The Monitor's Agricultural Department

For the Use and Benefit of Farmers.

Correspondence, Suggestions and Inquiries welcomed to these columns.

The N. S. Farmers' Parliament at Truro.

Truro, Feb. 2.—The members of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association assembled in the commodious and convenient Hall of the Diamond Jubilee Temperance Society at half-past ten o'clock this morning. Quite a large number of farmers and others interested in agriculture were present, in addition to the delegates whose names and addresses are given below. President S. J. Moore, of Shubenacadie, presided; Secretary R. B. Byron, of Durham, was in his place. The chairman, before opening the Convention, invited Mr. B. W. Chipman Secretary for Agriculture, to a seat on the platform. He then briefly referred to the auspicious nature of the surroundings, and the satisfactory promptness with which the delegates presented themselves to be enrolled. The number in attendance was beyond his most sanguine expectations, and augured well for the revival of interest in scientific agriculture and stock raising.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President Moore then made the following official address:

Members of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association:

Gentlemen—

It is my good fortune to have the pleasure of extending to you all a hearty welcome to the eighth annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association. In looking over the meetings and the events of the past eight years we cannot but feel that our organization has not had its inception in vain.

While not directly responsible for all, yet we feel it has had an intimate connection with, and every forward movement along agricultural lines, from the establishing of a Provincial Exhibition in our capital City, Halifax, to the founding of an agricultural college in the centre of our province, Truro.

READY TO ASSIST.

It has always seemed to my mind that our governments, both local and Dominion, in the past fifteen years have been more ready to help us then we have been to take advantage of such help or to help ourselves. Ever since the establishment of the Provincial Farm at Truro, and also the Experimental Farm at Nappan, there has been yearly some move tending toward the bettering of the condition of the Nova Scotia farmer. Nor do I believe these efforts on the part of the government have been unappreciated.

Through the untiring efforts of our Secretary for Agriculture, Mr. B. W. Chipman, ably assisted by the veteran agricultural worker, Col. William Blair our agricultural societies have more than doubled in numbers and membership. Now if this means anything it means increased interest and improvement in the live stock of the province, and this means much to a province like ours, which is especially adapted to the growing and production of live stock; and that the live stock should be of the best in order that such farm products may be put on the market at a profit.

In this connection we cannot but make a comparison between our average and our best as shown by such object lessons as seen at our Maritime Winter Fair at Amherst. The average Nova Scotia steer at four and a half years old will dress from five to seven hundred pounds of sometimes very inferior beef. Our best as seen at the fair at two and a half years will dress from eight to ten hundred pounds of number one meat. The average dairy cow of the province yields less than two thousand pounds of milk per year, while her well bred and well fed sister yields anywhere from six to eight thousand pounds per year. Now I should think it would take very little to convince us which is the more profitable machine to be used in converting the rough products of our farm into a marketable article.

COUNTY ASSOCIATIONS.

You will be pleased to note your committee appointed to County Farmers' Association have been successful in securing such legislation as enabled us to institute a county association in every county in the province.

This was chiefly done through the efforts of our able and efficient secretary, Mr. C. R. B. Bryan, assisted by Mr. Duncan Anderson, from the staff of Mr. F. W. Hodson at Ottawa. I think all you who heard him will agree that Mr. Anderson is one of the best of the many good men sent from the same quarter. And now, gentlemen, members and delegates from all parts of the province, it rests with you to keep this good work alive.

It must be a source of gratification to you all to see the movement made by our government in the establishment of an up-to-date institution for the education of the coming Nova Scotia farmer, now thought quite essential. We believe that will tend to a more intelligent application of our laborers in our work.

Life—the great mystery. What is it? Whence is it? Can any one tell? Yet who is brought in closer contact with this great mystery than the farmer, whose daily study is the living plant and the living animals. Will any one venture to say he does not need an education?

A POPULAR MOVE.

You will also be pleased to note the means provided for the education of those of us who may be past the age for school and college and who are actively engaged in agricultural pursuits viz., short courses in animal husbandry in the new live stock pavilion in connection with the Agricultural College. This has been one of the most popular moves in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph and bids fair to become equally as popular in this province, and I am pleased to announce that we have been able to arrange so that all attending this annual convention will have an opportunity of attending at least three of the lectures of the above course.

You will see by referring to our programme that it will be entirely our own fault if we are not both interested and instructed during this convention. The objection raised by some is that those gentlemen who are to address us are principally from Ontario, and that while they are well versed in Ontario methods of farming, they are not acquainted with existing conditions in Nova Scotia agriculture. Now I am afraid many of us come to these meetings with the expectation of getting some entirely new methods of doing our farm work, some hard and fast rule whereby we may arrive at unheard of prosperity in our farming operations. Now when this is the case we are liable to be mistaken. The experience and ideas of different men or different farms and in different provinces can be taken in by us, digested and applied to existing conditions on our own farms.

THE TRAVELLING DAIRY.

The travelling dairy, the capacity of which our government has seen fit to double during the past season, has been a continued success, growing more popular every year, and we would venture to hope the government would continue the good work in the coming season.

The season just past, though peculiar and in some respects a trying one, has not been altogether an unprofitable one for the average farmer. Hay—our principal crop, although below the average, was not a failure in any sense, and oats in many sections were away above the average in both quantity and quality, roots were good, potatoes extra, and apples both in quantity, quality and price, are better than they have been for some time. So that it has been anything but a lean year for the average Nova Scotia farmer.

Again I would extend to you a hearty welcome to all present among whom I recognize many old friendly faces, as well as new and would express the wish that we may have a most pleasant, profitable, and harmonious series of meetings.

The President's address was received with much applause, and on motion was adopted unanimously.

SECRETARY CHIPMAN SPEAKS

Mr. B. W. Chipman then addressed the company, which by this time had increased so as to fill the two hundred seats provided on the floor, many of the Truro people taking the opportunity of fraternizing with the visiting delegates. Mr. Chipman expressed himself as delighted with the fine attendance and abundant interest taken in the work. He encouraged the farmers to go on. They were making their our agricultural societies have more than doubled in numbers and membership. Now if this means anything it means increased interest and improvement in the live stock of the province, and this means much to a province like ours, which is especially adapted to the growing and production of live stock; and that the live stock should be of the best in order that such farm products may be put on the market at a profit.

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Granting a Favor.

The essence of truest kindness lies in the grace with which it is performed. Some men seem to discount all gratitude, almost make it impossible, by the way in which they grant favors. They make you feel so small, so mean, so inferior; your cheeks burn with indignation in the acceptance of the boon you seek at their hands. You feel it is like a bone thrown at a dog instead of the quick, sympathetic graciousness that forestalls your explanations and waives your thanks with a smile, the pleasure of one friend who has been favored with the opportunity to be of service to another. The man who makes another feel like an insect reclining on a redhot stove while he is receiving a favor has no right to expect future gratitude; he should feel satisfied if he receives forgiveness.

Let us forget the good deeds we have done by making them seem small in comparison with the greater things we are doing and the still greater acts we hope to do. This is true generosity and will develop gratitude in the soul of him who has been helped unless he is so petrified in selfishness as to make it impossible. But constantly reminding a man of the favors he has received from you almost cancels the debt. The cars of this statistics should be his privilege, you are usurping his prerogative when you recall them. Merely because it has been our good fortune to be able to serve some one we should not act as if we held a mortgage on his immortality and expect him to swing the censer of adulation forever in our presence.—From the "Power of Truth," by William George Jordan.

A Hygienic Hint.

Hygienic authorities strongly advise the alternate day system for the wearing of outer clothes. They urge the danger of daily use for any article of clothing. Outer clothing, it is also advised, should upon removal, be hung in a current of fresh air and thoroughly brushed. The practice of placing woollen garments, warm from the body and filled with the dust of the street, in closed closets is said to be most injurious to health. For shoes, as well as all other unwashable articles of apparel, a thorough airing every other day is advised as being both economical and useful.

You Take on Chances.

S. N. Weare guarantees every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and will refund the money to anyone who is not satisfied after using two-thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for la grippe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia.

Fraud Order.

The Maxim & Gay Company, turf correspondents and accountants, on December 17, were barred from the use of the mails by a fraud order, made effective and issued from the office of the assistant attorney-general for the post office department. As usual, the post office department woke up after the horse had got out of the stable, or about sixty days later than they should wake up, as Maxim & Gay were clever enough to secure considerable advertising that publishers under the circumstances cannot expect pay for.—The Publishers' Guide.

CHILDREN AND THE PIANO.

A quarter of an hour at a time is long enough for a little child to practice on the piano. Some physicians think no children should ever be set to learn the piano before they are twelve. On the other hand, if lessons do not begin early how are their fingers to attain the needful agility, and how are they to find the time for practicing? Children have retentive memories, and learning by heart becomes easy if the habit is formed in youth. On the other hand, long hours of continuous practice are excessively bad for children, and even for older persons. If the practice is limited to a quarter of an hour, with a long rest before the next practice begins, a good deal can be accomplished without risk to the young musician.

THE FAMILY FINANCES.

The wage earner has only himself to blame if he gives his wife no idea of how the family finances stand, but allows her to run bills for him to pay more or less grumblingly. The majority of women, given a certain definite amount to expend, soon learn to make it go much further than a man. A man hates to be bothered with details. While the American woman has not yet equalled the French housewife in guarding against the smallest household leaks and stretching the income so as to make every penny count, she is gradually working up to it, and in time will doubtless be able to give points to the housewives of other nations.

—Mr. Nolan had received a long tongue lashing from Mr. Quigley, and his friends were urging on him the wisdom of vindicating his honor by a prompt use of his fists.

"But he's more than me equal," said Mr. Nolan, dubiously, "and look at the size of him."

"Sure, and you don't want folks to be saying Terry Nolan is a coward," demanded a reproachful friend.

"Well I dunno," and Mr. Nolan gazed meditatively about him. "I'd rather that than to have them saying day after to-morrow, 'How natural Terry looks.'"

Every Child's Health Demands

The use of a laxative occasionally. For a mild, safe and certain relief use Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. Especially suited to children. Let your children use only Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Price 25c.

—"I suppose you suspect what I came for?" he said, as he prepared to ask her father for her hand. "Oh, yes," replied the father, "you want to borrow money, but I haven't a cent to bless myself with." And the young man deferred his proposal.

For Stomach Troubles.

"I have taken a great many different medicines for stomach trouble and constipation," says Mrs. S. Geiger, of Dunkerton, Iowa, "but never had as good results from any as from Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets." For sale by S. N. Weare.

—The man who is loudest in his demands for an "old-fashioned winter" often finds, when he gets it, that he hinds it isn't quite old-fashioned enough to enjoy it thoroughly.

—Minard's Liniment cures distemper.

It's when You have Toothache

That the power of Nerviline quickly makes itself felt. Any aching tooth can be relieved by Nerviline in a few moments by filling the cavity with batting soaked in Nerviline. A good plan is to rub the gums with Nerviline also. There is not a single remedy that has one-fourth the pain-relieving power of Nerviline, which acts like magic. Nerviline kills the pain outright and prevents it from returning. You can't beat Nerviline for toothache or neuralgia; it's the best pain cure made. Price 25c.

—At a fire in New Hilford, Conn., the other night, a baby was mistaken for a bundle of clothes and thrown out the window. The child was discovered about half an hour later, but was not injured in the least.

—In St. Paul the health officers compel persons who spit on the sidewalk mop the places they have befouled.

To Cure a Cold in One Day,

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Silver Creek vs. Golden Gulch.

By A. B. LEWIS

HOW Silver Creek and Golden Gulch became one was brought about in this manner: For many years keen rivalry had existed between the two towns, which were only a stone's throw from each other. Both claimed to be head and shoulders above the other in enterprise and progressiveness, and one never made a move in public improvement that the other did not go it one better.

When Golden Gulch built a town hall two stories high, Silver Creek built one of three stories. When Silver Creek erected a new jail, its citizens had hardly begun to crow over the matter when Golden Gulch was working overtime to build a better one.

And in all other matters there was rivalry. Even when four dwellings burned in Silver Creek one night Golden Gulch sacrificed five of its buildings, just to keep ahead in such matters.

It had been about an even thing between the two towns when one day Bill Stevens caused consternation in Golden Gulch by bringing in the news that Silver Creek "was preparin' fur the whoppinest Cris'mus celebrashun ever known in the state." When asked for further particulars he said:

"Boys, I've just come from thet dawggoned town, and, though they're keepin' it mighty quiet, I get on to their little surprise party. Them coyotes are goin' to flop us if they kin by hevin' a lynchin' on Cris'mus!"

"Got a hoss thief, eh?" asked one of the crowd.

"Thet's what they've got, boys," continued Bill, "and they're savin' him fur the occashun. He's to be lynched in the public squar' on Cris'mus afternoon, and when it becomes known thet Silver Creek kin celebrate her holidays in sich a befittin' manner it 'll boom her like thunder and 'll be all over with us.

"Boys, we've gotter hev two lynchin's or admit we're back numbers. While we ain't got no hoss thieves, thar's plenty of loyal citizens in Silver Creek, and I'm bettin' terbacker ag'in gold dust thet two of 'em will step forward and let us lynch 'em on Cris'mus and save the town's reputashun. I'll promise 'em thet it will be done in a genteel manner and thet a ten foot monument will be put over their graves to boot. Now, boys, who'll be fust in this matter?"

A deep silence followed Bill's query. Two minutes after he had asked the question ten men had left the crowd. Three minutes later a dozen more had disappeared, and five minutes later Bill was quite alone.

As he watched the last of the crowd dodging around a corner there were tears in his eyes as he exclaimed to himself:

"And most of 'em hev sich bewtiful necks fur hangin' too! Waal, we're a licked crowd, but I allus did sorter o' reckon thet Silver Creek was a heap sight better town to live in than Golden Gulch, and I'm goin' to make my home thar hereafter."

And there were so many others in the town who suddenly came to this conclusion, especially after the lynching on Christmas, that there was an exodus from Golden Gulch to Silver Creek, and the two towns merged and became one and indivisible.

Bill was alone.

CHURCH SERVICES.

Parish of Bridgetown.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Rev. E Underwood, Rector.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, BRIDGETOWN.

Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m.

Sunday Services: 1st Sunday in the month 7.00 p. m. All other Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7.00 p. m.

Holy Communion: 3rd and 5th Sundays at 8 a. m., 2nd and 4th Sundays at 11 a. m.

Week day service in Schoolroom consisting Litany and Bible Class, Friday 7.30 p. m.; other times according to notice.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BELLEISLE.

1st Sunday in month, 10.30 a. m. (The Holy Communion is administered at this service.) All other Sundays at 3 p. m.

Sunday School and Bible Class: 1st Sunday in month at 9.45 a. m. All other Sundays at 1.45 p. m.

Week day service, Thursday 7.30 p. m., other times according to notice.

YOUNG'S COVE.

1st Sunday in the month at 2.30 p. m.

All seats free and unappropriated.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. E. Daley, pastor. Bible Class and Sabbath-school at 10 a. m.; preaching service at 11 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday and Friday evenings of every week.

FRONT DE RIVER METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. Benj. Mills, pastor. Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m., Sunday-school at 10 a. m. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30; Epworth League every Friday evening at 7.30. Strangers always welcome.

Granville: Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., alternately. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m.

Bentville: Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., alternately. Prayer-meeting on Thursday at 7.30 p. m.

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Boots, Shoes, and Dress Goods.

ALL SOLD BELOW COST!

30 Pairs of Men's Tan Boots, mixed sizes.
40 Pairs Men' Oxford Shoes.
Large Stock of Children's and Misses' Boots and Shoes.
Ladies' Tan and Black Dongolas, to be sold at half their value.

Ladies' Dress Goods marked 50c., will be sold for 35c. per yard.
Stock of Men's Summer Underwear, sold at cost to clear.
40 Suits of Men's Ready-to-wear Clothing going at a sacrifice. Price $3.50.

Sale begins to-day and continues until goods are sold.

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—TO—

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—AND—

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On and after SATURDAY, JAN'Y 2ND, 1904, the Steamship and Train Service of this Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted):—

Trains will Arrive at Bridgetown:

Express from Halifax	12 14 a.m.
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Unequalled cuisine on Dominion Atlantic Railway Steamers and Palace Car Express Trains.

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"Houseboating on the Kootenay."
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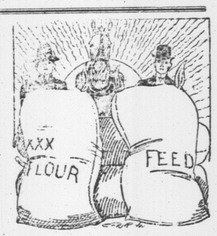

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F. C. WHEATON CO., Limited,
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The Household.

SOME HINTS AND POINTS ON RIGHT LIVING.

In these days of high pressure existence nervous breakdown is something to be feared and warded against.

A woman who does not sleep soundly is in danger of a nervous breakdown. A woman who finds herself weakening in nerve strength must rest. This rest must be systematic, not spasmodic. She must break up the accustomed routines of her work, though she need not give up all work. She must do all things moderately. She must rise late and retire early.

One of the simplest and most easily accessible home remedies is boracic acid. Mixed with vaseline it forms one of the cheapest and safest ointments for cuts and bruises. Boracic acid dusted into the sleeves of dresses which have been worn when exercising removes all disagreeable traces of perspiration. Handkerchiefs which have been used when colds and influenza are prevalent, should be sprinkled with boracic acid powder, or, better, should be steeped in a strong solution of it and water before being sent to the wash. A solution of the powder in pure water makes a refreshing and stimulating wash for tired and inflamed eyes.

A woman who has suffered frequent course to remove the pain temporarily from neuralgia, advises the following ily. It is also successful, she says, for toothache brought on by cold. Take two tablespoonfuls of flour, the same quantity of grated ginger, and mix them well together with sufficient alcohol to make a thin paste. Spread this on a linen rag, and apply it to the part affected, on going to bed, wrapping a piece of flannel over all, and it will affect a cure.

Watch the child carefully who is always quiet. This is an unnatural state of affairs and shows that something is wrong. Those who go much among the schools of the very poor know that it often means lassitude from want of proper nourishment. If it occurs in the children of the better class, it shows that vitality is low, and that for some reason or another the food is not giving the strength it should do.

Growing children will keep any right minded man or woman in spirit and in mind, will retard the development of that sour yet complacent cynicism which curses old age both for one's self and for those about one. The man or the woman—the right sort of man or woman—who has children, drinks every day a deep draught at the fountain of eternal youth.

No man, says Rankin, ever lived a right life who had not been chastened by a woman's love, strengthened by her courage and guided by her discretion.

The best of a book is not the thought which it contains, but the thought which it suggests; just as the charm of music dwells not in the tones, but in the echoes of our hearts.

Learn to take a little of the sweetness and pleasant times of life as you go, and do not be in haste to go farther, promising to enjoy the first things upon the edge as you return. It may be impossible to find them again. And when a bright little opportunity blossoms as you pass, stop to pluck it and use it. You may not pass that way again.

CARE OF HOUSE PLANTS.

Cooler weather means increased fire heat, the latter also meaning an increased aridity or dryness of the atmosphere. The latter condition will probably induce a visit from insect pests on house plants unless precautions are taken to prevent their appearance. Green fly and red spider are most to be feared, especially the latter, as their appearance is not detected as that of the aphis or green fly. Copious sprinkling or syringing with cold water is the best preventative for the attacks of the so-called red spider. Salvias, fuchsias, roses and carnations are first favorites with this little pest. When first attacked the leaves of these plants present a whitish, dusty looking appearance, especially on the underside, and the leaves will soon commenced dropping. Tobacco water is the best remedy for green fly, although tobacco leaf or stems or even a cigar thoroughly dried and rubbed into a fine powder and sprinkled on the plants infested with green fly will generally rid the plant of them. The latter application is best made after the plants have been recently sprinkled or syringed, as the tobacco dust adheres better when the foliage of the plant is wet.

All ferns, and indeed, any potted plants, should be kept clean. Those who have been successful with the growing of ferns indoors say that they give them a weekly bath. This is done by placing the pot in ahalf tubful of warm water, in which is a dish of ammonia—not enough to make the process of washing unpleasant, however. The fronds should be carefully sponged and the outside of the pot cleaned. A plant will grow much better in a perfectly clean pot than a dirty one, as it is more porous and healthful to live in.

Every Woman in Poor Health

Has an awful struggle. Lots to do, all kinds of worry, must contend with loss of sleep, poor appetite and tired nerves. Her only desire is for more strength and better health. This is exactly what comes from using Catarrhozone, the greatest tonic sickly women can use. Ferrozone makes the blood tingle and grow red, the cheeks grow rosy, the eyes bright. Ferrozone invigorates the body, develops new strength and makes life worth living. Ferrozone is the sort of tonic that builds up, it gives one a reserve of nerve force and establishes such healthy conditions that sickness is unknown. Let every woman use Ferrozone. Price 25c.

Jokers' Corner.

Sister Molly's Beau.

Us children got t' be as nice
As ever was, an' when we go
T' answer 'at doorbell we got
T' make a little bow—jes' so!
An' ef it's 'at big mustached man
'At came from heaven t'other day
T' call on Molly we must put
One nicest manners on an' say:
'Jess walk right in."

An' 'en we got t' go upstairs
As quiet as we ever knew,
An'say t' Molly, "Sister, dear,
A gentleman's t' call on you!"
'Cause if he'd hear us say. "Oh Moll,
'At gay 'ich whiskers jess come in!"
Why, 'ere would be a mawful row,
An' we'd get spanked by Moll, like sin,
'Cause he's her beau!

Sence Molly's got a beau they can't
Nobody give her any sass
Nor tell th' man 'at Moll jes stands
All day by 'at big lookin' glass.
We got to make out like she looks
Like 'at all times, 'cause she'd slap
Our heads right off ef we'd tell
Him how she looks in her old wrap
When he ain't here!

I wish't 'at they'd stop spoonin' so,
A-sittin on th' sofa—say!
I saw him put his arm around
Moll's waist, I did last Saturday!
I wisht 'at they'd get married, an'
We wouldn't have to primp up so;
They ain't no fun in livin' now
Sence Sister Molly's got a beau,
'At whiskered man.

—Baltimore News.

TAMMAS.

Scottish servants, unlike the American variety, never change their place of residence, and the office of butler, down in families from generation to generation. I recall quite well crusty gardener and cook or maid is handed old Tammas, who was a retainer for years in the family of Kerrs of Kerrsnow. He was capable, honest and somewhat overzealous in looking after the interests of the 'laird.' One evening, when the Kerrs were giving a dinner party, young Mrs. Kerr, who was an English woman, called the attention of the old servant to the fact that Lady Scott, who sat beside her, had no spoon. Tammas resented this public rebuke, and drawing himself up, he replied with much dignity: "The last time Lady Scott was here, mem, we missed a spune."

Tammas's familiarity with the gentry he served near got him a dismissal—a most unusual indignity—on one occasion. The Kerrs had been giving a hunting party, and after the chase, the guests returned tired and hungry, and bothered old Tammas overmuch with their incessant demands for his help in serving the cold meats, game pies and ale from the sideboard.

Tammas, harassed beyond endurance by their importunities, exclaimed: "That's right. Speak a' tagither. That's the way tae git served."

This outburst, and some over-officiousness on the part of the old man sorely tried the irascible temper of the elder Kerr, who at last decided to dismiss Tammas. He approached the subject one day after this fashion: "Tammas, I'm afraid that you and I will have to part."

"Eh," said the startled Tammas, "And where dae ye think o' going, Laird?"—Elizabeth Burwell, in Leslie's Monthly.

SUBLETTING A CONTRACT.

This story is told at the expense of a recently appointed supervisor of a public school. One day she happened to be visiting a school where a young incorrigible was undergoing punishment. The teacher cited him as "the worst boy in the school—one I can't do anything with. I've tried everything in the way of punishment."

"Have you tried kindness?" was the gentle inquiry of the other lady.

"I did at first, but I've got beyond that now."

At the close of the session the lady asked the boy if he would call and see her on the following Saturday. A boy arrived promptly at the hour appointed. The lady showed him her best pictures, played her liveliest tunes, and set before him a delicious lunch, on her daintiest china, when she thought it advisable to begin her little sermon.

"My dear," she began, "were you not very unhappy to have to stand in the corner before all the class for punishment?"

"Please ma'am," broke in the boy, with his mouth full of cake. "That wasn't me you saw. It was Pete, and he gave me ten cents to come here and take your jawing."

BOTH CORRECT.

A schoolmaster one day asked the dunce of the school some very simple questions in arithmetic. He was surprised to find that he got the right answer, and when he had finished he said to the boy, "Correct; sit down."

"Now," said the schoolmaster, "see if you have sense enough to ask me some questions."

The boy pondered for a moment, and then said, "Please sir, what would three yards of calico cost if cotton was tuppence a reel?"

"I think you take me for a fool," said the schoolmaster.

"Correct; sit down," said the boy.

—The scratch of a pin may cause the loss of a limb, or even death when blood poisoning results from the injury. All danger of this may be avoided, however, by promptly applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is an antiseptic and unequalled as a quick healing liniment for cuts, bruises and burns. For sale by S. N. Weare.

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