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—pound for pound—gives MORE loaves of bread—MORE cake—MORE pastry than any other. Your first baking will prove this. Try it.

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THE HOUSEHOLD.

NEW METHOD OF STORAGE.

A recent invention, called a cooking chest, seems to offer a suggestion that may be of value on the farm. In a cooking chest the idea is to economize heat by preventing its escape. A kettle of meat or vegetables is taken, while boiling hot, from the fire and packed in the chest. As the heat cannot escape, the cooking goes on for hours in the chest and without any fire.

The "Farm and Fireside," thinking that this invention might be used in cooking milk and preserving butter, asked the writer to make some experiments with one of these cooking chests. The experiments were made with a simple and inexpensive chest that had been used in cooking. The chest consisted of a common, wooden packing box, measuring on the inside twenty inches wide and fourteen inches deep. This box was lined on the inside with heavy corrugated paper and filled two inches deep with sawdust, and covered with heavy wrapping paper. The sides were then lined, three inches thick, with excelsior, and wedged with woollen blankets, securely tacked on. Inside the box was then placed a tin bread-box (costing twenty cents), and for the whole chest a loose wooden cover was made.

The first experiments were made to find out how long cold water can be kept cold in such a storage chest. The water used was from a very cold well and was carefully tested before and after each experiment, with a Fahrenheit thermometer. In the first experiment an enamelware pail, holding four quarts, and having a tight cover, was filled with well water at 40 degrees F. The pail was placed in the tin box and wrapped in heavy burlap, and the box closed and completely covered with a heavy blanket. Over the blanket was laid several newspapers, and on this was laid the wooden cover, with a weight on top to keep it pressed down airtight. The chest was closed exactly at twelve noon. Seven and a half hours later the chest was opened and the water found to be 54 degrees. In the next experiment the pail, filled with water at 47 degrees, was packed in the chest at half-past seven p. m. At eight the next morning it was 54 degrees. In the third experiment the water at 45 degrees was placed in the chest at eight in the morning, and when taken out at noon was 48 degrees. These experiments show that, by the aid of such a chest, water can be kept cool twelve hours or more.

In the fourth experiment, a quart can of milk was placed in the pail, the water being 44 degrees. The milk can, before being placed in the pail, was chilled by letting it stand in another pail of water fresh from the well, in order to prevent the can from raising the temperature of the water. The pail and milk-can were placed in the chest and remained there five hours, when the milk was found to be 52 degrees, and a glass of milk was tested by several persons and pronounced cold and refreshing.

Two experiments were made with well water in keeping butter. The pail was filled half full of water at 50 degrees and a tumbler inverted in it. On top of the tumbler was placed a dish of butter and the chest closed at nine a. m. It was opened six and a half hours later and the butter was firm and hard. In the second experiment the pail, full of water at 45 degrees, was put in the chest without the cover and a dinner-plate laid over it and on the plate was placed some print butter and cream cheese. The chest was closed at half-past two p. m., and on opening the chest at half-past six the thermometer resting on the butter showed it to be 54 degrees. The chest was closed again re-opened at half-past six the next morning, when the temperature was found to be 56 degrees, and the butter and cream cheese were firm and hard, and were served on the breakfast table. In this experiment the water kept the butter hard for sixteen hours, and had milk been placed in the chest with the butter, it would have been cold and just at the right temperature to serve on the table. In

another experiment a small quantity of ice was added to the pail of well water. This reduced the temperature to 42 degrees. The chest was closed and not opened for twelve hours, when the water was found to be 52 degrees, showing a very great economy of cold.

The experiment shows that it is possible to keep milk and butter cold in such a storage box. Such a box would hold an ordinary wooden pail in which could be placed four milk bottles resting in the water up to the tops. All that is necessary is that the box must be well wedged with excelsior, straw, or sawdust, kept in place with woollen or burlap, and that the pail of water be placed in a tin box that can be taken out and washed, if any water or milk is spilled while packing the box. The well water used in the experiments was unusually cold, but any water can be chilled to 40 degrees or 42 degrees by with a small piece of ice and then kept cold for many hours. The box might also be made larger. Several boxes could be used for a large quantity of milk is to be stored.

SELECTED RECIPES. E

Here are two recipes for mince meat procured from old-fashioned cooks:

No. 1.—Five pounds of chopped beef two pints of chopped suet, ten pints of chopped sour apples, two pounds of sugar, one quart of molasses, two ounces of cinnamon, one ounce of cloves, one tablespoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of pepper, six pounds of fruit. Mix altogether and seal.

No. 2.—Cook two and one-half pounds of beef (this should make two quarts when chopped), four quarts chopped apples, one pint of currants which have been thoroughly cleaned, one quart of raisins stoned just before using, one cup of chopped citron, four cups of brown sugar, two cups of molasses, one cup of chopped suet, one nutmeg grated, one tablespoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of cloves. Place in an earthen vessel and keep in a cool place. This quantity will make twelve pies.

Some delicious cakes to be made now for Christmas are the following:

Imperial Cake.—Two pounds of sugar, two pounds of butter, two pounds of flour, part of which is used for dredging, two pounds of raisins, three pounds of blanched and chopped almonds and two pounds of dried citron. It is well to pound the almonds in a porcelain mortar, a small quantity at a time, adding rose water occasionally to keep them from becoming oily. After mixing in the fruit with the sugar and flour, add one wineglassful of rose water, two glasses of sweet grape juice, a small quantity of mace and one teaspoonful of baking powder. Bake four hours, placing in a cool oven at first and increasing the heat gradually. When cold put in a tin box and seal tightly.

Christmas Cake.—Beat one pound of butter to a cream. Add one pound of powdered sugar and beat together. Whip together and add one pound of gnaty flour. As soon as these ingredients are perfectly smooth, stir in one-half teaspoonful of cloves, one grated nutmeg, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of allspice, the grated rind and juice of two lemons and one-half pint of the fermented grape juice. Mix together one pound of suet, one pound of currants, one pound of stoned raisins, one pound of orange peel, one-quarter pound of lemon peel and one-half pound of sliced citron. Dust with a cup of flour and mix thoroughly with the remainder of the cake. Line a fruit cake pan with greased paper, filling it afterwards with the mixture, and bake in a moderate oven for three hours, increasing the heat during the last hour. For a medium-sized family this recipe should be halved and it will last as a rich sweet all through the holiday season.

A delicious chestnut sweetmeat is the French marron glace, which may be made from the common small chestnut or the large English nut. Take off shell and brown skin. Boil in steaming water until tender, but not soft. When the water is drained off add to each pint of the nuts two tablespoonfuls of vanilla and one pound of sugar dissolved in half a pint of water (this amount of water should be used for the entire weight of the sugar). Allow the chestnuts to boil in this vanilla sauce until very soft and dark, and rich. Lift each carefully with a fork, put in a bottle or jar and cover with the boiling syrup. Seal tightly and stand aside until ready for use.

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Dear Sirs,—I can recommend your MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results.

Yours truly,
T. B. LAVERS,
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A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES
Hemorrhoids, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are anxious to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

MOONEY'S PERFECTION

MOONEY'S BISCUITS AND CANDIES
25 WATERLOO CANAL

This is the pail that takes the place of a bakery of your own.

When you open the pail, the biscuits are as fresh and crisp as at the door of the ovens.

There is dainty eating for every meal, in one of these popular lunch pails.

Get one.



Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way.

To appreciate the simplicity and ease of washing with Sunlight Soap in the Sunlight way you should follow directions.

After rubbing on the soap, roll up each piece, immerse in the water, and go away.

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will do its work in thirty to sixty minutes. Your clothes will be cleaner and whiter than if washed in the old-fashioned way with boiler and hard rubbing.

5c. Buy it and follow directions. 5c. Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto

Royal Household Flour

Best for Breads & Pastry.

THIRTY-SIX FLOUR MILLS, MONTREAL

Exile Reveals Horrors of Siberia.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 20.—If an amnesty for political prisoners is not proclaimed before winter, several thousand men and women will die in Siberia of hunger and disease. The men and women in question belong to the most intelligent class in Russia, and with them are many young children. The majority of the men are professional men, schoolmasters and clerks who cannot do manual work, and they have been sent to Narim, Kolymsk and Yakutsk, where even the inured muzhik could not live. By sending them to Siberia the Czar's government attains two ends: it drives itself of its foes and saves the expense of keeping them in jail. Here is a picture from the pen of Dr. Kneip, an exile of the horrors of life at Narim. What it is in winter may be imagined:

"We live, seventeen of us, including three women, in a peasant's room near the administration house. And what a room. It seemed to me laughable at first when I arrived, but after the first night I thought I would never laugh again. The walls and floor are filthy and covered thickly with vermin. We have had no summer, and have to keep the one window closed at night; and all the time choke and cough and groan from the unbreathable air and continued horror of insects.

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His Majesty's rage over the indiscreet baring of secrets is said to be indescribable. One story is that the Kaiser has been compiling his own version of his feud with Prince Bismarck, and possibly his reply to the memoirs will take the form of the publication of this and his own account of other matters narrated in the memoirs, some of which have deeply offended the courts of St. Petersburg and London.

According to the Augsburg Zeitung Chancellor von Bismarck has ordered disciplinary measures against Prince Alexander Hohenzollern for permitting publication of the memoirs, following as it did the death of Dr. Gelfand, and being without authority Emperor Frederick's diary, which it is doubted whether Prince Alexander is amenable to the same law.

The third volume of Bismarck's own memoirs is locked up in the vaults of the Bank of England, with instructions that it shall not be published in the lifetime of the Kaiser.

Sore Nipples and Chapped Hands
Are cured by applying Chamberlain's Salve. Try it; it's a success. Price 25 cents.

Cooks and Bakes perfectly at the same time

There is not another range built in which the heat may be regulated so that you can bake in the oven and cook on the top at the same time without spoiling one or the other.

But you can do both equally well at the same time on the Pandora, because its heat is not wasted and is at all times under the simplest, most positive control.

If you do the cooking of your household you can appreciate exactly what this means.

McClary's Pandora Range

Warehouses and Factories: London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton

BRIDGETOWN FOUNDRY COMPANY, SOLE AGENTS.

Great Cricketer Ascends a Throne

The famous cricketer, Prince Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji, has come into possession of an Indian throne, and is now the Jam Sahab of Nawanager.

Prince Ranjitsinhji was not of royal blood. He was the second son of Jiwan Singh, born thirty-four years back, in September, 1872, and is a Hindu of the Rajput race. His uncle, Sir Vibhaji Ranmaji, then ruled in Nawanager, and when he had been thirty years Jam (or governing prince) he confirmed his admiration for his nephew Ranjitsinhji by adopting him and naming him conditional heir. To effect this the Jam had disinherited his natural heir, a son who had been born to him by a Mohammedan lady. This course was taken with the approval of the Government of India.

Ranjitsinhji, to prepare for his expected succession, was sent to an Indian college, and subsequently to Cambridge University. But in August 1882 one of the three Mohammedan sisters who were recognized wives of the Jam gave birth to a son. There was subsequently a quarrel between the Jam and the father of Ranjitsinhji, which eventuated in the setting aside of the latter's succession in favour of the new child, and application to recognize this boy as the new heir was addressed to the Government of India and sanctioned.

Not long afterwards, in 1888, when Ranjitsinhji had established his fame as a cricketer, his uncle, the old Jam, Sir Vibhaji, died, and immediately the natural son, Kumar Jarwant Singhji, succeeded his father. The renowned cricketer called his protest to the Bombay Government and the Supreme Government of India, and claimed the throne because the mother of Jarwant was not a Rajput, asking for an official enquiry, but this was overruled.

But Jarwant's reign has lasted only eight years, and as he has died childless Ranjitsinhji is now to become, with the agreement of the Government of India, Jam Sahab of Nawanager.

The State is the largest of the little kingdoms under British protection in Kathiawar, which lies in the north-western country along the Gulf of Cutch, and is a little more than twice the size of Sussex. Its population approaches 320,000. The former Sussex cricketer will have a miniature army of 2,700 troops, upon which to develop his military training. Cricket polo, and football are already played in the State.

WOMAN.

The New and Different Magazine for Women, which Makes its First Appearance With the November Issue—Now on Sale at the News-Stands.

There are in America a good many distinctly woman publications. Though they differ widely in merit, they are nevertheless emphatically similar in general scheme—a smattering of fiction, a considerable percentage of fact, a few articles, some of small talk.

This is all right in its way, and doubtless furnishes a very good model for a woman's magazine; but it is not the only model on which a magazine can be made that will be welcomed into the home by women.

Women are the great readers of the world, and this is especially true with regard to fiction. Men read more or less fiction, some books, a good many articles in the magazines, but chiefly confine their reading to the daily papers. They are much greater readers of daily papers than women. Women have more time for reading than men, and the story dealing with the human heart, and with the joys and sorrows and struggles and triumphs of life, interests them most keenly.

It is this element—good, wholesome, absorbing fiction, and in great big measure—that will differentiate Woman from all the other woman's magazines. To make room for all this fiction—say, four or five, or even six serial stories, and a large number of short stories, and perhaps now and

then a complete novel—there will be published no fashions and no illustrations. Every illustration and every page of fashions cut just so much out of the reading space.

You cannot get something for nothing, and get it for a very long time. If a magazine gives you fashions and illustrated bits-and-bobs, and in its departments, all that its price will cover, it is clear that it cannot give in addition a ton of fiction.

This magazine will concentrate on fiction. Fiction will be its fourteen-inch gun. It may be that this isn't as good a model for a woman's magazine as the conventional one, but it has the merit of being different. If there were only one woman's magazine in the field, the other model would probably be preferable. But with several hundred such periodicals, and all built on practically the same lines, it would seem that something radically different in conception, though equally close to the nerve-centers of human interest, would be able to preempt a corner of the woman's field and hold it.

All fiction would be absolute concentration up to the purpose in this magazine, but that would not mean that the aim is to make it independent of its great volume of fiction, just as much of a home magazine in all the essentials as any woman's magazine on the market—a publication that shall outrank all other magazines for women in the way of entertainment, and, in addition, shall have the substantial qualities that go to help people to live better and be wiser.

Woman is a very big magazine—192 pages, which gives it well-nigh double the reading space of the various women's publications. By reading space is meant the space given to reading and not occupied by advertising.

Whatever advertising this magazine may carry will appear on additional pages—pages inserted especially for advertising, and not taken from the reading section. All this—its big space and its freedom from advertising on reading pages—will further differentiate this magazine from the conventional brand of woman's magazine.

TIME FLIES.

Two young women on the promenade of a seaside resort had been watching the vessels pass through a telescope lent them by an old salt. On handing back the glass one of the ladies remarked that it was a very good one. "Yes, miss," said the ancient mariner, "that ere telescope was given me by Lord Nelson." "Good gracious! Why, Nelson has been dead nearly a hundred years!" "Well, I'm blowed!" replied the salty one, "me-ah-shed. "How the time do fly!"

Beggar—Pity a poor man who's family and out of work, sir; give me your cigar butt.

Swell—No, my man, I can't; I have a bad cold and you might catch it.—Le Stourie.

HIS WIFE'S LUNGS. BOTH AFFECTED

But the Great Consumptive Preventive brought Health and Happiness to his Home

"Our doctor said there was no cure for my wife's both her lungs were affected," says Mr. L. H. Walter, of Pearl Street, Brockville, Ont. "It was a sad disappointment to us both, just starting out in life, only married a short time. But before she had finished the first bottle of Psychine the pain in her lungs quickly went away, and after taking six bottles Mrs. Walter was a new creature and perfectly well again."

That is just one of the many families into which Psychine has brought hope, health and happiness. It is a living proof that Psychine cures Consumption. But don't wait for Consumption. Cure your LaGrippe, your Cough, your Bronchitis, your Catarrh, or your Pneumonia with the remedy that never fails—

PSYCHINE

(Pronounced Sixteen)

50c. Per Bottle

Larger sizes 81 and 92—all drug stores. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Toronto.

How About Painting?

If your house is at all weather beaten, paint it. Don't let it "run down". Paint it with **SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT**—most economical paint on the market.

S.W.P. is most economical because it works easiest under the brush, covers the greatest surface to the gallon, wears longest, and is always full measure.

Call for color cards

Karl Freeman