

Weekly



Monitor

SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX EST.

VOL. 30.

BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

NO. 9.

Professional Cards.

J. M. OWEN,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

See in Annapolis, opposite Garrison gate

—WILL BE AT HIS
OFFICE IN MIDDLETON,
(Over Roof's Grocery Store)

Every Thursday.

Consular Agent of the United States
Agent Nova Scotia Building Society.

—AGENT FOR—

Reliable Fire and Life Ins. Co. of
NS Money to loan at five per cent on Real
Estate security.

O. T. DANIELS
BARRISTER,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Etc.
(RANDOLPH'S BLOCK.)

Head of Queen St., Bridgetown

Money to Loan on First-Class
Real Estate.

O. S. MILLER,
BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC,
Real Estate Agent, etc.
RANDOLPH'S BLOCK,
BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

Prep and satisfactory attention given
to the collection of claims, and all other
professional business.

JOHN ERVIN,
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC

Commissioner and Master Surveyor,
Solicitor International Brick and Tile Co.

OFFICE:
Cox Building, - Bridgetown, N. S.

DENTISTRY!

DR. F. S. ANDERSON,
Graduate of the University Maryland,
Covers All Bridge Work & Specialty.
Office next to Union Bank.
Hours 9 to 5.

FRED W. HARRIS,
Barrister,
Notary Public, etc.
ANAPOLIS ROYAL, NOVA SCOTIA.
Fire, Life and Marine Insurance, Agen-

James Primrose, D. D. S.
Office in Drug Store, corner Queen and Granville streets, formerly occupied by Dr. Fred Primrose. Dr. Primrose has all his brand new and promptly recommended to. Office days at Bridgetown, Monday and Tuesday of each week. Bridgetown, Sept. 2nd, 1901.

55 ft

J. B. WHITMAN,
Land Surveyor,
ROUND HILL, N. S.

USE
Dwight's
Veterinary
Ointment
for Scratches

Best Ointment made
and costs just one-half
the money.

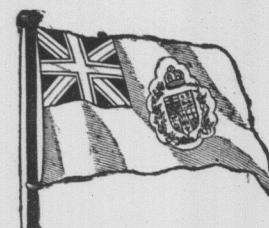
FOR SALE AT
Medical Hall,
BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

Notice to the Public

As I am an authorized agent of the Herbarot Medical Company of Montreal, for the sale of Herbarot Powders, I am pleased to inform great family medicine and KING OF LIVER, DRUGS, POWDERS, TINCTURES, ETC. DYSPEPSIA, Scrofula, Tropidism of the Liver, Jaundice, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, in the Back, Female Weaknesses, and all important diseases of the human body. Poor health that will send by mail to any address in the world. Price \$1.00 for 200 days treatment, with guarantee. \$1.00 Herbarot Powder, per package. \$0.50 Herbarot Powder, per bottle. \$0.25 Herbarot Powder, powder Catarach. Sore Throat, stops Headache and relieves Asthma. Toronto, Ont.

WANTED
Good agent to represent us in Nova Scotia for the sale of hairy Frutti and Ornamen-tal stock. Compensation to be paid weekly. We offer special inducements to any one who will make a specialty of ornamental stock. We are in a position to give best possible service. Address now. Fallham & Newell Co. Toronto, Ont.

TO LET
The Bostek House belonging to the
estate late Robt. E. F'Randolph.
Appt. 3rd, 1901.



FLOUR and FEED DEPOT

In Flour we have in stock Five Roses, Five Stars, Five Diamonds, Marvel, Perfection, Hurona, Pride of Huron, Glengarian, Campania, Crown, Cream of Wheat, White Rose and Goderich. Also a car of Ogilvie's Best, Hungarian and Cornet in a few days.

In Feed we have Meal, Corn Chop, Feed Flour, Middlings, Moulie, Bran, Chop Feed and Oats.

Also a full line of first-class Groceries, Crockery-ware, Toilet Articles, Patent Medicines, Confectionery, Stationery, etc.

Before buying it would pay you to see our goods and get our prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. L. PIGGOTT.

Fine
Job
Printing . . .

R. A. CROWE
Sanitary
Plumber,
BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

Good Stock,
Neat Workmanship,
Up-to-Date Styles,
Prompt Execution,
Reasonable Prices,
Satisfaction to Patrons.

Phone 21

—

Poetry.

—

We Print

—

BILLHEADS,
LETTERHEADS,
NOTEHEADS,
MEMO FORMS,
STATEMENTS,
ENVELOPES,
BUSINESS CARDS,
FOLDERS,
BLOTTERS,
RECEIPT FORMS,
Trustees' Blanks,
Church Envelopes,
S. S. Library Cards,
LABELS,

POSTERS,
DODGERS,
CIRCULARS,
BOOKLETS,
PAMPHLETS,
APPEAL CASES,
LEGAL FORMS,
SPECIAL ORDERS.

—

AN ARRIVAL

—

SELECT LITERATURE.

—

A KNIGHT OF THE HIGHWAY

(By Clinton Scollard)

(Continued.)

XII

AN ARRIVAL

—

GOOD TO THE HOP-FIELDS.

—

WEEDS

—

THE RAILROAD

—

WEEKLY MONITOR

PARADISE.

Servies on Sunday, June 1st, at 11 a.m.

Mrs. C. S. Cole has left for the United States, stopping at Annapolis a few days en route.

Mr. G. S. Starratt has taken possession of the farm recently purchased from C. S. Cole and will shortly be joined by his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Morse leaves this week for a short visit in Fairmount and Wolfville.

We expect to report that Mr. Ambrose Bent and Mrs. J. D. Keddy continue seriously ill.

A large number from this place will attend the Anniversary exercises at Acadia college, Wolfville next week.

Paradise is represented among the graduates both at college and seminary—Miss Mabel Bullock graduating from the Seminary and Mr. Percy Elliott from the college.

Mr. and Mrs. Longley and Ralph Freeman were fishing yesterday near Roxbury. Their catch was no doubt a large (?) one.

The warm weather and the showers have given the country the semblance of spring.

Reginald Diviani, S. of T., announces a public entertainment for the evening of June 6th.

C. E. Durling's ice cream parlor is well patronized on Saturday evenings.

Mr. Burke is greeting a new house.

Miss Nettie Longley is at present instructing one of the largest classes in instrumental music that she has ever had.

A large number of trees have been planted here this spring. Messrs. W. H. and F. W. Rithop will also have their new arbor in the orchard in this vicinity, having about 450 trees this year.

DEEP BROOK.

Miss Clara has been visiting friends in Paradise.

Mr. John D. Spurr and daughter Marion are visiting Mrs. Spurr's sister, Mrs. Lyons at Waterville.

Mr. George D. has returned from visit in Clarence.

Mr. A. B. Cornwell of Hautsant has been in Deep Brook a few days on.

The Annapolis county baptist convention met here last week. The session lasted two days and some 200 delegates from all the present bayside resident members.

Mr. W. W. Payson has moved to the house lately vacated by Mr. Fred A. Rice.

The D. A. R. station which has been undergoing repairs is now in the hands of the painters and will be open for use by June 1st. A spacious waiting room and office with a bay window have been added to the old part which is a freight shed. This station is more easily of access from Bear River village than Bear River station. It is a large part of the system of travel from that place comes to this station and has resulted in a regular stage line being opened by Mr. John York who makes daily trips after the first of June.

ANAPOLIS ROYAL.

Rev. J. S. Coffin was present at the closing exercises of Mt. Allison college.

Mr. Arthur G. Ruggles, San Jose scale inspector, was in town a few days this week.

A shooting quoit match was played in the garrison on the 24th, the married against the single men of the club.

Rev. Mr. Vane preached in the Presbyterian church last evening.

Mr. Ray reported the sudden death in Boston, of Miss Lillian Harris, sister of Miss Louise Harris, of this town.

One of the prisoners in the jail here, Ingram Carter, tried to escape yesterday morning by boring out the hole in the deepest part of the wall, in the hope of getting to the outside by Mr. McMillan and put under lock and key again.

PORT LORNE.

Mrs. E. Ray and little daughter have been visiting friends Bridgeport.

Mr. S. Bearborth has been at home for a few days.

Mrs. Frank Weston and little son have been visiting here.

Mr. Avard Britton recently spent a few days in Middleton. He left on Monday for a cruise to the sea.

Mr. and Mrs. Port Lorne will now find entertainment at the cottage on the hill known as Bay View Hotel, which was opened last summer by the proprietor, T. W. Templeman.

ROUND HILL.

Mr. Dakin of Acadia college preached in the Baptist church here on Sunday.

Miss A. M. Howey, of Boston, Mass., is at home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Annie W. C. Howey.

Miss Annie Whitman has returned home after spending a week with her daughter at Campobello.

During the last ten days over \$250 worth of sturgeon have been shipped from here to Boston and New York by Messrs. Bailey Bros. and H. B. Whitman.

PEACE WILL SHORTLY COME.

London, May 23.—The Daily Chronicle this morning claims authority to say that peace with Africa is practically assured. This is also the impression which prevails with the other English papers.

The warm rains of the past few days have given a decided impulse to vegetation.

Rev. Mr. Lockwood exchanged pulses with Rev. J. E. Warner last week.

CENTREVILLE.

Mr. John Corbin is visiting friends in Boston.

The Misses Bertha and Blanche Brooks returned from Boston on Tuesday.

Kenneth Elkes and Reginald Caldwell were the crew of Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell from Friday till Monday.

Mr. Ralph Messenger is giving his house a coat of paint.

ANOTHER MODERN LIQUOR LAW.

(St. John Telegraph.)

What seems to be somewhat of a model liquor law has just passed, and it might not be supposed to lead in a matter of that kind—China. Every city and town in the empire has, as far as we can see, it shall grant licenses to distilleries and breweries shall be sold at auction to the highest bidder, and the price of the liquor shall be sold within 300 yards of any church, school or charitable institution, barracks, nor any place of public resort; nor to minors; nor between the hours of midnight and 6 a.m. No license shall ever be issued in a licensed establishment. Every distillery and brewery shall be in charge of a government chemist with the power to inspect the purity of the products and sever penalties imposed for adulteration. All persons against whom a complaint is filed within ten days of trial, and the judge must render his decision within five days after the trial. For a Latin country the law looks remarkably progressive.

WEEKLY MONITOR

MINING DISASTER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

(St. John Globe.)

The Governor General on Thursday last evening in No. 2 shot of the month, and also the 21st, issued a decree to one hundred and fourteen acts exclusive of that granting supplies to the Military. Not less than four or five of these may be three or four more were bridge or tunnel measures which were in effect railway facility measures also. The session was as usual for the large number of railway and transportation measures which it passed as for the small number of measures of a general nature, such as fortifications and law.

More than one-half of the whole legislation was composed with some attention to the time of the session, and quite a number of other measures were incorporation of companies, associations and organizations of their decomposed brethren.

The explosion occurred on Thursday evening at 7:30, and is supposed to have been caused by the ignition of coal dust from causes which will not be known for some time. The investigation of the relief party, that it was in the lower levels of the mine, which had been equipped with fans, which failed to remove the air over the legal limit, has always been regarded as the primary cause of the explosion.

Six minutes after the explosion took place, the rescue party, under the direction of the four doctors of Collyer Company. The brave fellows were rapidly equipped and started to carry the overreaches which carried them to the mine and which had been broken with shattering of the timbering.

To overcome the limits of a newspaper column. But the cursory examination cannot fail to note the singular arrangement of sections of business in the following trade is also a general measure of some importance, as it will do away with the cost of advertising.

Empire Liniment is All Right

Read what Mrs. Wile, of Lumburg Co., says concerning Empire Liniment.

EMPIRE LINIMENT MFG CO,

Dear Sirs—I have used your Empire Liniment and it has done wonders for me. I had a catarrh attack and you removed it.

I used your liniment for corns, pains of the soles of my feet (which I had for about a month) today I walked to Bridgewater, a distance of two miles. You may use this testimonial so that others may know that I have been I can truly say that there is no liniment in earth like the Empire Liniment.

MRS. ELIZA J. WILE.

Wileyville, N. S., April 10th, 1901.

TRY IT! For sale by dealers.

BORN.

HARLOW.—At North Brookfield Mines, May 10th, 1901, John D. Harlow, son of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Harlow, and his daughter.

BURROWS.—At Mount Pleasant, May 10th, 1901, Mr. and Mrs. D. Burrows, a son, & a daughter.

DANIELS.—At West Daniels, a son, & a daughter.

MARRIED.

NEWTON—McKOWN.—At Lynn, May 8th, by Rev. Roy H. Green D. L., Joseph D. Newton, & his wife, Alice H. McKown of Lynn.

DIED.

SCHOOL.—At Port George, April 19th after short illness, William Stobach, aged 84 years and 7 months, leaving a widow three sons and three daughters.

CURENT SERVICES, Sunday Inst.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Rev. Ernest Underhill, 10 a.m.—Sunday School.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, BRIDGETOWN.

8:45 a.m.—Morning Prayer.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BELLEVILLE.

10:30 a.m.—Morning Prayer.

YOUNG COVE.

2:30 p.m.—Evening and Sermon.

WELLESLEY.—Rev. Mr. J. C. Moore.

WEEKLY MONITOR.

Practical Talks and Plain Precepts for Farmers.

Edited for the Farmer readers of the MONITOR by an Anna
pois Valley Agriculturist.

THE TILE DRAIN'S SOLILOQUY.

Here I am resting
In quiet and peace,
At last.
Yes, and doing more good
Lying still in the ground,
Saying nothing;
Then in my existence
Before.
I'm fragmentary, 'tis true,
But not broken;
Made up of joints of burnt clay
Called tiles;
Yet I am one
Dish.
I've been talked about in the papers,
And at committee;
Aye, I was roasted.
But care I for that, do you think?
Not should I?
I'm faithfully doing my duty,
With no one to hinder
Or help me.
I'm a—
"Still waters run deep,"
Yes—just four feet
In this bit of soil
What?
Do they think of me now
At the factory,
I wonder,
What's the man with the patient
Kills.
Made it hot for me,
Takes me soundly
And said.
That's a good tile;
Has the right ring,
And the color,
Etc."

Dose care for me now?
I guess not?
It's a killing kiln,
And I—
Am drawing land,
And making my owner richer
Each year.
I've found my work,
And I'm going to
Sit down.
I suppose some men
Still talk about me
As I have always had, and
Say
I cause droughts
And floods in the Ohio valley
And there.
Of course!
For nothing of that kind occurred
Indeed I got in
My work.
Oh, no.
But they understand
What I'm doing
Sometime.
I'm a Twentieth Century drain,
And am doing business
According to the latest
Revised laws of
Soil physics;
And getting along all right
Too.
The tilemakers likewise
Time once saw me proud,
With few friends, and
Choices.
Now, many
Know me,
And think well of me.
One is always well spoken of
After he's buried.
I like that.
But it's true, with me,
That I do more good
Than stand on the ground than
Above.
Far more.
—Clayton Melville, in The Drainage
Journal.

UNDERDRAINING.

Drains may be divided into two classes—simple, and those that are complex. A simple drain is one made of an earthenware pipe, which may be used with great advantage to draw water out of the soil made wet by the sea-salt or salt water. This is the case with our earthenware pipes, for example, let us suppose that in a given field a slightly elevated strip of ground, containing many stones, is situated, which is of course very porous. Immediately below this strip is a low, levellying soil, composed of sand and gravel, and containing a clay subsoil. Now, clay, as compared with sand or gravel, is relatively impervious to water, and so, in order to prevent infiltration, we must make a drain. In this case, we run a simple underdrain along the foot of the ridge, and carry it to the outlet, and carry it away. A simple drain is also very useful to draw water out of the marshy base of a hill, and to remove the water from the ground in making these we use 2 and 3 inch tile, according to the lay of the land and the quantity of water to be removed. Our average depth of the drain is three feet, and we try to get all the fall we can—and thus we make a drain of three to three-and-a-half inches under ordinary conditions. At the outlet we use a wooden pipe about six feet long, made of 1½ inch diameter wood, which we make a grate by driving vertically into the soil and other circumstances. Assuming that the average depth is three feet, and that the drains are twenty-five feet apart, we have forty to forty-five cents, and per acre from thirty-five to fifty dollars for the cost of the work. Let us suppose that the job you are offered cash cost will of course be much less. The price of labor and tile varies in different parts of the country, so that no hard and fast figures can be given. Now, while I am a firm believer in drainage, and find from experience that the amount of labor required is attached to the post, it is a position of convenience for members of the family to be employed. Thus, when the child is old enough to ride a bicycle, he can be sent to help his father in the field, and after a few months he will be able to help him in the kitchen, and thus you will have a uniform alarm, "Get up, get up, it's time to go to school." The boys who cannot carry a revolver for twenty-four hours without the fear of being shot at, are not likely to be interested in such a life. There are other benefits, however, in bringing out the young men, and thus making them more useful to society.

Instead of forbidding children to read newspapers, parents should encourage them to do so, and teach their children to read for general interest. Critics may sound the alarm, but the fact is, that the boys who could not carry a revolver for twenty-four hours without the fear of being shot at, are not likely to be interested in such a life.

The Chiltons are a range of chalk mountains dividing the counties of Berks and Bucks, and extending to the Delaware river. They are composed of limestone, and are very high, rising to over 1,000 feet above the sea-level. The soil is alluvial, and is very poor, but the vegetation is excellent. The climate is temperate, and the soil is very good for agriculture. The Chiltons are a range of chalk mountains, and are very high, rising to over 1,000 feet above the sea-level. The soil is alluvial, and is very poor, but the vegetation is excellent. The climate is temperate, and the soil is very good for agriculture.

According to the latest scientific discoveries, all manner of benefit may be derived from the study of the art of teaching left-handed children to use the right hand.

This is the result of experiments lately made at the University of Chicago, which has gone more deeply into the modern subject of education than most of the universities.

It is reported that the professor of the department of pedagogical researches, Dr. W. H. Kilpatrick, has made a training not only for the left-handed, but for the right-handed, too.

He discovered that by far the greater number of children are right-handed, and a desire to correct this mistake led him to the stoward of the Chiltons.

The studies of this office have long been directed to the improvement of the educational system, and the training of the left-handed.

Instead of forbidding children to read newspapers, parents should encourage them to do so, and teach their children to read for general interest. Critics may sound the alarm, but the fact is, that the boys who could not carry a revolver for twenty-four hours without the fear of being shot at, are not likely to be interested in such a life.

The Chiltons are a range of chalk mountains dividing the counties of Berks and Bucks, and extending to the Delaware river. They are composed of limestone, and are very high, rising to over 1,000 feet above the sea-level. The soil is alluvial, and is very poor, but the vegetation is excellent. The climate is temperate, and the soil is very good for agriculture.

According to the latest scientific discoveries, all manner of benefit may be derived from the study of the art of teaching left-handed children to use the right hand.

This is the result of experiments lately made at the University of Chicago, which has gone more deeply into the modern subject of education than most of the universities.

It is reported that the professor of the department of pedagogical researches, Dr. W. H. Kilpatrick, has made a training not only for the left-handed, but for the right-handed, too.

He discovered that by far the greater number of children are right-handed, and a desire to correct this mistake led him to the stoward of the Chiltons.

The studies of this office have long been directed to the improvement of the educational system, and the training of the left-handed.

Instead of forbidding children to read newspapers, parents should encourage them to do so, and teach their children to read for general interest. Critics may sound the alarm, but the fact is, that the boys who could not carry a revolver for twenty-four hours without the fear of being shot at, are not likely to be interested in such a life.

The Chiltons are a range of chalk mountains dividing the counties of Berks and Bucks, and extending to the Delaware river. They are composed of limestone, and are very high, rising to over 1,000 feet above the sea-level. The soil is alluvial, and is very poor, but the vegetation is excellent. The climate is temperate, and the soil is very good for agriculture.

According to the latest scientific discoveries, all manner of benefit may be derived from the study of the art of teaching left-handed children to use the right hand.

This is the result of experiments lately made at the University of Chicago, which has gone more deeply into the modern subject of education than most of the universities.

It is reported that the professor of the department of pedagogical researches, Dr. W. H. Kilpatrick, has made a training not only for the left-handed, but for the right-handed, too.

He discovered that by far the greater number of children are right-handed, and a desire to correct this mistake led him to the stoward of the Chiltons.

The studies of this office have long been directed to the improvement of the educational system, and the training of the left-handed.

Instead of forbidding children to read newspapers, parents should encourage them to do so, and teach their children to read for general interest. Critics may sound the alarm, but the fact is, that the boys who could not carry a revolver for twenty-four hours without the fear of being shot at, are not likely to be interested in such a life.

The Chiltons are a range of chalk mountains dividing the counties of Berks and Bucks, and extending to the Delaware river. They are composed of limestone, and are very high, rising to over 1,000 feet above the sea-level. The soil is alluvial, and is very poor, but the vegetation is excellent. The climate is temperate, and the soil is very good for agriculture.

According to the latest scientific discoveries, all manner of benefit may be derived from the study of the art of teaching left-handed children to use the right hand.

This is the result of experiments lately made at the University of Chicago, which has gone more deeply into the modern subject of education than most of the universities.

It is reported that the professor of the department of pedagogical researches, Dr. W. H. Kilpatrick, has made a training not only for the left-handed, but for the right-handed, too.

He discovered that by far the greater number of children are right-handed, and a desire to correct this mistake led him to the stoward of the Chiltons.

The studies of this office have long been directed to the improvement of the educational system, and the training of the left-handed.

Instead of forbidding children to read newspapers, parents should encourage them to do so, and teach their children to read for general interest. Critics may sound the alarm, but the fact is, that the boys who could not carry a revolver for twenty-four hours without the fear of being shot at, are not likely to be interested in such a life.

The Chiltons are a range of chalk mountains dividing the counties of Berks and Bucks, and extending to the Delaware river. They are composed of limestone, and are very high, rising to over 1,000 feet above the sea-level. The soil is alluvial, and is very poor, but the vegetation is excellent. The climate is temperate, and the soil is very good for agriculture.

According to the latest scientific discoveries, all manner of benefit may be derived from the study of the art of teaching left-handed children to use the right hand.

This is the result of experiments lately made at the University of Chicago, which has gone more deeply into the modern subject of education than most of the universities.

It is reported that the professor of the department of pedagogical researches, Dr. W. H. Kilpatrick, has made a training not only for the left-handed, but for the right-handed, too.

He discovered that by far the greater number of children are right-handed, and a desire to correct this mistake led him to the stoward of the Chiltons.

The studies of this office have long been directed to the improvement of the educational system, and the training of the left-handed.

Instead of forbidding children to read newspapers, parents should encourage them to do so, and teach their children to read for general interest. Critics may sound the alarm, but the fact is, that the boys who could not carry a revolver for twenty-four hours without the fear of being shot at, are not likely to be interested in such a life.

The Chiltons are a range of chalk mountains dividing the counties of Berks and Bucks, and extending to the Delaware river. They are composed of limestone, and are very high, rising to over 1,000 feet above the sea-level. The soil is alluvial, and is very poor, but the vegetation is excellent. The climate is temperate, and the soil is very good for agriculture.

According to the latest scientific discoveries, all manner of benefit may be derived from the study of the art of teaching left-handed children to use the right hand.

This is the result of experiments lately made at the University of Chicago, which has gone more deeply into the modern subject of education than most of the universities.

It is reported that the professor of the department of pedagogical researches, Dr. W. H. Kilpatrick, has made a training not only for the left-handed, but for the right-handed, too.

He discovered that by far the greater number of children are right-handed, and a desire to correct this mistake led him to the stoward of the Chiltons.

The studies of this office have long been directed to the improvement of the educational system, and the training of the left-handed.

Instead of forbidding children to read newspapers, parents should encourage them to do so, and teach their children to read for general interest. Critics may sound the alarm, but the fact is, that the boys who could not carry a revolver for twenty-four hours without the fear of being shot at, are not likely to be interested in such a life.

The Chiltons are a range of chalk mountains dividing the counties of Berks and Bucks, and extending to the Delaware river. They are composed of limestone, and are very high, rising to over 1,000 feet above the sea-level. The soil is alluvial, and is very poor, but the vegetation is excellent. The climate is temperate, and the soil is very good for agriculture.

According to the latest scientific discoveries, all manner of benefit may be derived from the study of the art of teaching left-handed children to use the right hand.

This is the result of experiments lately made at the University of Chicago, which has gone more deeply into the modern subject of education than most of the universities.

It is reported that the professor of the department of pedagogical researches, Dr. W. H. Kilpatrick, has made a training not only for the left-handed, but for the right-handed, too.

He discovered that by far the greater number of children are right-handed, and a desire to correct this mistake led him to the stoward of the Chiltons.

The studies of this office have long been directed to the improvement of the educational system, and the training of the left-handed.

Instead of forbidding children to read newspapers, parents should encourage them to do so, and teach their children to read for general interest. Critics may sound the alarm, but the fact is, that the boys who could not carry a revolver for twenty-four hours without the fear of being shot at, are not likely to be interested in such a life.

The Chiltons are a range of chalk mountains dividing the counties of Berks and Bucks, and extending to the Delaware river. They are composed of limestone, and are very high, rising to over 1,000 feet above the sea-level. The soil is alluvial, and is very poor, but the vegetation is excellent. The climate is temperate, and the soil is very good for agriculture.

According to the latest scientific discoveries, all manner of benefit may be derived from the study of the art of teaching left-handed children to use the right hand.

This is the result of experiments lately made at the University of Chicago, which has gone more deeply into the modern subject of education than most of the universities.

It is reported that the professor of the department of pedagogical researches, Dr. W. H. Kilpatrick, has made a training not only for the left-handed, but for the right-handed, too.

He discovered that by far the greater number of children are right-handed, and a desire to correct this mistake led him to the stoward of the Chiltons.

The studies of this office have long been directed to the improvement of the educational system, and the training of the left-handed.

Instead of forbidding children to read newspapers, parents should encourage them to do so, and teach their children to read for general interest. Critics may sound the alarm, but the fact is, that the boys who could not carry a revolver for twenty-four hours without the fear of being shot at, are not likely to be interested in such a life.

The Chiltons are a range of chalk mountains dividing the counties of Berks and Bucks, and extending to the Delaware river. They are composed of limestone, and are very high, rising to over 1,000 feet above the sea-level. The soil is alluvial, and is very poor, but the vegetation is excellent. The climate is temperate, and the soil is very good for agriculture.

According to the latest scientific discoveries, all manner of benefit may be derived from the study of the art of teaching left-handed children to use the right hand.

This is the result of experiments lately made at the University of Chicago, which has gone more deeply into the modern subject of education than most of the universities.

It is reported that the professor of the department of pedagogical researches, Dr. W. H. Kilpatrick, has made a training not only for the left-handed, but for the right-handed, too.

He discovered that by far the greater number of children are right-handed, and a desire to correct this mistake led him to the stoward of the Chiltons.

The studies of this office have long been directed to the improvement of the educational system, and the training of the left-handed.

Instead of forbidding children to read newspapers, parents should encourage them to do so, and teach their children to read for general interest. Critics may sound the alarm, but the fact is, that the boys who could not carry a revolver for twenty-four hours without the fear of being shot at, are not likely to be interested in such a life.

The Chiltons are a range of chalk mountains dividing the counties of Berks and Bucks, and extending to the Delaware river. They are composed of limestone, and are very high, rising to over 1,000 feet above the sea-level. The soil is alluvial, and is very poor, but the vegetation is excellent. The climate is temperate, and the soil is very good for agriculture.

According to the latest scientific discoveries, all manner of benefit may be derived from the study of the art of teaching left-handed children to use the right hand.

This is the result of experiments lately made at the University of Chicago, which has gone more deeply into the modern subject of education than most of the universities.

It is reported that the professor of the department of pedagogical researches, Dr. W. H. Kilpatrick, has made a training not only for the left-handed, but for the right-handed, too.

He discovered that by far the greater number of children are right-handed, and a desire to correct this mistake led him to the stoward of the Chiltons.

The studies of this office have long been directed to the improvement of the educational system, and the training of the left-handed.

Instead of forbidding children to read newspapers, parents should encourage them to do so, and teach their children to read for general interest. Critics may sound the alarm, but the fact is, that the boys who could not carry a revolver for twenty-four hours without the fear of being shot at, are not likely to be interested in such a life.

The Chiltons are a range of chalk mountains dividing the counties of Berks and Bucks, and extending to the Delaware river. They are composed of limestone, and are very high, rising to over 1,000 feet above the sea-level. The soil is alluvial, and is very poor, but the vegetation is excellent. The climate is temperate, and the soil is very good for agriculture.

According to the latest scientific discoveries, all manner of benefit may be derived from the study of the art of teaching left-handed children to use the right hand.

This is the result of experiments lately made at the University of Chicago, which has gone more deeply into the modern subject of education than most of the universities.

It is reported that the professor of the department of pedagogical researches, Dr. W. H. Kilpatrick, has made a training not only for the left-handed, but for the right-handed, too.

He discovered that by far the greater number of children are right-handed, and a desire to correct this mistake led him to the stoward of the Chiltons.

The studies of this office have long been directed to the improvement of the educational system, and the training of the left-handed.

Instead of forbidding children to read newspapers, parents should encourage them to do so, and teach their children to read for general interest. Critics may sound the alarm, but the fact is, that the boys who could not carry a revolver for twenty-four hours without the fear of being shot at, are not likely to be interested in such a life.