

Railway & S. S. Lines

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY

—AND—

Steamship Lines

—TO—

St. John via Digby

—AND—

Boston via Yarmouth

"Land of Evangeline" Route.

On and after October 28th, 1912 train service of this railway is as follows:

Express for Yarmouth 12.04 p.m.

Express for Halifax 2.00 p.m.

Accom. for Halifax 7.50 a.m.

Accom. for Yarmouth 5.50 a.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 7.45 a.m. and from Truro at 6.50 a., 8.20 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.

St. JOHN and DIGBY

S.S. "YARMOUTH"

leaves St. John, daily except Sunday at 7.00 a. m.; returning, leaves Digby at 1.55 p. m. making connection at Digby with express trains east and west and at St. John with Canadian Pacific trains for Western points.

Boston S. S. Service

Steamers of the E. S. S. Corp'n., "Yarmouth Line" sail from Yarmouth for Boston after arrival Express train from Halifax and Truro on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

P. GIPKINS,
General Manager.
Kentville.

FURNESS, WITBY & CO., LTD

STEAMSHIP LINERS

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

From London.	From Halifax
Steamer.	Steamer.
..... DUNELM Oct. 31 Ripon Nov. 5
..... Kanawha Nov. 6 Almeriana Nov. 11
..... Shenandoah Nov. 15 Florence Dec. 7
Nov. 5.—Rappahannock Nov. 26	

FURNESS WITBY & CO., LTD.

Agents, Halifax, N. S.

H. & S. W. RAILWAY

com. Mon. & Fri.	Time Table in effect October 7th, 1912.	Accom. Mon. & Fri.
Read down.	Stations	Read up.
11.30	Lv. Middleton Ar.	16.25
12.01	"Clarence	15.54
12.20	Bridgetown	15.34
12.50	Granville Centre	15.07
13.07	Granville Ferry	14.50
13.26	"Kardala	14.34
13.45	Ar. Port Wade Lv.	14.10

*Flag Stations. Trains stop on signal.

CONNECTION AT MIDDLETON WITH ALL POINTS ON H. & S. W. RY AND D. A. RY.

P. MCONEY

THE SWINEHERD.

Hogs should have clean pastures, beds and water, and a variety of food.

If sows are expected to produce a fall litter, the spring litter should be weaned when about ten weeks old.

Pigs that show signs of thumps should be forced to take exercise.

Young pigs are peculiarly subjected to various kinds of intestinal worms.

Keep the feed troughs clean. It is a wasteful practice to mix manure with grain.

You cannot fatten a brood sow and fatten a hog alike, and make the best success of both.

As long as the breeding of a sow is profitable she should be bred. It is not advisable to sell off a good brood animal.

HOGGING OFF CORN.

Satisfactory Method of Finishing Swine For Market.

One of the most satisfactory methods of finishing hogs is that of "hogging off." In fact, as a method of fitting for market after the pigs have secured the necessary size and frame it is cheaper than the best methods of dry lot feeding. The hog is his own harvester and feeder. He saves labor, time and feed. And certainly in these days when labor is scarce, land high and feeds expensive we may well welcome a method with which to reduce the cost of production.

At one time it was the common opinion that much of the corn was wasted. But actual tests disprove this. Indeed, hogs will waste less corn than the farmer, were he to shuck it himself. Of course allowance must be made for extremely wet seasons, but in this case hogs may be used and only about as much corn allowed as can be cleaned up well in about ten days.

Some idea of the economy of "hogging off" may be gained by noting the results of an experiment at the Iowa station. The pigs were turned into the standing corn at a weight of eighty-two pounds during the middle of September, or about the time the corn was beginning to dent. One acre supported ten pigs about two months. At the end of that time the lot in soy beans and corn made a gain of one and a half pounds per day, producing over 900 pounds of pork per acre at a cost of \$2.28 per hundred. The second lot in corn and cowpeas gained one and a quarter pounds per day at a cost of \$2.46 per hundred. Corn and vetch stood third in daily gain and cost of production and corn alone fourth.

At the Missouri station hogs weighing 140 pounds were turned into a field of corn in which rye had been sowed at the last cultivation. The pigs weighed 200 pounds when removed, or, at 6 cents per pound, returned \$36 per acre. In a second lot corn and cowpeas were fed. The Whipperwill variety was used, and they were sown broadcast at the time of the last cultivation of July 17. The feed lasted thirty days, and in that time the pigs had gained fifty-seven pounds each. The important result is that 568 pounds of pork were produced per acre, which at 6 cents returned \$34.08. Corn and rape were also fed with success. Rape may be sown in the same manner as the peas, at the rate of about four pounds per acre. On either soy beans or vetch may be sown at the rate of about one-half bushel per acre. When forage crops cannot be sown in the corn they may be provided as a separate pasture, or alfalfa or clover pasture may be used as a supplement when it is accessible.

Under ordinary conditions the pigs will take care of the corn without much attention. However, if small pigs are used it may be necessary to assist them for awhile by "turning in" a few older hogs. For this reason 100 pound pigs generally give the best results. Pigs of this size have secured sufficient growth, so that they will not become too chunky and stop growth. Very large pigs, on the other hand, are inclined to break more corn than is absolutely necessary from day to day; in other words their gain is not so economical.

The Pure Bred Sire.

A Montana correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman writes: I would like to add my testimony as to the value of the pure bred sire. I bought, among other common cows, five that cost me \$240 and mated them to my choice young Holstein-Friesian bull that cost me \$290. These cows had five heifer calves, which I sold as yearlings to a Canadian buyer at \$90 per head, or \$12 per head above the average cost of their mothers. A good price for common yearling heifers hereabouts is \$20 per head. These five brought enough in excess of that figure to pay for the bull.

The Profitable Cow.

It is impossible to get away from the fact that the dairy cow is the most economical producer of human food of all our live stock. This is the reason the dairy cow finds her permanent habitat and exists in her highest degree of perfection on high priced land. The dairy cow—just as sure as the world moves—forces herself to the rescue of the man who owns expensive land and who is compelled to get out of it a living and something besides.

A Dairy Pointer.

The great trouble in the average dairy is that animals are underfed, especially during the summer, when excessive reliance is placed in grass pasturage as a balanced ration.

WHITE ESKIMOS.

Explorer Stefansson Is Sure White Men Mixed With Arctic Peoples.

Very interesting details respecting Eskimo life in general, and what is claimed to be a lost tribe in particular, have been received by Prof. Jas. Mavor, of the University of Toronto, from Mr. Vilhjalmer Stefansson, one of the leaders of the Anglo-American Expedition to the Arctic Seas. The expedition set out in 1905, and Prof. Mavor has since received a number of letters.

In a letter dated from Langton Bay Stefansson writes: "We have in four years traveled by snow more miles than any other travelers in the Arctic who have tried to live in the country. We have discovered a dense population, as Eskimos go, in districts labeled 'uninhabited' in the 'Aborigines of Canada' map issued by the Government. We have found 1,000 people, and through them we know of another thousand—in Victoria Land—who never saw a white man, a rifle, or a sulphur match."

The explorers lived with a group of these people in some of the Victoria Land who are strikingly non-Eskimo in type—in fact, more like North Europeans than Eskimos. Mr. Stefansson remarks that he realizes that this find is likely to lay them open to the charge of sensationalism. "I am aware," he writes, "that some authorities consider the admixture of white blood not the only explanation of the existence of small isolated fair groups among dark people. I am inclined at present to favor, though without insistence, the view that there is evidence of an admixture of a large amount of white blood."

"I have heard stories which lead me to believe that one or more survivors of Franklin's expedition lived for some years among the Eskimos in Victoria Land; but be that so, it will explain nothing, so far as the South-west Victoria Land physical type is concerned. If you date the origin of the fair type less than a century back and assume that the type springs from the marriage of white men with Eskimo women, then a thousand whites married among the Eskimos would be an insufficient number to produce the condition found. It seems to me that if admixture of white blood is the explanation of the origin of the fair type in Western and South-western Victoria Land, then the only historical event that can explain it is the disappearance from Greenland between 1412 and the 17th (?) century, (Hans Egede's Voyages to the Arctic (Scandinavian) colony of 3,000 people."

Writing from Single Point, Arctic Ocean, Stefansson says: "There seems to be nothing in the nature of a ceremony connected with entering into consanguineous relations. There may be, and often is, an understanding between principals, but the essential is that the consent of the parents be obtained and then that of the prospective bride. A negative from any of these settles it for the time being—otherwise the marital relations are entered into on the day of the agreement, and as simply as if they were being resumed after a short separation among us. The great majority of the marriages tend to be temporary. If they last beyond the year the chances are they will become permanent. . . . The line of division of labor is not always clear. Both sexes row boats and some women hunt deer with the rifle. Boys tend fish nets. When there is plenty of time the women both cook and make clothes, but men often cook when the women are otherwise engaged, and often mend their own clothes for a similar reason. I have never seen anything approaching a quarrel between a man and his wife."

Edmonton Independent.

If reports are to be believed, Mr. Andrew Carnegie will not perpetuate his name in a library at Edmonton.

The Ironmaster, as is his wont, recently offered the Alberta city \$60,000 for a library. The Library Board of Edmonton threatens to turn down this money.

Mr. Carnegie makes his offers for libraries on the basis of population. The Dominion census gives Edmonton 23,000 population. Evidently Mr. Carnegie thought \$60,000 a sufficient sum to supply a city of this size with books.

A Real Farmer.

Civil service clerks, and a stray minister or two, are all that are left of the Parliamentary cast at Ottawa in summer. Many of the "big game" of both parties are at home nursing their constituencies; others are abroad, or summering. Dr. Michael Clark of Red Deer puts in the time between sessions on his Alberta farm. He does not do his farming from a veranda chair. He gets out in the fields and into the mow and works as if he enjoyed it. Said the doctor with regard to crop prospects in a recent letter to a friend:

"If we only get three weeks' sunshine now, all is well. Damage from hail is over, with a minimum of damage. And the right weather for three weeks now will put crops beyond the reach of frost."

More Fatal Accidents.

During the month of July there were 103 fatal, and 273 non-fatal accidents recorded by the Department of Labor at Ottawa. This is an increase of 48 fatal and 23 non-fatal accidents compared with the record for June, and an increase of 10 fatal and 73 non-fatal accidents compared with July, 1911.

Towels.

Towels should be thoroughly dried before being put away. In damp conditions mold sometimes forms on them, which not only spoils the towels, but has even been known to cause skin troubles.

Sir k is a Blow at Land Monopoly

If the proposed new law for Oregon is endorsed by the people, however, which seems to be assured, that state will not only tax unimproved land values but it will at the same time strike a heavy blow at land monopoly as practised by the big corporations and land owners who control a considerable portion of the land of the state.

This tax will not fall upon anyone who owns less than \$10,000 worth of land or franchise value, but imposes a tax of \$2.50 on each \$1,000 over \$10,000 and under \$20,000, \$5.00 on each \$1,000 between \$20,000 and \$30,000 and so on by an increasing scale until estates of an unimproved value of over \$100,000 will have to pay \$30 a year on every \$1,000 over that amount.

A piece of land of the unimproved value of \$71,000 will thus contribute \$2.50 a year, a tract worth \$10,000 will pay \$25, and an estate valued at \$300,000 will pay \$7.150.

From this graduated tax it has been calculated that in Multnomah County, which includes the city of Portland less than 2,000 large land holders and corporations will pay one-third of the total taxes collected by the county for state, educational and country purposes. Most of these 2,000 people we have no doubt are bitterly opposed to the bill, but they all own land of an unimproved value of more than \$100,000 or franchises to the same value, all of which has been created by the people as a whole. If the law passes, the people will tax for their own benefit what they themselves have created and it is difficult to see any valid reason why they should not do so. The thought of taxing the C. P. R., the Hudson Bay company and the other big land owning companies of Western Canada on a graduated scale of this kind is enough to make one's mouth water, not only because of the large revenue that would be produced, but also because of the immense amount of land now held by speculators which would be made available for purchase by actual settlers at reasonable prices.

DON'T BE BALD.

Nearly Anyone May Secure a Splendid Growth of Hair.

We have a remedy that has a record of retarding baldness and promoting hair growth in 98 out of every 100 cases where used according to directions for a reasonable length of time. That may seem like a strong statement—it is, and we mean it to be, and no one should doubt it until they have put our claims to an actual test.

We are so certain Rexall "98" Hair Tonic will eradicate dandruff, act to prevent baldness, stimulate the scalp and hair-roots, arrest premature loss of hair and promote hair growth that we personally give our positive guarantee to refund every penny paid us for it in every instance where it does not give entire satisfaction to the user.

Rexall "98" Hair Tonic is as pleasant to use as clear spring water. It is delightfully perfumed, and does not grease or gum the hair. Two sizes, 50c and \$1.00. With our guarantee back of it, you certainly take no risk. Sold only at our store—The Rexall Store, Royal Pharmacy W. A. Warren.

A minister who advertised for an organist received the following reply: "Dear Sir,—I notice you have a vacancy for an organist and music teacher, either gentleman or lady. Having been both for several years, I beg to apply for position."

Canadian Is Best Penman.

For the second time in two years the prize in penmanship offered by the New York Business Journal has been captured by a Toronto student.

Miss Maud M. Hallett, 712 Gladstone avenue, a third year student at the High School of Commerce and Finance, and a pupil of Mr. J. J. Bailey, instructor in penmanship there, succeeded in carrying off the prize in a competition which had over ten thousand competitors from all parts of Canada and the United States.

Last year, the first occasion on which the prize was awarded, it went to James Rennie, another Toronto pupil.

TEACHERS' CAMPS.

Cadet Instructors Receive Practical Open-Air Training.

The Canadian Government, acting in conjunction with the educational authorities, has established, at several points of the Dominion, camps for the assistance and qualification of cadet-instructors. At these camps a course is outlined which if followed faithfully will enable and qualify, the men—especially school teachers—to carry on cadet work and train the youth of our land along the line of outdoor activity. Skill with arms and movement in formed bodies, protection—outposts, advance flank and rear guards—attack, defence, physical training, games, and athletics, and a hearty co-operation with one's fellows for the securing of the desired objectives, apart from an individual end, are constantly held in view in these training camps during the course of instruction.

One of these camps which will serve as an example was established at Sturgeon Creek, in the old Rifle Range. Here thirty-four men, nearly all teachers, has completed a six weeks' course, which entitles each to a Cadet Instructor's Certificate. Cadet corps to be officially recognized and to participate in the rights and privileges of such, must be in charge of some one who has had this or equivalent training. It is to furnish such instructors and strengthen and guide the movement that the authorities have established these camps.

Half of the thirty-four men who took the course at Sturgeon Creek were from Manitoba and half from Saskatchewan. They are allowed their transportation and \$1.50 per day; their expenses are \$1 per day for messing in addition to their uniforms and books, which cost about \$2.50 or \$3.

Apart from the valuable training these teachers got and the securing of an Instructor's Certificate, the period was a delightful and helpful outing. It might be interesting to know what a typical day's duties are, and the following will serve as a sample:

Reveille, 6 a.m.; breakfast, 7.30 a.m.; physical drill, 8.30 a.m. till 9.30 a.m.; company drill, 9.45 a.m. till 10.30 a.m.; lectures on the "Attack," 10.45 a.m. till 11.30 a.m.; infantry in battle, 11.45 a.m. till 12.30 p.m.; luncheon, 1 p.m.; musketry, 2 p.m. till 3 p.m.; signalling, 3.15 p.m. till 3.45 p.m.; lecture on "Map Reading," 7 p.m. till 8 p.m.

I am sure if it were more widely known among teachers many more would take the course if for nothing more than the personal benefit and enjoyment to be derived. It, however, is much more than an outing.

The establishing of corps of Cadets, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, and instruction in drills is only part of a general movement towards the securing of a better training of the boys and girls of our land, a desire to send them into life physically healthier, mentally brighter, more alert, morally stronger and more self-reliant, with ability to act promptly and heartily together as occasion may demand in life.

The end in view is not preparation for war only, although if that should occur Canadians would be in a better position to carry on operations defensive or offensive as might be necessary for the maintenance of the security of their homes or as might be needed to preserve the integrity of the Empire. This is a duty incumbent on every one because under the Militia Act every one is practically a Canadian militiaman.—Canadian Courier.

A Film Star.

To be a motion picture star is coming to be a recognized means of attaining great popular distinction, and one of the first actresses in the country to reach this pedestal of fame is Florence Lawrence, a Canadian girl. She needs little introduction to the public—certainly none to the millions who go to picture entertainments. Her association with two or three of the older motion picture companies where she first began to gain popularity some three or four years ago, on through her experience with other film organizations have given her a most unquestioned and unique position in this branch of drama. Now, that she is heading her own company with the name of Victor, it seems inevitable that she should go on to greater triumphs.

Miss Lawrence was born in Hamilton, Ont., to all appearances not very long ago, and began her stage career when three years old. Little Lord Fauntleroy was one of her parts. Before going into pictures she toured the West with the Lawrence Dramatic Players.

Live and Learn.

Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake, whose persistent efforts finally brought about the admission of women to the practice of medicine in England, remained wittily unimpressed by the bestowal of this privilege.

"It is absurd," she said, "to keep the door longer shut against young women, seeing how many old women were already inside."

Of a tireless eloquence, Dr. Jex-Blake once drew the incisive wit of Benjamin Jowett. The master of Balliol had sat next to her at dinner, and after the ladies retired he remarked, in his mild, high pitched voice:

"I always knew that lex meant law, but never till this night that Jex meant law."

HIS BLADDER WAS TERRIBLY INFLAMED

GIN PILLS Brought Relief

Larder Lake, Ont., March 26th.

"I had been suffering for some time with my Kidneys and Urine. I was constantly passing water, which was very scanty, sometimes as many as thirty times a day. Each time the pain was something awful, and no rest at night."

I heard of your GIN PILLS and decided to give them a trial at once. I sent my chum 60 miles to get them and I am pleased to inform you that in less than six hours, I felt relief.

In two days the pain had left me entirely. I took about half a box and today I feel as well as ever and my kidneys are acting quite natural again.

S'D CASTLEMAN.
GIN PILLS soothe the irritated bladder—lead the sick, weak, painful kidneys—and strengthen both these vital organs. Money back if they fail. 30c a box, 6 for \$2.50. Sample free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited, Toronto. 139

Temperance Week

Safeguard The Boys And Girls.

Sunday, November the tenth, is World's Temperance Sunday. On that day all Sunday School teachers might get boys and girls to sign such a pledge as this—

"I promise, with God's help, to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage."

Then on the eleventh of November and the following days of the week, public school teachers could obtain signatures to the pledge in the public schools. In cases where boys and girls have already taken the pledge, it might be renewed.

Boys are the material out of which intemperate men will be made unless we safeguard them.

The pledge is a safeguard. The appeal can be made on reasonable ground, for abstinence from the use of liquor assures greater efficiency, longer life, stronger character.

We have about 100,000 boys and as many girls in Nova Scotia under 16 years of age. A large proportion of these attend the public school and Sunday school. No person can estimate how much it will tend to the moral and material welfare of our province in the years to come, if at this time, boys and girls are persuaded to take a stand on the side of sobriety.

With temperance sermons by all clergymen, temperance addresses in the Sunday school, temperance talks in the public schools, and a general pledge-signing campaign for one week, beginning Sunday tenth of November, the result would be incalculable benefit.

This is a great opportunity. Let us take advantage of it. All the gold, coal, iron, forests, farms and fisheries in the world will not save the nation that neglects the boys and girls.

H. K. Grant,
General Secretary
N. S. Temperance Alliance

We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best:—

Mathias Foley, Oil City, Ont.
Joseph Snow, Norway, Me.
Charles Whooten, Mulgrave, N. S.
Her. R. O. Armstrong, Mulgrave, N. S.
Pierre Landers, senr., Pokenouche, N. B.
Thomas Wasson, Sheffield, N. B.

Coderre the New Minister

Louis Coderre, member for Hochelaga has been sworn into office as secretary of state and minister of mines in the Borden government. The by-election took place on Nov. 19.

Hon. Mr. Rogers becomes minister of public works and Hon. Dr. Roche, minister of the interior.

Sick Headaches

are not caused by anything wrong in the head, but by constipation, biliousness and indigestion. Headache powders or tablets may deaden, but cannot cure them. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills do cure sick headache in the sensible way by removing the constipation or sick stomach which caused them. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are purely vegetable, free from any harmful drug, safe and sure. When you feel the headache coming take

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

Saving Money

to enter college can be accomplished by home study. Many who plan to enter the Maritime are now studying our texts. We give full credit for all work done prior to entering. Get our texts and spend the long evenings profitably.

Write for particulars to

Maritime Business College
Halifax, N. S.

E. Kaulbach C. A.
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YOU WILL GET

Good Printing

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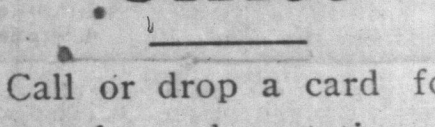
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The Monitor Press

BRIDGETOWN



Focus Your Wants

Classified Want Ads. will fill all your requirements. They act as a lens which will concentrate all your needs, and bring them to a perfect focus of satisfactory results.

MEN'S GENUINE "BRINY DEEP" SERGE IS STAMPED "BRINY DEEP SERGE" EVERY THREE YARDS, ALL GUARANTEED, WEAR UNEQUALLED.

General Diaz Condemned to Death

Mexico City, Oct. 20.—President Madero will interfere no more in the case of General Felix Diaz, who has been condemned to death at Vera Cruz. This statement was made by the foreign minister Senor Lascurain at the foreign office tonight. He said that the entire matter is now in the hands of the Supreme Court, which will decide the question of jurisdiction. The president said he is content to abide with the law.