The Monitor's Agricultural Department

For the Use and Benefit of Farmers.

Correspondence, Suggestions and Inquiries welcomed to these columns.

Fattening Chickens.

The crate fattening of chickens is a profitable business for almost every farmer to engage in. It is a simple undertaking that can be managed by a member of the farmer's family who is sufficiently interested and enterprising to study the work and construct the fattening crates. Grain on hand, with the exception of corn and peas, when finely ground and mixed with skim milk or buttermilk, is fed with profit to the chickens. If it is necessary to buy grain, fine ground oats is preferable. The cost of the food for fattening averages ten cents per chicken. It is advisable to procure chickens with white-colored flesh, as white-colored flesh is more palatable than yellow flesh; it is firm, fine in grain, and exceedingly tender. With unfatted chickens, water takes the place of the majority of the fat globules. When the chicken is roasted the water evaporates and leaves the meat dry. The muscles of the crate fatted chicken are more edible through the lack of exercise. To kill a lean chicken is wasteful. The proportion of edible meat to bone and offal is so small.

All breeds of chickens, with the exception of Leghorns, Minorcas and similar small chickens, can be fatted in the crates with profit. Fatted chickens can be marketed in Canada and Great Britain for ten to sixteen cents a pound, plucked weight. A great number of farmers have engaged in the fattening business and are preparing their chickens for the home markets or for export. The following letter was received by the Department last week, showing the satisfactory results of the first year's chicken business and the encouragement offered to engage in it more extensively.

"Last year I experimented on a small scale with crate-fed chickens and the result was so satisfactory that this year I am going to prepare all my fowls in this manner. I should like you to send me the names of some reliable dealers in Ottawa or Montreal to whom I can ship the fatted chickens when ready."

Mr. F. C. Harp, Chief of the Poultry Division, in this article will give directions for constructing the fattening crates and feeding the chickens. A subsequent article will contain information about killing and marketing the chickens. The fattening crates in use at the Illustration Stations are six feet long, sixteen inches wide, and twenty inches high, inside measurement. Each crate is divided into three compartments. Each compartment holds four chickens. A frame is built of one inch by two inch lumber and covered with slats. The slats are placed lengthwise on three sides—bottom, back and top—and up and down the front. The slats are one inch wide and half an inch thick. The spaces between the slats are two inches wide to enable the chickens to feed from the trough. The bottom, back and top slats are one and a half inches apart. The top slats are cut above each partition and three doors are formed. The doors are hinged to the rear of the frame. The crates are placed on stands sixteen inches from the ground. A light "V" trough, two and a half inches inside, is placed in front; also lengthways of the crate brackets nailed on the ends of the crate.

If only a small number of chickens are to be fatted, packing boxes can be adapted for the purpose. The open top of the box should become the bottom of the crate, and one side should be removed for the front. Slats should be nailed up and down the front; also lengthways of the crate to form the floor. A board should be loosened in the top of the crate to remove the chickens, and a feed trough arranged in front. During the fall the crates can be placed outdoors in a sheltered position, or in a vacant shed or barn.

Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, or chickens of a similar type, weighing from two and a half to four pounds each are preferable for fattening. Chickens of medium size and of a broad square shape, with short, straight legs set well apart, fatten the most profitably.

A suitable fattening ration is one that is palatable and that will produce a white-colored flesh. Ground oats, ground buckwheat, ground barley, and low grade flour are meals that have been fed with profit at the stations. The chickens are fed a mash exclusively. No whole grain is given. Several meal mixtures are given to illustrate how a ration can be formed: (1) Ground oats, coarser hulls removed; (2) Two pounds ground oats, two pounds ground buckwheat, one pound ground corn; (3) One pound ground oats, one pound ground barley, one pound ground buckwheat; (4) Two pounds ground barley, two pounds low grade flour, one pound wheat bran.

The ground meal should be mixed to a thin porridge with thick sour skim milk or buttermilk. A small quantity of salt should be added to the mash.

The chickens should remain in the fattening crates for about twenty-four days. Before the chickens are placed in the crates they should be dusted with sulphur to kill the lice. The first week the chickens should be fed the mash sparingly three times a day, in order to accustom them to the change of diet and the confinement. After the first week the chickens should be given twice a day as much mash as they will consume. For one week before the chickens are consumed a small quantity of tallow should be added to the mashes to increase the juiciness of the flesh. At all the Illustration Stations the chickens are fed from the trough throughout the fattening period. The cramming machine has not been used for feeding chickens for two years.

W. A. CLEMONS.
Publication Clerk.

Money in Hogs.

WESTERN NOVA SCOTIA FARMERS SHOULD MAKE IT.
(The Maritime Merchant.)

"We are paying six cents a pound for Prime Bacon hogs delivered alive at Charlottetown, and we are able to handle five times as many as we are getting at present," said J. M. Wiley, Vice-President and Manager of the Dominion Packing Company, when in Halifax a few days ago. "We pay six cents for hogs, and if we could get a larger quantity we could afford to pay even more than this. We have a factory capacity of one thousand to fifteen hundred hogs per day, and at present the Island is not growing enough to keep us running three months in the year. Our fixed charges are as great with the present output as they would be if the plant were worked to its fullest capacity. You see, therefore, that the more business we do, the greater should be our profits, and the higher prices we are able to pay for the hog itself. The farmers of Prince Edward Island have realized the profit of hog raising as an industry. They will, this year, produce just about double the quantity of hogs raised last year, but there is still room for a further increase, and farmers everywhere in the Maritime Provinces can feel assured that we are ready and willing to take all the hogs that they are likely to supply for some time to come. For some time I have had in mind the idea of drawing supplies of hogs from the western part of Nova Scotia. Hog raising should be a most profitable industry throughout the Annapolis Valley, and the reason it has not expanded in the past is owing to conditions which do not exist at present. I have been trying for some time to take a trip throughout the Annapolis Valley and Hants Co. with the hope of inducing farmers to go more into the raising of live stock. There is no part of Canada where hogs should be raised more cheaply or of a better quality than in the fruit growing sections, and I feel sure the reason that the industry has not attracted more general attention is because of the belief that the market was uncertain and limited, or that there was nothing in it for the producer.

"We are at present attempting to effect a freight arrangement with the D. A. R. and the I. C. R., whereby live hogs can be delivered at Pictou from all points in this province at a reasonable rate, and we hope to get some after a while. We have not yet appointed agents to buy for us at the various shipping centres, but expect to do so before very long. There is a magnificent future for the industry of hog raising in these Canadian Maritime Provinces, and farmers who take up the work with intelligence and energy are bound to find it a profitable investment."

In addition to the purchase of hogs the Dominion Packing Company buy and handle immense quantities of fruits, vegetables, grain, butter, eggs and cheese. They also buy and slaughter cattle and sheep. It seems to be the aim of the company to handle everything that the farm produces.

Dairy School.

The Nova Scotia Travelling Dairy School sent out by the N. S. government, began a series of meetings this week in Annapolis Co. Very interesting and instructive meetings were held in Springfield and Falkland Ridge. The large audiences at each place were most enthusiastic in their admiration of the methods and utensils used by Miss Annie Rose, Supt. of the School and H. G. Payne, assistant.

Four sessions are held in each place. At the two afternoon sessions butter is actually made. Miss Rose takes the cream, describes what good cream should be like and how to obtain it, explains the use of the barrel churn and its advantages over the old dash churn, churns the cream until the butter comes in the granular form, washes the butter, salts it, works it on the lever butter worker, and does it up neatly in pound bricks wrapped in parchment paper.

Many ladies have made butter, but they have not made a study of butter making: Men and women, old and young, are invited to come and learn the causes of long churnings and other difficulties, and how to overcome these difficulties. Science combined with skill makes work easy and pleasant.

At the evening lecture the cream separator is run and explained. The dairy lecture includes such practical topics as Dairy Farming, the Ideal Dairy Cow, Her House and Feed, How and Where Milk is made, Milking Time Setting the Milk, and Skimming it.

On the second evening the Babcock Milk Tester is operated. This wonderful machine known as the "Herd Weeder," which cow gives the richest milk and which gives the poorest. It also reveals the loss of butter in the skim milk and buttermilk.

All the meetings are free. Everybody interested in good butter should improve this opportunity to see how first class butter should be made.

The School will be held as follows: Albany, Anna. Co., Sept 30, Oct. 1; Nictaux, Anna. Co., Oct. 2nd and 3rd; Williamston, Anna. Co. Oct. 5th and 6th; Aylesford, Kings Co., Oct. 8th and 9th; Berwick, Kings Co., Oct. 10th and 12th; South Berwick, Kings Co., Oct. 13th and 14th; Coldbrook, Kings Co., Oct 15th and 16th; Windsor, Kings Co., Oct. 19th and 20th.

Ran a Nail Through His Hand.

While opening a box, J. C. Mount, of Three Mile Bay, N. Y., ran a ten penny nail through the fleshy part of his hand. "I thought at once of all the pain and soreness this would cause me," he says, "and immediately applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm and occasionally afterwards. To my surprise it removed all pain and soreness and the injured parts were soon healed." For sale by S. N. Weare.

Lunenburg Fisheries.

Lunenburg has not only lost money in the fisheries this year, but a goodly number of men. The sea has claimed more—many more—than its usual toll of lives. Since the beginning of the year over thirty men have been lost out of Lunenburg or the immediate vicinity. Last winter a fresh fisherman was lost with all hands, and last spring a banker lost six dories and the twelve men in them in a black squall. The weather on the Bank during the spring trip was unusually boisterous, and a number of other casualties occurred.

The Pearles, the vessel that lost twelve men during the spring, came home, and managed to secure a crew for the summer trip. She did practically nothing, however, and is now in Canso, libelled by the crew for wages. A number of other vessels will probably be seized by hired men as security for their wages. The majority of the vessels, however, are manned by shares-men, some of whom will not have any money coming to them.

Have Horses' Mouths Examined at Regular Intervals.

To the ordinary person, it probably has not yet occurred that horses need an examination of their teeth at certain intervals.

Many a time has the horse-owner noticed the presence of unmasticated grain in the dung, and probably has dismissed the affair with the statement that the horse bolts his food, and to remedy the matter mixes bran with the grain, a very useful adjunct, or else gets a few pebbles and puts into the feed box. The trouble is not remedied, however.

If the teeth are examined they will be found to have one of the following irregularities: long points of the outer edge of the upper row of grinders, or on the inner edge of the lower row; a hollow, decaying grinder, a broken one, or one longer than its fellows. A horse with the above irregularities will pass his grain feed through him unchewed, will fall away in condition, will drop quids of hay out of his mouth, or let water fall out when drinking, and if a road horse, may turn out a side puller or go up on the bit in a bad manner. With any of the above troubles the veterinarian is needed, and needed badly, so that food may be saved, the animal's strength and health improved, and bad driving habits avoided. In this connection we do not advise any farmer to undertake the filing of his horse's teeth. Such work requires the services of a man who knows more than the mere fact that the teeth need filing (floating, as it is termed in the profession). Probably one of the worst takers now extant is the travelling so-called horse dentist, who, in nine cases out of ten, leaves the mouths in rather worse shape than they were previously. The horse-owner's responsibility in the matter ends when, on recognizing the symptoms already mentioned, he takes the suffering brute to the qualified veterinarian. The wire horse-owner will contract with his veterinarian to keep his horse's teeth in shape by the year and thus provide for at least a yearly examination. Such an examination is a money-making procedure for the man who keeps horses for either work or pleasure. It is important that the teeth of farm horses be examined, and, if necessary, be treated before spring work begins.

—Minard's Liniment cures burns, etc.

Two Halifax Lads Sentenced to Four Years in the Penitentiary

The two young boys, Morton and McEvoy, who were convicted two weeks ago of committing six robberies, were sentenced by Stipendiary Fielding in the Halifax Police Court yesterday afternoon. They received four years each in Dorchester Penitentiary. They were sentenced on two counts only, the other four being allowed to stand over. The boys were respectively fourteen and fifteen years old.

—When you want a physic that is mild and gentle, easy to take and certain to act, always use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. For sale by S. N. Weare.

THE ART OF WALKING.

To walk is an art that should be learned when one is young, yet many children are never taught to walk gracefully. When a woman walks, she should take a free, fresh, easy step, keeping the mind in harmony with the body, for the independency of both is what we wish to emphasize. The walk of to-day is the stride of strength, not the saunter or mince of affectation. The effect of this walk is to exercise the muscles, quicken the breathing, improve the digestion, and keep the body in health. There should be free, untrammelled motion, or swinging from the hip that can easily be attained with a little practice. The foot should be placed squarely, not as if the ball of the foot were a rubber ball. Nothing is more lacking in dignity than a springing gait.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Inflamed Nose and Throat.

And such diseases of the respiratory organs as Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Cold in the Head, and Nasal Catarrh, are treated with marvelous success on strictly scientific principles by Catarrhozone. The medicated vapor of Catarrhozone quickly traverses every air passage possible to be reached by any treatment. All soreness, pain, congestion and inflammation are at once dispelled, and by means of the healing powers of Catarrhozone the vitiated tissues are quickly restored. Where Catarrhozone is used, colds last only ten minutes, coughs half an hour and Catarrh, Consumption, Asthma and Bronchitis flee as from fire. A trial will convince any one of the startling merit of Catarrhozone. Costs $1.00, small size 25 c. At druggists, or Polson & Co. Kingston, Ont.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills cure constipation.

"The ill-timed truth we might have kept—
Who knows how sharp it pierced and stung?
The word we had not sense to say—
Who knows how grandly it had rung?"

Minard's Liniment relieves neuralgia.

CEDAR SHINGLES

To arrive this week, 2 carloads 300M Cedar Shingles (5 grades.)

We always keep in stock
Morrow's Lime, Cement, Coarse and Fine Salt, etc.

We can always supply you with PORT HOOD COAL.

J. H. LONGMIRE & SON

1903. A. No. 1049.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Between—Stephen S. Ruggles, Edwin Ruggles and Harry Ruggles, executors and trustees of T. D. Ruggles, Plaintifs.
and
James B. Hilton, Defendant.

To be sold at public auction at the Court House in Bridgetown in the county of Annapolis, by the High Sheriff of the said county or his deputy, on Saturday, the 24th day of October, A. D. 1903, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein and dated the 22nd day of September, A. D. 1903, unless before the day of sale the amount due the said plaintiffs, with their costs to be taxed, be paid to them or their solicitor,

All the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said defendant herein, and of all persons claiming by, from or under him, in and to the lands and premises described as follows:—All that certain farm and tract of land situate lying and being in East Brooklyn, in the county of Annapolis, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stake and stones on the north side of the cross road, so called, fifteen chains from the west line of farm lot number thirty-one, thence north ten degrees west, the course of the lines four hundred and four rods to a stake and stones, thence easterly at right angles sixty rods to a hemlock tree marked "6—7," thence southward ten degrees east four hundred and four rods to a stake and stones on the north side of the cross road, so called, thence westerly along the north side of said road fifteen links to a stake and stones, thence north ten degrees west eleven rods, to a stake and stones, thence westerly at right angles twenty-nine rods and one link and a half to a stake and stones, thence north ten degrees eleven rods to a stake and stones on the north side of the said cross road or highway, thence westerly along the north side of said highway to the place of beginning, containing by estimation one hundred and forty-nine acres, more or less, and being that lot of land described in deed from Jacob Slocomb, executor of Bromley Slocomb to Samuel M. Wheelock, duly recorded in libro 72, folio 172.

Also all that certain other piece or lot of land situate as aforesaid, and described as follows: Beginning at a spruce tree marking the southwest corner of lands owned by George H. Vroom and running north four degrees west alongside said Vroom's one hundred and sixty rods to lands owned by William Crawford, thence westerly at right angles eleven rods or until it strikes lands owned by Albert Hilton, thence southwardly along said Hilton's east line one hundred and sixty rods to a pile of stones, thence eastwardly to the place of beginning, containing eleven acres, more or less, and the buildings, hereditaments, easements and appurtenances to the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

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

EDWIN GATES,
High Sheriff.

E. Ruggles,
Solicitor of Plaintiffs.

Annapolis Royal, September 22nd, A. D. 1903.

Don't Fool With Your Head!

It is too important a part of your body to experiment with.
Always keep on the safe side when buying headache remedies.
Better have the ache than take powerful opiates.

Weare's Headache Powders

do not contain a grain of opiates. They are a positive cure for headache, and leave no bad after effects.

S. N. Weare
Medical Hall.

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INVERNESS, - CAPE BRETON
Miners and Shippers of the celebrated
INVERNESS IMPERIAL COAL.
(NONE BETTER)
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
The Inverness Railway & Coal Co, Inverness, Cape Breton,
WM. PEDRIE, Agent, Port Hastings, C. B.
GEO. E. BOAK & Co., Halifax, N. S., General Sales Agents for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. tf

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In all the latest Sanitary Improvements.
Heating and Ventilating.
Stoves and Ranges
of the latest patterns.
Job work a specialty.
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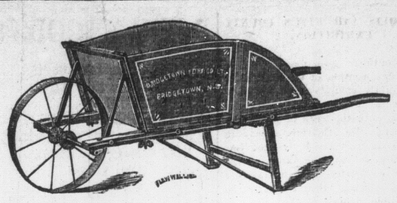

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This is the cheapest and yet the most serviceable Barrow for its price on the market. It has a wood wheel with 2 inch rim.

The Barrow is rapidly coming to be known as the handiest tool on the farm, and we are confident that our Folding Barrow will just fill the bill.

Call and inspect.

BRIDGETOWN FOUNDRY CO., Ltd
BRIDGETOWN, N. S.
BRANCHES AT WILMOT AND NEW GERMNAY.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY
—AND—
Steamship Lines
—TO—
St. John via Digby
—AND—
Boston via Yarmouth.

'Land of Evangeline' Route

On and after MONDAY, SEPT. 21st, 1903, the Steamship and Train Service of this Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted):—

Trains will Arrive at Bridgetown:
Express from Halifax..... 12.01 a.m
Express from Yarmouth..... 2.22 p.m
Accom. from Richmond..... 4.30 p.m
Accom. from Annapolis..... 7.35 a.m

S. S. "Prince Arthur" and "Prince George,"
by far the finest and fastest steamers plying out of Boston, leave Yarmouth, N. S., Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, immediately on arrival of the express train, arriving in Boston next morning.
Returning leave Long Wharf, Boston, Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday at 2 p.m.
The S. S. Percy Cann will make daily trips between Kingsport and Parrsboro.
Unequalled cuisine on Dominion Atlantic Railway Steamers and Palace Car Express Trains.

Royal Mail S. S. 'Prince Rupert,'
1260 Gross Tonnage, 3000 H. P.
ST. JOHN and DIGBY,
Daily Service (Sunday excepted.)
Leaves St. John..... 7.45 a.m
Arrives in Digby..... 10.45 a.m
Leaves Digby after arrival of express train from Halifax.

Trains and Steamers are run on Atlantic Standard Time.

P. GIFKINS,
Gen'l Manager,
Kentville, N. S.

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IMPERIAL LIMITED TO Pacific Coast. — The Fast Train leaving Montreal every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 11.40 a.m., making the run to Vancouver in 97 hours. Carries Palace and Tourist Sleeping Cars.

PACIFIC EXPRESS FOR CANADIAN NORTHWEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS — Leaves Montreal 9.30 a.m daily, carrying First and Second Class Coaches Palace Sleepers, and on Thursday carries Tourist Sleepers. Reaches all points in Canadian Northwest and British Columbia.

Write for descriptive matter, rates, etc., to
C. E. FOSTER,
D.P.A., C.P.R. ST. JOHN, N. B.

Reasons why You should buy "The Standard" Sewing Machine!
Because the STANDARD does three yards of stitching in the same time required to do two on other machines.
Because the STANDARD does most beautiful hemstitching!
Because the STANDARD has a ruffler that pleats as well as gathers.
Because the STANDARD does more kinds of work than any other make.
Because the STANDARD runs 75 per cent. lighter than old style machines.
Because the STANDARD does not break thread when run backward. First stitch perfect without holding ends of threads.
Because the STANDARD makes less noise than other machines owing to the rotary motion and being ball-bearing.
I can sell THE STANDARD at low figures.
W. A. CHESLEY.
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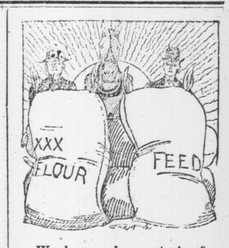
FINEST and FRESHEST
—LINES OF—
Meat & Fish
always in stock.
Wm. I. Troop
GRANVILLE STREET.



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FLOUR, MEAL, FEED.

FLOUR in Five Roses, Ogilvie's Hungarian, Hornet, Rainbow, Harvest Queen, Tilson's Pride, Delight, White Coat, and other brands.

CORNMEAL in barrels and bags.

Feed Flour, Middlings, Shorts.

WANTED—Salt Pork, improved Yellow Eye and Pink Eye Beans.

JOSEPH I. FOSTER.
Bridgetown, Feb. 18th, 1903.

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To any one sending a rough sketch, photo or model of an invention, we will give our opinion free of charge as to whether it is probably patentable.
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BENTLEY'S LINIMENT
Is speedily reaches the seat of all pains and aches and for cuts, bruises, burns, etc., it is by far the best thing to use. It cures where others fail because it is much stronger and guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Being a white liniment, it is perfectly clean to use, while the 25c. size will be found the largest bottle of this kind of liniment on the market. For sale by all dealers.
2 oz. size, 10c.
6 oz. size (over 3 times as much), 25c.
F. G. WHEATON CO., Limited,
Sole Proprietors, Folly Village, N.S.

Don't Forget
B. M. WILLIAMS'
Is the place to get the requisites for a
Good Dinner
He always has the largest and best stock of Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, etc., to select from. Also the best Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Pork and Sausage, and everything that would be found in a first-class market.

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CARRIAGE SHOP
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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 Varnishing executed in a first-class manner.
ARTHUR PALFREY.

The Household.

USE THE OILED FEATHER FOR A QUIET HOUSE.

In one of the quaint English storybooks of the last century, where the moral looms larger than the tale itself, there is an account of a man who went through life with an oiled feather in his hand. By its magic aid creaking joints, stiff hinges and rusty bolts were vanquished one by one, and these jarring physical discords silenced. The moral atmosphere following in the wake of the oiled feather became one of smiling peace and sweet content for all concerned.

To the modern housekeeper the oiled feather may still be commended.

Nothing is more uselessly aggravating or more productive of "nerves" than the thousand and one unnecessary noises that rasp and irritate one, when the oiled feather, or its equivalent, might give surcease of trouble.

Take the creaking door. If the hinges seem rusty, wipe first with kerosene to cut the rust, then apply the oiled feather, using any oil that does not become gummy. Tallow is excellent for all metals, and vaseline may often be used to advantage. Graphite from a lead pencil, or stove polish, is also a good lubricant. For table leaves or any wood joint, a bit of hard soap applied on the point of a lead pencil, will usually cure the stiffness and silence the creaking. A bureau drawer that protests every time it is opened and shuts only after hard pushing can generally be made all right by soaping the sides. A bed slat that groans every time the sleeper turns over, may be relieved by covering the ends with felt or a large rubber band. The noise of a sewing machine may be materially lessened by putting rubber under the feet of the machine, while the running gear must be kept well oiled.

A rattling shutter frequently can be tightened so as to keep silence by the simple expedient of driving in a match or toothpick where the shutter is loosened. If the slats rattle, a large spool pushed under the rod that goes through the middle will hold them still.

A vine or branch of a tree swaying against a window makes an eerie sound that may be obviated by judicious pruning, if it cannot be tied back securely. A creaky board in the floor can usually be tightened by hammering more securely to the joist. If this does not avail, drive thin wedges into the cracks to tighten.

A loose window casing also requires splinters driven in to tighten, until the carpenter comes, "to make a thorough job of it."

The cogs of a wringer or an egg beater should never be allowed to get wet, as that takes off the oil. If they have been wet, and stick and squeak, oil them.

Oil or tallow on metal and soap or paraffine on the wood grooves of a dumb waiter assist in keeping it "dumb," while soap or vaseline will do the same for an easy chair.

For squeaky shoes first try soaking the sole in oil. Pour a small quantity of linseed or sweet oil upon an old plate or flat dish and allow the shoes to stand in it over night. In this way they not only usually lose the squeak, but being saturated with oil, become proof against damp.

In case of sickness the noise made by throwing coal on the fire may be obviated by putting the coal in paper bags, then laying it on the fire.

STRAIGHT LINEN COLLAR.

Says a New York fashion writer: It is true, though it is a pity, that the stock is disappearing before the inroads of the linen collar. This very neat article of dress is back again, and will be seen this winter in many guises. The plain, high, straight-band, turnover collar, is fashionable and women are running to the collar departments to get it.

It is only a year ago that such a thing as the straight linen collar could hardly be bought, and women who were devoted to it were obliged to buy boys' collars. But now fashion's wheel has revolved and the linen collar is the thing again.

They are buying these collars and washing the stiffening out of them. With an embroidery needle the woman of nice taste now embroiders a pretty vine around the collar, and then, when it is completed, she has the collar laundered again. This gives her something handsome and smart in the neckwear line.

Collars are made up in blue linen as well as in white, but there is a something about white that recommends itself above all other colors. The daintiest of the linen collars have the vine embroidered in colors.

—Worry does no good. It does not make the burden any lighter, the road shorter, the duty easier. The sensible thing to do is to face the fact that is discouraging or hard and go right on. He was a wise traveller who, when his horse died, said, "I must walk now," and trudged on with cheerful energy. A good many people would have sat down beside that dead horse and spent hours in worry.—Wellspring.

Cramps are Like Burglars.

They come unexpected and when least welcome. Be armed with a one-minute cure in a bottle of Nerviline, which relieves cramp and stomach pains in five minutes. In Colic, Summer Complaint, Diarrhoea, Indigestion and Nausea, Nerviline is a remedy of remarkable potency, and acts promptly and satisfactorily at all times. The composition of Polson's Nerviline expresses the highest medical progress of the age, which accounts for its superior merit. Price 25c.

Hamilton's Pills are good pills.

Jokers' Corner.

THREE OF A KIND.

Ella—"Bella told me that you told her that secret I told you not to tell her."

Stella—"She's a mean thing—I told her not to tell you I told her."

Ella—"Well! I told her I wouldn't tell you she told me—so don't tell her I did."—Brooklyn Life.

THEY KNEW.

The following story is credited to a New Orleans lawyer, who was asked to address the boys of a business school. He commenced:

"My friends, as I approached the entrance to this room, I noticed on the panel of the door a word eminently appropriate to an institution of this kind. It expresses the one thing most useful to the average man when he steps into the arena of life. It was—"

"Pull," shouted the boys, in a roar of laughter, and the lawyer felt that he had taken his text from the wrong side of the door.

NOT AGE.

William Gillette is a good Sherlock Holmes, but he does not know everything, that is, where old Neptune's sons are concerned.

While cruising in the bay in his yacht, Aunt Polly, he met an old salt whom he hadn't seen since his last trip there.

"How are you?" said Gillette.

"Pretty fair; but a little deaf in my left ear."

"Well, you're no longer young, you know, and—"

"Divil a bit it's the age," interrupted the old sailor, "sure me right ear's as old as the left one, and I can hear foine in that."

HIS CASE.

(Boston Traveller.)

She—"My brother tells me you have been going in for a little speculation on the stock exchange lately. Were you a bull or a bear?" He—"Neither! I was an ass."

AN EFFECTIVE RETORT.

Lord D. was a proverbial hater of America and Americans, was dining lately in Paris with the British Minister. Next at him at the table was a noted Newport belle, Miss X.

The conversation had drifted to a discussion of things American, and Lord D. made some disagreeable remarks about some Americans that he had met, and some Yankee customs that he abhorred.

"Why, d'ye know," he continued, with an unpardonable want of tact, "that at some of the places I dined in America I saw people eat with their knives and spill their soup on the tablecloth."

Miss X. was thoroughly provoked by this time, but she replied with apparent unconcern:

"What poor letters of introduction you must have had, my lord."

There was no more unpleasant talk about Americans that evening.

A SIMPLE MEMORY SYSTEM.

Teacher—"In what year was the Battle of Waterloo fought?"

Pupil—"I don't know."

Teacher—"It's simple enough if you only would learn how to cultivate artificial memory. Remember the twelve Apostles. Add half that number to them. That's eighteen. Multiply by 100. That's 1800. Take the twelve apostles again. Add a quarter of their number to them. That's fifteen. Add what you've got. That's 1815. That's the date. Quite simple, you see, to remember dates, if you will only adopt my system."

—"Your father did not object to our marriage as much as I had expected."

"Oh, poor papa has given up the idea of being too particular."

—"Maria, where is my new Panama?" "New? Why, that yellow and bent-up hat didn't look like it was new." "Well, where is it?" "Why, it looked so old, I cut holes in each side and made a bonnet for the mare."

ONE OF TWAIN'S.

The Boston Post gives a good joke of Mark Twain's. It appears that the late Bishop Doane, of Albany, was at one time rector of an Episcopal church in Hartford, and the services were occasionally attended by the humorist. One Sunday he played a joke upon the rector:

"Mr. Doane," he said at the end of the service, "I enjoyed your sermon this morning. I welcomed it like an old friend. I have, you know, a book at home containing every word of it." "You have not," said Mr. Doane. "I have so," said the humorist. "Well, send that book to me. I'd like to see it." "I'll send it," was the reply. And he sent next morning an unabridged dictionary.

—Ascum—"How is that new patent medicine of yours selling?"

Kakum—"We haven't begun to manufacture it yet. We're busy getting up testimonials from prominent men who have been cured by it."

He Learned a Great Truth.

It is said of John Wesley that he once said to Mistress Wesley: "Why do you tell that child the same thing over and over again?" "John Wesley, because once telling is not enough." It is for this same reason that you are told again and again that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures colds and grip; that it counteracts any tendency of these diseases to result in pneumonia, and that it is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by S. N. Weare.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Cures Grip in Two Days.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.
Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months.
This signature, E. W. Grove on every box. 25c.

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