

Railway & S. S. Lines

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY

Steamship Lines -TO- St. John via Digby -AND- Boston via Yarmouth

"Land of Evangeline" Route.

On and after June 23rd 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 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., 2.20 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 Sunday, June 23rd, 1912, the favorite Twin Screw Steel Steamships "PRINCE GEORGE" and "PRINCE ARTHUR" leave Yarmouth daily, except Sunday, after arrival of Express and "Flying Blue-nose" Trains from Halifax, Windsor Junction and Truro. Returning leave LONG WHARF, BOSTON, daily, except Saturday, at 2.00 p.m.

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 7.45 a.m. 1.55 p.m. After arrival of C. P. R. from Montreal. From Digby about 4 a.m.

P. GIPKINS, General Manager. Kentville.

FURNESS, WITBY & CO., LTD

STEAMSHIP LINERS

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

From London. From Halifax June 14-Kanawha July 6 -Shenandoah to follow

From Liverpool. From Halifax. Steamer. July 10

June 22-Tabasco July 23

June 29-Almeriana Aug. 6

July 13-Durango Aug. 6

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

H. & S. W. RAILWAY

Accom. Time Table in effect Mon. & Fri. June 17th, 1912. Accom. Mon. & Fri.

Read down. Stations Read up

11.30 Lv. Middleton A.R. 15.50

11.58 \*Chenace 15.22

12.15 Bridgetown 15.06

12.43 \*Granville Centre 14.41

12.50 Granville Ferry 14.26

13.15 \*Karadale 14.10

13.35 A.R. Port Wade Lv. 13.50

\*Flag Stations. Trains stop on signal.

CONNECTION AT MIDDLETON WITH ALL FCINTS ON H. & S. W. R. Y. AND A. R. Y.

P. MOONEY General Freight and Passenger Agent

THE FARM

RENOVATING OLD FARMS

Work Out of Which an Ex-Bookkeeper Gets Health, Profit and Fun.

(New York Sun.)

One of the novel means of making a living which have sprung out of the back to the farm idea is that of a man and his wife who move about the country renovating old farms. They do not travel rapidly; in fact they never spend less than a year on a farm, and sometimes they stay longer. When they make a move this autumn they did so at a net profit of \$5,000 on their year of work and their investment.

"We make no attempt at farming," the man explained, "that is, unless you would call keeping a horse, one cow and a few chickens farming. We lease the agricultural privileges, crops, fruits, hay, pastures, and all, to some farmer of the neighborhood. This brings us in a small income, saves us labor which we could not undertake and keeps the land under cultivation and attractive."

"My part of the work is renovating the buildings inside and out and getting everything into perfect repair. My wife takes charge of the lawns and flower beds immediately about the house and makes the porches cosy with awnings, chairs and hammocks. Pretty porches and lawns appeal to every purchaser, as does also a small well-kept chicken run. My wife takes care of the chickens."

"No I was never a carpenter by trade, nor a plasterer or mason. In fact I was a bookkeeper in a city office for a long term of weary years before my health broke down and gave me my freedom. That was some twelve years ago, when the craze for the simple life was just beginning and when a good farm could be bought for next to nothing."

"We invested part of our savings in a really fine little place. The house was in an especially bad condition, but we did what we've done everywhere since, made ourselves comfortable in two or three rooms while renovating the rest."

"At the start we intended to perform the usual stunt of scientific farming, but it was late in the autumn when fate sent us scurrying from the city, and during the cold months I worked hard getting the interior of the house and barn into good condition. It was then that I realized for the first time the mighty joy of seeing things take shape and grow beautiful under one's hands. I developed an enthusiasm for improvement making which has never lessened."

"I had to hire expert help for much of the work that first winter, but I assisted with everything and picked up hints, until today I am able to do almost any job myself except installing the modern plumbing systems, which are always necessary. As for my wife, well, you just should have seen her paint the front piazza last spring."

"We were already getting into trouble with our initial attempt at farming that first spring when one of the hundreds of city couples who were then scouring the land for country homes happened into our house, and were so delighted with the clean, new appearance of everything that before they left we had received an offer for the place which we couldn't well refuse. We had also obtained our idea."

"Renovating farms has always been a good business with us. We take care to select our properties

with a view to selling them, and we have never failed to find a buyer with in a reasonable time. And as for the work itself, I told you that I came to the country because my health broke down; but when I contrast the chest and arms I have today with those I possessed formerly I know I never had much health to break.

"My wife and I always make friends with the neighbors and join in all the life of the countryside, and we always pretend that the house is to be our home for keeps, and that we are planning and fitting it up for ourselves; so we get lots of fun out of our work all along the way."

"That brings me to the one objection which the work presents. We get so attached to a place while we live and plan and work there together that it is always a wrench to tear ourselves from it and to realize that we have been making somebody else's home, and not one for ourselves."

WHAT A TOAD IS WORTH.

Science offers a new solution for the bug problem. It is to employ in its professional capacity, so to speak the toad—the ordinary hop-toad of the field and garden—as an insect destroyer.

In this business the humble toad is unequalled by any other living animal. He is the greatest bug exterminator in the world. It is entirely practical to utilize his services on an extensive scale, employing him systematically as an ally to keep in check the insects which levy an annual tax of more than \$5,000,000 upon our agricultural resources.

There is no reason why the farmers of the country should not hatch and rear their own supply of toads for local service. With a pond or even a small pool insured against drying up during late spring, the creatures will breed of their own accord in any desired numbers up to the limit of the food supply available in the shape of insects. But one thing absolutely essential is that they shall be protected against their natural enemies, and by no means the least destructive of their enemies are small boys, who through mere thoughtlessness kill toads whenever they get a chance.

It is estimated that an average toad is worth to the farmer five dollars a year for the cutworms which it destroys. But this is only one item. The amount a toad will eat is astonishing. A large specimen has been known to devour a hundred rose beetles at a single meal. One toad needed seventy-seven myriapods—the household centipede—to satisfy his appetite, another fifty-five gypsy moth caterpillars. Still another toad was seen to eat thirty-five large, full-grown celery worms in three hours, while another accepted eighty-six flies fed to him in less than ten minutes.

It is a common thing when the occupant of an ant's nest is swarming and the insects are emerging in large numbers to see an enterprising toad sit at the entrance of the burrow and snap at every ant that comes out. The slaughter he accomplishes under such circumstances is frightful. But of course most ants are not recognized as insect injurious to man; and the toad unquestionably destroys some species which are beneficial to the farmer. Upon the whole he is immensely useful, devouring countless numbers of the very worst bug foes of the crops.

EGG-LAYING RECORD.

Barnyard Fowl's Wonderful Feats During Eight Years—Total 1,396.

Betty, a diminutive hen, which The Daily Mirror has discovered in the possession of Mr. J. A. Minchitz, of Henfield, in West Sussex, is a roach to poultry experts.

They say that a hen will only lay about six hundred eggs in a lifetime, but Betty has laid nearly fourteen hundred eggs and has not discontinued the practice, although she will reach the mature age, for one of her kind, of nine years in the autumn.

Betty is quite a small hen. Her color is a kind of golden brown, with a dark fringe on her neck and back and a lighter shade of brown on her breast. She is what is called by poultry keepers a "barnyard" fowl, because she is so particularly bred.

Her family tree is not included in the poultry "Bible."

BETTY'S YEARLY RECORD.

Betty is quite tame, probably because she has had a comparatively lonely life, and people have paid a good deal of attention to her. She was hatched late in 1903, and, therefore, it is amazing that her laying record for 1904 shows the total of 218 eggs. This is her record of eggs laid during each year:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Eggs. 1904: 218, 1905: 206, 1906: 201, 1907: 196, 1908: 187, 1909: 170, 1910: 131, 1911: 100, 1912 (until April 22nd): 27. Total: 1,396.

Betty has no motherly disposition. She has never evinced a desire to sit on, as poultry-keepers term it, because "broody," so another hen has hatched her eggs. Through bad luck only one pullet has been reared successfully from the broods but this bird is beginning to imitate her mother's laying habits.

SKIMMINGS.

Although it is not always necessary to use starter for the purpose of ripening cream for butter, it is advisable to ripen the cream throughout the year. Good, pure culture starter should always be employed, as in this way prime butter can always be made, other things being equal.

The flavor of butter depends very largely upon the condition and flavor of the cream at the time of churning. Tainted cream results in tainted butter, but a slight taint in fresh cream can usually be made to disappear by judiciously ripening the cream. Cream should be stirred twice daily as a means of securing uniformity in the ripening.

Butter made from sweet cream has a mild, creamy flavor, but does not keep very well. It is, therefore, only advisable to make this kind of butter when it is demanded by the customers. Ripened cream butter, when well made, has a sweet, nutty flavor and good keeping properties.

In hot weather the cream for butter-making is best churned as soon as it is ripe, as over-ripe cream is the chief cause of sour-flavored butter. When ripe cream is left for a considerable time before being churned, the cream often turns rancid. This is one cause of rancid butter.

The air of the room wherein soft cream are ripened must be kept rather moist, as soft cheese soon dries out when kept in too dry a place. It is usual to store soft cheese on lard shelves, which are covered with clean straw, which allows a free circulation of air around the cheese.

A Valuable Find

Under the above heading the Truro News publishes a letter from R. B. Mack, who is spending a vacation at Sandy Cove, Digby Neck, in which he states that a man by the name of Maynard Cossaboom, with whom he is well acquainted, son of a widow residing about Digby road, made a valuable find a few weeks ago. Whilst attending his lobster traps on the Bay of Fundy shore, he observed a peculiar looking object floating in the water, different from any he had ever seen there before. Removing it from the water, he found it to be a substance of a waxy nature, rather dark in color, streaked with black, yellow and grey. Thinking it might be used to oil his fishermen's boots with he started to carry it home. But as it was about the size of a large water bucket, and some twelve pounds in weight, he tossed it into the bush and only carried a small portion home with him. This sample on being shown to different parties was laughed at as worthless by some, others said it was beeswax but some declared it might be ambergris. A sample was sent to Boston, and on examination by an expert was pronounced genuine ambergris and worth \$45.00 per ounce. Mr. Cossaboom intends taking his valuable find to New York and the proceeds will probably prove an inestimable boon to the good widow and her son.

KEEPING CREAM SWEET.

As the warm season comes on, the difficulty of keeping cream sweet on the farm becomes greater. The farmer is busy looking after his crop and is liable to neglect taking his cream to market as often as he should, consequently the cream is not in good condition when it reaches the creamery or ice cream factory. Many times the farmer is also negligent in the care of the cream when he is busy in the field.

This, too, the cream requires extra good care in the warm season. High temperature promotes the growth of germs in the cream which in turn causes the souring. There are two main factors to consider in keeping cream sweet. The first is cleanliness, and the other is low temperature. These might be added a third, which also plays some part in the souring, namely, the per cent. of butter fat in the cream.

When fifth gets into milk or cream there are innumerable germs introduced, which if left to develop at proper temperature multiply very rapidly. The less fifth in the cream, the longer it will remain sweet. This emphasizes the need of absolute cleanliness in the handling of milk and cream.

Low temperatures tend to check the development of the germs and thus retard the souring of the cream. It is important that the cream be cooled down at once after it comes from the separator. At any rate, the morning cream should always be cooled before being added to the cream of the evening previous.

How much is it worth to you, brother farmer, to be your own boss? Did you ever set it down among your assets? Think about it, whenever you become a little discouraged over your prospects.

Your wife is entitled to a fair share of the labor-saving equipment. Her work is more important than yours because she maintains the home and trains the children for society. The success of the home depends on the way it is kept.

The boy's place on the farm should be bigger than merely following the plow, the harrow and the binder if he is to be kept on the farm. He should have a voice in the planning for the season's work and be allowed some blooded stock to raise for his own.

It is the young men who have gone through college and have returned to the farms who are changing conditions. They have the benefit of contact with business activity, together with the training to think quickly that promises well for the improvement of the farms.—Country Gentleman.

One of the most common ailments that hard-working people are afflicted with is lame back. Apply Chamberlain's Liniment twice a day and massage the parts thoroughly at each application and you will get quick relief. For sale by druggists and dealers.

Most of the world's peppermint is grown on peppermint farms in Michigan. Over three hundred pounds of peppermint oil, worth five dollars a pound, is produced annually from the moist black soil of southwestern Michigan.

SIR WILFRID IN WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Breton Wood, N. H., Aug. 10.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier arrived at Breton Woods, yesterday, and will spend several days in the White Mountains, visiting the new electric road to the top of Mount Washington and the new summit house, the highest hotel in New England. Sir Wilfrid was accompanied by Lady Laurier, Sir Frederick Borden and Lady Borden, and Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Roberts, of Montreal. They arrived in a private touring car, from Burlington, Vt. After staying here, for a few days they will go south, probably visiting Boston and other New England cities.

I. C. R. BAGGAGE MASTER KILLED AT NORTON.

The Body of Frederick McKinnon Was Found on the Rails.

St. John, Aug. 11.—Frederick McKinnon, I. C. R. baggage master at Norton, was killed on the railway track a short distance above the station early on Saturday morning. A train ran over him, cutting off both legs. Just how he came to be struck by the train is not clear, as the body was not discovered until some hours after the last express passed.

Wage an Increasing War Against Flies.

As a precautionary measure, keep the stables clean. This means that the stalls must be cleaned out often and some kind of disinfectant used. If you can not for any reason spread the manure over the land promptly, the pile should be screened to prevent flies from breeding in it. Keep the premises free from garbage accumulation and exercise caution in making hog pens sanitary.

Farm Life is Often Spoken of as Monotonous.

But is there any reason why it should be? The environment of farming is far more varied, more interesting and more attractive than city life. Those who must sit at a desk in a shower of dust and glare during summer and dreary weather in winter for from eight to twelve hours a day may find life monotonous, not the farmer surrounded by nature in all her charms.

President Taft now wants to repeal the Reciprocity Act.

which is still on the statute books of the United States. He finds it so unpopular with the farmers of the United States that he fears it will work against him in the elections to be held this fall.

Are you one of those to whom every meal is another source of suffering?

Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets will help your disordered stomach to digest any reasonable meals, and will soon restore it to such perfect condition that you'll never feel that you have a stomach. Take one after each meal. 50c a Box at your Druggist's. Made by the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited. 150

When Buying Your Next Black or Blue Suit.

See that goods are stamped "BRINY DEEP SERGE" EVERY THREE YARDS ON THE BACK.

The telegraph will reach your man quickly.

If you are sure just where he is the telephone will do it quicker. But if it is good help you want and do not know just where to find it, our Want Ads. are quicker than either.

CLASSIFIED WANT ADS

TO LET... WANTED... THE TELEPHONE WILL DO IT QUICKER.

SPARKLING WATER, cool and sweet, refreshes the farmer who builds a Concrete Well or Tank

THE FARMER, above all others, appreciates good water. He drinks more water than the city man. The city-dweller is dependent upon the public water-supply for the purity of his water, while the farmer can have his own private source of water, and thus be sure that it is pure and healthful.

MAN hasn't found a better drink than cool water, properly collected and stored. But in order to keep water fresh and pure, a tank or well casing that will keep out every possible impurity must be used.

CONCRETE IS THE IDEAL MATERIAL FOR TANKS AND WELL-CASINGS.

It is absolutely water-tight, protecting your water from seepage of all kinds. It cannot rot or crumble. It is easily cleaned inside. Time and water, in fact of causing it to decay, actually make it stronger.

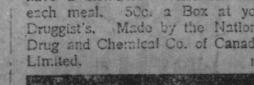
THERE are scores of other uses for concrete on your farm—on every farm. If you would like to know of them, write for our book, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete." The book is absolutely free.

Address Publicity Manager

Canada Cement Company Limited

509 HERALD BLDG., MONTREAL

WHEN you go to buy cement be sure that this label is on every bag and barrel. Then you know you are getting the cement that the farmers of Canada have found to be the best.



September Third

Will find many ambitious young people enrolled at our institutions to qualify for mercantile life. Last school year we had over 500 calls for Maritime-trained. These calls were from every province in the Dominion. Send for further information to

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 PRICE

McKENZIE CROWE & Co., Ltd.

YOU WILL GET Good Printing

Prompt Service

Moderate Rates

Your Home Office

Call or drop a card for samples and quotations.

The Monitor Press

BRIDGETOWN

Cut Out and mail

with \$2.00, and we will send you by freight, One Wool-top and tufted Mattress, Fancy Striped Ticking, 6 inches deep, 4 feet wide by 6 feet long. Or any size you wish. Fine Illustrated Furniture Catalogue FREE. Read our new ad. next week.

W. E. REED & CO.

Bridgetown - Nova Scotia

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TO LET... WANTED... THE TELEPHONE WILL DO IT QUICKER.

SPARKLING WATER, cool and sweet, refreshes the farmer who builds a Concrete Well or Tank

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