

Railway & S. S. Lines

DOMINION ATLANTIC
RAILWAY

Steamship Lines

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

On and after Sept. 30th, 1912
train service of this railway is as follows:

Express for Yarmouth	12.04 p.m.
Express for Halifax	2.00 p.m.
Bluebonnet for Halifax Mon. Wed. Fri. and Sat.	12.57 p.m.
Bluebonnet for Yarmouth Mon. Wed. Fri. and Sat.	2.35 p.m.
Accom. for Halifax	7.50 a.m.
Accom. for Yarmouth	5.50 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 7.45 a.m. and from Truro at 6.50 a.m. 3.20 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.

Boston S. S. Service

BOSTON-YARMOUTH SERVICE.

Beginning Saturday, Sept. 30th, the favorite Twin Screw Steel Steamships "BOSTON" and "PRINCE ARTHUR" leave Yarmouth, Mon. Wed. Fri. and Sat. after arrival of Express and "Flying Bluebonnet" trains from Halifax, Windsor Junction and Truro. Returning leave Long Wharf, Boston, Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 2.00 p.m.

St. JOHN and DIGBY

R.M.S. "PRINCE RUPERT" leaves St. John, daily except Sunday at 7.45 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.

P. GIFFINS,
General Manager.
Kentville.

FURNESS, WITBY & CO., LTD
STEAMSHIP LINERS

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

From London.	From Halifax
Steamer.	
Oct. 3.—Rappahannock	Oct. 18
Oct. 6.—Durango	Oct. 29
Oct. 15.—Kanawha	Nov. 5

From Liverpool.	From Halifax
Steamer.	
Sept. 25.—Almerians	Oct. 11
Oct. 10.—Ripon	Nov. 1
Oct. 19.—Tabasco	Nov. 9

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

H. & S. W. RAILWAY

Accom.	Time Table in effect.	Accom.
Mon. & Fri.	October 7th, 1912.	Mon. & Fri.
Read down.	Stations.	Read up.
11.30	Lv. Middleton A.R.	16.25
12.01	"Clarence	15.54
12.29	Bridgetown	15.36
12.50	"Granville Centre	15.07
13.07	Granville Ferry	14.50
13.26	"Karadale	14.34
13.45	Ar. Port Wade L.V.	14.10

*Flag Stations. Trains stop on signal.

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

P. MOONEY

Farm Dairying



Buffalo Skylark Ames,
Holstein Bull

XVII.—Cow Diseases.
First Article.

By LAURA ROSE,
Demonstrator and Lecturer in Dairying
at the Ontario Agricultural Col-
lege, Guelph, Canada.

[Copyright, 1911, by A. C. McClurg & Co.]
FLIES are a terrible torment at times and have much to do with the lessening of the milk flow. The cows are so worried and kept so busy fighting the flies that they lose much of the time they should be feeding, and it is their semi-starved condition that largely causes the shrinkage in flesh and milk.

Something should be done to rid the cows of this fly pest.

The following mixture has been found as effective and less expensive than many of the fly remedies on the market:

One gallon of fish or seal oil or old grease of any kind, one pint of coal oil (kerosene) and two ounces (four tablespoonfuls) of crude carbolic acid.

Mix well together and apply with a cloth or spray to all parts except the udder. Always put it on after milking to avoid the strong odor getting into the milk. In dry weather one application a week is usually sufficient. If the cows are out in a heavy rain it will be necessary to go over them again.

Another fly remedy is ten parts of lard or other grease to one part of pine tar. Mix well and apply with a brush or cloth once or twice a week to the parts most attacked. This is splendid as a relief from the horn fly.

If the flies make the cows restless during milking so that they will not stand, a cotton blanket thrown over them at that time is a great help.

Keep the Stable Dark.

It is a good plan to darken the stable during the day and to have the windows screened.

To prevent the flies that are on the cows from going into the stable with them, arrange some evergreen boughs, brush, brooms or sacks at the entrance. As the cows pass through this many flies are brushed off and remain outside.

The housefly has always been a troublesome nuisance. But now it is looked upon as a very potent agent in spreading such dangerous diseases as typhoid fever, cholera infantum, summer complaint, etc.

If a cow shows symptoms of being ill do not delay doing something for her. Begin at once to check the trouble.

Every dairy stable should have in it a medicine chest or shelf provided with such drugs as are commonly used in cases of sickness among the animals. A short list is given below. Each bottle or package should be distinctly labeled and the supply renewed as soon as exhausted: Spirits of turpentine, raw linseed oil, sulphur, saltpeter, carbolic acid, nuxvomica, epsom salts, ground ginger, vaseline, camphorated oil, laudanum, boracic acid.

There should be on hand a common bicycle pump, a few feet of rubber hose and a milk siphon or tube to insert in the teat. Immerse the tube in boiling water to disinfect it and oil before gently inserting it into the teat opening.

How to Examine a Sick Cow.

First, take the temperature of the animal by placing a self-registering veterinary fever thermometer in the rectum, allowing it to remain there from three to five minutes. The normal temperature of a cow is from 98 to 100 degrees F., but in some cows may be higher. It is usually so in young animals.

Second, take the pulse, which can be found at the angle of the lower jaw bone. The normal beat of a cow's pulse is from fifty to sixty per minute. Third, count the respirations of the animal or number of times it breathes by watching the sides of the flanks or by pressing your ear to her side. The normal respiration of a cow is from fifteen to twenty per minute.

If the temperature, pulse or respiration is found to vary much from the normal you will know the animal is ailing. Dull, glazed eyes; cold ears; dry hot nose; harsh, rumpled coat; lack of appetite, rumination ceased and sudden shrinkage of milk are outward indications that something is wrong with the cow.

Milk from sick cows is unwholesome and in some cases positively dangerous.

Sick animals should be removed from the herd, and especially if there be any suspicion of a contagious disease.

Parturient Apoplexy—Commonly Called Milk Fever.

Causes.—Milking the cow out too thoroughly after calving. Better not to draw any milk the first twenty-four hours, but just leave the calf with the cow. If for any reason it is not desirable to leave the calf with her draw only a little milk at frequent intervals the first three days if possible.

ed. If this rule is followed milk fever is not likely to occur.

Symptoms.—These develop from four to thirty-six hours after calving. Rumination ceases; sudden decrease in milk flow; dullness of the eyes, unsteady gait; stamping with the hind legs; at length falls helpless to the ground, turns head to one side and eyes close or lies flat with extremities extended.

Treatment.—It is usually a fatal mistake to dose for milk fever. In many cases the muscles of the throat are paralyzed, and the cow, having no power to swallow, the medicine given goes into the lungs and often causes death.

The treatment giving prompt relief in the severest cases and one to be relied on is filling the udder with pure oxygen or with common air by means of a bicycle pump or a rubber bulb syringe and a common milk syphon or similar tube. Pump the udder as full as possible and put a rubber band around the teats, or tie with tape to keep in the air. Massage the udder so as to force the air to all parts. It may be necessary to repeat the inflation.

This treatment usually effects a cure in a few hours. Do not give any medicine.

Mammitis—Caked Udder—Inflammation of Udder—Garget.

Symptoms.—Usually at first the milk is watery and sometimes discolored with blood and may contain clotted, curdy matter, and the part affected is swollen and painful. In severe cases the cow will have a chill, and the limbs, ears and horns become cold. The milk will follow and the udder becomes hot, swollen and hard. The milk flow decreases or stops. The cow eats but little and does not chew her cud.

Treatment.—Give oxygen treatment as described for milk fever and a good dose of salts. If the udder remains hard rub well with goose grease or camphorated oil. When the entire udder is caked take a piece of heavy cloth and put it under the udder, making incisions for the teats, and fasten it on top, placing straw or a pad on the back so as not to chafe the cow. This relieves the udder by easing the weight.

For Inflamed Udder.

Rub well after milking with liniment made from four ounces sweet oil, four ounces laudanum, three ounces of extract of belladonna.

Slimy or Ropy Milk (Not a Disease).

Milk which becomes stringy, slimy or ropy after standing awhile is not due to the cow's condition, but is caused by a large number of bacteria which develop in the milk and change

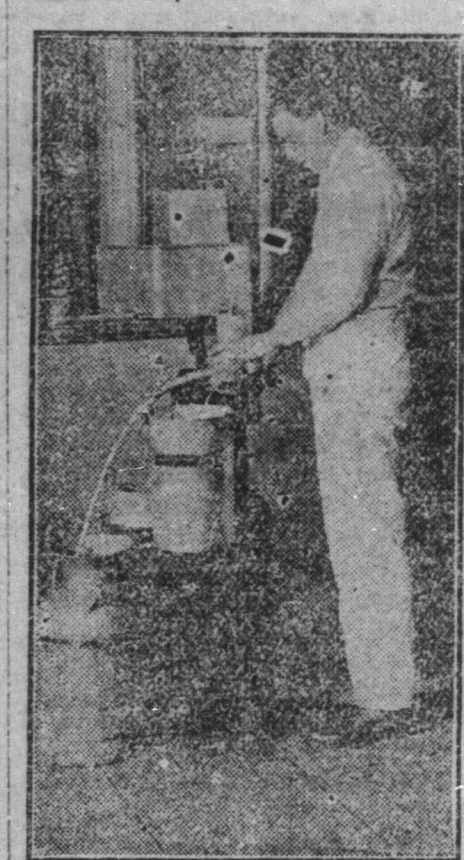


Photo by Oregon Agricultural college.
A CLEAN SEPARATOR HELPS KEEP THE MILK AND CREAM SANITARY.

The milk sugar into a slimy or ropy mass. The bacteria usually come from dust or bad water and get into the milk at milking time or afterward.

Thoroughly clean and disinfect the stable and scrub all milk pails, strainers, cans, etc.

If the lump or tumor be near the point or halfway up the teat a veterinarian may operate successfully; otherwise it is well to beef the cow, as she will not improve and her offspring may be similarly affected.

Cowpox.

Symptoms.—Teats very sore, break out in pimples and form scabby sores. A troublesome contagious disease, and the cow should be isolated.

A milker can take it from one cow to another on his hands or clothes.

Remedy.—Dress the sores three times a day with an ointment made by mixing four drams boracic acid, twenty drops of carbolic acid, with two ounces of vasoline.

If the teats are very sore it may be well to use a teat siphon to draw the milk.

Diarrhea or Scours in Calves.

Causes.—Overfeeding, sudden changes in feed, filthy, wet stalls, dirty fleecy teats, etc.

Treatment.—A cup of strong black tea is said to be good. Others give from one to two ounces of castor oil and one teaspoonful of laudanum.

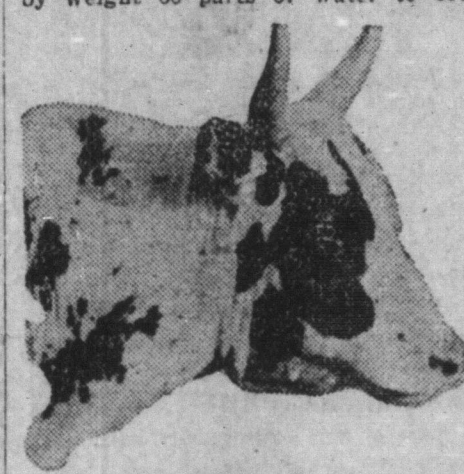
Feed new milk and keep everything clean. Four or five hours after the calf is given a teaspoonful of a mixture of one part salol and two parts

substitute of blismuth may be given in half a pint of milk or the powder mixed with the tongue and washed down with a little milk. A cheap remedy is to add to the milk one ounce of the bulk of lime water.

GETTING RID OF
TUBERCULOSIS GERMS

It is not safe to put cattle into a barn that has housed tubercular animals unless it has been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, says Hoard's Dairymen. If the barn is well lighted a great many of the tubercular germs will be destroyed by the direct and the diffuse sunlight, but it is scarcely possible to construct a barn so that the light strikes all parts. It therefore becomes very necessary to thoroughly clean and disinfect a barn that has held tubercular animals before putting healthy animals into the stable.

Before disinfecting the walls, ceiling, floor, manger—in fact, everything in the stable—should be thoroughly cleaned. A number of disinfectants may be used. Corrosive sublimate is probably the most powerful, but it is very poisonous. One part of corrosive sublimate to 1,000 parts of water is the proportion used. One of the commonest and a good disinfectant to use under all conditions is lime. In preparing quicklime add a pint and a half of water to each quart of lime or by weight 60 parts of water to 100



The Ayshire cow in general is a handsome, sprightly looking animal of medium size, weighing at maturity about 1,200 pounds, red and white in color, the relative proportions of red and white being greatly varied and readily yielding to the taste of the breeder from his skill in selecting breeding animals. There has of late seemed to be more inquiry for Ayshire cows than for any other breed, but color is merely a matter of fancy and carries with it no excellence of dairy quality. The Ayshire bull shown is an animal of pure breeding and high quality.

parts of lime. The result is hydrate of lime, a dry powder. One quart of this is mixed with four quarts of water. This mixture must be used immediately to have any germicidal power. It has been found very effective to add some of the coal tar product such as cresote or zeoleum, to this lime mixture.

The best way to apply the lime is through a spray nozzle, which is quick and more economical than trying to put it on the walls and ceiling and floor of the barn with a brush. We might say that some authorities recommend thoroughly disinfecting the barn with this coal tar product before whitewashing. There are a number of these coal tar products which may be used for this purpose, and full directions accompany each package as to how much water should be mixed with the coal tar product in order to make the right kind of a solution.

In disinfecting the barn it is quite as important to scrub the mangers, cow ties, stalls and cutters and the feeding alley as it is the walls and ceiling. If corrosive sublimate is used great care must be taken to thoroughly wash the mangers, stalls and cow ties before any animals are permitted in them. On the whole, it will probably be found more satisfactory to use some coal tar product and then thoroughly whitewash. This would make it doubly sure that the barn had been thoroughly disinfected.

Treatment For Calf Scours.

Calves are specially treated for calf scours. First special care is taken to avoid scours by keeping the calves in clean, bright, well lighted and well ventilated quarters. They are fed regularly until four weeks old on two to six pounds of their mother's milk three times daily. Care is taken to have the temperature of the milk as near that of freshly drawn milk as possible and always to have the calf pail scrupulously clean.

In spite of all precautions now and then, there is a case of scours. For the past two years such cases have been treated as follows: As soon as symptoms appear two or four tablespoonfuls of castor oil are mixed with one-half pint of milk and given to the calf. This is followed in four to six hours by one teaspoonful of a mixture of one part salol and two parts substitute of blismuth. It can also be given with one-half pint of new milk or the powder placed on the tongue and washed down by a small amount of milk. The salol and substitute of blismuth can be secured from any drug store mixed in the proper proportions at the time of purchase and thus have the powder readily available for use at any time.

Value of Good Blood.

The value of the pure blood animal lies in his ability to consume and digest large quantities of feed and turn it into meat quickly. Formerly a beef steer had to be four years old before it could be marketed. Now it is a matter of months. A pure blood animal is a more effective diuretic which strengthens and stimulates the kidneys so that they do their work thoroughly and well. Try

Value of Farm Lands.

Twenty-five years ago farm lands in Belgium were worth \$13 an acre. To-day the same farm lands in Belgium average in value \$405 an acre. Isn't that something to make us here in Nova Scotia sit up and take notice.

Supposing that the values of farm lands in Nova Scotia were to increase in the next twenty-five years in the same proportion as those of Belgium have increased in the past 25 years.

Then a hundred acre farm which to-day exclusive of its buildings is worth \$1300 would in 25 years be worth \$40,500.

That's enough to make one's eyes pop out. But there's the actual increase which has taken place in Belgium in the past quarter of a century.

Of course with land worth \$400 an acre one man wouldn't want to farm 100 acres and wouldn't be able to farm a hundred acres; \$400 an acre land isn't farmed with exactly the same methods as \$13 an acre land is farmed.

The increase in the value of the land involves an increase in the size of the population. Some will say if large numbers of our people get into intensive cultivation and the growing of fruit and vegetables that we'll glut the market. Don't worry. The Canadian market is growing a good deal faster than Nova Scotia's production is doing or is likely to do. Let us keep on the job. Let us grow the stuff.

Much of the vegetables and fruit is now exported direct by the growers. And many who now have small surplus to spare are unable to dispose of their stuff because they have not the necessary knowledge of the markets, the ways of the trade, or do not have sufficient quantity to make up a big enough shipment to interest a big city dealer.

But that is the condition which will very soon adjust itself. Just as soon as we begin to grow a reasonable quantity of fruit and of the more expensive vegetables there will be dealers ready to take care of it and the business will be handled just as satisfactorily as the egg or the butter business is to-day.

Let the agriculturists produce the right stuff. The markets are ready; the middlemen will be found. For some sort of middlemen will be absolutely essential if the business is to assume large proportions.

And the farmer mustn't want to have it all. When he can get \$200, \$300 or even \$400 for one year's products off a single acre he won't need to worry about how many other fellows make a living or how easily they make it.—Dartmouth Patriot.

TEN CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

St. Bernard, Dorchester County, N.S., Oct. 2.—Left alone in their home by their parents, who went out to a neighbor's to play cards, the ten children of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Gravel of this place were burned to death at a late hour last night. The Gravel home was completely destroyed.

The fire is believed to have been due to the explosion of a kerosene lamp. The ten children, the oldest 16 years and the youngest 16 months had no chance to escape.

A NEW KIND OF BOOK.

Mr. Edison has invented an extraordinary kind of book as a substitute for the present paper book. It is only two inches thick and contains 40,000 pages.

The pages are made of nickel and are one-twenty-thousandth of an inch thick. Nickel of this thinness is tougher and more flexible than ordinary book paper, and it readily absorbs printer's ink. The covers are made of steel.

The metal book weighs about a pound, and with its 40,000 pages costs about a dollar and a quarter.

MORE TROOPS.

Cetinje, Montenegro, October, 1.—King Nicholas has ordered a general mobilization of the army. It is officially announced that the mobilization is for the purpose of demonstrating Montenegro's solidarity with Serbia and Bulgaria and to protect threatened interests in Montenegro.

Kidneys Wrong?

If they are you are in danger. When through weakness or disease the kidneys fail to filter the impurities from the blood, trouble comes at once. Backache, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gravel, Diabetes, Catarrhes and the deadly Bright's Disease are some of the results of neglected kidneys. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills contain a most effective diuretic which strengthens and stimulates the kidneys so that they do their work thoroughly and well. Try

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

Because they act so gently (no purging or griping) yet so thoroughly

**NA-DRU-CO
LAXATIVES**
are best for the children as well as the grown-ups. 25c. a box at your druggist's.
National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited.

Trial of McNamara Dynamiters

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1.—Whoever participated with the McNamara brothers in the series of dynamite and nitro-glycerine explosions, which preceded and followed the wrecking of the Los Angeles Times building, Oct. 1, 1910, when twenty-one persons were killed, the government hopes to disclose in the trial which will begin to-day, before Judge A. B. Anderson.

At the head of the list of defendants who are thus brought into court exactly two years after the Los Angeles disaster, are:

Frank M. Ryan, President of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.
Ortie E. McManigal, once known as "Q. McGraw," on the Pacific coast, a confessed dynamiter and accomplice of the McNamara brothers, who has been kept in custody as a witness for the prosecution ever since his arrest in Detroit a year ago last April.

Herbert S. Hockin, successor of John J. McNamara as secretary treasurer of the union, whom McManigal accuses of being the organizer of the "dynamiting crew," and one of the originators of the alarm clock scheme by which explosions were set off several hours after a mine was placed.

Most of the other defendants are present or former union officials who government charges, were linked together in a conspiracy by an extensive correspondence from 1905 to 1911 during which time more than 100 explosions in states scattered from Massachusetts to California occurred in works under construction by employers of non-union labor.

Fifty-four were indicted, but John McCray, Wheeling, Va., never has been located and the McNamara brothers are in prison in California.

LORD MILNER

the clearest headed and most judicial officers in the British service, and also as a man of moderate liberal views, he was finally chosen as High Commissioner for South Africa and Governor of Cape Colony, on the resignation of Lord Rosemead, shortly after the Jamieson Raid. His was a delicate task and tactfully performed, but all his efforts were unavailing to prevent the inevitable war between the Boers and British. During the war he rendered the military authorities "valuable support and wise counsel," being in Lord Roberts' phrase, "one whose courage never failed."

WOMAN ENGINEER.

London, Sept. 28.—Nina Cameron Graham the only English woman who has taken the degree of Bachelor of Engineering sailed yesterday for Winnipeg, where she is to marry Mr. Cecil Stephen Walley, of the Dominion Bridge Building Company. The introduction of a woman into the engineering business is first created a little flutter of opposition to Miss Graham but her influence for good among young men was diluted upon the university publications, and a remarkable ovation was accorded her when she was invested with her university degree. This was looked upon as the finest testimony that could have been given as to her popularity.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF YARMOUTH WOMAN.

Gloucester, Mass. Sept. 30.—The mysterious death of Mrs. Estelle C. Roberts, who comes from a small Nova Scotia town near Yarmouth, has developed into what the local newspapers term a deep murder mystery. Several persons besides the father of Mrs. Roberts claim she was a victim of foul play. Her body was found two weeks ago in Manchester, Mass. and persons with whom she was last seen alive with have told the state police a strange story of how the woman came to her death. Several of these witnesses tell conflicting stories. To fathom the mystery an inquest will be held, and the entire affair gone into detail.

It is stated that the mayor of Vancouver has published a notice advising young men to stay east, as hundreds of idle men and women are walking the streets of that city.

Wanted!

To enter the Civil Service of Canada between Jan. 1 and June 30, 1913:

75 Male Clerks	\$ 500
5 Female Clerks	500
15 Male Stenographers	500
40 Female " "	500
40 Male Clerks	500

Our classes qualify candidates for these positions.

**Maritime
Business College**
Halifax, N. S.
E. Kaulbach C. A.
PRINCIPAL

WANTED

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
HIDES, PELTS, CALF SKINS
& TALLOW

CASH PAID AT THE
HIGHEST MARKET PRICES
McKENZIE CROWE & Co., Ltd.

YOU WILL GET

Good Printing

—AND—

Prompt Service

—AT—

Moderate Rates

—FROM—

Your Home
Office

Call or drop a card for
samples and quotations.

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.

LINEN SPLICED CASH-
MERE HOSE FOR WOMEN
AND MEN. ASK FOR "SOV-
EREIGN BRAND."

Cut Out and mail
us this ad.
with \$10, and we will send
you by freight, one Brass
Trimmed Dark Surface
Oak Bedroom Suite, with
a mirror 13 by 22 inches.

Fine Illustrated Furni-
ture Catalogue FREE.

Read our new ad. next
week.

W. E. REED & CO.
Bridgetown - Nova Scotia