Practical Talks and Plain Precepts for Farmers.

Edited for the farmer readers of the MONITOR by an Annapolis Valley Agriculturist.

THE THOROUGHBRED VS. THE GRADE, AND THE GOOD GRADE VS. THE SCRUB.

Let us commence at the scrub. We cannot get any lower, and it is better to climb than to fall. The scrub is the thing that simply grows, like Topsy in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." It stands out alone, unique, unlike anything before. Nothing will be like it again. A poor thing cursed by fate. There are different kinds of scrubs. We have scrub apple trees, we have scrub cattle, and, God pity us! we have scrub men. We may have raised year after year the scrub animal, and finally by some freak of nature, we get from the peaked, no shaped, mixed up father and mother an offspring which nearly approaches our idea of a well shaped animal. The scrub breeding man says: "Away with your good grade or pedigreed stock, this is all I want to breed." Their disappointment follows, because the good enough animal had not sufficient potency to get something as good as he is, so we are as low as before.

The good grade, a cross of a thoroughbred with a good scrub, has more certainty. He has a father which has been bred along certain lines, for it may be a century back. Blood will tell, and we get a good grade that has raised our standard along some particular line, and we are gratified to find if we keep on breeding in this way, that for the same amount of care we put a larger piece of money in our pocket when we sell him, or take a larger pail to the barn when we milk her. The grade is the result of the scrub being in good company, and shows it—is bound to show it—other things being equal.

The thoroughbred is the top of the ladder. Someone may say: "You don't know, perhaps you may breed a purebred no better than a scrub." That is true, you get a *poor* thoroughbred about as often as you get a *good* scrub.

It is not our object to say that every farmer should keep thoroughbreds. It would be very foolish for many to do so, and many young, inexperienced stockraisers who now have them were better without them. But do, by all means, make up your minds what kind of stock you want, and then grade up your stock by sticking to pure blood sires of the same kind year after year.

We give herewith the opinions of an Ontario breeder on breeding. He says:

"If we look back into the early history of the Arabian horse, the Shorthorn cattle, etc., we find that somewhat the same type of an animal existed in the neighborhood from which the present breed is supposed to have been evolved; and again if we trace as far back as we can in the records of the different breeds of our pure bred animals, we find that all improvement in each breed was made by in-and-in breeding to a greater or less extent. Yet the men to whom we give credit for forming a breed were men of clean perceptions, hardened in their desire to excel. We presume they understood a great deal about the laws of natural selection; if they did not and were guided alone by a fine artistic eye they arrived at the same results, but in a different way. They also had love of animals in their hearts and were always striving to produce the best.

The aim of every breeder is not only to produce an animal which shall in its own person possess the highest type of excellence sought, but one that shall have the power to transmit to its offspring those qualities of the utmost value possessed by itself. A breeder may by chance produce a superior animal, or it may be the result of carefully laid plans artfully controlling the forces of nature and subjecting them to his will. It is very hard to steadily breed to one type, and that is the test of the skill of the breeder and the value of his stock. However well the breeder may lay his plans, however desirable his stock may appear, his ability to perpetuate their desirable qualities will depend upon the potency of his animals and this potency depends, to a great extent, on how long the animals have been bred in the one direction; or perhaps I had better put it in this way, unless the animals are related one to the other by manifold relationships they will not have a uniform type. We would not be understood to advocate close in-and-in breeding, but we do want a mingling of the same blood relations running throughout the whole herd or flock. When you commence a herd or flock, select the kind of animal you like best, let it be the Shorthorn, Ayshire, Jersey, Holstein or whatever you wish; or if you cannot purchase a pure bred female try to buy the best bull of the breed, and if possible before you purchase him, see his sire and grandsire, also his dam and granddam and be sure they are typical animals of the breed. Then keep right on in that direction from year to year; never mix breed or you will never make any improvement in your herd or flock. A male animal to be able to transmit his qualities to his offspring, should always have a strong muscuine head, be broad between the eyes, and have strong horns, bright clear eyes and a general appearance of a strong individuality. Such an animal will seldom fail to be a great satisfaction to his owner or to those who patronize him. We often hear breeders of fine bred stock speaking of the survival of the fittest, and very often they do not know what it really means; so we will try to illustrate it as follows: There are in some of the large parks in England herds of the native cattle of Britain, and deer that have been confined in those parks for hundreds of years, so that you would naturally suppose that, being so confined for so long a time, and breeding in-and-in as they must inevitably do, they would become weak and degenerate. But such is not the case, for the reason that the largest, strongest buck is invariably the progenitor of the race. During the rutting season he does not allow the smaller bucks to come near the doe when in season, and the same with cattle. Then we have laws of natural selection among our domestic herds and flocks just as it is in the human race, and we find that strong males have an affinity for weak females and *vice versa*; you will often see a very strong man marry a weakly woman, so that the equilibrium is preserved throughout all ages.

More Farmers.

It is stated on good authority that only four men out of every hundred who start in business reach success. If the same number, with the same ability, were to go with the same energy, into farming, forty out of every hundred would make good farmers and enough money to be really happy on. Less work with the hands, less travel to the weary feet and from three to ten times the work done because brain power, his own and others people's has done so much to make work easier. That is the line of action that is to make 20th century farming more pleasant and profitable than ever before. The ideas young people from the country form of city life and its attractions are as a rule very far from correct. A city resident must wear expensive clothing, pay a good deal for unexpected and unavoidable expenses, and must before he can earn a dollar spend years learning the rudiments of the knowledge he needs to fit him for any position worth keeping. Individual aptitudes and tastes must always be allowed for, but a boy born on a farm with no interest in what he sees there must have had a bad taint somewhere in his up-bringing.]

A Lesson in Trust.

We reprint a little sketch recently noted in an exchange, that is one, ten, twenty sermons all in a nut shell:

Everyone smiled when his father carried him into the car—this little lad of three, who taught me so sweet a lesson in faith. The car was crowded, but there was a corner between door and window where the child could stand, and there his father put him.

"You stay still there, Herbie; papa is going to stand near you. You won't be afraid?"

The wee man shook his head very decidedly, and catching hold of a brass rail with his chubby fist, stood contentedly watching his father with trustful, happy eyes. At every corner new passengers came on board and crowded between father and child. Herbie was much more comfortable in the sheltered nook where his father had put him than he would have been even in his father's arms on the crowded, jolting platform. Little by little the new-comers hid the father from his sight. He did not look like a child who was accustomed to be alone, and I watched him closely, ready to comfort if need be. I saw his lips moving and bent toward him. This was what he said: "I can see my papa's foot and I can see my papa's hand."

Precious little heart comforting itself!

The crowd jostled back and forth. I heard another whisper: "I—can—see—my—papa's—foot!"

Then the foot was no longer visible to the patient watcher. Trouble clouded his serious eyes for a minute, followed by a sudden happy smile.

"I can hear my papa talk!" Sure enough the father was talking to someone. But the conversation was not long. The blue eyes were growing shadowy again.

"Herbie," I whispered, "I can see your papa. I am taller than you. I can see your papa's face, dear."

For a brief space my face was subject to a searching glance. Then the content came back to the boy's face. He watched me and I watched that other face, nodding assurance to my little friend. In a few moments people began to leave the car, the father sat down and took his child on his knee.

"Were you afraid, Herbie?"

"No—I knew you were there all the whole time."

Oh, for the faith of a little child, that whatever comes the heart may say, "I was not afraid, for lo, I knew that all the time thou wert there!"

Is not this beautiful? Several have asked our creed. Here it is—to love and trust our Heavenly Father, seen or unseen, just as Herbie did his papa.

Little Philosophies.

No one is ever beaten unless he is discouraged.

The sure way to miss success is to miss the opportunity.

Aiming high does not mean firing in the air. Try to hit something.

Pleasure is very seldom found where it is sought. Our brightest blazes of gladness are commonly kindled by unexpected sparks.

Once make up your mind never to stand waiting and hesitating when your conscience tells you what you ought to do, and you have the key to every blessing that a sinner can reasonably hope for.

What a new face courage puts on everything! A determined man by his very attitude and the tone of his voice puts a stop to defeat and begins to conquer. "For they can conquer who believe they can."

He is the wisest and happiest man who by constant attention of thought discovers the greatest opportunities of doing good, and breaks through every opposition that he may improve these opportunities.

Refinements of Life.

Ever since the alabaster box of precious ointment was used for a benign purpose by the woman of Bethany, and the question was asked by those who saw the sacrifice: "To what purpose is this waste?" the world has had manifold illustrations of the spirit that prompted the query. A love of the refinements of life, the delicate and beautiful in dress, and the time and money and patient labor expended in producing a work that shall please the eye and gratify the taste, are often condemned as something worse than vanity—a waste of precious moments. Is it not the misuse of the luxuries and adornments of dress, rather than the love and wearing of them, which is open to censure by complaining critics? These critics are satisfied with the carrots and cabbages of this life, believing that the wilderness or garden which blossoms with the rose is so much waste ground; clothing themselves with coarse and ungraceful garment, thinking thereby to placate heaven or spite a nameless one who is seeking to devour them.

To Cure a Cold.

Drinking cold water when one has a cold coming on is one of the best remedies, because it stimulates the system and helps to wash out poisons formed in the body. Living on fruit for two or three days and drinking hot or cold water freely, with milk for nourishment, will often cure an ordinary cold if taken in time. The old proverb, "Stuff a cold and starve a fever," is a contradictory one for a cold is a fever. People suffering from a cold and continuing to eat heartily of beefsteak, roast pork and similar foods are simply adding fuel to the flames as one who pours oil on a fire. Such heating foods stimulates the morbid processes at work in the body and far from curing the disease, makes it worse.

Catarrhozone Cures Child of Catarrh.

Perth, Ont.—"I cannot withhold my testimony as to the great value of Catarrhozone as a remedy for Catarrh, one bottle having cured my daughter of that trouble, and I heartily recommend it to all suffering from that disease. No house should be without it." Mrs. J. A. Morris.

So pleasant, babies use it; so safe, grandmothers employ it; so certain to quickly relieve and cure that doctors, lawyers, merchants and public speakers rely upon Catarrhozone as their standby for Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and Hay Fever. It is cheap because it lasts so long, and because it is so sure to cure even the poorest can afford to buy it. Every dollar outfit is guaranteed to cure, or your money back. Small size, 25c., druggists or by mail. A trial sent for 10c. by N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Canada, or Hartford, Conn., U. S.

When Photographed.

In going to be photographed don't put on a white dress nor a pale blue one, for that will come out exactly like a white one, and the effect is sure to be more or less ghastly says *Woman's Life*. Upon the whole, black is the safest color to wear, but red, or even yellow, will come out very dark. Do not wear a very striking style, as that will soon make the photograph look vulgar, and do not wear any material which has a very broad stripe or large check or pattern, as that will soon look hideous. Lastly be as natural as you can.

Headache

Is often a warning that the liver is torpid or inactive. More serious troubles may follow. For a prompt, efficient cure of Headache and all liver troubles, take

Hood's Pills

While they rouse the liver, restore full, regular action of the bowels, they do not gripe or pain, do not irritate or inflame the internal organs, but have a positive tonic effect. 25c. at all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

A Pretty Farm Fence.

In *Short Cuts*, in one of the January issues, is an illustration of an easily made hedge, formed of Page woven wire fence and honeysuckle. As the writer says, a beautiful fence is quickly made, and where animals are not to pass through, nothing better could be desired. But where an ornamental hedge is required without the expense of purchasing wire, the Calfornian privet will give it, and give it quickly, not requiring years to do it, as the term is usually understood. A very pretty outline is visible at the end of the first season's growth. Good, strong two-year plants are usually selected, and when set out are cut down nearly to the ground, that a good bushy base may be formed. At the end of the growing season the plants will have shoots two feet in height. It is true these need trimming back again, to make the lower part still bushier, but at the end of the second season there should be a lovely green hedge three feet high. The honeysuckle would do no better than this. This is only written to show the possibility of a good fence or hedge without the cost of wire. The honeysuckle certainly makes a lovely screen, besides giving bloom profusely in Spring, and moderately all the season through. And if the old Japanese sort, brachypoda, be used, there is an evergreen screen, as this species holds its leaves all Winter. In the matter of being evergreen it is not so much ahead of the privet. The latter is not absolutely evergreen, though very nearly so. I am writing this towards the close of January, and my little hedge of it shows not a leaf dropped yet. Many are entirely alive and perfect, some are somewhat browned by the late severe freezings, but no leaves have fallen; and for the purposes it is used for, that of a screen, it is perfect yet. It usually drops its leaves entirely just a few weeks before the buds burst for Spring. The privet is looked on by planters of the present day as one of the most desirable plants ever introduced for hedging. It is not a thorn, but simply an ornamental shrub. It grows quickly, has lustrous green leaves, strikes readily from cuttings, hence can be procured at small cost. Good one-year plants at $20, and two-year ones at $30 per 1,000, are about the rates the nurserymen advertising in the P. F. could furnish the plant for. Those who want a good hedge should get a half dozen plants by mail, to see what they will do and what they will look like.

Fashion Notes.

Dainty waists of India mull in pale tints are worn with the tailor made skirts and coats. They are finely tucked and finished with a lace yoke, belt and cuffs.

The stock with a turnover edge is very popular and very pretty made of silk or soft satin, finely tucked in diamond disign. In white silk the tucks should be stitched in with colored or black silk.

With flannel or velveteen bodices all kinds of wool skirts may be worn. Plaid waists look best with a plain skirt, while waists of plain flannel are better accompaniments to a plaid, checked or figured skirt. With silk and velvet bodice a skirt of satin, broche silk or taffeta is appropriate, or fine cloth, which is at present considered as elegant a material.

In woolen goods the lighter fabrics will be more used than in years. Albatross and nun's veiling have taken a new lease of life, and certainly nothing can be prettier or more suitable for spring costumes. In many cases they will be embroidered, adorned with lace insertion and woven edges of gold galloon. Broadcloth of the finest, lightest variety will also be a favored fabric for handsome spring costumes.

The spring shirt-waist will be of fancy flannel. That seems to have been settled "without recourse." Stripes and embroidered figures of silk on wool grounds will take the place of the simple dot. Fancy panne velvets and printed satins also will be used for shirt waists. In the plain goods, and as a ground-work, white will be in the lead, but rose shades and soft greens will be popular. All wool batiste and satin soleil, crepes and fine mohairs all will be used for waists, as well as whole costumes, and fancy challies will be worn more than has been the case in a long time.

Last spring the tendency was wholly in the direction of the tailor-made. This spring, says Paris, the soft and clinging effects will be sought, as might be conjectured from the fact that sheer, clinging fabrics are to prevail. The tailor has no place when everything is trimmed, and with the ribbons, laces, galloons and passementeries of the coming season, the reign of the dressmaker begins again.

Character Building.

One battle bravely fought does more to shape a character than years that are free from temptation. Fortunately, the good old saying is true that every cloud has a silver lining. Sorrow, whether it precedes or follows its accompanying reward, serves to make our brief moments of enthusiasm brighter and gayer, even as the shadows accentuate the grace and glory of the sunshine. After a great grief bravely borne the soothing balm of content heals our mental sores with cooling touch, leaving scars so faint that one is apt to forget their very existence. It is a much discussed point among us whether or not contentment is the ideal condition—simple content—undisturbed by joy or sorrow, or shadowed by the memory of either. Tranquility of mind is a condition to be envied, but only when it has been reached through buffetings and tempests. One who has known grief and measured pain finds ultimate happiness in action, not in useless brooding. The memory of past joy should stimulate one to be worthy of it; not dragging one down to a condition of useless repining. Life is a great storm well worth enduring if only to see the beauty of the clouds when eventually gilded with the sunshine that is bound to come; the glory of the rainbow that owes its birth to the tempest.

—Perform a kind action and you will find a kind feeling growing within you even if it was not there before. As you increase the number of your kind and charitable interests you find that the more you do for others the more you love them. Serve them not because they are your friends, not because they are interesting, not because they are grateful—serve them for the simple reason they are your brethren, and then you will very soon find that the fervent heart keeps time with the charitable hands."

Pain Must Go

Where Polson's Nerviline is used. Composed of the most powerful pain-subduing remedies known. Nerviline cannot fail to give prompt relief in rheumatism, neuralgia, cramps, pain in the back and side, and the host of painful affections, internal or external, arising from inflammatory action. A bottle of Nerviline will give efficient proof of its superiority over every known remedy. Try Nerviline. Large bottles 25 cents. Druggists sell it.

It is the hour of Man: new Purposes,
Broad-shouldered, press against the world's slow gait;
And voices from the vast Eternities
Still preach the soul's austere apostolate.

Always there will be vision for the heart,
The press of endless passion: every goal
A travelers' tavern, whence they must depart
On new divine adventures of the soul.

—You should not feel tired all the time—healthy people don't—you won't, if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla for a while.

—Even in the tobacco soaked state of Tennessee there exists a law which has been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, making it a misdemeanor to use tobacco in the form of cigarettes. It forbids the bringing of cigarettes into the state, makes the giving away of them a penpunishable offense and prohibits sale of paper for rolling them. It is said the state of Minnesota is likely to have a similar law, a bill modelled on that in Tennessee having been introduced into the legislature. In support of the measure it has been shown that mental and physical debility, especially among boys and young men, accompany the habit of cigarette smoking. Cases of insanity and death even have been cited, so that it is held that public safety demands the suppression of the vice.

—Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus says: "So long as social problems go untouched and serious questions of human progress go unanswered by the church, though her income should far exceed her expenditure, and hearers should crowd each other on the streets, so long she will not command the conscience of men or deserve the love of God."

Not Medicine

but nourishment is what many ailing people need. The system is run down from overwork, or worry, or excessive study, or as a result of wasting disease.

Puttner's Emulsion

is what is needed to repair waste, to give tone to the nerves, quicken the weary brain, and replace lassitude and weakness with health and vigour. The increase in weight, the firm step, the bright eye and blooming cheek proclaim a cure.

Be sure you get **Puttner's** the original and best Emulsion.

Of all druggists and dealers.

1901. "A." No. 887.

In the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia

BETWEEN: ETTA J. KINNEY and JOHN L. MARSHALL, Executrix and Executor of the last Will and Testament of JOHN R. KINNEY, deceased, *Plaintiffs*,
—AND—
EDWIN J. RICKETSON, *Defendant*.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION

by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his deputy at the Court House at Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis,

On Saturday, the 30th day of March, A. D. 1901, at one o'clock in the afternoon,

Pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein the 26th day of February, A. D. 1901, unless before the time of sale the amount due to the plaintiffs herein for principal, interest and costs be paid to them or their solicitor, all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, demand and equity of redemption of the defendant and all persons claiming or entitled by from or under him, of in to and out of all that certain piece or parcel of land situated on the Post Road in the Township and County of Annapolis, and adjoining on the west the property of Dr. Morse, and on the east the land owned by Lastie J. Ricketson, on the south by the high way, and on the north by course of the Buttoo Brook, so called, containing five acres, more or less, being certain marsh land owned by the said Edwin J. Ricketson in the Ricketson marsh, so called.

TERMS.—Ten per cent deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of deed.

EDWIN GATES,
High Sheriff of Annapolis County
O. T. DANIELS, *Plaintiff's Solicitor*.—49 4i

1900. Letter "A." No. 833.

IN THE SUPREME COURT

BETWEEN: STEPHEN S. RUGGLES, EDWIN RUGGLES and HARRY RUGGLES, *Plaintiffs*,
—AND—
ALFRED A. WILKINS and ISABELLA A. WILKINS, *Defendants*.

TO BE SOLD AT

PUBLIC AUCTION

by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his deputy, at the Court House in Bridgetown, in said County of Annapolis, aforesaid, on

Saturday, the 23rd day of March, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock, noon,

Pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein and dated the 19th day of February, 1901, unless before the day of sale the amount due and costs are paid to the plaintiffs or into Court:

All the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said defendants, and which they had herein at the time they made the mortgage herein foreclosed, and of all parties claiming or entitled by through or under the defendants, of in and to all those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land belonging to the estate of the late William Wilkins, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning on the west line of lands owned by Charles Neily on the Brooklyn road and running southerly to a corner marked; thence westerly to the Elliott road, so-called; thence northerly by said road to the Brooklyn road; thence easterly to the place of beginning; and the mountain lot bounded on the south by lands owned by James Stephenson and Adelbert Wilkins; on the west by lands owned by Joseph Elliott and the lake; on the north by the lake road; and on the east by Israel Elliott's land and the Handley Mountain road; together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances to the said pieces or parcels of land belonging or in anywise appertaining.

TERMS.—Ten per cent deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of deed.

EDWIN GATES,
High Sheriff of Annapolis County.
H. RUGGLES, of Bridgetown, Annapolis County, *Solicitor for Plaintiffs.*
Bridgetown, Feb. 19th, 1901. 48 5i

WE GUARANTEE THAT

'Rival Herb Tablets'

(CHOCOLATE COATED)

WILL CURE
RHEUMATISM
DYSPEPSIA
CONSTIPATION
HEADACHE
FEMALE COMPLAINTS
LIVER KIDNEY and ALL BLOOD DISEASES

Or we will cheerfully refund cost of the same. 200 Days Treatment mailed to any address for $1.00. Not sold by Druggists. Send all orders to

G. B. McGILL, Middleton.
A. D. Brown, Agent, Bridgetown.

THE RIVAL HERB CO., Proprietors.
NEW YORK. DENVER. MONTREAL

FLOUR Is Advancing!

And those in want of a barrel should

SEE US AT ONCE.

We have Ontario & Manitoba patents in stock which we are willing to sell very low for cash.

TROOP & FORSYTH.

OYSTER and LUNCH COUNTER

OYSTER STEWS AND LUNCHES SERVED AT ALL HOURS.

Oysters sold by the peck or half peck, or on half shell.

BREAD, CAKES and BISCUIT fresh from first-class bakery always on hand.

T. J. EAGLESON,
36 tf QUEEN ST., BRIDGETOWN

"Probably no single drug is employed in nervous diseases with effects so markedly beneficial as those of cod-liver oil."

These are the words of an eminent medical teacher.

Another says: "The hypophosphites are generally acknowledged as valuable nerve tonics."

Both these remedies are combined in Scott's Emulsion. Therefore, take it for nervousness, neuralgia, sciatica, insomnia and brain exhaustion.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

REED BROS.

We are showing one of the finest and most complete stock of

Furniture Novelties

that has ever been seen in the town.

WE CAN SUIT YOUR PURSE AS WELL AS YOUR FANCY.

WE HAVE

Cobbler Rockers, Reed Chairs, Davenports, Book Cases, China Closets, Easels, Screens, Pictures of all kinds.

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Fall and Winter Stock complete

BRIDGETOWN HARNESS STORE

In Light, Express and Team Harnesses, at all prices to suit.

Fur Robes, Fur Coats, Blankets of all kinds, Sleigh Bells, Good stock Trunks & Bags.

Low Prices.

J. W. ROSS.

PALFREY'S

CARRIAGE SHOP

—AND—

REPAIR ROOMS.

Corner Queen and Water Sts.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish the public with all kinds of Carriages and Buggies, Sleighs and Pungs that may be desired.

Best of Stock used in all classes of work.

Painting, Repairing and Varnishing executed in a first-class manner.

ARTHUR PALFREY.

Bridgetown, Oct. 22nd, 1900. 99ly

A. BENSON

UNDERTAKER

and Funeral Director.

Caskets of all grades, and a full line of funeral furnishings constantly on hand.

Cabinet Work also attended to.

Warerooms at J. H. HICKS & SON'S factory. 39 y

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of JAMES WILSON, late of Centreville, in the County of Annapolis, farmer, deceased, are hereby required to render the same, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

O. S. MILLER,
Bridgetown June 26th, 1900.—14 tf Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

All persons having legal demands against the estate of JOHN R. KINNEY, late of Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, farmer, are hereby required to render the same, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

HETTIE J. KINNEY, *Executrix.*
JOHN L. MARSHALL, *Executor.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of FRANCIS R. PRAT, late of Bridgetown, in the county of Annapolis, Farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

EDWARD M. EATON,
T. D. RUGGLES & SONS, *Executor.*
Proctors for said estate.
Bridgetown, Feb. 11th, 1901. 47 4i

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of WALLACE G. FOWLER, late of Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, Gentleman, deceased, are hereby required to render the same, duly attested, within three months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

LOUIS G. DeBLOIS, M. D.,
Sole Executor
or to F. L. MILNER,
Proctor of the estate. 6m

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

That well-known and valuable farm situate near Bridgetown and formerly owned and occupied by the late T. W. CHESLEY. A portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. For terms, etc., apply on the

Are You Going South From the New England States?

The Best Route to Travel is from Boston to Norfolk, Virginia, BY THE Merchants' and Miners' Steamers.

The most elegantly fitted boats, finest state rooms and best meals. The rate including meals and state rooms is less than you can travel by rail, and you get rid of the dust and changing cars.

If you want to go South beyond Norfolk to Southern Pines and Pinebluff, the Winter Health Resorts, or to Vaughan, N. C., the Pennsylvania Colony headquarters, Peachland, N. C., the New England Colony, Statham, Ga., the Onio Colony and headquarters of the Union Veterans Southern Settlement, or to points in FLORIDA, you can connect with the Seaboard Air Line. For any formation as to rates of travel address W. P. TURNER, General Passenger Agent, Baltimore, Md.

For information as to farming or mineral lands, water powers, manufacturing sites or winter resorts, rates of board, rent of cottages, employment for invalid mechanics who need to go South, address JOHN PATRICK, Chief Industrial Agent, S. A. L. Pinebluff, North Carolina. †Apl15

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY

—AND—

Steamship Lines

—TO—

St. John via Digby

—AND—

Boston via Yarmouth.

"Land of Evangeline" Route

On and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH, 1900, the Steamship and Train Service of this Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted):—

Trains will Arrive at Bridgetown:

Express from Halifax	11 06 a.m.
Express from Yarmouth	1.17 p.m
Accom. from Richmond	4.35 p.m
Accom. from Annapolis	6.20 a.m
Accom. from Yarmouth Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	1.38 p.m
Accom. from Kentville Monday, Wednesday and Friday	9.15 a.m

Trains will Leave Bridgetown:

Express for Yarmouth	11.06 a.m
Express for Halifax	1.17 p.m
Accom. for Halifax	6.20 a.m
Accom. for Annapolis	4.35 p.m
Accom. for Kentville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	1.38 p.m
Accom. for Yarmouth Monday, Wednesday and Friday	9.15 a.m

BOSTON SERVICE:

S. S. "Prince Arthur."

2,400 Gross Tonnage; 7,000 Horse Power, by far the finest and fastest steamer plying out of Boston, leaves Yarmouth, N.S., Wednesday and Saturday, immediately on arrival of the Express Trains, arriving in Boston early next morning. Returning, leave Long Wharf, Boston, Tuesday and Friday, at 4.00 p. m. Unequalled cuisine on Dominion Atlantic Ry steamers.

Royal Mail S. S. 'Prince Rupert,'

1,200 Gross Tonnage; 3,000 Horse Power.

ST. JOHN and DIGBY,

Four trips per week: Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Leaves St. John	7 00 a.m
Arrives in Digby	9.45 a.m
Leaves Digby	1.00 p.m
Arrives in St. John	3.45 p.m

Buffet Parlor Cars run each way daily on Express trains between Halifax and Yarmouth.

S. S. Evangeline makes daily trips between Kingsport and Parrsboro.

Trains and Steamers are run on Eastern Standard Time.

P. GIFKINS,
Gen'l Manager,
Kentville, N. S

Buyers' ATTENTION

The Great Selling Stoves are at

CROWE'S Tin & Stove Store

The Largest Assortment At Bottom Prices.

Plumbing and Furnace Heating a specialty.

Job Work promptly attended to.

R. ALLEN CROWE.

CABLE ADDRESS: WALLFRUIT, London. } Established over a quarter of a century.

JOHN FOX & CO.

Auctioneers and Fruit Brokers,

Spitalfield and Stratford Market,

LONDON, G. B.

☞ We are in a position to guarantee highest market return for all consignments entrusted to us. Cash draft forwarded immediately goods are sold. Current prices and market reports forwarded with pleasure.

Nova Scotia Apples a specialty.

Represented by **Abram Young, Bridgetown**, who will give shippers any information required. Sept. 5th—6m

WALTER FORD

Fruit Broker,

Borough Market,

LONDON, S.E., ENGLAND

Apples received and sold by private sale at best market prices.

Account of sales and cheque mailed direct to each shipper, from London.

Agent at Bridgetown: Jas. Marshall, Clarence. Agent at Roundhill: James H. Tupper.

CHIEF AGENT:
H. C. MARSTERS, Berwick N. S.
Sept. 5th, 1900. 4m

BRIDGETOWN MEAT MARKET

Having purchased the business formerly owned by W. M. Forsyth, Esq., we are in a position to supply our customers with every thing in the line of Flour and Feed, Fine Groceries, Fresh and Salt Meats, Fish, etc.

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange for goods.

MESSENGER & HOYT.

WANTED

Old brass Andirons, Candlesticks, Trays and Snuffers; old Mahogany Furniture. Also old Postage Stamps used before 1870—worth most on the envelopes; old blue Dishes and China. Grandfather clocks. Good prices paid.

Address W. A. KAIN, 116 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.

The Household.

Mother's Methods

For the mother whose child cries when denied anything, I would say that I found it an excellent plan to say to my little girl, 'Now, if you want to cry, you must go where it will not disturb any one,' and send her into the next room or upstairs, (never into a dark or cold room), with the doors shut between, to stay until she got through crying. After a few times she seldom remained out more than a minute or two. I let her entirely alone until she came back of her own accord, and took no special notice of her return, but always insisted on her leaving the room when she cried, unless she was hurt, when I would comfort her and divert her mind from the pain.

She also took up the habit of whining when she was two and a half years old, which annoyed me exceedingly, but which I soon entirely overcame by never giving her anything when she asked in that tone, but saying, 'Oh, don't say it that way, say it so,' and I would take as nearly a bass tone as I could assum and repeat, 'Please give me some bread and milk.' Her attempt to imitate my tone would divert and amuse, and as it was impossible to whine on so low a pitch she soon dropped the habit. If this is not sufficient for the little boy who speaks impatiently, I should try a gentle reproof, like 'Is that the way to speak to mama?' or appeal to his manliness in bearing pain bravely and not making others unhappy even if he does feel uncomfortable. If encouraged to do it a child of five will often develop a great deal of self control, and it is a lesson he cannot learn too young.

The Houseworker's Hands.

Housework is rather hard on the hands, but there are some precautions which, if taken, will add greatly to the comfort of the worker and the appearance of the hands,' writes *Maria Parloa*, in the March *'Ladies Home Journal.'* 'Among the things which roughen and blacken the hands the most important are dust, soap, fruit, vegetables and neglect to properly dry the hands. Wash all vegetables before paring. When the hands are stained by fruit or vegetables be sure to remove the stains before the hands come in contact with soap or soapy water. Remove the stains with an acid, such as lemon, vinegar or sour milk, then wash in clear water. When using soap and water for any purpose be sure to rinse off all the soap before wiping the hands. Always wipe the hands perfectly dry. Do not change soaps if you can avoid it, and always use a good soap. When sweeping and dusting wear loose fitting gloves. Have a pair of rubber gloves for use when it is necessary to have the hands in water a great deal. Grease spoils rubber, therefore the gloves must be washed perfectly clean as soon as the work is finished. A little bran and milk or vinegar will make the hands clean and smooth after dish washing or any other work that roughens them. With a little practice one can wash dishes as well and as quickly with a dish mop as with a cloth and the hands. There should be two mops, one for the table ware and one for the cooking dishes. For washing floors have a self wringing mop. To soften and whiten the hands use some sort of cream on them at night, then powder them with corn starch and put them in loose gloves kept for this purpose.'

The Real Lady.

Good breeding and refinement are evident in the real lady on every occasion and under all circumstances; she does not reserve her fine manners for special people and special occasions. Innate refinement is not an outside veneer or polish which may readily be rubbed off by contact or attrition with the world, but is ingrained, and is the result not only of good breeding, but of inherited rather than acquired tendencies. Acquired good manners are better than none, but unless there is a solid foundation of gentleness and kindness behind them they are apt to wear badly when subjected to strain. When unpleasant dilemmas arise, good breeding tells; the woman who is to the manner born proves it by never forgetting what is due to herself and others under the circumstances; she does not lose her temper and make use of language to be regretted afterwards; she also makes allowance for the transgressor, and causes herself to be respected.

—Wisdom, tact and fortitude are essential in a wife. A complaining, easily discouraged woman can never be the head of a happy home or a charming companion. The troubles in the home of a young couple may only be like pinpricks, that seem neither dangerous nor important, but if they are always brought into notice and magnified by being constantly talked about, they grow like mushrooms, and soon mar the beauty of the united life. Forget the annoyance which made you cross; don't tell a man who looks to you for a cheering word and a smiling face of all the petty mishaps of the day. Keep small pains, worries, small irritations and disappointments to yourself, and turn the side that's next the sun toward your husband, as long as you can find a spark of vitality to kindle a light.

In a home where patience and trust and fortitude are the servants of love, no trouble can be overwhelming, and every day's little increase of strength gained by their help will make you ready for what trials God may send.

—Sheets for double beds should be three yards long before hemming. This allows for a three-inch hem at the top, one half the width at the bottom, and leaves the sheet a little more than two and three quarter yards long after shrinkage in washing. A sheet large enough to tuck under and stay where it is put is the only one sure to be a comfort to the user.

The thrifty English fashion of covering the ends of comfortables with a width of thin muslin or cheesecloth which can be removed and washed whenever soiled is one that commends itself to all housekeepers. The untoward tendency of light colored comforts to show soiling where they are tucked under the neck of the sleeper is in this way obviated.

Salmon Fish Cakes.

The Boston Cooking School receipt for fish-balls made from canned salmon is highly recommended by those who have tried it. Boil and drain very carefully, and mash enough potatoes to make a generous pint; season with salt and pepper to taste, remove the salmon from a can, drain the fish very carefully, remove skin and bone, and rub the fish fine with a silver fork. Add the yolk of one egg, beaten, and the fish to the potato; beat together thoroughly. Add more seasoning, if desired. Shape between two spoons with the hands. Fry to a golden brown in deep fat smoking hot. Use a frying basket, and fry but four or five at one time.

—Mothers and fathers, look after the children. Don't go to bed and not know whether they are in or not. Don't let them associate with persons whose characters you know nothing of; don't let them read questionable books, and do hold their confidence and draw them heavenward instead of letting them drift to destruction.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

Joker's Corner.

A Natural History Lesson.

A delightful little lesson in natural history was published not long since in *Harper's Magazine*.

Andrews had been dining for some weeks at a favorite Italian restaurant, and was great chums with the proprietor. One day at dinner the latter approached Andrews' table.

"How do you do, Meesteur Andrews? Ver' glad to see you. Exguse mi, Meesteur Andrews, bot I like to ask a favor, cef you plees."

Andrews told him he would be delighted.

"I t'ank you, Meesteur Andrews. I like to ask, cef you plees, w'at ees a pol' bear?"

"A polar bear?" said Andrews. "Why, he's a—a bear, you know, a big, white bear."

"Yess, Meesteur Andrews, I know. Exguse mi. But I like to know w'at he do."

"What he does," said Andrews. "Why, he—he lives up at the north pole."

"Exguse mi, Meesteur Andrews, I no ask w'ere 'e lef. I like know w'at ees a pol' bear, w'at 'e do."

"Oh