The Possibilities of Larger Crops.

The Value of the Dominion's Farm Crops Last Year Estimated at $280,000,000.

TO MAKE IT $80,000,000 MORE.

PROF. ROBERTSON TELLS THE FARMERS OF TWO GREAT PRINCIPLES THE APPLICATION OF WHICH MEANS VASTER CROPS.

(Halifax Herald.)

Ottawa, May 8.—Professor Robertson, commissioner of agriculture, was before the house of commons committee on agriculture and colonization yesterday to give an address on the fundamental principles governing the successful growing of crops in Canada. He said: National prosperity primarily depends on the production of wealth out of the natural resources of the country. The value of the products of the fisheries last year was $23,000,000; of the mines of Canada, $37,000,000; of the forest, including firewood, was estimated at $80,000,000. The value of the farm crops was estimated at between $270,000,000 and $280,000,000; and the value of all agricultural products, including crops, at not less than $600,000,000.

DIFFICULTIES OF FARMING.

The difficulties of successful farming become greater every year from the partial exhaustion of the soil, from the increasing prevalence of weeds and the greater injury done by insects and fungous diseases. While the government may not have the power to remove these difficulties, it may and does assist the farmer to overcome them. As these difficulties increase, they should not be left to the weakness of even the strongest individuals.

He pointed out that the obtaining of large crops of good quality is governed chiefly by the climatic conditions of the season; and by the intelligence and ability of the farmers as applied to the growing of crops. Farmers have much more progress in understanding the principles of cattle breeding, cattle feeding, dairying and fruit growing, than in those which understand the successful growing of field crops. What the farmers need is a clear understanding of principles, and not a dose of prescriptions to guide their practice.

He pointed that cultivation was an effective means of controlling the moisture in the soil and the temperature of the soil at a depth at which ordinary farm crop seeds are planted. Examinations made of eight farms in the spring, on lands sown to grains, showed that in clear weather the temperature was three degrees higher to a depth of three inches when the land was left unrolled.

TWO PRINCIPLES EXPLAINED.

After explaining the uses and functions of various fertilizing elements and substances, such as nitrogen, potash, phosphoric acid, gypsum, lime and salt, he gave a statement of two great underlying principles which govern the increase of plants during their growing period. The conditions which make for the increase in the size of the roots, stems and leaves, do not make for an increase in the grains, fruits and seeds. An excess of easily available plant food promotes a great growth and enlargement of the vegetative parts of the plants, namely the roots, stems and leaves. A bareness of available plant food when the plant is near the ripening period, makes for an increase in the quantities of seeds. He instanced the growth of a bunch of oats on a dung hill. The roots, stems and leaves are enormously and unusually large, while the heads contain very few seeds and these of light weight. The seeds in that case constitute a very small proportion of the total weight of the plants. On the other hand, when a plant produces seeds under the most unfavorable of circumstances, for instance a grass plant by the roadside, a small, short plant will carry a great number of seeds, and the seeds constitute a very large proportion of the total weight of the plant.

THE ROTATION OF CROPS.

A knowledge by the farmer of the underlying principles which govern the increase in the size of these two different parts of the plant, namely the vegetative parts and the reproductive parts, would guide them into a sensible and profitable rotation of crops. Barn yard manure should be applied to crops in which the roots, stems and leaves are the sought-for and valuable portion, such as carrots, turnips, mangels, Indian corn fodder, hay grasses. Manure should not be applied directly to the land for the growth of cereals. The manure should be applied to the crop which preceeds the cereal crop. It is a good plan to apply manure as a top dressing of a hay field. That gives its immediate benefit in a larger crop and increases the quantity of roots which are left to enrich the soil by their decay.

THE QUESTION OF SEEDS.

He then discussed the question of seeds. He said: Those seeds which germinate most quickly are the best, and it has been proved over and over again that heavy seeds give more vigorous and heavier crops than smaller seeds of the same sort and variety. All plants have a tendency towards variation. When they are changed from one place to another, they make an effort to adapt themselves to the new conditions. Those which succeed most fully in adapting themselves are the best for that locality. The degree of successful adaption is always the measure of success. He said that variation in plants was brought about and intensified by a change of seed, by the method of tillage, by crossing varieties and the like.

USEFUL QUALITIES IN VARIETIES.

Whenever a seed is sown in a locality new to it, if it be suitable, some forms will vary in the direction of adapting themselves to the conditions there, and selection of the seeds from these forms is practically the only means of continuing any improvement of the productiveness of the seeds. This is actually a grading up of the seed by continued selection from year to year on the farm where it is to be grown. There are variations within all named varieties of seeds. Some of the most distinguishing characteristics of varieties are shape and size, color, habit of growth, hardiness, length of growing period and productiveness. The latter which is the valuable quality to farmers in all good seeds, varies greatly by a change of locality, or a change in the method of culture. Form and color are chief characteristics of varieties of such plants as are grown for the flower, and vary very little within the variety. The notion that the practice of crossing varieties to obtain new colors and new forms of flowers, could be successfully applied to farm crops, without continuous selection from year to year, has been a great hindrance to the improvement of farm seeds.

A VALUELESS COMPARISON.

He analyzed the reports of the growing of cereals at the Dominion Experimental Farms for four years, and said that in his opinion, the comparison of varieties without a continuous selection of the best seeds from year to year, was of no service to the farmers, and was apt to mislead into expecting seeds from named varieties as such instead of obtaining the seeds by continued selection from year to year on their own or similar farms. He instanced a case in the growing of peas where the sowing of large peas by themselves and the large peas out of that crop again for three years, resulted in a crop of peas, in which the individual peas were twice as heavy as the peas of a crop grown from small seeds of the same variety, under the same conditions for an equal length of time. He said that variation in the productiveness of all varieties appeared to be brought about by growing them under different conditions of soil and climate.

MUST BE SELECTION.

Out of 47 varieties of peas compared on the five experimental farms during the season of 1898, no less than 32 of the varieties appeared on the lists of the twelve largest yielders. Out of 18 varieties of two-rowed barley compared at the five experimental farms in 1898, no less than 14 varieties appeared on the lists of six of the largest yielders at each of the five experimental farms. Out of 23 varieties of six-rowed barley compared at the five experimental farms in 1898, no less than 18 appeared on the lists of the six largest yielders at the five experimental farms. Of the 65 varieties of oats compared at the five experimental farms during 1898, no less than 41 appeared in the five lists of the twelve varieties which yielded most largely at each of the experimental farms. Of the 42 varieties of spring wheat compared at the five experimental farms in 1898, no less than 33 varieties appeared on the five lists of the 12 largest yielders at the five experimental farms. Of the 195 varieties of oats, barley, spring wheat and peas compared at the various experimental farms in 1898, 138 appeared in the selected lists of the 12 or 6 largest yielders at the five experimental farms. The selected lists included over 70 per cent. of the total number compared. Of the 147 varieties of oats, spring wheat and peas compared at the five experimental farms for four and three years, no less than 75 varieties appeared in the selected lists, or over 51 per cent. of the total number compared.

HEREDITY AND SELECTION.

Professor Robertson stated that the only valuable or useful selection of farm seeds, was the selection of the seeds from the individual plants which give evidence of power, by succeeding and yielding largely under soil and climatic conditions where the crop is to be grown the following years. In every field of grain some plants are more vigorous, larger, earlier and more productive than the others. That is evidence that these plants have varied in the right direction for profit making to the farmer. The difference in the same field is due to some form of inherited vigor. The only quality of inheritance in plants for farm crops which is worth naming, is the power to overcome obstacles, power to make material from the soil and the air, and power to hold these and organize them into valuable forms. This is the only quality of inheritance or heredity which is worth naming in any field, the field of the farm or the field of the nation.

THE PLAN FOR THE FARMERS.

He recommended every farmer to select enough heads from the largest, most vigorous and early plants in his fields to give him two bushels of seed grain, then to select the large seeds from that by the vigorous use of the fanning mill and sieves. Such seed grain would doubtless prove better adapted to the soil and climate of his place than any outside seed he could obtain. Selection in that way from year to year would develop seeds with the greatest vigor for productiveness and also with the quality of the grain improved.

He instanced that such a course had resulted in an increase of crop, varying from 20 per cent. to over 30 per cent. Such an increase applied to farm crops of Canada, would mean an increase in the production of wealth of from 20 to 30 per cent. on the $280,000,000, the present annual value of the farm crop. Dissemination of a knowledge of those fundamental principles which the farmers could easily understand and apply for themselves, would bring about that desirable end. If the farmers once got hold of these principles, the principles would take hold of their farm practice, and lift them into the most prosperous condition of agriculture.

Regulation Court Dress.

The regulation court dress for drawing room presentation to the queen consists of a low bodice, short sleeves, dress and train, the latter three and a half yards in length, not less. The regulation plumes are three white plumes for a married lady and two for an unmarried one. White veils or lace lappets have to be worn with the plumes. White is de rigueur for a presentation dress, which usually is trimmed with white flowers or plumes. High court dress may be worn by invalids and elderly ladies, on receiving permission from her majesty, through the lord chamberlain. One of the chief difficulties to cope with in a court toilet is the headdress, which must show conspicuously from the front, the queen having no tolerance for drooping plumes on this occasion. The veils are caught down on either side with tiny jewels, so that they only hang at the back and do not come forward at the sides.

How do You Laugh?

A German professor has been investigating the vowels used by boys when they laugh and is sure that they correspond very closely with the different kinds of character. Boys that are open and frank in their natures laugh a great deal with the "a." Boys that are moody and gloomy use the letter "e." Those that are irresolute and undecided laugh in "i." The generous and strong use the "o." The worst laugh of all is the "u," and the boy that laughs with the use of that vowel is a boy to be avoided. Watch your laugh, and see whether it is a "Ha, ha, ha!" a "He, he, he!" a "Hi, hi, hi!" a "Ho, ho, ho!" or a "Hu, hu, hu!"

—A poor Chinaman had been the slave of opium-smoking for thirty-nine years. Those familiar with this curse know that the opium appetite becomes a deep-seated disease, and few who are once entangled in this snare of Satan ever escape. But this man was rescued from opium-smoking; he was cured, and he stayed cured. One day some one asked him how it was that he had broken off the terrible habit. He answered: "I used my two knees!" And there are many other evil and degrading habits that could be cured in the same way.

Recent Scientific Research

Has, it seems, resulted in a sure cure for catarrh, a most offensive and insidious disease, until lately considered incurable. This remedy is called Catarrhozone, and is simply inhaled, being carried by the air directly to the diseased parts of the throat or nasal passages, thus superseding former disgusting and useless snuffs and ointments. Catarrh, bronchitis, irritable throat, &c., yield to Catarrhozone every time. Write for a free sample of Catarrhozone to

N. C. POLSON & CO., Kingston, Ont.

At the present rate of increase the population of the earth will double itself in 260 years.

HOOD'S PILLS

Rouse the torpid liver, and cure biliousness, sick headache, jaundice, nausea, indigestion, etc. They are invaluable to prevent a cold or break up a fever. Mild, gentle, certain, they are worthy your confidence. Purely vegetable, they can be taken by children or delicate women. Price, 25c. at all medicine dealers or by mail of C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Agricultural.

Salting the Wild Carrot.

"Can anybody explain why our farmers are so reckless concerning the encroachments of weeds?" asks a *Farm and Fireside* correspondent. "The wild carrot might easily have been headed off if we had the right sentiment among our landowners. The only difficulty now in eradicating it, is the fact that there is not much of it. It is easily pulled before going to seed. I would much rather deal with it than with the hawkweed, which is spreading through the fields of New York state and elsewhere. The best way of dealing with this pest, as well as with the moneywort, where it gets lodged in the lawns, is to sow liberally with salt. Buy a barrel or more of damaged salt, which you can generally find at any country store and obtain for less than half price. While the salt kills the weeds it fertilizes the grass. Apply three or four times in order to thoroughly reach every plant and root.

Canned Butter.

Professor Robertson, commissioner of dairying in Canada, has had some packages of butter sent to Japan in tins, and, as the reports regarding them have been favorable, it is proposed to pack 1, 2 and 5 pound tins in a similar manner for the Klondike. The butter is wrapped up in waxed paper and then placed in hermetically sealed tins, which, it is claimed, will keep the butter good in any climate. A number of tins have been manufactured in Montreal, and a shipment has been sent from Calgary to the Yukon. Tinned butter has been a great success in France, and there seems to be no good reason why it should not be so here. Professor Robertson thinks a large trade may be developed with China and Japan; but, as neither Chinese nor Japanese include butter or cheese in their bill of fare, it would appear that they need education in that direction first. A large trade in tinned butter has existed for years in Ireland.

A Uniform Apple Barrel.

The *Country Gentleman* presents remarks made before the Eastern New York Horticultural society by Mr. Charles Foster, in which occurs the following: Let me say that the time has come when our growers recognize the necessity of coming together on this question. Our barrel manufacturers are ready for the change, and there is today no widespread opposition to legislation that will place us in fair competition in the markets of this country and Europe with the larger barrel now in general use in the western states, Virginia, New England and Canada. What we desire is a package of the capacity of the flour barrel, which is 17½ inches diameter of head, 28½ inches stave and 64 inches bulge. There is nothing in our bill which precludes the use of new or secondhand flour barrels—the former so largely used in Virginia and the latter in New England.

—The saying, "when the cows come home," means something to Obadiah Sands of Illinois, said a citizen of that state. "It requires the coming home of 120,000 cows to supply the milk with which he makes his annual output of butter. He made and sold 14,000,000 pounds of butter last year, and received $2,500,000 for it. Of course he did not stand and agitate the churn dasher that thrashed all the butter out; but the employees of the 160 creameries that he owns and controls managed to churn it. Obadiah Sands is the largest butter producer in the world, and twelve years ago he began with one small creamery. Now it requires twenty carloads, or more than 600 tons of salt, to salt the butter he turns out every year, and 6,000 farms to support the cows that furnish the milk."

—The London correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writes:

Not a few of our farmers' daughters are taking up dairying as an exact science, and we may expect good results from their efforts. Miss Elsie Cook, who at the last dairy show was for the second time declared champion butter-maker of England, will make none the worse a wife in that her sideboard will be adorned with the lord mayor's cup, and with many other trophies. The stimulus of such an example is bound to tell in many a homestead up and down the country. Then again, others became themselves teachers, demonstrators, employed by the respective county councils, at fair and liberal rates of remuneration.

The Currycomb for Cows.

Somehow the cow never gets half the care in the stable that the horse does, especially as to currying and brushing. Even in the field where the cow lies down in green pastures she often has scurf on her skin which causes her to rub against trees and posts. We know a farmer once who fastened a pole between two posts just high enough so that cows of different sizes could go under it and rub their backs against it. The institution was always well patronized and doubtless paid the cows' owner. In the stable the currycomb handled with plenty of elbow grease is the best substitute for this device. The most currying and brushing will be needed around the neck and shoulders.

How Much Clover Seed per Acre.

We find various amounts of clover seed recommended to be sown per acre. So we made some calculations on the subject. There are about 26,000,000 seeds in one bushel. If it was all sown on one acre, it would be about 4½ seeds per square inch, which all clover raisers know is too thick. One seed per two inch square would be thick enough, which would be nine acres per bushel, and experience has taught me this is about right, allowing one-half to not grow and we have a good set. As good a catch as we ever saw was one bushel on 15 acres.

Cleaning Land.

To get a piece of land perfectly free from small brush, a very cheap, as well as a perfect way of cleaning it, is to pasture sheep upon it for two or three seasons, when all brush small enough for the sheep to reach at the top will be eaten clean of leaves, and the brush will in a very short time dry off and decay. A still better way is to cut the brush off close to the ground before commencing to pasture; then the sheep will eat all the new sprouts coming up, and all roots will dry off and decay in one or two seasons. Land cleared off by pasturing sheep on it does not again become infected by brush and weeds, even if left idle for several years.

—Take a hoe and go carefully over the orchard and scrape all the loose bark from the trunks and limbs. You will be surprised at the number of oyster shell bark louse, for in nine out of every ten of the neglected orchards the trees are covered with this pest and often they have been working away under the bark, unsuspected by the owners. In many cases these alone are sufficient to account for the barrenness of the trees and in others for the death of the trees.

—A horse will carry 250 lbs. twenty-five miles per day of eight hours. An average draught horse will draw 1,600 lbs. twenty-three miles per day on a level road, weight of waggon included. The average weight of a horse is 1,000 lbs., and his strength is equivalent to that of five men.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

TEN YEARS A CRIPPLE FROM RHEUMATISM.

NOW CAN WALK.

BRILEY'S BROOK, Antigonish Co., N.S. Oct. 25th, 1898.

To Egyptian Rheumatic Oil Co., Ltd.:—

DEAR SIRS,—For ten years my daughter Barbara Ellen has been a sufferer from the effects of rheumatism; the last two years of which she had not the use of her limbs and has been totally unable to walk.

Early in September I purchased a bottle of EGYPTIAN RHEUMATIC OIL and after the external application of one bottle my daughter was able to walk across the house without any assistance whatever. I could scarcely believe it at first, and I feared a relapse, but after some weeks, she still continued to improve, and is now recovering rapidly the former use of her limbs. It therefore gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of EGYPTIAN RHEUMATIC OIL, which has wrought such a wondrous cure on my daughter. Yours truly,

ISABELLA CHISHOLM (Cutter).

Sold by all dealers.

Sensitive Clocks.

A Lewiston (Me.) merchant has in his store an old fashioned clock which is peculiarly sensitive. It sometimes stops, and if any one steps into the store or goes by it will start again, and if a horse steps on a certain spot in the street it will start.

A man who happened to notice it and who had one like it himself, said that his would not run after he had started his furnace in the fall. In the spring, after he ceased to keep a fire, it would run all right.

The Queen's Many Descendants.

Queen Victoria is said to have seventy living descendants. If each of the seventy should be as prolific as their great ancestress and her children, it is evident that in a few years the British Islands would not hold them all. In three generations they would amount to nearly 25,000,000, and the chances are that in five generations every inhabitant of England would be of royal descent through at least one ancestor.

—It is stated that Christianity in Japan has now practically the same freedom that the other religions have. Christian churches are found in every city of size, and in the large ones there are several. In the cabinet and in both houses of Parliament the number of Christians has been from six to sixteen times as many as their proportion in the country would call for. According to a Japanese authority there are over forty Christian papers and magazines published there. Dr. Barton of the American Board is authority for the above.

—The knowledge of how to keep ice in the sick room may be of service in saving life. A deep tin pan or pail should be taken, and a piece of flannel so fastened over the top that it will sag in the middle, but not enough to touch the bottom of the pail. A good-sized piece of ice can be placed in the flannel and completely wrapped in its folds so that no air can reach it. Small pieces of ice can be broken off, using a hatpin.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure 25c. 7 1y

PUTTNER'S EMULSION

Has special virtue in healing diseased Lungs and restoring flesh & strength to those reduced by wasting disease.

Always get Puttner's, it is the Original and Best.

WM. LEGGE & SON SELL

Saskatchewan Buffalo Robes,
Lap Rugs,
Horse Blankets,
Surcingles,
Horse Boots,
Canvas Collars,
Sleigh Bells,
Whips,
Brushes,
Curry Combs,
Harness Oils,
Gall Cure,
Polishes,
Leather Braces,
Army Knapsacks,
All kinds of Harnesses.

All kinds of Leather & Rubber Goods Repaired

MAXIMS ON CLEANLINESS.

Housecleaning is the hinge upon which the door of health and cleanliness is hung.

Many diseases are due to dirt, which, while not causing death, make life a burden.

More disease is removed from a house by proper cleaning than can be cured by all the doctors in the place.

The relation of health and house cleaning is very important, not only because the removal of filth preserves it, but keeps it in good condition.

The dust of our houses is the dust of our street. We dread it on our clothing but we breathe it in our lungs.

The month of March is the time when all the diseases and germs should be removed from our houses.

A. C. HICKS makes a specialty of Whitening, Kalsomining, Albastining and Painting. Also Paper Hanging and House Painting in all its branches.

☞ Orders left at Cochran's Shoe Store will be promptly attended to.

Shop in Murdoch's Block.
March 1st, 1899. 50 tf

Spring 1899!

We are now ready for business with the best stock of goods in our line in the county. We import direct from factory in car lots, and can give

SPECIAL PRICES

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Write for price list.

Warerooms: Lawrencetown, Annapolis Co., and Bridgewater, Lunenburg Co.

N. H. PHINNEY, Manager.
March 8th, 1899.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY

"Land of Evangeline" Route

On and after WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1ST, 1899, the Steamship and Train Service of this Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted):—

Trains will Arrive at Bridgetown:
Express from Halifax..... 11.06 a.m
Express from Yarmouth.... 1.17 p.m
Accom. from Richmond.... 4.35 p.m
Accom. from Annapolis.... 6.20 a.m

Trains will Leave Bridgetown:
Express for Yarmouth.... 11.06 a.m
Express for Halifax..... 1.17 a.m
Accom. for Halifax..... 6.20 a.m
Accom. for Annapolis..... 4.35 p.m

BOSTON SERVICE,
S. S. "Prince George,"

2,400 Gross Tonnage; 7,000 Horse Power,

by far the finest and fastest steamer plying out of Boston, leaves Yarmouth, N. S., every MONDAY AND THURSDAY, immediately on arrival of the Express Trains, arriving in Boston early next morning. Returning, leaves Long Wharf, Boston, every SUNDAY AND WEDNESDAY at 4.00 p. m. Unequalled cuisine on Dominion Atlantic Railway Steamers.

Royal Mail S.S. "Prince Rupert,"

1,260 Gross Tonnage; 3,000 Horse Power.

ST. JOHN and DIGBY.
Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Leaves St. John..... 7.15 a.m.
Arrives in Digby..... 10.00 a.m.
Leaves Digby..... 1.00 p.m.
Arrives in St. John..... 3 45 p.m.

S. S. "Evangeline" makes daily trips between Kingsport and Parrsboro.

Boffet Parlor Cars run each way daily on Express trains between Halifax and Yarmouth.

Trains and Steamers are run on Eastern Standard Time.

P. GIFKINS,
Superintendent,
Kentville, N. S.

1898. 1898.

Yarmouth S. S. Co., Limited.

The Shortest and Best Route between

Nova Scotia and United States,

THE QUICKEST TIME. 15 to 17 hours between Yarmouth and Boston.

Two Trips a Week.

The fast and popular Steel Steamer

'BOSTON'

Commencing Oct. 22nd and until further notice will leave Yarmouth for Boston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENING after arrival of the Express train from Halifax. Returning will leave Lewis' Wharf, Boston, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock, noon, making close connections at Yarmouth with the Dominion Atlantic and Coast Railways for all parts of Nova Scotia.

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

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

For all other information apply to Dominion Atlantic, Central, Intercolonial or Coast Railway agents, or to

L. E. BAKER,
Pres. and Managing Director.
W. A. CHASE, Sec. and Treasurer.
Yarmouth, Oct. 20, 1898.

FREE.

We give this fine watch, and also a chain and charm for selling two dozen LEVER COLLAR BUTTONS, at 10 cts. each. Send your address and we forward the Buttons, postpaid, and our Premium List. No money required. Sell the Buttons among your friends, return the money, and we send the watch, prepaid. A genuine American watch, guaranteed a good timepiece. Mention this paper when writing.

LEVER BUTTON CO.,
20 Adelaide St. E.
Toronto, Ont.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

It will pay you to place your order with us for fruit trees, fruit bushes, hedging, etc., early this season. As proprietors of the largest nurseries in the Dominion (over 700 acres) we are able to speak advisedly.

You will regret it if you delay your order. Give a hearing to our agent when he calls. Pears are bringing larger prices in the English market. Do you grow any? If not, allow our representative to tell you why we can furnish superior pear trees, and then give him a trial order.

☞ We can utilize the services of a few good men to sell our goods. DEMAND FOR OUR STOCK IS HEAVIER THAN EVER. Supplies furnished free, and outagents paid weekly.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
35 2m Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.

PALFREY'S
CARRIAGE SHOP
—AND—
REPAIR ROOMS.
Corner Queen and Water Sts.

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

Best of Stock used in all classes of work.

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

ARTHUR PALFREY.
Bridgetown, Oct. 22nd, 1890. 29 1y

WON'T CURE EVERYTHING
ARCHIBALD'S PAIN BALSAM.
but the best hot medicine for
COUGHS. COLDS. CRAMPS.
CHILLS. CHOLERA. COLICS.
BEEN USED OVER
THIRTY YEARS.

FARM FOR SALE!

The subscriber offers for sale his valuable farm situated 2½ miles from Bridgetown. This is an A1 hay farm, two large orchards, one small plum orchard, good pasture and wood land. House and outbuildings in good order. About two-thirds purchase money can remain on morigage. Apply to

W. M. SCOTT.
Bridgetown, May 2nd, 1898. 51 tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of Milledge Munro, farmer, late of Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, deceased, are required to render the same, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the same estate are requested to make immediate payment to

C. H. EASSON,
Sole Executor,
Bridgetown, Jany. 26th, 1899.

If there is a history of weak lungs in your family, take Scott's Emulsion.

It nourishes and invigorates.

It enables you to resist the disease. Even if your lungs are already affected, and if besides the cough you have fever and emaciation, there is still a strong probability of a cure.

The oil in the Emulsion feeds; the hypophosphites give power to the nerves; and the glycerine soothes and heals.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Just Received

SCREEN DOORS,
WINDOW SCREENS
to fit any size window. Can be placed on outside, allowing sash to be raised or lowered without taking out screen.
POULTRY NETTING,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
CROQUET SETTS, 4, 6 and 8 Balls,
GARDEN TROWELS,
HAMMOCKS,
BICYCLE SUNDRIES,
TERRA COTTA PIPE,
PORTLAND CEMENT,
CALCINED PLASTER.

HAYING TOOLS!

Fine India Steel and Green Ribbed Clipper Scythes. Every Scythe warranted.

GLASS! GLASS!

200 boxes Window Glass (assorted sizes) at a very low price.

H. W. BENSON

EDDY'S
Indurated
Fibre Ware,
TUBS, PAILS, Etc.,
have become household necessities.

When you ask your storekeeper for

INDURATED FIBRE WARE

Insist on getting

E. B. EDDY'S Goods.
Our Name is a guarantee of quality.

Inferior Imported Goods are now being offered in some places at about the same prices as Eddy's. If you compare them you will find they contain only about half the material, cost proportionately less, and will last a correspondingly shorter time. Consult your best interests therefore by seeing that the goods you purchase were made by

The E. B. EDDY CO'Y, Limited.
JNO. PETERS & CO., Agents, Halifax.
SCHOFIELD BROS., Agts., St. John, N.B

BRIDGETOWN
MARBLE WORKS

The above works, for many years conducted by the late THOS. DEARNESS, will be carried on under the management of MR. JOHN DEARNESS, who will continue the manufacture of

Monuments,
in Marble, Red Granite, Gray Granite and Freestone,
Tablets, Headstones, &c.

All orders promptly attended to.

Granville St., Bridgetown, N. S.

AS USUAL
The Prettiest
WALL PAPERS
—AT THE—
Central Book Store

WANTED! WANTED!

5,000 Hides,
15,000 Pelts,

For which the highest prices will be paid, Spot Cash. Those having hides to sell will please bring them to the tannery.

MacKenzie, Crowe & Company.

CAUTION!

All persons indebted to the estate of the late J. AVARD MORSE, either by accounts or promissory notes, are hereby notified that all payments of the same must be made to the undersigned, as no person has been authorized by them to collect said accounts or notes.

E. BENT,
J. B. GILES, } *Executors.*
Bridgetown, March 10th, 1896.

NOTICE

PERSONS indebted to the estate of Milledge Munro, late of Bridgetown, deceased, are hereby requested to communicate with Mr. E. Ruggles, Solicitor, to whom I have given a power of attorney in this behalf.

C. H. EASSON,
Executor.
Bridgetown, March 10th, A. D, 1899.—52 tf

The Household.

The Vice of Nagging.

Under the caption "Nagging" an English magazine contributor writes the following:

How many happy homes are spoiled and made utterly miserable by the constant nagging of one or more of their members! It is difficult indeed to understand why some women will persist in it when it can but mean misery to themselves and to all who associate with them.

Every day we hear of homes broken up, families living in the same parish, yet not on speaking terms, etc., and more often than not the true cause is summed up by the one word, "nagging."

Love soon takes wings in a home where there is continual discord by the continuous fault finding and grumbling of the woman, who should be a sympathetic companion instead of a harsh critic.

Home is the only place on earth where we can find real rest when tired and heart-sick, but how many among us would for a moment dream of seeking to find that rest at a place where nagging and discomfort are too often the order of the day?

Such a trifle is sufficient in some cases to upset the head of the household for the entire day. Perhaps breakfast is late, the bills are higher than they ought to be, or a letter expected has not turned up. Any of these little misfortunes are dwelt upon and talked about until they assume gigantic proportions.

Nagging is a vice which unfortunately takes a deep hold upon some people, and the blame cannot always be laid at the woman's door, although she is more often than not the culprit. Once in awhile we find that it is from the better half that the stream of grumbling proceeds, though it is only fair to say that for the most part it is essentially a woman's failing.

Many a woman begins married life with being disappointed by different things, and instead of considering circumstances and making the best of them she starts the habit of complaining, which grows upon her until at last she fails to see any good in anybody or anything.

She always wears an injured air, and her husband hears nothing but complaints and scolding when he comes home tired out after a long day's work. All the domestic worries are repeated to him, with many embellishments, and to hear her speaking of her children any one would imagine that she hated them more than enough.

If you want your husband to be somebody, you must make him believe that he is somebody and that he is capable of great things. But, on the other hand, if you torment the life out of him, you will only discourage him and be to blame for his failure.

Woman's Three Charms.

"There is a quality lying in some women which novelists call 'indefinable charm,' and we shall not discuss it because it is indefinable.

"But there are other charms which are more definite—the charm of heart, the charm of intellect and the charm of person or beauty. The ideal woman should possess all these, and the absence of any of them leaves her an incomplete woman. An intellectual woman without heart or beauty is usually repellent. Intellect combined with beauty, but without heart, may become a force for harm. Heart and beauty are not likely to do injury to others, but they lack the power of defence against assaults from without.

"A woman has two duties. She should study how to avoid giving pain and how to help others to be happy, but she must be careful that the happiness she confers shall be based upon the principle of right or else it will be disastrous to both. Her other duty is to elevate herself.

"All the qualities I have mentioned may be developed by training. I should recommend a young lady who is deficient in one or all of them to go into training as thoroughly as a prizefighter. But she should be careful not to overtrain in any one direction.

"A woman who concentrates her effort on brain culture is likely to become a bluestocking. But this tendency can be neutralized by the collateral development of the heart qualities. No curriculum has ever been established for the study of heart development, but the best textbook I know of—and I recommend it to Christians, atheists and worldlings alike—is the New Testament.

"Physical charm may be acquired, and when the physical charm, the heart charm and the charm of intellect are fully developed, there you have your ideal woman."—*J. Carroll Beckwith in New York World.*

Baby's Dresses.

Time was when the skirts and general trappings of a little "just come" baby were as long as the moral law, with several inches of frills and tucks tacked on for good measure. Who has not gazed with awe upon the old fashioned daguerreotype of mother and child, the beaming parent's gown being entirely covered with the long white draperies of the infant in her arms? The poor little blossoms of that time were sorely in need of dress reform, for the heavy, lengthy skirts were not only cumbersome for the mothers to manage, but a weight on the babies' weak little shoulders as well. But it was the style, and, following the bent of womankind since the time of Eve, each mother sought to have her baby's dresses and skirts just a trifle longer and wider than those flaunted by the woman next door, it got to be as bad as the bustle craze, but, as in that, the reaction came. The baby of today is as free as a fin de siecle Topsy. He has every privilege a baby can want or squeal for, and the greatest privilege of all—that of kicking his little legs about at will—is no longer denied him. In fact, he is emancipated; he has come into his own. He is the great American ruler, with all the mammas in the world as devoted, painstaking, worshipping subjects.

Influenza from Cats.

A warning is issued by Mr. W. J. Arkcoll, a London veterinary surgeon, to families in which cats are kept, against allowing them to be in the house while suffering from a mere cold.

"I have recently discovered," he writes, "that in many parts of the west and northwest of London a number of the feline race have been stricken with influenza, and of a most dangerous form. As the epidemic may be contracted from pets, it behooves ladies and gentlemen not to handle or fondle afflicted animals.

"I would particularly forewarn them not to allow children to play with or go near to a cat or dog which appears to have only contracted a slight cold."—*London Daily Mail.*

—Sweet peas, to attain their highest excellence, must be planted as soon as the ground can be worked in spring. To wait until the soil is warm, is not only unnecessary, but unwise, for it invites a delay that will court injury during the summer drought. Some advocate fall planting, and this is advisable where the ground does not heave badly. Seeds should be sown from four to eight inches deep, according to the heavy or light nature of the soil. The support can be much more firmly secured if supplied at the time of planting, before the ground becomes hard. Wire netting forms the best support, though even brush does very well.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Joker's Corner.

Didn't Know Dewey.

BUT DOUBTLESS WOULD LIKE TO BE ACQUAINTED WITH HIM.

A new reporter strolled into the Hotel Grunewald the other night and scanned the latest autographs on the register. He was especially anxious to find somebody from the far east from whom he might obtain a little Filipino society gossip.

"Hello!" he exclaimed, half way down the page. "Who the dickens is this—John J. Johnson, Dododo? Where the mischief is Dododo, anyway?"

Now, it is against the rules of all well conducted hotels for the chief clerk ever to admit ignorance about anything, so that dignitary immediately replied:

"Dododo is one of the principal seaports of the island of Luzon, in the Philippine group. It lies between Baddog and Gogoogu, and is celebrated for its exports of Indian hemp, juju paste and"—

"Hold on there!" said the reporter, reaching for a card. "Now that you remind me of it, I know all about the place myself. Just rush this up to Senor Johnson will you, and say there's a gentleman wants to see him very particular."

A bellboy fled with the card and presently Mr. Johnson appeared. He was fat and florid, and wore a cigar clipper for a watch charm.

"How d'you do, Mr. Johnson?" said the reporter. "How did you leave Dewey and the rest of the boys?"

"Dewey!" exclaimed Mr. Johnson, opening his eyes until they resembled small billiard balls. "What do you mean?"

"Why the admiral, you know," said the reporter blithely. "And Aguinaldo? Does he ever get over to your town?"

Mr. Johnson's broad countenance became suffused with an apoplectic purple. "Say, you must be crazy," he puffed, "or else you're kidding me. I dunno Aguinaldo from Adam's house cat. I'm a cigar drummer, and I came from Chicago."

It was the reporter's turn to look surprised.

"Then what made you register from the Philippines?" he demanded.

"I didn't," said Mr. Johnson.

"Yes, you did! There's your name—'John J. Johnson, Dododo!'"

The cigar man grinned expansively.

"Oh!" he said. "That's not a town! I noticed the fellow on the line above was from Chicago, too, so I just wrote do do do—see?"

The reporter went away talking to himself. His remarks were unsuitable for publication.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

A Sudden Recovery.

THE MEDICINE PROVED THAT IT HAD LIGHTNING EFFECTS.

"I say, Lige," said the storekeeper as the old man came in, "hev ye heard thet Bob Piggans' wife is sick?"

"I heard somebody say yesterday thet she wuz, but I saw Bob this mornin an he said thet she had recovered, thanks ter the wonderful medicine thet the city doctor sent."

"Sho! Has Bob bin hirin a city doctor?" exclaimed the storekeeper. "I shouldn't think thet he could affort hit."

"He can't," answered the old man, "but his wife wuz sot on hevin a city doctor, an so he had ter post off ter the city ter find one.

"Waal, when he got thar he asked somebody whar he could find a doctor, an the feller he asked jus' fer a joke sent him ter a hoss doctor. Waal, when Bob found him, he said:

"'Be you a doctor?'

"'I be,' said the man.

"'Waal,' said Bob, 'my Betsy is sick an I want sumethin ter bring her around.'

"Waal, the hoss doctor asked Bob what the symptoms wuz, an Bob told him, an the hoss doctor said:

"'I will fix you sumethin thet will bring her around in short order.'

"Waal, he got a quart bottle with a long neck an filled hit with medicine an gave hit ter Bob an said:

"'Jes' git her ter open her mouth an then put the neck of the bottle in an pour the contents down.'

"Waal, Bob followed the instructions, an he says thet he never saw such a rapid recovery in his life before. Bob said thet before he gave hit ter her thet she wuz too weak ter raise a hand, but after she took hit she tipped the stove over an broke a mop handle."

All Hope Gone.

BUT THE PRISONER'S LAWYER DID THE BEST HE COULD.

"I'll make out as good a case as I can for you, Pugsley," said the lawyer as he led his shambling client into the courtroom,