

Agricultural Department

CULTIVATION OF TOMATOES.

The cultivation must be of the intensive kind, to secure a good crop. The plants should be cultivated both ways at least once a week, and after rain, to prevent a crust forming. In time of drought, the cultivation must be frequent enough to keep the soil covered with a dry earth mulch. If the vines are staked and tied up, the cultivation should be continued until the fruit begin to ripen. As the vines grow and branch out, great care is necessary in cultivating to avoid dragging them with cultivator or swing-tree. Carelessness at this point may cause the young fruit to drop off.

This is an expensive job, and many growers avoid it. Some phenomenal crops were grown last year without staking. The anti-stakers claim that more fruit will set on vines not staked. The other fellows say that this may be true, but that the loss from rotting where the tomatoes lie on the ground will more than overbalance the gain by a larger set of fruit. The only sensible way to settle this question is by a series of experiments extending over several seasons. This can be done by leaving a part of the crop unstacked each season and carefully noting the result.

If stakes are used, they should be four or five feet long, and as near as may be one and a half inches square. The best time to do the staking is soon after planting and before the cultivation. If the plants are tall, they should be tied to the stakes at once. Otherwise a wind may break them, or whip off the first blossoms.

ABOUT SUMMER PRUNING.

From careful experiments made by the Horticultural Department of the Kansas Experiment Station during the past four years it seems that the pruning of fruit, shade and timber trees during the early summer and late spring is more satisfactory and secures better results than pruning during the former season. Wounds made before the middle of July have healed rather more quickly than have those made at a later date, but wounds made as late as August 15 have healed very successfully. The danger of loss of sap is less after the tree is well in leaf than from wounds made during winter and spring. This difference is more noticeable in the maples, elms and mulberry than with other species under observation.

In extensive tests made on an apple orchard some very satisfactory results have been secured with ten-year-old trees which had borne but little and showed but few fruit spurs. Trees pruned in the summer of 1902, the pruning consisting of cutting back new wood and thinning out where a

heavy growth shaded the two and three-year-old wood—and a similar but lighter pruning given in the summer of 1903, were full of bloom in 1905 and are carrying a very fair crop of fruit.

Trees pruned in summer have grown fewer "water-sprouts" than those of similar age and grown in a similar soil, pruned in winter or early spring. Water-sprouts removed during summer are less liable to be followed by another crop of the same growth than where the pruning is done in winter.

The operator is less likely to remove a large amount of wood, for he can readily see the danger of sun-scald where too many or too large branches are removed. The thinning out and cutting back of the younger branches should be all that is required when the orchard has had a reasonable amount of care given to its formation and the light pruning given in early summer seems to be good treatment for unproductive trees.

COLOR FOR BEE HIVES.

I consider that black is the proper color for hives in summer, provided the hives can be protected from the midday sunshine. If unprotected there will be too many cases of melted-down combs. It is in winter, however, that the greatest gain comes from the use of the black hive, says Allen Latham in 'Gleaning in Bee Culture.'

During every sunny day in winter the front wall of the hive, facing south, if painted black, gets thoroughly warmed, feet from front, and dried out. The bees loosen out on that side of the cluster, stretch their limbs, and are happier.

During the hard winter of 1903, when so many lost their bees, my colonies in black hives came through alive except two which starved.

What I have said is based upon experience with hives having a dead air space. I do not know whether single-walled hives would show the same results.

The Department Store

(The Aesthetic.)

The department stores have commenced to send their spring catalogues to the Canadian homes. From the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean there are few house-keepers who are not kept informed of the prices at which they can purchase almost everything required to wear or for house furnishings. A large share of the money expended by the lady of the house goes to merchants in cities near the fact they do nothing for the welfare of the small towns, contributing nothing to the taxes, nothing to the charities, nothing for the support of local organizations. In fact they do nothing for the support of the towns in any shape or form. All they do is to lay hands on every dollar possible and convert it to their own bank accounts. They give no credit, do not accommodate their customers when short of cash, they are of no service in any way.

The local merchant is the man who is asked to make contributions for any charity, or good work. He it is that gives credit and has to wait for money which should pay the bills owing to him, but which is sent away to the stranger. Why should this anomaly exist? The variety of goods and the bargain counter are the attractions. It is impossible for the small merchant to carry the same large variety of goods. It is not necessary, the range of goods for one locality is not necessarily as large as it must be in a store catering for many parts of the Dominion. The local merchant can study his business and keep a very good variety suitable for his trade. The dry goods merchant, the hardware merchant, the grocer, and merchant handling other lines, should all keep the catalogues of the department stores in their offices and study their strong and weak points. There are many weak spots in these catalogues, but there are bargains as well, articles of common use are cut in price, but there are more goods carrying excessive profits than there are bargains. The sound business man will study these points and make use of them. For instance, he notices an article catalogued at a higher price than he is willing to see the same for, then why does he not let the people know that he will sell this article at a cheaper price than the department store? He is quite justified in telling that he sells lower than a department store does. As a business man he should do so. We do not hesitate to say that a live merchant in a small town can sell as cheap as the city merchant. He should open fire on his unscrupulous competitor. Where there is a will there is a way, and the merchant who does not put himself in a position to compete is not a good business man. There are difficulties, of course, but what is the good

of a man if he cannot overcome difficulties. That is what everybody has to do every day. Then why not do it boldly in business? If people want bargains in certain lines hunt up these bargains for them. If they want certain goods, get them, even if necessary to carry samples to show to customers, and send to the wholesaler for the goods when ordered. This can be done on a small margin for there is no bad stock or left overs to look up cash. There is a great deal of haggling about the bargains. The department store cannot do any better than a good live merchant in a small town. The expenses are small in the city. The great expense of catalogues—they cost thousands and thousands of dollars—the extreme cost of advertising in city papers, the higher salaries owing to cost of living in a city, have all to be paid. The energetic hustling town merchant can beat the city man at his own game, if he has courage, determination and fair ability, and knows his business.

Bank of Nova Scotia a Sufferer.

Boston, March 19.—According to Lewis S. Dalney, attorney for the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Boston branch of that institution will have to give up business in Boston, if certain legislation at the state house directed against foreign banks becomes law. The proposed legislation, it should be said, is not directed against the Bank of Nova Scotia, but is the outgrowth of the failure of several so-called banks which had chartered depositors of these irregular institutions had lost their funds a great crusade against these irregular institutions was carried on in the general councils such as a first-class banking house as the Bank of Nova Scotia may have to suffer for the sins of the "wild cats" and the "wild cat" politicians, some of whom were officers at one time in one of the defunct concerns. Counsel for the Bank of Nova Scotia went up the hill this week and protested against certain features of the proposed legislation. Lawyer Dalney suggested that the new bill exempt from its provisions banking institutions with \$2,000,000 or more capital and which have been conducting business within the state for five years or more. W. H. Davis, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, also appeared at the state house and protested. Mr. Davis told the committee on banks and banking that the bank did a large loan business here. He said that loans are made to the best class of stock brokerage houses in the city on the basis of their own credit and standard securities. The deposits do not amount to much, and the branch aims to foster better trade conditions between the New England states and the provinces of Canada. A member of the committee asked him if his bank has any advantage over savings banks and trust companies in Massachusetts by reason of the fact that it is exempt under the present law from paying one-half of one per cent. to the state on all loans made. After a little hesitancy he admitted that such was the case.

Attlicted With Rheumatism

"I was and am yet afflicted with rheumatism," says Mr. J. C. Bayne, editor of the Herald, Adlington, Inverclyde, Scotland, "but thanks to Chamberlain's Pain Balm am able once more to attend to business. It is the rheumatism give Pain Balm a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. One application relieves the pain. For sale by S. N. Weare.

Marion Bridge, C. B., May 30, '92. I have handled MINARD'S LINIMENT during the past year. It is always the first Liniment asked for here, and is undoubtedly the best of all the different kinds of liniment I handle. NEIL FERGUSON.

Says Women Run America
London, March 21.—Interviewed concerning her American experience, Marie Hall, the violinist, asserts that to live in America, you must be an American or be buoyed up by the sustaining glorious hope of becoming one. Otherwise you are cut off in the bloom of premature old age. She doubts whether there are any Americans except at Boston, or in the neighborhood of New York. She fancies that nobody is quite a real American yet. The women run the country and the men go about shabby, working from morning to night, for the women's sake. America, with the exception of Boston and Chicago, is not so musical as England, but the people are most generous-hearted.

Always Keep Chamberlain's
"We would not be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is kept on hand continually in our home," says W. W. Kearney, editor of the Independent, Lowell, Mass. That is just what every family should do. When kept at hand ready for instant use, a cold may be checked at the outset and cured in much less time than if it has become settled in the system. This remedy is also without peer for croup in children, and will prevent the attack when given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, which can only be done when the remedy is kept at hand. For sale by S. N. Weare.

Queen's Gift to Child Grabbed by the Family

Rome, March 21.—Queen Helena stopped a poorly clad but pretty child on the street and asked her if she could do any work. The little one answered that she could knit stockings.

"Do you know who I am?" inquired Queen Helena.

"Certainly," said the child. "You are our Queen, Signora."

"Very well, now you knit me a pair of stockings and bring them to me at the palace."

In due time the Queen received the stockings and in return sent to the little girl a magnificent pair of silk stockings, one of which was filled with candy, and the other with money.

Not many days later the Queen was astonished to receive a letter from her little friend which read:

"Signora, your present to me has caused me many tears. My father took the money, my big brother took the candy and my mother is wearing the stockings."

"Bobs" Sees Big War Coming

London, March 21.—Lord Roberts is tireless in his efforts to awaken the nation and make it realize its dangers through the country he is becoming involved in a great war. As he travels through the country he is becoming more and more convinced that it will be necessary to adopt a general military training for young men.

He is surprised that the United States does not seem to realize, also, that the time has passed when a small army was sufficient.

Privately he has several times expressed the opinion that the two next wars will be fought in Asia, one between England and Russia, and another between America and Japan or between a coalition of the white against China, with Japan as an open or secret ally.

The Carleton House

CORNER ANGLE AND PRINCE STS. HALIFAX, N. S.

TERMS, \$1.50 A DAY. SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK.
Central convenient, pleasant to reach from railway station take car to the direct car at railway station to St. Paul's church, then one square to right.
No liquor sold.
F. N. BOWES, Proprietor.

The Grand Central HOTEL

Wm. P. COADE, Proprietor
RATES: \$1.50 per day.
Free Bus to and from trains.
We set the best table in the valley. Prompt attention given to tenants. Stable room for all.

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When you have Print, Roll and Tub Butter, write for quotations. : : : : : Highest market prices secured for the shipper.

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Produce Commission Merchant,
3 Scotia Wharf, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Just Received

RAT TRAPS and OX KNOBS.
HALF SOLES and GLASS CUTTERS.
LOADED SHELLS and B. B. CAPS.
PUTTY KNIVES and BAG NEEDLES.
KNIVES and FORKS, and MILL FILE.
TURPENTINE and CROSSCUT SAWS.
For sale right.
R. Shipley.

REAL ESTATE

FARM FOR SALE

A farm situated on the post road one mile west of Paradise Station, good buildings; 40 or 50 acres orchard, small fruits and berries; good water. Possession given at once.

Apply to J. A. MacPHERSON, Paradise, N. S.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

At Hampton, a small farm of 12 acres. Good house, barn and wagon house. Also 20 acres of pasture on the Bay Road. This was formerly the property of John Hall. Apply to T. N. TEMPLEMAN, Port Lorne.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

That new modern Cottage, situated on Washington Street, containing 8 rooms, exclusive of the hall, porch and pantry. Thoroughly built. Bath room, furnace and electric lights. For particulars apply to J. E. HICKS & SONS, Bridgetown.

NOTICE

The subscriber offers at private sale the well-known farm formerly occupied by James Cleary in Clarence, containing 150 acres more or less. It is a fine site, overlooking the sea, and is well watered. Buildings in first class repair; good pasture. Farm is well watered. New railroad nearby.

TERMS—Easy.
Apply to H. F. WILLIAMS

LAND, WOOD AND TIMBER

For sale about eight acres of upland and one and one-half acres of marsh, situated on highway one-quarter mile from Bridgetown. Also, one hundred acres of wood and timber, heavy growth, giving several years to cut and remove. Will sell land, etc., in parcels or in the whole.

S. C. LESLIE, Bridgetown.

INTERNATIONAL BRICK & TILE CO.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned, at his office in Bridgetown, up to the 11th day of April, next ensuing for purchase of the entire plant and outfit of the International Brick and Tile Co., situated at Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, consisting of the following, viz:—

Real estate, nine acres, the larger portion being superior clay and sand. A forty H. P. boiler and engine, made by Matheson & Co., one sand moulding brick machine, capacity, twenty-five thousand brick per day; one pug mill for do.; one wire cut brick machine, capacity, twenty-five thousand brick per day; one crusher; two new kiln sheds; racks for drying bricks; one wharf, recently built, railway siding. All of the above in first class order and condition. Also pulleys, shafting, belting, wheelbarrows, trucks, and tools usually found in a well appointed brickyard. Sand and clay in abundance, and in easy reach of machines, very small expense in moving the clay and sand to the machines; no pumping necessary.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque for five per cent. of the amount of the tender. The highest, or any tender not necessarily accepted.

FRANK L. MILNER, Liquidator.

February 20th, 1906.

Two of the Money-Makers on the farm are

Spray Pumps & Separators

In Spray Pumps I keep on hand and can supply either the **Spramotor** or **Aylmer Outfit** by far the two best outfits on the market.

In Separators I handle the celebrated **Massey-Harris** manufactured by the Massey-Harris Co. Also the **National** made by the Raymond Manufacturing Co.

SOLD FOR CASH OR ON EASY TERMS

N. E. CHUTE, Bridgetown

Swift's Lowell Fertilizers are reliable and always in stock.

Save Fuel by Buying One of Our

Gasoline Engines

What a user of one of our "Woodpecker" Gasoline Engines writes to us: YARMOUTH, N. S., January 15, 1906. Smith Branch, Middle Stewart.

THEL. M. TRASK CO.,
Dear Sir,—The 6½ Horse Power, Woodpecker Engine, I purchased of you has given me good satisfaction. It is always ready to start, never balks, and is very light on gasoline.

Having used other makes of Engines, I can heartily recommend your Engines to anyone requiring power to run wood-saws, grain grinder or thrasher.

Yours respectfully,
HOWARD CALDALL
THE L. M. TRASK CO.,
ST. JOHN, N. B., and YARMOUTH, N. S.



THE above picture of the man and fish is the trademark of Scott's Emulsion, and is the synonym for strength and purity. It is sold in almost all the civilized countries of the globe.

If the cod fish became extinct it would be a world-wide calamity, because the oil that comes from its liver surpasses all other fats in nourishing and life-giving properties. Thirty years ago the proprietors of Scott's Emulsion found a way of preparing cod liver oil so that everyone can take it and get the full value of the oil without the objectionable taste. Scott's Emulsion is the best thing in the world for weak, backward children, thin, delicate people, and all conditions of wasting and lost strength.

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