DAIRY FARM

Valuable Fruit and Dairy Farm for sale. Contains 40 acres of cultivated land, 90 acres of woods, and 90 acres of pasture. Cuts about 125 tons of hay and yields from three to six hundred barrels of apples. House of 14 rooms, suitable for two families. Two barns, wood house, and other out-buildings. All in good repair. Farm is situated in good locality about five miles from Bridgetown. Near church and school house. Property will be divided to suit purchaser. Apply to
9 The Monitor Publishing Co., Ltd.