

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY

Steamship Lines - AND - Boston via Yarmouth "Land of Evangeline" Route.

On and after July 1st, 1911, the Steamship and Train Service on this Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted):

Midland Division

Trains of the Midland Division leave Windsor daily, (except Sunday) for Truro at 7.05 a.m., 5.10 p.m. and 6.15 a.m. and from Truro at 6.55 a.m., 2.30 p.m. and 12.00 noon connecting at Truro with trains of the Intercolonial Railway, and at Windsor with express trains to and from Halifax and Yarmouth.

Boston S.S. Service

BOSTON-YARMOOUTH SERVICE. The Royal and United States Mail Steamships "PRINCE ARTHUR" and "PRINCE GEORGE" perform a daily service (Sunday excepted) from Yarmouth to Boston, on arrival of Bluenose and Express trains from Halifax, arriving in Boston next morning. Returning leave LONG WHARF, BOSTON, at 2.00 p. m. daily (except Saturday).

BOSTON-DIGBY SERVICE. S. S. Boston leaves Digby for Boston on Wednesday and Saturday on arrival of Bluenose train from Halifax.

St. JOHN and DIGBY

ROYAL MAIL S. S. PRINCE RUPERT. Daily Service (Sunday excepted). Arrives in Digby 10.45 a. m. Leaves St. John 7.45 a. m. Leaves Digby same day after arrival express train from Halifax.

BASIN OF MINAS SERVICE. S. S. "Prince Albert" between Parrsboro-Kingsport-Wolfville daily, (except Sunday).

P. GIFFKINS, General Manager.

FURNESS, WITBY & CO., LTD. STEAMSHIP LINERS.

London, Halifax and St. John, N. B. From London For London

FOR HAVRE DIRECT. -Almeriana Aug. 23

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ST. JOHN'S, Nfld. -Venango Sept 6 -Florence Sept 20

FURNESS WITBY & CO., LTD. Agents, Halifax, N. S.

H. & S.W. RAILWAY

Table with columns: Time Table in effect, Stations, Read up. Rows include Mon. & Fri., Read down, 11.30, 11.58, 12.15, 12.43, 12.59, 13.15, 13.35.

Flag Stations. Trains stop on signal. CONNECTIONS AT MIDDLETON WITH ALL POINTS ON H. & S. W. RY. AND D. A. RY.

P. MOONEY, General Freight and Passenger Agent

The Cup That Cheers and refreshes is made more certainly possible when our coffees and teas are used. They have a flavor, a body that cannot fail to appeal to coffee and tea drinkers. GROCERY STORE As we cater the best trade, we buy only first-class goods where quality is always conspicuous. Our stock being large and varied, if you want the best you should trade here. J. E. LLOYD and SON

Give the New Meat Market a Call The place where you get just what you ask for - in the old stand formerly occupied by WILLIAMS & TIBERT. A good stock always on hand. S. H. BUCKLER, QUEEN STREET

Boots and Shoes Just arrived a large stock of Mens' Heavy Grain Boots at \$2.50 - Boys' Heavy Grain Boots at \$1.80 Youths Heavy Grain Oxfords at \$1.00adies Tan Oxfords at \$1.80 and other lines of Boots Shoes and Rubbers at reasonable prices. WANTED: Potatoes, Eggs and Butter in exchange for goods. JOSEPH I. FOSTER GRANVILLE ST.

ACADIA UNIVERSITY Acadia College Founded 1828. Watville, N. S. A time-honored institution for the education of practical young men, whose education is of the highest quality. Acadia Seminary Founded 1876. Watville, N. S. The Free-Elementary School for Girls and Young Women - in the "Land of Evangeline."

ACADIA UNIVERSITY Horton Collegiate Academy Founded 1820. Watville, N. S. Select boarding school for boys, preparing for University education in the arts, sciences and engineering. Also a thorough business course, including stenography and typewriting, and a complete Manual Training Course.

FOOLISH TINKERING WITH GASOLINE. There was a motor boat accident on the river yesterday, which might have been serious. Joseph McKenna while attempting to solder the gasoline tank in Simon Fraser's boat, it exploded, bursting the tank and blowing the deck of the boat, and in order to save himself, McKenna jumped into the river, escaping with his hands and feet badly burned. Dan Ryan also had a narrow escape. -Western Chronicle, New Glasgow.

CALL ON T. J. MARSHALL CUSTOM TAILOR And see his fine line of Suitings for Autumn wear. Prices reasonable and work first-class. SHAFNER BUILDING, Queen Street.

SEND A TRIAL ORDER TO THE MONITOR Job Printing Office.

Pure Water Supply

How Forests May Aid in Obtaining It. (H. R. MacMillan, in Canadian Century.)

It is becoming evident that it is more advisable for a community to secure its water supply from a small stream or lake over which it may exercise control, than to take it from a larger body of water which is public to many communities, cared for by none, and is the repository of the sewage of all. Acting upon this principle, many American and a few Canadian cities have acquired the land surrounding the sources of the small lakes and streams furnishing their water supply. Not only have communities done this, but in some instances where the water is supplied by a company, or private individual this policy has been followed. Such land is usually rough, rocky, of little value for any other productive purpose and consequently cheap.

The original idea in buying the land was to withdraw it from settlement in order that there might be no danger of pollution of the water. Further investigation proved that when such land was covered with forest it not only returned a profit as shown above, but exercised a beneficial influence on the water supply itself. Small watersheds, such as those from which many of our cities derive their water supply, depend upon the local precipitation of moisture. This moisture escapes in four ways from the ground upon which it falls; by evaporation, transpiration, surface run-off and seepage run-off. The water which evaporates, or which is carried off by transpiration through vegetable matter, is lost. It is upon the surface run-off and seepage run-off, which are, under ordinary conditions in Eastern Canada, about one-half the total, that the reservoir must depend.

Evaporation is less in the forest than in the open. The rate of evaporation depends upon the exposure of the sun and wind. A thick forest cover protects the forest from the wind and sun, cools the air and by thus standing between the moisture-soaked ground and the absorbent air gives rain more time to soak away into the earth to feed streams and springs. Growing vegetation uses each summer a great deal of water, which is gathered from the soil by the roots and given off through the leaves and green foliage. The amount of this water used each year varies from about fifty to one hundred pounds for every pound of leaf matter. The amount used by forest trees, especially conifers, is less than one-half the amount used by forage crops and grass, so that for this reason alone a watershed covered with trees should return more water to a reservoir than if it were under any other cover.

It is important that the water which reaches the reservoir by surface drainage and seepage should be pure and clean. If the watershed is denuded the soil bakes in the sun, becomes hard, and during and after rain sheds the water with such rapidity that the loose particles of soil are carried away with the flood, and the reservoir is filled with turbid water. Owing to the rapidity of the run-off the underground seepage is under such conditions very little. On the other hand if the watershed is forested the surface of the ground is covered with a deep sponge-like mulch of vegetable matter, which absorbs the water and prevents a rapid run-off, except under cloud-burst conditions. At the same time the surface of the soil is so bound together by interlacing roots that it is not easily washed away. The consequence of this is that surface run-off is slow and carries very few impurities, and the underground seepage is much greater comparatively than from any other type of soil cover. The water from this seepage is later given out clean and pure in the form of springs, the most desirable source of domestic water supply.

There is no doubt that when more intensive conditions prevail in Canada, when it becomes more necessary to devote every acre to its most productive purpose, and when the many benefits of communal forestry are more generally understood there will be many towns and cities that will seize this opportunity of devoting to a useful, beautiful and profitable crop areas which now shame our economies and blunt our sensibilities by lying idle and ugly.

For bowel complaints in children always give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and castor oil. It is certain to effect a cure and when reduced with water and sweetened is pleasant to take. No physician can prescribe a better remedy. For sale by all dealers.

Peroxide of hydrogen is one of the best antiseptics for family use. It should be applied to a flesh cut where there is danger of blood-poisoning from rust or other foreign substance.

FOR SKIN IRRITATION

We Guarantee Your Money Back if Not Satisfied. We have an ointment possessing extraordinary power to permanently relieve all forms of eczema skin eruptions, pimples, blotches, ringworm, acne, itching, scaly scalp, bites, all forms of itching and irritation caused by insect bites. Its power to soothe ulcers, sores and wounds is very pronounced.

Half the clerks in the big railway offices in St. Louis are the boys from the smaller cities and the little railway stations where the fast trains never stop. Fifty out of every hundred of the young men who are putting links in their spines and ruining their eyesight over long columns of freight earnings and "ton miles," know when to plant potatoes and how to plough corn.

Every other waitress in the quick lunch places down town was once a country lassie. That is, they were born and raised up in one of those little towns that dot and speckle the state maps. Thirty out of forty of the men who run trains, hammer telegraph keys and make out bills of lading for the railway systems were recruited from the farms.

When a middle-aged man or woman goes into the city to make his or her home there it is nine chances to ten they have failed at everything they have ever tried in the little cities, and have come to the big town to start a boarding or a rooming house. And nine out of every ten of them is certain that the city, any city, is the very wickedest of wicked places.

Back in the country, where they came from, the big town was held up to them as a symbol of sin. The older folk talked in low tones of its snares and pitfalls, of the sin and degradation that were everywhere in the big town.

Why do they come? Many of them fall and drag themselves back to take up life where they left it out on the farms. The great majority manage to live on the salaries they receive or the wages they are able to earn. A few of them become wealthy and successful and are able to go back and buy up a whole townsite around the old homestead if they desire.

He realizes this and has gone back home once or twice, convinced that he would stay there and plough corn and call hogs to the end of his days. He came back in less than a week. Things were too still and too terribly quiet. He was used to that monotonous undertone of a great city, steadily drawing its breath. He could listen to the mournful call of the whippoorwill, but his heart hungered for the screech and clang of trolley wheels grinding around a sharp curve. He came back from his last visit in just twenty-four hours.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 1 - King Peter of Serbia, his daughter, Princess Helena, and the heir to the Serbian throne, Prince Alexander, will arrive at Peterhof today for the marriage of Princess Helena to Prince John Constantinoivitch, son of Grand Duke Constantinoivitch, on Sept. 3.

Gourlay Pianos THE PRIDE OF OWNERSHIP To own a Gourlay Piano is to be proud of your piano. If you are a musician, the sympathetic bond between you will be strong indeed, for a Gourlay piano responds to every mood of the player. There is a crispness and delicacy of tone for the daintiest improvisation and a richness and volume for the most exacting bravura passages. J. H. POTTER MANUFACTURERS' AGENT Middleton, N. S. Telephone 59

Municipal Forests

Many German Villages Reap Handsome Profits. (H. R. MacMillan, in Canadian Century)

Nearly all the villages in the State of Baden own and manage forests. Oberforster-Jaeger of Donaueschingen Germany, writes concerning the forest under his control: "The village of Braunlenger has 1,601 inhabitants and owns 4,507 acres of forest. The amount yearly cut is 2,800,000 board feet of wood, comprising both lumber and firewood; of this all the firewood is given to the citizens as "Citizens' Gifts" up to 2,500 board feet each (about seven cords each); and a total of about 100,000 board feet of firewood (about two hundred cords) is given to schools, town halls, churches and other public buildings. The lumber, amounting to about 1,500,000 board feet annually, is sold and brings to the community an average annual net income of \$21,000, so that the community is not only free from all communal taxes, but is also able to establish modern works, electric light plants, a water system, schoolhouses, churches and other buildings. Even the smallest villages profit by this common-sense use of the forest."

"The village of Aulendorf consists of two hundred and twenty inhabitants and owns one hundred and sixty-three acres of forest. The forester gives to each citizen about two hundred board feet (about four cords) of firewood annually and sells annually eighty-five thousand board feet of timber, which clears for the community more than one thousand four hundred and forty dollars, with which the total expenses of the small village are met. The annual yield of this communal forest is one hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred board feet."

The examples quoted are not exceptional. They are representative of the experience of thousands of villages in Europe. The higher price of timber in Europe, the steady market for all the products of the forest, the leaves, the small trees from thinnings, the branches and the stumps, as well as the log contents of the trees, make the receipts higher than they would be in Canada. In addition, another source of labor. Men are hired for sixty cents a day; much of the work is done by women and boys who receive about forty and twenty-five cents each, respectively, per twelve-hour day.

St. Isadore, P.Q., Aug. 18, 1904 MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., Ltd. Gentlemen - I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT and also prescribe it for my patients always with the most gratifying results, and I consider it the best all-round Liniment extant. Yours truly, DR. JOS. AUG SIROIS

FOR HARD WEAR. When making a serge skirt that is to have hard wear, try the effect of lining the front breadth, says the New York press. Lined skirts are seldom seen nowadays and would be much too heavy for summer; but one that has no lining is very apt to wrinkle across the front, especially if it fits well over the hips. When cutting the front breadth, cut with it a piece of silk, saten or some very thin lining and proceed to make up the skirt in the usual way. You will be surprised to see how much longer your skirts last, and how much nicer they look to the very end, if they are made in this way.

DIGESTION AND ASSIMILATION. It is not the quality of food taken but the amount digested and assimilated that gives strength and vitality to the system. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets invigorate the stomach and liver and enable them to perform their functions naturally. For sale by all dealers.

SECRET EARTH REMEDIES. There are several earth remedies which doctors make their best cures with, yet some well educated people have never heard of them. Such remedies are never advertised in newspapers. No testimonials of cure are given. None but doctors and druggists have them. We consider the public should be as well acquainted with such remedies as they are with their food and raiment. Some refuse to believe what we have to say of EARTHINE. We can prove that our business is honest and can tell you why earth remedies are kept a secret. N. H. REED, H. D. Shelburne, N. S. OLD NEWSPAPERS. The mere fact that moths cannot read is no reason why they should detest newspapers, but they do nevertheless. It isn't exactly the newspaper or its editorial policy that moths dislike. It's the ink used in printing the type that makes the moths stay away. That is why, in the absence of moth-proof bags and cedar chests, some housewives pack their furs and woolsens away wrapped in newspapers at the end of the winter season and find that it is a satisfactory way of preserving them against the ravages of moths. There is nothing better than old newspapers for use under the carpets for the same reason. Old newspapers have many other uses as well. Wet in water they serve to clean off the stove splendidly. Crushed newspapers are excellent to clean lamp chimneys. They can even be used for use under the carpets for an emergency. Newspapers dipped in lamp oil are useful for cleaning windows. Irons not much soiled can be rubbed on old newspapers and thus made fit for use. Dipped in lamp oil they are splendid to rub the outside of the dishpan. They keep it bright and shining. Torn in shreds, slightly dampened and scattered over the carpet, the keep down dust when sweeping. They clean the sink of its grease and sediment. Nothing is better for the greasy paper can be at once burned after use. Many times folded newspapers will serve as a mat to stand hot and blackened pots or kettles on and save soiling the kitchen table. The kitchen stove is kept bright after the cooking of each meal with old papers, and this saves many polishings.