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COLUMBIA GRAFTONOLA

*The Pleasant Business
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GO to the store where Columbia Graftonolas are sold. Walk in. Columbia sales people know how to treat the man or his wife who would like to do a lot of looking and listening before they begin to buy. Look over the catalog of records. Pick out what you want. The records will be brought and played. Then play some yourself. Take this sensible way of getting acquainted with the Graftonola. Compare it with other instruments. In direct comparison the Columbia Graftonola always appears the best.

Columbia Graftonolas are priced at \$24 to \$350.

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We have in stock a very large number of the latest records. Come in and hear them played. Orders taken for any record in our catalog which are not carried in stock.

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—has made it the favorite "sweet ration" of the Allied armies.

—send it to your friend at the front:

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Lagrange, N. C.—"For years I suffered with a chronic cough, so I could not sleep nights and continued to lose flesh. My doctor asked me to try Vinol. It cured my cough. I can sleep nights and have gained twelve pounds. Vinol is the best tonic and tissue builder I have ever taken."—W. D. Ken, Lagrange, N. C.

W. D. Ken, Lagrange, N. C., writes: "I have been suffering from chronic coughs, colds and bronchitis. Not a patent medicine. Formula on every bottle. Your money back if it fails."—A. McG. McDonald, Druggist, Campbellton, N. B.

All New Brunswick towns.

POINT A NEVEAU.

At Point a Neveau on Monday evening, April 1st, a charming entertainment was given by the young people assisted by several from Fontenelle and Rose Bridge, under the direction of Mrs. H. Stroppe, Mrs. Gordon Simpson and Miss Stella McKenzie.

The following programme was carried out:—

Chorus, "We'll Never Let the Old Flag Fall."

Reading—"The Boys have gone to the Colors" by Miss Stella McKenzie.

Play—"The Old Maid" by Mrs. Gordon Simpson, Mrs. H. Stroppe, Misses Stella McKenzie, Gertrude Stanley, Messrs. Gordon Simpson and Angus Stanley.

Duet and Chorus—"Beautiful Isle of Somewhere" by Miss Ester Adams and Mr. Edward LeTouzel.

Reading—"Where Hildy Speaks her Beau" by Elias Adams.

Dialogue—"Pat's Excuse" by Miss Miss Ester Adams and Mr. Vincent Stanley.

Quartet—"When we are a long long way from home" by Mr. and Mrs. LeTouzel, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. John Rose.

Reading—"When Mamma was a Little Girl" by Miss Vera Simpson.

Play—"Country Cousins" by Misses Stella and Bertha McKenzie, Ester Adams, Mrs. H. Stroppe, Messrs. A. Stanley and C. Roberts.

Trio—"Good Luck to the Boys of the Allies" by Messrs. G. Simpson, John Rose and Edward LeTouzel.

Dialogue—"The Irish Sketch" by Messrs. S. Stanley, Stanley, and Angus Stanley.

Duet—"Little Girl I Love You" by Miss Mabel Stanley and Mr. John Rose.

Reading—"When Father Carves the Duck" by Miss Sybil Quigdon.

Duet—"The Jingle Bells" by the little Misses Vera Simpson and Dorothy LeTouzel.

Chorus—"The Maple Leaf Forever".

One cannot speak too highly of the able manner in which the programme was executed and the same would do credit to a larger place than Point a Neveau. Special mention should be made of the players. All the parts were well taken, especially the parts by the leading characters. No hint of any kind marred the smoothness of the presentation. The chorus work was full, rich and well controlled.

It is to be hoped that these talented young people in the not very distant future, will again favour the public.

A tea was also served by the ladies before and after the programme. The tables looked very beautiful, being decorated with red and white roses. Two young ladies carried baskets of red roses and white roses. These were sold and the proceeds were donated to the Point a Neveau ladies are working.

The proceeds amounting to \$125.45 was handed over to the L'Esperance Cousins' Branch of the Canadian War Contingents Association with which the Point a Neveau ladies are working.

Some French airmen favor crucifixes and rosaries, and before the war I knew some Germans who would never fly without a photograph of one of the German "Royalties". Another Hun pilot told me that he intended to adopt a piece of coal as a mascot. He did so, and two days later he was killed.

Mascots, therefore, must evidently be chosen with care, and coal, though said to be lucky—you are certainly lucky if you can get any nowadays—will not save the careless from disaster.

Clothing of a particular kind is used by some people for mascot purposes—check riding breeches and vividly-colored socks, for instance. And I carefully preserve an old flying-cap, which I used on my first journey in the air many years ago.

The man who is always looking back is very apt to travel the same way.

FACTORS INFLUENCING CROP YIELDS

(Experimental Farms Note.)

Crops require moisture, heat and food in suitable amounts and proportions to make rapid, strong growth. Nature supplies the essentials for crop life and growth, the farmer's task and problem is to utilize these resources in such a way as to ensure satisfactory yields. Investigations conducted at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, have led to the conclusion that the following factors exert a telling influence towards increasing crop production.

Underdrainage.—Probably the most important and indispensable where the rainfall is great.

(a) To carry off surplus water.

(b) To allow air to enter the soil.

(c) To aid in raising the soil temperature.

It is equally a necessity in soils where moisture conservation has to be considered. Drainage lowers the natural water table in the soil leaving the soil in shape to absorb rain as it falls, that is preserved for use of crops.

On the whole drainage improves the mechanical condition of the soil and assists in influencing the liberation of plant food elements.

Plant food.—In proper proportions for the different classes of crop to be grown. This involves the adoption of a good crop rotation. This rotation should be a short one, say of 3 to 4 years duration, and the order of crops is most important. Crops such as corn, roots, potatoes and hay, require large supplies of food from the soil for stem, leaf and root growth. This may be most easily supplied by the clover or other sod turned down, or by heavy manuring. The cereals, such as wheat, oats and barley require less food from the soil and generally do best if sown the year following an application of manure. The area sown to these cereals, if seeded down to clover and grasses, will supply a hay crop the third, or the third and fourth years, and the sod turned down, manured if necessary, fits the land for corn or roots once more.

Such general plan of rotation may be modified by each farmer as will best suit soil and needs, but some scheme is necessary in order that humus, probably the most valuable of all soil constituents, be added and maintained in the soil, to keep it in good producing shape. Humus decomposed and decomposing vegetable matter is provided in applications of barnyard manure, in legume crops, such as clovers and in green manuring crops like buckwheat. Humus absorbs and holds soil moisture and is a means of raising soil temperature since dark soils absorb heat readily and rapidly.

Manure.—Barnyard manure is most effective fertilizer and furnishes humus forming material. Fresh manure gives crop yields almost equal to those from rotted manure and when applied directly it can be handled economically with regard to labour.

Manure should be spread evenly and incorporated thoroughly with the soil.

Applications should be made in moderate quantities frequently rather than in larger quantities at longer intervals. Apply the manure for hedges and clover or other hay crops in a suitable crop rotation which provides that each field in the farm will receive regularly its fair share of manure.

Proper Cultural Methods.—To make a good seed-bed requires thoroughness in carrying out each step in its preparation.

ALCOHOL FOR FUEL.

SAYS DR. GRAHAM BELL

Waste Product of Mills Can Replace Coal Supplies.

"Apart from water-power which is strictly limited (and tidal waves, power which we have not yet learned to utilize), and the employment of the sun's rays directly as a source of power, we have little left, except wood, and it takes at least twenty-five years to grow crops of trees," says Dr. Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone.

"There is, however, one other source of fuel supply which may perhaps solve this problem of the future. Alcohol makes a beautiful, clean and efficient fuel, and where not intended for consumption for human beings, can be manufactured very easily in an indigestible or even poisonous form. Wood alcohol, for example, can be employed as a fuel, and we can make alcohol from sawdust, a waste product of our mills.

"Alcohol can also be manufactured from cornstarch, and, in fact, from almost any vegetable matter capable of fermentation. Our growing crops and even weeds can be used. The waste products of our farms are available for this purpose, and even the garbage from our cities. We need never fear the exhaustion of our present fuel supply so long as we can produce an annual crop of alcohol to any extent desired.

"The world will probably depend upon alcohol more and more as time goes on, and a great field of usefulness is opening up for the engineer who will modify our machinery to enable alcohol to be used as the source of power."

Improving His Family.

According to The Tuscaloosa News there is a boy in Tuscaloosa County who is teaching his father, mother, grandmother to read and write. We are sure this little professor has abolished corporal punishment in his school.

THE COLD FRAME AND ITS USE.

(By A. G. Turney, Provincial Horticulturist.)

While professional gardeners and many amateurs use hot beds, the average owner of the small garden such as we are treating of, will be satisfied with a cold frame which requires less care. A cold frame is simply a part of the garden covered with a sash supported on a wooden frame. It has no bottom heat and depends solely upon the sun for heat and upon the protection of the glass and additional covering to prevent too rapid escape of the heat at night. The construction is quite simple, and the frame work can be easily made by any one handy with tools. The back board or plank is usually 12 inches and the front one 8 inches wide. These are connected by tapering boards or planks 12 inches wide at one end and 8 inches at the other. The standard size sash is 3 x 6 feet and they are generally readily obtainable. The frames may be made to support one, two or more sashes are required.

The principal use of the cold frame in northern climates is for hardening off plants preparatory to planting out in the open, that is, for receiving plants that have been started early in doors. It hardens off the plants so that they can stand any ordinary change in the weather which may come after transplanting time. It is used to protect tender growing plants from cold weather and it prevents strong winds from disturbing the plants, and protects them from severe changes in the weather. Vegetables may be started a little earlier than they can be planted in the open soil.

The soil in the cold frame should be a good garden soil and fairly light. If the soil is not in the frame it should be filled in to about 6 inches deep in front and 8 inches at the back. Or, if the soil in the garden is just used as it is the frame should be set down 5 or 6 inches and the earth drawn round the edges. The cold frame is usually placed in a sunny, well drained position, protected from strong winds near the house. They can be protected in severe weather by means of banking up the sides of the frame with earth or manure. Straw or mats may be spread over the sash on cold nights. As the warm weather comes the sash may be replaced by frames covered with cotton. These should be the same size as the sash and should be used as a covering for the plants on cold nights. The cotton will permit a free circulation of air and yet will not allow the temperature to lower enough to damage the plants.

Plants that have been started in flats or pots, etc., and set in the cold frame or direct into the bed of the cold frame. The time for this depends on the size of the plants and the weather.

If seeds are sown in the soil in the cold frame they should be of the same kind, nature, strength and time required for germinating. If this is not the case or there is uncertainty about it, it is better to sow the seed in flats, pots or berry boxes. These may be set close together and as the seedlings grow, the flats, etc., can be grouped in the sunniest places according to their progress. Changes can be made easier in this way, water should be applied frequently to keep the plants growing well but don't let the soil get soggy. Ventilation must be provided carefully. If seed has been sown keep the frames fairly snug and warm until the seedlings appear. Then the sashes should be tilted up during fine days to admit air freely and give the seedlings a stocky growth. As the plants gain strength, remove the sash in daytime in fine weather and give ventilation on warm nights, but keep sashes on in wet, muggy or cold weather. When the plants are strong enough to stand frost is passed, transplant into the open garden.

The next article will deal with the preparation and fertilizing of the soil and first plantings.

TAKES OFF DANDRUFF, HAIR STOPS FALLING

Save your hair! Get a small bottle of Dandruff right now—also stops itching scalp.

This, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is sure evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scourge. There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a flaking and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink and loosen and then the hair falls out fast. A little Dandruff ointment—now—anytime—will surely save your hair.

Get a small bottle of Knowlton's Dandruff from any drug store. You will surely have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will not try a little Dandruff. Save your hair! Try it!

Skin Sufferers

You will sigh with relief at the first magic touch of D. D. D. the soothing wash of oils. Many of our customers thank us for this advice. You will too. Try D. D. D. today. We guarantee it.

D. D. D.

The Liquid Wash

A. McG. McDonald, Druggist, Campbellton, N. B.

WOMAN WORKS 15 HOURS A DAY

Marvelous Story of Woman's Change from Weakness to Strength by Taking Druggist's Advice.

Peru, Ind.—"I suffered from a displacement with backache and dragging down pains so badly that at times I could not be on my feet and it did not seem as though I could stand it. I tried different medicines without any benefit and several doctors told me nothing but an operation would do me any good. My druggist told me of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it with the result that I am now well and strong. I get up in the morning at four o'clock, do my housework, then go to factory and work all day, come home and get supper and feel good. I don't know how many of my friends I have told what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—Mrs. ANNA M. HANCOCK, 36 West 10th St., Peru, Ind.

Women who suffer from any such ailments should not fail to try the famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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