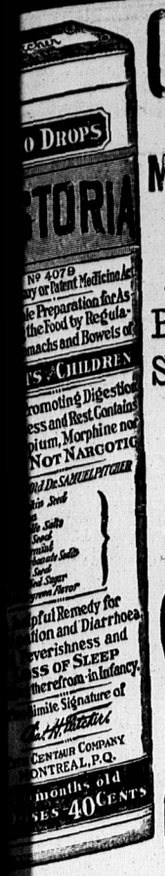

ON SCHOOL CLOSING

examinations of school, New London Friday afternoon. On account of the unweather conditions very were present. The examined in the vari- by their teacher. Miss assisted by Mr Eric After the examining was over a short programme was rendered. Previous to this school leaving certificates were presented to Irma Constable and Claude MacEwen. The programme was as follows.

Recitation—Elva MacAllister.
Song—Fred MacKenzie.
Recitation— Catherine Coiley.
Recitation —Dan MacKenzie.
Motion song by Girls.
Recitation— Gladys Carr.
Recitation— Lorna MacEwen.
Song— Dan MacKenzie.
Recitation— Fred MacKenzie.

At the close of the programme the teacher was taken by surprise and presented with a beautiful ladies' fountain pen by little Miss Lorna MacEwen while the address which appears below was read by Miss Irma Constable. After the presentation everyone present was treated to home made candy and a pleasant afternoon came to an end by singing the National Anthem.

Following is the address:

Dear Teacher,

It was with feeling of deep regret that we learned at the annual meeting that you had resigned your position as a teacher in Campbellton School and we cannot let you leave us without expressing in some measure our appreciation of your worth and our sorrow at your departure. During the two years in which we have been associated as teacher and pupils the relations between us have been most harmonious as your firm though kindly rule, your unfailing cheerfulness and patience has won the hearts of all, and although we are far short of perfection in our deportment, still any serious breach of discipline has been unknown among us.

In our studies you have always been ready to help us over any difficulty, even to the extent of remaining long after the regular hours of closing and if we have not reaped benefit of your teaching we alone are to blame. We will always look back to the two years spent under your tuition as the happiest of our school years, and as a token of our appreciation and gratitude would ask you to accept this small gift.

Signed on behalf of the pupils Campbellton School, New London.

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VILLE, Nova Scotia
Arts and Sciences, Ap- Theology.
B.Sc., M.A., B.A. B.D., M.A. (Theology), admitting to the best ools. Two years in Agri- ive in B.Sc. course. Medicine elective in
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ins October 3rd, 1923.

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Twelve: including Col- ation., General, Music, on, Household Science.
wenty-four Teachers of y and Special Train-
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—For Younger Pupils. rite for Illustrated book to OLFE, D.D., Principal s September 7th, 1923.

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on for residence made early as ac- on in the college is ursaries and Loan
THE WARDEN for d information.

Of Interest To Farmers

THE LAYING FLOCK IN HOT WEATHER

If hens are to be kept laying to the limit of their ability during the summer, they must be given special attention. Any flock of hens that does not produce eggs at the rate of 60 per cent, during the summer months is either not well bred for laying or does not get proper attention.

The notion that hens can find most of their own living during the summer is erroneous. They can find a living, it is true, but they can not find enough to eat to keep them going, and enough more to supply them with the material for as many eggs as they must lay to pay their expenses, not to mention profits

Our laying hens are fed the same during the summer as at any other time. We keep them confined the year through almost all the time because long experience has taught us that when they are allowed full liberty they do not lay so well as when they are kept in their houses. If they are at liberty during the summer they run around so much and wander so far that they keep themselves run down, and their production of eggs is not satisfactory.

During the cooler months we give the hens considerable liberty, but in hot weather we keep them under strict control, and they pay us for doing so.

Every day during hot weather they are given fresh cold water at least three times every day; that is the water in the drinking vessels is renewed or replaced with fresh water morning, noon and night.

They get lawn clippings or fresh lettuce every day in liberal quantities. In the morning they are given all the wheat they will eat in half an hour, and in the evening a mash made of a mixture of finely-cracked corn, bran and shorts, ground oats and meat scrap. They are allowed to fill themselves with this wash.

The sleeping rooms are sprayed and disinfected frequently, and the hens are contented and productive. When they begin to molt this fall, they will be turned out and allowed to run until cold weathers comes, when they will be confined only during bad weather.

HARVESTING ALFALFA HAY

(Experimental Farme Not)

The number of farmers in Canada who are growing alfala is gradually increasing as its value as a hay crop becomes more generally recognized. At this time of year the best methods of making it into first quality hay are of prime importance to the alfalfa growers.

The first point to be considered is time of cutting. The methods or time vary midely with different growers, and each method has something to recommend it. Most growers gauge the proper time to cut by the stage of blossoming of the alfalfa plants and, while this may be an indication, the really proper indicator is the commencement of growth of the young shoots from the crown which will furnish the second or third growth, as the case may be.

If the alfalfa is cut before these small shoots start at all the second growth will be slow in starting and will, as a result, take considerably longer to make a second cut than when the first crop is out just as these new shoots appear in the crowns. If, on the other hand, these shoots have started and made sufficient growth. The proper time to cut, therefore, is just when the shoots of new growth are first noticeable at the crowns.

The length of time the hay should be left in the swath will depend both on the heaviness of the crop and the weather at cutting time. Care should be taken, however to make the hay into windrows while it is still a little tough, so that the largest possible percentage of the leaves will remain on the plants, as these are by far the most nutritious part of the hay After curing slightly more in the windrows the hay should be put up in coils that are small in diameter in proportion to their height. This permits the hay to cure much more quickly than if put in large bulky coils, as the air can get through them better and there will be less danger of moulding.

Occasionally it will be possible to haul the hay direct from the windrow to the barn or stack, or, in stacking in very dry climates, direct from the swath to small stacks; but over a large portion of the country sufficient improvement in quality will be obtained by coiling to justify the expense.

Sufficient time should elapse in the coil to allow the hay to cure throughly, particularly if a large quantity is to be put into one mow in the barn. Otherwise, there is serious danger of the hay heating considerably in the mow and damaging the feeding value of it, as this heating almost invariably results in a dusty, rather hay which is injurioes to stook, particularly horse.

KEEP THE YOUNG CHICKS GROWING

Stunted pullets never amount to much. It is just as important that the chicks be kept growing as it is to see that the foundation stock they come from are right. The mere hatching of the chicks is not the greatest part of producing a flock of good layers.

Chicks should be fed right, housed right and allowed a good range in order that they may develop sturdy bodies and strong constitutions. As to housing, the first question is the matter of a brooder for the incubator chicks. If hen-hatched or hen-brooded the matter is simpler. In using a brooder it may be said to be much easier to overcrowd a brooder than to get too few chicks in it. Thus, if you want to rear a flock of three hundred, get a brooder that is made to accommodate five hundred chicks. Chicks should never be crowed at any stage, neither in the brooder nor in the coops. Many diseases have their origin in overcrowded quarters. There may not seem to be any immediate trouble, but roup and other diseases may result later.

Cockerels should be culled out when eight weeks old, and sold as broilers this leaves room for the pullets to grow and develop. Pullets should be taught to go to roost early in life. Accommodate them with shelves in the brooder houses and begin to put the young birds up at night when they have reached the age of ten weeks. By putting up a few for a week or so the others will learn the idea and go up by themselves.

It is not good for the youngsters to begin to grip a pole until the bones are well hardened, but it is all right for them to roost on shelves. There is no danger of over-crowding on the shelves but there is a lot of danger on the out of order in all brooder houses floor. Square corners are strictly out of order in all brooder houses and coops.

The range for chicks should have plenty of shade. If there is a limited range green feed must be provided. Lettuce is an excellent green feed It may be sown thickly and grown in large quantities. If they have to be confined in a wired in range they will not do well in the same range year after year. A good plan is to have the range divided in two and allow them to use them alternately, and seed them to clover and grasses. By this plan the soil is kept sweet and green feed is always provided, a most necessary part of the ration during the growing stage. The feeds must also contain the necessary animal food for the development of body and bones. Before the chicks can pick up their green feed from the clover or other green growth of warmer weather or can get the insects or grubs of early spring, these bone building feeds will have to be provided. For the mash feed, there should be ground oats wheat bran with the addition of beef scrap and bone meal. The main thing is to provide the necessary animal food for the development of the body and bones.

USEFULNESS OF CLOVER CROP

(Experimental Farms Note)

Clover crops in an orchard are in essential part of good orchard practice. As the maintenance of humus or organic matter in the soil is necessary to retain proper physical condition, and as manure is becoming more difficult to obtain, and can be used probably to better advantage on other parts of the farm, clover crops fill a very useful purpose in this direction alone. Crops that will make a good growth serve to increase the humus in the soil, but by selecting a leguminous crop cuch as clover, vetch or pea, not only my humus be added, but also it may be possible to increase the nitrogen content of the soil, thus obtaining a two-fold advantage from the cover crop.

In the colder part of the country, where well ripened wood of the tree is necessary to ensure a chance of proper wintering, it is considered necessary to utilize a cover crop in conjunction with the clean cultivation system. For summer and fall, and ploughed under the following spring. The cover crop will thus draw upon the soil for moisture and food at a time when the tree should be ripening its wood, and will also serve as a means for holding snow, thus assisting in protecting the roots of the trees from severe conditions.

The use of clover crops in connection with bush fruit plantations has not been developed to any appreciable extent, but with the growing scarcity of manure there seems to be no reason why a combination of fertilizers and clover crops could not be adopted as are being grown at proper distances. Such a combination offers many advantages, were cost of regularly applying manure is becoming prohibitive.

Following are some of the more important crops used for this purpose:—Leguminous; red clover, crimson clover, summer vetch, field pea; non-Leguminous; buckwheat rape.

M. B. Davis,

TO MAKE WHITE SHOES WHITER

A wonderfully good preparation for whitening canvas or buckskin shoes—is WHITE-O.

It gives a fine, smooth, vivid white finish. No matter how stained your white shoes are, the application of WHITE-O will, in a very short time, change them to snow white. Ask your dealer for WHITE-O.

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Child Welfare

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WHAT REASONABLE CARE OF BODILY HEALTH IS

Away back in Rome in the second century lived Marcus Aurelius. He was adopted by the emperor, and succeeded to the Imperial throne. But it is not as a ruler, orator or soldier that Marcus Aurelius is remembered. His "Meditations" the written expression of his philosophy account for his lasting fame.

In these writings the author recites what he learned from each of his ancestors and from those with whom he came in contact. What he says about his father whom he characterized as "perfect" is a beautiful tribute from a son.

In describing his father's habits and practises, Marcus Aurelius referred to his attitude toward health saying:

"He took a reasonable care of his body's health not as one who was greatly attached to life nor one of regard to personal appearance nor yet in a careless way, but so that through his own attention he very seldom stood in need of the physician's art of medicine or external applications."

It is a pity that moderns do not follow similar rules in the care of the 'body's health." Epictetus placed emphasis on the importance of the personal appearance, but is may well be that the perfect father of Marcus Aurelius was so handsome he could appear to disregard his looks. As a matter of fact, however personal beauty is largely a matter of health. The flush of the cheek, the cherry redness of the lips, and the flash of the eye, these are not successfully imitated by any local application.

Ill health mars the skin, it wastes the tissues of the face and form, it lowers the vitality and lessens the energy o fthe victim. Even though you have no regard for personal appearance personal appearance affords a very accurate index of your physical condition.

One should not practise the rules of health because of the fear of death. Neither should one disregard the effects of bad living on health. To be normal should be and is the desire of every sensible person. Health is the normal state of man.

The art of the physician is, at times certainly a comfort to each of us. There is no doubt, though that neglect of the body's health is the chief factor in creating a demand for the physician. If every individual would take reasonable care of his body, if he would practise a few simple rules of living and eating, if he would guard himself against unreasonable abuses, if he would do these things, medicines and local applications would be unheard of from one year's end to another.

Let us not be outdone by a man who lived eighteen centuries ago. Let us determine to take reasonable care of our health. Let us do it because that is the natural thing to do—to care for a prized possession.

By Royal S. Copeland, M. D., in the "Toronto Danly Star"

Report of Women's Institutes, Prince Edward Island

New Annan. The regular meeting of this Institute was held in the School house on June 20th. Twelve members and one visitor were present. The meeting opened with the singing of the Institute Ode followed by the reading of the minutes report of the Convention was given by Mrs. Waugh . An Egg Day was held and the sum of $4.97 realized. An Ice Cream Sale will be conducted on the day of the New Annan Races, the proceeds to go towards school improvements. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. E. J. Wright Borden. This Institute met for the regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Elden Campbell on June 27th. Fifteen members were present. Committees were appointed to take charge of the different booths at the Ice Cream Social and Bazaar, which is to be held on the lawn of Mrs. Robert MacPherson's home on July 10th. The autograph quilt is to completed at the home of Mrs. Jack Macisaac on the afternoon of July 4th. Two new members were added to the Institute at this meeting. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Jas V. MacDonald.

"Alpha." The regular meeting of this Institute was held at the home of Mrs. E. J. Vessey, York, on June 20th. Twelve members and three visitors were present. The meeting opened with the singing of the Institute Ode. The roll call was responded to with "pleasantest recollection "of grand parents or parents! The minutes of last meeting were then read and adopted. The question of providing refreshments at the School Fair was discussed. A very interesting report of the Annual W. I. Conventon was given by Mrs. W. C. West who attended this Convention as a delegate from the Alpha Institute. An exhibition of ancient souvenirs and their history was given and the members thoroughly enjoyed this. Slips of paper were then passed around and the members were requested to write in a very few words a recipe on "How to keep young." The answeres were interesting and amusing. Mrs. Willard West and Mrs. Frank Watts were appointed as a Programme Committee for the next two months. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Peter Brodie.

Queen Mary. The regular meeting of this Institute was held at the home of Mrs. David Brooks on June 12th. Twelve members and two visitors were present Roll call was responded to by each member giving the name of her favorite flower. Receipes for "Ginger-snaps" were exchanged. A very interesting paper "A Pioneer Secret" was read by Mrs. Brooks. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Wm. Buell at 2. 30 p. m.

"Cymbria". Seventeen members and eleven visitors met at the home or Mrs. John Chandler for the regular meeting of this Institute on June 21st. The meeting opened with the singing of the Institute Ode after which the minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. Letters from Mrs. G. D. Wright and Miss Dunbar, thanking the Institute for work done for the Mt. Herbert Oaphanage, were read. It was decided that the autograph quilt should be finished before undertaking any other work. One new member was added to the Club at this meeting. After a sing-song a dainty lunch was served by the hostess. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Robert Seller.

Avenlea. The regular meeting of the Cavendish—North Rustico Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Allan Wyand on June 20th. Twelve members and four visitors were present. The meeting opened with the singing of the Ode followed by a sing-song. A letter from the Cavendish School, thanking the Institute for the help given during the past year, was read. Mrs. B. C. Wooler and Mrs. N. MacCoubrey gave reports of the School meeting held in both districts. It was decided that the sum of $5.00 be given to each school for prizes for the next term's work. It was also decided that this Institute put themselves on records that a movement be started that the miner ailments (such as adonodids tonsils, teeth and eyes) of all school children under the age of sixteen years be treated at a standard reduced note, so that every child could have proper medical attention. Three new members were added to the Institute at this meeting. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Norton Williams.

Lot. 16. This Institute met at the home of Mrs. D. A. Lyle on June 22nd. Eighteen members and two visitors were present. The meeting opened with the singing of the Institute Ode followed by the reading and approval of minutes of last meeting. Arrangements were made for a meeting which will be held at the Memorial Monument. A school committee was appointed. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs Isabelle Monkley.

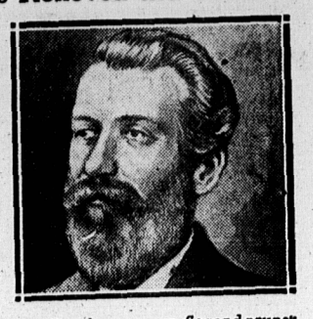
New Zealand. The regular meeting of this Club was held in the school house on June 27th. It was decided to have a hard-wood floor laid and the border of the new blackboard painted. A drinking fountain has been supplied and prizes were given at the school examination. The next meeting will be held on July 25th.

St. Columba. This Institute met at the home of Mrs. A. F. Campbell on June 15th. Nine members and two visitors were present. The meeting opened with the singing of the Institute Ode followed by the reading of the minutes. A report of the Convention was given by the delegates who attended. It was decided that the schoolroom should be repapered. Lunch was served and the remainder of the evening was spent socially. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Peter MacAulay.

Cornwall-York Point. The regular meeting of this Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Gordon McMillan on July 3rd. Fifteen members were present. The meeting opened with the singing of the Ode after which the minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. It was decided that $3.00 be spent on materials for quilts for the Dispensary. A letter of thanks from Miss Earl of the Dispensary was read, also one from a member to whom flowers had been sent. Four new members were added to the Institute at this meeting. Miss Harper was present at this meeting and gave a demonstration on Salads.

WOULD NOT HAVE ULCER CUT OUT OF STOMACH

Took "Fruit-a-tives" Instead and this Medicine made from Fruit Juices Relieved the Trouble.



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Three years ago, I consulted one of the best specialists in Montreal. He said I must go to the hospital, have an Ulcer cut out of my stomach and gall stones removed. I was then 74 years old. I said "NO."

Then, I began to take "Fruit-a-tives".

I am so much better that my old friends often ask me what I have done to myself to look so well. I am gaining in weight and enjoying life very much." H. W. EDWARDS.

"Fruit-a-tives" is made from the juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes, combined with tonics, and gives quick relief in stomach troubles.

This fruit medicine actually strengthens the stomach muscles and enables the stomach to give out sufficient gastric juice to digest the meals.

"Fruit-a-tives" also correct Constipation and Biliousness from which so many Dyspeptics suffer.

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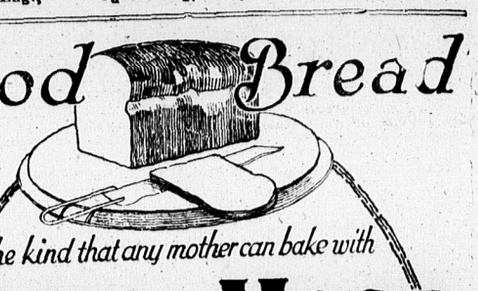

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lies not so much in its protective penalty as in its satisfying assurance. No firm selling goods with a guarantee attached, expects to be called upon to pay the penalty. For it is naturally the intention to so carefully guard the quality that dissatisfaction will be impossible.

Throughout its many years of service "King Cole" Tea has consistently been sold with a guarantee—a guarantee definite and substantial. It is printed on every "King Cole" package.

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