Agricultural.

Canada's Climate and Agricultural Capabilities.

Not many in Canada, still fewer elsewhere, says a writer in the Rural Canadian, appreciate the vast range in agricultural capabilities possessed by the Dominion in virtue of its great variety of climate. Not only wheat and the other great cereals of temperate regions, and the apple, vine and peach are cultivated, but, strange as it may seem to many, even the fig, the almond, the pomegranate, and cotton may be grown within limited areas.

The law that holds throughout the vegetable world, that each species reaches its highest development, or perhaps rather its greatest productiveness, towards its colder —in our case its northern—limit, operates in Canada in a manner unequalled anywhere else in either of the Americas. The reason for this is obvious. The distance from south to north in which cereals may be cultivated in the Dominion, extends over 1,600 miles, or from the latitude of Rome (nearly 42 degs.) as in south rn Ontario, to the latitude of middle or northern Finland, as in the Mackenzie River basin north of Peace River. Very few amongst us realize that the single Province of Ontario reaches south and north from Pelee on Lake Erie, to Albany on James' Bay, over a distance as great as that between Lake Erie, and the nearest waters of the Gulf of Mexico,—the bay of Mobile in Alabama. In this Ontario range alone is embraced the region of the greatest productiveness of Indian Corn, a tropical plant, and barley, a cereal of the far north, growing in some parts of the world up to and beyond the Artic Circle. The fact, in its bearing on Canadian agriculture, is most important, for it may be truly said that the one province referred to, can produce in perfection, every great wheat crop grown in the United States, with the two exceptions of cotton and tobacco; and in the latter case, the exception seems rather a matter of soil constituents than of climate.

INDIAN CORN.

It may be surprising to those who do not closely follow the returns of the Agricultural Bureau, to find that on an average of many years taken by the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Ontario Bureau of Industries, the Province of Ontario is exceeded in Indian corn production per acre, by only one State of the American Union—Missouri, and the excess there barely amounts to half a bushel of shelled corn. The great corn State of Illinois, grows per acre but little more than two-thirds the product of Ontario, and the Province actually produces per acre six times as much as South Carolina. Yet Ontario is not a corn country in one sense of the word; the yield rarely exceeds 12,000,000 bushels of shelled corn. This is not from inability to grow corn, but that Ontario grows wheat well, while the great corn States can not do so, and wheat, at the average price of the past twenty years, has relatively been to us a more profitable crop than corn. The Ontario County of Essex is perhaps not surpassed in the production of corn per acre by any county in America; and there, as elsewhere in the province, there has, of late, owing to the high price of pork, and the low price of wheat, been an increased disposition to grow corn. Nor is the really profitable corn area of Canada confined to Ontario. Portions of Quebec, especially near Montreal, where the warm season is as long as in the more northerly part of the corn area of the Western States, are adapted for its successful culture. Some of the interior valleys of British Columbia have a high summer heat and a long season without frost, and with irrigation can yield a high average production.

THE WHEAT-REGION.

In regard to wheat little need be said; the illimitable wheat fields of Canada are famous the world over. Here the general law already stated in regard to highest productiveness holds in a very marked degree. The great wheat belt of America—the area of the highest productiveness—lies mostly within the Dominion, where it occupies hundreds of thousands of square miles. The northern limit of generally profitable production is not yet known; but it is known that excellent crops have been raised in the extreme North-west almost as far north as the 58th parallel; while wheat has been grown beyond that latitude. In the valley of the St. Lawrence, and in portions of the Lake region partial exhaustion of the soil through the over cropping of former years has lowered the average yield per acre from the returns of twenty years ago; but this drawback is being overcome by the general adoption of rotation of crops and generally improved farming, and there is reason to believe that with anything like a return of good prices for wheat the area under cultivation with that crop will increase. In 1881, the wheat production of Ontario was over 32,000,000 bushels; the average yield per acre for a series of years has been much higher than in almost any State of the American Union, and the average return has been something over $15 per acre, against a little over $9 in the United States. It is to the Canadian North-west with its virgin prairies and phase that Canada looks for the bulk of its wheat exports. There the climatic influences are favorable to wheat, culture in a degree nowhere approached over any wheat area of similar extent. From Manitoba northwest to Edmonton, the average temperature of the summer is that of the best wheat lands of Europe, and the remarkable rarity of both excessive rain and drought. "Manitoba hard" enjoys a reputation of being the best wheat in the world, and commands the highest price. This appears to be due to the climate—the air being dry; the daytime warm and the nights cool. In occasional years just as in Dakota and Minnesota, damage is done to late sown grain by early frosts, but this is being avoided by a more general practise of early seeding and is after all not so serious a drawback as the bursts of excessive heat, the droughts, and the rains, that affect the more southerly portions of this continent. Of late, much attention is being given to the Edmonton region, which is attracting a large immigration from other parts of Canada and from the United States. Cooler than Manitoba in summer; the danger of early frost appears to be less; while the seasons are steadier, and more to be depended upon for similarity one to the other, than almost anywhere else in the interior of the continent. Comparisons show that notwithstanding the great elevation of Edmonton, and its great distance from any large body of water, the average difference of temperature between one summer and another is much less than anywhere in the Western States, and is the same as Toronto, which enjoys the modifying influences of the Great Lakes. This peculiarity of climate which belongs to a broad belt in Canada, lying along the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains, must have a very important effect in developing the agriculture of the North-west.

BARLEY.

Whatever influence the character of the soil may have, there can be no doubt that the high reputation enjoyed by Canadian six-rowed barley, is largely due to the peculiar climate of the barley counties of Ontario, especially the belt north of Lake Ontario and protected in a measure by the Lake from the excessive heats of southerly winds. Changes in brewing and other influences no longer permit this barley to command the profit of former times; but there is hope that as English malsters become acquainted with the grain it will find a large sale in the profitable English barley market in lieu of in the United States, which up to the present has been the sole market for Canadian barley. For two-rowed barley too, there is reason to think that Ontario is fitted in a higher degree than perhaps any other part of this continent, and perhaps quite as suitable as any part of the world. The trial made of Cheveller barley has, it is true, not been encouraging. But this barley has long been grown in the cool summer of England, and cannot endure the heat of the Ontario summer. It is likely that should the two-rowed barleys of Austria and Hungary, where the summers are practically similar to those of Ontario, be introduced, the result will be a marked success, and as these barleys command as high a price as the best English barley the stimulus given to Canadian agriculture would in that event, be very great.

The capability of the North-west for barley growing has not yet been fully tested, but considerations of climate would indicate that over a considerable area towards the northern border of the praire country and extending into the Edmonton country, English two-rowed barley can be grown with great success.

GRAINS AND ROOTS.

What is true of the capacity of Canada in wheat and barley is equally true of it in regard to oats, peas, and root crops; in fact, over an area of more than a million square miles these crops may be grown wherever the soil is fertile and in each and all of them the belt of highest development and greatest productiveness, lies almost exclusively in Canadian territory. With this superiority in productiveness, of the great field crops, goes as a matter of course, a remarkable adaptedness for stock raising and dairying. Altogether the facts of the Canadian climate afford abundant reason for Canadians to have full confidence in the future; to them is given the agricultural dominance of America, and all that this implies.

FRUIT GROWING.

Fruit growing is so much more influenced by winter cold than by summer heat that the great capacity for grain growing that is found along a slightly broken belt from the St. Lawrence valley to the far north-west has no parallell in regard to fruit, but the law still holds, as with grain, that the highest production is found towards the northern or colder limit of each species.

In Eastern Canada, especially in the region of the great lakes latitude, an even elevation appear to be subordinated to situation in respect to rivers and lakes both large and small, to an extent not known elsewhere in any comparatively level country. In British Columbia elevation and the effects of mountain chains on ocean winds are the chief controlling influences in regard to fruit culture. In the North West, thus far, the cultivation of the apple has not been successful; but it is possible that some hardy varieties from northeastern Asia may yet be found to endure the winter cold of the great plains, and that there may be a few localities in southwestern Alberta and even on the eastern side of some of the Manitoban lakes where some of our finest varieties of apple may be grown with some success. The controlling influence against fruit culture in the northwest—the intensity of the winter cold—is the controlling influence also in the Mississippi valley, where the northern limit of apple culture extends no further northward than the northern limit of the peach in the lake bordered province of Ontario.

But while the great interior plain may best be included in the fruit region of Canada, portions of British Columbia and of the eastern provinces have capabilities in fruit culture scarcely rivalled anywhere on the continent, and the fruit industry, already very large promises to take a front rank among the branches of agriculture.

Both Nova Scotia and Ontario export large quantities of apples, a fruit in which they excel all other states and provinces in America. The export of Nova Scotia alone usually amounts annually to some hundred thousand barrels, and the prices obtained are the highest the British market offers. New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec grow the apple, pear, plum with notable success, and to some extent the vine also. For great variety of fruit, Ontario, however, leads the other provinces of eastern Canada. This may well be understood when it is remembered that in the warmest localities of the province July is warmer than at Vienna, Constantinople or Lisbon, while over much of the province it is at least as warm as San Diego in Southern California. In these warmer countries, September maintains a heat as great as July in the south of England; the season entirely without frost extends to six and in Pelee to nearly seven months; the most extreme frosts of winter ever recorded are not so great as have been reached in St. Louis, Missouri, and not greater than have been known in parts of Kentucky, Arkansas and Texas, while, generally speaking, throughout the large area markedly influenced by the great lakes, the average cold of midwinter is the same as that in the Mississippi valley two or three hundred miles farther south. In addition to the influence of the great lakes, there is felt also the influence of the thousands of small lakes which abound in northern and eastern Ontario, and which by lengthening the frostless seasons in the autumn, permits many a variety of apple, grape and other fruit to be grown northward of their usual limits.

Perhaps no better way of indicating the capabilities of Ontario for fruit could be chosen than to cite a few examples of the vegetation of the mildest portions of the province. Of the seven species of the magnolia known on the continent, five can be grown in southern Ontario. The tulip tree also flourishes, and the pseudo-papaw, a tree, the northwestern limit of which extends southwesterly from Lake Erie across Indiana, Illinois, Arkansas and Texas into Mexico. Cotton has long been grown in small quantities on Pelee Island, while at Niagara-on-the-Lake the fig and almond are grown successfully in the open air, and with only nominal winter protection. The sweet potato attains a weight in southern Ontario sometimes exceeding three pounds, and the apricot and nectarine are numbered among the orchard fruits.

THE PEACH.

Amongst the fruits of considerable commercial importance to Ontario orchardists, the peach is the most tender. But the Niagara peninsula is the most famous peach district west of New Jersey and its peaches surpass in flavor those of California; while the area in Ontario capable of growing some varieties of this fruit covers nearly 9,000 square miles, and attains its most northerly limit on the Georgian bay in a latitude higher than the peach culture attains anywhere else in America, east of the Rocky Mountains.

THE APPLE.

The apple, the yet leading fruit of Canada and America, finds its highest development in Ontario, both in productiveness and quality. Every agricultural portion of the province grows it, and over a stretch of hundreds of miles, the large apple orchards of almost every farm make a conspicuous feature of the landscape. The northern limits of the apple in Ontario are not yet known, but some varieties may be grown on the south side of the little lakes abounding in the wilderness north of Lake Huron. At Rainy River, away beyond Lake Superior, the "Northren Spy," a variety of good size and excellent quality, approaches Manitoba with suggestions as to what may be done in that province by planting very hardy fruit trees in situations protected against frosty autumn winds by the waters of a lake.

VINEYARDS.

The cultivation of the vine in Ontario is assuming great importance. The area in Ontario and western Quebec adapted to the grape, is at least as great a degree as some parts of the Rhine valley where wine is an industry of great proportions, has been estimated at about 30,000 square miles. The average yield per acre of the vineyards, from the Ottawa to the Detroit, is said to be greater than in France, and some vineyards show the highest yield recorded in America or in the world. The varieties chiefly grown are derived from the native Labrusch, and besides being more prolific than any other grapes known, enjoy immunity from damage by that American parasite philoxera which is now playing havoc with the vineyards of Europe.

Southern Ontario, in common with adjacent portions of western New York and the northern tier of counties in Ohio, appears suitable in a higher degree than any other part of America east of the Rockies. Southward of the Lake Erie district, the excessive heat and moisture largely reduce the crop by mildew, and have led to the abandonment on the banks of the Ohio of some of the extensive vineyards which formerly existed there. In Ontario mildew is not a formidable enemy, it is easily combatted and rarely is at all injurious.

In fact it may be said that in the southern part of the province the vine is the most certain, and least irregular in returns of all the fruit crops grown. Free from the early September frosts which trouble the Rhine valley; a full month later in the advent of cloudy or rainy fall weather, which often interferes with the maturing and quality of the grape in middle and northern Europe, and without the necessity and expense of irrigation entailed on the grape growers of southern California, southern Ontario has a capability for grape growing that may well challenge the world. It is no wonder, therefore, that wine making has developed within a very few years to a considerable industry; that thousands of acres are now planted in vineyards and many hundreds of thousands of gallons of claret and other wines are annually manufactured.

FRUIT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The possibilities of British Columbia in fruit culture are very great. The mild coast climate permits of the civilization of all the fruits of eastern Canada and several others besides. On the Dominion Experimental farm at Agassiz the fig tree, the almond and the pomegranate are grown. In the interior valleys, behind the Coast range, the winter cold puts limitations on the cultivation of some fruits, but the summers are much warmer than on the coast, and the conditions tend to secure a better flavor in the peach, apple and other fruits. At Spence's Bridge in the Thompson valley, which may be taken as a type of considerable stretches of river valleys in the interior, the month of April is as warm as a Toronto May, and July is even warmer than at Pelee in Ontario while the average of the six warm months is as high as at San Diego. Up the Thompson for a long distance the peach grows, as it does also in the Okanagan valley, and there is reason to think that in these and other inland valleys, the vine too with irrigation will prove as successful as anywhere else in Canada, and that fruit growing generally will become a large and profitable industry.

A Short Lecture to Boys.

Always speak the truth.
Make few promises.
Act up to your engagements.
When you speak to a person, look him in the face.
Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue.
Good character is above all things else.
Keep good company or none.
Never be idle.
Your character cannnot be essentially injured except by your own acts.
If one speak evil of you, let your life beso that no one will believe him.
Make no haste to be rich if you would prosper; small and steady gains give competency, with tranquility of mind.
Never play at any kind of game of chance.
Avoid temptation, through fear you may not withstand it.
Never run in debt unless you see a very certain way to get out again.
Never speak evil of any one.
Be just before you are generous.

Don't Grow Old too Fast.

Try to keep your sympathies fresh, and your interest in little things active. Don't be afraid of nonsense, or hesitate to take part in it. Remember that you were young once, and tolerate the crudities of youth. Yes; do more than *tolerate*—try to understand, and don't be impatient if the young eyes can't see things just as you see them. Gray hair and wrinkles you cannot escape, but you need not grow old in feeling unless you choose. And so long as your age is only on the outside, you will win confidence from the young, and find your life all the brighter for contact with theirs. But you have too many grave thoughts, too many weighty anxieties and duties, too much to do, to make this trifling possible, you say. The very reason why you should cultivate fun, nonsense, lightness of heart—because you need them so much, because you are "weary with thinking."

Little Gems.

A mother's love is the same kind of love as God's love.

The people who need your prayers most are those you don't like.

There isn't a promise in the Bible for anybody who is not in earnest.

Heaven is always bending to help the man who carries the heavy burdens.

The woman with two mites didn't do any more than every Christian ought to do.

One of the hardest things to get people to believe is that little sins are deadly.

There are so many men who become very pious when God gets them in a tight place.

No religon is worth a row of pins that does not make its possessor willing to practise self denial.

The man who tries to go around all the mountains on his way to Heaven will have a very crooked road.—*Ram's Horn.*

A Simple Cure for Bad Breath.

In our variable climate thousands suffer from catarrh in a mild or more acute form. The offensive breath, headache and nausea produced by this complaint are only a few of its evil results. Hawker's Catarrh Cure is a perfect and positive cure, relieving headache and nausea and making the breath sweet and pure. Price only 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

—Take the hand of the freindless, smile on the sad and dejected; sympathize with those in trouble; strive everywhere to diffuse around you sunshine and joy. If you do this you will be sure to be beloved.

Bad Blood Cured.

GENTLEMEN,—I have used your Burdock Blood Bitters for bad blood and find it, without exception, the best purifying tonic in use. A short time ago two very large and painful boils came on the back of my neck, but B. B. B. completely drove them away. SAMUEL BLAIN, Toronto Junction.

—The joy of life for strong natures lies in a noble activity; a work adequate to the aspirations of the soul; a work that brings calm by its magnitude, and by its very demands evokes the best and greatest in us.

—The stomach defiled by poorly cooked food can be cleansed by K. D. C. Restore the stomach to healthy action by taking K. D. C., the King of Dyspepsia Cures. 12 21

—He who prefers the material delights of life to its intellectual pleasures is like the possessor of a palace who takes up his abode in the kitchen and leaves the drawing-room empty.

—Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

"I speak not out of weak surmises, but from proof."

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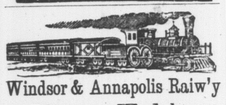

Windsor & Annapolis Raiw'y Time Table.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, JAN. 5th, 1893, *and until further notice.*

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express Daily.	Accommodation Daily.	Express Daily.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
0	Halifax—depart	6 45	....	3 00
1	Richmond	....	6 15	3 03
4	Rockingham	6 54	6 24	3 12
9	Bedford	7 05	6 39	3 24
11	Rocky Lake	....	*	*
14	Windsor Junc. ar	7 17	6 55	3 40
	Windsor Junc. dp	*	7 30	3 45
17	Beaver Bank	*7 25	7 40	3 55
27	Mount Uniacke-a	7 50	8 15	4 25
	Mount Uniacke-d	*	8 25	*
34	Stillwater	8 07	*	*
37	Ellershouse	8 17	8 55	4 50
40	Newport	8 25	9 10	5 0
43	Three Mile Plains	*	*	*
46	Windsor—ar	8 38	9 30	5 15
	Windsor—dp	8 40	9 55	5 20
48	Falmouth	8 47	....	5 27
50	Shaws Bog Siding	....	*10 05	*
51	Mount Denson	....	*	*
53	Hantsport	9 02	....	5 43
58	Avonport	*9 15	10 25	*5 58
60	Horton Landing	*9 21	*10 45	*6 04
61	Grand Pre	9 24	*10 55	6 07
	Wolfville—ar	....	11 00	*
64	Wolfville—dp	9 35	11 15	6 18
66	Port Williams	9 41	11 25	6 25
	KENTVILLE—ar	9 55	11 40	6 40
71	KENTVILLE—dp	10 10	11 55	
76	Coldbrook	10 20	12 25	
78	Cambridge	*10 28	*12 40	
80	Waterville	10 30	*12 50	
83	Berwick	10 37	1 05	
88	Aylesford	10 50	1 22	
96	Auburn	*	1 45	
98	Kingston	11 05	*1 55	
98	Wilmot	11 12	2 15	
	Middleton—ar	....	2 30	
102	Middleton—dp	11 22	2 45	
108	Lawrencetown	11 37	3 55	
111	Paradise	*11 43	3 15	
116	Bridgetown	11 58	3 30	
120	Tupperville	*	3 50	
124	Roundhill	12 17	*	
130	ANNAPOLIS — ar	12 35	4 20	
		P. M	4 45	

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Express Daily	Accommodation Daily	Express Daily.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M
0	ANNAPOLIS—dp	....	6 10	12 45
6	Roundhill	....	6 35	1 03
10	Tupperville	....	*	*
17	Bridgetown	....	*7 05	1 22
19	Paradise	....	7 25	*1 35
22	Lawrencetown	....	7 40	1 43
28	Middleton—ar	....	8 00	1 58
	Middleton—dp	....	8 05	
32	Wilmot	....	8 20	2 08
35	Kingston	....	8 37	2 15
40	Auburn	....	8 57	*
42	Aylesford	....	9 10	2 30
47	Berwick	....	9 40	2 43
50	Waterville	....	9 55	2 56
52	Cambridge	....	*10 05	*2 55
54	Coldbrook	....	10 20	*3 00
59	KENTVILLE—ar	6 00	10 35	3 10
	KENTVILLE—dp	....	11 00	3 25
64	Port Williams	6 13	11 15	3 38
66	Wolfville—ar	6 20	11 25	3 44
	Wolfville—dp	....	11 50	
69	Grand Pre	6 30	11 45	3 53
70	Horton Landing	*6 33	*11 50	*3 56
72	Avonport	*6 39	*12 00	*4 02
77	Hantsport	6 52	12 20	4 15
79	Mount Denson	*	*	....
80	Shaws Bog Siding	....	....	....
82	Falmouth	7 07	12 40	4 30
84	WINDSOR—ar	7 15	12 50	4 40
	WINDSOR—dp	7 20	1 20	4 43
87	Three Mile Plains	*	*	*
90	Newport	7 40	1 40	5 00
93	Ellershouse	7 50	1 55	5 07
96	Stillwater	8 07	*	....
103	Mt. Uniacke, ar.	8 25	2 35	5 30
	Mt. Uniacke, dp.	....	*	*
107	Beaver Bank	8 50	3 05	5 53
	Windsor Junc. ar	9 00	3 15	6 00
116	Windsor Junc. dp	....	3 40	....
119	Rocky Lake	....	*	....
121	Bedford	9 15	3 58	6 12
126	Rockingham	9 29	4 12	6 21
129	Richmond	9 37	4 27	....
130	HALIFAX—ar	9 40	4 30	6 30

N. B.—Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time, one hour added will give Halifax time. Trains run daily. Sunday excepted. * Indicates that trains stop only when signalled, or when there are passengers to set down. Full-faced figures show where trains cross or pass.

Trains of the Western Counties Railway leave Annapolis daily at 12.55 p.m., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 a.m., leave Yarmouth daily at 8.10 a.m., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1.45 p.m.

Trains of the Cornwallis Valley Branch leave Kentville daily at 10.40 a.m. and 3.40 p.m., and on Saturdays an extra trip is made to connect with the Evening Express from Halifax, leaving Kentville at 6.50 p.m., for Canning and Kingsport.

Trains of the Nova Scotia Central Railway leave Middleton at 2.05 p.m., for Bridgewater and Lunenburg.

Steamers of the Yarmouth Steamship Line leave Yarmouth every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday p.m. for Boston.

Steamers of Bay of Fundy S. S. Co. leave St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, for Digby and Annapolis. Returning, leave Annapolis on same days for Digby and St. John.

Steamers of the International Line leave St. John every Monday and Thursday a.m., for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

Steamer "Winthrop" leaves St. John every alternate Friday at 10.00 a.m. for Eastport, Bar Harbor and New York.

Trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway leave St. John at 6.25 a.m. daily, Sunday excepted, and at 8.30 p.m. daily for Bangor, Portland and Boston, and for Montreal at 10.40 p.m. daily, (Saturday excepted).

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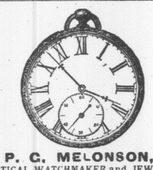

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Corner Queen and Water Sts

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 Vanishing executed in a first-class manner.

ARTHUR PALFREY.

Bridgetown, Oct. 22nd, 1890. 29ly

THE

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL

(HEAD OF QUEEN STREET,)
BRIDGETOWN, NOVA SCOTIA,

STILL maintains the high reputation enjoyed under the management of its late proprietor, and patrons to the house may rely on finding it first-class in all its appointments, and charges most reasonable.

Good Sample Rooms. Teams convey passengers to and from depot free of charge.

G. LANGLEY, Proprietor.

Bridgetown, Oct. 22nd, 1890. 29

CARRIAGES

CONSISTING OF

Phaetons, Jump Seats,
OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES,
Democrats and Delivery Wagons,
ON THE CELEBRATED
DUPLEX GEAR,
at prices that are WAY DOWN.

REPAIRING and PAINTING. All work Warranted.

W. C. FEINDEL, MIDDLETON.

MONEY TO LOAN.

NOVA SCOTIA PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY AND SAVINGS FUND OF HALIFAX.

Advances made on REAL ESTATE SECURITY repayable by monthly instalments, covering a term of 11 years and 7 months, with interest on the monthly balances at 6 per cent per annum.

Balance of loan repayable at any time at option of borrower, so long as the monthly instalments are paid, the balance of loan cannot be called for.

Mode of effecting loans explained and forms of application therefor and all necessary information furnished on application to

J. M. OWEN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW,
20 6m *Agent at Annapolis.*

NOTICE!

LAW OFFICE AT MIDDLETON

WILL BE AT OFFICE AT MIDDLETON
THURSDAY, 7th and 21st JULY
and every alternate *Thursday* thereafter, in the office occupied by
ARTHUR W. PHINNEY, ESQUIRE.
Office open at 9 a.m.

49 tf J. M. OWEN.
Annapolis, March 7th, 1892. 49 tf

IMPERIAL

Fire Insurance Company,

OF LONDON, ENGLAND,

ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL, - - - *£1,200,000.*
ASSETS, - - - *£1,631,015.*

AGENTS:

EDW. BROWNE, at Bridgetown, N. S.
T. A. DIMOCK, at South Farmington, N.S.
H. W. DEWITT, at Annapolis, N. S.

PARSONS PILLS

Make New, Rich Blood!

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others compare with them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the price of the pills. Only 25 cts. per box. Sold everywhere. You will always be thankful. Cure Biliousness, and expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find great benefit from using them. Illustrated pamphlet free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps; five boxes $1.00. DR. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 23 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

BRIDGETOWN

LIVERY STABLES!

N. E. CHUTE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber, having purchased the entire outfit and good-will of the Livery Business enjoyed by Mr. Wm. C. Bath for a number of years past, begs to notify his many friends and the travelling public that he is prepared, at a moment's notice, to furnish any kind of an outfit in single, double, tandem, or other styles, with or without drivers.

The capacious stables are roomy and centrally located, affording every facility for boarding and baiting.

Teams always on hand at station on arrival of all trains.

A specialty will be made of Trucking with moderate charges.

☞ When you want a nobby fit-out, a place to bait your horse, or any information connected with the livery business, ask for

N. E. CHUTE.

Proprietor of the Bridgetown Livery Stables.
Bridgetown, April 25th, 1893.—4

1893. 1893.

Yarmouth S. S. Co., Limited.

The Shortest and Best Route between

Nova Scotia and United States.

THE QUICKEST TIME. 15 to 17 hours between Yarmouth and Boston.

2 TRIPS A WEEK
from May 12th until the end of June.

The Fast and Popular Steel Steamer

"YARMOUTH,"

will leave Yarmouth for Boston every Wednesday and Saturday evenings, after arrival of the express train from Halifax. Returning leaves Lewis' Wharf, Boston, every Tuesday, and Friday at twelve o'clock, noon, making close connections at Yarmouth with W. C. Railway and coach lines for all parts of Nova Scotia. These are the fastest steamers plying between Nova Scotia and the United States, and form the most pleasant route between above points, combining safety, comfort and speed. Regular mail carried on both steamers. Tickets sold to all points in Canada, and to New York via Fall River line and New York and New England Railway.

For all other information apply to W. C. W. & A., I. C. and N. S. Central Railway agents, or to

L. E. BAKER,
Pres. and Managing Director.

W. A. CHASE, Sec. and Treasurer.

Yarmouth, May 8th, 1893.

King's Evil

is another name for SCROFULA, and yields to

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites.

Impoverished and impure blood is always effectively restored to vigorous condition by this wonderful remedy. Cures Coughs, Colds and all Wasting Diseases. Almost as palatable as Milk.

Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Belleville.

BAY OF FUNDY STEAMSHIP CO.

(LIMITED.)

Annapolis, Digby, St. John,

SUMMER SAILINGS,

Steamer

"CITY OF MONTICELLO,"

1ST JUNE TO 29TH JUNE.—From St. John for Digby and Annapolis, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY mornings. From Annapolis for Digby and St. John, on SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoons.

29TH JUNE TO 9TH SEPTEMBER.—Daily Trips, (Sundays excepted), from St. John and from Annapolis, calling at Digby.

☞Steamer sails from St. John at 7.30 a.m., local time. Return trip: Sails from Annapolis in the Afternoon upon arrival of the Halifax Express, and is due in St. John at 6.30 p.m. Connects at St. John with the Palace side-wheel Steamers of the International Line for Portland and Boston, and with fast C. P. R. Trains for Boston. Montreal and Chicago.

HOWARD D. TROOP, *President,*
St. John, N. B.
J. S. CARDER, *Agent.* Annapolis.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

Something New and Delicious!

MAPLE ICE CREAM

—AT—

TAYLOR'S,

Queen St., - Bridgetown.

REMOVAL!

MISS ELDERKIN

begs to inform the public that she has moved into the store lately occupied by Miss Lockett as a Millinery Store, and will now be in a better position to wait upon her customers.

DRESSMAKING!

MISS BEATRICE BARNES wishes to inform the ladies of Bridgetown and surrounding neighborhood that she is prepared to do dressmaking in the latest fashion, either at ladies home or her own.

Granville, May 2nd, 1893.

The Household.

Summer Cookery.

MOCK MINCE MEAT.—Roll 12 crackers fine, add one cup each of hot water, sugar, currants and raisins, one-half cup of vinegar, and spices to suit the taste. This makes four pies.

PRESSED CORNED BEEF.—After serving corned beef at dinner and while it is yet warm, chop up fat and lean together, not very fine, but so the fat and lean may be evenly mixed. Stir in enough dry mustard to flavor it, and put it into an oblong tapering baking pan, and place over it (right side up) another of the same size. Set two flatirons in the upper one for a weight and let it stand over night: the next day it will turn out in a loaf