

Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

Say "Bayer Aspirin"

INSIST! Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for 24 years.

Safe Accept only a Bayer package

which contains proven directions. Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacturing Co. of Germany.

WRIGLEYS

after every meal

Cleanses mouth and teeth and aids digestion. Relieves that over-cares feeling and acid mouth.

Its l-a-s-t-a-g flavor satisfies the craving for sweets. Wrigley's is double value in the benefits and pleasure it provides.

Sealed in its Parity Package.

WRIGLEYS MINTS

R23

The flavor lasts

BOSTON & YARMOUTH STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE

Local fresh fish shipments not accepted later than 5 p.m. It is intended (not guaranteed) to make connections at Yarmouth with trains of the Dominion Atlantic and Canadian National (South-western) Railways.

Steamships PRINCE GEORGE and NORTLAND

Leave Yarmouth daily except Sundays at 6.30 p.m. Atlantic Time.

Return—Leave Boston, daily except Saturdays at 2 p.m. Daylight Saving Time.

For Staterooms and Other Information apply to J. E. Kinney, Supt., Yarmouth, N. S.

Roofing Materials

Let us advise you in regard to what is best for the repair of your roof. Our experience should be of much value in enabling you to choose what is best for your particular job. After the choice is made we can interest you in our low prices by reason of our car-load purchases.

We purchase in car lots and have in stock the following:—

Roll Roofing in All Plys
Plain and Rock Surfaced—3 colors.

New Brunswick and Quebec Cedar Shingles

British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles

Asphalt Slate Shingles
Red, Green and Blue Black

Asbestoslate and Galvanized Steel Shingles
And suitable nails to put on the above to your roof.

J. H. HICKS & SONS
QUEEN STREET, BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

Delicious

Home-made Sausages, Bacon Breakfast Ham, and numerous other meat delicacies—this is the place to get them, always fresh and at a reasonable price.

WE HAVE IN STOCK.

Choice meat, meat for mincing, Beef, Pork, Veal, Lamb, and Poultry, Canned goods and groceries.

ORDER EARLY

LOWE'S Meat Market
Queen Street, Bridgetown

ST. CROIX COVE.

School opened on Monday with Miss Stephenson, Mr. Hanley, as teacher. Mrs. Joseph Hall resumed her duties as teacher of the Port Lorne school on Monday.

Mrs. Charlotte Anderson and Miss Oda Graham, Port Lorne, spent the 22nd at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hall.

Vernon Hall left on the 22nd for Parrsboro where he will attend school the coming year.

Rev. and Mrs. Walter Smith and son Gordon, Paradise, visited Mr. W. C. Hall the 19th and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hall the 24th.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Brinton and family, Hampden, visited his parents, the 23rd.

Mrs. R. J. Edwards, Halifax, spent the 26th at the home of Capt. and Mrs. E. Brinton.

Mrs. Harold Keenear and two children, Marion and James, are visiting her mother, Mrs. Susanne Poole at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Poole.

Mrs. Adam Clark, Upper Granville, spent the 26th at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Zaccueus Hall.

Miss Susie Poole and her friend, Miss Ethel St. George left on Friday for Newton Centre, Mass.

Mr. Charles Marshall, Somerville, Mass., and Mr. Edward Marshall, Mt. Rose were recent visitors at the home of their brother, Mr. Robert Marshall.

A resident of Upper Falmouth, states he doesn't mind so much the stealing of preserves from the cellar of his home, but he dislikes to lose the jars. Would the thieves kindly return the glassware when the family is away in the car some evening—(Hants Journal.)

MURINE You Cannot Buy New Eyes But you can Promote a Clean, Healthy Condition of YOUR EYES. Murine Eye Remedy "Keeps Your Eyes Clean, Clear and Healthy." Write for Free Eye Care Book. Murine Eye Remedy Co., 8 East 10th Street, Chicago

Ricketts? SCOTT'S EMULSION Food Unrivalled

It abounds in body and bone-building factors that every young child needs.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 22-56

TAME BLUEBERRIES.

(By Carl R. Woodward, in the Country Gentleman, Aug. 16th.)

The blueberry is tamed. Commercial plantings are to be found today in New Jersey, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Indiana. Experiment- al plantings, looking toward the possi- bilities of commercial culture, have been made in ten other states. All this because it has been shown that the blueberry, known in some re- gions as the "swamp huckleberry," can be grown under cultivation, and because the new tame varieties are vastly superior to the average run of wild berries.

These "superblueberries" are the result of years of co-operative effort by Dr. F. V. Coville, chief botanist of the United States Department of Agriculture, and Miss Elizabeth White daughter of Joseph J. White, of New Lisbon, New Jersey, the owner of Whitesbog, said to be the largest of all cranberry plantations.

The improved varieties were developed by locating superior native plants in the swamps of the sur- rounding region, transplanting them to the fields, selecting the best, pro- pagating them by cuttings and cross- ings.

The result is a clearly superior fruit—superior in size, in yield and in flavor. Berries seven-eighths of an inch in diameter have been grown and it is expected that eventually ber- ries a full inch across will become a reality.

Of the twenty-five-acre commercial planting at Whitesbog, sixteen acres have been bearing for two or three years. These are seedling plants—the result of crosses of selected wild plants, most of which proved inferior to the standard varieties; but in 1922 this area yielded 966 bushels. The crop netted an average of \$10.65, a thirty-two-quart crate, a net return of over \$600 an acre. Last year, a less favorable season, the same area yielded over 700 bushels, which net- ted \$11.97 per acre.

Standard varieties show still bet- ter yields. And a three-year-old plant is only a baby, so the yield may be expected to increase until at least the fifth or sixth year after planting.

The blueberry is an acid-plant and flourishes under much the same conditions of soil, moisture and climate as does the cranberry. But it does not require flooding. Not only must the soil be acid, but it must be porous and well drained, and there must be a liberal supply of moisture. Soils containing an abundance of peat or partly decomposed vegetable matters are typical blueberry soils.

If new land is cleared for planting, it is desirable to plow it a year or more before setting, and work it occa- sionally with a disk harrow to kill the original growth. The plants may be set out either in the fall or early spring.

The plants are set at intervals of four feet in rows eight feet apart. To insure a good set of fruit, two varieties ripening about the same time are set in alternate rows, which provides for cross-pollination. Clean cultiva- tion is practiced at intervals of two or three weeks from the first of May to the middle of July.

Lime is distinctly injurious. A com- mercial fertilizer, however, has given an increased yield. A mixture containing 4 per cent. of nitrogen, 18 per cent. of phosphorus and 5 per cent. of potash, derived from nitrate of soda finely ground rock phosphate and sulphate of potash, has been used with good results at Whitesbog. It is applied at the time of the first cultivation at the rate of 400 pounds to the acre.

Pruning is simple. The first and second years the flower buds are cut off so as to force the plant growth and promote a good crop the third summer. No further pruning is nec- essary until the plants are four or five years old. Then each winter the twiggy growth near the base is cut out and a few of the older stems are removed. This provides space for vigorous new shoots, which produce better fruit than the old wood.

The blueberry is remarkably free from insect or disease enemies. The only insect which has required pre- ventive measures at Whitesbog is a borer, which causes the tips of the infested stalks to wilt and finally die. It is controlled by breaking off the wilting tips several inches below the point of manifestation. Blueberries do not require spraying.

In New Jersey the berries ripen from the latter part of June to the middle of August. Each bush is picked by hand three or four times at

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Intervals of six or eight days. The pickers average about fifty quarts a day; at the height of the season a good picker occasionally gathers 90 to 100 quarts a day. The rakes or scoops used in harvesting wild berries for canneries are not used since they bruise the fruit and injure the plants.

Once a blueberry plantation is in bearing, the cost of production is not great. Clearing the land, when nec- essary, may cost \$50 to \$200 an acre, according to the live growth and stumps that must be removed. For the clearing fields at Whitesbog, the cost of cultivation and hand hoeing has been \$15 to \$20 an acre, fertili- zer has cost about \$10 an acre, and pruning \$15 to \$25 an acre. The cost of picking and packing for shipment amounts to about \$3 a crate.

The blueberry is bent taken up as a garden plant, both for its fruit and for its ornamental qualities. A well-drained location must be chosen. If the soil is sandy, a thorough mix- ing of a layer of peaty material with the top twelve inches will be ade- quate. In a heavy soil it is best to dig a trench four feet wide and about a foot deep and fill with a mixture of two-thirds sand and one-third peaty material.

Lime or stable manure must not be used under any circumstances.

To maintain the acid condition, a mulch of leaves which rot slowly—such as oak or laurel leaves, or pine needles—should be spread about the base of the plants each year.

Bushes from at least two different parent cuttings must be planted, to insure cross pollination.

Nine standard varieties have been adopted for commercial plantings. Adams and Cabot are early varieties. Harding, Sam Dunfee and Pioneer ripen in mid-season. Rubel, Grover and Katharine are excellent late- season varieties.

NEW ELECTRICAL HOME BUILT BY BALCOM BROS.

Well Known Electrical Contractors Erect House at 191 Tremont St., With 18 Separate Circuits With Lates Appliances.

The last word in electrical equip- ment can be found in the new home completed for Wm. F. and Harold A. Balcom, electrical contractors, at 191 Tremont St. They were connected with similar homes in Newton and Salem, but this house, unlike the others, is financed by the one company. The Balcom brothers have been in the electrical business here for 15 years, are very well known and re- side at 15 Garfield ter.

The lighting fixtures are of cast brass and the switch plates, the same material with silver finish. There is a switch outside to light the outside lights and on the steps is a glass plate bearing the number of the house which may be illuminated.

The house consists of five rooms, bath, and sun porch. On the porch is a plug for wires leading to radio an- tenna and ground for a radio to be in- stalled.

In the living room over the fire- place is a plug for an electric clock, while in the kitchen is an electric washer and wringer; in the pantry there is an electric refrigerator and a motor for polishing and also one for sharpening knives.

There are 18 separate circuits in the house, while the ordinary house has but two. When a fuse is blown on any of the circuits only that one circuit is affected.

On the second floor are plugs to disconnect it again in any of the upstairs rooms. In the bathroom may be found two electric heaters.

The floors are all of quartered oak except the kitchen and pantry, which are two-inch maple. The doors are single panel except the one from the front entry to the living room, and the two leading from the sun porch, which are of French design.

In every room it is possible to light the lights in two rooms, there being in all 35 outlets.

The house was built under the di- rection of the owners, who are plac- ing it on sale. It is steam heated, with electric and gas hot water heat- ers.

The above refers to sons of Rev. J. H. Balcom of Paradise, who are well and favorably known in Annapolis County. Their many friends are pleased to know that they are making good in the U. S.—(Ed. Monitor.)

Penitentiaries and Young OR MILD OFFENDERS.

Dr. J. G. Shearer, Social Service Council of Canada.

The writer recently found himself a fellow passenger with two young- sters fifteen and seventeen years of age, who were in handcuffs on their way to a penitentiary under sen- tences of three years for house-break- ing and stealing. Unless paroled mean- time these boys must associate more or less closely with a large number of experienced, expert and hardened criminals for three years. Whatever they were on entering the peniten- tiary there is little room for doubt as to what they will be when they leave, in spite of the influence of excellent guards, Chaplain, Salvation Army and the like.

It is right, it is socially wise, to expose young fellows (for whom sure- ly there is good hope of restoration to virtue and good citizenship) to such seriously demoralizing influence for so long a period? There can hard- ly be two answers to this question. Besides, society has a large measure of responsibility for their being law breakers at all. Born of parents weak or worse, allowed to play truant from school, educational curriculum and methods ill adapted to their special needs, no supervised recreational fa- cilities, open pool rooms and consequent companionship with older boys already criminal, make the beginning of crime for lads easy. Is not soci- ety under the greater moral obliga- tion to make it possible, as easy as possible, for them to get back to a life of self-respect and social decen- cy? Instead, society compels them to herd for years with worse crimina- ls, where they get a thorough school- ing in real crime before they get a second chance to go straight.

There is a better way. For delinquents within the age of juvenility (17 and in some provin- ces, 16 in most) the Juvenile Delin- quents Act should be in force and Juvenile Courts set up. Then the goal is forbidden and if probation fails, the Industrial School with oth- ers of their own years and experi- ence opens. For those above the ju- venile age and say under twenty-one, Reformatories should be provided where restoration rather than pun- ishment is the ideal and object, and where work, training, recreation, amusement and religious influence

all combine to build up character, make life interesting and put these youngsters beyond the likelihood, if not the possibility, of resorting to crime in the coming days of freedom.

Ontario alone has established such reformatories, though Quebec has de- cided to do so.

In England, what is called the Bor- stal System has been in operation for many years. To these reform schools all prisoners from sixteen to twenty- one are sent. They are as little like prisons and as much like schools as they can be made. The result is that only a very small proportion of these young people return to the reforma- tory or go on to the penitentiary.

It is a social crime of the first mag- nitude for Canada or any of her Pro- vinces, for lack of reformatory schools whether for false economy or for sheer indifference to banish young people of either sex to a penitentiary where they can hardly escape demor- alization of character and a school- ing in crime and vice. And our Gov- ernments will make provision as soon as they know the serious people make the demand. This constitutes at once a challenge to, and an oppor- tunity of, ministering in His Name, to these little ones whose plight is indeed sorry and whose need is very great.

One hundred and seventy-five years ago, Colonel the Honorable Edward Cornwallis, twin brother of the gay Archbishop of Canterbury, and uncle to Lord Cornwallis who surrendered to Washington at Yorktown, sailed His Majesty's ship "Sphinx," followed by her tall, wooden sisters, "Merry Jacks," "Fair Lady" and eleven more, into what is to-day Halifax harbor. It was esteemed a great fleet for those long ago days and the voyage across the Atlan- tic took many weeks. Halifax is to-day a thriving, modern city and a great port, but she forgets not the brave Englishmen who laid the firm foundations on which she is builded.

The first fortnight of August will witness a car- nival celebration in honor of Halifax's 175th birthday. A replica of the "Sphinx" will sail into the harbor and the landing of Cornwallis and his crew will be re-enacted at some spot along the shores of Point Pleasant Park. It is impossible to anchor where the original "Sphinx" did, as a mass of piers belong- ing to a great oil industry now covers that part of the harbor.

Clad in the picturesque costume of 1749, the im- personator of the founder of Halifax will step ashore,

COLLETT'S PURE LYE

EMULSION COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO, CANADA

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Tea leaves as plucked contain 75%. All this is removed in the process of curing so the tea as shipped is dry as tinder. To keep it that way (and therefore at its best) it must be packed in lead.

Rakwana Packages maintain Rakwana quality. "First for Thirst."

Rakwana Golden Orange Pekoe

THE BEST OF THE EAST

For the Kidneys

Kidney troubles are frequently caused by badly digested food which overtaxes these organs to eliminate their irritant acids. Help your stomach to properly digest the food by taking 15 to 30 drops of Extract of Roots, sold as Mether Seigel's Carative Syrup, and your kidney disorder will promptly disappear. Get the genuine. 5¢.

It Was 75 P.C. Water

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Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds.

HALIFAX TO DON GALA ATTIRE

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Clad in the picturesque costume of 1749, the im- personator of the founder of Halifax will step ashore,

with his entourage and, joined by the waiting throng, proceed to some pretty glade in the Park or to the grounds of Dalhousie University. There a patri- otic mime of laying the foundation of what proved to be a Citadel City and a fortress for Britain's estab- lishment on this continent, will take place. Indians "Fair Lady" and eleven more, into what is to-day Halifax harbor. It was esteemed a great fleet for those long ago days and the voyage across the Atlan- tic took many weeks. Halifax is to-day a thriving, modern city and a great port, but she forgets not the brave Englishmen who laid the firm foundations on which she is builded.

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with his entourage and, joined by the waiting throng, proceed to some pretty glade in the Park or to the grounds of Dalhousie University. There a patri- otic mime of laying the foundation of what proved to be a Citadel City and a fortress for Britain's estab- lishment on this continent, will take place. Indians "Fair Lady" and eleven more, into what is to-day Halifax harbor. It was esteemed a great fleet for those long ago days and the voyage across the Atlan- tic took many weeks. Halifax is to-day a thriving, modern city and a great port, but she forgets not the brave Englishmen who laid the firm foundations on which she is builded.

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