

Railway & S. S. Lines

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY

Steamship Lines - St. John via Digby - Boston via Yarmouth - "Land of Evangeline" Route.

On and after May 28th, 1912, the Steamship and Train Service of this Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted):

Midland Division

Trains of the Midland Division leave Windsor daily, (except Sunday) for Truro at 7.30 a.m., 5.35 p.m., and 7.45 a.m. and from Truro at 6.50 a.m., 8.30 p.m. and 12.45 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-YARMOUTH SERVICE. The Royal and United States Mail Steamship "PRINCE GEORGE" sails from Yarmouth on Wednesday and Saturday on arrival of Express train from Halifax, arriving in Boston next morning. Returning leave LONG WHARF, BOSTON, at 1.00 p.m. Tuesday and Friday.

St. JOHN and DIGBY

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE. (Sunday excepted.) R.M.S. "PRINCE RUPERT" From St. John, From Digby 7.45 a.m., 1.55 p.m. Making connections at Digby with express trains for York and West, and at St. John with Canadian Pacific trains for western points.

S.S. "YARMOUTH"

From St. John, From Digby From St. John 12.30 p.m. after arrival of C. P. R. from Montreal. From Digby about 8.00 p.m.

P. GIFFKINS, General Manager, Kentville.

FURNESS, WITBY & CO., LTD

STEAMSHIP LINERS

LONDON, HALIFAX, & ST. JOHN, N. B., SERVICE.

Table with columns: From London, From Halifax, Steamer, Date. Includes routes like Shenandoah, Kanawha, and Liverpool.

Table with columns: From Liverpool, From Halifax, Steamer, Date. Includes routes like Tabasco, Almeriana.

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

H. & S. W. RAILWAY

Table with columns: Accom. M. & Fr, Time Table in effect, October 8th, 1911, Accom. M. & Fr, Read down, Stations, Read up. Includes stations like Middleton, Bridgetown, and Port Wade.

*Flag Stations. Trains stop on signal. CONNECTION AT MIDDLETON WITH ALL POINTS C.A.H. & S.W.R. AND A.R.Y.

P. MOONEY, General Freight and Passenger Agent

FRUIT CROP REPORT

Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, May 15, 1912.

At this date the Fruit Crop Report is confined almost exclusively to the conditions under which the tree-plantations have come through the winter, determined partly by the summer and autumn conditions of 1911, and partly by the winter and spring weather of the present year. The dry weather of the summer of 1911 had a tendency to ripen the fruit somewhat early, and it was feared that there had not been a good bud development. The early ripening was undoubtedly a good feature, as the buds and wood went into the winter in a thoroughly dormant and matured condition. A severe frost about the middle of Nov. in British Columbia was the only adverse feature to be noted in the early part of the winter. In nearly the whole snow-covering from December to the first of March. Nowhere was the snow excessive nor in drifts that worked any harm. The months of January and February were particularly cold. In the fruit districts of Eastern Canada, the thermometer frequently ranged from fifteen to thirty degrees below zero for several days at a time, and not for one period alone, but during several successive cold waves. These months in British Columbia were relatively much milder, and no harm whatever was done to the fruit crop there.

Spring is ten days or even two weeks later than usual in the early fruit districts. In the late districts it is probably not more than a week later than usual. The growth during the first two weeks of this month (May) has been particularly vigorous, and the weather has been quite warm but a cold wave is now passing from west to east and some damage is anticipated.

APPLES.

The report for apples is upon the whole excellent. Little bud or twig killing has been reported, and the prospects are for a favourable showing of bloom.

In Annapolis, Kings and Hants Co. the report states:—No losses from winter killing and no serious fungous diseases nor insects are reported. The tree-knot moth and canker worm are occasionally in evidence. Notwithstanding the large crop of last year, fruit buds have developed well. Many new orchards are coming into bearing and good orchards methods are spreading rapidly, all of which give promise of a fair crop this year.

PEARS.

Pears there in the good conditions shown in the apple crop. In the commercial orchards of the Niagara district, all conditions are favourable. Acreage though is decreasing year by year to that the aggregate of the crop may be as great as the present conditions of the individual trees would indicate. There is a reported increase in planting in District 3 (Ontario). In British Columbia the crop promises to be a full one.

PLUMS.

No peculiarity merits the condition of plums this spring. They have come through the winter well. Spring frosts have yet to be reckoned with, and, of course, many other contingencies, but the crop has fairly set, but there are no adverse features to report.

PEACHES.

The extremely low temperature of January and February has seriously injured the peach bloom and in certain orchards the trees have even been injured. This is particularly true in parts of Essex and Kent and on the higher ground in the Niagara district. It would seem that the blossoms are more seriously injured in the west part of the province than in the eastern. Niagara district fruit growers report that, though a large percentage of blossoms have been injured, there are still more than sufficient left for a medium crop, if no further casualties occur. In British Columbia the number of trees is too small to materially affect the crop, but the winter and spring conditions so far have been favourable and the yield promises well.

CHERRIES.

Cherries have not suffered anywhere from winter and spring injuries. The bloom is appearing normally and not too early. The conditions generally may be pronounced favourable.

GRAPES.

Grapes have wintered fairly well, though some losses on exposed situations are reported. The crop is still subject to a late frost that may do serious injury.

SMALL FRUITS.

The stand for small fruits in 1911 was very poor, many plantations being so nearly a total failure that they were ploughed up and the ground devoted to other crops. Neither strawberries nor raspberries made a large or vigorous growth during the summer and fall, but such

growth as there was, appeared to be well matured and healthy. Speaking generally, strawberries are now in good condition, except that they are not as robust in growth as usual. Owing to the good snow cover, the extreme cold of the winter did not materially affect them. The raspberry crop has been injured slightly, but not to the extent that was anticipated. The acreage in Eastern Canada is much less than usual. Blackberries have in some cases been injured, but not enough to seriously affect the crop. Currants and gooseberries have wintered well.

TOMATOES.

The plants in hot beds and cold frames are in excellent condition. There has been considerable suckling during April and May, so that the growth has been steady, but not particularly rank. All reports indicate that the canners are contracting for large areas.

INSECTS.

The tent caterpillar is reported from Eastern Ontario, New Brunswick and parts of Quebec. It is, likewise, will be rather a serious invasion of the tent caterpillar this spring. It was fairly prevalent last year, and the spring conditions this year were very favorable. Early efforts should be made to combat this pest.

The oyster shell bark louse, although decreasing, is still prevalent, and is doing serious harm in District 3 (Ontario).

The San Jose scale is no longer dreaded by the commercial orchardist but is rapidly destroying many of the old farm orchards in southwestern Ontario.

The Brown-Tail moth is spreading and, though the injuries in infested districts have not been serious yet, it seems likely to become a permanent and very serious pest. Outbreaks are reported from several points in New Brunswick.

FUNGUS DISEASES.

Canker is reported as serious in many orchards. Black Knot is now a disease confined to the more backward fruit districts.

SPRAYING.

Last year a very marked increase in interest was reported in the care of orchards, with special reference to spraying. This year there is an even greater advancement which promises well for the fruit crop. Lime sulphur is rapidly taking the place of the Bordeaux mixture as a dormant spray and will, in all probability, supersede it to some extent as a spray for the green foliage.

Arsenite of lead is taking the place of Paris Green, partly owing to its being more convenient to handle and partly owing to its greater efficiency.

FOREIGN FRUIT CROP.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The fruit conditions are on the whole favourable. The winter has not been severe. Spring has opened up warm and growth has been good. No unusual infestations of insect pests or fungous diseases are reported, and, with the possible exception of greater liability to frost than usual, it can be said that there are no discouraging features. In Scotland small fruits are reported as promising a full crop. The reports from Ireland port very favourable conditions so far for apples, pears and plums; a record crop of strawberries is anticipated.

UNITED STATES.—The early fruit crop south of the line will be, below average in all probability, and small fruits are concerned. With the peach crop in the Southern States (Arkansas, Georgia, Oklahoma and Texas) and in the Northwestern States, has been estimated as heavy, yet in the Eastern and Middle Western sections, the reports show a scarcity. The apple crop is reported favourable from all sections of the country, and, if no adverse conditions arise before fruit sets and proper methods are adopted by the growers, the yield is likely to be very heavy.

The marked improvement in the care of orchards and the increased interest in fruit growing in Canada, are a notable feature of the last few years. During last winter the agricultural colleges held short courses, in all of which an enthusiastic interest was shown, but in none was the increased interest so marked as in the horticultural subjects. The attendance at fruit growers' meetings reflects this increased percentage of the attendance than has been the case in former years. This change of sentiment is also noticeable in the reports of our correspondents. Constant remarks are made with reference to the culture and care of the orchard, and an eager interest in these subjects is manifested where formerly there was little, if any.

"Thinning" is engaging the attention of the fruit growers. This practice has always been common in British Columbia, but was practically unknown in the East until a few years ago. One of the complaints in the case of Nova Scotian apples has been

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Royal Rose Talcum Powder

THE dainty embodiment of the queenly rose's fragrance. Made of best Italian Talc, ground to impeccable fineness, to which are added soothing, healing, antiseptic ingredients, Na-Dru-Co Royal Rose Talcum Powder keeps the skin soft, comfortable, healthy and beautiful. It is a toilet delight.

25c a tin, at your Druggist's or write for free sample to NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., CANADA, LIMITED, MONTREAL, 194

Warm in Boston

A Chatter of Accidents May 24th.

Best n's suffering from the hottest May 24th on record at the local weather bureau office ended shortly after five o'clock in the afternoon in a disastrous and spectacular electrical storm, accompanied by torrential downpours of rain and, in many suburbs, by heavy falls of hail. A more marked contrast in weather conditions in two hours would be hard to find. At four o'clock the city was sweltering in the grip of the first real hot wave of the season. Hundreds had visited the beaches for their first dip in the ocean, and in the business section straw hats were blossoming out by thousands. At six o'clock lightning was playing across the sky in jagged streaks, and the telephone and electric light services of many suburbs were seriously crippled. Two powder mills were blown up when hit by a bolt in Acton, a trolley car was struck in Boston, houses were hit in cities and towns on every side, and the rain drove gulls in the unpaved streets of the suburbs. The train shed at the North Station was also struck. The most remarkable fall in temperature was recorded in Malden, where the thermometer dropped from eighty-two degrees to sixty-three degrees in less than an hour, during a violent hail storm that literally covered Glen Rock Circle with the frozen pellets. Many serious accidents resulted from the rain and lightning. In North Saugus the street car rails were made so slippery by the rain that Motorman E. Franker was unable to bring his car to a stop in time to avoid a collision with another car which had been brought to a standstill by a blown-out fuse. In this crash when Franker's car struck the other, twelve persons were injured, two of them seriously. Panic broke out on the ferry boat Brewster when the vessel was hit by a bolt of lightning. Many women fought wildly to get to the decks or inside the cabin. No one was seriously injured, but few escaped without minor cuts and bruises.

THE SMALL FRUIT SUPPLY.

Very few farms are supplied with half enough small fruit. In the way of strawberries I have had all we could use for many years, but it is accomplished by setting out a new patch each alternate spring, says a correspondent of Orange Judé Farm.

Two hundred or three hundred plants will be enough to set a bed that will supply twice as many berries needed by the largest family. I always set that many because they ripen in a busy time and then we can get them picked off shares and have plenty for our own use. Some one not so fortunately situated has enough by picking ours, and it costs neither of us an outlay of cash. I raise the berries, the other fellow gathers them. I have followed the same plan with the raspberries for the last few years.

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO and LAME BACK

can be cured by the great fruit kidney and liver remedy.

FIG PILLS

Brantford, Ont., Aug 18, 1911. Your medicine, Fig Pills, has worked wonders for me. The rheumatic pains have entirely left me and I owe everything to your remedy. You are at liberty to publish this.

FATE OF A SALVATION ARMY CAPTAIN.

Halifax, N. S., May 25.—Capt. Howland, who went to Yarmouth four weeks ago to take charge of the Salvation Army work in that division, was found dead this afternoon at Eggville, three miles below the town. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was floating in the water. Captain Howland had come to the country from England and succeeded Captain White at Yarmouth. It appears Captain Howland left his home in Yarmouth early in the afternoon and went down to Eggville. He was seen at four o'clock and at twenty minutes past four his dead body was found in the water. No one saw him between his appearance at Rockville and the discovery of the body in the water at what is called the Lawn Line dock. A cotter's jury was empanelled and a verdict rendered of "found drowned." No one can say whether it was suicide or accidental. There was nothing in the evidence to throw any light on this.

The remains of the late Captain Howland, who was in charge of the Salvation Army here, were taken to St. John on Friday morning, accompanied by the dead officers wife and children. The unfortunate man's cap was found, carefully folded up, in a boat at Twp Point wharf and it is now believed that Howland committed suicide. Major Taylor, who came from St. John on Thursday, said that Captain Howland had been asked the previous Saturday to visit St. John. On Monday Howland wired that he had missed the noon train and on Tuesday he informed his St. John friends that his wife's illness would prevent him leaving Yarmouth. On Wednesday afternoon his body was found in the water at Twp Point wharf.—Yarmouth Times

"YOU'LL SUFFER ALL YOUR LIFE"

That's what the Doctor told him

"Fruit-a-lives Cured Him"

CHESTERVILLE, ONT., Jan. 25th 1912. "For over twenty years, I have been troubled with Kidney Disease, and the doctors told me they could do me no good, and that I would be a sufferer for the rest of my life. I doctored with different medical men and tried many advertised remedies, but none of them suited my case. Nearly a year ago, I tried "Fruit-a-lives". I have been using this fruit medicine nearly all the time since, and am glad to say that I am cured. I give "Fruit-a-lives" the credit of doing what the doctors said was impossible. I am now seventy-six years old, and in first class health!"

GEO. W. BARKLEY.

In all the world, there is no other remedy that has cured so many cases of so-called "incurable" kidney disease, as "Fruit-a-lives". This famous fruit medicine acts directly on the kidneys—beating and strengthening them—and ridding the system of the waste matter that poisons the blood. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

A Porcupine Hero

The Act That Won Edward Bell His Albert Medal.

A London despatch reads: "The King has approved of the Albert Medal of the second-class being conferred upon Edward Bell of the Canadian Copper Co. for gallantry in connection with the disastrous fire in South Porcupine."

Just as many of the records of the possessors of the Victoria Cross occupy in the official records but a few lines of space, so does this laud announcement of the richly-deserved honor fail to bring before the reader any conception of the scene where Edward Bell proved his manhood, says Ben Hughes in Toronto, Globe. It is strange that, when so many appreciable dramas of narrow escape were recorded during the horrible fire at Porcupine last July, nothing was said of the escape of the little monk of people round Mr. H. C. Meek's house at the Dome.

It is a matter of record now how from one end of northern Ontario to the other the people had to flee for their lives, and equally a matter of knowledge how brave men refused to own that they were beaten, and endangered and in many cases lost their lives. At the Dome the week before the fatal July 11th they had had a tough fight with fire and had dug a reservoir in the centre of the property to supply water for the pipes that had been laid from one end of the property to the other. When therefore the fire leaped down on the Dome from the bush that hot afternoon, Mr. Meek and everyone else thought they were well prepared to meet it, and he and his staff fought it till the last gasp. He remained so long, in fact, that he did not arrive back at his own house, where his wife, his wife's mother, Mrs. Paddock, and his two children were, before the flames had leaped clear over the intervening spaces which had been cleared and at his house on fire. With him were F. Battersby, D.G. Bissett, L. H. Solomon and a man named Cooper, all of the Dome staff.

The fire raged around them, cutting off every chance of escape, and for what seemed eternities they huddled on the little grass plot near the rain-barrel. When all appeared to be over, Mr. Meek says that he can just remember seeing a face appear out of the smoke and a minute afterwards he felt a splash of water on his face. It was Edward Bell, who was lading water out of the barrels with his old soft felt hat. Then he lost consciousness. He awoke from Bell afterwards, though the foreman carpenter of the Dome does not talk much about the incident, that when he arrived, Mrs. Meek's skirt and foot were on fire, and that he first applied himself to putting it out. Then, coolly and calmly, while the fire swept all living organisms out of existence all around him and the hot air scorched the lungs, he continued to dip into the barrel's, soace himself and distribute the water impartially over the prostrate figures around him.

The fire was at its height at two o'clock, at four the danger was over, and Edward Bell and a few square inches of grass had saved seven people. They had grazed death, but they were alive mainly because Edward Bell walked out of a zone of comparative safety into a whirlwind of smoke and flame and for a full hour, never knowing when he would be roasted alive, with a level head and a steady hand, threw water out of his old hat wherever he saw a spark fall or a flame burst out on the exhausted figures round the water barrels. Edward Bell still works at the

(Continued on page 7.)

House Cleaning SUPPLIES

Old Dutch Cleanser, Ascepto Soap Powder, Surprise Scap Powder, Pearl-line, Bon Ami, Gold Dust Washing Powder, Soaps of all kinds, Whiting, White Wash Brushes, Scrub Brushes, Brooms and Wall Paper.

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"Which of the above would you advise me to accept," writes a Maritime-graduate of three years ago. "He can only accept one. For which of the others are you competent?"

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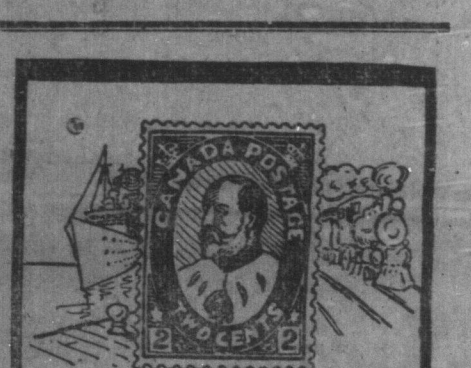
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