Practical Talks and Plain Precepts for Farmers.

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

We invite communications from farmers, giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class; and also enquiries to which if we cannot answer them ourselves, some of our readers may be able to furnish satisfactory replies. Questions must always be accompanied by name and address, though not necessarily for publication.

The Bridgetown Creamery.

It was with much regret that we viewed the unsuccessful attempt to run this plant on the co-operative plan. Every year of its short life made it more apparent that such a plan could not be carried out successfully; and for a time last year appearances pointed to a complete decay of the industry.

Fortunately the plant found a purchaser in Mr. J. E. Lloyd, whose business ability told him that such a business, properly managed, would be remunerative.

It needed courage to begin work again in the face of the former failure, especially as the people, having lost confidence in the creamery, were selling off their cows, and were ready to look with suspicion on any attempt to revive it.

Even Mr. Lloyd did not expect it to more than pay expenses the first year, but the guarantee of a fixed price per hundred lbs., backed by a man who proved his sterling integrity, had the effect of restoring confidence and the result has been most satisfactory.

During the first six months under the new management, 450,000 lbs. of milk were received at the factory, in return for which some $3,500.00 was distributed among the patrons.

Out of this, beside a quantity of butter, 40,000 lbs. of cheese were manufactured, and found a ready market, which speaks in no uncertain terms of the creamery product.

In view of the fact that our dairy cows are as a rule not bred for more than ordinary performance, and also that our dairymen have scarcely learned to feed for highest results, cows in most cases getting little besides what they can pick up in rough, poor pasture, which gives a bare living during the dry months of summer, it is something to remark that some cows have given their owners $25 during the past summer in milk sent to the creamery.

We are glad, also, to find that the factory is being run during the winter months and that the supply is increasing weekly.

We hope this may bring about winter dairying in a greater degree than now practised. All the arguments seem in favor of the latter practice. When the cows freshen in the fall more time can be given to the care and feed of the cow as well as to the rearing of the calves.

The milk brings a higher price in the winter as a result of the higher price of its products.

The whey and buttermilk from the factory do not sour and spoil so quickly and therefore are better to feed pigs and calves.

From the present outlook it is expected that the quantity of milk in 1903 will be double that of the past year. We are, indeed, glad to know this, and heartily congratulate our farmers that this much needed industry is flourishing and in such good management. Ed.)

Some Advice on our Export Trade.

Some good advice from a disinterested standpoint was given by Mr. Arch. MacNeilage, of Glasgow, in a talk on "Canadian Live Stock products exported to Britain, and how to improve that trade." He said that Britain must consume the surplus products of other countries. Canadian beef and cattle were good, but not as good as the best beef from the United States. The demand in Great Britain was altogether for "Baby beef," at the Smithfield show they had no classes for old animals. Many were putting steers on the market at 22 mos. old. Baby beef was lacking in flavor, perhaps, but the public wanted it and it was more profitable to produce. In cheese Canada easily led, great credit being due to Professor Robertson for his efforts to secure better transportation facilities. Canadian butter had not as good a reputation; the Danish and New Zealand butter surpassed it; the Irish was about equal to it, and the Siberian was rapidly approaching it. A weak point in Canadian butter was that many samples of it contained too much moisture. The manner of packing was also defective, especially as regards the parchment paper which was found inferior, flabby and soft when the packages were opened. The keeping qualities of the butter might also be improved.

As to horses, there was a universal feeling in favor of Canadian horses, draft, van or express horses, and carriage horses. The trouble was that they could not get enough. Canadian horses were well mouthed, well broken, docile, full of spirit and singularly handsome. Prime draft horses, weighing 1700 lbs. and upwards would command as high as $400 to $500 in Glasgow. Carriage horses for which there is an unlimited demand, range in price from $300 to $375 for first class animals, $240 to $275 for seconds, and $150 to $225 for cobs. "Van" horses, used largely by the railway companies, brought $325 to $375 for first class, and $200 to $275 for seconds.

Great Beef Packing Centres Needed.

In speaking of the outbreak of the foot and mouth disease in the United States and of the necessity of protecting Canadian herds from contagious diseases, Hon. Sydney Fisher drew attention to the advantages of having a dressed beef trade rather than an export trade in live cattle. Among other things he said:— "The Americans have a dead meat trade. They have all the facilities of immense abattoirs and they can turn the stream from the live cattle to the dead meat trade in a very little time. But, if there were to occur a case of contagious disease in Canada to-morrow and the markets of the Old Country should be shut against our live stock trade, we have no organized dead meat trade, no abattoirs here to slaughter our animals, no facilities for the transportation of that meat if it were prepared for the Old Country market, and that would be an almost fatal blow against the live stock trade of this country. Such a thing might occur in Canada at any moment; it matters not how careful the authorities may be. Such things have occurred in the old land. I believe the day has come in Canada when the ordinary dead meat trade must be organized, must be established so that if such an incident should occur in this country, we should not be put to the enormous loss that we would to-day. We have an example of what can be done in the success of the bacon trade of Canada. The same thing can be done in the dead beef trade. It will require the same business capacity, the same organization, the same capital that was required for the organization of the packing houses and for the establishment of the bacon trade, the organization of an abattoir system in Canada, and transportation system to carry the meat forward. I want to call the attention of the stockmen and capitalists of this province to this problem. I am quite aware the difficulties which have hindered it up to the present time have largely disappeared. One of these was the lack of a market for the offal. There will soon be such a market here that all the different parts of the animal can be utilized. This being the case, I feel the time is ripe for the establishment of a dead meat trade with the old country, and that it must be brought about in the interests of the live stock of this country. Unless we take steps we are short sighted and we are closing our eyes to a danger with which we are face to face.

Hon. Jno. Dryden emphasized what what the Dominion Minister of Agriculture had said and added:— "I hope that a year hence I shall be able to make an announcement concerning the establishment of an industry that will relieve us from the danger with which we are confronted. Influences are even now at work which may bring this about, and it should be brought about."

F. W. HODSON.
Live Stock Commissioner.

A December Stroll Over Neighbor Foxes' Farm.

"Pretty good pasture here yet," I said as we climbed over the wire fence separating the highway and the field where the cattle were grazing on a stiff sod of clover and timothy.

"Yes, and the cattle have been in no other pasture since the second week in May.'

"Then you do not stock it heavily?"

"No, it has carried a cow to two and a quarter acres. But beside furnishing pasture I cut an average of one and a quarter tons of good hay from this field."

"A good record, surely. You must have fertilized it well then, neighbor."

"Well, no. Nothing has been put on the ground since the spring of 1901, when potatoes were planted. Then a crop of green rye, quite a stiff sod, was plowed under and a good complete fertilizer of my own mixing was used in the drill."

"Do you mean to say this sod is only one year old?"

"You can figure it out yourself. The ground was seeded early in September, 1901, after the early potato crop was marketed. The ground was worked over with a disk harrow and smoothed down with a slanting tooth harrow. The seed was put on and a roller followed immediately. After seeding a volunteer crop of potatoes came up, and at last year's prices I sold enough to bring me an average of $8 per acre."

"You do not seem to be afraid of impoverishing your soil," I ventured to say, "by double cropping and selling hay."

"No, indeed! Why should I be? Why should these cattle be afraid to eat a good square meal when their mangers are full? When they have emptied them they are just as full when feeding time comes again. As long as the crops continue to grow I will harvest them; when they show signs of failing I shall begin to be badly scared."

"But, surely, you cannot always take water out of a barrel and keep it full unless you put back as much as you take out," I said, expecting the remark to be a knock-down argument.

"Of course not, but if you try the bailing out process on the ocean it won't work, and a good part of the water will run back again without your aid and in spite of you. This soil is a vast storehouse of fertility and it is not as rich as many millions of acres that some farmers are afraid of exhausting. I try to aid nature to carry on the process of soil digestion that takes place through the growth and decay of plants, the action of air and water and of the lower organisms on the roots of plants that scientists tell us about. I have a horror of bare soil; I want to see some crop growing on it all the time."

"You do believe in putting something back into the barrel, I see, for here comes your team out of the barnyard with a load of manure."

"Oh, certainly. I shall cover this field with manure now and plant it in corn next May. I have a notion, however, that the action of the manure as a mulch and its influence in dissolving the fertility in the soil will do more toward making the corn crop than the actual plant food the corn gets out of it."

"Why put all this on the corn ground? It appears to be rotted and would help the potatoes."

"For my soil I find it advisable to keep both lime and yard manure as far away as possible from the potato crop on account of the scab. And as I grow early potatoes mostly it seems to affect the yield little, if any. But let us pass over to this year's cornfield and see the rye."

"When did you sow this; it looks fine."

"The middle of October. The fall was mild and favorable and it has made a good start. If from this elevation you will look around you will see that I have not a single bare field, and I take great satisfaction in the fact."

"Don't you think it would have been better for the land if you had seeded it to crimson clover instead of rye?"

"Very likely—if crimson clover would grow, but in this case it is a choice between rye or nothing. When there is rain enough for corn to grow on this soil it smothers out the clover, and in a drought the corn uses all the soil moisture and the clover dies. Clover must be seeded while the corn is growing; rye may be sown after it is put in shock, as this was."

By this time we had reached the edge of a small apple orchard and the ground under many trees was covered with rotting fruit.

"Why all this waste, neighbor?" I said.

"It does not look thrifty, I confess. But I have not seen the time when I could with profit leave other work to save this fruit. A blustering wind that twisted my corn in every direction made drops of these apples, and when they should have been sold the only available market I had was glutted with the same sort of fruit. To save the fruit, therefore, meant to waste time and money."

"But they could have been made into cider and vinegar or fed to pigs."

"True enough. But I did not know that the wind was to blow at just that particular time and did not have the pigs on hand. I do not usually have such a big crop of apples for cider making. To buy barrels and pay for making would leave little profit. All this seems like making excuses for not doing what ought to be done, but when a farmer is confronted by such emergencies he must do the best he can and put his efforts where they will bring the most profit."

"Yes," I said, "but a farmer can hire extra help at such times and save the pieces."

"Maybe you can, but I have not seen any idle farm hands who were worth their salt in our community this season. As to the intelligence of nice help, they don't fit in to emergencies well. My neighbor across the road hired one last year and set him to the very simple task of running through the middle of his potatoes before they had appeared above ground. "Well, what happened? Couldn't he follow the rows?"

"Yes, but he forgot whether he was to go between or on top of the ridges and soon took the 'higher ground' and when the boss visited him about dinner time he was running the cultivator plump on top of the row, with the narrow teeth stirring things up and down where the seed pieces were. While the sequel don't belong to our talk, I will add that the potatoes came up so much in advance of the rest in the field and grew so thrifty my neighbor bought a weeder and now uses it fearlessly on his potatoes."

As we were passing out of the orchard I remarked on the many varieties it contained.

"Yes," my neighbor said, "it is a sample of what an orchard should not be. The man who planted it thought he wanted all the good kinds the agent mentioned, for why should not the agent know! The result is I have one or two trees of a kind, and when I come to market the fruit I can not make up a shipment of more than a few barrels of any one variety. This is all right for some of my neighbors who follow the market, taking two or three loads of miscellaneous produce every week, but it is all wrong with me, as I can not do this."

"With such a fruitful orchard and productive land I should suppose it would pay you to adopt this method of marketing," I suggested.

"I can not see it that way. It would involve the purchase of a new outfit, team and wagon alone costing about $600, then I would have to secure a new helper who could be trusted and who understood his business, and most important of all, I should have to get a new constitution for myself; and to make success complete I ought to have at least three sons ranging from twelve to twenty years of age. I have looked on all sides of this subject and have concluded that each farmer must select the system best suited to his particular situation."

"Here is another field of rye and in corn stubble, too; don't you sow wheat and do you always follow corn with rye?" I asked.

"This was a hayfield. The product was sold and the stubble being weedy I plowed it down and planted an early kind of corn the latter part of June. The corn was planted closer than I plant my main crop, but made about forty-five bushels per acre. The grain is in the crib, the fodder in a stack there by the barn. This rye was sown early in November, and thanks to the mild weather, is looking fairly well. You see, I am trying to exhaust this land, also."

DOWN IN DIXIE.

Amid the Singing Pines Away from Frost and Cold.

Just now a number of our readers are planing where they will go for the winter and no doubt the majority of them will do as they have done in the past, buy round-trip excursion tickets, good for six months, to Southern Pines, N. C., and those who want to make side trips of a few weeks to Florida, Louisana or Texas can get round trip tickets from Southern Pines to the points they desire to visit at the most favorable rates and thus save unnecessary expenses. Southern Pines is the headquarters for Northern Tourist. It is located in the high sand hills among the Long Leaf Pines on the Seaboard Air Line Railway, which is the most direct route between New York, Washington and Jacksonville, Florida.

We advise our readers who are expecting to make a Southern trip to write to Mr. John T. Patrick, Pinebluff, N. C., and he will send them, free of charge, printed matter that will be of much interest.

HAPPINESS A HABIT.

Every permanent state of mind is largely the effect of habit. Just as we can perform an action so continually that it comes to be habitual, so we can encourage conditions of mind till they too, come to be habits of thinking and even of feeling. Every thoughtful parent or teacher recognizes this in the training of youth. The child constantly thwarted or scolded or ridiculed has constantly aroused within him feelings of resentment or misery, and these grow to be habitual, and a character for ill-tempered moroseness or despondency is formed. On the other hand, the child who is wisely treated, whose faculties are brought into action, who is encouraged to do well, who is surrounded with cheerful faces and orderly arrangements, becomes accustomed to corresponding habits of thought and feeling. The exercise of self-control, of truthfulness, of honesty, and other essential qualities, not only result in habitual actions of the same nature, but in habitual feelings or states of mind that induce those actions. So the condition which we call happiness is likewise acquired to a considerable degree. It involves within it many things, but they are not impossible to secure, and when we have discovered them it rests with us to encourage or discourage them. Happiness is not only a privilege, but a duty, not a mere outward good that may perhaps come to us, but an inward possession which we are bound to attain. When we remember the contagious character of happiness, the strength, courage, and hope it excites by its very presence, and the power for good it exerts in every direction, we cannot doubt our obligations to attain as much of it as possible.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Unmistakable Signs of Catarrh.

If you have a ringing in the ears, dropping in the throat, bad breath, headache, morning weakness, bad taste in the mouth—then it's catarrh. Use Catarrhozone Inhaler four times daily and eradicate the awful disease from your system. Catarrhozone kills the germs, heals the inflamed membranes, cleans nose, throat and air passages by one application. Catarrhozone quickly remedies the head noises and deafness, prevents dropping and is warranted to absolutely cure all forms of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Lung Troubles. Two months' treatment costs $1.00; trial size 25c. Druggists or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills cure headache.

—The doctrine that the highways of the country and the streets of the town should be maintained by convict labor, is one that seems to be gaining favor in many quarters. It seems reasonable enough on the face of it that those who are convicted of minor offences and serve terms in local goals, might be employed, where now they are allowed to live in idleness at the public expense. The State of Massachusetts proposes that its convicts shall work six months of every year in the improvement of the highways. By a scheme of this kind the convicts will be made to pay for their support and the fear of hard work will probably cause a falling off in the number of candidates for the various prisons. There seems to be reason for belief that this doctrine will spread, until unemployed convicts are no longer to be found.

Speedy Cure for Cramps and Colic.

The most reliable cure for Cramps, Colic, Dyspepsia, and Summer Complaint is ten drops of Polson's Nerviline in a little sweetened water. Nerviline removes the pain and distress at once, insures prompt relief and a speedy cure in every case. Nerviline is an excellent remedy for all pain, whether internal or external, and should be in every household. All druggists sell and recommend Nerviline. Price 25c.

—An intensely loyal Canadian young lady startled Congress in Washington during a debate of the Alaskan Boundary Question, when Mr. Cochran of Missouri was speaking of the truckling policy of the United States to Great Britain. He declared that when truckling ceased, the people of Canada, now intensely loyal to England, would change their attitude. With more zeal than wisdom, the young lady rose in the gallery and shouted in clear, ringing tones "You lie," and she would have said more, but a companion pulled her back, and immediately after she left the gallery. Her loyalty was more pronounced than her discretion or good manners.

Corns Between the Toes.

Are removed without pain in 24 hours by Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor. Insist on your druggist supplying only "Putnam's," for it's the best and safest.

—Minard's Liniment cures garget in cows.

Sound Investment at Home in a Rich Mining Property.

The Eastern National Copper Company, Limited, whose Gold and Copper Deposits are at Cheticamp, Cape Breton, is capitalized at $500,000. The Board of Directors of eight includes some of the Best Known and Most Reputable Business men of Halifax, who have become members of this company, confident that the property it has acquired is one of the most valuable in Canada, and situated in one of the most promising mining districts in America.

The mining areas purchased by the Eastern National Copper Company, Limited, have been thoroughly prospected and have undergone expert examination by trustworthy engineers during the past eighteen months. It has been on the evidence of mining men competent to testify as to the worth of the property that many have already been satisfied to subscribe for stock, believing that they were joining in an enterprise giving promise of large returns and that their shares would assuredly advance in value as the development operations proceeded.

The Company is now Blocking Out a Body of Copper Ore estimated to contain 160,000 TONS. The average result of the tests so far made to determine the Value of the Ore is ELEVEN DOLLARS PER TON, and when the work now under way is completed it is calculated that there will be ORE IN SIGHT to the Value of $1,600,000.

The Development Operations are Proceeding with Pay Ore on All Sides of a Two Hundred Foot Slope which is being driven through the Main Deposit.

Other Beds of Copper are known to Underlie and Overlie the Bed Now Being Developed, and it is confidently Expected that This Mining Property will prove of Vast Value when a Few Months' More Work has been performed.

Gold is Associated with the Copper Contents of the Eastern National Ore, in Quantity Probably More than Sufficient to Pay the Expense of Mining and Milling, Leaving the Other Contents to the Good.

The Operations now being conducted by the Eastern National Copper Company, Limited, were begun only after the proposition had been most carefully investigated and large expenditure of money had been justified by the results of such investigation. The Company considers the opportunity for investment one of the most attractive before the public. Stock which is now being sold at a low figure will certainly advance as progress is made on the Deposits. Several liberal offers to purchase this property were received and declined before the present Company acquired it. The former owners are shareholders in the Eastern National, having accepted stock in payment for their interests and so demonstrated their confidence in the worth of the Copper Deposit now being opened and other Deposits which it is proposed to develop at an early date.

The sum of $10,000 is to be expended in the present operations, in order to further establish the extent of the Copper Beds, and place a large quantity of Ore in Sight. Part of this amount is being raised by the sale of a block of stock at **30 per cent. of par, Fully Paid Up.** Additional stock will not be offered at present. That already marketed is held by the purchasers for higher prices.

Applications for stock should be addressed to

ALFRED BENNETT & CO.,
16 Prince Street - Halifax, N. S.

Copies of the Prospectus and any information respecting the foregoing proposition may be obtained from ALFRED BENNETT & Co., or from the

EASTERN NATIONAL COPPER CO., Ltd.
16 Prince St. - - Halifax, N. S.

GREAT DISPLAY
—OF—
Fall Stock
—OF—
STOVES
—AT—
Crowe's Stove Store
Queen Street, Bridgetown

Going South FOR WINTER?

If you are contemplating going South during the winter of 1902 and 1903 you can get valuable information free of charge by writing John T. Patrick, Pinebluff, N. C. He can save you money in hotel rates, can direct you which is the best railroad route to travel, can direct you where to rent neatly furnished cottages or single rooms. WRITE HIM.

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

CHASE CHASE CHASE CHASE
That's the name that guarantees the best nursery stock. FORTY-FIVE YEARS is our record. We want a few more wide-awake travelers at once. Salary or commission. Write us if you want work.
CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY,
Nurserymen, Colborne, Ont.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES
ALL KINDS.
Central Book Store
B. J. ELDERKIN.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
Christmas and New Years.
One first-class fare for Round Trip between all Stations, Montreal and East.

GENERAL PUBLIC.	Going Dec. 22nd to Jan. 1st. Return Jan'y 5th, 1903.
SCHOOLS, COLLEGES	Going Dec. 6th to 31st. Return Jan. 31st, 1903. On surrender of Standard School Vacation Certificates.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS	On sale Dec. 13th to 31st Return to Jan. 5th, 1903 On payment of One First-Class Fare—Not Commercial Fare.

For Rates, Dates and Time Limits of Excursion Tickets to points West of Montreal, see nearest Ticket Agent, or write to
C. B. FOSTER,
D.P.A., C.P.R., ST. JOHN, N. B

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY
—AND—
Steamship Lines
—TO—
St. John via Digby
—AND—
Boston via Yarmouth.
'Land of Evangeline" Route

On and after THURSDAY, 1ST JANUARY, 1903, the Steamship and Train Service of this Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted):—

Trains will Arrive at Bridgetown:

Express from Halifax	12 14 a.m
Express from Yarmouth	1 54 p.m
Accom. from Richmond	4 15 p.m
Accom. from Annapolis	7.20 a.m

S. S. "BOSTON,"
1649 Gross Tonnage, 3845 H. P.
by far the finest and fastest steamer plying out of Boston, leave Yarmouth, N. S., every Wednesday and Saturday, immediately on arrival of the express train, arriving in Boston next morning.
Returning leave Long Wharf, Boston, every Tuesday, and Friday at 2 p.m.
Unequaled cuisine on Dominion Atlantic Railway Steamers and Palace Car Express Trains.

Royal Mail S. S. 'Yarmouth,'
1542 Gross Tonnage; 3,000 Horse Power.
ST. JOHN and DIGBY,
Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.
Leaves St. John 7 45 a.m
Arrives in Digby 10 45 a.m
Leaves Digby at arrival of express train from Halifax.

Trains and Steamers are run on Atlantic Standard Time.
P. GIFKINS,
Gen'l Manager,
Kentville, N. S

CHURCH SERVICES.

Parish of Bridgetown.

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

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, BRIDGETOWN.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m.
Sunday Services: 1st Sunday in the month 7 p. m. All other Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7 p.m.
Holy Communion: 3rd and 5th Sundays at 8 a. m., 2nd and 4th Sundays at 11 a. m.
Week Services: Fridays at 7.30, and other times according to notice.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BELLEISLE.
1st Sunday in month, 10.30 a. m. (The Holy Communion is administered at this service.) All other Sundays at 3 p. m.
Sunday School: 1st Sunday in month at a. m. All other Sundays at 1.45 p. m.

YOUNG'S COVE.
1st Sunday in the month at 2.30 p. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. E Daley, pastor. Bible Class and Sabbath-school at 10 a. m.; preaching service at 11 a. m. and 7.00 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday and Friday evenings of every week.

GORDON MEMORIAL CHURCH (Presbyterian).—Rev. H. S. Davison, Pastor. Public worship every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath-School and Pastor's Bible class at 10 a.m. Congregational Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 7.30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. Prayer Meeting on Friday at 7.30 p. m. All seats free. Ushers to welcome strangers.

PROVIDENCE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. Benj. Hills, pastor. Sunday services at 11 a.m and 7.00 p.m., Sunday-school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30; Epworth League every Friday evening at 7.30. Strangers always welcome.
Granville: Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a.m and 3 p.m., alternately. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m.
Bentville: Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 3 p. m., alternately Prayer-meeting on Thursday at 7.30 p. m.

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

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on each box. 25c.

FARMS WANTED
I have a call for a number of farms. If you have a farm for sale either send me or call and give me as full a description of it as you can, giving locality and lowest cash price. No charge without special contract.
OLIVER S. MILLER.
Bridgetown, Oct. 9th, 1902. tf

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.
ANYONE sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

CABLE ADDRESS: WALLFRUIT, LONDON. } Established over a quarter of a century
JOHN FOX & CO.
Auctioneers and Fruit Brokers,
Spitalfield and Stratford Market,
LONDON, G. B.
☞ We are in a position to guarantee highest market return for all consignments entrusted to us. Cash draft forwarded immediately goods are sold. Current prices and marked reports forwarded with pleasure.
Nova Scotia Apples a specialty.
Our facilities for disposing of apples at highest prices is betterthan ever.
Represented by Abram Young, Bridgetown, who will give shippers any information required. Sept. 21—6m

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, 1902. 29tf

The Household.

New Year Resolves for the Housekeeper.

A housekeeper! What does the phrase mean? It means much to the keeper of a house, the steward of its treasures, the framer of its fortunes, the inspiration of its happiness, the developer of its love. It means, if you are blessed among women and may count yourself one of this happy class, that the higher mission in life is yours. You are, to speak reverently, the high priest of the inner sanctuary, the holy of holies, wherein the characters of earth's children are formed and reared.

May I give you a few suggestions, as together we pass on into the new era? The new era will be much like the old in its monotony of routine, its perplexities, its daily trials. Yet let each of us face the future with a fresh resolve to make our home brighter and happier in the coming days.

You say that you do the best you can with your husband's scanty income and with your own limited strength. Perhaps you do, but a new resolution may give you an inspiration to do better.

My first suggestion is to let happiness be the dominating spirit of your work. "A Happy New Year" may we give to each other if day by day our lips decline to fret, our foreheads forbear to wrinkle, our eyes refuse to weep. There are hundreds of grumbling housekeepers—women who worry their children sick, their husbands sicker, and themselves sickest, by a habit of complaint which assails anything—the dawning weather, the butcher's meat, the servants' work, and the very dust of their own activity, says Dorothy Shepherd in the Ladies' World.

Work in happy-hearted activity and leave, in persistent forgetfulness, the inevitable discomforts.

Simplicity is the next resolution. Have your home so modest in arrangements that the daily dusting and care of the bric-a-brac becomes not a burden. Do not let the little things of personal or household adornment become multiplied to such an extent that their ownership is a questionable pleasure. Be willing to part with the old when the new comes to replace it. Let your less favored sister have the little bookcase when your husband buys the larger one, or the last year's Christmas gifts when the later ones make their appearance. Avoid the danger of having your parlor or your bedroom become a museum of odds and ends. Simplicity in household arrangements will solve many a problem and leave much time free which would otherwise be unprofitably consumed.

Third, resolve to have neatness. Vigilant care is necessary for the absolute accomplishment of this resolution. Yet the old adage, "A place for everything and everything in its place," will do away with most of the difficulties that encompass its observance. And if "A clean everything is in its clean place," the maxim will be doubly illustrated. Don't be nervously particular or particularly nervous over the effort. But do be careful to keep your windows shiny, your curtains white, your floors well swept, your tables garnished. Have a system for your work; not a "cut and dried" system, which binds you uncomfortably, but one which will bend to reorganized plans and serve as guide to your activities.

My fourth and last suggestion is that you resolve to have recreation. The very formation of the word shows its importance. To re-create, to make new your own mind by the pleasant diversion of a good book, fine music, and instructive lecture, or the long visit with a dear friend; or to make new your body by healthful exercise, the needed nap, the refreshing Turkish bath, or the long drive through the quiet woods. Do not be too selfish to think of your duty to yourself. The statement is paradoxically true. If you are needed in the world to help your husband, to rear your children and to "keep house," then you owe to those dear ones who dwell in the house the duty of developing your best thought, through the varied forms of recreation which will make you more intelligent, more cheerful and more loving.

Dress Hints.

Black satin intensifies the effect of round shoulders.

A shabby silk shirt waist has been known to continue its mission in life as a first rate jacket lining.

When ripping up the seams of an old skirt, if the ripping is started from the bottom, the goods are much less likely to tear at the edges.

Gray is a most adaptable color, lending itself to a number of combinations, and may be so made that it will be becoming to women of all ages.

Grease on silk may be removed with powdered chalk or magnesia. Place the powder on the spot and then hold it near the fire. The grease will thus soon be absorbed and may be brushed off with the powder.

With good care and brushing an all wool English serge costume will last for years, and when its day of grace is past as a gown it can be cleaned and made into the best sort of an underskirt for rainy day wear.

The well dressed girl sews yards of stiffly starched ruffling upon the front breadths of her corset covers to produce the desirable straight full effect at the corsage. It can be ripped off at a moment's notice, is easily laundered and gives the effect better than anything else.

Hints on Sandwich Making.

How to make a hundred sandwiches is described by Pierre L'Allmande in an attractive pamphlet just published. The requisites for their successful manufacture he gives as "good bread, good butter, good meats, etc., and good knives, and, last, but not least, plenty of time.

"The bread used for sandwiches is known as the home-made loaf. It should be at least a day old, the slices thin and even and the crust trimmed off; it should be lightly and evenly buttered; avoid bread that is full of holes, as in that case too much butter is used and the sandwiches will become disagreeably greasy.

"In making meat or cheese sandwiches both slices are spread with butter, but one side only with the meat, etc.; the other slice is then added, pressed gently and cut in two.

"The butter to be used should be worked into a paste with a fork until soft; it is very undesirable to heat the same in order to get it to the proper condition.

"To serve sandwiches take a napkin or doily, fold and lay it on a plate or platter and arrange the sandwiches on the same and fill out all vacant places with tufts of cress."

DEVILED CHICKEN.—Singe and clean a selected chicken. Wash thoroughly and rub all over with a little salt; dot thickly with little pieces of butter and place in a hot oven, breast side up. Baste constantly. Put the giblets in a saucepan, covering them with cold water, add one even teaspoon of salt, one small onion and boil until very tender; then chop fine. As soon as the chicken is done remove it to a hot dish, skim the gravy of all fat, add one-half cup of hot water and thicken. Turn the giblets into the gravy and cook six minutes; then pour over the chicken and serve. Garnish with water cress or parsley.

Cement for China.

Make s strong solution of gum arabic and take the amount you think you will need, stir in plaster of paris until like thick cream. Smear the edges, put the broken parts together, wipe off superfluous glue, and let dry 48 hours. It cannot be broken in the same place again. This has been tested.

Stops the Cough and Works off Cold.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price, 25 cents.

Joker's Corner.

Trick On the Minister.

One of the ministers of the city—who for obvious reasons, doesn't care to have his name mentioned in this matter—tells a story of a trick that one of his chums played on him during the early days of his ecclesiastical career. The chum was on sociable terms with the officers of the church he attended, and secured the appointment of his friend as supply on one of the Sundays during the summer vacation.

"Now, 'Jim,' the chum said, after the young minister had thanked him. "There is one thing I would like to have you remember when you preach at our church. Nearly all of our people are away, but, strange to say, the majority of those that are still in town are deaf. They haven't been able to hear the supplies we have had so far, so please do use every bit of voice you have to make those people hear what you have to say."

Accordingly, the minister, remembering his chum's instructions, let loose the full strength of his voice when he conducted the services at the church in question on the following Sunday. And the minister—let it be remarked right here—while not of especially robust build, has been endowed by nature with vocal organs of a particularly powerful variety.

The minister said, in telling the story that he had noticed with both surprise and pleasure that the greater part of the congregation was seated near the front, instead of off in the rear seats, as in most summer congregations. He didn't use all of his strength, he says, in the opening prayer, but waited for the sermon, when he went at it for all he was worth. At any sign of restlessness or uneasiness he redoubled his efforts.

When the service was over one of the officials went to the clergyman—the chum was out of town, by the way—and, after expressing his interest in the sermon, said he had been greatly surprised to find the preacher the possessor of such a powerful voice. "Your friend," he said, "told us that you were a good preacher, but that your voice was extremely weak, and that it was difficult to hear you unless one sat up far toward the front. So we brought everybody as near the pulpit as possible."

"But I understood," the minister said, "that through some mysterious dispensation of Providence nearly all your people were deaf."

Explanations followed, and it was well for the chum just then that he was spending Sunday out of town.

What Shocked Tommie.

Tommie came in to supper, late, as usual; got hurriedly into his chair, and jerked mamma's elbow as she was pouring the tea

"Oh, mamma! I'd heard an orful word this time."

"Sh, Tommie!"

"Oh, it's a badder word'n you ever heard, I guess it's the worstest word there is. Big Jimmie Freeman called me it, 'cause I gived him a lump of sugar with some turtentine on it."

"Sh, Tommie! Tell me after supper."

Tommie tried to eat, but every once in a while he drew a long breath and said:

"Oh, mamma! I can't help thinking 'bout that orful word."

Mrs. Jones saw that Tommie would not eat much supper, until the burden was off his mind; so she said "Well Tommie! Tell me right in my ear. Easy!—Easy!"

Tommie put his mouth up close and whispered solemnly, and loud enough to be heard in the next room; while little spatters of bread and milk blew all over the side of her face: "Mamma, it was S a r d i n e."

Papa shook so behind his paper, that the paper shook, too. Aunt Lydia very suddenly tried to smooth the little dimples out of the corners of her mouth, with her pretty lace handkerchief, and mamma wiped her face and looked very funny for a moment; and then they laughed. Tommie thought they were all queer folks.

Their Fortunate Escape.

They had walked half way through the park at a smart pace, and she now sank on a shaded bench; he seated himself beside her. They were entirely alone, save for an old man at one end of their seat, immersed in a book. Their agitated conversation continued.

"Oh, it is too dreadful!" she shuddered, covering her face with her hands as if to shut out some unbearable sight.

"Fearful!" he agreed, deeply moved and mopping the profuse perspiration from his brow.

"Horrible!" she added. "I cannot bear to think of it. The loss of hope, happiness, perhaps even life itself—"

"Hush!" he interrupted, gently, "Let us strive to think of it no more, or it may grow to prey upon our minds."

"Pardon me," said the old man on the end of the bench, his watery eyes distended in lively apprehension: "has there been some awful disaster? Have you been forced to look upon some awful tragedy?"

The young couple regarded each other in some confusion. Hesitatingly, the youth answered:

"No, sir. You see, we have just become engaged and we were talking of what a calamity it would have been had we never met.

—An old lady who fancied she was very ill when really there was but little the matter with her, made a practice of frequently consulting Sir W. Farquhar when there was no occasion to do so. Of course he humored her, although he did not like imaginary ailments. One day she told him she thought Bath would do her good. "It's very odd," said Sir Walter, "but that was just what I was going to recommend to you. I will write full particulars of your case to a very clever man there in whose hands you will be well taken care of." He gave the lady the important letter and she set off. On arriving and feeling as usual very nervous she said to her companion. "Long as Sir Walter has attended me he has never explained to me what ails me. I have a great mind to open his letter and see what he has said about my case to the Bath physician." In vain her friend explained what a breach of confidence this would be. She opened the letter and read: "Dear Davis.—There is nothing in the world the matter with the old girl except fright—keep her three weeks and send her back again."

The Newly Wed—"Edith did the hatefullest thing at our reception, and I'll never forgive her."

Cousin Jane—"Why what could it be?"

The Newly Wed—"She addressed Charles in the most pitying manner and said, 'I hope you'll be happy.' The way she uttered that word 'hope' was positively unbearable."

—"Henry, I could have dropped through the floor at supper." "Why, my dear?" "Well, you know I kicked at Tommy under the table as a signal for him not to eat any more pie. He did