Practical Talks and Plain Precepts for Farmers.

Edited for the Farmer readers of the MONITOR by an Annapolis Valley Agriculturist

We invite contributions, criticism and questions bearing on agriculture or horticulture and will be glad to answer the latter, or will undertake to have them answered by experts. We want to make this a helpful corner of the Monitor and one not only for the farmers but what will be of greater benefit, one by the farmers. Ed.)

To Prevent Tainted Milk.

Department of Agriculture, Commissioner's Branch.

Ottawa, July 4th, 1903.

The patrons of a cheese factory have a direct financial interest in supplying only good, pure milk, free from taints or bad flavors. Thousands of dollars are lost to the country annually because patrons send to the factories tainted milk, which, if used at all, not only precludes the manufacture of first class cheese, but diminishes the quantity of cheese per 100 pounds of milk. Some of the chief causes of tainted or grassy milk have been enumerated by the Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture, in order that patrons may be induced to guard against them. In many cases the source of trouble may be found in the undesirable germs that get into the milk during and after milking.

These germs are always associated with filth in some form or other. Careful investigations show that a very large proportion of the cases of taints or bad flavors in milk and its products are caused by the germs which are always present in the droppings of animals. Such germs are to be found in large numbers wherever such droppings are deposited. The mud of stagnant ponds, where cattle are allowed to drink, and the surfaces of barn yards or milking yards are always swarming with them. For this reason the udders and flanks of cows should always be brushed before milking to remove the dried mud, particles of manure, hairs, etc., which might otherwise fall into the milk pail. Straining the milk, while it is necessary to remove the visible dirt, does not get rid of these foul germs, which are the actual cause of the tainted, grassy milk. Improperly cleaned milk pails, strainers and milk cans and a constant source of contamination.

The whey tank is a common source of infection at those factories where the whey is returned to the patrons in the milk can. This practice is detrimental to successful cheese-making, but when it cannot be arranged to have the whey disposed of in some other way, the tanks should be kept thoroughly clean in order to lessen the danger of contamination. They should be emptied at least once a week.

ABSORPTION OF ODOURS.

It is a well known fact that milk will absorb some odours to which it is exposed. Warm milk will absorb odours quite as freely as that which has been cooled; hence the necessity for removing it from the stable as soon as possible after it is drawn.

AN IMPURE WATER SUPPLY.

An abundant supply of pure water for the cows is one of the essentials for the production of good milk. When cows are compelled to drink the water of swamps, muddy ponds, or sluggish streams and ditches in which there is much decaying animal matter, including their own droppings, there is a constant menace to their health, and unless the cows are in good health, they cannot give first class milk. Moreover the mud, often full of foul germs, which collect on the legs, flanks and udders of the cows, and fall into the milk at the time of milking, is a direct source of infection which is often overlooked.

IMPROPER FEEDING.

There is in Canada an abundance of good, wholesome food available for cattle feeding purposes. The natural pastures are, on the whole, excellent, and it is only in limited districts or at certain seasons of the year that trouble is experienced with weed flavors. Among the cultivated foods, turnips and rape are two prominent exceptions to the rule of suitability which applies in general to Canadian fodder crops. While they are undoubtedly valuable in a ration for growing or dry cattle, if turnips and rape are fed, even in limited quantities, to milking cows, there is a likelihood of imparting to the milk a taint which cannot be eliminated by any process known to the cheesemaker's art. Some first class foods, when fed alone, and to excess, will cause indigestion and thus indirectly affect the milk. One example of this kind is found in green clover.

In conclusion it may be said that when cows have free access to salt at all times they will give more milk, which will have a better flavor and keep sweet longer then when they do not get any at all, or receive it only at intervals.

The last paragraph is indeed worthy of note at least, as the common idea prevailing among farmers is that salt served to cows tends to decrease the flow of milk.—Ed.)

Great Demand for Chickens.

The present time is most favorable for the production, fattening and marketing of farm chickens. There has been such a substantial increase in the consumption of chickens and eggs within the last few years that it is not possible to rear a greater number of suitable market chickens than can be sold with profit. Last year there were not sufficient chickens sold in Canada to supply the home markets. As a result of the shortage of chickens the trade with Great Britain was lessened. This is unfortunate on account of the great demand for Canadian chickens in Great Britain and the good prices that are paid.

The Chief of the Poultry Division, Mr. F. C. Hare, states that numerous letters have been received from produce merchants, poulterers and commission merchants who desire to learn in what localities chickens can be bought in great numbers and at reasonable prices. From several Canadian cities, and especially from Montreal, produce firms have asked to be informed where market chickens suitable for shipping to Great Britain could be obtained in the greatest numbers. British poulterers and commission merchants have repeatedly asked for the same information. The letter of a well established produce house in London, England, was received last week. This firm wished to "start an undertaking for the purpose of importing Canadian poultry to Great Britain. They desired information as to the probable success of such a project and the possibility of obtaining poultry (especially fowls) in large quantities, and the best districts for the collection, etc., of them. Last fall a firm in Cape Colony wished a poultry trade developed with that Colony. One shipment of Canadian chickens was made to Cape Colony, which arrived in a satisfactory condition and pleased the trade. A New York firm wrote that they desired to import Canadian chickens and were recommended by the Department to a firm in the Maritime Provinces, from whom they purchased chickens and were impressed favorably by them.

The above and similar requests are difficult of solution, even by one in touch with the Canadian produce firms and packing houses that are buying and marketing chickens. The majority of our established firms are equipped with a complete plant for marketing in Canada or Great Britain several times more than they can buy. Their profits are diminished through scarcity of chickens. Nevertheless merchants in Great Britain, Cape Colony, the United States and even in Australia are looking to a supply of Canadian chickens to satisfy their growing trade.

The problem of supplying this wonderfully increased demand for chickens can be solved by the farmers alone. Instead of the farmer rearing fifty or a hundred chickens that receive little attention or feed, he should rear from 200 to 1000 chickens annually. These should be of a utility type, such as can be found in the popular breeds, Plymouth Rocks and and Wyandottes. The chickens should be hatched and reared by incubators and brooders, and when ready for market the cockerels should be placed in fattening crates and fatted. The equipment required to do this work is not an expensive one; $200 to $250 is the cost of incubators, brooders, houses and fattening crates for finishing 1000 chickens. It is as necessary for realizing the greatest profits from the poultry business as threshing and mowing machinery is for general farming. The work connected with finishing 1000 chickens with the proper appliances is no more than that necessary for rearing 100 chickens by the natural means. Poultry farming is a business that requires to be developed in the same manner as the butter, cheese and fruit branches. A substantial profit can be made from the poultry business when it is carried on as an adjunct to farming, and with the same careful attention and financing.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture is endeavoring to increase the poultry trade of Canada; to encourage the growing of the greatest number of high class chickens, and to assist in the marketing of them. A revised edition of the bulletin, "Profitable Poultry Raising," has just been issued, and will be mailed without charge on application to the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, Ottawa. The information it contains is of great value in the poultry work, and it should be in the hands of every interested poultryman in Canada.

A Hawk that Helps Farmers.

The nighthawk, or musquito hawk, is a bird which neither attracts attention by the beauty of its plumage nor the sweetness of its song. It is most often seen soaring high in air in the afternoon or early evening, and at such times utters its only note, a sound resembling the "scaip" of the woodchuck. When at rest it is usually seen on a bare limb of a tree or the rail of a fence, where it sits with its body lengthwise of the perch, instead of crosswise as is generally the case with other birds.

Its stomach is huge for so small a bird. In capacity it fully equals, if it does not exceed, that of the common pigeon, whose body is at least twice as large. It is right here that the nighthawk's usefulness appears. This enormous stomach must be kept filled to supply motive power for the long wings which are kept in motion so many hours. To facilitate this work, Nature has given the bird an immense mouth, which is really more like the mouth of a turtle or a frog than of a bird. The food consists of insects taken on the wing, and so greedy is the bird that when food is plenty it fills its great stomach almost to bursting. To ascertain the character of the food taken, nearly one hundred stomachs were examined, with interesting results. One of the most conspicuous elements was flying ants. Remains were found in thirty-six stomachs, in twenty four of which the number ranged from two hundred to 1800. Grasshoppers are another important article of the nighthawk's diet. One stomach contained the remains of sixty individuals, probably the refuse of several meals, as the jaws of the insects were the principal remains. Another stomach contained thirty-eight, another twenty-two and still another nineteen. These last were mostly entire and serve to show how much the stomach of a nighthawk can hold. Many other stomachs contained smaller numbers of these insects. May beetles were found in a number of stomachs. One held the remains of thirty four, another twenty-three and a third seventeen. Several other stomachs contained less numbers. Besides these, many other injurious or annoying insects were found, but mostly in smaller quantities. One bird had eat en three Colorado potato beetles; several had taken both the striped and spotted squash beetles. Many other less known but injurious beetles were found, one stomach containing no less than seventeen different species.

From these glimpses of the nighthawk's food habits, it must be evident that it is one of our most useful birds. Not only does it do a great amount of positive good by the destruction of enormous numbers of insects, but it is to be commended for its negative qualities, in that it not only does not destroy any of the farmer's crops, but does not even visit them or use them for nesting sites. It never touches grain or fruit; it never troubles the garden, and in the orchard it only occasionally perches upon the branch of an apple tree. It does not even ask a blade of grass with which to build its nest, for it makes no nest. It does not injure the grass by laying its eggs thereon, for its eggs are laid upon bare earth or on a rock. It does not molest poultry nor the nests of other birds. Indeed, where can we look to find a bird whose direct contact with man and his works is so slight.

When we consider that this bird renders such a signal service to man and asks nothing in return, it seems as if it should have every protection that can be afforded. Its body at best yields but a morsel of food when killed, and when we think of the worth of its services while living, we are impressed with the belief that the economy of using its body for food is much like that involved in cutting off the tops of boots in order to make a pair of shoes. In some parts of the country the nighthawk is not only killed for food, but is used as a target for gun practice on the wing, under the impression that it is a bird whose killing can do no harm. How erroneous that is we have already shown. When we consider that during many hours of the evening, and often all day, these birds sweep the air with their great diagnets of mouths, we do not wonder at the enormous number of insects which they capture. The eighty-seven stomachs examined were estimated to contain not less than twenty thousand ants alone, and this was not half of the insect contents.—F. E. L. Beal, in Mass. Ploughman, Washington, D. C.

The "King" Apple.

The "King" is one of the favorite varieties of apples in the market, but unfortunately it is so shy a bearer on its own roots that it is not at all profitable. It has, however, frequently been noted that by top-grafting it on any vigorous stock it becomes more prolific.

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, invited correspondence on this subject and has received some valuable information. Mr. C. L. Stevens, of Orrillia, has the "King" top grafted on "Duchess" and finds that its bearing qualities are quite satisfactory. Mr. Wm. Read of Jarrat's Corners has twelve "King" trees grafted on "Duchess" and reports equally good results. Mr. Judson Harris of Ingersoll has an orchard of two and a half acres, the yield from which for the past eight years has never brought him less than $500.00. Many of these trees are "Kings" grafted on "Russets." Mr. Robt. Murray, of Avening has a number of "King" trees on their own roots and others grafted on "Tolman Sweets," and notes that the top grafted trees are the only ones that give him paying crops.

The experience of these growers and many others goes to show that it would be a very profitable piece of business to top graft at least some of the early apples to be found all over Ontario, with "Kings." The "King" is an apple that exactly fills the bill as a fancy market variety, as it is of excellent quality, color and size, and well known in the English market. If its only defect, want of productiveness, can be cured by the simple method of topgrafting, it should prove a boon to many people who have vigorous trees of undesirable varieties.

We would be glad to know of success in increasing the productive force of this fruit by topworking a common variety. In our own experience, the bearing qualities are not improved by this means.—Ed.)

Pear Leaf Blister Mite.

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, sends the following information with reference to this pest, to Hi. R. Eray, Walkerton, Ont: The pear leaves shown at the Farmers' Institute meeting at Teeswater are infected with the Pear Leaf Blister Mite (Phytoptus pyri). This insect is sometimes quite prevalent, and although it spreads slowly from tree to tree, is likely to do much harm. Dr. Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist, treats of this subject in his report for 1895, page 160. He recommends as the most practical remedy the use of the kerosene emulsion just as the leaf buds are opening.

Dr. Fletcher gives the following description: Reddish spots appear on the leaves, somewhat irregular in shape, about one-eighth of an inch in diameter, and frequently confluent. These appear on the young pear leaves early in spring and as the summer progresses they turn to corky blister-like galls with a hole in the centre through which large numbers of minute elongated mites issue and attack the fresh parts of the leaf.

This insect attacks only pear leaves and is reported as having been discovered in nearly all pear growing districts.

A New Method of Managing Bees.

W. C. Bingham had a strange experience a few days ago, and one which few people would have the nerve to go through. He was driving out to his apiary, Ont., to look after his bees, and when nearing the farm saw a swarm going over which he knew would be lost unless he took prompt action. He managed, after considerable work, to call them down, and they soon began to gather in a big bunch on a fence rail. He then commenced a search for the queen bee, and when he found her he pinched her head off. When their queen is lost a swarm will nearly always return to the hive from which they came, but as these did not seem inclined to go, Mr. Bingham took his whip and began brushing them on the rail. Instead of going they began to gather on Mr. Bingham's breast and gradually covered him from his chin down to his knees several inches thick. He stood still and allowed them to gather. They soon formed a complete bridge from one leg to the other and hung in a bunch below. Then came the critical part of the program. With this buzzing mass of thousands of bees hanging to him in such a manner that he could only take short steps, he trowed on towards the farm about a quarter of a mile away and reached the hive without any mishap. He shook the bees off in front of the hive and got them all safely inside without being stung once.

A Hint to Boys Who Hope to Succeed.

When we see the boys on the streets and public places we often wonder if they know business men are watching them. In every bank, store and office there will be soon be a place for some boy to fill. Those who have the management of the affairs of the business will select a boy in whom they have confidence. When they select one of these boys they will not select him for his ability to swear, use slang, smoke cigarettes and tap beer kegs. They are looking out for boys who are as near gentlemen in every sense of the word as they can find, and they are able to give the character of every boy in town. They do not want rowdies, and when a boy applies for one of these places and is refused they may not tell him the reason why they do not want him, but the boy can depend upon it that he has been rated according to his behavior.—Markdale Standard.

Lightning Remedy for Cramps.

Some people have cramps pretty often, others only now and again. But when you do have them it's a mighty quick relief you want. Polson's Nerviline is as sure as death to relieve cramps in five seconds—it's instaneous, just a few drops in a sweetened water and the pain is gone. Buy a bottle to-day, and keep it handy. Nerviline is a common household necessity and only costs 25 cents.

Dr. Hamilton's Mandrake Pills cure constipation.

Uncle Bobbie's Advice.

Young feller, I don't think ye'll ever be a very bad citizen, but you've shown pretty clearly that ye can be a mighty mean one. An I'm afraid ye'll never be much credit to the church, 'cause a feller's got to be a man before he can be much of a Christian., Pieces of men like you don't count much on either side; they just sort o' fill in. But what ye want to do is to quit tryin'so darned hard to be respectible, and be decent.—From "That Printer of Udell's." By Harold Wright.

—People break down, not so much from hard work as from their mental attitude toward their occupation, or from some other unwholesome state induced by environment. If you love your work, and understand the highest law of being so as to draw a constant supply of strength, you can labor untiringly. If you are engaged in work distasteful to you, either change your business or change your attitude toward it. "If you cannot realize your ideal, you can idealize real," says a preacher who is also a philosopher.—H. I. Manning.

—Minard's Liniment cures distemper.

A Straight Tip.

In the United States they are trying to figure out how much Mr. Keene lost in the Southern Pacific pool. Meanwhile, here is Mr. Keene's advice to people who aspire to speculate:

"Don't do it! Look at me! I've been years in the street. I'm supposed to have a genius for the business. My resources are practically without a shore. I've built up a situation about me like a spider's web. I'm told the secrets of the world as soon as they are born. I have an ear for every voice, an eye for every sign, an agent at the elbow of every opportunity. And yet, with all I know and all my power and all my resources, in this game called speculation I have never been able to win oftener than four times in seven. Wherefore, keep out! Now and always my word to you is, Keep out!"

This seems to be good advice from a man that knows and should be regarded as a straight tip from the inside.

—Minard's Liniment cures garget in cows.

CHURCH SERVICES.

Parish of Bridgetown.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Rev. E Underwood, Rector.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, BRIDGETOWN.

Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m.

Sunday Services: 1st Sunday in the month 7.30 p. m. All other Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

Holy Communion: 3rd and 5th Sundays at 11 a. m., 2nd and 4th Sundays at 8 a. m.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BELLEISLE.

1st Sunday in month, 10.30 a. m. (The Holy Communion is administered at this service.) All other Sundays at 3 p. m.

Sunday School: 1st Sunday in month at 9.45 a. m. All other Sundays at 1.15 p. m.

YOUNG'S COVE.

1st Sunday in the month at 2.30 p. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. E Daley, pastor. Bible Class and Sabbath-school at 10 a. m.; preaching service at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday and Friday evenings of every week.

GORDON MEMORIAL CHURCH (Presbyterian).—Rev. H. S. Davison, Pastor. Public worship every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p.m. Sabbath School and Pastor's Bible class at 10 a. m. Congregational Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 7.30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. Prayer Meeting on Friday at 7.30 p. m. All seats free. Ushers to welcome strangers.

PROVIDENCE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. Benj. Hills, pastor. Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m., Sunday-school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30. Epworth League every Friday evening at 7.30. Strangers always welcome.

Granville: Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a.m and 3 p.m., alternately. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m.

Bentville: Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., alternately. Prayer-meeting on Thursday at 7.30 p. m.

SALVATION ARMY.—S. M. Munroe, Captain. Public meeting every Sabbath at 7.00 a. m. and 11.00 a. m.; at 2.30 p. m. and 7.30 p. m. Week services Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings at 7.30 p. m. Soldiers meetings on Wednesday evenings at 8.00 p. m.

1901. B. No. 89.

IN THE COUNTY COURT

For District No. 3.

BETWEEN:—

WASHINGTON W. CHESLEY, Plaintiff,

—AND—

JAMES OGDEN, an absent or absconding debtor, 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 said County of Annapolis,

On Saturday, the 25th day of July, A. D. 1903, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

All the estate, right, title, interest, claim, property and demand which the above named defendant at the time of the registration of the writ attachment herein and the proceedings here under, and at the time of the registration of the judgment herein had, or at any time since the registration thereof has had, of, in, to or out of the following described lots, pieces or parcels of land and premises situate, lying and being in the County of Annapolis bounded and described as follows:

FIRST.—All that certain piece of land situate on the North Mountain, at Outram, in the said County of Annapolis, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a stake and stones on the road known as the Lake Road, on the north side thereof on lands formerly owned by Allan Miller, thence running north six rods across the centre of a well now existing on said lands, thence running one seven rods at right angles; thence running south at right angles until it again comes to the Lake Road, so called; thence turning and running west along said road to the place of beginning.

SECOND.—Also all that certain piece or parcel of land and premises situate on said Lake Road at the eastward of the said last described lot, at the northwest corner of lands formerly owned by Allan Miller; thence running south along said lands at a distance of one hundred and sixty rods; thence turning and running eastwardly at right angles or along adjoining land forty five rods; thence running northerly along lands owned by F. E. Miller and the said Allan Miller estate to the Lake Road, so called; thence turning and running westwardly along said Lake Road to the place of beginning.

THIRD.—Also that certain other piece of land and premises situate on the north side of said Lake Road, bounded as follows: Commencing at the south east corner of land owned by Harper Miller and running north along said Harper Miller's land to land owned by John Bolsor; thence turning and running eastwardly along said lands twenty-three rods, or until it comes to lands formerly owned by William McNeil; thence south along said lands to said Lake Road; thence west along course of said road to the place of beginning.

FOURTH.—An undivided half of a certain piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being in Wilmot, on the North Mountain, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of lands now owned by Frank Edgar Miller, first running south the course of the lines until it comes to the north line of Robert Stokes' and Israel Elliott's land; thence eastwardly along the said line within twenty-five rods of Joseph Elliott's west line to lands now owned by William Risteen; thence north along the west line of the said William Risteen to the southeast corner of lands now owned by Allan Miller; thence west at right angles, or until it would enclose ten acres; thence north to the highway; thence west, south of the highway, to the place of beginning, containing about ninety-five acres, more or less, together with the buildings, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

The said lots of land and premises having been levied upon under an execution issued on the judgment herein duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Annapolis, at Bridgetown, in said County, for more than one year.

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

EDWIN GATES,
High Sheriff for Annapolis County.

O. T. DANIELS,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Dated at Annapolis, N. S., June 20, 1903.—13 5i

1903. Letter "A." No. 101

IN THE SUPREME COURT

BETWEEN:

HANDLEY LEWIS, Plaintiff,

—AND—

JAMES P. FOSTER, executor of the last will and testament of John Cropley, deceased, Defendant.

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 25th day of July, A. D. 1903, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,

Pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein and dated the 5th day of June, A. D. 1903, unless before the day of the sale the amount due and costs are paid to the Plaintiff or into Court:

All the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said defendant and of all persons claiming or entitled to the property herein of, in, or to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being in Wilmot, in the County of Annapolis, bounded and described as follows:—On the north by lands belonging to Joseph Clements and William Cropley; on the east by the public road leading from the Bay Shore to the Upper Cross road, so called, passing lands of Joseph Corbett, Calvin Marshall and others; on the south by lands belonging to Joseph H. Graves and James Sabean, and on the west by the line between the townships of Wilmot and Granville, containing about one hundred acres, more or less, together with all and singular the buildings, easements, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining.

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

EDWIN GATES,
High Sheriff Annapolis County.

O. S. MILLER, of Bridgetown, Annapolis Co. Solicitor for Plaintiff.

Bridgetown, June 9th, 1903.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Cures Grip in Two Days.

Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, E. W. Grove on every box. 25c.

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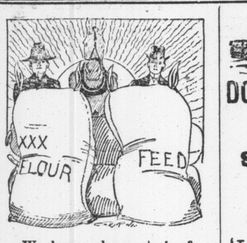
Is the coming section of America, and if you want to locate in the most prosperous state of the Union, the one in which there are the most cotton factories, furniture factories and diversified factories of all kinds, write J. T. PATRICK, Pinebluff, North Carolina.



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FLOUR, MEAL, FEED.

FLOUR in Five Roses, Ogilvie's Hungarian, Hornet, Rainbow, Harvest Queen, Tilson's Pride, Delight, White Coat, and other brands.

CORNMEAL in barrels and bags.

Feed Flour, Middlings, Shorts.

WANTED—Salt Pork, inspured Yellow Eye and Pink Eye Beans.

JOSEPH I. FOSTER.

Bridgetown, Feb. 18 h, 1903

Reasons why You should buy "The Standard" Sewing Machine!

Because the STANDARD does three yards o stitching in the same time required to do two on other machines.

Because the STANDARD does most beautiful hemstitching!

Because the STANDARD has a ruffler that pleats as well as gathers.

Because the STANDARD does more kinds of work than any other machine.

Because the STANDARD runs 75 per cent. lighter than old style machines.

Because the STANDARD does nt break thread when run backward. First stitch perfect without holding ends of threads.

Because the STANDARD makes less noise than other machines owing to the rotary motion and being ball-bearing.

I can sell THE STANDARD at low figures.

W. A. CHESLEY.

Granville St. Bridgetown

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FANFARE

imported 1890 by J. W. Akin & Son, of Scipio N. Y., is entered for registry in the French Coach Horse Stud Book of America, and his recorded number is 721.

PEDIGREE: Bred by M. Paisant, of Periers en Auge, department of Calvados, got by the government stallion Epaphus, dam N. by Le More.

DESCRIPTION: Jet black; weight 1280. Perfect disposition. Fine roader.

☞ Will stand for the season at my stables at Bridgetown.

TERMS: Season, $10.00; warrant, $15.00.

CHAS. F. DeWITT.

Bridgetown, May 6th, 1903.—3m

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IN ALL COUNTRIES

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Best of Stock used in all classes of work.

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DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY

—AND—

Steamship Lines

—TO—

St. John via Digby

—AND—

Boston via Yarmouth.

'Land of Evangeline" Route

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 29TH, 1903, the Steamship and Train Service of this Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted):—

Trains will Arrive at Bridgetown:

Express from Halifax	12 04 a.m
Express from Yarmouth	2 22 p.m
Accom. from Richmond	4 30 p.m
Accom. from Annapolis	7.35 a.m

S. S. "Prince Arthur" and "Prince George,"

by far the finest and fastest steamers plying out of Boston, leave Yarmouth, N. S., every day except Sunday immediately on arrival of the express train, arriving in Boston next morning.

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I have a call for a number of farms. If you have a farm for sale either send me or call and give me full a description of it as you can, giving locality and lowest cash price. No charge without special contract.

OLIVER S. MILLER.

Bridgetown, Oct. 9th, 1902.

The Household.

A PLEA FOR THE GROWING BOY.

"Ease him over a bit, ma'am! Ease him over till he stops growing, he'll be all right then." Such was the advice given a perplexed mother by a wise doctor, when she consulted him with regard to her young son. She complained that of late Tom had changed. From being an industrious, active and obliging boy he had become the reverse. He had lost all ambition, was lazy, and went about his work with a listless air—had an ungracious manner, and was disobliging when asked a favor. Every one complained of him. And yet he was the picture of health, and growing like a weed. His animal spirits were overwhelming and his appetite abnormal. He had also grown careless in his dress and manners; forgot to take off his hat in the house, whistled in the sitting-room, and banged every door behind him as he went out. His feet seemed to spread all over the place, and knocked against tables and chairs, while his big hands broke nearly everything he touched.

Does any mother of a growing boy fail to observe in the above picture the portrait of her own Tom or Dick or Jack, as the case may be? Have not all parents passed through a similar experience with their growing boys, that period of all others when they needed to be 'eased up a bit' over the road from boyhood to manhood? This is a very tender age for poor Tom, too. He is sensitive to a degree, though he will not let you see it you may depend; to be laughed at for his changing voice (varying from a deep bass to a high falsetto), is keen agony to him; while to hear himself described as 'all hands and feet' and asked to 'take his big paws off that book,' makes him angry enough to wish he were a bear and had paws big enough to chastise his tormentors. This is the time of all others when a boy needs his mother to throw herself in the breach and protect him from the taunts of his brothers and sisters, or the reprimands of his father, who has little patience with his awkwardness, and speaks threateningly of boarding school if 'Tom does not improve.'

His mother, if wise, will observe that praise rather than censure is needed to encourage and bring out the best of a boy at this trying age, and will always, if possible, impute good motives to what he does. She will find that this is the way to win his heart and keep him confidence, and believe me, though he tries to hide all feelings, and pretends he "does not care," still he is very appreciative of kindness.

I know of an instance of this sort in the case of a very mischievous boy who was always in scrapes. One day at the dinner table when the whole family was present, he was accused by his brother of having done a mean action. "Stop!" said his mother imperiously, "not another word. No one could make me believe that my son would do a mean action. He may have been thoughtless, but he is incapable of meanness." I shall never forget the look of thorough understanding that passed between the two.

Once again, when she was taking his part and urging, as an excuse for his lateness in the morning that a growing boy needed sleep," he laughingly said: 'And when I have stopped growing, mother will find some new excuse for me,' and so you may be sure she did. But do you think, after that he failed to try to live up to his mother's standard?

The boy must not be nagged at, must not be censured in public. That hurts his pride and crushes his manly spirit, for at this age he is impatient under restraint, while punishment only makes him more obstinate and wilful. A quiet suggestion spoken in his car alone, and that at the proper time, will be all-prevailing.

As to his awkwardness, much of it comes from self-consciousness and a little assurance will 'ease him over' it. No matter if his big boots do destroy the furniture, or his clumsy hands break your china; all the more reason for allowing him to help you and wait on you. Let him know that such services are always a pleasure. Above all, let him know that he is always welcome home. The great world will all too soon have outgrown the home, and the wide world will have claimed him. And then, oh then, what would we give to have him back with all his noise and awkwardness! How quickly his faults will change into virtues and how tenderly we will remember his 'provoking' ways. Yes, 'ease him over' a bit, mother, while you have the chance, and you will be spared remorse.

An old, white haired man, past the 'three score and ten,' said to me, in speaking of his mother: 'I never remember the time in my boyhood, coming home to my mother that she did not meet me at the door with a smile on her face. All through my long life I have remembered that beautiful smile.' And so I put in my plea for the growing boy, while he is at home, so that when he goes out into the world where he will meet many a frown, he may look back with pleasure to the time when there was always a smile waiting for him.—M. E. D., in 'The Interior.'

CENTREPIECES OF FIELD PLANTS.

Women who live in the country or suburbs have no idea what a pretty centrepiece they might make for the table from the simple green things that grow in the woods and by the roadside. Select a glass dish, or pan, which may afterward be covered with green paper, and with a knife or trowel dig up clusters of short stemmed, graceful vinelike plants, being sure to retain considerable earth about the roots and place a row of these around the edges of the centrepiece. Fill in the centre with contrasting foliage, selecting some of the many small plants which never grow tall. Finish with some of the water plants and grasses from low spots and drains, and those who have trodden these simple plants underfoot will be amazed at the result. The planes will keep green and fresh indefinitely if moistened daily.

No one need be told that ferns from the roadside and woods will remain lovely for months if taken up in a little of their own earth and placed in the house. The broad, thin leafed fern is the least hardy when so treated. Maidenhair ferns will not grow for some people, but all the other varieties are as satisfactory as they are lovely, and will flourish anywhere if only watered frequently. One woman, who loves green things, fills tin boxes and cans with ferns and covers the holders with green cloth, paper or bark. She gathers ferns upon every summer outing, and so not only has greenhouse decorations for the long, hot days of summer, but provides abundant loveliness for winter days.

—The collarless shirt waists are probably the most acceptable new features of summer fashions. They are here to stay, as they are not only cool, but they are dainty and pretty and add materially to the effect of a dressy shirt waist.

The Dutch round neck, for this is its name, is shown in numerous designs. In some patterns the neck is cut round and left plain, with a dainty lace collar to be worn separately, which matches the trimming on the waist.

In others a yoke of fagoting is rounded off neatly at the neck, and is finished with a tiny beading filled with a narrow ribbon, or a ruffle of Valenciennes lace

Others are finished with a band of insertion, having a fancy edge.

Pretty linen blouses have recently been introduced with sailor collars. These are exceptionally pretty for outing and add wonderfully to the general effect of a white flannel yachting costume.

Jokers' Corner.

PRIDE HAD A FALL.

"Yes, it is a pretty good cigar," said Brown, as he held it up and looked at it critically. "Jones bought it, but if he thinks he bought my silence with it he's mistaken, as the story is too good to keep. Jones, as you know, considers himself a great ladies' man, although he is old enough to know better. I was walking with him this afternoon, and he could talk of nothing but his "latest." Suddenly he exclaimed:

"'By Jove! There she is now, across the street. Isn't she a peach!'

"Off came his hat with a flourish, exposing his bald pate, and an idiotic grin spread over his features.

"Much to my surprise, for she did not look like a girl who would indulge in a street flirtation, she waved her hand, h