The Monitor's Agricultural Department

For the Use and Benefit of Farmers.

Correspondence, Suggestions and Inquiries welcomed to these columns.

An Interesting Cow Census.

FIGURES FROM CANADIAN HERDS. —SOME STRIKING CONTRASTS.

Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Jan. 26, 1905.

At the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Convention, Mr. F. C. Whitley, of the Dairy Commissioner's Branch, Ottawa, gave a very interesting account of a cow census which he conducted in the vicinity of Cowansville, Que., during the summer of 1904. Under his supervision seventy-two farmers kept daily milk records of their cows and three times a month took samples for testing from the milk of each individual cow in their dairies. In this way reasonable accurate figures were obtained.

For the month of June the general average of all the herds tested was 652 lbs. of milk, yielding 25 lbs. of fat. In one case twenty-two cows had a yield for the month of 17,845 lbs. of milk and 722.5 lbs. of fat, an average per cow of 811 lbs. of milk and 32.4 lbs. of fat. In another herd of eleven cows, every animal was below the general average, the range being as low as 280 lbs. to 805 lbs. of milk per cow, and this herd consisted of Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire and Holstein grades and natives. In contrast to this, another herd of twelve cows of similar breeding yielded from 830 to 1115 lbs. per cow, so that every cow in the herd was above the average. This shows that the flow of milk depends upon the individuality of the cows even more than upon their breeding.

In the month of July a herd of twenty-seven cows, Jersey, Ayrshire, Holstein and Shorthorn grades, gave 13,760 lbs. of milk and 473.7 lbs. of fat, an average of 509 lbs. of milk and 17.5 lbs. of fat per cow. This was typical of several herds consisting of mixed grades. The average record per cow is poor, noticeably below the average of the whole 1120 cows for July. The best showing was made by a Holstein grade, whose record is more than double that of the poorest cow. This dairy had five more cows than that first mentioned, and yet produced 4,060 lbs. less milk in the month. Another July record showed that one herd of six cows gave 2515 lbs. of milk, while another dairy of twelve cows gave 8,020 lbs.; twice as many cows gave over three times as much milk. In September one lot of twenty-three cows gave 5,120 lbs. of milk, and another lot of twenty-three yielded 11,200 lbs. These records emphasize the need for knowing definitely the production of each individual cow.

The average production per cow must be improved by weeding out the poor ones. Figuring goes well with farming. With forethought and figures the production of butter in the average farm herd can be increased at least 40 lbs. per year in five years. It has been done scores of times. It is safe to say that almost every farmer milking twenty cows has three on which he loses money. Until he keeps records, he cannot tell which they are. It will pay him to find out.

The wide variation in the total yields of butter by individual animals in the same herd is even more apparent in the records for longer periods. For four months the cows in one herd of fourteen varied from 46 to 114 lbs., the best cow yielding nearly three times as much as the poorest. The average for the herd was 81 lbs. per cow, while the general average of all the cows tested for four months was 98 lbs. Would not this man be better off if he disposed of at least four cows? Another herd varied from 51 to 127 lbs. per cow, with an average below the census average. It is probable that both men think they have pretty good cows.

For a period of five months, one dairy made the creditable showing of 190 lbs. of butter per cow, more than double the average of some other herds, and well above the census average of 115 lbs. per cow for five months. Indeed, every one of the twelve cows in this herd exceeded the general average, ranging from 147 to 251 lbs. These figures are encouraging. This man's record can be, and should be, equalled on a thousand farms in the next five years. Such results are obtained by using the scales and Babcock tester to detect the robber cow and get rid of her. Then, by the use of a good dairy-bred sire, and aiming at a standard of say 6,000 lbs. of milk and 250 lbs. of butter per cow annually, a good herd can speedily be graded up. There are hundreds of dairy farmers who have thus raised the butter production of their herds in a few years from 150 or 175 lbs. to 300 lbs. per annum.

W. A. CLEMONS,
Publication Clerk.

Evenings at Home.

Recipe for making farmers' boys love to stay at home in the evenings:

1. Treat them as partners with you. Give them to understand that they are interested in the success of the farming operations as much as you are yourself.

2. Converse freely with them. Get their opinions, and give them yours. If at all prudent, make use of their plans, and when you think your own best, explain to them why you do not adopt theirs. Don't keep them altogether in the dark with reference to your plans for the future.

3. Don't require them to stay at home in the evenings all the time. When there is any meeting or entertainment from which they might receive benefit, be sure to let them go.

4. Provide them with plenty of good books and papers; especially referring to agriculture. Let them be well posted in their own business—farming.

5. Never scold them because they don't do their work or attend to the business of the farm as well as you do. Encourage them.

6. Give them a holiday now and then. They look for it, and they need it; and it will be better for you and them to let them have it.

7. A little rational amusement now and then, such as croquet, cricket, a sail, and a swim, will give variety, health and contentment.

Afraid of Strong Medicines

Many people suffer for years from rheumatic pains, and prefer to do so rather than take the strong medicines usually given for rheumatism, not knowing that quick relief from pain may be had simply by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm and without taking any medicine internally. For sale by S. N. Weare.

Gasolene Engines on the Farm.

C. L. Wyman, Maine, writes to the New England Homestead as follows:—

I purchased some time ago a three-horse power engine, a silage cutter and a 23-foot elevator. The silo being in one corner of the barn right beside the door, I built an ell 10x23 feet beside the driveway to the barn and put my cutter and carrier in it. Having a large door opposite the cutter, I could drive a load up alongside and take from the load to the cutter.

This makes filling the silo very simple and easy. I also bought a steel frame saw bench and saw, and when wood-cutting time comes I remove the cutter and put the saw in its place. I haul my wood directly to the saw, and when it is all hauled it is all sawed. After this is done I can load my machine onto a sled and go out and cut about 125 cords for my neighbors. When I return home I can put a rip saw in the place of the wood saw and use it through the winter.

I purpose to buy a small mill and do my own grinding. Another plan is to build an ell on the other side of the driveway parallel with the cutting-room and have a dairy room and ice-house in it, running a shaft across the roadway under ground. This will enable me to cut silage, saw wood, rip boards, grind feed, separate milk and churn with the power practically stationary. These are some of the possibilities of the gasoline engine.

SIX YEARS WITH A GASOLINE ENGINE.

(E. W. Combs, Massachusetts.)

My five-horse power gasoline engine has given me excellent service for six years. We use it to cut 4-foot wood, for running bench saws, a feed mill and silage cutter. It has cost us comparatively nothing for repairs in the six years.

The cost of running the engine varies according to the amount of work you are doing. With gasoline at 12 cents per gallon to saw 4-foot wood, it will cost about 26 cents for ten hours' work. The cost of running a bench saw is about the same. For running feed mill and silage cutter it will cost 60 cents per day.

Gasoline engines are quick to start, two or three turns of the drive wheel and you are ready for business. There is no danger from explosion or fire. One can be drawn by a pair of horses to any part of the farm, as they usually weigh less than one ton all mounted. I think the farmer who has wood to saw, grain to grind and silage to cut will find a good gasoline engine very valuable.

Winter Care of the Orchard.

"I put in about all my spare moments in the dead of winter caring for my orchard," says Mr. E. C. Miller, a prominent fruit grower of Massachusetts. "In this manner much valuable time can be saved for other farm work during the spring months. In the first place, do not overmanure your orchard. I think this practice tends to cause rank growth and does not improve the yield or quality of the fruit. However, an average quantity of fertilizer should be applied. Along in January I go over my orchards carefully and cut all surplus wood from the trees, dead limbs, unnecessary growth, etc., and also prune closely.

"The farmer need not be afraid to take out too much wood in this manner, as its removal gives the trees that much more vigor and life in the spring. I am careful to paint every abrasion that I make on the tree. This keeps out insects and gives the orchard a neat appearance. In the early spring, or before the trees have started to blossom, I take a triangular piece of iron and scrape the rough bark on my trees. I believe this fully pays, as many insect eggs are thus destroyed.

"I am a firm believer in low trees for a commercial orchard. Some permit their apple trees to grow high and think it the best policy, but I begin when my trees are young and head them low. In my opinion this results in a sturdier tree and one that can bear up under a heavy yield of fruit better than a scrawny tree. Another item in favor of low orchards is that they are easier to pick, and a farmer possessing this class of trees finds no difficulty in securing better terms from professional pickers than he who has high trees. Again, trees that are permitted to shoot up above the average height are the first to suffer from heavy wind storms. The present season, with its heavy loss through this cause, makes the advantage of low trees all the more apparent."

An Efficient Treatment for Catarrh

Will first destroy the germs that excite the disease. Then there are numberless sore spots in the mucous membrane to be healed. Every requirement of a perfect cure for catarrh is found in fragrant healing Catarrhozone, which not only instantly kills the germs, but restores the diseased membranes to a normal condition and prevents the relapse which is sure to follow the use of ordinary remedies. Catarrhozone is a scientific cure for catarrh that relieves quicker, is more pleasant, most certain to cure than any other known remedy. Failure is impossible, lasting cure is guaranteed. Use only Catarrhozone. Two months' treatment $1.00; trial size 25c. Get it to-day.

You Will Never be Sorry.

For living a white life.
For doing your level best.
For your faith in humanity.
For being kind to the poor.
For looking before leaping.
For hearing before judging.
For being candid and frank.
For thinking before speaking.
For harboring clean thoughts.
For discounting the tale-bearer,
For being loyal to the preacher.
For standing by your principles.
For stopping your ears to gossip.
For asking pardon when in error.
For the influence of high motives.
For being as courteous as a duke.
For bridling a slanderous tongue.
For being generous with an enemy.
For being square in business deals.
For sympathizing with the oppressed.
For giving an unfortunate fellow a lift.
For being patient with cranky neighbors.
For promptness in keeping your promises.

Sick Headache

This distressing ailment results from a disordered condition of the stomach. All that is needed to effect a cure is a dose or two of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. In fact, the attack may be warded off, or greatly lessened in severity, by taking a dose of these Tablets as soon as the first symptom of an attack appears. Sold by S. N. Weare.

Boston, Jan. 30.—At a largely attended legislative hearing on the reciprocity question here today, President Henry M. Whitney, of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said that while in Washington recently President Roosevelt told him that he is in hearty accord with the movement for closer trade relations between the United States and Canada, and that he would do all in his power to assist in bringing it about.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

HOG PROFITS

The hog is a machine to make pounds of pork. In raising hogs for the market, the profit is rapid and healthy growth. Feeding to simply sustain life makes you no profit. A food that will fatten your hogs in the shortest time, and with the least waste, is the profit maker. To get the most good out of its food, the hog must thoroughly digest and assimilate it. It is this assimilated food that makes the pounds of pork. The addition of Clydesdale Stock Food will enable it to do this. It creates an appetite for a full ration. Many farmers seem satisfied to let the hog "root" for itself. There is no better money maker on the farm if given half a chance. Clydesdale Stock Food will enable you to get your hogs to the market at least thirty days sooner; this is money saved. Mr. A. D. McDonald, Jericho, Ont., says: "I fed it to six fattening hogs as a test and found the hogs that received Clydesdale Stock Food made a decided gain over those that received none." This is "WISE FEEDING." Don't neglect the "RUNTS", they can be made to grow, and be kept growing, by using Clydesdale Stock Food. It will also keep your hogs in such healthy condition as will enable them to withstand Hog Cholera the greatest menace to hog raising. Keep your hogs and pens clean by using Carboline Antiseptic; as hogs thrive better when clean. If not satisfied after using, your money will be cheerfully refunded by our dealers in your district namely:

J. W. Ross, Bridgetown
R. S. Miller, Annapolis
E. Brooks & Son, Paradise
N. H. Phinney & Co., Lawrencetown
John H, Charlton, Middleton

THE
London and Lancashire Life Assurance Co.
ESTABLISHED IN CANADA 1863.
BUSINESS IN FORCE, - $41,000,000

Results of Quinquennial Valuation as at 31st December, 1902. MARKED PROGRESS. Basis of valuation made more strict. Profits increased. Surplus $515,635.
Invested funds increased by $2,621,090. Premium Income increased by $215,180. Expense Ratio reduced by over Five points during the period.

INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED $9,000,000.

Insure in London and Lancashire and keep the money in the Country.

J. MOWAT, ST. JOHN, N. B.
J. C. ANDERTON, KENTVILLE, N.
Managers for New Brunswick and Western Nova Scotia.
HARRY RUGGLES, Barrister-in-Law, - Agent, Bridgetown.

Rural Mail Delivery Would be Costly

If Canada Adopted the System Employed in the U. S.—Post Office Estimates Passed.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—It took about an hour today to dispose of the private business before the House, after which the Post Office estimates were discussed.

In answer to a question put by Mr. Sloan of Comox-Atlin, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the Dominion Government had no information of the Imperial Government proposing to abandon Esquimault as a naval station.

Mr. Prefontaine said that it cost $1,550 to put the Marconi system on the steamers Stanley and Minto. It works well. The Anglo-American Telegraph Company were protesting because of the competition against their line.

Mr. Fitzpatrick stated that the Bill respecting British Columbia immigration, which was recently passed, was ultra vires and interfered with Dominion policy.

Mr. Foster inquired whether the Postmaster General had given any attention to the desirability of instituting a rural mail delivery service in this country.

Sir William Mulock answered that he had been closely following the progress of the rural mail delivery experiment in the United States. In that country the service had begun with an outlay of three millions, but this soon ran up to twenty millions, owing to the demand for delivery routes all over the Union. Even with this enormous outlay, it was only the fringe of the work that had been touched in the States, and the financial authorities in the United States Post Office Department were now doubting the expediency of the movement on which they had embarked.

In view of these facts, he was not thinking of copying the lead in the United States in the matter of rural delivery at present. The acting leader of the Opposition quite agreed that under the circumstances the Postmaster General was wise in his conclusions. The Post Office estimates were put through.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

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. Rector's Bible Class in the Church on all Sundays except the 1st in the month at 10 a.m. Sunday services: 1st Sunday in the month 11 a. 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 day service in Schoolroom consisting Litany and Bible Class, Friday 7.30 p. m.; 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 and Bible Class: 1st Sunday in month at 9.45 a. m. All other Sundays at 2.45 p. m.
Week day service, Thursday 7.30 p. m. other times according to notice.

YOUNG'S COVE.

1st Sunday in the month at 2.30 p. m.
All seat free and unappropriated.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.
Sunday, Feb. 12th

BRIDGETOWN.—Rev. W. H. Warren, 11 a. m. Rev. E. F. Daley, 7 p.m.
Sunday School, 10 a. m.
GRANVILLE CENTRE.—Rev. E. E. Daley, 11 a.m
Sunday School at 10 a. m.
CENTREVILLE.—Rev. W. H. Warren, 2 p.m
Sunday School, 3 p. m.
DALHOUSIE—Rev. W. H. Warren, 7 p.m. Sunday School, 2 p. m.

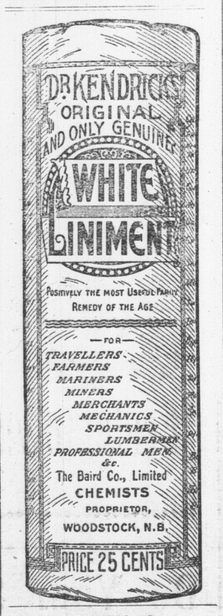
PROVIDENCE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. Reid Hills, pastor. Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m., Sunday-school at 10 a. m. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30; Epworth League every Friday evening at 7.30. Strangers always welcome. Granville: Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a.m and 3 p.m., alternately.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

Park's Perfect Emulsion
REBUILDS BROKEN DOWN SYSTEMS.
AT ALL DRUGGISTS
Price 50c and $1.00 per bottle.

CABLE ADDRESS: WALLFRUIT, LONDON. } Established over a quarter of a century.
JOHN FOX & CO.
Auctioneers and Fruit Brokers,
Spitalfields and Stratford Market,
LONDON, G. B.
We are in a position to guarantee highest market returns for all consignments entrusted to us. Cash drafts forwarded immediately goods are sold. Current prices and market reports forwarded with pleasure.
Nova Scotia Apples a Specialty.
Our facilities for disposing of apples at highest prices is better than ever.
Represented by
Abram Young,
BRIDGETOWN,
who will give shippers any information required. m

INTERESTING INSTRUCTIVE.
"Correct English—How to use it."
A Monthly Magazine Devoted to the Use of English.
JOSEPH TUCKER BAKER, Editor.
Partial Contents for This Month,
Course in English for the Beginner.
Course in English for Advanced Pupil.
How to Increase One's Vocabulary.
The Art of Conversation.
Should and Would: How to Use Them.
Pronounciations (Century Dictionary).
Correct English in the Home.
Correct English in the School.
What to Say and What Not to Say.
Course in Letter Writing and Punctuation.
Alphabetic list and Abbreviations.
Business English for Business Men.
Compound Words: How to Use Them.
Studies of English Literature.
$1.00 a Year. Send 10 cents for Sample, CORRECT ENGLISH. Evanston, Ill.

GOOD MEAT MAKES HEALTH.
Choice stock of Fresh Beef, Pork Veal, Mutton and Poultry. Hams and Bacon.
FRESH FISH
Special care exercised in handling our stock.
B. M. WILLIAMS' MARKET



EARN A Comfortable Living WITH A Chatham Incubator.
Poultry raising with a Chatham Incubator is a very profitable and easily managed occupation. It needs but little of your time, unless you wish to go into it extensively.
You cannot raise chickens successfully with a setting hen. She is wasting the time when she should be laying. While she is hatching and brooding a few chickens she could be laying five or six dozen eggs. The percentage of chickens she hatches is much less than that produced by the Chatham Incubator.
It will pay you to own a Chatham Incubator.
Apply to
Wm. THOMAS,
General Agent
Middleton N. S.
February 8th—6m

REASON No 6
WHY YOU SHOULD USE
Red Rose Tea
Because of the care in Selection and Blending.
My agents in the east are expert tea tasters, and every lot of tea that is sent down from the Gardens has to pass their inspection. They take samples from the chests and carefully taste them, then if the tea is fully up to the Red Rose standard, it is accepted and shipped; if not it is rejected.
The most important test of all, however, is when the tea arrives here, as during the passage through the Red Sea, the very great heat often affects the Tea very seriously. Immediately on arrival, samples are taken from each lot and subjected to the most rigid tests, and only those teas which have retained all their original flavor and strength are used for Red Rose (the balance is jobbed off in bulk).
When blended and ready to be put into sealed packages, it is tested again just to make sure no mistake has been made in the blending; nothing is left to chance.
Will you test us by ordering a package?
T. H. ESTABROOKS, St. John, N.B.
BRANCHES: TORONTO WINNIPEG.

The Best Liniment is BENTLEY'S
The Modern Pain Cure
It banishes pains and aches of every description and stands unrivalled as the foremost household remedy. Is the safest and surest relief for Cuts, Bites, Bruises, Burns, etc., and is without an equal in all cases where a liniment or pain cure is required.
D. R. McALLISTER, Red Bank, N. J., writes, May 10, 1899: "The best Liniment I sell is BENTLEY'S. For Sprains, Strains and Neuralgia I have seen some marvelous cures among my customers. I can not recommend it too highly."
We guarantee Bentley's Liniment to do all we claim or refund your money. Could we treat you any fairer?
Accept only the genuine BENTLEY'S. Sold by all dealers, especially Druggists. 2 oz. Bottle, 10c.
6 oz. Bottle (three times as much), 25c.
The Largest Bottle of White Liniment on the market.
F. G. WHEATON CO., Ltd., Sole Props. Folly Village, N. S.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY
—AND—
Steamship Lines
—TO—
St. John via Digby
—AND—
Boston via Yarmouth.
"Land of Evangeline" Route
On and after JANUARY 2nd, 1905, the tea mship and Train Service of this Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted):—
Trains will Arrive at Bridgetown:

Express from Halifax	12.14 p.m
Express from Yarmouth	2.34 p.m
Accom. from Richmond	4.50 p.m
Accom. from Annapolis	7.20 p.m

Boston and Yarmouth Service
S. S. "Boston."
by far the finest and fastest steamer plying out of Boston, leave Yarmouth, N. S., Wednesday and Saturday, immediately on arrival of the express train from Halifax, arriving in Boston next morning. Returning leave Long Wharf, Boston, Tuesday, and Friday at 2 p.m.
Royal Mail S. S. 'Yarmouth,'
ST. JOHN and DIGBY,
Leaves St. John Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday 7.45 a.m
Arrives in Digby 10.45 a.m
Leaves Digby same day after arrival of express train from Halifax.
Trains and Steamers are run on Atlantic Standard Time.
P. GIFKINS,
Gen'l Manager,
Kentville, N. S.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
NEW TOURIST SLEEPING CARS
FOR CHICAGO
LEAVE MONTREAL EVERY TUESDAY.
FOR VANCOUVER
LEAVE MONTREAL every THURS. and SUNDAY
LEAVE NORTH BAY every TUES. and SATURDAY
AN INEXPENSIVE WAY OF TRAVELLING—
COMFORT AND CHEAPNESS COMBINED
For particulars and Tickets call on nearest Can. Pac. Agent or write
F. R. PERRY, Acting D.P.A., C.P.R. St John

INVERNESS RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY,
INVERNESS, - CAPE BRETON
Miners and Shippers of the celebrated
INVERNESS IMPERIAL COAL.
Screened, Run-of-Mine, Slack.
First-class both for Domestic and Steam purposes.
BUNKER COAL.
Shipping facilities of the most modern type at Port Hastings, C. B., for prompt loading of all classes of steamers and sailing vessels.
Apply to
Inverness Railway & Coal Company
Inverness, Cape Breton,
WM. PETRIE, Agent, Port Hastings, C. B.

NOTICE
OSCAR BAUCKMAN has been placed in charge of the Brick Yard and will deliver Brick only upon an order to be obtained from the Manager or Secretary.
International Brick & Tile Co
October 11th.

SHERIFF'S SALE

1904. Letter "A." No. 1121.
IN THE SUPREME COURT,
—Between—
WILLIAM A. CHIPMAN, Plaintiff,
—and—
AMBROSE MILLER, Defendant.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION

by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his deputy, at the Court House at Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, on

Saturday, 11th day of February 1905, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

Pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein the 6th day of December, A. D. 1904, unless before the time of sale the amount due to the plaintiff herein for principal, interest and costs be paid to him or his solicitor;

All the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the defendant or of all persons claiming or entitled by, from or under him, them or any of them, of, in or to all that certain tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being at Victoriavale in the County of Annapolis, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stake and stones at the south-east corner of land deeded to Israel Miller and on the north line of lands belonging to Joseph Bohaker; from tnence north ten degrees west to the cross road; from thence east along the south side of the cross road thirty-nine rods to lands formerly owned by Levi Phinney; from thence south ten degrees east to lands belonging to Joseph Bohaker; from thence at right angles west along said Bohaker's north line thirty-nine rods to the place of beginning; then commencing at a stake and stones on the north side of the aforesaid cross road and on the east line of lands known as the Fales farm, tnence north ten degrees west sixty-seven chains or to the south line of lands granted to Richard and John Ruggles; from thence at right anglos east thirty-nine rods to lands deeded to Israel Miller; from thence along the west line of said Israel Miller to the cross road; from thence westwardly along the north side of the cross road thirty-nine rods to the place of beginning, being the west half on the north side of the cross road and the eastern half on the south side of said road of the farm known as the Samuel Miller farm, containing seventy-five acres, more or less, and the buildings, hereditaments, easements and appurtenances to the same belonging.

TERMS: Ten per cent deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of deed.

EDWIN GATES,
High Sheriff for Annapolis County.
OLIVER S. MILLER,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.
Bridgetown, N.S., Jan'y 10, 1905—5i

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

COAL
The Steamer, "Kilkeel" has lately discharged for us a cargo of
PORT HOOD COAL
of superior quality.
We have a large stock of extra good Hard Coal.
J. H. LONGMIRE & SON

The Household.

KEEP BRUTAL SIGHTS FROM CHILDREN.

(By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.)

That was a nerve-shocking experience a mother in the country passed through, as related by the papers recently.

The woman, who lived on a farm, decapitated a chicken for dinner in the presence of her two small boys, 3 and 5 years of age.

Shortly after the mother found the urchins all ready to perform the same office for a baby sister a few months old. The infant's head was resting on the block and the axe was in the hand of one of the children, ready to descend when intercepted by the mother.

The mother has herself to thank for such a horrible experience.

Any man or woman should be made amenable to the law who allows a small child to witness the slaughter of animals.

Destructive and cruel tendencies are awakened in a child by such sights, and the reasoning faculties are not developed sufficiently to enable it to understand the suffering it entails.

Not long ago a beautiful baby of scarcely four years of age, with the eyes of an angel and the face of a rose, informed listeners that he liked to kill things, and he then proceeded to describe with delight the antics of a decapitated chicken.

The father is employed raising poultry for market, and this exquisite child has been permitted to witness the slaughter. The father is one of the kindest and best of men, and has worst portions of his child's brain be no idea that he is awakening the fore any of the moral qualities are developed.

Children naturally do not understand what killing means, and do not realize anything about suffering or the sacredness of life until taught.

Even if a man believes the slaughter of animals to be a necessary business to pursue in order to keep the world wagging, and if he wishes to rear his son to succeed him in the work, he ought to protect his children from precocious impulses to slay.

Some of the most atrocious and blood-curdling crimes in the history of the world occur on farms. As much as the pastoral life is described by poets and authors as natural, wholesome and moral, a farm has always seemed to me the most cruel of places for a sensitive child to be reared.

I can recall my own sufferings at the sounds and sights on a farm—of mother animals deprived of their young, of large-eyed young calves driven away to market, and of the awful preparation for butchering.

THE HABIT OF COURTESY.

In too many homes brothers and sisters, from babyhood up to the time they have reached man's and woman's estate, feel that to one another they may speak as rudely and brusquely as they like. Naturally, if they treat other children with courtesy, it is with a forced courtesy, and sits ill upon them. In one household the parents insist that the small people shall be courteous to one another. "Do this," "Give me that," "Yes!" "No!" are forbidden forms of speech. A request must always be preceded by a "Please," and a favor received with a "Thank you," while even the tiniest of the bairns remembers to lisp "You're welcome" to the sister or brother who has thanked him. "Yes, Harry," "No, Charley," have become as much habits of speech with these little ones as are the brusque affirmatives and negatives used in many nurseries. And the mother of these boys and girls has seldom cause to blush because of her children's rudeness to outsiders.

—It is a great mistake; but, alas! too common a one, to neglect dress; it is absolutely imperative that the middle-aged woman be garbed becomingly and well. Dress to a woman is like the setting to a jewel. It is a duty we owe to ourselves and to the world in general. We are always influenced by our surroundings, and a well-dressed woman has the same effect on our senses as a charming picture or a melodious strain of music. Believe me, there is a dignity, as well as a grace, in dress which does much to influence those about us.

—After all is said and done, it is the home woman who is the indispensable woman. Experience teaches us that we could do without the woman who have made careers for themselves in all other directions; but without the home woman we should have to, as someone has put it, shut up shop at once. She it is who is the absolutely necessary element, the woman the world cannot possibly do without.

—The sun is the great reviver. When it shines we are happy, and when it hides its face we sigh. Yet we shut it out from our homes, because we are afraid it will fade our carpets and curtains. Health is of greater importance than furniture, and what would we care for the furniture if our loved ones were not with us to enjoy it?

—Don't let your children sit up late. You need and ought to have some time to yourself, and it will be bad for the children as well as for you if you don't get it. Get your thoughts directed into fresh channels, or in time you will find it difficult to talk or think of anything except the house and the children.—Exchange.

—Common table salt is excellent for cleaning the teeth and removing tartar from them. It also hardens tender gums. Wet the brush and apply to the salt, and use as any other dentifrice.

—Bad air will give one cold quicker than anything else. It will also make the head ache, and cause a general "miserable" feeling.

To Break up a Cold
Right quickly nothing works so nicely as Nerviline taken real hot. It sends a glowing warmth all through the body, and when rubbed on the throat and chest loosens up the cough and relieves tightness and soreness in the chest. Nerviline is used as a preventive and cure for colds, coughs and winter ills in thousands of homes because it goes right to work and brings relief quickly. There is no remedy in the world with half the power and merit of Nerviline; it's invaluable in every house. In large bottles, price 25c.

Joker's Corner.

OUR LADY OF THE SNOWS.

"England has been snowbound for two days, with intense cold everywhere."—Cable despatch, Nov., 1904.

A nation spoke to a nation,
A King sent word to his own;
"The weather is awful over here,
It makes the people groan;
The blizzard goes like sixty,
The wind like fury blows!"
"Well, that's too bad, O England,"
Said Our Lady of the Snows.

Daily the deep sea cable
Spoke in the self-same strain,
It told of the snow-bound British Isles,
Beyond the raging main;
The railroads stalled, the children
With many a frozen nose.
"That's pretty tough on England,"
Said Our Lady of the Snows.

The author, Rudyard Kipling,
Awoke from his healthful sleep,
He scratched the frost from the window,
And outward he took a peep;
With shovel and broom he labored,
Recounting his many woes.
"Hey, clean your sidewalks, Rudyard,"
Wired Our Lady of the Snows.

"Carry the word to my sisters,
To the Queens of the South and East,
That England has Arctic weather,
While I haven't had the least.
That England is wearing mufflers,
While I'm in my autumn clothes,
And carry the word to Kipling,"
Said Our Lady of the Snows.

—Montreal Herald Sieve.

MUZZLING A CRITIC.

A certain well known politician's daughter has a husband who is disposed to be critical. Most of his friends are men of great wealth, who live extremely well, and association with them has made him somewhat hard to please in the matter of cooking.

"What is this meant for?" he would ask, after testing an entree his wife had racked her brain to think up.

"What on earth is this?" he would say when dessert came on.

"Is this supposed to be a salad?" he would enquire sarcastically when the lettuce was served.

The wife stood it as long as she could. One evening he came home in a particularly captious humor. His wife was dressed in her most becoming gown and fairly bubbled over with wit. They went into dinner. The soup tureen was brought in. Tied to one handle was a card containing the information in a big round hand:

"This is soup."

Roast beef followed, with a placard announcing: "This is roast beef."

The potatoes were labelled, the gravy dish was placarded, the olives bore a card marked "Olives," the salad bowl carried a tag marked "Salad," and when the ice cream came in a card announcing "This is ice cream" went with it.

The wife talked of a thousand different things all through the meal. Never once by a word or look did she refer to the labelled dishes. Neither then nor thereafter did she say a word about them, and never since that evening has the captious husband ventured to indulge in criticism of his home dinners.

HOPELESS CASE.

"I fear, my dear madam," said the physician, "that your stomach will never recover its tone unless you limit yourself to the simplest diet imaginable."

"Ah, sir," cried the woman, tears rolling down her cheeks, "would that I could! But that is impossible."

"Impossible! Why?"

"Because I am the wretched woman who supplies photographs of 'dainty dishes' to the fashion magazines. In order to photograph them I must prepare them, and as I cannot afford to waste expensive materials, I must eat them."

The physician started from his chair.

"It is certain death!" he cried. "What have you eaten today, my child?"

"I had for breakfast a biscuit filled with candied violets and olives, with a maple sugar and grated cheese sauce, the whole surrounded with a wreath of daisies for decorative effect. For luncheon," the horror deepening in her eyes, "a large ripe tomato stuffed with cold lobster a la Newburg and chopped nuts, served with a sherry and chocolate dressing. This was topped with a pure white chrysanthemum and a few orchids were laid lightly about the plate. They made beautiful photographs."

"And they call men brave!" muttered the doctor. "I now understand why so large a percentage of my patients are women."—Mrs. Wilson Woodrow, in Life.

DECLARED HIS INTENTIONS.

Mrs. Rusher—Has Mr. Goldcoin, with whom you have been dancing all the evening, at last declared his intentions, Mabel?

Mabel—Yes, aunt.

Mrs. Rusher—I am so glad! And what did he say?

Mabel—He declared he would never marry.

WHERE DELAY IS FATAL.

Mamma—Fighting again, Willie? Didn't I tell you to stop and count 100 whenever you were angry?

Willie—But it didn't do any good, ma. Look what the Jones boy did while I counted!—Harper's Bazar.

LOVERS' ALARM CLOCK.

A Lorne Elm (Mo.) genius has invented a lovers' alarm clock. At 10 o'clock it strikes loudly, two little doors open, and a figure of a man, attired in a dressing gown, appears, holding in his right hand a sign on which are inscribed the words, "Good night."

—"Now, don't let the baby cry, Louise. Keep her amused."

"Yes'm, but her crying seems to amuse her more than anything else, ma'am."—Boston Journal.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the Mother's Favorite.
The soothing and healing properties of this remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures have made it a favorite with people everywhere. It is especially prized by mothers of small children, for colds, croup and whooping cough, as it always affords quick relief, and as it contains no opium or other harmful drug, it may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by S. N. Weare.