

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY

—AND—
Steamship Lines
—TO—
St. John via Digby
—AND—
Boston via Yarmouth
"Land of Evangeline" Route.

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

Accom. from Annapolis 7.50 a. m.
Express from Halifax 12.21 p. m.
Express from Yarmouth 1.46 p. m.
Accom. from Richmond 5.40 p. m.

Midland Division

Trains of the Midland Division leave Windsor daily, (except Sunday) for Truro at 7.30 a. m., 5.35 p. m. and 6.45 a. m. Mon., Tue., Thurs., and Sat., and from Truro at 6.50 a. m., 3.20 p. m. and 12.00 noon Mon., Wed., Fri., and Sat., connecting at Truro with trains of the International Railway, and at Windsor with express trains to and from Halifax and Yarmouth.

Boston Service

SERVICE IN EFFECT DEC. 12th, 1910.

The Royal and United States Mail Steamship "BOSTON" will leave Yarmouth Wednesday and Saturday on arrival of Express from Halifax, arriving in Boston next morning. Returning (leave LONG WHARF, BOSTON, at 1.00 p. m., Tuesday and Friday.

St. JOHN and DIGBY

ROYAL MAIL S. S. YARMOUTH. 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.

P. GIFFKINS, Kentville, General Manager.

FURNESS, WITBY & CO., LTD.

STEAMSHIP LINERS.

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

From London. From Halifax.
Mar. 11—Kanawha Mar. 31
Mar. 23 (via St. John's, Nfld) —Rappahannock Apr. 14
Apr. 7 —Shenandoah Apr. 28

LIVERPOOL, ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND SERVICE

From Liverpool. From Halifax.
Steamer.
—Durango Mar. 22
—Tabasco Mar. 28
Mar. 28 —Almeriana Apr. 18
Apr. 11 —Durango Apr. 29

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

H. & S. W. RAILWAY

Accom. Mon. & Fri.	Time Table in effect Oct. 31st.	Mon. & Fri.
Read down.	Stations	Read up.
11.30	Lv. Middleton Avn.	16.25
11.51	*Clarence	15.54
12.08	Bridgetown	15.36
12.25	*Granville Centre	15.07
12.51	Granville Ferry	14.50
13.00	*Karadale	14.34
13.30	(Av. Port Wade Lx.)	14.10

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

P. MOONEY General Freight and Passenger Agent HALIFAX, N. S.

The Cup That Cheers

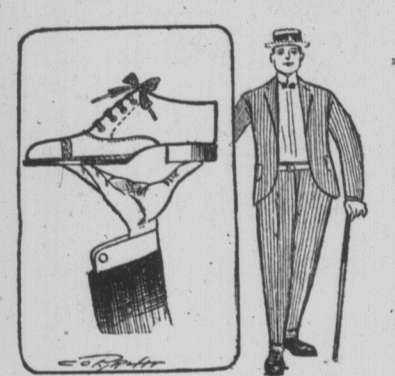


and refreshes is made more certainly possible when our coffees and teas are used. They have a flavor, a body that cannot fail to appeal to coffee and tea drinkers.

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

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 Boots at \$1.60 Ladies Tan Oxfords at \$1.80 Ladies Black 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.

Household Staples

SEE WHAT A QUARTER WILL BUY!

- 3 lbs. Frosting Sugar .25c
- 7 " Buckwheat Flour .25c
- 7 " Graham Flour .25c
- 7 " Gritz or Farina .25c
- 3 cans Pumpkin .25c
- 4 lbs. Tamarinds .25c
- 9 " Gold Dust Meal .25c
- 3 " Mixed Starch .25c
- 6 bars Welcome Soap .25c

Telephone 36-3 **C. L. PIGGOTT, Granville Street**

WHY?

Send to a distant city for an EDISON PHONOGRAPH when you can get the same Phonograph at the same price on easy terms, and in a much more satisfactory way? All you need to do is to drop me a word, and I will be pleased to bring one and let you hear it in your home, when we can talk the matter over.

C. B. TUPPER, Granville St., Bidgettown N. S. Agent for Organs, Pianos, Sewing Machines and Phonographs. Edison Records always on hand.

Removal Notice

Mr Thomas Marshall has removed his tailoring business to the Store in the Shafner Building recently occupied by Mrs. Whitman.

COMMERCIAL AND SOCIETY PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED

IN THE
Job Department
OF
The MONITOR OFFICE

The Choice of a Loving Heart

"The human heart is like heaven, the more the angels the more the room"

(continued from last issue)
Long long afterwards Grannie rose, and, lifting the lamp carefully, carried it into the bedroom. It was past midnight, and for three long hours Grannie had sat staring into the dark, musing, turning and twisting the problem every way in her poor, overworked brain, and even now she seemed no nearer the solution.

She set the lamp down by the bedside, shading it so that the light might not wake baby. Such a dear, fat, sleeping baby girl; her looks certainly contradicted Grannie's statements that they were not properly fed; one dimpled arm was flung outwards across the pillow, and the other curled above her curly head. Oh! no, not the thing was not possible; she could not part with the youngest and dearest of them all. Why, she had belonged to Grannie ever since the hour when she had stepped unwavering into the world, and the pale-faced mother had slipped out of it.

Not one thing was certain; nothing but force would ever make Grannie part with baby.

She crossed to the bed where Molly and little Teddy lay together. Yes, undoubtedly Teddy must be the one to go; it was only fair to give the boy every chance that life offered; he was only six years old, and in the novelty of the voyage and new scenes and faces he would soon forget them all, and not likely to fret.

Yes, undoubtedly it was best that it should be the boy. She could struggle along with the two little girls, but boys were so expensive; even now her hand would rest on baby's sunny curls, and again it would be thrown protesting across Teddy as though 'letting all the world to take him away from her, and once restless Molly half sat up, and called 'Grannie,' and in less time than it takes to tell Grannie's arms were around her, and she clucked lying against the firm young one.

Oh, if someone would only solve the problem for her, if only the father had come and taken one of them away, instead of leaving her to make the choice.

"Oh, Molly, Teddy, baby," she cried in her misery. "Oh, dear God help me to choose," and she looked at the open window, and looked for out into the great bush world which surrounded her. Such a calm, beautiful night; such a sweet, pure scent drawn from the gum trees by the falling dew. Oh, what a wonderfully beautiful world it was; why should she be troubled; why should she part with any of them? They were hers, tied by all the laws of love, if not by the laws of the land; she would part with none of them, none of them, and in the placidness of the sudden decision Grannie almost laughed aloud.

Then she went back to the kitchen and wrote a letter, perhaps the longest and most difficult letter she had ever written in her life, and when she slipped in into the envelope the dove-shaped note went in with it. When it was sealed and addressed, Grannie treated a sigh of relief, then went to the door and took a great breath of the pure night air, a great weight was lifted from her heart, and quite suddenly she felt younger.

Somehow in the distance she heard the faint sound of the laughing of a jacks, the first bird of morning and far away in the east, a pale yellow light told her that the dawn was breaking.

"Teddy give them up," she cried "if he wants them he will have to come and fetch them, and I don't believe he'll ever bother to do that. Oh, dear God, it is hard enough to keep them, but it would be ten thousand times harder to lose them."

Had Grannie been a reader of the poets she would have known that "There are nettles everywhere, But smooth, green grasses are more common still; The Muse of heaven is larger than the cloud."

But although Grannie was not a poet she was a philosopher, and something made her smile when, at last, she slipped into bed beside baby; the danger was over, at any rate, for the present, and the children were still her own.

Yet Grannie had lost a whole night of much-needed sleep, and by this time a whole chorus of jacksaws were telling her that it was morning; but when, an hour later, the sun looked into the windows of the little bush-dwelling, he travelled across the forms of three sleeping children, that was a usual sight for him, but he passed in surprise and lingered longest of all upon the form of the tired, old woman, who was smiling, oh, so peacefully, in her sleep.—Australian

To Give Trade to Every Boy

Plan to Reduce Ranks of Unskilled Laborers.

London, March 28.—A resolution favoring the institution of a system of compulsory industrial training for all children immediately on leaving school was passed by a large majority at a conference on industrial training, held under the presidency of the lord mayor, at the Guildhall.

In opening the conference the lord mayor said he had received the following message from the King, through Sir Arthur Briggs: "I am commanded by the King to convey to you an expression of his sympathy with the objects which your conference desires to secure."

His majesty believes that further development of industrial training will be of inestimable benefit for the nation, and he hopes that your conference may have the effect of stimulating and educating public opinion in favor of this branch of education.

This conference desires, continued the lord mayor, "to broaden and deepen the foundations of national prosperity by training children in useful avocations. Under the present conditions children get employment for small wages, and they are afterwards thrown on the world not fit to earn their own living."

In conclusion the lord mayor said he had received messages from Mr. Balfour and Mr. Asquith. The former said:

"I desire to express my great sympathy with the movement. A very great deal has been done to organize the machinery of education throughout the country. The expending it involves is great and sometimes lavish. Whether we always direct it in precisely the right direction is another question, and I do not think that any one who has watched educational and industrial progress at home and abroad can be without some misgivings."

Mr. Asquith in his message said: "I believe this question to be one of the highest importance to the national well-being, and I should welcome any suggestion that would lead to its solution."

Lord Brassey moved a resolution urging the government to provide, by legislation, free to all scholars, "a national system of industrial, professional and commercial training, to which the children shall pass as a matter of course (unless the parents are prepared to undertake their future training) and without interval, for a definite period, to be thoroughly trained for entry to the particular calling for which they are best fitted, each training to be under fully qualified instructors."

"We have too many unskilled workers," he said, "and it is among these that the unemployed will be found. It is to reduce the number of unskilled workers and increase the number of skilled workers that

BABIES SORES



Every mother should realize that the skin of her baby is so tender that the secretions of the body often lead to rashes, eruptions, etc., all of which may be removed by Zam-Buk and the use of Zam-Buk Soap. Sores of restless crying babies, upon examination, are found to be suffering from some form of skin irritation or "heat." Use Zam-Buk Soap for the bath and apply Zam-Buk ointment to the sores, and trouble will soon vanish.

Mrs. L. Hood, of 42 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg, writes: "Some many sores broke out on my baby's mouth, and despite all the preparations used, they refused to heal. I took him to St. Boniface Hospital and he remained there for two weeks. At the end of that time he was no better, and we again took him home. I was then advised to try Zam-Buk and obtained a supply. The effect of the first few applications was very surprising and I continued with the use of the ointment. A little more was required in a complete cure."

Zam-Buk Soap is sold by all Druggists at 25c per tablet and Zam-Buk Ointment at 25c per tin. The Zam-Buk treatment quickly cures eczema, ulcers, sores, impetigo, eruptions, rashes, heat, rashes, piles, cuts, burns and all skin injuries or diseases.

Zam-Buk

the conference was called."

Sir John Gorst seconded, declaring that he particularly agreed with the part of the resolution relating to compulsion. "There are three obstacles to be overcome," he said. "First, the reluctance of the child; second, the reluctance of the parents; and third, the reluctance of the employers."

Sir Squire Smith moved an amendment suggesting the government should give financial aid to enable educational authority to provide facilities for the practical and industrial training of boys, and for practical training for all girls—household work and domestic economy; that all boys and girls after leaving the day schools should be required during a portion of each year, until the age of eighteen to attend evening continuation or technical schools.

He contended that they could do all they wanted by the means already at their disposal. He thought it was only necessary to get the government to substitute "shall" for "may" and they would do enormous good which would work a revolution in the country.

Shiloh's Cure quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heats the throat and lungs. . . . 25 cents.

PURITY FLOUR
Order it this time
"More bread and better bread"
39