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We'll tell you how in three words—use less gallons. That's the thing to go by in Paint—not the price per gallon, but the number of gallons required plus the length of time it will wear and look well.

"100% Pure" Paint costs about half as much, counting the surface it covers, and wears two or three times as long as ordinary paint.

You pay by the gallon—both for the paint and for putting it on. The Paint that is cheapest for you is the paint that spreads easiest and covers the most surface.

MARTIN-SENOUR "100% PURE" PAINT

"MADE IN CANADA"

has a covering capacity of 900 square feet of surface per gallon one coat, as against 500 square feet covered by hand-mixed Lead and Oil—or 600 square feet covered by low priced prepared paint.

And as further proof—if you will send us the dimensions of your house, we will tell you the number of gallons of "100% Pure" Paint required to cover it thoroughly. No charge for this service.

Write direct to the Martin-Senour Co., Limited, Montreal, for their 1916 Booklet, "Town and Country Homes", showing many new color schemes and giving valuable paint information.

KARL FREEMAN, BRIDGETOWN, N.S.



Middleton

June 5

Mr. and Mrs. Poole and daughter, Minnie, were at Wolfville last week.

Miss MacNab of Halifax is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Sydenham Howe.

Atwood Bent has accepted a position in the D. A. R. Station at Middleton.

Major E. C. Phinney was in town last week, a guest at the Central House.

Mrs. A. J. Sponagle and Miss Edith spent a few days in Wolfville and Cambridge.

Mrs. A. Smith of Margareville was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Robie Tufts, Wolfville.

A cablegram has been received from London that Capt. E. D. B. Oxley has been wounded.

Mrs. W. H. Conrad and sons, Glyn and Carl, were guests at the Central House quite recently.

Miss Annie Roy of Margareville, spent last week at Wolfville the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robie Tufts.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gates, Miss Thorne and Miss Ross, attended the closing exercises at Acadia last week.

Miss Janie Kenney of Digby, who has been with Miss Janie Young for the past four months, left for her home on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Phinney left on Thursday last for Halifax where they intend to live. Mr. Phinney has accepted a position with H. B. Cross.

Principal L. Ruggles has resigned the principalship of the Macdonald School, Middleton, and will be principal of Annapolis Academy next year.

Miss Myrtle Howe who is taking a nurse's training course at the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, left last week for the United States to take a special training.

A telegram from the Militia Department at Ottawa on Wednesday brought news that Zenas Mosher, one of the Middleton men, at the front, was wounded on May 26th.

FALKLAND RIDGE

June 3

Miss Nellie Elliott returned home on Tuesday.

Mrs. A. Jones of East Dalhousie is the guest of Mrs. John Kaulbach.

Miss Myra McNayr of Lake Pleasant, spent the week-end at H. G. Marshall's.

Willard Swallow and Harold Mason made a business trip to New Germany on Thursday.

Mrs. W. L. Sproule and Kathleen went to Lunenburg on Saturday to spend a few days.

Three new telephones were installed this week at W. L. Sproule, A. Scourvour's, and Harold Mason's.

R. W. Swallow, with his potato planter, is very busy this week planting potatoes for the farmers.

Karl Marshall of the 106th, who has been home on a vacation, was called back to his duties at Truro on Tuesday.

Willard L. Swallow and Effie E. McMullen were married on Wednesday, May 31, at the Baptist Parsonage by the Rev. M. W. Brown. A number gathered at their home and serenaded them in the evening.

INGLISVILLE

June 5

Miss Pauline Smith of Nictaux Falls, spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hatt.

Mr. and Mrs. Primrose Whitman and baby Evelyn, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Daniels last week.

Miss Minnie Daniels and Miss Mary Whitman of Lawrencetown, visited Mr. and Mrs. Henry Beals recently.

Mr. Hardy Beals left for Worcester, Mass., and will spend the summer there, engaged in carpentry work.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Whitman of Lawrencetown, spent over Sunday at her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Slaunwhite.

An ice cream and pie social was given June 1st at the schoolroom and \$14.55 was realized. Part of this sum goes to the Red Cross, the remainder for church purposes.

Pte. Harly and Lorne Banks, Aubrey Gaul, Irvine Gaul and Arch Medcraft, have each had a leave of absence and been helping their parents put in their crops.

Mrs. Wm. Nelly of Middleton and Mrs. N. B. Foster of Clarence, visited their niece, Mrs. John E. Beals on Friday. Also S. N. Jackson, Esq., visited at the same home.

Germany, through Count von Bernstorff, has instructed all German consuls in the United States to admonish German citizens in their districts scrupulously to observe American laws. This was done in an effort to end various violations of American neutrality.

The Farm

SHEEP

Lamb and mutton are dear all the world over. Scotch mutton is now selling on the Smithfield market at 22 to 23 cents per pound, and English at 21 to 22 cents per pound. Both Australian and New Zealand frozen lamb on the same market are selling at 17 1/2 cents. Yearling lambs in Canada have reached the record price of \$14.00 per cwt., while in the United States they have been fetching as high as \$11.80. By way of comparison, these prices considerably exceed the advance in values for other live stock but no appreciable reduction need be expected except through a rapid and general expansion in production.

The wool situation needs little comment. While it is probably true that the mills in Canada have at the present moment, sufficient stocks of Canadian grown wool to meet their requirements for the current months, such is only temporary condition and is not similarly the fact as regards their requirements for wools not grown in Canada. The position of the world wool market is very firm indeed. To quote from the report of the wool sales held in London on the 11th of April "Competition was thoroughly strong and well distributed. The demand for cross breeds has been lively." There is no indication from any quarter that the market for wool will be overstocked or that prices will recede. The contrary, rather is the case Russia and France are purchasing heavily in Great Britain, while the United States and Canada, are not easily able to obtain their requirements. Farmers unquestionably, are in a very strong position as regards the sale of their wool this year.

The maintenance of present prices can have only one result. Already renewed interest is being evidenced by farmers who have not kept sheep for years. Ram sales were particularly good last fall. More sheep are being bred in many of the provinces. We believe that this year will show a further extension of the business. As a matter of fact, no farm animal can be made more profitable, at the present time, to its owner. The keeping of sheep for the sake of the wool alone may become an economic necessity. With grade lambs selling on the breeds brought two or three years ago, a revival of the sheep industry in Canada may confidently be anticipated.

HOGS

As is well known, hogs have reached an unprecedentedly high level—\$11.65 per cwt., being paid for fed and watered, on the Toronto market. The fact that, even with live hogs at this figure, shipments of bacon are regularly going forward to England, will serve to illustrate very clearly the demand for that product on the British market. Without doubt Canada stands in a better position to-day to develop a permanent bacon trade with Great Britain than has ever been the case before. To do this, however, there is very good reason to believe that, although prices cannot be expected to remain at the present high level, the demand for bacon, in the face of the supply that can be obtained, will be such as to hold the market in a very firm condition, both during and for a considerable period following the war.

Great Britain's imports of bacon in 1915 amounted to \$25,441,460. From Canada she obtained only \$3,324,511. The fact that Canadian bacon has been selling at an advance of from 10 to 12c per cwt. above American and at not more than 12c under the nominal quotation for Danish, illustrates very clearly to what extent Canada could increase her export trade, had she a sufficient quantity of hogs to make this possible. The English merchant and the British consumer will buy Canadian bacon to-day, quality being equal, with the possible exception of Ireland. Not only so, but an enormous market exists also for hams, frozen pork and pork cuts of various descriptions. This market is as remunerative as the bacon trade, although it is not likely to prove as constant. The West is producing a great quantity of rough grain this year. As compared with wheat, it will probably be relatively low in price. It should, therefore, be a sound business proposition to breed as many sows this spring as would provide each farm next fall, with such a number of feeding hogs as can be conveniently handled and suitably finished. They should, however, be so selected and mated as to maintain the approved bacon type. Unless this be done, we cannot compete with Ireland and Denmark and will lose status on the British market. The development of our bacon trade is a purely commercial undertaking, and we must early recognize that we cannot sell to the British merchant unless we give him what he wants. This grant-

ed, thrifty management and good feeding should yield a return this year which will more than compensate for all the labour involved.

FUTURE OF THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY

Hopefulness and confidence in the future were the noticeable features at all the live stock meetings held during the winter, and they were general throughout the country. United with the optimism expressed was the urgent call to the farmer to breed better, or as well as possible, and to breed true to type. Not alone the Dominion Department of Agriculture, but also the various provincial departments, are engaged in active efforts to place pure-bred animals at the disposal of farmers generally. Thus there is little excuse for breeding to scrubs and seventeenth degree mongrels. Above all is the item of health. The wise farmer will take care that the cattle he uses are not only true in pedigree but are good in conformation, sound in health and free from possibility of hereditary disease. In breeding, above all things, there is truth in the saying that a dollar well spent is a pound well earned.

At all times it behooves farmers to note that things are well with their live stock, but there never was a period when Canadians were more earnestly summoned to do their utmost in this respect. Never was there a period when so much depended upon their efforts. In a comparatively short time, reckoned by years, probably before the cattle begotten this year come to early maturity, there is going to be a universal demand for live stock of every description, but especially for the bovine. The nations at present at war will be very tired of eating canned and salted stuff and will demand fresh beef, and, as for dairy cattle, there is even now a scarcity of milk owing to the great output of cheese required, and the needs of the day must of necessity be very far short of what they will be when declarations of peace are signed. On the matter of cattle we breed now will depend our success and profit not alone then, but always.

Live stock breeding is a branch of production that, following the bountiful harvest of last year is naturally pre-eminent in the agricultural mind. Taking in conjunction with fruitful fields if successfully, wisely and thriftily carried on it means untold prosperity to the country. It means money to the farmer and benefits to the soil. It means help to Britain and her allies. In short it means profit all round. The main things needed to bring this about are to breed to the available best, to pay every possible respect to health and sanitation, to hold on to producing cows, to give every good heifer a chance, to bear in mind in securing service that the cheapest is more frequently than not the dearest in the long run, and to remember that Canada's reputation as a producing country will be particularly at stake in the earliest shipments after the war.

FARMYARD MANURE A CHEAP SOURCE OF POTASH

Since the war has been on, many farmers, fruit growers and market gardeners, who have been in the habit of using large quantities of potassic fertilizers have been wondering what they would do this spring since the supply from Germany has been cut off. Some months ago now a correspondent from Nova Scotia wrote to us and wanted to know how he and other potato-growers were going to overcome the difficulty. We told him that where potassic fertilizers had been used for several years previously the soil would probably be able to produce a profitable crop for one year without any special dressing of potassic fertilizers.

Of the ordinary crops grown on the farm, potatoes and mangels stand in most need of a liberal supply of potash. These crops are also good feeders and do well where abundance of farmyard manure is used. The manure if well rotted should be applied to the soil, however, a considerable time before the crops are put in.

Farmers are preventing this waste primarily a nitrogenous fertilizer, contains considerable potash and at present prices is the cheapest source of potash we have.

A ton of farm manure contains more than ten pounds of potash, and investigations have shown that, when manure lies exposed in an open barnyard for three months, more than half its potash is washed out by the rain.

Even where manure was produced under cover the loss when cattle stood on an earth floor was ten per cent. greater than when the floor was cemented.

Farmers are preventing this waste by feeding under cover on cemented floors and keeping the manure under cover until it can be spread on the field, but it is a conservative estimate that one-fourth of all potash produced annually in stables and barnyards is absorbed by the soil under the stable or yard, never to be recovered, or is

washed out and carried into the rivers.

The nitrogen and phosphorus of manure are not as quickly available as the nitrogen of nitrate of soda and the phosphorus of acid phosphate or bonemeal, but the potash of manure comes chiefly from the liquid excrement and is mostly soluble in water, so that it is ready for immediate effect, and a pound of potash in manure is worth at least as much as a pound of the same substance in fertilizers.

While this stream has been flowing from our barnyards it has been carrying with it both nitrogen and phosphorus, the loss in these elements having an even greater potential crop producing value than that of the potash. The waste of plant food that occurs in Canada annually through careless handling of farmyard manure amounts in value to millions of dollars.

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.

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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.

JAMES J. HILL, THE RAILWAY CAPITALIST, DEAD.

St. Paul, Minn., May 29.—James J. Hill, railroad builder, capitalist and most widely known figure of the Northwest, died at his Summit Avenue residence at 9.30 o'clock this morning as a result of an affection due to bowel trouble.

James J. Hill was born near Guelph, Ont., in 1838, the son of an Irish Canadian farmer. Mr. Hill discovered "the bread basket of the world" in the great Northwest. He led in its development from a wilderness in what now comprises six wealthy states, and he blazed a trail for transportation which reached eventually from Buffalo to Asia, with a total mileage of rail and steamship facilities that would nearly girdle the earth. That he roughly spans the history of his achievement. While Mr. Hill built for himself and his associates an immense fortune he also helped to create for the settlers along his lines a wealth of over five billions dollars in real property which is represented by the value of the 40,000,000 farms and their 65,000,000 acres of improved land.

"In penitentiaries," he said, "Four-fifths of all are men unwed." "But why do they," inquired she, "Prefer the penitentiary?"

—Eugene C. Dolson, in Lippincott's.

HAVE YOU BEEN SICK?

Then you realize the utter weakness that robs ambition, destroys appetite, and makes work a burden.

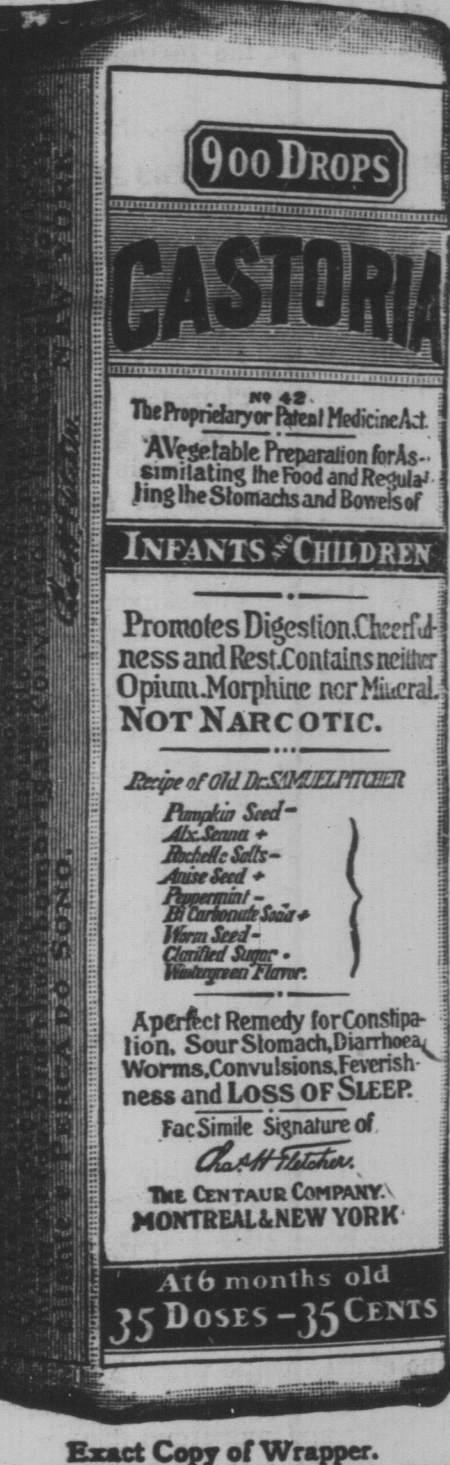
To restore that strength and stamina that is so essential, nothing has ever equaled or compared with Scott's Emulsion, because its strength-sustaining nourishment invigorates the blood to distribute energy throughout the body while its tonic value sharpens the appetite and restores health in a natural, permanent way.

If you are run down, tired, nervous, overworked or lack strength, get Scott's Emulsion to-day. At any drug store. Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

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