

The average family in Canada uses about 25 pounds of tea per year. If Red Rose Tea were used entirely, not more than 20 pounds would be required. You save real money when you use Red Rose Tea.

Red Rose Tea

"is good tea"

T. H. ESTABROOKS, ST. JOHN, N. B., WINNIPEG, TORONTO, & WASHINGTON ST., E.

GUMMARD, THE SPIDER.

The Great Danger of the Great Days of the Ballet.

The elder Vestris, who flourished in the middle of the eighteenth century, called himself the "god of dancing" and declared in all sincerity and without rebuke that his century had produced but three supreme men—himself, Frederick the Great and Voltaire. On one occasion when reproving his son Augustus for refusing to dance before the king of Sweden at the request of the king of France he said that he would not tolerate any misunderstanding between the houses of Vestris and Bourbon, which had lived hitherto upon the most friendly terms.

Madeleine Gummard made her debut when she was thirteen years of age and for nearly thirty years kept all Paris worshipping at her feet. This was a success of art and not of beauty. The elder Vestris was so aggressively that she was known as the "spider." She discovered the great painter David, who helped Fragonard to adorn her house with frescoes. Indeed, Fragonard, for whose paintings today fabricators must have paid, lost his commission because he dared to fall in love with his patron. Gummard had a chamber in her own house, and her entertainments there were deemed extravagant in an age of luxury. Paris would not spare her to London until she was past her fortieth year. She was a sort of boulevard adviser to Marie Antoinette, and so great was the esteem in which she was held that one of the most distinguished sculptors of the day modelled her foot, and when her work was broken in a stage accident a man for speedily recovery was recommended at Notre Dame.

THE BLACK BASS.

Shore Fish That Kills For the Pleasures of the River.

The bass is like a roaring lion going about seeking whom he may devour. I have seen a good sized specimen get into a school of minnow and eat until until he could not get any more into his capacious insides, then go off by himself, throw up what he had consumed and begin over again, after which he would keep on killing the poor innocent minnow, apparently for the mere pleasure of killing. Very young bass will attack minute water life which flourishes on water plants and get away with it like a dog with a bone, selecting the same method as their elders. To illustrate the extent of the cannibalism of the black bass here is the experience of an expert angler in one of the fish hatcheries in Pennsylvania:

The superintendent made an actual count of 20,000 young bass about an inch long and placed them in a fry pond by themselves. He gave them food six times a day, and, according to his statement, each fish ate on an average three times its own weight of the prepared food every twenty-four hours. They were placed in a pond on the 1st of July, and on Oct. 1, when they were taken out, there were only 11,000, and the record showed that less than 200 died from sickness. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that in addition to the food given them by the superintendent there were about 9,000 bass devoured by their stronger and more fortunate companions. — W. B. Chesban in Field and Stream.

Caring For the Teeth.

Without good teeth there cannot be thorough mastication. Without thorough mastication there cannot be perfect digestion, and consequently poor health results, hence the paramount importance of sound teeth. Clean teeth do not decay. The teeth should not be brushed from side to side. If this is done the points of the gums will be irritated and the teeth loosened. The upper teeth should be brushed from the gum upward, and the lower teeth from the bottom upward, also from the gums to the extremity of the teeth. It is essential to wash the teeth at night and to use a tooth brush in the morning. Rinse the mouth after each meal.

Swiss Retriever.

There is a weekly journal published at Zurich, Switzerland, called the "Swiss Retriever," which has been mentioned in the name of every girl who is engaged to be married and that of her prospective husband. These names are printed in the paper, with the addresses of the sweethearts and a description of their social position. Soon after the announcement of her engagement a girl finds herself almost in a position to write a story, as numerous names are the samples she receives from those anxious to sell their goods to her.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS IN COWS.

THE FARM



BLANCHING CELERY.

Planting in Double Rows and the Board System.

The following plan of making double rows for the early celery is a good and economical one, according to a writer in Farm and Household, who says: "I have secured most excellent results from it and saw it practiced success."



CELERY IN DOUBLE ROWS.

fully early after year by large commercial celery growers. We hardly ever hill the early celery, preferring to blanch it by means of boards.

It will be seen from the accompanying illustration and the same quantity of boards we are enabled to blanch double the amount of celery that we could if the plants were set in single rows. The late celery we have usually set in



BLANCHING WITH BOARDS.

a single row and blanching by means of hilling, but it is entirely feasible to make double rows also in this case, and the labor of hilling will be 90 per cent greater than for single rows.

CHINCH BUGS.

A Trap Coop, to Be Plowed Under, Makes Way for Them.

The Ontario Experiment station has been studying the chinch bug problem and makes the following very practical recommendations thereon:

Plant a "trap crop" to protect the main crop and when the bugs move upon the trap plow the whole under, and the corn has been given good results. The trap crop may be millet, Kaffir or sorghum and should be on the side of the field nearest to the wheat.

Flow a space of ten feet around the cornfield when the bugs begin to leave the wheat, then drag with brush and make as much dust as possible. This can be done only in dry weather. Small, immature bugs will not be able to cross the ten feet of dust, and the mature ones will seldom resort to flying.

Later in the season, when the insects move upon the corn, a few rows cut and piled in artificial sides will attract the chinch bugs, and if it rains and the corn beats thousands of bugs will die under these piles from a chinch bug disease. The piles of green corn offer the ideal weather conditions, hot and damp, the disease being naturally present, soon "takes," and the result is the death of all bugs affected. Do not attempt to destroy the chinch bug by spraying. It has been tried at the experiment station and by numerous farmers, with the same unsatisfactory results.

Finally beat next winter to save your wheat crop by cleaning up all pieces where chinch bugs could hide away and pass the winter months.

CANADIAN ON THE NILE.

A Bit of History That Adds Glory to Dominion of Canada.

"I have a friend, Lieut. Toogood of London, Eng.," said the reminiscence maker, "who owes his life to a Canadian, whose name I do not recall."

Someone suggested that the major told the story. And he did.

It was during the Sudan war, in 1894 or 1895, Lieut. Toogood was in charge of a boat load of soldiers, among whom was a Canadian member of the Nile Voyageurs. The Nile current was swift. The boat struck a rock, and everyone was in the water. Only the Canadian could swim. It was 900 yards to shore. The Canadian took command and carried everyone of the ten men in the boat to land, one at a time.

Some Arabs appeared and began to pepper the rescued ones with arrows and spears. Again the Canadian was in demand. He had the only revolver in the party, and he drove off the Arabs. "Of course he was mentioned in dispatches," said the major, "as he tossed the belt, 'but I have forgotten his name.'"

"Would you know it if you heard it?" he was asked.

"Certainly."

The speaker passed a silver flask over to the major, and the latter read, engraved on it, "Lieut. Toogood to W. J. H. Hourse, in memory of a certain..."

"Billy" Nourse is the Canadian, and he can show the medals, one of which was placed on him by Queen Victoria herself. He was born in the peaceful town of Whiting, on the St. Lawrence, and is now superintendent of the Bradford Co. Worcester, Mass. He can tell the major, and he is a member of the American Legion in New York City.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Painful, Itching, Bleeding, Protrusion. Do not delay. H. PAZO OINTMENT sells in 6 to 16 days.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.



Can't Eat Enough of

Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas are different from any other cracker. Nothing heavy or doughy about them but so light and crisp that they are transparent. Mooney's biscuits will be a regular dish on your table if you will try them.

Say "Mooney's" to your grocer.

POTATO ROT.

It Destroys an Enormous Quantity of Potatoes—Efficient Remedy.

By Dr. JAMES FLETCHER, Canada.

Importance to the potato grower, as the potato is the staple crop of the world. The results of experiments carried on from year to year show that loss may be almost entirely prevented by a cheap and easy remedy which consists in spraying the tops of the potatoes during growth, about the first of August in this district, or when the potatoes are about a foot high, with the Bordeaux mixture, composed of copper sulphate with lime or soda to neutralize its injurious effects. This reduces the propagation of the disease and the consequent destruction of the tubers almost entirely.

Potato bugs can be killed at the start by mixing Paris green with the spray. The Bordeaux mixture alone is not sufficient to destroy the potato bugs, but by adding Paris green the beetles are destroyed at the same time that the fruit trees are protected.

Practically the same mixture would be used for the fruit trees, but rather a larger proportion of copper sulphate could be used on the potato plant. For use on fruit trees, use one ounce of copper sulphate per four gallons of water, with one ounce of Paris green per four gallons of water. Potatoes will stand a stronger mixture without injury than fruit trees will.

THE USEFUL HOG.

A Good Sweeper, but Lys. Glass, Kells, Etc. Are Not Fit Food.

A benefit to be derived by the farmer from raising hogs comes from their eating waste products that would otherwise become a nuisance. Kitchen slops, the screenings from fanning mills and the waste from thrashing machines can all be utilized for pig feed, while the use of hogs in connection with beef production is frequently a source of profit.

If hogs are raised in connection with dairying, pork of the highest quality may be produced. Dairy products, such as milk, butter and cheese, are sold at a profit, and during the earlier stages of feeding they are weaned. Its value with breeding stock is very great. When it is a valuable, though not so much so as skinned milk. It should be fed carefully, for large amounts given continuously in pigs are a source of rheumatic lameness in pigs.

Care must be taken in using hogs as scavengers. A good feed of stuff that finds its way to the hog lot should go to the garbage bank. Deleterious substances, such as lye, soap, glass, milk, etc., are very frequently in city refuse, and these should be known to prevent fatal when — G. M. Russell.

FARM BRIEVITIES.

Every farm has room for at least one colony of bees to supply the home demand.

Vermin is the most frequent cause of fowls becoming restless and acquiring undesirable habits, especially that of feather pulling.

Lettuce is a fine food for young ducks. It is easy to raise, and a large amount may be fed with profit.

Do not be afraid of overworking the hen.

Salt and ashes are a fine preventive of sickness in the hog yard. This means hard-worked hogs.

The corpse is a hot weather growth. It is useless to plant the ground where it is buried, as the worms will be too numerous to get through. It is better to dig a hole and bury it in a place where it will not be disturbed.

Successful plantings of corn will give a lot of low feed during the season of short pasture, which so often occurs in late summer and early fall.

The man who is farming 100 acres in corn and will get forty to fifty bushels per acre is not in the class of farmers who are farming fifty acres and will get seventy to eighty bushels per acre. The latter has about twice as much manure and early fall.

If no blackbirds follow along the fence I know something's wrong. If they do, and you see them, take them in a half day or so, as they know more than we do. If you see a blackbird, it is in the nest. — J. W. Wray.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

Western Sheep For New England.

It appears from the statements of New England Homesteaders that Merino ewes from the far west are in demand in the eastern region. One shipment of 4,000 ewes is in demand, and a stock company had some time ago already orders for over 6,000 sheep. Most of the farmers that took sheep last year have ordered more. Most of the flocks or range ewes that were shipped last year passed the winter in good condition. A few farmers have been unfortunate owing to various causes, but prospects for the general increase of sheep raising in the New England hills towns are very bright.

Awakes Bromo Grass.

When the northwest was opened up for settlement it was soon evident that something would have to be introduced to take the place of the native prairie hay and give heavier crops for the ever increasing herds of cattle. The swales bromo grass, introduced by the Canadian experiment farm from Russia, has met all requirements and is now cultivated on thousands of acres in the west, giving heavy crops and seed, while at the same time its cultivation very much improves the physical condition of the soil.

At the Wrong Rock.

The other day some Toronto girls were at Burleigh Falls, Stony Lake attracted by the news of Slow Rock which was supposed to be a good one above the castrate. Most of the Kawartha region frequenters have seen or heard of this peculiar formation which oscillates to and fro at the pressure of a hand. The fair maiden from the Queen City made a few inquiries at the Falls, and (according to the Toronto Examiner), passed, or so she thought, the opportunity of seeing the thing, and she was never seen again. She had been misled by the name of the thing, which is "The Rock of the Falls," and not "Slow Rock."

CANADIAN HEN, BRACE UP.

You Are Not Laying All the Eggs That You Should Do.

Edward Brown, F.R.S., assistant Director Agricultural Department, University College, Reading, England, is at present in Canada, giving our agricultural resources, giving special attention to the possibilities of Canada as a source of poultry products. He has been in the country for some time, and has explained that Slow Rock was a different portion of the map. The girls for their mistake, and a strong pull brought them to the deserted spot, where their mission was easily performed. They had been trying to move a rock of over one hundred tons!

LATEST DESIGNS IN MONUMENTS

WE ARE CONSTANTLY securing new patterns and can give you a choice of dozens of designs at moderate prices. Write for particulars.

T. RICE, - - Bear River



Professional Cards.

Leslie R. Fair, ARCHITECT, AYLESFORD, N. S.

J. B. WHITMAN, LAND SURVEYOR, ANNAPOLIS, N. S.

J. M. OWEN, BARRISTER & NOTARY PUBLIC, ANNAPOLIS, N. S.

will be at his office in Bruche's Rock, WIDLINGTON, A WEEK THURSDAY.

Approved for Nova Scotia Building Society Money to loan at 7 per cent. Real Estate security.

J. J. RITCHIE, K. C., Kuth Building, Halifax.

Mr. Ritchie will continue to attend the sitting of the Court in the County. All communications from Annapolis Co. clients addressed to him at Halifax, will receive his personal attention.

Three Special Offerings:

Acadomic Soap - We are ever ready in this soap and we at to answer it. Our special price in this is 25c per lb.

Boots and Shoes - We are not giving a special price on these shoes as they are all to be sold at reduced prices.

Table Linen - A good variety of all first class table linen. \$1.50 per 100 yds.

Mrs. J. E. Burns

Wanted

Old Desks - We have a number of old desks in Mahogany, \$20 for Birch, \$30 for Mahogany. Address W. A. KAIN, 16 Germain St., St. John, N. B.

Acadian Pride Homespun

\$3.00 PANTS

Guaranteed Pure Wool

Do not be misled into buying the cheap imitations that you see in the store. Buy the real Acadian Pride.

There are bigger profits for him who can get you to take a substitute, but you won't get the same wear and durability you will find in Acadian Pride.

None are genuine without our mark. If it is stamped on both ticket and lining. Look for it.

The high quality of these fabrics has been continuously maintained for more than 30 years, and can be obtained from nearly everyone who deals in clothing in the country.

Butter Paper

We have a stock of the genuine parchment—the best obtainable at the following prices:

8 1/2—one lb. size, printed, 50¢, 1.25
12 1/2—two lb. size, printed, 1.00, 2.75
18 1/2—two lb. size, printed, 1.50, 2.75
24 1/2—two lb. size, printed, 1.50, 2.75
30 1/2—two lb. size, printed, 1.50, 2.75
36 1/2—two lb. size, printed, 1.50, 2.75
42 1/2—two lb. size, printed, 1.50, 2.75

Visiting Cards

The Best of Stock and enclosed in a nice card board box, 50 in a package, printed with name, and calling day if desired, at 35 cents per package.

The Monitor, Bridgetown, N. S.

FOR SALE - House with Hallway, 12 rooms, 1000 sq. ft. Call on Mrs. W. A. Kain, 16 Germain St., St. John, N. B.

Professional Cards.

Leslie R. Fair, ARCHITECT, AYLESFORD, N. S.

J. B. WHITMAN, LAND SURVEYOR, ANNAPOLIS, N. S.

J. M. OWEN, BARRISTER & NOTARY PUBLIC, ANNAPOLIS, N. S.

will be at his office in Bruche's Rock, WIDLINGTON, A WEEK THURSDAY.

Approved for Nova Scotia Building Society Money to loan at 7 per cent. Real Estate security.

J. J. RITCHIE, K. C., Kuth Building, Halifax.

Mr. Ritchie will continue to attend the sitting of the Court in the County. All communications from Annapolis Co. clients addressed to him at Halifax, will receive his personal attention.

O. S. MILLER, Barrister, & Co.

Real Estate, Acct., etc. SHEARER BUILDING, BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

Prompt and satisfactory attention given to the collection of claims, and all other professional business.

O. T. Daniels

BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, Etc. UNION BANK BUILDING.

Head of Queen St., Bridgetown

Undertaking

We do Undertaking in all its branches.

J. H. Hicks & Son

Queen Street, Bridgetown, TELEPHONE 44.

James Primrose, D. D. S.

BRIDGETOWN & ANAPOLIS. Office days at Bridgetown. Monday and Tuesday of each week. Dentistry in all its branches carefully and promptly attended to.

Dr. Saunders

DENTIST. Crown & Bridge Work a specialty. PAINLESS EXTRACTION.

OFFICE - Young's Building, Queen St. Monday and Tuesday of each week.

DR. F. S. ANDERSON

Dentist of the University Maryland. Crown and Bridge Work a specialty. Office: Queen street, Bridgetown. Hours: 9 to 5.

JUST NOW

For entering the College. We have no summer vacation. Our cool summers make vacation unnecessary. We want 100 well educated young men to learn shorthand. All over Canada and the United States there is a demand for Male Shorthanders that cannot be supplied, and there is nothing like shorthand for getting prominence and big pay. Send us for booklet. "The Male Shorthand in Demand." Catalogues containing Terms, etc., to any address.

WANTED

By Chicago wholesale dealer, special price (men or women) for each previous to July 31st. \$200 and expenses paid weekly. Easy money advanced. Business successful. Part ownership. No investment required. For complete information, send for prospectus. Address: General Manager, 114 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

PATENTS

For the purpose of obtaining a patent, it is necessary to have the invention described in a patent specification, and to have the same approved by the Commissioner of Patents. The specification must be written in English, and must be signed by the inventor, and must be accompanied by a drawing of the invention. The specification must be filed in the office of the Commissioner of Patents, and the drawing must be filed in the office of the Patent Office. The patent office will issue a patent if the invention is found to be new, useful, and non-obvious. The patent will give the inventor the exclusive right to make, use, and sell the invention for a period of 17 years from the date of the issue of the patent.