Miscellaneous.

Hypnotic Singing.

THE MOST DISPUTED INCIDENT OF "TRILBY" SUPPORTED BY FACT.

Among the many items apropos of Du Maurier's masterpiece not the least interesting is the closeness with which he has stuck to the facts. One's first impression upon reading how Sevengali taught Trilby to sing—how he hypnotized her to imitate the sounds he made on his flexible flageolet—was, no doubt that this, at least, was a flight of poetic license. It seems, however, to be well within the possibilities.

A case which in all essentials covers it was reported as long ago as 1850 by James Braid, the first of the successors of Mesmer to approach the hypnotic sleep from the side of science rather than of charlatanism. After speaking of the heightened sense of hearing under mesmerism and of the increase of muscular precision, they make, he says, "feats of phonic imitation" possible, which are truly astonishing.

Many patients will thus repeat accurately what is spoken in any language, and they may be also able to sing correctly and simultaneously both words and music of songs in any language which they had never heard before, i. e., they catch the words as well as music so instantaneously as to accompany the other singer as if both had been previously equally familiar with both words and music. In this manner a patient of mine who, when awake, knew not even the grammar of even her own language, and who had very little knowledge of music, was enabled to follow Jenny Lind correctly in songs in different languages, giving both words and music so correctly and so simultaneously with Jenny Lind that two parties in the room could not for some time imagine that there were two voices, so perfectly did they accord, both in musical tone and vocal pronunciation of Swiss, German and Italian songs. She was equally successful in accompanying Mlle. Lind in one of her extemporaneous effusions, which was long and very difficult, elaborate chromatic exercise, which the celebrated cantattrice tried by way of taxing the powers of the hypnotised somnambulist to the utmost. When awake the girl durst not even attempt to do anything of the sort; and, after all, wonderful as it was, it was only phonic imitation, for she did not understand the meaning of a single word of the foreign language which she had uttered so correctly.

This is exactly Trilby's case (only more so), except that there is nothing to indicate in the report that "the patient" remembered Jenny Lind's songs and could reproduce them afterwards; but the formation of a trance-state memory is a sufficiently frequent phenomenon. The quotation is from Braid's "Observation on Trance," page 42.—*New York Post.*

Slang Words and Phrases.

"Dun" is a word whose meaning is now known to everyone who understands the English language. About the beginning of the century, says the Boston *Post*, a constable in England named John Dun became celebrated as a first-class collector of bad accounts. When others would fail to collect a bad debt, Dun would be sure to get it out of the debtor. It soon became a current phrase that, when a person owed money and did not pay it when asked, he would have to be "Dunned." Hence it soon became common in such cases to say: you will have to dun So-and-So if you want to get your money.

"You are a daisy" is used by Dickens in "Davied Copperfield" in the sense of calling a person a daisy in the way to express admiration and at the same time to laugh at one's credulity. Steerforth says to young Copperfield: "David, my daisy, you are so innocent of the world. Let me call you my daisy, as it is refreshing in these corrupt days to see one so innocent and unsophisticated. My dear Copperfield, the daisies of the field are not fresher than you."

"Too thin" was given currency by Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, in the United States Congress in 1870. Some members had made a reply to Mr. Stephens, and the latter had his chair wheeled out in the isle and said in that shrill piping voice which always commanded silence "Mr. Speaker, the gentleman's arguments are gratuitous assertions made of whole cloth—and cloth, sir, so gauzy and thin that it will not hold water. It is entirely too thin, sir."

Some Tea Statistics.

Tea has not yet been seriously affected in price by the Chinese war and for a very good reason. Hostilities have not in the least affected either the tea districts, nearly all in the South of China, or the ports from which it is exported. While some tea is produced in North China, the foreign supply comes altogether from regions removed from the war and its influence. In addition the proportionate share of tea produced by China is steadily diminishing. In 1880-83 of the average product of 390,000,000 pounds, China produced 290,000,000 pounds. In 1888 however, while the product of China remained stationary, the product of other countries had grown from 100,000,000 to 156,000,000, and it is now still larger. Thirty years ago China furnished the world with all the tea used. To-day China furnishes only two-thirds. In 1864 England drew all its tea from China but 7 per cent. To day over half comes from India.

The Habits of Bees.

It is said that under favorable circumstances a colony of 30,000 bees may store about two pounds of honey in a day. Of 30,000 bees in a hive, which is a moderately-sized colony, half of them stay at home keeping house, tending the babies, feeding the queen, and guarding the stores. In fine, clear weather a worker may gather three or four grains of honey in a day. As large colonies contain as many as 50,000 bees, it may be seen that possibly 25,000 individuals are out seeking honey. The amount each one brings in is infinitely small, but there is strength in numbers; and one can readily imagine, by watching the little workers pouring into a hive, that even the few grains at a time will fill up the cells quite rapidly. But a single bee would make slow work of it, and would, if continuously occupied, require some years to gather one pound of honey.

The Wheel an all 'Round Exercise.

Observations by experts show that it is not only the legs which are developed by wheeling. In previously sedentary persons a considerable increase in the circumference of the chest takes places, the increase often amounting to one or two, and sometimes even three inches. The arms and forearms also grow firmer, and it is said that in them also quite a marked increase in size has been seen. The muscular system everywhere in the body also improves in tone.—From "A Doctor's View of Bicycling," by J. W. Roosevelt, M. D. in the June *Scribner.*

—At Naples, Me., there are two school superintendents and two rival sets of teachers, and recitations are heard by them in the same room. "Tom Brown's School Days" should make dull reading compared with the days of the Naples' youngsters.

—There are a good many people who are always from home when a good opportunity knocks.

—Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

Agricultural.

On the Care of Horses.

Keep your harness soft and clean, particularly the inside of the collar and saddle, as the perspiration, if allowed to dry in, will cause irritation and produce galls.

The collar should fit closely, with sufficient space at the bottom to admit your hand; a collar too small obstructs the breath, while one too large will cramp and draw the shoulders into an unnatural position, thus obstructing the circulation.

Never allow your horse to stand on hot, fermenting manure, as this will soften the hoofs and bring on diseases of the feet; nor permit the old litter to lie under the manager, as the gases will taint his food and irritate his lungs, as well as his eyes.

Do not keep the hay over the stable, as the gases from the manure and the breath of the animal will make it unwholesome.

Kindness will do more than brutality; therefore do not use harsh language to your horse, or lash, beat or kick him. Bear in mind that he is very intelligent and sensitive, a willing servant, and deserving of your kindest treatment and thought.

Remember that horses are made vicious by cruel treatment; that it is speed which kills; that more horses are lame from bad shoeing than from all other causes; that a careless application of the whip has blinded many horses; that more fall from weariness than from any other cause, and that no animal should ever be struck upon the head.—*Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.*

Care of Eggs for Hatching.

Hot weather quickly addles eggs because it stimulates the growth of the germ. But the alternation of hot and cold is still worse, for if the germ has been at all forwarded it is very sensitive to cold. A very little chill will kill it. Eggs ought never to be placed in tin or earthen vessels. These abstract heat rapidly and are subject to sudden changes. Many think that because the egg is unfrozen it is all right for hatching. This is a mistake. Laying the egg in a wooden vessel with some woolen cloth under the egg, and, if need be, over it, is the best protection. Very many early hatches of eggs have only half the number they should, because the germ in the egg was killed before the hen began to sit on it.

—I have found a very simple method by which butter can be made no difficulty whatever and in a remarkably short space of time, however hot the weather may be. It becomes, too, perfectly hard, while its keeping qualities are very greatly improved. I think, therefore, it may be worth while calling attention to it. Experienced butter-makers to whom it has been mentioned have tried it and were astonished at the result. It is simply to surcharge the cream with the salt by adding a great excess above the usual amount which is, of course, always put into it. My plan is to put three pounds of salt into a bowl and mix it thoroughly with the first day's cream. Then I keep on adding the cream of each day's supply, stirring it and thoroughly mixing it until about four to four and one-half quarts of cream have been mixed and thoroughly combined with the three pounds of salt. This being done the butter then comes, in a surprisingly short space of time, even in the hottest weather, and turns out perfectly hard and firm. The interpretation of the process is that, in the first place, the excess of salt forms a more complete union with the whey than a smaller amount can effect. Secondly it dissolves the nitrogenous matter (casein) more thoroughly; consequently the butter, by the more perfect elimination of the latter highly decomposable substance, is less liable to become rancid and so keeps a much longer time than it does by the ordinary method of making it. The advantage of adding a superabundance of salt is more pronounced in the summer than in autumn or winter. Thus, *e.g.* there was no difference in time in churning between fresh and highly salted cream on December 10, but when the temperature of the air itself becomes cool as the season advances the usual method of warming the churn will be found advisable. The other advantages however, of rendering the butter firm and less liable to rancidity remain the same.

NOT NATURALLY A FILTHY ANIMAL.—The hog is not nearly so dirty an animal as some people would have us believe, and if he were, so much more the need of our striving to make him cleanly. Swine will eat almost anything, it is true. But so will a fowl. The hog, however, will show his preference for clean food and a clean place to feed if it is given an opportunity. The winter quarters of some hogs are an abominable disgrace. They sleep in filth and eat in filth, and if they do not happen to die before they are got into market, the pork produced under such circumstances can not be of the best quality. The animal enjoys a clean floor to feed upon and a clean bed to sleep in, and enjoyment always implies thrift. Whenever an animal enjoys its surroundings it will always do the best it can.

—Everybody ought to know that fowls when kept in confinement need much more careful feeding than they would if there were not an unnatural development of the laying faculty to be sustained. Food must be supplied which will not only stimulate the production of eggs but which will maintain health and vigor; giving either soft or hard food exclusively must fail in one of these particulars. Soft food will tend to the production of eggs at the expense of health, but the exclusive use of hard food will tend to keep the hens from laying. Both kinds of food should be given if the best results are desired. Dough, alternately with whole grain and with the frequent addition of milk, meat and vegetables, will as far as food can do so, make the hens productive and profitable.

—Fowls, like almost all other domestic animals, are very fond of ripe tomatoes, especially when kept in confinement. Don't waste the refuse. All the imperfect specimens, the parings, and the like, should go to the poultry yard. This will pay better than any other use you can make of the stuff. If you have great quantities of it, give to the fowls all they will eat, and only what is above this to the hogs, cows, etc.

How to Destroy Black Ants.

Boil 4 ounces of quassia chips in a gallon of water for ten minutes and add 4 ounces of soft soap. Sprinkle in the places where the ants congregate.

—In Switzerland a milkmaid or man gets better wages if gifted with a good voice, because it has been discovered that a cow will yield one-fifth more milk if soothed during the process of milking by a pleasing melody.

—Exercise is necessary to keep the birds hardy and healthy, and is certainly essential to egg production. Provide plenty of good clean litter.

—Which will you have, eggs or lice? Make your selection, and remember that you cannot have both in the same poultry yard.

—The "canals" of Mars, it has been calculated, would contain about 1,634,000 of our Suez canals.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians.

1892. A. No. 494.

In the County Court, District No. 4.

PIDGEON & MOSHER, - *Plaintiffs,*
—AND—
WILLIAM HARRIS, - *Defendant.*

A. No. 495.

In the County Court, District No. 4.

PIDGEON & MOSHER, - *Plaintiffs,*
—AND—
WILLIAM HARRIS, - *Defendant.*

To be sold at public auction by the Sheriff of the county of Annapolis or his Deputy, at the Court House in Bridgetown, County of Annapolis, on

Wednesday, 31st day of July, A. D. 1895,

at the hour of one of the clock in the afternoon of the same day, all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption, claim, property and demand of the above-named defendant, William Harris, at the date of the recording of the judgment in the action first above mentioned and at any time since, of, in, to and out of all that certain lot piece or parcel of land and premises, situate in the county of Annapolis, and described as follows, viz.:—

All that certain tract or lot of land situate near Victoria in said county, beginning at the south-east corner of the "Alpin Grant," so called; thence running northwardly along lands known as the Brenton Grant to the Bay Shore; thence westwardly to lands owned by Richard B. Harris; thence southwardly along said Harris' line to the south line of the Alpin Grant; thence eastwardly to the place of beginning containing by estimation eighty-four acres more or less, together with all the houses and buildings thereon and the easements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, the same having been levied upon under writs of Executions issued upon judgments in the above actions duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds at Bridgetown for upwards of one year.

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

J. AVARD MORSE,
Sheriff of Annapolis County.

JOHN W. OUSELEY, Solicitor of Plaintiff.

Sheriff's Office, June 11th, 1895. 13 5i

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE!

All persons having any legal demands against the Estate of James A. Hughes, late of Dalhousie, in the county of Annapolis, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same, duly attested within thirty days from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

MARY J. HUGHES,
Administratrix.

Dalhousie, June 15th, 1895. 11 4i

NOW IS THE TIME TO ENTER.

Lofty Ceilings, Perfect Ventilation, and the Best Summer Climate in America, make study with us just as agreeable now as at any other time.

Students can enter at any time, but NOW is always the best time.

No Summer Vacation.

Send for Circulars to

S. KERR & SON,
St. John Business College.

Odd Fellows' Hall. St. John, N. B.

A. BENSON,

UNDERTAKER,

BRIDGETOWN.

FINE CLOTH-COVERED and HIGHLY-POLISHED

Caskets and Coffins

of every description kept constantly on hand.

Hearse sent to any part of the County when required.

Orders from a distance met with prompt attention.

Bridgetown, May 7th, 1895. 1y

M. O. WEIR & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

—DEALERS IN—

Produce, Butter, Eggs, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Tea and Cigars.

☞We will advance money on consignments, and will guarantee satisfaction.

8 13i **208 Argyle St., Halifax, N. S.**

CARRIAGES

In Top Buggies, Open Buggies, Road Waggons, Four-Passenger Waggons and Road Carts.

The Easiest Running and Best Riders, and will wear the longest.

Handsomely Furnished, Fully Guaranteed, and at prices to meet all competition.

WM. C. FEINDEL.

Middleton, March 27, 1895. 52 13i

FISHER & SHAW,

BRIDGETOWN,

NOVA SCOTIA,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

STAIR-WORK, DOORS, SASHES, Mouldings, Etc.

Thanking our friends and patrons for past favors, we wish to inform them that we are at our old business stand, and are better prepared than ever to furnish supplies for the building of Churches and Private Residences. We are assured that those who favor us with their orders will find it greatly to their advantage, for the following reasons:—

1st. We have on hand as good a stock of air-dried lumber as can be produced in the county.

2nd. A drying-room unexcelled in the province.

3rd. We get up steam at any time to accommodate patrons living at a distance.

By prompt attention to business we trust to maintain the confidence and support of the public in general, and respectfully solicit orders. 22 6i

1895! 1895!

SPRING!

The Subscriber has just received

New Dress Goods

—IN—

Serges, Cashmeres, Crepons, Henrietta Cloths, Muslins, Costume Cloths, etc., etc.

ALSO:

Printed Cottons, Ducks, Art Muslins, Cretonnes, Grey Cottons, Bleached Cottons, Dress Trimmings, Mantle Cloths, Dress Linings, Laces, Hamburgs, Gloves, Hosiery, Sunshades, Lace and Chenille Curtains, Ladies' and Children's Under-Vests, Ladies' Corsets, Misses' and Children's Waists.

MILLINERY!

In this department will be found a good assortment of Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, *etc.*

TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS,

MISS OAKES having just returned from visiting the Millinery openings in St. John, is prepared to take orders, which will be promptly executed.

MRS. L. C. WHEELOCK.

Lawrencetown, April 2nd, 1895.

NOTICE!

THE subscriber offers at private sale a valuable lot of Marsh Land on Upper Belleisle, containing five acres. Terms easy.

O. T. DANIELS.

June 10th, 1895. 11 4i

FLOUR, MEAL AND FEED,

—AT THE—

Masonic Store, Bridgetown.

The subscriber has just replenished his stock of FLOUR AND FEED, and is now prepared to show as good a selection as can be seen in the town.

I am selling *GOLDIE'S FLOUR* at prices ranging from

$3.15 to $4.50

according to quality.

—ALSO—

A Pure Manitoba Flour,

which is giving general satisfaction.

MIDDLINGS from $1.25 to $1.35 per bag.

Cornmeal, Oatmeal and Feed Flour

Always in stock at Low Rates.

W. M. FORSYTH.

Bridgetown, October 8th, 1894.

-FEBRUARY- MARCH!

We have decided to sell the following goods at *ACTUAL COST* for Cash during the above named months:—

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Dress Goods, Tweeds, Flannels, Hosiery, Top Shirts, Underwear, Mantle Cloths, Fur Collars, Muffs, Goat Robes, Horse Rugs, Comfortables, Fancy Goods, etc.

Call and get BARGAINS!

TO ARRIVE THIS WEEK:

One Carload FLOUR, Feed, Middlings, Cornmeal, and Cotton Seed Meal,

which will be sold low for Cash.

WANTED—Any quantity Dried Apples, Eggs, Butter, Grain, Beans, Homespun Cloth, etc.

C. H. SHAFFNER.

South Farmington, February 6th, 1894.

BRIDGETOWN

MARBLE WORKS

THOMAS DEARNESS,

Importer of Marble

and manufacturer of

Monuments, Tablets, Headstones, &c.

Also Monuments in Red Granite, Gray Granite, and Freestone.

Granville St., Bridgetown, N. S.

N. B.—Having purchased the Stock and Trade from Mr. O. Whitman, parties ordering anything in the above line can rely on having their orders filled at short notice.

T. D.

Bridgetown, March 19th, 89.

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 hailing.

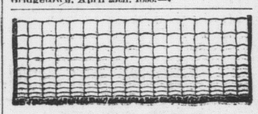
Teams always on hand at station on arrival of all trains.

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



PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE

Has the Highest Award in the World!

Is the unequalified approval of every customer. Our fence has won at every Fair or Exposition where entered. But what does a practical farmer care for that? The fighting qualities of a soldier are proven on the field of battle, not on dress parade.

Don't fail to keep it before the people that ours is the only perfectly self-regulating fence offered. Don't loose sight of the great saving in posts, as with some other fences the posts alone costs as much as our fence complete.

I believe we have the best fence for the money on earth. I base my belief on the fact that one string of fence sells lots more. Page fence has proved itself by far the best for farmers' use, and we know from the orders already received that our business will boom with that of the farmers.

A variety of fences suitable for all purposes: cemeteries, school grounds, hen yards, barn yards and hog yards, orchards, gardens.

Our Lawn Fence is *just right.*

A. B. PARKER,
General Agent for Annapolis County.

South Farmington. 41 tf

Lingard's Cough Balsam

—CURES—

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

BOSTON, MASS., Sept. 7th, 1894.

While visiting in Nova Scotia I took a severe cold, resulting in a sore throat and tightness through my chest. I tried Lingard's Cough Balsam and was relieved very quickly and surely. It helped my aunt, who was suffering at the same time, when all other remedies had failed. Very truly, MRS. W. F. BLAKE.

I. B. SNOW, ESQ., of Hampton, says:

Having used Lingard's Cough Balsam in my family I find it to be an excellent medicine for coughs and sore throat, and would recommend it to all who are suffering with like diseases.

NOTICE!

The Packet Schooner

TEMPLE BAR,

will as usual ply between this port and St. John, N. B., during the season of 1895.

The subscriber will keep for sale, as formerly, Lime and Salt.

J. H. LONGMIRE, *Master.*

When schooner is not in port apply to Capt. P. Nicholson, Bridgetown.

St. John address: SOUTH WHARF, care of G. S. DeForrest & Sons.

Bridgetown, April 3rd, 1895. 1 1f

FREE 75 **Complete Stories!** Pack of goods worth $2, and a large 100p. Picture Book, that will surely put you on the road to a handsome fortune. Send 5 cents silver to pay postage. A. W. KINNEY, B. W. M., Yarmouth, N. S. 1 13i

R. ALLEN CROWE'S

Is Headquarters for -:-

CREAMERY AND CHEESE FACTORY TINWARE AND VAT PANS, FACTORY MILK CANS,

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF.....

Tinware and Stoves in stock.
Jobbing and Plumbing a Specialty.

Crocker's Pickles!

MIXED PICKLES

Prepared and put up at the

ANNAPOLIS VALLEY VINEGAR AND PICKLE FACTORY

in Pure Cider Vinegar. Five or Ten Gallon Kegs. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

C. H. R. CROCKER, Prop. - - South Farmington.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY!

"Land of Evangeline" Route

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 24th, 1895, the trains of this Railway will run daily, (Sunday excepted).

Trains will Arrive at Bridgetown:

Express from Halifax.....	11.39 a.m.
Express from Yarmouth...	12.41 p.m.
Accom. from Richmond...	4.43 p.m.
Accom. from Annapolis...	6.30 a.m.

Trains will Leave Bridgetown:

Express for Yarmouth...	11.39 a.m.
Express for Halifax.....	12.41 a.m.
Accom. for Halifax.....	6.30 a.m.
Accom. for Annapolis.....	4.43 p.m.

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

Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time.

W. R. CAMPBELL,
General Manager.

K. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.

1895. **1895.**

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.

4 Trips a Week!

The fast and Popular Steel Steamers

"Boston" & "Yarmouth."

Commencing Saturday, June 8th, and until further notice one of the above steamers will leave Yarmouth for Boston every **SATURDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,** after the arrival of the Express train from Halifax. Returning leaves Lewis' Wharf, Boston, every **MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY** at twelve o'clock, noon, making close connections at Yarmouth with the Dominion Atlantic R'y, 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 to all points in Canada via Canadian Pacific, Central Vermont and Boston and Albany Railways, and to New York via Fall River line, Stonington line, and New York and New England and Boston and Albany Railways.

For all other information apply to Dominion Atlantic Railway and N. S. Central Railway agents, or to

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

W. A. CHASE, Sec. and Treasurer.

Yarmouth, May 27th, 1895.

BAY OF FUNDY S. S. CO., Ltd.

Proposed Sailings for June.

The Str. "CITY OF MONTICELLO,"

will leave St. John at 7.30 a.m. (St. John time) on **MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY** and **FRIDAY** for Digby and Annapolis, connecting at DIGBY with the Dominion Atlantic Ry. for Yarmouth and Halifax and intermediate points.

Returning will leave Annapolis and Digby for St. John on **TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY** and **SATURDAY,** sailing from ANNAPOLIS at 10.30 a.m. (Halifax time,) and from DIGBY upon arrival of the Express Train from Halifax.

After June 20th daily trips will be made.

Close connections at St. John with all outgoing trains, and the International S. S. Co.

TROOP & SON, Managers,
St. John, N. B.

Agents, { M. C. McDORMAND, Annapolis.
{ H. B SHORT, Digby.

Liver Troubles Cured.

Eastern Passage, Halifax, Dec. 15th, 1894.

C. GATES, SON, & CO.

Dear Sirs,—My son Spurgeon has been sick with Liver trouble for a number of years, and we have tried every medicine that we could hear of without his receiving any benefit until he used your LIFE OF MAN BITTERS AND SYRUP, which have made a cure of him. As this may be of benefit to others you are at liberty to publish it. Yours truly,

BARBARA A. NEWCOMB.

Moncton, N. B., Sept. 21st, 1894.

C. GATES, SON, & CO.

Dear Sirs,—I had been troubled with Indigestion, and tried quite a number of different medicines which I did not receive any benefit from until recommended by Mr. Thomas Groto to try a bottle of your INVIGORATING SYRUP, which gave me instant relief, and up to this time I have not felt any of the old trouble.

Yours truly,

GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

(Of the firm of Robertson & Givan, Hardware.)

The Best Returns For the Least Money

ARE OBTAINED FROM THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND MOST POPULAR CANADIAN COMP'Y,

THE

Canada Life Assurance COMPANY.

☞*All persons insuring before the 31st of Dec., 1894, will obtain a full year's profit.*

S. E. MARSHALL,
Nov. 28th, 1894. tf Agent, Middleton.

HIDES AND PELTS WANTED

WANTED by the Bridgetown Larrigan Co., a large number of Hides and Pelts, for which the highest market rates will be paid. Place of delivery,—the Murdoch Tannery.

W. H. MACKENZIE, *Manager.*

Bridgetown, Oct. 10th, 1894. 28tf

DO YOU Wear Pants?

If you do, call and inspect my new stock. I am offering

GREAT BARGAINS

IN THIS LINE.

Men's Pants: $1.00, $1.35, $1.45, $1.50 and $2.00 per pair.

TOP SHIRTS AND UNDERCLOTHING!

Men's Black Sateen Shirts, **$1.00.**

Men's Blue and White Stripe Sateen Shirts, **85 cents.**

Other lines, **45 cents to $1.10.**

I will close out the balance of my **Winter Underclothing at cost**

SUGAR! SUGAR!

27 lbs. Choice Sugar for $1.00.

Flour! Meal! FEED!

I have the following well-known brands in stock: "Goldie's Sun," "Goldie's Best," "Ocean," "Five Lillies," "Dimand D."

Shorts, - - -	$1.25 per bag.
Middlings, "Goldie's Best,"	1.35 " "
Cotton Seed Meal, - -	1.45 " "
Goldie's Feed Flour, best grade, - - - -	1.50 " "
Corn Meal, "Yellow Rose,"	3.25 per bbl.

JOSEPH I. FOSTER.

GRANVILLE STREET.

Use Our Chlorodyne COUGH MIXTURE!

Gives almost Instant Relief,

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SALE OF GRAVENSTEINS

the past season but show that we must grow the "Banks," or Red Gravenstein, as only the first shipments to London gave satisfactory returns. The "Banks" have plenty of color to allow picking the 15th of September, while solid enough to bear shipment.

Single trees at nursery, 50c. each. Lots of ten or more delivered at any station in N. S. for the same. 100 trees for $40.

A. STANLEY BANKS.

Waterville, April 18th, 1895. 18 1y

The Household.

Simple Remedies to Use at Once.

Much unnecessary pain and even permanent injury or loss of life, have been often caused by mothers and nurses not knowing what to do in an emergency, while waiting for the doctor.

For a slight burn or scald, apply olive oil, fresh butter, or cover the place with a cloth wrung out in about a pint of tepid water, in which a piece of common washing soda, of the size of a walnut has been dissolved.

For a bad burn or scald use linseed oil and lime water, mixed in equal parts, known as "carron oil," soaked in a piece of lint, and laid on. In the absence of these remedies, flour the burn well with the kitchen flour-dredger, and cover up quickly.

In all cases exclude the air as soon as possible, and keep the affected part warm. Rags, wrung out in a solution of carbonate of soda and water, relieve the pain of a burn.

For cases where a child's clothes catch fire, after extinguishing the flames, never pull off the clothes if sticking to the skin. Either cut them off round the burns, or sponge them with warm water until they fall off and administer brandy and water in severe cases.

For a sting, first remove the sting and then apply the bluebag, or sal volatile.

Bruises, if slight, bathe with water or whisky and water; if severe apply hot fomentations, or paint with arnica.

For grazed or broken skin, use a rag dipped in laudanum and water. A cut should be washed with warm water and the edges brought together with pieces of sticking plaster, or a tight bandage of clean linen.

Should anything get into the eye, one drop of castor oil should be dropped in the the corner of it; but if it be mortar or lime bathe with a weak solution of vinegar and water.

A bead, button or pebble can be removed from the ear by syringing with warm water, an ordinary penny glass syringe answering the purpose. A pea or bean, or anything likely to swell, must not be removed by means of warm water. Insert instead the nib of an ordinary pen behind the foreign substance, and so remove it, taking great precaution, however, not to insert the nib too far down, as it may injure the drum of the ear, and also exercising care that you do not push the obstacle further in while endeavoring to get it out.

A moth or other insect remove from the ear by pouring in a little warm oil, and the insect will float to the top.

Children are rather fond of pushing buttons, beads, etc., up their nostrils. In these cases close the free nostril, and make the child blow hard through the other.

If a child be choking, hold it up by its heels, and pat it on the back. If that does not produce the desired result, hold the child's nose to prevent it closing its mouth, and press down the root of the tongue, which will make it disgorge the obstruction.

Sunstroke sometimes happens to children, who often run out beneath the hot rays without waiting to put on a hat or cap. When the symptoms—which are giddiness, feeling of sickness, great heat and thirst, red eyes, quick pulse, pupils of eyes small, breathing noisy and hurried, and insensibility—are apparent, remove the child to a shady place, and lay it down flat, with the head slightly raised. Loosen the clothes. Apply cold water or ice to the head and the nape of the neck, and give it pieces of ice to suck when consciousness returns. But give no stimulants.

If a frost bite occurs, rub the part frost-bitten with the hand, and then rub in some oil, taking care not to let the child approach the fire till the blood circulates properly.—*The Lady.*

Moderate Use of Tea and Coffee.

A woman physician, eminent in her profession, and with a very wide experience, was talking the other day about the use of tea and coffee. Some one has asserted, and called able counsel to prove, that these beverages were injurious to the health, destructive to the complexion and every way evil.

Having for many years taken a few patients into her own household, where they were constantly under her eye, she gave it as her opinion that the moderate use of both these articles, while they were, perhaps, in no way advantageous certainly are not the deadly foes that they are reported to be.

She said: "I have never yet known a person kept awake or made restless by tea or coffee at moderate strength taken at a proper hour. I have seen the time when I felt satisfied that a cup of hot, fresh coffee, after the French method of percolation, was refreshing and comforting, and, to this extent, at least, beneficial, that it made the patient content and cheerful, and put the nerves in that good order that comes from a grateful appetite.

"I believe that I have, more than once, when coming in tired, cold, perhaps all overstrained from hard work and anxiety, felt rested and greatly relieved, as to nervous tension, by a cup of hot coffee.

"Humanity is benefitted by the moderate use of most of the good things of life. It is the abuse of them, the use of them at wrong times, under disadvantageous circumstances and in immoderate quantities, that make the trouble. Until I see better evidences than have ever yet been presented, I shall insist that a single cup of tea or coffee of moderate strength is a genuinely good thing, if for no other reason than because the taste is delicious, and it is a pleasure to drink it."

—To make small pickles a cooking school receipt is as follows: Take 100 very small cucumbers, wash and wipe carefully and put in a stone jar with water enough to cover them. Add salt enough to make a brine in which an egg will float. Let them lie in this twenty-four hours, when they are ready to be taken out, wiped, and put in clean jars. Take enough vinegar to just cover the cucumbers, add a slice of onion, a dozen cloves, an ounce of mustard seed, three blades of mace, and a cupful of grated horseradish. Heat to the steaming point in a granite kettle and pour over the pickles. These should keep crisp and firm all winter.

The caution is added that metal utensils should not be used in making pickles. The spoon used in handling or stirring them should be of wood. To prevent mold horseradish or nasturtiums are used.

—A small helpful suggestion comes from a woman whose mother, travelling abroad, writes home long, delightful letters, the joy of whose receipt, however, was until recently mitigated by the effort to read them. They are written on both sides of the thin letter paper used by travellers, and proved far from easy to decipher. A hint from somebody to slip a sheet of black paper or cloth under each page proved so very illuminating that it is passed on to whosoever needs it.

—Tack little rolls of cotton batting, covered with dark cloth, under the rear ends of the rockers of a chair that makes a practice of "tipping over."

—Teach children never to swallow the seeds of grapes, oranges, apples, pears or raisins. Fatal illness sometimes occurs from neglect of this care.

—Take time by the forelock, and Puttner's Emulsion by the spoonful, and your cough will vanish and your rosy cheeks return.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

Joker's Corner.

Unlucky Number.

"I ain't a superstitious man," said Hiram Berry to a friend as they worked together in the field, "but onct in awhile it does come on you kinder convincin' that signs come true. I'm reminded of one ter'ible certain case up to our house."

"You ain't seen nothin' spiritual, I hope," said the other man, pausing in wide-eyed expectancy.

"Yes, we cal'late we hev hed a real case, not 'zactly spiritual, no, but convincin'.

Feeling that his hearer's appetite was sufficiently whetted, Hiram went on:

"One day last week Mary was goin' over to her mother's to set a spell with her, an' so she kinder purposed to stand us off on the noon meal.

"She didn't git nothin' for a relisher, but just warmed up some fish an' potatoes, so's to git it easy. 'Long 'bout 'leven o'clock Aaron's folks come over, kind of onexpected, an' as they kep' a-settin' an' didn't make any motion to go she asked em' all to draw up and hev a bite. There's seven of us an' five of them, with the children, an' we hed to dish out the meal with consider'ble caution. Fact is, I hed to divide an' substract more than I've done sence I used to figger in school.

"Jest as we hed settled down comf'table in come Nehemiah, lookin as thin an' hungry as a b'ar in the spring. He drew right up to the table. I say table because there wa'n't nothin' else left. Mary felt it pretty keen. "I tell you," says she, "It's unlucky to hev 13 to a table—especially if there's only food on it for 12." An' lookin' at it all ways it's one sign I hev a toler'ble good faith in. The circumstance was convincin'."

Good-Bye to the Sergeant.

Doherty was drilling with his squad of recruits in London. He was nearly 6 feet