The Mystery of Sarah Brice.

(Continued from first page.)

"Now, you needn't put in your oar, Almira. I know what I'm doin'. Ann Starr ain't goin' to stay no longer to Sarah Brice's than I c'n get over there. She wouldn't *want* to stay if she knew what I do."

Almira stared and said nothing; she let her go, but as the door closed behind her, she started up, threw her shawl around her and followed.

"If she makes Ann come home, *I'll* stay over there," Almira muttered.

She was just behind Matilda all the way over. Matilda walked fast, the ends of her shawl flying out behind. She was all out of breath when she reached Sarah Brice's gate. She jerked the gate open and passed in; she didn't turn to close it, but walked on up the little path and around to the kitchen door, her head held high.

Alice Sterling looked past Matilda Shaw, and spoke to Almira.

"What made you come back?" she asked. "We're all going now; Miss Starr will stay all night."

"No, Miss Starr ain't goin' to stay all night," said Matilda, in a loud, resolute voice. "She's a-comin' home."

Geoffrey Corey and Sam Boswick were standing just inside the door; they looked at each other, surprise in their faces. Old Sarah, lying on the dilapidated hair-cloth lounge, did not open her eyes. She looked worn out. Ann Starr was filling a teapot at the little stove. She set the kettle down with a sudden jar on the brick hearth.

"Why, Matilda," she said, "what's the matter? Of course I'm goin' to stay. I ain't needed over home."

"That ain't got nothin' to do with it. You've got to come home. You give her that tea if you wanter, and then you come along home."

Ann stared.

"I think you'd better let your sister remain," Geoffrey said, in his quiet, firm voice. "Mrs. Brice really needs someone with her; her father may require some attention during the night."

Matilda's face was set; her breath came in quick pants; there was a peculiar glare in her pale eyes; she never once took them off the poor old woman lying on the miserable lounge.

"I ain't goin' ter have her stay," she said. "My folks hes always been respectable, 'n' I ain't goin' to hev her mixin' with them that ain't. Ann you give her that tea, 'n' then you come on home."

"I guess you don't know what you're talkin' about, Matilda." Ann spoke with spirit, her face had flushed.

"Yes, I do too; I'll tell you after I get you home."

"I ain't goin' home—not now. I'll be over first thing in the mornin'."

"First thing in the mornin' won't do for me. You've got to come now." Matilda's voice trembled.

Almira timidly twitched at Matilda's gown.

"Matilda," she whispered, "there all lookin' at you; do come on."

"*Let* 'em look at me." Matilda's head went up higher. "I ain't nothin' ter be ashamed on fur's I know. There ain't no jailbirds in *my* family, thank goodness.

"Matilda, for the land's sake!" Ann Starr turned white, and set the cup of tea she had poured out down on the back of the stove.

"I mean it." There was venom in Matilda's voice. "I've learned things this day that's enough to make honest folks turn in their graves."

"Oh, Matilda, do come home," pleaded Almira, almost sobbing.

Matilda paid not the slightest attention to the appeal. Her hard eyes were fixed now on her sister.

"Are you a-comin', Ann, or ain't you?" she demanded.

Ann was silent; she seemed to be deliberating something.

"Well, stay then, stay," cried Matilda, excitedly. "I brought you up from a baby, 'n' this is all the thanks I get. You stay. I ain't goin' ter say another word ag'in' it. I've done. That woman's been lyin' 'n' deceivin' of everybody in this town fer nine years; she ain't drawed what you'd call an honest breath; her son, Jim, that she's bragged on—*he's in the penitentiary!* I dare her to say he ain't."

(To be continued.)

A VALUABLE ENDORSEMENT.

H. B. Short of Digby, the well-known Steamship and Express Agent, testifies to the merits of the Hawker standard remedies —Restored to Perfect Health.

Whoever has visited the town of Digby, N. S., in recent years has met or heard of H. B. Short, the popular agent of the Bay of Funday S. S. Co., and the Dominion Express Co. The position he occupies brings him into contact with all travellers, and makes him in a sense a public man.

Mr. Short has added his testimony to that of a host of other well known people regarding the great merits of the Hawker standard remedies.

"Last winter," he writes, "I had a very severe attack of grippe. It left me very much run down and suffering from an irritating and severe cough. I took a bottle of Hawker's balsam of tolu and wild cherry, and a short course of Hawker's liver pills. The cough soon left me, and the heavy tired feeling also gradually disappeared. Afterwards I took two bottles of Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic, which as a health renewer and invigorator I can heartily recommend to anyone requiring such a remedy."

It is needless to say that there are thousands in need of this great remedy, and other thousands to whom Hawker's balsam would prove a priceless boon. The remedies are sold by all druggists and dealers, the pills at 25 cts. per box, the balsam in 25 and 50 cent bottles, and the tonic at 50 cents per bottle or six bottles for $2.50. They are manufactured only by the Hawker Medicine Co. (Ltd.) St. John, N. B., and New York City.

—In a pretty story for children published a long time ago a little girl asked Santa Claus a question which has troubled many small minds: "Why do the naughtiest children sometimes get the prettiest presents in their Christmas stockings?" What do you suppose was the answer of the wise old saint? It was something which you might well bear in mind in the midst of all your pleasant hubbub and hurry of holiday preparation: "Sometimes the nicest things do go to the naughtiest people. But if they do, I always dip them, first, in discontent, so that they will not enjoy them."

—A mother tells this story about her own child, a little tot not more than three years old: 'The other night she was kneeling by my side and saying her prayer of "Now I lay me down to sleep." She got as far as "If I should die before I wake," when she stopped, and being in a hurry to place her in bed, I said, "Well, go on, what comes next?" The little eyes were sparkling with earnestness and deep thought, and after having apparently settled the question in her own mind, she said in her baby way, "A fooneral."'

—The official analysits of the dominion analyzed 926 samples of foods, drugs and fertilizers during the past year. Of this number 680 were genuine, 161 adulterated and the remainder, 85, doubtful or unclassed. The most notable adulterations are in respect of butter, which consists of an excess of water or salt, sometimes of both, indicative of carelessness rather than fraud. It is gratifying to observe that infant foods and meat extracts generally are genuine, wholesome and nutritious.

The Household.

Care of the Hair.

HOW TO MAKE IT GROW AND LEAVE A BEAUTIFUL GLOSS.

The wise woman at this season is paying especial attention to the bathing and massage of her hair. The summer months are over and if the scalp is not thoroughly cleansed after this period of heat and dust the result in most cases will be a dry scalp and falling of the hair. Unusual cases require various methods of treatment. But for the ordinary head of hair there is nothing equal to thorough bathing with plenty of soap and water. Castile soap is unquestionably the best for the purpose. Dampen the hair and apply either with a small stiff brush or with the hands. Care should be taken not to injure the hair by rough or careless rubbing. When the scalp has been thoroughly cleansed the soap must be entirely washed away in one or two rinsings of luke-warm water, followed by a chilly douce to prevent cold in the head.

The massage treatment has done wonders for women's tresses. It is considered by all the leading coiffeurs as by far the most successful method of preserving the health of the hair. Instead of violent rubbing which often entangles and injures the hair, the scalp should be gently kneaded with the fingers at its roots. The scientists explain the excellent results of this method by telling us that at the base of each hair lies a tiny blood vessel which nourishes it. These blood vessels are apt to become clogged or inactive if the scalp is left without manipulation. The massage causes circulation of the blood and thereby improves the growth of the hair.

All hair should be washed at least once a month, but an oily coiffure is all the better for receiving this treatment four times as often. A raw egg beaten up in a glass is excellent for this complaint. The egg if too thick, should be diluted with a little water and applied with a brush. When the egg has been entirely rinsed away the Castile soap is used as in the treatment of a healthy scalp.

A dry scalp and falling hair may result from any one of several causes. In some cases it comes from physical weakness. For treatment of the hair must be accompanied by tonics, regular exercise, and if need be the service of a physician. Since it is impossible that the hair should flourish while the rest of system is in an unhealthy state, a dry scalp also follows closely an illness, however slight, or it is the result of too little attention and care.

This year when curling tongs are in such demand one sees on every hand the result of careful or of indiscriminate use of them. Some women add to their charm by soft waves or curls which suit the contour of the face and which are not burned and dried in the process. On other heads the hair is pale, scorched and unnatural looking as the result of smoking irons and little discretion.

Every woman should test the temperature of her tongs before applying them to that precious and fragile possession—her hair. She should also rub them carefully on a soft rag to remove any blackness.

The woman who really longs for beautiful hair and means to have it, looks very carefully at a comb before purchasing it. Rough, badly made combs tear the hair, and this little article should be most especially regarded.

Brushing brings out the latent gloss; and the "100 strokes" which our grandmothers bestowed upon their tresses once a day are of as much value now as then. It is hardly necessary to urge caution about the quality of one's brush.

The Women of Little Means.

We all have to economize sometimes unless, indeed, we possess the purse of Fortunatus, an endowment which does not fall to the average member of the human race, but the real pinch does not come sufficiently often to make us understand what a genuine mathematical problem some women have to work out who have a dozen necessary purchases to be evolved from a bill that looks sorrowfully small in proportion to the demand made upon it.

The weary, harassed woman of little means is seen frequently in the shops these days. The autumn buying is to be done and a ten dollar bill looks woefully incompetent when the tired mother sees the long list of things which she would like to buy. Shopping in this fashion is no pleasure, and the man who thinks it very cute to formulate jokes upon his wife's propensity for tramping from one store to another would sing a different song if he went along with her and saw the effort she makes to save on one article in order to help out with another, and how she turns her back on many a tempting bit of finery or furnishing knowing full well that the substantial needfuls must be bought first before she can give any thought to the more appealing prettiness her soul longs to possess.

Talk about unselfishness, man does not know what it is until he watches a woman with a meagre purse shopping for her family. She may have planned to buy a new gown for herself or enjoy the unusual treat of a pair of dainty house slippers, but as she sees the money vanishing rapidly she gives a little sigh of regret, swallows her disappointment and fixes up her husband and children, arguing when she gets home that her last year frock is plenty good enough and that she thought the slippers would be a bit of most unnecessary extravagance, and, therefore, did not purchase them. Now, whether her husband believes this statement or not, he certainly never understands the downright nobility of the nature that stifles regret and smiles cheerfully when the old gown is donned and the pretty feet look clumsy and unattractive in bargain shoes that have as little shape as a half-wet sponge. It is the little things that go to make up the world. The great sacrifices ring throughout the ages, but only the heart knows the equally harrowing renunciation that a limited income demands from many women.

—It is said by medical scientists that seven-tenths of the dyspepsia among people would disappear within a few years if the potato were eliminated from the diet of the human family. About three-fourths of the potato in weight is water, the other fourth is made up of five parts of starch and one part gluten. So the potato furnishes us a diet of starch water, which is, to a great extent, the cause of dyspepsia. Persons with weak digestion who have tried the experiment of going without potatoes entirely are quite unanimous in the opinion that improvement began almost immediately after quitting this article of food. There are so many more desirable things to eat, so many things that are digestible and nutritious, that one can only wonder that this injurious vegetable ever got such a hold on the human family. Whole wheat flour bread contains all of the elements of a nutritious and healthful food, and should be the principal diet of dyspeptics of all sorts.

The Truth Ought to be Known.

Rev. T. Dunlop, Alliston, Ont.: "Your K. D. C. has done all it claims to do. Two members of my family have been wonderfully helped, though, so far, they have used but one package. This is the first testimonial I have given to any remedy, but the truth ought to be known."

Old men and women, young men and maidens should test our wonderful remedies. They prevent indigestion and cure dyspepsia. Samples free to any address. K. D. C. Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, N. S., and 127 State street, Boston, Mass.

—Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.

A Broad-Minded Doctor,

RELATES SOME EXPERIENCES IN HIS OWN PRACTICE.

Believes in Recommending Any Medicine That He Knows Will Cure His Patients—Think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a Great Discovery.

AKRON, PA., April 24th, '95.

Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.

GENTLEMEN,—While it is entirely contrary to the custom of the medical profession to endorse or recommend any of the so-called proprietary preparations, I shall, nevertheless, give you an account of some of my wonderful experiences with your preparation, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The fact is well known that medical practitioners do not as a rule recognize, much less use preparations of this kind, consequently the body of them have no definite knowledge of their virtue or lack of it, but soundly condemn them all without a trial. Such a course is manifestly absurd and unjust, and I, for one, propose to give my patients the best treatment known to me, for the particular disease with which they are suffering, no matter what it is, where or how obtained.

J. D. Albright, M.D.

I was first brought to prescribe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills about two years ago, after having seen some remarkable results from their use. Reuben Hoover, now of Reading, Pa., was a prominent contractor and builder. While superintending the work of erecting a large building during cold weather he contracted what was thought to be sciatica, he having first noticed it one morning in not being able to arise from his bed. After the usual treatment for this disease he failed to improve, but on the contrary grew rapidly worse, the case developing into hemiphlegia, or partial paralysis of the entire right side of the body. Electricity, tonics and massage, etc., were all given a trial, but nothing gave any benefit and the paralysis continued. In despair he was compelled to hear his physician announce that his case was hopeless. About that time his wife noticed one of your advertisements and concluded to try your Pink Pills.

"He had given up hope and it required a great deal of begging on the part of his wife to persuade him to take them regularly.

"He, however, did as she desired, and if appearances indicate health in this man, one would think he was better than before his paralysis.

"Why," says he, "I began to improve in two days, and in four or five weeks I was entirely well and at work.

"Having seen these results I concluded that such a remedy is surely worth a trial at the hands of any physician, and consequently when a short time later I was called upon to treat a lady suffering with palpitation of the heart and great nervous prostration, after the usual remedies failed to relieve, I ordered Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The result was simply astonishing. Her attacks became less frequent and also less in severity, until by their use for a period of only two months, she was the picture of health, rosy-cheeked and bright eyed, as well as ever, and she has continued so until to-day, more than one year since she took any medicine. I have found these pills a specific for chorea, or as more commonly known, St. Vitus' dance, as beneficial results have in all cases marked their use. As a spring tonic any one who, from overwork or nervous strain during a long winter has become pale and languid, the Pink Pills will do wonders in brightening the countenance and in buoying the spirits, bringing roses to the pallid lips and renewing the fountain of youth.

Yours respectfully,

J. D. ALBRIGHT, M.D."

To Test Suspected Water.

It is said that there is no better or simpler way of testing suspected water than the following: Fill a clean pint bottle nearly full of the water to be tested, and dissolve in it half a teaspoonful of loaf or granulated sugar. Cork the bottle and keep in a warm place two days. If the water becomes cloudy or milky within 48 hours it is unfit for domestic use.

—A speaker on the subject of practical philanthropy in New York the other day made this remark: "It is no trouble to keep bad people together. They stick to one another like burrs. But good people are too good to stick together. Each one stands off alone and contemplates his own little bit of goodness." Come to think of it, this applies to a whole lot of things besides philanthropy.

—Wife—Georgie, dear, what would you do if I were to die?

Husband—Don't speak of such a thing. I would be desparate.

Wife—Do you think you would marry again?

Husband—Well, n—no; I don't think I would be as desparate as all that.

—The total receipts of the big Christian Endeavour convention recently held in Boston were $32,782.78, with contributions in labor and material nearly one thousand more. The expenditure was $22,296.60, leaving a balance of $10,469.13.

"Mother, what shall I do for this dreadful cough?" "Take Puttner's Emulsion, my dear, it always helps our family.

HELP WANTED

WE MUST HAVE HELP. We pay men and women $10 to $18 per week for easy home work. No books or peddling. Steady employment guaranteed. Send stamp for work and particulars at once. HERMANN & SEYMOUR, 213 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THIS IS THE PLACE *TO BUY*

CLOTHING,

Men's Shirts, Boots and Shoes.

A Large Stock of

CHILDREN'S BOOTS.

B. STARRATT.

Paradise, June 4th, 1895.

XMAS!

Central Book Store.

MISS B. ELDERKIN.

The XMAS GOODS at Miss B. Elderkin's are prettier and in greater variety than ever.

Bridgetown Harness Store!

Harnesses of all kinds.

Black and Gray Robes, Woollen and Rubber Robes, Horse Blankets and Surcingles, Halters, Whips.

Trunks and Bags,

At Low Prices.

J. W. ROSS.

Bridgetown, Oct. 15th, 1895. 29tf

N. H. PHINNEY

Has just received a fine stock of

Groceries : :

and a large assortment of

Confection'ry

ALSO A LOT OF.....

Goat Robes, Wool Lap Robes, Horse Rugs, Bells.

Flour, Meal & Feed,

which will be sold at BOTTOM PRICES.

☞It will pay you to call and see his fine stock of **SLEIGHS and HARNESSES**, which he is selling cheap for cash or good notes.

☞**Great Bargains in Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines** till the end of this year. Write for prices.

Lawrencetown, Dec. 9th, 1895.

J. R. ELLIOTT & CO.,

FRUIT and PRODUCE

BROKERS,

LAWRENCETOWN

—AND—

ST. JOHN, N. B.

We now have splendid warehouse facilities in St. John, and Special Freight Rates to all points in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Your Consignments are Solicited.

J. R. ELLIOTT & CO.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

THE subscriber has just received at the store in the

Masonic Building, Granville Street,

a carload of SUPERIOR FLOUR, among which may be found the following favorite brands, viz.:

Five Lilies, Five Roses, Goldies' Best, Crown of Gold, Sun, Victoria and Chancellor.

CORNMEAL, FEED FLOUR,

Middlings and Shorts,

ALWAYS IN STOCK AT LOWEST PRICES.

Also a few half-bbls. of Rolled Oats.

The above Flour is manufactured from selected wheat, "old crop," and is guaranteed to give good satisfaction.

☞*WILL BE SOLD AWAY DOWN FOR CASH.*

W. M. FORSYTH.

Bridgetown, September 16th, 1894.

For Sale!

A SMALL FARM

of 13 acres with 225 fruit trees, 1 acre of small fruit, and buildings in good repair.

Also a small place of about an acre, with 30 fruit trees and buildings, situated near Middleton.

For further particulars apply to

E. NICHOLS.

NICTAUX WEST, Annapolis Co.

33 tf

FRANK RAND & CO.,

Fruit Brokers

Spitalfields Market, London, G. B.

☞Highest market prices guaranteed, and liberal advances made against consignments.

Cable address,—

"RAND, SPITALFIELD, LONDON."

WM. RAND, CANNING, Agent in Nova Scotia.

36 3m

ST. CROIX COVE, April 4th, 1895.

Having been a sufferer for a number of years with some throat trouble, I was persuaded to try

Lingard's Cough Balsam,

and found immediate relief. I would recommend it to all who are suffering from such diseases as Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, etc.

Yours truly,

OBADIAH POOLE.

ANNAPOLIS VALLEY

Real Estate Agency

Sales of Real Estate and Farm Lands Negotitated,

Properties described in Real Estate Registry free of charge.

☞Terms made known on application.

MANAGERS:

JOHN ERVIN, Solicitor, Bridgetown.
W. M. ALCORN, Annapolis Royal.

PALFREY'S

CARRIAGE SHOP

—AND—

REPAIR ROOMS.

Corner Queen and Water Sts.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish the public with all kinds of Carriages and Buggies, Sleighs and Pungs, that may be desired.

Best of Stock used in all classes of work.

Painting, Repairing and Vanishing executed in a first-class manner.

ARTHUR PALFREY.

Bridgetown, Oct. 22nd, 1890. 29ly

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY!

"Land of Evangeline" Route

On and after THURSDAY, 12th DEC., 1895, the trains of this Railway will run daily, (Sunday excepted).

Trains will Arrive at Bridgetown:

Express from Halifax.....	11.26 a.m.
Express from Yarmouth...	2.01 p.m.
Accom. from Richmond...	4.30 p.m.
Accom. from Annapolis...	6.30 a.m.

Trains will Leave Bridgetown:

Express for Yarmouth...	11.26 a.m.
Express for Halifax.....	2.01 p.m.
Accom. for Halifax.....	6.30 a.m.
Accom. for Annapolis.....	4.30 p.m.

Steamship "ST. PIERRE."

DAILY SERVICE.

ST. JOHN and DIGBY.

Leaves St. John.....	7.45 a.m.
Leaves Digby.....	1.00 p.m.

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.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

The fast and Popular Steel Steamer

"BOSTON,"

Commencing Nov. 6th and until further notice will leave Yarmouth for Boston every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENING, after the arrival of the Express train from Halifax.

Returning leaves Lewis' Wharf, Boston, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at twelve o'clock, noon, making close connections at Yarmouth with the Dominion Atlantic R'y, and coach lines for all parts of Nova Scotia.

This is the fastest steamer plying between Nova Scotia and the United States, and forms the most pleasant route between above points, combining safety, comfort and speed.

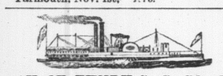
Regular mail carried on Steamer. Tickets to all points in Canada via Canadian Pacific, Central Vermont and Boston and Albany Railways, and to New York via Fall River line, Stonington line, and New York, New Haven & Hartford, and Boston & Albany Railways.

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, Nov. 1st, 1895.



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

The Regular Established Mail Route between Annapolis, Digby and St. John.

The Elegant Side-Wheel Steamer

"CITY OF MONTICELLO"

will leave St. John 7.30 (local time) for Digby and Annapolis on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Returning will leave Annapolis for St. John (calling at Digby) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 12.30, connecting with trains from Halifax, Yarmouth and intermediate stations and due at St. John 6 p.m.

Passengers from stations on D. A. R'y by purchasing local tickets to Digby, thence to St. John via MONTICELLO, will find it more to their advantage than by any other route.

N. B.—The D. A. Railway, having refused to ticket passengers or bill freight via this route, our rates will in no case be in excess of the regular through rate.

Passengers traveling via this steamer will find every comfort, convenience and luxury equal to any steamer in eastern waters.

All information cheerfully furnished by applying to

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

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

BRIDGETOWN

MARBLE WORKS

THOMAS DEARNESS,

Importer of Marble

and manufacturer of

Monuments, Tablets, Headstones, &c.

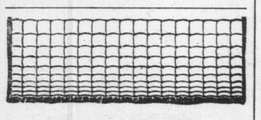
Also Monuments in Red Granite, Gray Granite, and Freestone.

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.



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 lighting 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. 4tf

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

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

baby growth

The baby's mission is growth. To that little bundle of love, half trick, half dream, every added ounce of flesh means added happiness and comfort! Fat is the signal of perfect health, comfort, good nature, baby beauty.

Scott's Emulsion, with hypophosphites, is the easiest fat-food baby can have, in the easiest form. It supplies just what he cannot get in his ordinary food, and helps him over the weak places to perfect growth.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont. 50c. and $1.00

Pyrethrum Cinerariæfolium!

B. W. B. & CO.

1863. - - Oldest Brand.

Powdered Dalmation Insect flowers

This Insect Powder is the Highest Grade Manufactured.

Put up in ¼-lb. Sifting Tins and in bulk.

EARBORN & CO.

Agents—ST. JOHN, N. B.

N. B.—Our Sifting Tins contain from 1 to 2 oz. more than other makes.

Great Slaughter

—IN—

STOVES

—AT—

R. ALLEN CROWE'S,

Consisting of

Ranges, Square Cooks, Elevated Ovens, Parlor, Bedroom, Hall and Shop Stoves.

FURNACES

FOR COAL AND WOOD, SET UP AT SHORT NOTICE.

Coal Vases, Coal Hods, Fire Sets, Stove Boards, Lanterns, Sheet Zinc.

Stove Pipe and Elbows

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TINWARE OF ALL KINDS

in stock and made to order.

R. ALLEN CROWE

TERRA COTTA

PIPE

—AT—

St. John Prices.

4-inch, 6-inch. Also Bends, Traps, Y's and T's.

GEO. E. CORBITT.

Annapolis Royal.

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 Grote 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

Coal! Coal!

HARD COAL,

Furnace, Egg, Stove and Chestnut.

SOFT COAL,

OLD MINE SYDNEY.

Get my prices before buying.

GEO. E. CORBITT.

The Best Returns For the Least Money

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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.

THE REASON WHY

Our increase of business from July 1st to date, compared with corresponding period of 1894, was 46 per cent.; for October alone it was 89 per cent.; while for so far in November it is over 100 per cent.

Causes of increase: Superiority of our course of instruction, devotion to student's interests, and consequent successes of our graduates.

Our catalogue tells more about it. Send for a copy to

S. KERR & SON,

Saint John Business College,

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

Agricultural.

Ground or Whole Grain.

Much has been written upon the subject of hen feeding, but there has been comparatively little real investigating along this line. Cattle rations have been tested again and again at the various stations, but the matter of poultry food has been left most to guess work. The New York experiment station is one of the very few in America that has conducted systematic feeding experiments with laying hens. One of these feed tests has just been made to determine the relative amount of ground and whole grain that can be fed to best advantages. The trial resulted as follows:

1. Two lots of laying hens, of large and small breeds respectively, having their grain food only dry and whole, ate more food at greater cost per fowl and for the live weight than did two similar lots having about 37 per cent. of their grain ground and moistened.

2. A pen of Leghorns, which had for the year 37 per cent. of their food ground and moisted grain, produced eggs at a greater profit than did an exactly similar pen fed whole grain.

3. Of two like pens of Cochins, the one fed whole grain produced eggs at much less cost than did the pen having ground grain, which result is attributed partly to the exercise assured in feeding whole grain.

4. With the kinds of whole grain ordinarily available, it is not possible to feed a largely grain ration, having as narrow a nutritive ratio—that is, containing as large a proportion of the nitrogenous food constituents, as is perhaps necessary for best results from laying hens.

5. By using some of the highly nitrogenous by-products with ground grain, it is possible to feed a somewhat narrow ration without feeding an excessive amount of meat.

6. With hens fed similar rations, when the hens of similar breeds give only the same egg yield as the hens of larger breeds, the eggs are more cheaply produced by the smaller hens; but taking into consideration the cost of raising and the ultimate poultry value of the hens, the profits will be equally or more favorable for the larger hens.

That is, to conclude: It is cheaper and better to feed the smaller active breeds at least one-third ground grain, but the large kinds become fat and lazy if fed too much dough, and they should be made to scratch for most of their food. Also it is desirable to feed some linseed and gluten meal with the corn meal and shorts in order to get more eggs. Finally, small breeds are best for eggs, but the large kinds make a better general purpose fowl. All this was pretty accurately guessed out by the poultrymen some time ago, but it is more conclusive to have the scientific men figure it out for us in black and white.

The Market For Beef.

ITS REQUIREMENTS HAVE CHANGED IN A MARKED DEGREE WITHIN THE PAST YEAR.

Some marked changes have occurred in the market requirements of beef within the past year. We now have a "new" steer along with other new creations. While it is believed that the new steer has come to stay he is nevertheless short lived. He goes to market six months or a year earlier than his predecessor. The demand is very strongly in favor of a well ripened carcass of beef weighing 1,150 or 1,200 pounds. This is in the feeder's favor, as it permits him to make the most of early maturity. It is quite generally known that both the steer and hog make the best returns for feed consumed when finished at a comparatively early period—the 200-pound hog makes cheaper gains than the 300-pound hog; and likewise the 2-year-old steer cheaper than the 3-year-old. As a result the light weight hog has predominated. The market has also generally favored the light hog. In cattle, however, the market until recently barred the light weight steer, or at least discriminated against him severely, and thus prevented the feeder from taking advantage to the fullest extent of early maturity. But now that the market has come to favor the lighter steer it will pay the farmer to consider well what it means. It means that good cattle may be grown with greater economy. The change will not come suddenly, however. Cattle will continue to go to market at three and a half years—a year later than they should be marketed under present conditions. It is true that no inflexible rule can be established to govern in all cases. Circumstances and conditions may make it desirable to feed longer in some cases than in others, but taken all in all the principle of early maturity is very generally applicable and it is being forced upon us.

The Iowa Experiment Station will market for Christmas beef a bunch of steers about twenty-six months old and will probably be 200 or 300 pounds too heavy to suit the trade and will have to sell for reduction below what they would bring were they the right size. Another lot will be marketed during the winter at about twenty-one or two months and the chances are that they will be more desirable.

The change to early maturity of beef doesn't involve such a revolution as is commonly believed. It does not necessitate a change of agriculture so much as a change of methods. The same feeds that we are now using to make three-year-old beef will, if dealt out a little more generously, make good two-year-old beef—a higher selling product that can be produced more economically on land worth $50 and upwards.—*C. F. Curtiss.*

The Apple as a Commercial Crop.

Spraying with the copper solutions will not, alone, give an apple crop every year, as some horticulturists seem to think. Apples ordinarily are a full crop on alternate years, because when they do bear the crop is heavy and so exhaustive that the tree takes the following season to recuperate. If the fruit was thinned—leaving only a moderate crop to be matured—and the tree given proper fertilization, a crop could be grown every year. The crying need of the great majority of our orchards to-day, especially those that have been in bearing for a number of years, is potash in some form. There is nothing better than hard-wood ashes where these can be obtained at fair prices.

In setting out an orchard many points should be taken into consideration,—such as the market the fruit is designed for, the varieties which flourish best in the vicinity, productiveness, keeping qualities, etc. The commonest mistake is that of planting too many varieties. As a rule three or four varieties of established adaptability to your conditions and popular in market are enough for any commercial orchard and it is oftener than otherwise good judgment to make the list still smaller. Single trees of varieties grown for family use may be added if desired, but it is wiser generally to graft two or three kinds on a single tree to make up this variety, rather than to plant so many trees. We should not be deterred from planting desirable market varieties because they have been badly affected by scab. Spraying is an antidote for that trouble and a man is worse than foolish to-day who plants apple trees, and proposes to grow fruit without spraying.

—As the damp days cause the quarters to become cheerless the cows will be affected, hence the quarters should be light. Animals will frequently prefer the storm in the open barnyard to the disagreeable darkness of the stalls.

—Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Joker's Corner.

Carried Away With Science.

A well known Bohemian visited his friend, Prof. Price, at the latter's laboratory. The professor was examining a dark brown substance spread on paper.

"I say, would you kindly let me place a little bit of this on your tongue? My taste has become so vitiated by tasting all sorts of things."

"Certainly," responded the ever accommodating Harris, thrusting out his tongue.

The professor took up a little of the substance under analysis and placed it on Harris' tongue. The latter worked it round for fully a minute, tasting it much as he would a fine confection.

"Note any effect?" inquired the professor.

"No, none."

"It doesn't paralyze or prick your tongue?"

"Not that I can detect."

"I thought not. There are no alkaloids in it, then. How does it taste?"

"Bitter as the dickens."

"Um-m; all right."

"What is it?" inquired Harris.

"I don't know. That's what I'm trying to find out. Some one has been poisoning horses with it."

The Ruler of the House.

"I tell you he is a perfect tyrant," said woman number one.

"I haven't a doubt of it," said woman number two.

"I will hear this poor woman's tale," thought a well-intentioned man, who was a listener, "and, perhaps, I may be able to assist the poor soul."

"Yes, he is a regular tyrant and despot. He has no mercy on me whatever. He rules the whole house like a regular Czar."

"Of course he does," said woman number two.

"I shall have to offer my services to this poor, downtrodden woman," thought the well-intentioned man.

"Yes, he rides over the whole of us roughshod and sometimes, when he gets on the rampage, he breaks everything he can lay his hands on."

"Madame," said the well-intentioned man, who could stand it no longer, "my services are at your disposal. Let me go to your tyrannical husband."

"He isn't my husband, you simpleton," snapped woman number one. "He's my nine-months-old baby—bless his precious little soul!"

A Novel Recipe.

One day during the summer a man walked into a barber's shop in London and said, "Shave, please." He was put into a chair and shaved, for which the barber charged a shilling.

"A shilling?" said the man bewildered.

"Yes," said the barber.

So the man paid the money, and as he was departing he exclaimed, looking around the room:

"You've got a good many flies about your shop.

"Yes," said the barber; "I wish I could get rid of these little pests."

"Well," said the man, "I have a good recipe for getting rid of them."

"Oh," said the barber, "out with it then."

"You've got to pay me a shilling first."

"All right," said the barber, as he payed it.

"This is it, then," said the man, turning toward the door. "First catch your fly, then shave him and charge him a shilling, and I'll warrant he won't come back again. Good-by."

Public Opinion.

She—"People say you are marrying me for my money."

He (hotly)—"The miserable slanderers! I'll sue them in a court of law! I won't stand it! I'll horsewhip 'em! I'll—"

She—"But, my dear, all that will make talk, and it will get into the newspapers besides."

He—"I don't care, I won't be lied about that way."

She—"You needn't be, my darling. I'll make over my share to my brothers and sisters, and let everybody know it."

He—"Um—er—never mind. Who cares what people say? I don't."

Her Error.

"I see that you have been buying [illegible]cle," he casually remarked, as they [illegible] by side on the sofa.

'Yes.'

'Cash or instalment?'

'Two dollars a week,' she admitted.

And thus it was she unknowingly caused him to postpone his proposal for nearly a year.

Asking Papa.

'I have come to ask for your daughter's hand Mr. Herrick,' said young Wailer, nervously.

'Oh, well, you can't have it,' said Herrick