

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 Aug. 24th, the train service of this railway is as follows: Express for Yarmouth 12.04 p.m. Express for Halifax 2.00 p.m. Bluenose for Halifax 12.57 p.m. Bluenose for Yarmouth 2.35 p.m. Accom. for Halifax 7.50 p.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. 8.30 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, Aug. 24, 1912, the favorite Twin Screw Steel Steamships "PRINCE GEORGE" and "PRINCE ARTHUR" leave Yarmouth daily, except Sunday, and S.S. "BOSTON" will leave Yarmouth Wednesday and Saturday, after arrival of Express and "Flying Bluenose" Trains from Halifax, Windsor Junction and Truro. Returning, "PRINCE GEORGE" and "PRINCE ARTHUR" leave LONG WHARF, BOSTON, daily, except Saturday, at 2.00 p.m. and S.S. "BOSTON" leaves Boston Tuesday and Friday at 12.00 noon.

St. JOHN and DIGBY

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE. (Sunday excepted.) R.M.S. "PRINCE RUPERT" From St. John. From Digby 7.45 a.m. 1.55 p.m. Making connections at Digby with express trains for East and West and at St. John with Canadian Pacific trains for western points. S.S. "YARMOUTH" From St. John. From Digby From St. John 12.30 p.m. after arrival of C. P. R. from Montreal. From Digby about 4 a.m.

P. GIFFKINS, General Manager.

FURNESS, WITBY & CO., LTD

STEAMSHIP LINERS

LONDON, HALIFAX & ST. JOHN, N. B. SERVICE. From London. From Halifax Steamer. Durango Sept 12 Aug. 30—Kanawha Sept. 11 Sept. 22—Rappahannock Oct. 5 Oct. 2—Durango Oct. 12

From Liverpool. From Halifax Steamer. Sept. 9—Tabasco Sept. 27 Sept. 13—Almeriana Oct. 11

FURNESS WITBY & CO., LTD.

Agents, Halifax, N. S.

H. & S. W. RAILWAY

Table with columns: Accom. Mon. & Fri., Time Table in effect June 17th, 1912., Accom. Mon. & Fri. Rows include Read down, Lv. Middleton Ar., Clarence Bridgetown, Granville Centre, Granville Ferry, Karsdale, Ar. Port Wade Lv.

*Flag Stations. Trains stop on signal. CONNECTION AT MIDDLETON WITH ALL POINTS ON H. & S. W. RY AND D. A. RY. P. MOONEY General Freight and Passenger Agent

THE FARM

FOWLS FOR SHOW.

The first thing to do is to pick out the most promising specimens, going over the whole flock, and place them in a separate pen. Then go over them again and cull out those fowls that are off somewhat in color, shape, color of eyes, lobes, etc. Repeat the culling process until you get down to the number you intend to exhibit. Now place them in separate coops so they can be properly trained and conditioned. Fowls properly trained and accustomed to handling will show up to better advantage, and often will score a few points higher than those not so prepared for showing.

Weigh the fowls to ascertain whether they are up to the weight required by the standard. If not, they must be fed in such a manner as to take on the required weight in time for the show. If only a short time remains in which to bring them up to the required weight they may be given sweetened milk to advantage. Wet mash, consisting of about two parts corn meal and one part bran and middlings, should be fed often. Feed this in a crumbly state and not as a thin slop. Animal meal or green cut bone should also be given, but in moderation. Too much will cause looseness of the bowels. Animal food will add color to the comb.

Handle the fowls often—several times a day—while training them. This handling and training should be commenced a few weeks before exhibiting. Take a stick about two feet long and go over each fowl with this, making it pose so as to show its shape to best advantage. Examine the legs carefully. If they show any tendency to roughness rub them thoroughly with vaseline. After applying this a few times the scales should become soft, and loose ones can then be rubbed off. Remove all dirt from beneath scales with a toothpick.

The fowls should, if a light-colored variety, be washed thoroughly the day before sending to the show. For this washing three tubs of water are required. The first should be comfortably warm, the second cooler and the third a trifle cooler than the second. Into this third or last tub place about as much blueing as is used in an ordinary wash. Into the first tub shave a cake of pure castile soap.

Two persons are needed to do the work. Have the assistant hold the fowl on its side in the tub of warm water while you open the feathers and rub in the soap and water. Rub the lather well into the feathers and always rub the way the web of the feather runs, to prevent feathers from becoming broken. After it has been carefully washed remove fowl to the second tub and rinse thoroughly. Be sure to remove every particle of soap from the feathers; otherwise they will cling together when dry instead of fluffing out as they should. When thoroughly rinsed place the fowl in the blueing water and rinse again. Remove from the tub and press all the water possible from the feathers. Then rub gently with a soft towel or cloth, rubbing the right way of the feathers.

After a thorough rubbing place the fowl in a coop littered with clean straw and set it beside a hot stove—just close enough to be comfortable. As the feathers dry, gradually pull the coop back from the stove. To give fluffiness to the feathers lift them up often and fan the fowl, thus ensuring a thorough drying of the under feathers. Clean the feet and toes carefully, rub the legs with alcohol and polish with a chamois cloth. Rub the comb and wattles also with alcohol. The plumage of dark-colored birds need only be rubbed with a silk handkerchief to remove the dust and bring out the lustre.—O. E. Hachman, St. John Telegraph.

COWS HARD TO MILK.

Hugh G. Van Pelt, an authority in a dairy matters, in Kimball's Dairy Farmer, says of hard milking cows:—

There are two methods of treating the hard milking cow. One is to use the test plug. These can be purchased through the local druggists from reliable veterinary medical supply houses. They are merely plugs made so that they may be inserted in the end of the teat where they remain between milking periods. The reason a cow milks hard is because the sphincter muscle which contracts the end of the teat is rigid. The test plugs remaining in the teat between milking hours have a tendency to gradually distend and dilate this muscle in such a way that the cow gradually becomes easy to milk.

The second method is to cut the teats, thus weakening the sphincter muscle. This is accomplished with a teat slitter which may be purchased from veterinary

medical supply houses. It is an instrument that is inserted into the teat and by pressing the end small knives are pressed out in such a way that when the teat slitter is withdrawn the muscle is severed.

It is necessary after this operation to milk the cow several times each day while the muscle is healing in order that it does not grow back together as tightly as before the operation. Often it is well to ent the muscle in this manner and follow the operation by the use of the teat plugs.

There is really no reason why one should utilize his time with hard milking cows by the use of these expensive instruments they may be rendered easy milkers.

One precaution that is necessary to take is that all instruments inserted in the cow's teat should be carefully sterilized before each insertion. This guards against infection of the udder.

ROTATIONS FOR THE EAST.

As rotations possible in Eastern Canada, and as rotations likely to give satisfactory results, Prof. J. W. Grisdale, Director of Dominion Experimental Farms, recommends the following:—

- Two-year rotation—Grain, hay. Three year—Grain, hay or pasture. Three year—hoed crop, grain, hay. Four year—Hoed crop, grain, hay or pasture. Five year—Hoed crop, grain, hay, pasture, grain. Six year—Hoed crop, grain, hay or pasture, pasture.

LATE BLIGHT.

The late blight and rot of the potato is so generally known that frequently this malady is simply called the potato disease, says Prof. E. M. Straight of MacDonald College, in Canadian Horticulturist. It is the oldest potato malady, and was the cause of the potato famine in Ireland. The spots cannot be easily confused with other potato diseases. These diseased areas frequently begin at the edge or the top of the leaf and spread until the whole leaf is involved. They present in moist weather a dark, somewhat water soaked appearance, with slightly purplish tint. Upon the tubers this fungus develops the well known dry rot of the field and storage pits.

POTATO FLEA BEETLE

The potato is often attacked by a very small beetle which also attacks the tomato, cucumber and beans. This insect is commonly called the potato flea beetle. They often congregate in such numbers that the leaves or plants appear almost black with them. Potatoes and tomatoes often have their leaves so badly eaten that the leaves shrivel and die in the case of the tomato, although the potato pulls through.

COLORADO POTATO BEETLE

The Colorado potato beetle is a native of a strip of country which lies just east of the Rocky Mountain range and includes eastern Colorado. In its native land the beetle lives upon the wild weeds of the potato family. The chief of these is the Buffalo burr, but the beetle is quite a general feeder on plants of this group including not only potatoes but tomatoes, egg plants, tobacco and pepper. The adults passes the winter in the ground. In spring the beetles emerge, seek food plants on which they feed and deposit eggs. These adults sometimes, though not always, do much injury. They die shortly after depositing their eggs, shortly after depositing their eggs, days, depending on the temperature. The young reach full growth about three weeks later. Soon eggs are laid again, and the second generation hatches. Ordinarily two broods are all that we may expect.

REMEDIES.

All these maladies may be controlled by Bordeaux mixture and Paris green or arsenate of lead. Bordeaux mixture of the usual formula, four-four-forty, and if Paris green is used one pound to forty gallons of water is quite sufficient. Two pounds of arsenate of lead will kill the beetles with equal certainty, and it remains on the foliage longer, owing to its sticking properties. The first application should be made as necessary about the time the Colorado potato beetle is hatching, and at intervals of ten days as required. Usually three applications will be quite sufficient.

The implicit confidence that many people have in Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is founded on their experience in the use of that remedy and their knowledge of the many remarkable cures of colic, diarrhoea and dysentery that it has effected. For sale by druggists and dealers.

MAKING A BASEBALL.

The Winding Process is Done in Secret in a Locked Room.

In the center of the standard baseball, as used by the professional players, there is a globe of compressed cork covered with rubber. This globe is about an inch in diameter and around it are wound a few layers of coarse twine. It is then sent to the winding room, where machines first wind on thick four ply blue yarn. At frequent intervals the ball is soaked in a cement solution and put aside to dry.

Many different workers have to do with the winding of the ball. Each worker tests it for size and weight before he passes it along. The machines insure tight and even winding and there are different machines for different sizes of yarn. These machines are operated in secret in a locked room. When the ball has been wound to the proper size with blue and white yarn and has been dipped in the solution, it is wound finally with smaller yarn. Thus the firm, rough center is overlaid with finer and finer material until at last it is smooth and perfect, ready for the cover.

The best horsehide obtainable is used for covers. The pieces are cut by hand and dampened and stretched. The ball is put into stamps and the cover sewed on with cotton thread, which has a greater frictional strength than linen or silk. Each ball is sewed by hand and then put into a machine that irons down the seams. The polishing is done by still another machine. Then, after being stamped and wrapped, the ball is ready for market.

A ball weighs five ounces and is nine inches in circumference. In the course of manufacture it is weighed and measured five times.—Harper's Weekly.

NEW YORK'S FIRST CHURCH.

And the Earliest Religious Services on Manhattan Island.

The first religious service on Manhattan Island was held in 1623. This resulted in the organization of a church, the services of which were held in the upper story of a mill which ground the grain of the colonists. The first minister was Jonas Michaelius and the first elder Peter Minuit, director general of New Netherland. The first church building on Manhattan Island was situated on Pearl street, between Whitehall and Broad streets, facing the East river. This structure was a poor, plain building of wood and constructed in 1633 by the West India company. Its congregation was presided over by Dominie Bogardus, the second clergyman of New Amsterdam, and was regarded as a more fitting place than the loft of the mill for public worship.

William Kieft, director general of the West India company, caused to be erected a church outside of Fort Amsterdam, which contained three long, narrow windows on each side, fitted with small panes of glass set in lead, on which were burned the coats of arms of the chief parishioners. This building was erected in the meadow of Mrs. Dominie Dirinus and fronted on a lane, now called Exchange place. In those days, however, it was known as "Garden alley." A large bowl of solid silver for baptismal services was made by the silver workers in Holland. In the belfry was the bell which had been removed from the old church in the fort.—Westchester County Magazine.

Mark Twain's Question.

Mark Twain when visiting Melbourne was the guest of the mayor on a picnic trip down the river Yarra, a stream renowned for its crookedness and for the odor from its banks. On account of the many turns in the river numerous signs reading "Dead Slow" are placed at the turnings to warn ship captains to slacken speed, and these attracted Twain's attention. Sauntering cautiously at the tainted breeze that came from the slimy banks he turned to his host. "What are these dead slows that smell so strong?"

Radium's Wonderful Power.

Suppose that the energy of a ton of radium could be utilized in thirty years. Instead of being evolved at its invariable slow rate of 1,700 years for half disintegration, it would suffice to propel a ship of 15,000 tons, with engines of 15,000-horsepower, at the rate of fifteen knots an hour for thirty years—practically the lifetime of the ship. To do this actually requires 3,000,000 tons of coal.—Sir William Ramsay.

A Household Hint.

Young Wife (sobbing)—George treat me awful mean. He—be promised to give me a machine for my birthday, and it—came none today. Her Mother—Then what are you crying about? Young Wife—It's a—it's a washing machine.—Baltimore American.

Getting Squared.

The Doctor—Hurt! Whence those cries of agony? The Lawyer—They come from the office of the dentist. Last week the chiropodist operated on the dentist, agreeing to take his bill out in trade, and now the dentist is taking it out.—Satire.

A Good Tonic.

Have you noticed what a tonic a good laugh is? The next time you are angry instead of frowning make yourself smile, then laugh. You'll feel better.

On the Street.

Mrs. Spruce—That man you just nodded to looks familiar. Do you see him often? Mrs. Walnut—Not very; he's my husband.—Philadelphia Record.

A TRICKY TONGUE.

It Won Dean Spooner a Reputation For Unconscious Humor.

QUEER BLUNDERS OF SPEECH

Some of the Gems Attributed to the Old Dean's Habit of Interchanging the First Letters or Syllables of Words—American "Spoonerisms."

"Spoonerisms" is a recognized and accepted word used in the best circles of English society, even though it has not yet found its way into the dictionaries. Derived from the last name of the Rev. William A. Spooner, warden of New College, Oxford, it characterizes a curious sort of blunder that is habitual with that man—the unconscious interchanging of the first letters or syllables of words with what are often directly humorous results.

The most famous of all the stories about him tells how he once thundered out from the pulpit, "Jehovah was not on the side of the tinkering congs," meaning, of course, "conquering kings."

At another time he converted his audience by boldly stating that he held concealed a half wormed fish (half formed wish) in his bosom.

At a university dinner given at the time of Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee he proposed, "Three cheers for the queer old dean," and they were given with a will, in honor not only of the dear old queen whom he had wished to remember, but of the queer old dean who had forgotten himself.

Exasperated by a would be humorist among his pupils, he informed him that he had a "weeble fit," not meaning any new disease, but the old, old complaint of a feeble wit.

To another who had been mainly occupied in wasting two terms at college he complained, "You have been incorrigibly lazy and, to top it all, you have tasted two worms."

In quoting the familiar text, "Bow not thy knee to an idol," he made it "Bow not thine eye to a needle."

One day he discovered a stranger sitting in his family pew. "Madam," whispered he, "do you intend to occur few this pie?"

Also he could blunder as blithesome in an action as in speech. One windy day, as he was walking down High street in Oxford, his hat blew off. He stooped to pick it up, but at that very moment a bell hurried by. He set off in full pursuit and never stopped until he had caught hold of the bell's ring on Magdalen tower. Then and there he solemnly tried to put the bird on his head.

Such are a few of the blunders in word and deed that have been attributed to the humor old dean. Must we accept them all as genuine? Not if we are to believe a contributor to M. A. P., who informed that paper that at a church congress a well known delegate said to him:

"Have you ever noticed how spoonerisms have died out since Canon Liddon is no more? I will tell you how it is. Liddon and I used to make them up. One of our best, which is always attributed to Spooner, is 'From Ireland's Greasy Mountains.'"

Spoonerisms at all events existed before Spooner himself was born. Some humorous ones may be found in Moore's Diary. "There is the story, for example, of an old actor named Parker who used always to say the 'poisoned pop' instead of the 'poisoned cup.' On night when he spoke it right at the audience said, 'No, no,' and called for the other reading. Another actor mentioned in Moore made a great hit with the misquotation: 'How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a toothless child.'"

John Keats was one night performing a favorite part in a country theatre when he was interrupted from time to time by the squalling of a child in the gallery. At length, angered by this rival performance, Keats walked with solemn step to the front of the stage and, addressing the audience in his most tragic tones, said, "Ladies and gentlemen, unless the play is stopped the child cannot possibly go on."

America itself is not without its Spooners and its consequent spoonerisms. There must have been at least three Spooners in the western court when the following scene is said to have taken place:

"How far is it between these two towns?" asked the lawyer. "About four miles as the cow cries," replied the witness.

"You mean as the cry cows," "No," put in the judge; "he means as the fly grows."

And then they all looked at one another, feeling that something was wrong.

A sort of conscious spoonerism was that brilliant jest credited to Dean Briggs of Harvard. During the year when the slogan "No hell with Yale!" first became popular among Cambridge undergraduates the dean, in company with Dr. Edward Everett Hale, was hurrying on his way to a great football game between Yale and Harvard.

"Where are you going?" asked another member of the faculty. "In yeh with Hale," answered Dr. Briggs.—Boston Post.

Life. Life is the finest of the fine arts. It has to be learned with lifelong patience, and the years of our pilgrimage are all too short to master it triumphantly.—Drummond.

Opportunity is like a pitched ball. The time to hit it is before it gets past the plate.—Kath's Companion.

BALKED THE BULL.

Presence of Mind That Saved the Life of a Little Child.

A regiment of the German army resting in a country road was appalled to see a great bull madly pursuing a little child in a field near by and yet so far away that the child could not be reached in time to save it nor yet saved by the shooting of the animal.

The bull had his horns down, and all the soldiers were horrified to see that in another moment the child must be gored to death. For an instant no one seemed to know what to do, and then the drum major shouted to the buglers of the band, who stood near with their instruments in their hands, to sound a loud blast. They looked agast.

"Sound, I say, for God's sake, to save the child!" repeated the drum major. Then the buglers blew a blast at the top of their lungs. The drum major knew that animals of that species were so much affected by strange and high pitched musical sounds that they seemed compelled to imitate them. This bull proved to be no exception to the rule.

As soon as he heard the bugle blast he paused in his pursuit of the child, glanced toward the band, raised his head and began to bellow madly. The buglers kept up as high and discordant a tumult as they could, and meantime soldiers were running to the rescue of the child.

Before the bull had finished his attention to the bugles the child was in a place of safety.—New York Tribune.

STOCKINGS OF SILK.

The First Pair Queen Bess Wore Made a Hit With Her Majesty.

Up until the time of Henry VIII stockings were made out of ordinary cloth. The king's own were made out of yard wide taffeta. It was only by chance that he might obtain a pair of silk hose from Spain. His son, Edward VI., received as a present from Sir Thomas Gresham "a pair of long silk stockings." For some years longer silk stockings continued to be a great rarity. Says Stow:

"In the second year of Queen Elizabeth her silk woman, Mistress Montague, presented her majesty with a pair of black knit stockings for a New Year's gift, which after a few days' wearing pleased her highness so well that she sent for Mistress Montague and asked her where she had had them and if she could help her to any more, who answered, saying, 'I made them very carefully, of purpose only for your majesty, and, seeing these please you so well, I will presently set more in hand.'"

"Do so," quoth the queen, "for indeed I like silk stockings so well, because they are pleasant, fine and delicate, that henceforth I will wear no more cloth stockings."

"And from that day up to her death the queen never wore cloth, but only silk stockings."—New York Herald.

Ant Colonies. An ant nest or colony arises from eggs laid by one or more "queens." The developing young are tended by the sexless workers, or "workers." The maggots, or larval ants, are fed by them, often nourished out of the nurses' mouths, and are as carefully watched in respect of the temperature and other conditions of the nurseries as are infants in human beings. When full development occurs the pupae change into ants, which are either winged or wingless. The latter are the "workers" or workers. They may develop six jaws and appear as the "soldiers" of the colony. Those which are winged are the founders of new colonies. They are of both sexes, and they produce the eggs whence the new generations will be evolved.

Doughnuts. Light, tender doughnuts quite unlike the usual solid kind are made with a cupful of sugar, a teaspoonful of butter, two eggs and a cupful of milk. Mix a scant pint of flour that has been sifted with two rounding teaspoonfuls of baking powder, making a paste that is soft. Stand the bowl containing it on the lee until it is very cold and then roll it out and fry before it loses its shape. The idea is to make the paste a little softer than can be rolled before it is stiff with cold and to use as little flour as possible. The doughnuts should be turned continually while they are frying.—Baltimore American.

Too Professional. "I saw that man gazing into your eyes," said Maud. "Yes," replied Mamma. "I felt complimented until I learned that he is studying to be an oculist. I had the same disappointing experience with a young dentist who was always anxious to make me smile."—Washington Star.

Seems So These Days. Teacher—"The right to have more than one wife is called polygamy. What is it when only one wife is allowed a man? Willy—Monotony, ma'am.—Lippincott's.

Frank, Manager (to applying office boy)—Why did you leave your last place? Boy—Well, I couldn't get along with de boss, an' he wouldn't git out.—Exchange.

His Suggestion. Blobs—Guzzler isn't very talkative, is he? I don't seem able to draw him out. Slobbs—Try a cork-screw.—Philadelphia Record.

Men think less for their crimes than for their weaknesses and vices.—A through man.—Lippincott's.

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