

Don't Neglect A Cough

Many a case of chronic Bronchitis, Pneumonia and even dreaded Consumption itself, may be traced directly to "only a cough." When the first cold comes, start it.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM

IT CURES COUGHS—beats the inflammation—strengthens weak throats—puts the lungs in the strongest possible condition to resist the trying effects of a Canadian winter.

25c. bottle

Agricultural Department

WATERING AND GROOMING FARM HORSES.

Many good horsemen, writes a correspondent of the "American Agriculturist" prefer watering before feeding, which, I think, is a good practice, especially in summer, as the horse requires a large amount of water to supply the needs of the body. After perspiring almost all day, the horse comes in pretty much exhausted in the evening, due to the loss of water and energy. Before being fed his grain he should be given water and allowed to cool. If he is very warm only a limited amount should be given at one time, but he must be watered frequently until he gets all that he wants as soon as he is cool enough to take it.

It is a good plan to allow a little time for the horse to cool off before giving him his evening grain ration. Some men allow them to stand and eat hay while they themselves are at supper, and then feed the grain ration later. After standing all night the horse will be thirsty, and will appreciate a drink the first thing in the morning. If water is given before feeding instead of after feeding, there will be no tendency to wash the food out of the stomach into the intestines.

Large quantities of cold water taken into the stomach immediately after a meal tend to arrest digestion, by cooling the stomach and diluting the digestive fluids, which may cause colic. The grooming of horses is no small part of their care. They should be thoroughly cleaned at least once a day and preferably in the evening.

THE IMPORTANCE OF AN AMPLE ICE SUPPLY AT CREAMERIES.

(By Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Canadian Dairy Commissioner.)

The season is now at hand when the creameries must lay in a stock of ice for use next summer. The reports of Mr. C. E. Mortureux, Mr. F. A. Knowlton, and other members of the Dairy Commissioner's staff, show that many creameries have in the past been out of ice before the season is finished. No creamery has a right to solicit the support of milk producers unless they are prepared to take proper care of the butter by keeping it at a sufficiently low temperature to prevent undue deterioration in quality. The age of butter is to be calculated more by the temperature at which it is kept than by the number of days that may have elapsed since it was made. Creamerymen must get rid of the idea that no harm results from a high temperature, say fifty degrees, when the butter is held only for a few days. If the butter was consumed in that time it would not be so important, but it is weeks after the butter is shipped before the bulk of it reaches the consumer, and it cannot be exposed to a high temperature one hour, to say nothing of days, without shortening its life, or in other words, the period during which it will be in its best condition.

When the writer was in England last summer he was continually reminded that one of the weakest points of Canadian butter is that it does not keep well. Too high a temperature at the creamery is one of the principal reasons for this very serious defect. Butter, unlike cheese, is at its best when

newly made. Any further fermentation tends towards rancidity, staleness or other objectionable flavors. Fermentation is checked by reducing the temperature. The temperature in every creamery cold storage should be kept below forty degrees—the lower the better—and the patrons have a right to know if this matter is being attended to. Our records show that very few of the creamery cold storages are kept below 40 degrees.

Creamery owners are sometimes satisfied with results if the buyer of the butter finds no fault with the temperature at which it has been kept, but they forget that it is not the business of the buyer to point out these things. It is his business to purchase the butter and to sell it again at a profit. When he has done that he has no further interest in the matter. It is not so with the creamery owner or the patrons, whose real interest in the butter does not cease until it is finally consumed, because the condition of the butter at that time will determine whether the demand for it will be increased or not, and demand for quality is a most important factor in determining the price that will be paid for it.

These words are written with the object of inducing creamery owners to make sure of having an ample supply of ice for all purposes during the season of 1906.

DAY-OLD CHICKEN INDUSTRY.

(Australian Agriculturist.)

The success of the day-old chicken industry—that is to say, the sale of newly hatched chickens—continues unbounded, and there is no doubt that this method of buying and selling is on the increase, and will in the future seriously affect the sales of sittings of eggs. In one case I have heard of a poultry-keeper, a lady, who sold 27,000 chickens last season, and these figures have been easily beaten by a poultry farm in the north which specializes in this branch of poultry culture. Who buys them? The reader may ask, and the answer seems to be that poultry-keeping is on the increase, and that many poultry-keepers keep a few fowls like to buy chickens ready made, as it were, to replace old stock, rather than go to the trouble of setting the eggs, hatching, and utilizing a broody hen. The latter, too, are of a scarce nature among suburban poultry-keepers who rely chiefly on Minorcas and other non-sitting breeds. There is no doubt there is an opening for the "professional hatcher," a poultry-keeper with plenty of incubator space who will hatch eggs on commission or sell chicks by the dozen to those who want them. Some little capital is needed to buy incubators, but success or failure depends on the ability of the operator to tend the machines properly, and this, of course, cannot be done unless the incubator-room is suitable for its purpose. I think we have here the cause of many failures of single incubators. The purchaser has no suitable room for it, or has not the knack—for it is a knack—of managing it. This is where the professional hatcher comes in. He or she is a hatcher chiefly who is taking up this branch of poultry culture) and the necessary room, the necessary skill, and the small poultry-keeper will find it cheaper to rely on them to hatch his chickens rather than to buy an incubator himself. This is the co-operative system at its best. But the success of a few persons in retailing large numbers of newly-hatched chickens, and in hatching eggs supplied them by neighbors, and returning them as chickens at a fixed fee, while worth recording as a fact of interest in the poultry world, and even worthy of imitation in some cases, is a risky trade for the amateur to embark in. The management of an incubator room with several machines in at work for several months of the year, means a monotony of the regularity and punctuality on the part of the owner. A day's neglect would be fatal. To sell the chickens, too (for only a portion of the work would consist in hatching for neighbors) can only be done by judiciously advertising. Moreover, the hatcher is advertising. Moreover, the hatcher is advertising. Moreover, the hatcher is advertising. Moreover, the hatcher is advertising.

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THE BITING HABIT.

There is no worse habit a horse can have than biting, and it is curious to notice the pains which some people seem to take in teaching the vice. There are people who are always pampering and petting their horses, rubbing their noses and giving them sugar. There is nothing more foolish than this discriminate petting. A horse is like a gun in one respect—he is not to be played with. When he is played with in this way he begins by nibbling at people with his lips for the expected sugar—and the transition from that to a bite is a short one. "I shall, I know," says "Looker On" in the "Mark Lane Express," "have all the sentimental people against me; but I speak from experience."

Another way in which biting is taught is the "matron-fisted" farm hand jerking at the bridle when he wants to back a horse that has perhaps a heavy load on. Backing a heavy load is always to be avoided when possible, for it involves a considerable strain upon the horse's neck and quarters. Yet we frequently see it done when it might have been avoided by the exercise of a little ordinary intelligence. But under no circumstances is it justifiable to jerk a horse's mouth in backing him, or, for the matter of that, at any other time. It inflicts great pain, and this he is sure to resent when opportunity offers.

MONEY IN GOOD MILK.

I believe, says John Gould, of Ohio, that an open door to great profit confronts the farmer who will, for whatever purpose, make a milk as nearly as possible the demand of "certified" milk. There is nothing impossible in this. Certified milk is simply the name given to milk that is clean with no dirt in it. The cow can be charged with little milk making, and utilizing a broody hen. The latter, too, are of a scarce nature among suburban poultry-keepers who rely chiefly on Minorcas and other non-sitting breeds. There is no doubt there is an opening for the "professional hatcher," a poultry-keeper with plenty of incubator space who will hatch eggs on commission or sell chicks by the dozen to those who want them. Some little capital is needed to buy incubators, but success or failure depends on the ability of the operator to tend the machines properly, and this, of course, cannot be done unless the incubator-room is suitable for its purpose. I think we have here the cause of many failures of single incubators. The purchaser has no suitable room for it, or has not the knack—for it is a knack—of managing it. This is where the professional hatcher comes in. He or she is a hatcher chiefly who is taking up this branch of poultry culture) and the necessary room, the necessary skill, and the small poultry-keeper will find it cheaper to rely on them to hatch his chickens rather than to buy an incubator himself. This is the co-operative system at its best.

POULTRY DOTS.

Illness is the mother of lice. Sell some eggs and put the money in pure bred fowls. The second crop of clover hay is best for poultry feeding. Plenty of range for the turkeys always makes hardy stock. The best feed hopper is your own hands coupled with brains and good judgment. Buckwheat fed sparingly is a good egg-producing food, but as it is very fattening, it must not be liberally fed. Medium-sized, plump turkeys are always marketable, providing they are young, not overfat and not too large. Get your mind made up to buy some pure bred fowls right away so as to start a breeding pen early next spring. Cooked do not fight unless they have something to fight over; hens do not lay unless they have some one to lay for. Milk in any form is one of the best foods for fowls. It is excellent for drink, but of course cannot take the place of water. The most sensitive part of a duck is its feet. Ducks do not do well when compelled to roost on the cold ground

FITS CURED

If you, your friends or relatives suffer with Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, or Falling Sickness, write for a trial bottle and valuable treatise on such diseases to THE LITTLE CO., 170 King Street, W., Toronto, Canada. All druggists sell or can obtain for you.

LEIBIG'S FITCURE

When forced to search for food over snow and ice. Throw a handful of grain in the litter whenever you visit the fowls. This will make them tame. Fowls kept wild and in a nervous condition cannot do their best. There is some fascination in breeding several varieties of fowls, but there is more fascination in breeding just one variety and being an expert on that variety and breed.

Dangers of a Cold and How to Avoid Them.

More fatalities have their origin in or result from a cold than from any other cause. This fact alone should make people more careful as there is no danger whatever from a cold when it is properly treated in the beginning. For many years Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been recognized as the most prompt and effective medicine in use for this disease. It acts on nature's plan, loosens the cough, relieves the lungs, opens the secretions and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Sold by S. N. Weare.

The British Parliament

When the parliament just dissolved was elected in 1900, it was found to be composed of 324 Conservatives, 68 Unionists, 180 Liberals, 82 Nationalists, one Socialist and 13 Labor members. The number of members of the House of Commons varied considerably until 1886, but since that year, it has remained constant at 670-465 members from England, 90 from Wales and 72 from Scotland, and 103 from Ireland. The Unionists and Conservatives, however, have contemplated a readjustment act on several occasions during the past ten years, one of the objects being to remove as much as possible the confusion that still remains in the nomenclature of the various divisions and sub-divisions of the constituencies; but principally for the purpose of adjusting the proportionate representation of the three kingdoms, and Scotland is accompanied by a decrease in Ireland. Certainly there would be no injustice to Ireland from the Canadian point of view in decreasing the number of members she sends to the British House of Commons. Quebec, for instance, sends 65 members to the Canadian parliament, and that number is permanently fixed by the Act of Confederation. The representation of the other provinces is arranged after each decennial census, by Act of Parliament, the basis being that Quebec is always to have 65 representatives, and each of the other provinces such a number as will give the same proportion of representatives to its population as the number 65 bears to the population of Quebec as ascertained by the census. At the last census it was found that the population of Quebec was 25,367 to each member, and the representation of the other provinces had to be adjusted accordingly. As a result, Ontario had 45 members, Nova Scotia two, New Brunswick one, and Prince Edward Island one, and ten seats were added to the west.

In the case of the British House of Commons, however, there is one member returned for every 42,603 inhabitants of Ireland, while it requires 68,995 of the population per member in England and Wales and 64,952 in Scotland. Mr. Balfour now tells us that it was desirable of being able to pass a redistribution bill that caused him to resign. Such a bill is not at present contemplated by the Liberal party, but the disparity of population per member cannot always be permitted to exist and it will have to be grappled with some day.

A Jamaican Lady Speaks Highly of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Mrs. Michael Hart, wife of the superintendent of Port Antonio at Kingston, Jamaica, West India Islands, says that she has for some years used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for coughs, croup and whooping cough and has found it very beneficial. She has implicit confidence in it and would not be without a bottle of it in her home. Sold by S. N. Weare.

Chamney Dewey will remain in the United States senate.

The legislature of the state of New York, by which he was elected, will not ask him to resign. Mr. Brackett's motion calling upon Mr. Dewey to cease from his senatorship was defeated at Albany by a vote of thirty-four to one. Mr. Brackett was the one.

The three federal by-elections due February 13th gave the following results in the last general election:

Saskatchewan, Liberal majority 836. West Assiniboine, Liberal majority 782. Sherbrooke, Quebec, conservative majority 130.

Spramotor Outfits Make Dollars for the Farmers.

It is a well known fact that good clean fruit can not be produced without the use of a Spray Pump. This is the time to order an outfit before the spraying season commences. Farmers who have outfits should overhaul them, and find what is wanted in repairs. In repairs, we can supply Single Nozzles, or 2, 3, or 4-cluster of the new design, which throws a very fine spray and does its work economically and well. Orders should be handed in at once to ensure spring delivery.

A full line of Massey-Harris Farm Implements kept in stock. Also Nova Scotia Carriages and Cutters. A few of the latter are on hand to be closed out at reduced prices.

N. E. CHUTE. Bridgetown
Swift's Lowell Animal Fertilizers are reliable.

Remarkable Progress!

That there is no better Company with which to place your Life Insurance than

The Manufacturers Life

is clearly shown by the following comparison—

	DEC. 31, 1904.	DEC. 31, 1904.
Insurance in Force.....	\$9,556,800	\$87,666,468
Policies issued during the year.....	2,710,755	7,107,148
Policy Reserves.....	628,429	,255,077
Assets.....	821,320	6,113,344
Income.....	296,468	1,659,107
SURPLUS to Policy Holders.....	177,680	771,869

The ten years during which these increases have taken place cover the period of the present management of the Company. Certainly such magnificent success guarantees

POSITIVE PROTECTION TO POLICY HOLDERS.

E. R. MACHUM, Co. Ltd. Apply for Rates to
Managers, Maritime Provinces. O. P. GOUCHER, General Agent.
214 St. John, N. B., and 1111 St. N. S. MIDDLETON, - Nova Scotia. Good Terms -to- Good Agents

FOR SALE
13 S. C. Black Minorca Cockerals, thoroughbred, also 50 pullets. Price right, satisfaction guaranteed.
JAMES S. KEATING, Rookingham, Halifax, N. S.

THE SINGER
is the most popular Sewing Machine because it's the SINGER. Three-fourths of the sewing machine users of the world use it. Why? Because the SINGER—and now that's the proof is so low that many inferior machines, it would become still more popular. I can supply a Singer in either the Vibrator, Rotary, or the Automatic type.
I have the best Sewing Machine Oil. Needles for all makes of machines at 50c per dozen. In extra if sent by mail. Also do cleaning and repairing.

C. B. TUPPER, - Agent
GRANVILLE ST. - WEST BRIDGETOWN

FINEST and FRESHEST
—LINES OF—
Meat & Fish
always in stock.
Wm. I. Troop,
GRANVILLE STREET.

Elastilite Varnish and Orolite Oil Varnish.
30 gallons of above first class goods at low figures.

R. Shipley.

Photographs
A good variety of New Cards. Call and see them; Try some of the

PHOTO FADS
New and up-to-date.

N. M. SMITH, - Photographer

CHAS. HEARN,
Tailor Repair Rooms
Ladies' and Gents' Clothes
CLEANED, PRESSED and REPAIRED.
Work promptly attended to and executed in satisfactory manner.
Work called for and delivered.
Rooms over T. A. Foster's store, opposite the Harbor Shop.

WANTED!
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
HIDES, PELTS, CALF SKINS
and TALLOW.
CASH PAID AT THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.
MacKenzie, Crowe & Co., Ltd.
Bridgetown, Jan'y 17th, 1906.

HOMEMADE BREAD, Cake and Pastry.
Our increasing sales and patronage are good evidence that our bakery products give satisfaction.
Meals to order at all hours
Mrs. Brown's Restaurant
Church Street Bridgetown

Money Saving Advice
CALL AT THE BOOKSTORE
For Fancy Goods,
Reading Matter,
China, Perfumes,
Brushes, Combs,
Stationery, Games,
Toys and
Choicest Confectionery.

Mrs. Fred. McCormick
GOODS MARKED DOWN.
MEN AND BOYS.
Overcoats for men, \$3.00 to \$4.50.
Overcoats for Men, 7.00 to 8.50.
Overcoats for Men, 12.00 to 9.50.
Reefers, Men and Boys, 3.75 to 3.90.
Suits for Men from \$1.00 upward.
Suits for Boys from \$1.00 upward.

LADIES AND MISSES.
Wrappers, from 75 cents up.
Shirtings, from 40 cents up.
Silk Ties, from 12 cents up.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Tablespoons, 75c. doz., marked 45c.
Teaspoons, 90c. doz., marked 35c.
Forks, \$1.00 doz., marked 75c.
Silver Watches, Men's and Women's from \$3.00 up.

H. Mamy.

FEEDING FACTS

In ordinary feeding the steer consumes about 3/4 of its ordinary feed; the balance is undigested or wasted. This undigested balance can be made to give 3/4 to 1 lb. extra gain per day, and at a profit, by adding the "salt, pepper, and gravy" to its food to make it "tasty."

You like these on your own food; why not the animal.

Like ourselves the animal longs for a "tasty" meal.

It starts the "mouth watering" before eating, and the stomach fills with digestive fluids to thoroughly dissolve the food.

This extra amount of digestive fluid dissolves an extra amount of food. This is where the extra gain comes in.

Clydesdale Stock Food
is the "salt, pepper and gravy" that makes the animal's "mouth water."

Nothing injurious in it and can sop feeding it without harmful effects. Human beings can take it with benefit. We take it every day. If not satisfied your money will be cheerfully refunded by the dealer.

TRY HERCULES POULTRY FOOD.
CLYDESDALE STOCK FOOD CO., LIMITED TORONTO.

For sale by
J. W. BOSS, Bridgetown.
N. H. PHINNEY & CO., Lawrencetown. E. S. MILLER, Annapolis.
JNO. H. CHARLTON, Middleton. E. BROOKS & SON, Paradise. SAMUEL FOTTER, Clementsport.