

Insurance Agents

INSURE in the **Nova-Scotia-Fire** Strong-Liberal Prompt

Get our rates before placing or renewing your insurance.

C. B. LONGMIRE Local Agent Bridgetown

Halifax Fire Insurance Company ESTABLISHED 1809

We are insuring properties of every description, and solicit your patronage.

Our rates are low. Cash assets over \$400,000. Losses promptly settled.

Agent, **W. W. CHESLEY** Bridgetown, N. S.

The Northern Fire Insurance Co.

Established 1836.

There is nothing like an old reliable English Company for first-class security.

Fred E. Bath Local Agent.

1 4

Off Sale ALL HATS

Trimmed or Untrimmed

Misses **Dearness & Phalen**

Monuments

I have just installed at my quarry at Nictaux, a steam plant with large compressor in addition to my plant at Bear River, for the manufacture of the granite into monuments, curbing posts or building material.

The Nictaux granite cannot be excelled in quality or durability, showing a strong contrast between the polish and the cut work. This places me in position to compete in prices with any manufacturer in this line.

Catalogues on request. Address Bear River Post Office, **THELBERT RICE,** Bear River and Nictaux

THE ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

Established 1867

Our classes are much larger than ever before in our long history. We are grateful that our efforts to do good work are appreciated, and are striving to not only maintain but to increase our reputation. Catalogues to any address.

S. KERR, Principa

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Needless Waste

Of time and energy can be avoided by the use of our Classified Want Ads. Time and energy represent good dollars in this age. Do not exhaust them in a aimless search for good help. Use our Want Ads and the help will come to you.

The Liniment that is 101 Years Old

Quick relief for hurts, aches and pains. Every household should keep on hand the old, reliable **JOHNSON'S LINIMENT**

For over 100 years it has had no equal. Use inwardly for Colds, Bowel Disorders, Cholera Morbus, etc. 25c and 50c Bottles. **L. S. JOHNSON & CO.** Boston, Mass.

Parsons Pills Tone the System and Regulate the Bowels

The Monitor Wedding Stationery

will suit the most fastidious of brides. Correct in style, excellent in workmanship. Old English Wedding Text, Imperial Script, Tiffany Script on smooth or kid finish stationery. Ask for samples

Groceries

We have a full line of Fine Groceries and Provisions at lowest market prices.

Fresh Meats Salt Beef and Pork

Special 16 pounds Granulated Sugar for \$1.00

Oil 16 cents per gallon for 5 gallon lots.

Potatoes wanted in exchange.

J. E. LLOYD & SON

THOROUGHNESS IN CONSTRUCTION

INSURES

Gourlay Pianos

Against Loss of Tone, and tone is the most important factor in any piano. In every Gourlay Piano the expert knowledge of its builders and the determination to use NOTHING BUT THE BEST either in labor or material, produces a sympathetic richness of tone that is unmatched among Canadian pianos.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES **J. H. POTTER,** MANUFACTURERS' AGENT, MIDDLETON, N.S.

Attention!

Now is your time to get bargains in Men's and boys' Ready Made Clothing. In order to make sufficient room for our big spring stock, we are giving a big reduction on a quantity of Men's and Boys' Overcoats, Suits and Reefers.

Now if you have not already invested in a suit or overcoat do not fail to come in and let us fit you out with a nobby up-to-date rig, for very little money.

We also have a quantity of Stanfield's unshrinkable underwear that is going at a big discount. Do not fail to call and see our bargains before going elsewhere.

"The Never Fail Store."

J. Harry Hicks

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

Racial Marks Left by Our Early Explorers and Settlers.

While most of the states of the Mississippi valley, besides countless rivers and lakes in all parts of the country, bear Indian names, but a small number only of the towns that are the work of the white man have adopted names borrowed from the original owners of the land. Not one in ten, it has been pointed out, of the 150 large cities has an Indian name, and among those that have it is usually an adoption from some neighboring lake or stream.

The early explorers and settlers have left their racial marks. Up the Hudson and Mohawk the trail of the Dutchman is pretty clear. The French influence in northern New York and Vermont and along the line of the great lakes is familiar in many names. Mississippi has no "saints" in its list, whereas, across the Florida Louisiana, by Mississippi and many towns, rivers and lakes, perpetuates the religious tenets of its early settlers. Kentucky and Tennessee evidence the vocabulary of the hunter and trapper; Montana and Idaho that of the miner. All the region acquired from Mexico, particularly southern California, maintains in its place names the memory of its Spanish explorers and settlers.

There are relatively few Indian names on the Pacific coast. North of the Spanish belt capes and towns frequently reflect the loyalty of early settlers to the early states of the Union—Pittsburg Press.

THE FRUGAL ARABS.

They Live on Two Simple Meals of Bread and Fat.

The daily routine of the Arab is simple and well ordered. He is up with the daybreak and as soon as possible loads his camels; then he rides for some four or five hours before he has his first morning meal; then he is off again until late in the afternoon, when a halt is made for the night. Supper usually consists of warm bread, with an onion or dates as a relish. Bread is prepared in as simple a manner as possible. While the coarse flour and water are being kneaded into dough a large fire is made, which provides a good heap of hot ashes. On part of these the flattened dough is laid, then covered with the remainder of the ashes.

In about fifteen minutes the dough is sufficiently baked. It is then well beaten to free it from ashes, broken in pieces and divided among those who from their bags have contributed the meal. After the evening feast coffee is made by some member of the party and, poured out into tiny cups, is solemnly handed around to each one.

Dates often take the place of bread in Arabia. There are many varieties, and the composition of the date does not differ so very much from that of bread. Fat is lacking in both, but this is supplied by the butter churned in skin bags suspended from a tripod and shaken or rolled on the ground—Chicago News.

An Inconvenient Piano.

Leopold de Meyer of Dresden, a brilliant and popular pianist of his day, was once summoned to play before the sultan of Constantinople. Going thither, he borrowed a grand piano from one of the Austrian secretaries of legation and had it set up in a large reception room at the palace. There he awaited the coming of the sultan, but when that intelligent monarch entered the room he started back in alarm and demanded of his attendants what that monster was standing there on three legs. Explanations followed, but were in vain. The legs had to be taken off and the body of the instrument laid flat on the floor, and Leopold de Meyer, squatting cross legged on a mat, went through his program as best he could in that awkward attitude and without pedals. But the commander of the faithful was delighted, and when the last piece was played gave the artist over \$5,000 as backsheesh.

Too Early.

One raw February morning an instructor in the University of Michigan was calling the roll of an 8 o'clock class in English.

"Mr. Robbins," said he.

"There was no answer."

"Mr. Robbins," in a slightly louder voice.

"Still no reply."

"Ah," said the instructor, with a quiet smile, "come to think of it, it is rather early for robbins."

The instructor was the late Moses Colt Tyler, who later became professor of history at Cornell, and it shows him in the pleasing light of a man who could be boyishly gay at a gray and cheerless hour—no small feat, if one stops to consider an instructor's provocations to morning dullness.

Horse Riding in Ancient Times.

Stirrups were unknown to the ancients. Along the public roads there were placed stones to enable the horse-men to mount. Stirrups were used to some extent in the fifth century, but were not common even so late as the twelfth. Horsemanship is a very ancient art. It is represented on a coin of Tarentum of about 850 B. C. It is said that William the Conqueror brought the first iron horseshoe to England—London Graph.

Putting It Mildly.

"That man seems to be proud of his stupidity," said the impetuous person.

"I wouldn't put it that way," replied the conservative friend. "I'd merely suggest that when it comes to a thirst for wisdom he's a prohibitionist."—Exchange.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

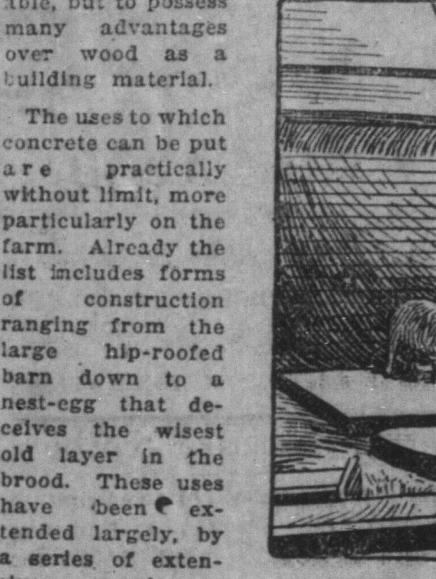


It is only a few years since concrete was generally accepted as a reliable building material, yet the difference which this convenient and economical form of construction has made in the outlook of the farmer in these few years, has done much to revolutionize things on the farm.

The growing scarcity of lumber and its consequent rise in price, has gradually caused that commodity to assume the general aspect of a luxury. So much lumber is used on the farm for buildings and fences that its extremely high price has made it almost prohibitive to the average farmer unless he has an extra large sum of money to spend on outlay. Wire fencing partially solved the problem, but real relief did not come until concrete was proven by actual tests to be not only practicable, but to possess many advantages over wood as a building material.

The uses to which concrete can be put are practically without limit, more particularly on the farm. Already the list includes forms of construction ranging from the large hip-roofed barn down to a nest-egg that deceives the wisest old layer in the brood. These uses have been extended largely, by a series of extensive experiments conducted under the auspices of the Canada Cement Company, on farms throughout the country. This large concern, which has fathered the concrete building process in Canada, has been a large factor in the spreading of knowledge of concrete and its uses. Recently it has distributed 65,000 copies of a book entitled "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete." This work contains information which makes it possible for any farmer to do almost any kind of construction work around a farm with concrete, and is given free of charge. This generous distribution of literature and the efforts of this firm to show the farmer how practical concrete really is, have earned for them the highest of commendations.

The most recent plan to introduce concrete to the farmer is a contest arranged by the Canada Cement Company. The lines along which the contest is planned are broad enough to



done on his farm during 1911 with "Canada" Cement. The fourth will be for the farmer in each Province furnishing the most complete description of how any particular piece of work, shown by any photograph sent in, was done. This contest will be open until November 15th, 1911.

Already much has been accomplished on the farm by the use of concrete. Perhaps the greatest argument in its favor, and one which has developed only since concrete has actually been put into general use, is its health-promoting properties.

If sickness occurs in a city to any great extent, a searching investigation usually follows, conducted by a medical health officer, with the result that it is traced back to its cause and this cause removed.

The farmer must be his own medical health officer. He must look to the causes to be found on his own farm. A great deal is now being done along these lines, and in many places, particularly in the West, it has been found that a number of the causes of sickness can be avoided by the use of concrete.

A common sense view of the situation shows that this simply-handled material is peculiarly well adapted to measures of sanitation and in preventing germs from spreading.

Possibly the place visited more often than any other by the farmer is his well. If it is so situated that unhealthful ground streams can leak into the drinking water, there is every possibility of this unhealthfulness being communicated to the farmer and his family by the most direct route. Concrete has done much to remedy this. If a well is built of concrete—a solid cylinder set into the ground—it is impossible for such leakage to occur. In the same way a concrete dairy provides but slim accommodation for disease germs. These two simple precautions are a long stride in the direction of good health, as water and milk, the latter even more than the former, are the commonest of the germ-distributing agencies and both are used frequently by the farmer and his family.

Not only has the modern farmer studied out a method of guarding against sickness from sources which might, in the case of water and milk, be termed, internal. He has gone a step further and has decided that the barnyard must also be subjected to some changes if doctors' pills and doctors' bills are to be dodged.

The average barnyard—there are many worse, some better—consists of a stack of hay or straw, a manure pile, a watering trough, and a spongy, oozy mass of mud, dirt, and filth, in between and all around. Most farmers will recognize this type as being familiar, even those whose farms are models in other respects. Until recently it has seemed almost impos-

HOGS EATING FROM A CONCRETE FEEDING FLOOR.

able to avoid this unhealthful condition in a barnyard. Owing to the stamping of cattle and the roosting and scratching of the smaller stock, the ground seems to be kept constantly worked up into its oozy state. Into this, and through it, the farmer is compelled to make his way several times a day while doing his chores. People his best efforts, a certain amount remains upon his shoes and clothing. If he escapes the germs that are sure to exist in the stagnant wallow, and does not catch a cold from wetting his feet in it, he always runs the risk of carrying some small particles into the house on his shoes, where they dry into fine dust and are stirred up by the next sweeping, filling the atmosphere that has to be breathed.

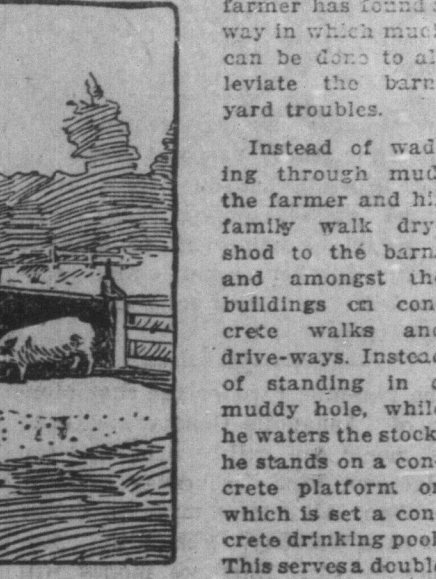
To avoid this altogether would be impossible, but the farmer has found a way in which much can be done to alleviate the barnyard troubles.

Instead of wading through mud, the farmer and his family walk dry-shod to the barns and amongst the buildings on concrete walks and drive-ways. Instead of standing in a muddy hole, while he waters the stock, he stands on a concrete platform on which is set a concrete drinking pool. This serves a double purpose of not only providing cleaner water for the horse and cattle, but also does not harbor the germs of contagious diseases which so often lurk in old wooden drinking troughs.

His small stock and poultry, instead of roosting in the mud and filth for their food, take it from a concrete feeding floor laid in a convenient spot in the barnyard. This may be swept down or washed off and prevents a waste of feed.

The use of concrete as drainage material and in forming gutters under eaves makes it possible for farmers' wives and daughters to visit the barns without danger of contracting colds and without many other unpleasantnesses.

With water pressure secured from a concrete cistern built above ground, and the use of concrete in the building of closets, many of the objectionable



SOLID CONCRETE CISTERN.

features are removed and with proper drainage, much can be done to make such buildings perfectly sanitary.

Aside from its advantages as a germ-proof material, concrete finds favor with the farmer of to-day because he can use it himself as easily as he could use wood. All that is required is a quantity of broken stone, sand, and Portland cement. The moulds are easily constructed and can be made of odd pieces of lumber handy. With the exception of the cement, the materials can be found on almost any farm and should cost little or nothing.

WELL, WELL!

THIS IS A HOME DYE THAT ANYONE CAN USE

I dyed ALL these DIFFERENT KINDS of Goods with the SAME Dye.

DYOLA

ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

No Change of Mittens, Skirts and Cloves. Send for Free Color Card and Booklet to: **THE JOHNSON RICHARDSON CO., Limited, Montreal, Can.,**

Good News For Shelburne

(Boston Post)

A new line of steamers and schooner-essons will ply between Nova Scotia and Massachusetts in the lumber trade. The new company has strong financial backing, among the stockholders being many prominent business men of this city. The W.H. McElwain Company shoe manufacturers are said to be interested in the new company.

The first steamer of the line recently was launched at Workington, Eng., and has been named the McElwain. The vessel is now at Liverpool and will start for Shelburne, N.S. in about two weeks. The steamer is about two hundred feet long, with a tonnage of eleven hundred and a carrying capacity of eight hundred feet of lumber. Capt. W.H. Innes, of

this city, will command the vessel and he has left to take charge of her on her maiden voyage.

The company has acquired a large lumber tract in Nova Scotia, and the vessels will run from Shelburne to Portmouth, N.H., and this city. The Sch. Evolution is owned by the company and it is said that other vessels will be purchased soon.

FERRY'S SEEDS

First breeding and selecting has been our business for years. We market the results in the shape of thoroughbred vegetable and flower seeds. They grow good crops.

1912 SEED ANNUAL FREE ON REQUEST

F. H. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

SEEDS