Miscellaneous.

Where do Days Begin?

APPARENTLY THE POINT IS SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

Where do the days begin? They must begin somewhere, and by a clever line of argument a writer in an English weekly figures out that the place where the days begin lies somewhere in the Pacific Ocean. A straight line does not define the place, but it runs zigzag among some of the islands scattered over the broad expanse of water.

This is determined by the following reasoning: Seeing that as one moves westward the time gets earlier, so that when it is Monday noon in London it is some time on Monday morning in America, it follows that if this principle were continued without limit all the way round the world at the same moment that it was noon in London it would also be 24 hours later—that is, Tuesday noon in London. This is of course absurd.

Before the circumnavigation of the globe there was no difficulty of this kind. When the sun stood over London on Monday, it made Monday noon, and when it moved westward (in the common phrase) and stood over Dublin a little later it became Monday noon in that city, and then as the western limit of the known world was reached the sun dropped out of sight until the next morning, when it came up over the eastern horizon and brought Tuesday morning. In this interval, therefore, the Sun was passing over the place when Tuesday began.

As discoverers pushed their way farther eastward and westward this abyss became narrower and narrower until the place where time changed and the days became dwindled into a space no wider than a line. When the sun reached this line, time jumps forward 24 hours from noon of one day to noon of the day following. The situation of this line depends on the chance of whether any given place was first discovered by a traveller from the eastward or the westward.

As China was first discovered to the Europeans by travellers from the west and America by voyagers from the east it is clear that the line which marks where the days begin lies between these two in the Pacific Ocean, and instead of being a straight line, zigzags about, dividing islands which happen to be discovered from the west.

There must be still many islands in that ocean where it is not yet decided to which side of the line they belong, and where, if one were put down, one would not know whether it were to day, to-morrow or yesterday. There must also be many islands there which, never having been permanently occupied by civilized people, change their day from time to time, so that a ship calling there coming from China might arrive on Tuesday, while another ship calling at the same time from America would arrive on Monday. There must also be people living so near to this line that by going a few miles they can leave to-day and get into to-morrow or by going back can find yesterday.

For Amateur Sportsmen.

In the open seasons in the various states last autumn a number of men were killed outright and many more were severely wounded. The men who were personally responsible for the shooting were tyros of the first water, who permitted excitement to carry them away; who, because they held guns in their hands, took it for granted that every bush concealed a bear; and who, rendered color blind or mad for the moment, took a man's head, including a corncob pipe and a golf cap, for a rampant wild beast; or a hameless woodchopper in a red flannel shirt and with an axe over his shoulder for a buck with wide spreading antlers.

We have often debated this sad state of affairs, which is growing more common each year, and which is often erroneously credited to sportsmen. We would like to see persons who err thus punished in a manner befitting their crimes. English justice, as shown in a recent decision, is more severe. It is evident from the testimony in the case in question that the defendant had exercised some care, but not enough to save the eyesight of one of the beaters, who received a charge of shot in the face at close range. The defendant is a son of Lord Hothfield. He said he paid £125 for doctor's services and declined to pay more for the support of the blind boy. The court awarded £1300 damages to the latter.

This, it is claimed in England, is a very large sum for such an injury; and now that we think of it we do not recall a case where a sum so large was awarded any person so injured.

Lying by the Clock.

Many a man who would not for any money go into the kitchen at seven o'clock in the morning and say to the cook, "Do you know it is half past seven o'clock? Well, it is, and more; it's just thirty-five minutes past seven, and my train goes in twenty-five minutes!" will quietly and in cold blood put the clock up to telling this lie for him. This isn't fair to the clock. It is bad enough when a man, or even a woman, in a sudden gust of anger, swears at a tramp, or peddler, or irritating caller, with a slamming door or a banging window. That is done in a quick frenzy of temper and has sometimes the excuse of great provocation. But lying by the clock is always done with calm deliberation and malice aforethought, and it is persevered in day by day. It's too mean on the clock. Vocal as the big clock at Dombey's, speaking to poor little Paul, these martyred clocks should sit heavy on the conscience of the teacher, saying all day long, in staccato tones: "My mas, ter, makes, me, lie."—*Robert J. Burdette in the August Ladies' Home Journal.*

An Accidental Success.

Once upon a time, so runs the story, there was a man in London who had ventured upon various publishing schemes with but poor success and was beginning to despair of ever making a fortune when, by chance, he bethought him of a huge scrapbook which his wife had compiled of various literary odds and ends that had enchained her fancy. She called her scrapbook "Tit-Bits," and it occurred to her husband that such odds and ends, published in periodical form, might interest other people as well as his wife.

The result of this meditation on his part was the appearance of a little penny paper called Tit Bits, which proved so popular and gained such a wide circulation that its proprietor felt encouraged to place other literary ventures on the market, and it was not long before he became known as the publisher of a number of extremely popular penny periodicals. He is now a millionaire many times over and a baronet, while his wife, whose scrapbook proved the cornerstone of their prosperity, finds her reward in the title of Lady Newnes.

The Mauser Rifle.

The Mauser rifle in hard work is found to be a mistake. It has a case of five cartridges, which have to be all used before any can be reinserted. That is to say, if a soldier has occasion to fire three he must go on and waste the other two or else leave himself to meet a possible sudden rush with only two rounds in his gun. Nine times out of ten he prefers to be ready with a full charge, and so his ammunition is wasted. Moreover, it is an unhandy weapon to work in a hurry.

Ask for Minard's Liniment; take no other.

Agricultural.

Choice Bacon Hogs at a Premium.

No other product of the farm is selling so well at the present time, comparatively speaking, as the first class bacon hog. Last week as high as $6.25 per cwt. was paid on the Toronto market for hogs of this character. As compared with Chicago prices for the best hogs this is fully $2 per cwt. higher. To bring this figure, however, the hogs must be of the highest class for bacon-producing purposes. Both the breeding and the feeding must be right or the top limit cannot be reached.

There is one thing that should be remembered by the hog producer. So long as the packer is willing to pay a high premium for choice bacon hogs it is clear that that is the kind of hog which suits his trade best. At present the packer is willing to pay fifty cents more per cwt. for the choice bacon hog than for any other, and therefore there can be no doubt but that is the kind of hog the farmer should produce. Those who have followed the markets closely during the past few years will have noticed that the distinction between a choice bacon hog and any other quality is becoming more marked. In other words the prices obtainable for choice bacon hogs and heavy, fat corn fed hogs are getting farther apart. We believe that the margin between these two classes of hogs will be greater than it is now. In fact we are inclined to the opinion that the packers do not make sufficient distinction as between the prices for choice bacon hogs and heavy fat hogs. If it is all important to the trade that the bacon hog should be produced and no other, a greater difference than fifty cents per cwt. should be made in the prices paid for the different qualities. If thick, fat hogs are not suitable for the export bacon trade, it seems strange that as high as $5.60 to $5.75 per cwt. should be paid for them on this market.—*Farming.*

Keep Lime Out of Cream.

From the word go we are down on all devices for the so called "improving" of pasteurized cream. A scheme has been devised, declared to be perfectly harmless—heaven save the mark—whereby a preparation of lime is added to the cream to thicken it, and so make the buyer think he is getting a luscious article of pure cow cream It is a fraud and a cheat. No preparation of lime can be healthful when added to cream, and no cream that has lime in it is pure. We are suprised beyond measure that come who have the name of being reputable dairy folk should lend their countenance to this swindle. The stuff that is put in is a powerful alkali, and even those who make it and recommend it admit that it must be "used with care." Throw it to the dogs If pasteurized cream is naturally thin, so thin that patrons do not like it, then sell the cream unpasteurized. If the utmost care and cleanliness are observed with milk and cream, they never need pasteurization anyhow. This is the fact.

Agriculture Taught in Germany.

Germany has some educational ideas of value to its agricultural interests that might well be adopted in our land. In the German country schools children, at an early age, begin to receive lessons in the elementary principles of agriculture, horticulture, and animal husbandry, establishing in them a taste for such knowledge, and, by practical teaching, create a permanent interest in the industry to which their lives will be devoted. Such practical ideas of education give permanent, valuable results to the individuals who are taught, influencing their character, taste and methods throughout life, and a great material advantage to the entire social and industrial system of the state. The German farmers, very much as a result of their educational system, are almost without exception successful farmers and content with their condition.

Salt should at all times enter into the food of the dairy cow, and it should be given often. Salt enters largely into the mineral elements of milk, and as these elements are in scanty proportion in your grass it is therefore most needed in the spring and early part of summer. Both the quality and quantity of milk are considerably affected by withholding salt until the cows are hungry for it. Cows in full milk require more salt than at other times, and those that give the most milk require the most salt. In my experience I found by letting the cows go without salt for five days, quite a falling off in milk, both in quantity and quality; a supply of salt at once restored them to their usual quantity. I give my cows about two tablespoonfuls every other day.

—During the past season the dairy department of the Ontario Agricultural college has been weighing the feed, weighing the milk, and testing the milk of each cow in the dairy herd, with the object of getting exact information as to the food cost of the butter produced by the herd. The highest yield of butter produced by any one cow in the season was four hundred and twenty-four pounds; the lowest was one hundred and twenty pounds. The average yield was two hundred and twenty-four pounds per cow. The highest average food cost of the butter produced by any one cow was twenty-two and two-tenth cents per pound; the lowest was eight and eight-tenths cents per pound; the average was thirteen and three-tenths cents per pound.

—It takes not far from 175 pounds of butter to pay for the care and keep of a cow 12 months. The cow that yields 225 pounds of butter per year is then just twice as profitable as the one which yields 200 pounds. And if by selection and judicious breeding you can raise some cows that will yield 250 pounds they will be worth three times as much as the 200 pound cows.

Prof. Roberts, of Cornell University, says the fertilizer produced by a sheep in a year is worth $3.17. Sheep are about the only animals a man can mortgage his farm to get money to buy, and be certain that the stock will pay for themselves and finally wipe out the mortgage.

—The oat bin is a successful cross, and the Missouri farmer was preeminently correct when he stated "that with one hundred bushels of oats and four good legs," he could make a serviceable animal out of most any kind of a horse.

Good for Sheep.

It is a noteworthy fact that sheep thrive best in a pasture infested with moles. This is because of the better drainage of the land.

By a strange perversity of taste, fowls will drink stagnant water reeking with filth and disease, and seem to relish it. Keep them supplied with earth.

Power Required to Drive a Bicycle.

The driving of a bicycle at ten miles an hour has been ascertained to require about one twenty-third of a horse power. An expert rider for a short time may exert one-third of a horse-power. For rapid work, not scorching, one-seventh horsepower is needed. These figures are the result of a scientific investigation.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

Our Physical Defects as a People.

Dr. Olin F. Harvey, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., who has examined more than a thousand men for service in the army, has embodied his observations in a statement which will interest the country in general if not the medical profession in particular. Many of the applicants had to be rejected for insufficient chest expansion. "Strange as it may seem," says Dr. Harvey, "nearly all who had narrow chests were young farmers. Brought up to run a plough or hoe and scrape the ground with long handled tools, they had very strong arms and backs but are muscle-bound and bent over. Their chests had been contracted, and few of them could expand on inhalation the requisite two inches." Summing up Dr. Harvey gives these warning hints for the benefit of the rising generation:

1. Look out for the eyes of the young, and be careful that they are not allowed to overwork or strain them.

2. Let the young farmer boys, otherwise vigorous and strong, beware of the contraction of their chests and lungs. They ought to try setting up exercises as a regular routine.

3. Bicycle riders ought to beware of scorching and racing and of the long and tedious rides across country. Ride in moderation.

4. Take care of the teeth and look after them early and persistently.

These suggestions are as vital in peace as in war, and if they should be persistently inculcated as a part of our national training they would contribute vastly to American health as well as to American prowess.—*Lowell Mail.*

Cuban Soldiers.

New York, Aug. 19.—A special to the *Times* from Washington says:—"There have been conferences between Estrada Palma and other representatives of the Cubans with officials of the United States Government relative to the Cubans and what would be done with them. Mr. Palma was advised that the United States would not consider the question of compensation of the Cuban troops, because there was no power in the government to do so, even if there was an inclination. He was told that the best thing the Cubans could do was to advise the men in arms to disband, retire to their homes and engage in peaceful pursuits. That the members of the Cuban Junta recognise that this is the only thing to do is seen in the fact that emissaries have already been despatched to Cuba with a view of carrying out the desires of the United States Government.

These emissaries will try to persuade the Cuban leaders that resistance to United States authority would result only in further distress to Cuba."

The Expected War With Russia.

Few Englishmen doubt that these coming five years will witness the great struggle on the Indian frontier with the Czar's hordes. The entire military service regard the outcome of such a struggle with serene, almost jocund, confidence, but they chafe bitterly at being forced to wait till Russia's railway expansion in mid-Asia shall provide her with the maximum of facilities for conducting such an invasion. St. Petersburg papers which are regarded as the mouth-piece of Count Mouravieff, are proclaiming that if the war comes it will not be waged in the Gulf of Pechili, but in the defiles of the Hindu Koosh. The English could afford to smile at this. If wars were to be fought within the coming twelve months, Russia would have an extremely small voice indeed in the selection of the fields of combat. Such portions of her fleet as ventured to sea would be destroyed, her ports blockaded, and her merchant marine wiped out. Port Arthur and Vladivostock would become British, and if a Russian army corps struggled up to the crowning passes of the great Himalayan range, it would only be to feed the vultures and kites there. Two or three years hence, the English feel that they would still be able to do the trick, but it would be a good deal more difficult.

—Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the British Admiralty, has arranged to organize a naval reserve among the Newfoundland fishermen, enrolling 500, who will be drilled by special instructors sent from England. Fortifications are being erected especially for this purpose, the men receiving $50 each cash for month engaged. Newfoundland is the only colony where the experiment is being tried.

—Phillips Brooks once said that "the shortness of life is bound up with its fullness. It is to him who is most active, always thinking, feeling, working, caring for people, that life seems short. Strip a life empty and it will seem long enough."

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

OUT OF SORTS?

If you are run down losing flesh and generally out of sorts from overwork, worry or other causes, use

Puttner's Emulsion,

Nothing else will so promptly restore you to vigor and health.

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

Wonderful Cure ....OF....

RHEUMATISM!

Our well-known fellow-citizen, Joseph E. Hamilton, for many years commercial traveller for the Robert Taylor Boot and Shoe Company, writes as follows:—

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 18th, 1897.

EGYPTIAN RHEUMATIC OIL CO.,—

DEAR SIRS,—I feel that I owe a debt of gratitude for your kindness in directing me to the use of your EGYPTIAN RHEUMATIC OIL. I had been a great sufferer from Rheumatism for three years—the last one of which I was practically helpless, but your remedies have made a NEW MAN of me within the last two months. I find myself getting better every day, and for relief of that dread disease can recommend your OIL to all sufferers.

(Sgd.) J. E. HAMILTON.

Sold by all dealers. 6

Property for Sale.

I have been authorized by John R. Wallace, Esq., of Halifax, to offer for sale that very desirable residence on Granville Street, Bridgetown, now occupied by Mr. Harlow. Two storey house and barn on the premises built three years ago. Two or three acres of excellent land in connection, set out with fruit trees. Within five minutes' walk of the centre of the town. For terms, etc., apply to the undersigned or the owner.

F. L. MILNER.

Bridgetown, August 16th, 1898. 11

1898. B. No. 47.

IN THE SUPREME COURT,

BETWEEN THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF WINDSOR, - - - *Plaintiff.*

—AND—

STEWART E. MARSHALL and N. F. MARSHALL, - - - *Defendants.*

To be sold by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his deputy, on the premises at Middleton, in the said County, on

Thursday, the 25th day of August next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon,

Pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale granted herein by His Lordship the Chief Justice, on the 12th day of July, 1898, unless before the sale the defendants shall pay to the Plaintiff's bank, or its solicitor, the sum of one thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars and twenty cents, with interest and costs to be taxed: All and singular, that certain lot of land and premises situate at Middleton, in the county of Annapolis, described in the mortgage sought to be foreclosed herein, as follows: Beginning on the west side of Commercial street and at the south east corner of lands formerly owned by Charles Marshall, now owned by James A. Gates and running west along said Marshall's or Gates' south line, twenty rods; thence south parallel with said Commercial street, eight rods; thence easterly in a straight line to a post on the west side of said Commercial street, seven rods from the first mentioned bound or corner; thence north along the west side of said Commercial street to the place of beginning, estimated to contain one acre, less a few feet caused by the front of the lot being narrower than the rear of the same. Also, less fifteen feet width taken off the north side for a new street; also, less than ten feet width taken off the rear of the lot for a part of a new street, being the lot of land and premises conveyed by deed dated 11th April, 1891, from O. P. Neily and wife to Carrie Bishop. Together with all and singular the houses, buildings, easements and appurtenances to the said lot of land belonging in or in any way appertaining.

Terms—Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed.

EDWIN GATES,
Sheriff of the County of Annapolis.

JOHN W. OGILBY,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Sheriff's Office, Annapolis, July 16th, 1898.

NOVA SCOTIA'S GRAND PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION —AND— INDUSTRIAL FAIR —AT— HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 22nd to Sept. 29th, 1898.

$16,000 In Cash Premiums $16,000

By 25 per cent the Largest Prize List offered in Eastern Canada.

Improvement in every Department. Wonderful Special Attractions.

At great expense the Commission have secured the Grand Historical Spectacular Drama

"The Relief of Lucknow,"

Magnificently mounted with beautiful costumes, employing a full battalion of Troops and Bands, produced under the management of Hand & Teale, of Hamilton, Ont., with display of Fireworks surpassing anything ever seen of Toronto. Together with numerous other new and original amusements from London and New York. Superior in every way to the Great Show of 1897.

For Prize Lists and all information, address

J. E. WOOD,
City Hall, Halifax, N. S.,
Manager and Sec'ty.

17

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX,

Incorporated 1856.

Head Office, Halifax, N. S.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
REST.....$225,000

W. J. STAIRS, Esq., *President.*
E. L. THORNE, *Cashier.*

Savings Bank Department.

Interest at the rate of

3 1-2 PER CENT.

allowed on deposits of four dollars and upwards.

AGENCIES.—

Kentville, N. S.—A. D. McRae, agent.
Annapolis, N. S.—E. D. Armand, agent.
New Glasgow, N. S.—R. C. Wright, agt.
Dartmouth, N. S.—C. W. Frazer, agent.
North Sydney, C. B.—S. D. Boak, agent.
Little Glace Bay, C. B.—J. D. Leavitt, agt.
Barrington Passage—C. Robertson, agent.
Liverpool, N. S.—E. R. Mellall, agent.
Sherbrooke, N. S.—S. J. Hoag, agent.

CORRESPONDENTS.—

London and Westminster Bank, London, Eng.; Merchants' Bank of Halifax, St. John's, Nfld.; Bank of Toronto and Branches Upper Canada; Bank of New Brunswick, St. John, N. B.; National Bank of Commerce, New York; Merchants' National Bank, Boston.

Bills of Exchange bought and sold, and a general banking business transacted.

N. R. BURROWS,
Agent.

Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital, - - $1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund, - $1,600,000.00

JOHN DOULL, *President.*
H. C. McLEOD, *Cashier.*

Head Office, Halifax, N. S.

Agencies in all the principal towns of the Maritime Provinces, and in the cities of Montreal, Toronto, Chicago, and St. John's, Nfld. Correspondents in all parts of the world. Do all kinds of banking business.

A Savings Bank Department

has lately been established in connection with the Bridgetown agency where deposits will be received from one dollar upwards and interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. allowed.

C. H. EASSON, *Agent.*

WHAT CURES EVERYTHING? ARCHIBALD'S PAIN BALSAM. but the best 100 medicine for COUGHS, COLDS, CRAMPS, CHILLS, CHOLERA, COLIC. BEEN USED OVER THIRTY YEARS

POSITIVE SALE.

We are instructed to sell that Superior Farm at West Paradise, belonging to Mr. McCloskey. Has Two Hundred Acres, including 60 Acres under tillage, and 7 of Marsh, with excellent well-watered Pasture; good Orchard, mostly young and nearly all in bearing. Average crop at present, 150 barrels of prime Shipping Fruit; cuts 30 tons Hay. Modern House: good Barn and Outhouses. Also, all the Farming Utensils, nearly new, and the entire Crop, now growing, including two hundred bushels of Oats, now harvested, and all the stock in hand. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Will be sold at a bargain.

ERVIN & ALCORN,
24 Annapolis Valley Real Estate Agency

CAN YOU AFFORD TO SAVE

A small sum each months from your earnings? A sure way to provide for a start in life.

Take shares for your children. $3 per month, if kept up till maturity, will yield $500. This will take from eight to nine years.

The Equitable Savings, Loan & Building Association.

Apply for prospectus to

J. FRANK CROWE, Agent,
Bridgetown, N. S.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY

"Land of Evangeline" Route

On and after MONDAY, AUG. 1ST, 1898, the Steamship and Train Service of this Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted):—

Trains will Arrive at Bridgetown:

Express from Halifax.....	11.05 a.m
Express from Yarmouth....	1.19 p.m
Accom. from Richmond....	4.35 p.m
Accom. from Annapolis....	6.20 a.m

Trains will Leave Bridgetown:

Express for Yarmouth....	11.05 a.m
Express for Halifax.....	1.19 a.m
Accom. for Halifax.....	6.20 a.m
Accom. for Annapolis.....	4.35 p.m

On Fridays and Saturdays the Express Train leaving Halifax at 3.35 p. m. runs through to Annapolis, arriving there at 8.55 p. m. Returning, leaves Annapolis on Saturdays and Mondays at 3.05 a. m.

S. S. "Prince Edward,"

BOSTON SERVICE,

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,"

ST. JOHN and DIGBY.

Daily Service.

Leaves St. John.....	7.15 a.m.
Arrives in Digby.....	10.15 a.m.
Leaves Digby.....	1.45 p.m.
Arrives in St. John.....	4.30 p.m.

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

Trains and Steamers are run on Eastern Standard Time.

W. R. CAMPBELL,
General Manager.

P. GIFKINS,
Superintendent.

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.

Four Trips a Week.

The fast and popular Steel Steamers

"BOSTON" & "YARMOUTH,"

one of the above steamers will leave Yarmouth for Boston every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENING after arrival of the Express train from Halifax. Returning will leave Lewis' Wharf, Boston, every MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY 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.

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, June 30th, 1898.

WANTED!

Men to sell the old, established Fonthill Nurseries; largest in the Dominion; over 700 acres of choice stock, all guaranteed strictly first class and true to name. Large list of valuable specialties controlled absolutely by us. We have the only testing farms that are connected with any Nursery in the Dominion. Permanent place and good pay to those who can prove themselves valuable. We furnish everything found in a first class Nursery; fruits, flowers, shrubs and seed potatoes. Write us and learn what we can do for you.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
Toronto, Ont.

WAR ENDED!

But our business still goes on. We are now selling our third carload of BUGGIES ON SPECIAL TERMS AND BARGAINS to make room for Sleighs.

Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines on very easy terms. Write for price lists.

N. H. PHINNEY, Manager.

Lawrencetown, August 16th, 1898.

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 Vanishing executed in a first-class manner.

ARTHUR PALFREY.

Bridgetown, Oct. 22nd, 1896. 29tf

The Schooners "TEMPLE BAR," ....AND.... : : : "HUSTLER,"

will, as usual, make regular trips between this port and St. John, calling at points along the river. Freight handled with care and with quick despatch. For information inquire of J. H. Longmire.

The subscriber also keeps for sale cedar Shingles of all grades, Lime and Salt, which he offers cheap for cash. 4 tf

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.

Direct Evidence

n favor of the BANKS OR RED GRAVENSTEIN. s they sold for $1 per bbl. more than the ordinary Gravenstein. My near neighbors who have carefully examined the fruit on the trees, and also my nursery stock, are now setting them by the fifties and hundreds. First-class trees, $30 per hundred, $5 per doz.

A. STANLEY BANKS.

Waterville, Kings Co., Nov. 13 1895 18 1y

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES

We want a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished. Good money made at home. For particulars ready to commence send name and address. THE STANDARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. B., LONDON, ONT. 1 6m

If you are ill you need a doctor in whom you have confidence.

If you need a remedy you want one that has been tested for years; not an obscure, untried thing that is urged upon you, or on which you save a few cents—that is no consideration as against health.

For wasting in children or adults, Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites has been the recognized remedy for twenty-five years.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Furniture! Furniture!

—:o:—

GRAND Mark Down Sale!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

I am offering one of the finest stocks of Furniture to be found in the valley at Cut Prices for December only. Stock selected especially for the Holiday trade and complete in every department.

Parlor, Dining Room, Hall, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture in great variety.

It will pay you to see this stock. We will not be undersold. No trouble to show goods.

H. S. REED.

N. B.—Have one Sewing Machine in stock which will be sold at a great bargain.

Plumbing . . . . . Plumbing

—:o:—

R. ALLEN CROWE

is prepared to do all kinds of Plumbing in the best systems of sanitation with the latest fixtures at

Bottom Prices.

Creamery and Cheese Factory work done at short notice.

Milk Cans and Kitchen Furnishings always in stock.

Job Work strictly attended to.

R. ALLEN CROWE,

Telephone 21. BRIDGETOWN.

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

TENDERS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until SATURDAY, AUGUST 20th, at noon, for the construction of a

CESSPOOL

at the Asylum and Alms House.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of O. T. Daniels.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

FREEMAN FITCH,
E. H. TUPPER,
Committee on Tenders and Public Property.

The Household.

Household Hints.

Remnants of meat of all kinds may be utilized by being chopped together and stirred into an omelette or pancake batter, with a seasoning of nutmeg or.

Over ripe fruit is more dangerous to the health of children than fruit which is too green.

A very fine cream salad dressing is made with the yolks of three hard boiled eggs, rubbed smooth with one tablespoonful of olive oil. Add tarragan vinegar to taste, and then beat in slowly one cup of cream which has been whipped stiff and dry.

It often happens to the annoyance of the housewife or the kitchen worker, that a stone jar or an earthenware vessel leaks because of some crack. A remedy is suggested which has proven efficacious, although it sounds as senseless as a negro superstition. Put the cracked jug into a kettle large enough to hold it conveniently, and cover it completely with cold milk. Set it over a moderate fire, and let it boil slowly until half of the milk has boiled away, then set it outside and when quite cold remove the jug, wash off all traces of its milky bath and test the efficacy of the experiment.

It is said that a rag soaked in a cayenne pepper solution and stuffed in a rat hole will set them scampering off the place.

When the system is weak and delicate from some unusual cause the morning bath may be supplanted by a brisk but judicious rubbing with a flesh brush that is not too stiff. This flesh brush will keep the skin smooth and cleanse the pores of waste matter. When the system returns to its normal state of health the baths may be resumed. But a thorough rub with a flesh brush two or three times a week will be found beneficial at all times. It will frequently soothe the nerves when nothing else will.

To remove the smell of new paint, lay a bunch of hay in the room and sprinkle it with a little chloride of lime. Close the room for several hours, and when it is again opened the smell of paint will be gone.

Instead of being held together on the floor with two pronged tacks, the breadths of matting are now sewed together like those of wool carpet.

In Preserving Fruit, Remember That

The richest and most delicate flavors cannot be produced with inferior fruit or sugar; neither from the choicest kinds unless proper methods, vessels and utensils are employed.

Sugar is used in canning to impart a more delicious flavor to the fruit, and has no "keeping power." The thorough expulsion of the air, and jars and rubbers so perfect that it cannot force its way in are what "keeps" it.

It is better to pare with a silver knife, for fruit will sometimes discolor before it can be finished and dropped in cold water.

The skins of peaches and plums may be easily removed by pouring boiling water over the fruit, but only a few should be taken at a time, and they should almost immediately be plunged in cold water to prevent softening.

The pits of cherries and peaches and the cores of pears impart a richness and delicacy of flavor that cannot be obtained in any other way.

There is more pectine (gelatinous matter) around the cores and skins of all kinds of fruit than in any other part, and in making jelly neither should be discarded.

Knots, black spots, stems and blossom ends should never be left on fruit when making jelly.

After once coming to a boil, fruit should cook slowly.

Some Common Mistakes.

It is a mistake to work when you are not in a fit condition to do so.

To take off heavy underclothing because you have become over-heated.

To think that the more a person eats the healthier and stronger he will become.

To believe that children can do as much work as grown people, and that the more they study the more they learn.

To go to bed late at night and rise at daybreak and imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained.

To imagine that if a little work or exercise is good, violent or prolonged exercise is better.

To sleep exposed to a direct draught at any season.

To imagine that whatever remedy causes one to feel immediately better, as alcoholic stimulants for example, is good for the system without regard to the after effects.

To eat as if you had only a minute in which to finish the meal, or to eat without an appetite, or to continue after it has been satisfied to gratify the taste.

To give unnecessary time to a certain established routine of housekeeping when it could be much more profitably spent in rest and recreation.

Color of the Eyes.

It is not generally known that the eyes of infants are always blue, and that they do not begin to assume their permanent color until the sixth or eighth week. There is, therefore, truth as well as poetry in the statement that babies look about them in "blue-eyed wonder." The wonder may be left to poets and philosophers, but the blue is always a practical fact. It is not uncommon to see different colors in the eyes of the same person, and even in the same eye, half of the iris is sometimes brown and the other half blue. There is a popular notion that dark eyes are stronger than light ones. There is no truth in this except so far as they are better protected against excessive light. Hence light eyes prevail among northern nations and dark eyes among the races who live in the glare of a tropical sun.

Artificial Cream.

A cooking teacher tells of a manufactured cream that is worth knowing about in emergencies, when the real article is not to be had. It is made from the whites of two eggs, beaten stiff, with a tablespoonful of sugar and a teaspoonful of cornstarch. Half a cup of cold milk is added by degrees and all beaten together very stiff. A cup of milk is heated over the fire, with a small butter ball melted in it. This is allowed to come just to the boiling point, when it is removed to a cooler part of the stove and the beaten egg mixture added. When it has all thickened very slightly to about the consistency of thick cream, it is taken off and strained cooled. This may be used as cream for serving with fresh or preserved fruits, but it is needless to add it will not whip.

—If you have been sick you will find Hood's Sarsaparilla the best medicine you can take to give you appetite and strength.

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists, 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

Joker's Corner.

Brotherly Advice.

A certain curate was of a painfully nervous temperament, and, in consequence, was constantly making awkward remarks—intended as compliments to the bishop and others. Having distinguished himself in an unusual degree during a gathering of the clergy to an afternoon tea at the bishop's palace, he was taken to task for his failings by a senior curate, who was one of his companions on the way home.

"Look here, Bruce," said the senior, decidedly, "you are a donkey! Why cannot you keep quiet instead of making your asinine remarks? I am speaking to you now as a brother——"

Loud laughter interrupted him at this point, and for the moment he wondered why.

Out of Work.

Here is a good story of an old colored man, who asked a white man if he could give him work. The white man asked the negro if he had a boat.

When the negro replied, "Yes, boss," the white man responded, "Well, you see all that driftwood floating down the river?"

"Yes, sah," was the reply.

"Well, then," continued the white man, "you row out in the river and catch that driftwood, and I'll give you half you get."

The colored man worked hard for a while when all of a sudden he stopped and pulled for the shore. On being asked the reason for his return, he replied, "Dat wood is jest as much mine as't is his. I ain't gwine to give him any, and so I'm out of work ag'in."

A Quick Reply.

That quick wit is not confined to cities was proved the other day by a young woman who was rambling along one of our roads.

She was dressed smartly, and when she met a small, bare-legged urchin carrying a bird's nest with eggs in it, she did not hesitate to stop him.

"You are a wicked boy," she said. "How could you rob that nest? No doubt the poor mother is now grieving for the loss of her e