body must be fed.

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finest and most complete

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Davenports,

Book Cases,

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Easels, Screens,

Pictures of all kinds.

Why is it that nearly all

Edited for the Farmer readers of the MONITOR by an Anna polis Valley Agriculturist.

This is an early season. Our crops and this section of the country as a rule are good show that our hay fields will be ready for breeds. We have Herefords, Polled Angus,

than where it is cut in the area or second their carves we would not hear of section never to return. In these days or lightning three and one-half years old being sold for and cheap transportation, he who would

ties; his judgment and experience will be the only guides he can accurately follow. We believe, however, that it would pay every man who feeds his hay to his stock to cut it so early in the season that it will not be fit to haul to the barn the same day, and that he must take the time and trouble to put it is not need to the barn the same day, and the must take the time and trouble to put it is not need by needed. The forms who feeds animals are his factory; the raw material is the forage and grain or other food supplied the animals;

Beef Raising.

Whether or not realize, we do not assume the province of determining. It is a fact, how-

have the calf. The cows in common use in

cutting. We should then be prepared to take advantage of this condition and secure are good, but while one may be a favorite our fodder in the best possible condition.

It is generally conceded that the proper prefer the Shorthorn, not only on account time to cut clover, to get the best results in time to cut clover, to get the best results in full bloom. Where of the facilities we have for breeding from food—wasted in the exercise. Exercise does necessary, of course, to cut some of the crop tound it all parts of the country, and the record the food of support, we must consider the latter part of are usually so cheap that most stock raisers expense for the food of support, we must consider the food of support, we must consider the food of support the latter part of are usually so cheap that most stock raisers expense for the food of support, we must consider the food of support the latter part of are usually so cheap that most stock raisers expense for the food of support, we must consider the food of support the latter part of are usually so cheap that most stock raisers expense for the food of support the latter part of are usually so cheap that most stock raisers expense for the food of support, we must consider the food of support the latter part of are usually so cheap that most stock raisers expense for the food of support the latter part of are usually so cheap that most stock raisers expense for the food of support the food o rather young to prevent the latter part of are usually so cheap that most stock rathers are expense for the food of support, we must be can have one on his farm, and there is no keep large animals, keep them in warm meat. clover begins to turn, the plant is past its excuse for using a scrub or inferior animal.

table, but it will have lost much of its nutrition and digestibility.

When timothy and other grasses are growing with clover, they will have to be cut
somewhat before their prime to avoid spoiling the clover. For feeding purposes it is
laways well to cut early rather than to delaw When the clover are rather than to delaw When the clover are rather than to delaw When the grasses are growing with clover, they will have to be cut
somewhat before their prime to avoid spoiling the clover. For feeding purposes it is
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laways well to cut early rather than to delaw When the grasses are growing with clover, they will have to be cut
somewhat before their prime to avoid spoiling the clover. For feeding purposes it is
that have not anywhere near completed
growth. For beef making, those not more
than sixteen to twenty months old, instead
of, as is commonly done, those two, three
for anywhere near completed
growth. For beef making, those not more
than sixteen to twenty months old, instead
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growth. For beef making, those not more
than sixteen to twenty months old, instead
of, as is commonly done, those two, three
for any any any are for always well to cut early rather chan to de lay. Where the grass is largely timothy, ticable, they should be allowed exercise and the object is to have the hay for sale, every day as this will materially assist in not expect that he can any longer put in a weight per day to equal said production. lay. Where the grass is largely timothy, ticable, they should be allowed exercise and the object is to have the may lot and the object in the fall and feed them outting may be longer delayed than if it was wanted for home consumption. By allowing tion. By giving proper care and liberal through the winter and have the increase of tions, let us refer to a few Experiment Stations, let us refer to a few Exper wanted for home consumption. By allowing the timothy to blossom for the third time the timothy to blossom for the third time leading at this time, a year and price, due to the changes of the market him a profit. Such was once the case, but and narden up, it will be unore casely outcome.

and a greater weight per acre can be had than where it is cut in the first or second their calves we would not hear of steers never to return. In these days of lightning the annual point. Such was once the case, but it has now gone to the dim and misty past, burley wight of Steers fed on roots and burley.

Daily gain.

hay will be much more nutritious.

An important point in preparing for hay.

As most feeders desire to feed more cattle An important point in preparing for maying is to have the machinery all ready and labour secured. In these days of cheap mowers it will not pay any man who has considerable acreage to harvest to bother with a have been well cared for and kept in good pay for the maintenance ration even, and worn out or short barred machine.

If a farmer has a good stout team and profit on the food consumed. Never feed a profit on the food consumed. Never feed a smooth fields, he is a foolish man if he does not secure a mower with a six foot cut.

The foolignment is a foolish man if he does not secure a mower with a six foot cut.

The foolignment is a foolish man if he does not secure a mower with a six foot cut.

The foolignment is a Where the land is rough as for instance on October or November. Let them run toour river bottoms or intervale a shorter bar is
gether for a while in pasture to get accusmecessary. At any rate whatever make of tomed to each other, and as soon as cold, mower be sure and have it in good order so frosty nights come put them in the stable. that there may be no delay when the time This is a good time to dehorn them, as I that there may be no delay when the time that the comes to put it in operation. See that the think they recover from the operation more food so eaten is entirely wasted so far as gain outting gear works close. Have a supply of quickly at this season than after winter has is concerned. This way of feeding means sections on hand, and if you are not close to set in. I think dehorning a decided benefit to the cattle, causing them to be much more rivets to replace the broken sections quickly. docile and tractable, and much easier to

It will also be judicious to have on hand a care for during the winter season. Feed few guards and other parts that are liable grain as soon as pasture gets short and soonto be broken. Remember that an hour lost on a fine morning with a large crop ready for cutting is a loss that you cannot afford.

Speaking generally, the farmers of the Speaking generally, the farmers of the maritime provinces are pretty good hay makers. They do not overcure their hay. If there is one fault we have noticed that is to be avoided more than another, it is the disconting the quantity of meal as they near the finishing point. Cattle is to be avoided more than another, it is the above the disconting the quantity of the stable a while allowed out of the stable a while disposition to get in the hay without sweat should be allowed out of the stable a while ing it in cock. So far as clover is concerned every day to get water and sufficient exering it in cock. So far as clover is concerned it cannot be properly cured without being put up into bunches overnight, and all kinds of grasses will be better for this treatment. care in handling the pattle, and keep them of grasses will be better for this treatment.

We believe, however, that it would pay every man who feeds his hay to his stock to cut it so early in the season that it will not be fit to haul to the barn the same day, and that he must take the time and trouble to put it up in neat bunches over night.

In the catchy season a number of our best farmers have found that cotton caps spread over the cocks every evening were great helps in getting the hay safely and well cured.

These caps are best made about four and half feet square with a peg 12 inches long

These caps are best made about four and a faif feet square with a peg 12 inches long attached to each corner by a short piece of cord. This cap not only keeps off the dew and rain, but it also induces sweating in the bunches which is a great help in the rapid curiog.

Whese it is necessary through stress of weather or other urgency to house the hay in a very green condition, excessive heating in the mow may be prevented by sprinkling with a alt. We do not believe in using lime for this purpose; while it will prevent mould it is bad for the stock which have to eat it whereas thirty or forty pounds of salt to each ton of hay will improve the fodder.

In hauling hay to the barn it is always well to try and take it in while it is warm; for this reason we say start early in the day. Let the meal hours during haying time be very early so that the teams may get to work at the o'clock as possible.

A very good plan in the fore part of the sounds at the contract of the sounds and the feet and with the least expenditure of labor, is this question. The due to fraw material and with the least expenditure of labor, is this question. The wise manufacturer selects the machine, not that will run with the least power irrespective of the work accomplished, but that will do the largest amount of work in proportion to the will on the largest amount of work in proportion to the work accomplished, but that will do the largest amount of work in proportion to the whole heast own will be seen that east of the work accomplished, but that will do the largest amount of work in proportion to the whole heast own will be seen that east of the will be seen that east over yearly to from the work ac

All animals eat look for one or two purposes;—to sustain life or make that which is equivalent to growth. The food required to sustain life—the food of support—the maintenanthen be shaken up. can then be shaken up.

If there is one time in the year more than another when it pays to have plenty of help and the work well in hand, it is during the time of hay harvesting.—Maritime Farmer.

It is evident then that the first consideration of a farmer should be what conditions govern the amount of food used conditions govern the amount of food used conditions govern the manner area. It is evident then that the first consideration of a farmer should be what conditions govern the amount of food used conditions govern the amou

put into practice the very points I have bee trying to show as essential to success in thi business.—J. S. Woodward, Lockport, N. Y.

Dairy or Beef-Which?

Mr. J. W. Scott, in the Mower County

It is a fact worthy of mention that the

dairy cow excels in the power to eat food

of butter-fat. The milk contained 13.5 per

Hood's Pills

and efficient. They

province of determining. It is a fact, however, that Halifax is compelled to import beef from Ontario, which shows that a market is not wanting near us. We raise beef Ret is not wanting near us. We raise beef and will raise it probably on a small scale in the valley, but what we want to find is the valley, but what we want to find is whether it is profitable or not, and if not, to either drop it or change the conditions so as to make it profitable.

We give letters from two feeders in Ont.

We give letters from two feeders in Ont. which may give our farmers some useful more food to maintain 1,000 pounds live duct. Again, Lady Fox, Ayrshire, H. R. weight whether carried by one animal or No. 9669, weight 960 lbs., yielded in one

two, but here comes in the second factor, year 12,299 lbs of milk, containing 535 lbs. keeping the animals warm. Man's temper-The breeding and feeding of beef cattle attre will run about 98 degrees, but that of cent. Total solids, making 1,660 lbs. solids ought to be of interest to the farmers of this animals is above this. Bovines, for instance, for the year, or 4.55 lbs. per day. A steer country at the present time. When corn and other coarse grains are so cheap and when the cost of transporting the products of the farm to the market is such an import. ant factor in determining the question whether we shall gain or lose on the investment ly upon the surface exposed, it follows that of labor and capital we have in the business, as the two animals will have much more the more concentrated the form of our pro-ducts and the greater value per pound, the greater distance we can afford to ship them. is not wholly but only approximately in pro-By converting our coarse grains and other food products of the farm into the more concentrated form of beef, they may be put upon the markets of the world at a fair profit, while the farmer who sells his produce at one-half cent per pound is going into bankruptoy.

In the production of beef we must first

similate food fast enough to supply the fuel day to produce 4.55 lbs. bone free dressed The amount of exercise taken by the animal has also much to do in determining the amount of food for support. If, of two horses standing in the stable, fed alike, one be put to hard work, its food must be inoreased or it at once begins to lose flesh; its food is expended in the energy required to do the work. An ox at hard labor will re-

quire more food than the same animal being fed for the shambles. If, now, we take the ed Bess; a yield of 10,087 lbs. of milk in one especially grasses and clovers are coming on apace. Present indications would seem to food, and the more they run the more food solids of 3.8 lbs. per day. A steer would harvest some time before the usual date of cutting. We should then be prepared to that because exercise causes the fattening note the Guernsey cow, Sweet Briar, whose animal to eat more it must be profitable. annual yield of milk was 6,364,5 lbs., con They do not realize that the animal eats more simply to compensate for the energy— taining 14.70 per cent. solids, making an annual yield of 935.6 lbs. of milk solids, or an teeding it, is when it is in full bloom.

There is a large crop to be handled, it will be not make muscle; it only hardens it. If, average of 2.56 lbs. per day. A steer would not make muscle; it only hardens it. If, average of 2.56 lbs. live weight to produce therefore, we keep our animals at the least of the country, and they not make muscle; it only hardens it. If, average of 2.56 lbs. live weight to produce therefore, we keep our animals at the least of the country and they not the latter part of the country and they not the latter part of the country and they not the latter part of the country and they not the latter part of the country and they not the latter part of the country and they not the latter part of the country and they not make muscle; it only hardens it. If, an interest the country and they not make muscle; it only hardens it. If, an interest the country and they not make muscle; it only hardens it. If, an interest the country and they not make muscle; it only hardens it. If, an interest the country and they not make muscle; it only hardens it. If, an interest the country and they not make muscle; it only hardens it. If, an interest the country and they not make muscle; it only hardens it. If, an interest the country and they not make muscle; it only hardens it. If, an interest the country and they have the country and they are maked in the exercise.

quarters and just as quiet as possible. Do If these figures are not satisfactory, then prime for making hay. The leaves will drop readily and the stalks will be so dry and hard that not only will the hay be not palatable, but it will have lost much of its nutrition and digestibility.

The progeny from a poor sire costs as much not let anyone think that I advise the keeping of animals like the Irishman's pig, "Little, but ould," but young, thrifty animals the best markets and realize the highest prices. The best time to have the calves

price, due to the changes of the market, give | tion reports as to the daily gain in steers; 1ST. ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

make meat in the east at a profit, must be Average weight of S able to do so by a large gain in the weight of Daily gain... his animals. The price will usually be some 3RD. KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION. better in spring than fall, but not enough to Average weight of Stee

Daily gainhis profit can only come from gain in weight. make the sad mistake of putting in a bunch Daily gain .

them without shrinkage, and then towards spring increase their food to put on a gain. Further, we may see what may be accomplished by early maturity, by taking the results obtained by Mr. W. A. Harris, of Linwood, Kansas. Mr. Harris fed pure-bred and grade Shorthorn calves, coming in December, January and Febuary, until the following December, at which time they averaged 11 months old. These calves received most of their dam's milk until 6 or 7 months old. He calculates that they consumed: They lose sight of the fact that cattle require about eighteen pounds of dry matter to 1,000 pounds live weight just to live, and that the over sixteen hundred pounds eaten for three months, from November to February, for which no return will be made. Now, sup-

20 bushels ear corn, worth..., 1,000 lbs. bran, worth..., 300 lbs. oil meal, worth..... pose an increase of six pounds be made in the feed, making twenty four pounds, a cer-Total cost of grain... pose still six pounds more be given, making Add to this what pasture they could eat thirty pounds per 1,000 pounds, a quantity

Successful Calf Feeding. thirty pounds) to the quantity of food, the Success in raising calves by hand feeding of grasses will be better for this treatment.

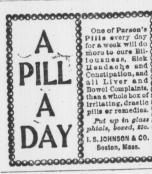
A good rule is to ent as early in the day as possible. If a sufficient area can be cut after the daw is fairly dried off, it may be well to waif for the daw to dry. If, however, sufficient ground cannot be mowed be fore ten o'clock, after the daw is dried, we would begin to cut sufficiently early to have the day's mowing done at the hourn named. As soon as the daw is off the bunches or cocks, they should be opened out. Unless wet inside they need not be spread too thin lity. In the case of clover we would open out not too thin, turn over once and put up into bunches again while the hay is still warm. In very drying weather clover should be fit to go in on the third day, but if the weather In the plan will ensure continued growth and bunches again while the hay is still warm. Of course, the hay maker must be guided by clroumstances and the weather probabilities; his judgment and experience will be the only guides he can accurately follow. We halken however, that he was a quiet as possible, as excitement of any the day as quiet as possible, as excitement of any the day as guite as possible, as excitement of any the day as guite as possible, as excitement of any the salm lip to digest in proportion of the salmial up to its full capacity of digestion and assimilation.

And just here comes in a principle of much importance. The younger the animal the greaterities ability to digest in proportion of the first milk of the cow, and it should have a reasonable quantity (not more than one quart at time and as all particular and the salmilation.

And just here comes in a principle of much importance. The younger the animal the greaterities ability to digest in proportion of the first milk of the cow, and it should have a reasonable quantity and the first milk of the cow, and it should have a reasonable quality its reasonable quantity for the salminal to the salminal up to its full capacity of digestion and assimilation.

And just here comes in a principle of much importance. T

The strong will eat well, sleep well, look well. The weak don't. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the weak strong.



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aged persons are thin? DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY

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Boston via Yarmouth. blood. The body rests, Land of Evangeline" Route On and after TUESDAY, APRIL 2nd, 1901, the Steamship and Train Service of this Railway will be as follows (Sunday exsteady and strong.

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 Accom. from Richmond
 4.20 p.m

 6.20 a.m ccom, from Annapolis . . . Trains will Leave Bridgetown: 11.14 a.m 1.07 p.m 6.20 a.m Express for Yarmouth...
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while the oil feeds and nourten, to be thrown away after each using. ishes, and the hypophosphites makes the nerves

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stock of they used to. **Furniture Novelties** that has ever been seen in

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MESSENGER & HOYT.

said recently: "Beauty doctors would have little to do and physicians less if babies were properly cared for from birth. The baby is already and the same of the s baby is almost certain to have fine skin, which may be preserved all through life by proper means, and hair and eyes, if not proper means, and man beautiful to begin with, are susceptible of greater improvement in childhood than after.

"It is a mistake to give a tub bath to an Yew heerd I wanted to dispose? Yew must infant every day. Every second day is often enough, and then should not last more I'd buy a dozen like her, Zeb, if yew'd bring them along. than five minutes. A sponge should never be used, as it is impossible to keep it in a Of course I've got a lot of stock, more stock

"Every day the baby should be washed no siree! all over with warm water, and then lightly Let forty dollars come between thet heifer, all over with warm water, and then lightly rubbed with greatly diluted alcohol. The whole process should be as brief as possible. The face should never be touched by soap, no matter how fine and pure. The water should always be boiled previous to using, and it is much better to use boiled milk, if possible, slightly diluted. A little wad of possible, slightly diluted. A little wad of bsorbent cotton should be dipped in this liquid and the face rubbed softly, then dried

"To insure good hair, an infant's head should be kept well vaselined for the first six ly fitted cap of the thinnest, finest texture. the head. The ugly, outstanding ear would never be seen if infants wore caps at night as

"If baby's eyes are red and weak, they should be washed several times a day with An speakin' of her butter, Zeb—but then she boric acid in proportion of about a teaspoon-

water, candy, fried foods and many other improper articles are given to children almost proper articles are given to children almost
before they have their first teeth, and, of
course, rnin their digestion and, consequentdurn it, Zeb, yew can. y, their skin. A taste of this, that and the other dainty is a sure means of encouraging a perverted appetite. Children under five should be ignorant of the flavor of anything but simple cereals, with milk and a few vegetables. Ice water should never be givn to a child untl the extreme chill has disappeared, and candy is objectionable at all

imes and in all places.
"In the matter of clothing, it is a mistake keep an infant wrapped up in summer st as in winter. Wool no matter how fine, should never touch the skin, as it is certain hould never touch the skin, as it is certain o irritate it. If worn, a thin cotton garment hould be put next to the skin.

"Well," said the lawyer, "if he positively

should be put next to the skin. "On extremely hot days it will do the beyond the shirt. It will be much more is not in any danger. If fretful from heat, babies are often soothed by being rubbed softly with a lotion made of three parts of lavender water, five parts of cologne water and one part of orange flower water. For joke on Carr. theat rash,' a beneficial wash is made of 250 was here. A grams of orange flower water, two grams of dresses well and is rather adipose, was standporate of soda and one gram of tincture of | ing at the corner of Pennsylvania and Washenzoin, which will be compounded by any

A Cool Dining Room-and Pie.

A farmer's wife save: In the first place have good gasoline stove on which to cook, bake, washand iron. Economize anywhere else necssary, but insist on this one thing. The cost loesn't begin to equal the comfort to be deived from it, and although we have a fine tist "- Indianapolis Press. piece of woodland, my husband thinks it cheaper to burn gasoline than to cut wood. If your kitchen is large and airy you can set your table there, with the gasoline stove thus saving many steps, but mine is small so This is the pleasantest room in the house, if I could.

and the men's only resting place in hot And right there is a hint for the woman who shirt-sleeves, and she is right. Haven't we all noticed the involuntary shiver of a per spiring man when a little refreshing draft strikes him? And how many colds and how much rheumatism is contracted by the habit of farmers sitting down to eat and rest while wet with perspiration will never be told. But the heavy coat is out of the question, so either invest in a light alpaca or pongee coat

and keep it hanging near the sink where your beloved washes, or cut off an old linen duster and keep it clean and handy, and you will find he will enjoy putting it on after a time or two. And the men will follow his example probably by getting a cotton blouse for meal-time use.

About hot or cold dinners each family must be a law unto itself. But I believe

hot dishes are more easily digested as well as more palatable, and the harvest work is v'ry often, an' I only hev and tea for supper. For the coffee be sure to use a good big tablespoon for each person, and one or two extra for the pot is my rule, each of you would try to make at least one and my men all say that my coffee does them as much good as the rest of the meal. I aleast of you would try to work a beginning the week. Did you?" asked the Sunday school teacher. "Yes, ways give them good cream for it. The cof- miss," replied a sharp lad. I made grandma fee served at so many farm houses is so much happy." "That's noble. How did you do like slop that I mention this item particularite" "I went to visit her, and she's always ly. Now as to pie. I made none while the happy when she sees I've got a good appestrawberries lasted, using shortcake, berries | tite. and cream instead, but the delight of the men and children at the first blueberry pie made me realize that there is a void in the Yankee stomach that nothing but pie can just bidden adieu to her little friend. ver fill, and when made with tender, crisp crust and served fresh I can't see why it is more unwholesome than rich puddings.

Anyhow a harvest hand can usually get away Experienced Carpenter with a good sized section and look longingly at the empty plate, so I try to make them

The Small-Minded Woman.

The small-minded woman gives great im ortance to little matters, and has a way of ressing up insignificence in an obtrusive garb till after a time she begins to seriously elieve, it is as important as she has made Bridgetown, N. S.

It appear. When she arrives at that stage, her mental stage is a misery not only to her
Johnnie—No. Let's hav self, but to other people. She may be an nergetic, economical housewife, and a loving wife and mother, but for all that the ome over which she presides will be almost unbearable, so trifling will be the spiritual and mental atmosphere she has created there. Duty by her is not merely faced, but becomes an instrument of torture, and the work and service of daily life, which might be done heerfully, is made a heavy task to herself and others by her slavish devotion to unimportant details. Even large minded women lose their sense of proportion when they are ver-worked or exhausted, physically or nentally, and decline to take proper rest and recreation. If only home makers would realize the importance of even a half hour's absolute rest in the day, what a difference it would make to the happiness of life.

Joker's Corner.

The One Price Heifer.

Yew wanter buy that heifer, Zeb? I don't in my hand,
I'd go an shet the stable door an let thet
heifer stand.
I'd let her stand right where she is till she

perfectly pure condition. The best thing for the purpose is sterilized absorbent cot.

Of course I've got a lot of stock, more stock 'en what I need, 'An I am short of stable room an somewhat But ez for selling thet there beast, I wouldn't,

She's gentle, an she's good an kind an slicker then an eel;
A child could milk ber any time; she'd never "To insure good hair, an infant's head should be kept well vaselined for the first six months, and protected in sleeping by a loosely fitted cap of the thinnest, finest texture. This serves also to keep the ears close to the head. The ugly, outstanding ear would never be seen if infants wore caps at night as They's junks of butter floatin round inside

al to a pint of boiled water. Absorbent Yew say yew're bound to hev her, Zeb? Yew ful to a pint of boiled water. Absorbent cotton should be employed for the bathing, and should never be used more than the once. If the trouble does not yield to the treatment in a week or two a physician should be consulted without further delay.

"One of the most important aids to future beauty of complexion is a proper care of the stomach. Sips of coffee, tea and wine, ide water, candy, fried foods and many other im. an her an yew; Jest twenty five, no more or less, for I'm a

-Joe Cone, in New York Sun.

Offsetting the Debt. Joseph Rend was telling a little coterie of men at the Great Southern Hotel a funny story recently narrated to him by Governor McCorkle of West Virginia. A colored man was telling a white friend about another negro who owed him \$2 and absolutely refused to pay the debt. The creditor dunned and dunned him, but all to no purpose. Finally the creditor went to his white friend,

child no harm to be left with little clothing beyond the shirt. It will be much more comfortable if at liberty to move its limbs comfortable if at liberty to move its limbs about freely, and if protected from drafts, is not in any danger. If fretful from heat didn't owe me a cent."—Columbus Dispatch.

W. L. Higgins perpetrated a practical as here. A well known local dentist, wh

ington sts. when Mrs. Nation got through haranguing the crowd there. "Look at that man," said Mr. Higgins, pointing to his friend the doctor. well off, and he makes his money out of the tears of orphans, the wails of widows and the groans of strong men."

the smasher, darting a piercing glance in his direction. "No," said Mr. Higgins, "he is a den-

A Great Relief. Mrs. Catterson-I thought I would come and tell you that your Harold has been fightwe use the sitting room always to eat in. | ing with my Bobbie, and settle the matter Mrs. Hatterson-Well, for my part, I

weather is meal time, and it is right they have no time to enter into any discussion should have their meals where the can enjoy about children's quarrels. I hope I am above such things. "I'm delighted to hear that. I'll send does not like to have the men eat in their | Harold over on a stretcher in an hour or so."

> Ryan (gleefully)-D'yes moind, Moike? It tuk six polacemin t' git wan foightin' Oirish mimber out av th' British house av Shea-Huh! Shure, wan av thim moight

hov done it daid easy.

Ryan (warmly)—Indade! An' how? Shea-Phwy, be sthandin' outside av the dure an' callin' th' Oirishman a loiar.

Mrs. Wayback-I want a new bunnit. Clerk—Yes, lady. Here is a good style. This has been worn a great deal this winter. Mrs. Wayback (laying down her umbrella) -Now, see here. I don't git up ter th' city so exhausting that hearty food must be furn- six year, but when I do I don't want no has ished in quantity as well as quality, with good strong coffee for breakfast and dinner new one. Land!

-"I told you last Sunday that I wished

"Why, yes, mamma, I think she did," replied the child. "I called her 'my dear" very often, in that dressy tone you use whene you have company !" Good Gracious! Mrs. Browne-The Rev. Dr. Waterall

didn't officiate at your church last Sunday as usual. Mrs. Malaprop-No, he was out at some college preaching a bacchanalian sermon. In a French Restaurant. Uncle Tom (who has just treated his grow-

ing nephew to a dinner)-Not a bad meal Johnnie-No. Let's have another. Tommy's Proof. Teacher-Now, Tommy, are you sure you

were christened? Tommy-Guess I am. I've got the marks on my arm now. -Sam Cole-Miss Yallerby done treat me scand'lous. She done tole me yestid'y dat I was black as de ace o' spades. Jim Crow-Dat's on'y half as had as what

she sez 'bout me. She tole me I was black as de deuce. Teacher-Tommy, define the word "sob." Tommy—Well, it means when a fellow don't want to cry out loud it busts out itself.