

THE PEOPLE.

Dominion Atlantic Railway
AND
Steamship Lines.

ST. JOHN VIA DIGBY AND BOSTON VIA
YARMOUTH.

"Land of Evangeline" Route.

On and after Oct. 21, 1907, the
Steamship and Train service of this Railway
will be as follows:

Trains will Arrive at Middleton.

(SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)
Express from Halifax..... 11:31 A. M.
Express from Yarmouth..... 1:07 P. M.
Accom. from Halifax..... 2:05 P. M.
Accom. from Annapolis Royal..... 3:14 A. M.

Trains will Leave Middleton.

(SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)
Express for Yarmouth..... 11:37 A. M.
Express for Halifax..... 1:13 P. M.
Accom. for Annapolis Royal..... 2:11 P. M.
Accom. for Halifax..... 3:45 A. M.

MIDLAND DIVISION.

Trains of the Midland Division leave Windsor
daily (except Sunday) for Truro, at 6 a. m., and
at 8 a. m., and from Truro for Windsor at 6:30
a. m., and at 11 p. m., connecting at Truro with
trains of the Intercolonial Railway, and at Windsor
with Express trains to and from Halifax and
Yarmouth.

ROYAL AND U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS

PRINCE ARTHUR
Leaves Yarmouth, Wed. and Sat. immedi-
ately on arrival of the Express train,
arriving in Boston next morning. Returning
leave Long Wharf, Boston, Tues. and Fri. at
1.00 p. m.

St. John and Digby.

P. M. S. YARMOUTH
Leaving St. John daily (Sun. excepted) at 7:45 a. m.
arriving at Digby 10:45 a. m. Returning will leave
Digby same days on arrival of Express train from
Halifax.

S. S. Prince Albert makes daily trips Sunday ex-
cepted between Parrsboro and Wolfville calling at
Kingston in both directions.
Buffet Parlor Cars run each way daily, except
Sunday on Express trains between Halifax and
Yarmouth.

Trains run on Atlantic standard time.
F. GIPKINS,
Genl. Manager
Kentville, N. S.

Halifax & South Western Ry

TIME TABLE

In Effect June 24, 1907.

Trains Leave Middleton.

11.20 Monday and Friday only for
Bridgetown, Port Wade, etc.

15.30 Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday
and Saturday for Springfield,
Bridgewater, Liverpool, etc.

16.25 Monday and Friday only for
Springfield, Bridgewater, Liver-
pool, etc.

Trains Arrive Middleton.

10.55 Daily except Sunday from Liver-
pool, Bridgewater, Springfield,
etc.

15.55 Monday and Friday only from
Port Wade, Bridgetown, etc.
P. MOONEY,
General Passenger Agent
Halifax.

PATENTS
PROMPTLY SECURED

Write for our interesting books "Invent-
or's Help" and "How you are misled."
Send us a rough sketch or model of your in-
vention or improvement and we will tell you
free our opinion as to whether it is probably
patentable. Rejected applications have often
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FOR SALE.

A corner lot with shop and dwelling
containing, in fair condition, two miles
from railway station in a small village.
Will be sold at a bargain. For particulars
apply to the undersigned.

F. E. PALMER, Kingston, N. S.

Advertise in
"The People."

What of the Annapolis Valley.

HOW THE FAMOUS MUSKMELONS ARE
GROWN IN THE VICINITY OF
MONTREAL.

The muskmelon is usually regarded
as a southern crop. Only in recent
years has the great Rocky Ford melon
district divided honors with Maryland
and Georgia. New England has been
content to accept second or third place,
or to go without home-grown melons
altogether. Meanwhile, Montreal has
made a reputation in melon growing,
which while not so much noted in the
newspapers, is something to be fairly
proud of.

While we grow fewer muskmelons
than are grown in Rocky Ford, Colo-
rado, we consider that we make up in
quality, to some extent at least, what
we fall short in quantity. Our first
melons go to market about July 1,
and bring \$12 a dozen, wholesale. In
other words, we get more for a single
melon than southern growers usually
get for an entire crate of thirty to
forty-five. My neighbor says he has
sold \$3,000 worth of melons from three
acres. It will be seen, from the fol-
lowing statement of our methods, that
we put ourselves to much greater ex-
pense than the southern grower.

Seeds are sown the end of March in
a hotbed, in four-inch pots, strawberry
boxes, or inverted sod, buried in the
earth in rows close together. Five
melon seeds are planted in each pot,
or box, and the seeds are buried about
half an inch deep. When the plants
come through the ground air is given
by raising the sash when the sun shines,
during the day, closing and covering it
at night to retain the heat and keep
out the cold. By the end of April, the
plants should be large enough to set
out in the permanent hotbeds.

Any light soil, that will give a good
crop of corn or potatoes, should grow
melons. Trenches should be dug the
previous autumn eighteen inches deep
and thirty inches wide, and as long as
required for the number of hotbed
frames. The action of the frost
through the winter pulverizes the soil,
and puts it in good condition to receive
the plants. These trenches are filled
with hot manure trampled down firmly
to within four inches of the surface,
and covered with about eight or nine
inches of soil. In growing melons on
a large scale, we cover the manure
with the plow, putting little posts to
mark the centre of the trench, making
a ridge or bed about eight feet wide
(a foot broader than the hotbed
frame), raking this smoothly, leaving
a slight rise in the middle of the ridge,
and then putting on the hotbed frame
and sash. In a day's time the soil
should be warm enough to receive the
plants from the nursery hotbed. They
are watered freely, so that they may
come easily from the pot. (I prefer
the berry boxes, as they cost less and
can be easily broken away from the
plants.) One pot, containing four stout
plants, is put to each sash. They are
watered after planting, and shaded
with boards or matting for a few days,
till the plants take root. Shallow
cultivation is practised, for the roots
extend near the surface as far as the
vines above ground.

About the beginning of July, when
the vines have filled up the frames,
and little melons appear, the size of a
cocoanut, the glass and frames should
be removed, doing this gradually to
harden up the plants. As soon as a
good crop of fruit is formed, the ends
of the vines should be nipped off and
all the growth sent into the melons.
Some varieties, like the Hackensack,
produce far too much vine and too few
melons under this system of growing.
One of the strong points in favor of
the Montreal muskmelon is its produc-
tiveness, as well as good quality.

The melons should be turned every
few days, care being taken not to in-
jure the vine. Some growers, as soon
as the melons are well netted, do pur-
posely give the stem a twist, to hasten
ripening, spoiling the quality for the
sake of having them earlier. When they

are nearly full grown, pieces of wood
or shingle should be put under each
one, to prevent rot and to keep the
worms from them. Sometimes good
melons are grown by a somewhat
simpler method. Holes are dug, about
one foot deep and eighteen inches in
diameter, and these are filled with
warm manure, which is well trampled
down. Each hill is then covered with
eight inches of soil, and is set with
plants from the nursery hotbed.
These hills are shaded for a few days
with a box or something of the sort.
Such melons ripen in September, but
there is not the demand for them in
the markets that there is during the
sultry days of July.

—R. BRODIE, in Canadian Horti-
culturist.

A Hint on Transplanting.

USE SAND ABOUT THE ROOTS.

It has always been understood by
gardeners and planters that, when
transplanting trees it is necessary that
the soil be made to fit closely to their
roots when in their new position. In
later years, much has been said and
written of firming the soil about potted
plants and transplanted trees, all look-
ing to the accomplishing of the same
object, the close contact of root and
soil.

Recently, another excellent sugges-
tion has been made, a suggestion made
because of noticing what a help it had
been already to a great many; it is to
use sand for the filling in round the
roots of trees, until all roots are cov-
ered.

There is no question of the sand's
value; it does exactly what no other
plan will do as well, namely, fill in
completely, all the air space about the
roots, and fill them better than all the
tramping, pounding and watering
otherwise found necessary to accom-
plish the same object. Dry earth is
often recommended for filling in about
the roots, and well recommended too,
because being dry, it crumbles up nice-
ly, better than wet soil will, but dry
sand is better than anything else.

Nurserymen took the hint of the
value of sand, from noticing its useful-
ness for healing-in purposes, as a sand
heap is known to be a necessary ad-
junct to all packing houses, cold stor-
age houses, and every building where
plants are to be handled.

Let florists, landscape gardeners,
and all others, recognize the value of
sand, and use it in their operations,
and they will have greater success than
ever before, in their future work. Its
use is simply to fill in about the newly
set tree until the roots are covered,
then ordinary soil is used to fill the
hole.—Canadian Horticulturist.

Dairy and Stock.

The early lambs command the top
notch in the market.

As winter comes on, look after the
comfort of your milk cows. The best
time is a little ahead of time.

Let the sun into the stables. It is
a great deodorizer and purifier, and the
deadly foe of tuberculosis.

It doesn't pay to compel stock to
stand in drafts. Lumber is high, but
not so expensive as siling horses and
cows.

The dairyman who carries a herd
of dry cows or strippers, through the
winter, is not likely to find his occupa-
tion remunerative.

If there are any low p'aces about
the barn and yards, where puddles
collect and freeze, fill them up at once,
and thereby possibly saving a broken
leg and the loss of a favorite animal.

The institution to which are sent
the paupers of the towns is known as
the "poor farm." Now don't allow
the unprofitable cow to make a poor
farm of your property. Spot her and
get rid of her at once.
If your hogs have not done as well

as you expected find out the cause. It
may have been in the breeding, but
more likely it was because of early
mistakes in feeding. A judiciously
selected pig, given the proper treat-
ment, seldom disappoints his owner.
—Farm Journal.

Fathers of Great Men.

George Washington's father was a
farmer.

The father of Samuel Pepys was a
tailor.

Shakespeare's father was a wool
merchant.

Lincoln's father was a poor farmer
and laborer.

Emperor Diocletian was the son of a
slave.

Cardinal Antonelli's father was an
Italian bandit.

The father of Martin Luther was a
peasant and a woodman.

Virgil's father was a poet, and for
many years a slave.

Demosthenes was the son of a sword-
maker and blacksmith.

The father of Sir Robert Peel, the
statesman, was a day laborer.

Benjamin Franklin was the son of a
soap boiler and was himself a printer.

—Earth and Man.

Scripture Truth.

Jack had just come home from sea
after a long voyage and his granny
wanted to hear some of the wonders of
the deep.

"Well, granny," said Jack, "the
first thing that surprised me was the
flying fish."

"Flying fish?" said Granny. "You
won't gull me with cock and bull stories
about flying fish! Tell me something
true."

"Well, then we had to cast anchor
in a calm crossing the Red Sea, and
when we hauled up the anchor it
brought up one of Pharaoh's chariot
wheels!"

"Ah," said Granny, "that's Scrip-
ture truth, Jack; but none of your fly-
ing fish for me!"

A Novel Letter.

The following unique epistle was
found on a suburban street car recent-
ly:

Dear John: This is wrote you to
let you know how all the family is.
John, we're doin purty well now, if I
do say it myself. Your Uncle Jim had
the good fortune to loose his leg leg on
a railroad and got damages and is now
livin with us and payin board, which is
a great help to us. Your brother
Bill fell in the cellar in Atlanta and
broke his collar bone, for which he got
\$50 and invested in a gray male, which
was cheap at the price. Your gran-
mother has been cured of the rheu-
matism an is now able to do the family
washin, an altogether, John, we are
well off and mighty thankful to Provi-
dence, which always provides.—At-
Constitution.

Too Thin; Too Fat.

An Oregon newspaper, after giving
expression to some very frank opinions
upon prospective candidates for the
presidency of the United States, closes
with the following laconic comment:—
"CANNON—Fairly good.
FAIRBANKS—Too thin.
HUGHES—Don't know much about
the gent.
KNOX—Same as Hughes.
TAFT—Too fat.

A Good Motto

Keep your money in circulation at
home by buying goods made in Can-
ada, and when you cannot get what
you want at home buy within the
British Empire.
—PRESIDENT COOKSHUTT, of the Can-
adian Manufacturers Association.

JOB PRINTING

WE HAVE
lately great-
ly increased
our stock of
all kinds of

Posters,
Dodgers,
Shipping Tags,
Shipping Cards,
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Invitations,
Announcements,
Envelopes,
Bill Heads,
Note Heads,
Letter Heads,
Memo Heads,
Pamphlets,
Programs,
Booklets,
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and are rea-
dy to supply
at reason-
able prices

Promptness, Neatness
and Correctness are
features of Business

AT THE

OUTLOOK OFFICE

**Ryanizer
Floor Finish**

Natural and Colors.

Made to Walk On.

SOLD BY

H. L. GATES.

MONUMENTS

Made from the popular
VICTAUX GRANITE
AT LOWEST PRICES.

T. RICE, Bear River.

222 Acre Farm

For Sale at a Bargain.

Half mile from Wilnot Station; An-
napolis River runs through it. Extra hay
land; good stock farm; large orchard,
bearing; good buildings; first-class neigh-
bourhood. For particulars apply to
CAPT. F. A. BROWN
or D. C. CROSBY,
Real Estate Agent,
Berwick

Pork Wanted.

Fig 110-200-8c

200-260-7 1/2c

260-350-7c

J. M. ROOP PACKING CO'Y.

Butter Parchment.

We are prepared to supply Butter parchment with your address
and the name of your farm at the prices given below:

1000 Sheets	18 x 18 inches.	18 x 18 inches
500 "	\$4.50	\$3.75
300 "	2.75	2.35
300 "	2.25	2.00
100 "	1.75	1.65

"The Outlook", Middleton, N. S.