Practical Talks and Plain Precepts for Farmers.

Edited for the Farmer readers of the MONITOR by an Annapolis Valley Agriculturist

leaving of the country boys for the cities where they have had a prominent part in the development of those cities, and made themselves into captains of industry. In some instances this is helpful to the boy and to the city where he locates, but detrimental to the country town that he left behind. Cities owe much to rural sections for the contribution of these young nen, strong physically, mentally and morally, for without their efforts no such cities well have been erroneously brought up to believe the demand is for musele instead of brains. Many men who fail in the various trades as a last resort engage in farming, which they seem to have reserved as a sure thing. It is this process that has distributed scun over the broad surface of agriculture. The Breeder's Gazette well says: "There is, allegorically speaking, too much blue skim milk in the country and not enough cream. It is not desirable that the that the farmer's bould be monopolized by the farmer; neither is it economically sound that the farm should have an undue proportion of watered milk, as at present. And this is the prollem on the solution of which depends the progress of American agricultural colleges should solve tright and then will disappear much of the seum that now stignatizes our most important industry. Since every reform depends with a strangily on education it is in the progress by underty of the second progress of the second proportant industry. Since every reform depends with the second proportion of the second progr

on the solution of which depends the progress of American agriculture. Students in the agriculture deleges should solve it right and then will disappear much of the seum that now stigmatizes our most important industry. Since every reform depends primarily on education, it is in the rising generation that hope of universal improvement resides. It will be decades, however, perhaps centuries, before agriculture may be free from the element already described, which increases in sympathy with the advancement of civilization."

A century ago, only four persons in a hundred in the United States lived in the cities or towns. To day more than a third of the population are classed as urban population. Another decade or so will probably see that proportion increased to one half.

It is not, as many suppose, a tendency that belongs only to the United States; the same drift is seen in Europe, in South America, in every part of the globe. It is a world movement.

What is to become of the farms? The cry goes up steadily. Every year millions are lost because there are not enough laborers to gather the crops. In the very seasons where starvation stalks through the tenement and thousands or able-bodied men go hungry in the streets the fields are crying for husbandnen.

But, except in the rarest instences, people in the city will not go to the stream of the city will not go to the property and the first and time in towns and clean towns and tendency and the first of the globe. It is a world move mont.

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But, except in the rarest instances,
But, except in the rarest instances,
Perhaps the most regrettable sircum
Perhaps the most regrettable sircum But, except in the rarest instences, people in the city will not go to the country. The country may call, but the cities do not hear.

The city is always calling and the country is always listening. And thus we find an uninterrupted procession of country boys toward the brick pavements and the sky-scrapers.

In the face of these facts, it is easy to forget the tremendous importance of the agricultural interests. We have other great industries, other amazing statistics, but the farms still remain our most stupendous total; they are

statistics, but the farms still remain our most stupendous total; they are the basis on which all the rest of our wealth is built.

There are upwards of six millions of them in this country alone. Their value is over twenty millions. Their products approach five billions annually. They spend nearly four millions a year for labor. Five millions of these farms are operated by white persons, and nearly a million by negroes.

There are upwards of six milions of them in this country alone. Their value is over twenty millions. Their products approach five billions annually. They spend nearly four millions a year for labor. Five millions of these farms are operated by white persons, and nearly a million by negroes.

These numbers increase each year, and one reason why the farmers are able to get along is that they have not yet begun that race suicide about which President Roosevelt complained a few months ago. A big family is rural—it is the city influence which cuts down the number of children.

Why should young men rush to the city down the number of children.

Why should young men rush to the city? They leave the most independent life in this age of the world, when true independence is so rare; they leave nature and the sports of their fathers; they leave the conditions under which they might live to a peaceful old age, and choose instead the little rooms, the crowded streets, the noise, the glave and the strenuosity.

But there is a reasenable explanation which urges them on.

Let us take, for instance, a score of the great men who have reached what

ricter laws to keep them out

Real Leaders Wanted.

Under this head the American Culti-

ed investigators can be hired for the teaching farce. The real need is an executive head, who, while his book knowledge must be sufficient to command respect, is able, above, all to organize and direct his teaching effectively, and to arouse interest and enthusiasm among the kind of young men who come to the college and for whom it was intended. The nonsense of graduating two or three students, more or less, per year, from an agricultural college, ought to cease. It happens only because young farmers have not been aroused to the chance of securing a good education offered

We invite contributions, criticism and questions bearing on agriculture or horticulture and will be glad to answer the latter, or will undertake to have them answered by experts. We want to make this a helpful corner of the Monitor and one not only for the farmers but what will be of greater benefit, one by the farmers. Ed.)

The City and the Country.

Agriculture has suffered and has been given a low rank in the past by those engaged in other industries and the professions because judged by false standards which have been fixed in the minds of people in general on account of the inexcusable failure of indoent and unskilled men engaged in it. Of course it would be as fair to judge other industries by the appearance of those who had failed in tham

We invite contributions, criticism and questions because is agricultured and specified, from sutler to the country may be years by one of the cauntry and in the hand of boys from the country. And since that time the country how has had things pretty much his own way. So when we take our score of statesmen, professional men, financiers, plutocrats, inventors and other leaders and discoverers we find that practically all of them came from the country, or from what is next to the country, a village.

The conspicuous exceptions in the life of the day are President Roose, related that the conquered the frailty which was his as a city youth.

If we go to any center of population and unskilled men engaged in it. Of course it would be as fair to judge other industries by the appearance of those who had failed in tham

With these examples before him, and the contribution of the successful men—the men who do things—we encounted the profession should atthe a classical college, while the country and of the country and the country and the country and the profession of the farm, the shop or other industries and the cological state of the list, because it was by country life to the day are president out of the list. The conspicuous exceptions in the country and discovered the failur

Agriculture loss sufficed and have given and we make the past by those engaged in other industries and the professions because judged by Islab standards. The profession because judged by Islab standards where the past is the conspicuous and the conjuct of the past is th

them more than it gets from them. 'It O. T. DANIELS,
Plaintiff's Solicitor. ents, printers, pressmen, paper makers, ink makers, landlord, coal dealers, gas makers, etc., more than its subscribers pay it. It expects to cover its expenses by selling its advertising space. If any persons want to use the publicity that the paper has for sale, and on which it depends in a measure for its living, subscribers or not subscribers, justice and business principles require them to pay for it. After giving subscribers more than their money's worth, it could not also give them free advertising. If its publicity is worth having, it is worth paying for.—Weekly Bouquet.

CHURCH SERVICES. Parish of Bridgetown.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND .- Rev. E. Underwood ST. JAMES' CHURCH, BRIDGETOWN. ST. JAMES CHURCH, BRIDGETOWN.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a, 10.
Sunday Services: 1st Sunday in the month
7.30 p. m. All other Sundays at 11 a. m. and
7.30 p. m.
Holy Communion: 3rd and 5th Sundays at 11
a. m., 2nd and 4th Sundays at 8 a. m.

a. m., 2nd and 4th Sundays at 8a. m.

St. Mary's Church, Belleiel.

Ist Sunday in moath, 10.30 a. p., (The Holy Communion is administered at this service.)

All other Sundays at 3 p. m.

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

YOUNG'S COVE.

Ist Sunday in the month at 2.30 p. m.

BATTIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. E. Daley, pastor.

Bible Class and Sabbath-school at 10 a. m.; preaching service at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

Prayer-meeting on Wednesday and Friday evenings of every week,

GORDON MEMORIAL CHURCH (Presbyterian).— Rev. H. S. Davison, Pastor. Public worsh p every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p.m. Sab-bath-School and Pastor's Bible class at 10 a. m. Congregational Prayer Meeting on Wednes-day at 7.30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. Prayer Meet-ing on Friday at 7.30 p. m. All seats free, Ushers to welcome strangers.

PROVIDENCE METHODIST CHURCH.— Rev. Benj. Hills, pastor. Sunday services at 11 s.m and 7.30 p.m., Sunday-school at 10 s.m. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30. Engoreth 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. Prayer meeting overy Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Thursday at 7.30 p.m. Salvation Army.—S. M. Munroe, Captain, Public meeting every Sabbach at 7.00 a. m. and 11.00 a. m.; at 2.20 p. m. and 7.30 p. m. Week services Monday, Thesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings at 7.30 p. m. Soldiers meetings on Wednesday evenings at 8.00 p. m.

adache cure.

y have been a stendard remedy for many years. They have no superior,

do not claim that these headache powders are cure-alls, or that they will do the impossible,

do claim that there is nothing else known to medical science which acts so quickly and hat there is nothing else known to medical science which acts so quickly and so in eadaches of all kinds. CHE POWDERS at 10 cents for four powders; sell KUMFORT HEADACHE POWDERS at 10 cents for four powders; to powders. If desired, you can secure them direct from us on receipt of price. mend Kumfort Headache Powders. They are a good thing for my headaches."

WHEATON WHEATON COMPANY A. V. Savoy, of Neguac, N. B. writes: "They are the most satisfactory and perfect cure for headache I have ever known." FOLLY VILLAGE, N.S.

IN THE COUNTY COURT For District No. 3.

WASHINGTON W. CHESLEY, Plaintiff, JAMES OGDEN, an absent or absconding debter, Defendant.

To be sold at Public Auction by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his Deputy, at the Court House at Bridgetown, in the said County of Annapolis, On Saturday, the 25th day of July,

o'clock in the forenoon, All the estate, right, title, interest, claim, perty and demand which the above named fendant at the time of the registration of writ attachment herein and the proceed thereunder, and at the time of the registrat of the judgreent herein had, or at any t

TERMS: -Ten per cent deposit at time of sal

EDWIN GATES, High Sheriff for Annapolis County Dated at Annapolis, N. S., June 20, 1903.—13 5i

Letter "A." No. 101

IN THE SUPREME COUR HANDLEY LEWIS, Plaintiff, JAMES P. FOSTER, executor of the last will and testsment of John Cropley, deceased, Defendant.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION by the theriff of the County of Annapolis or his Deputy it the Court House in Bridgetown, in said county of Annapolis, aforesaid, on Saturday, the 25th day of July, A. D. 1903, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Pursuant to an order of foreclosure and made herein and dated the 5th day of A. D. 1903, unless before the day of the sal amount due and costs are paid to the Plai

amount due and costs are paid to the riantic or into Court; right, title interest and equi of redemption of the said defendant and of persons claiming or entitled to the proper herein of, in, or to all that certain piece parcel of land, situate lying and being in W mort, in the County of Annarolis, bounded at described as follows:—On the north by lan belonging to Joseph Cropley and Wultam Cre ley; on the e-set by the public road leading frot the Bay Shore to the Upper Cross road, called, nassing lands of Joseph Corbett, Calv Marshvil and others; on the south by lan belonging to Joseph II. Graves and Jam Sabcan, and on the west by the line betwee the townships of Wilmot and Granville, or taining about one handred acres, more or letogether with all and singular the building easemants, tenements, hereditaments and a ause the STANDARD does three yards o stitching in the same time required to do two on other machines. ause the STANDARD does most beautiful cause the STANDARD has a ruffler that Because the STANDARD does more kinds of work than any other make. Because the STANDARD runs 75 per cent lighter than old style machines. cause the STANDARD does nt break thread when run backward. First stitch perfect without holding ends of threads. Because the STANDARD makes less noise than other machines owing to the rotary motion and being ball-bearing. EDWIN GATES, High Sheriff Annapolis Co.

O. S. MILLER, of Bridgetown, Annapolis Co. Solicitor for Plaintiff.

Bridgetown, June 9th, 1903. W. A. CHESLEY. Granville St. Bridgetown



THE FRENCH COACH STALLION Wm. I. Troop FANFARE

imported 1899 by J. W. Akin & Son, of Scipio W. Y., is entered for registry in the French Joach Horse Stud Book of America, and his ecorded number is 721. DESCRIPTION: Jetblack: weight 1280. Perfect disposition. Fine roader.

Will stand for the season at my stables at Bridgetown. TERMS: Season, \$16.00; warrant, \$15.00. CHAS, F. DeWITT.

THE

SOUTHERN STATES

Is the coming section of America, and if you want to locate in the most prosperous state of the Union, the one in which there are the most cotton factories, furniture factories and diversified factories of all kinds, write J. T. PATRICK, Pinebluff, North

RAILWAY

Steamship Lines

St. John via Digby

Boston via Yarmouth.

Land of Evangeline" Route

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 29TH, 1903, the Steamship and Train Service of this Railway will be as follows (Sunday ex-

Trains will Arrive at Bridgetown:

the express train, arriving in Boston lexi-morning.
Returning leave Long Wharf, Boston, every-day except Saturday, at 2 p.m.
The S. S. Percy Cann will make daily trips between Kingsport and Parrsboro Atlantic Lailway Steamors and Palaco Car Express

1260 Gross Tonnage, 3000 H. P.

P. GIFKINS,

Gen'l Manager, Kentville, N. S.

ST. JOHN and DICBY,

CANADIAN



We have a large stock of

FLOUR, MEAL FEED

FLOUR in Five Roses, Ogilvie's Hungarian, Hornet, Rainbow, S. S. "Prince Arthur" and "Prince George,"
by far the finest and fastest steamers plying out of Boston, leave Yarmouth, N. S., every day except Sunday immediately on arrival of the express train, arriving in Boston next morning. Harvest Queen, Tilson's Pride, Delight, White Coat, and other CORNMEAL in barrels and bags.

Feed Flour, Middlings, Shorts, WANTED-Salt Pork, improved

Royal Mail S. S. 'Prinee Rupert,' Yellow Eye and Pink Eye Beans. JOSEPH I. FOSTER.

Bridgetown, Feb. 18th, 1903.

Trains and Steamers are run on Atlantic Standard Time. Reasons why You should buy "The Standard Sewing Machine!

I can sell THE STANDARD at

PCIFIC leaving Halifax at SHORT LINE 8.45 a.m., St. John, 6.00 p.m. MONTREAL.

Daily except Sunday.
First and Second Class
Coaches and Sleepers
Halifax to Montreal. IMPERIAL Montreal every Sunday, Weenesday and Friday LIMITED at 11.40 am, making the

run to Vancouver in 97 hours.

Pacific Goast.

Carries Palace and Tourist Sleeping Cars. PACIFIC EXPRESS Leaves Montreal 9.30 a.m. daily, carrying First and Second Class Coaches
Palace Sleepers, and on
Thursday carries Tourist NORTHWEST BRITISH Sleepers. Reaches all points in COLUMBIA Canadian Northwest and British Columbia.

C. B. FOSTER, D.P.A., C.P.R. ST. JOHN, N. B. PALFREY'S CARRIAGE SHOP -AND-REPAIR ROOMS.

Write for descriptive matter, rates, etc., to

Corner Que in and Water Sts. Buggies, Sleighs and Pungs that may be desired. Bost of Stock used in all classes of work. Painting, Repairing a ud Vanishing executed is a first-class manner. ARTHUR PALFREY.

FARMS WANTED

I have a call for a number of farms. If you have a farm for sale either send me or call and give me as full a description of it as you can giving locality and lowest cash price. No charge without special contract. OLIVER S. MILLER.

The Bousehold.

30kers' Corner.

A SCOTCH STORY.

hand. Then he proceeded with his sermon.

"Some weeks went by, and one Sunday Saunders, sure enough, put his hand up. The wife was asleep again. The minister thundered out her name, bade her rise to her feet, and said to her before the wnole congregation.

"Mrs. MacGregor, anybody kens that when I got you for a wife I got no beauty; yer friends ken I got no siller; now, if I dinna get God's grace. I shall have a puir bargain indeed."

CUTE SAYINGS OF LITTLE ONES.

WHEN CHERRIES ARE RIPE

As the big black cherries are now almost in their glory and as many good housewives wish to know how to make them palatable and enticing, the following approved recipes are printed:

SAUCE.—Melt a teacupful of granulated sugar in a very little boiling water, pour it boiling hot over a quart of pitted cherries. Serve very cold.

IN SYRUP.—Melt three pounds of sugar in a pint of currant juice, add four pounds of pitted cherries, cook 15 minutes, skimming carefully. Set away until the next day, pour into a colander, and boin the liquor until it thickens; then add the fruit, boil five minutes and can. These are much nicer than plain canned cherries.

WITH TAPIOCA.—Soak a teacupful of "Sould of Black Dolk," was educed at Harvard and Berlin, and has travelled much. At present Mr. du Bois is a member of the faculty of Atlanta University.

"About as different from my own people as the day is from the night," he said the other day, "are the Scots. I cherish a story that, I think, typical of a certain portion of the people. "This story concerns a minister who caught a member of his congregation sleeping and rebuked him from the pulpit. "Awake, Saunders!" he said. "Man, it's a disgrace to sleep in a kirk."

Saunders was much hurt. He spoke up and said: der, and bon the fruit, boil nve nickens; then add the spoke with the spoke w of taploca over night in warm water. Cook until clear with a scant teacupful of sugar. Stew and sweeten (removing the stones) three teacupfuls of cherries, put into a deep dish, and pour over the taploca. Serve cold with whitped cream. we'll find ithers sleepin here besides myself."

"The minister looked, and there was his wife slumbering soundly. He awakened her, and he told Saunders that if she fell asleep again he might call attention to her by holding up his hand. Then he proceeded with his

ith whipped cream.
WITH QUAKER PASTE.—Sift half WITH QUAKER PASTE.—Sift half and half white flour and whole wheat flour, and a teaspoonful and a half of baking powder to each pint, and half a teaspoonful of salt. Pour in slowly sufficient cream to make a stiff paste. Break off a piece, roll into a circle about an inch in diameter and a quarter of an inch thick. Wet the edges with a paste of flour and water, put in cherries, through which has been stirred sugar to sweeten and a little flour; press the edges together turnover shape, and bake in a moderate oven. Serve with a sauce of two teacupfuls of sugar, two eggs beaten tocupfuls of sugar, two eggs beaten to-gether, and just before serving add a pint of boiling water. Let boil up once and take immediately from the

Margaret had been visiting her aunts in Minneapolis, and after her re-turn to Chicago, came running in one day and said: day and said.
"O, mamma, there are lots of anties in the back yard. I don't mean lady aunties, but bug anties."

fire.

Fill a pudding dish two-thirds full of stoned and sweetened cherries. Sift two teaspeconfuls of baking powder with two teaspeconfuls of flour and a heaten egg, a teacup of milk and two teaspoonfuls of butter; beat well, pour over the cherries and bake. Make a sauce by beating together a table-spoonful of butter and a heaped table-spoonful of cornstarch. Beat in the frothed white of an egg and add half teacupful of boiling water.

PICKLES.—Fill cans with ripe cherries on the stems, shake them down gently; then fill to the brim with very sweet, cold vinegar and seal.

BRIED.—Stone, allow half a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Melt the sugar in a little water. Put a few cherries in a skimmer or perforated dipper, and immerse them in the hot syrup for a minute; drain and spread on plates. After the fruit has all been heated in this way, boil the contents of the kettle to a rich syrup, and pour it over the plates. After ways asking embarrassing questions. One day white en elderly lady was combing her hair, the little gtrl caked: "Why is your hair so white in een heated in this way, boil the con-ents of the kettle to a rich syrup, and pour it over the plates. After he cherries have been dried in the oven, cut in strips or squares, pack in ans, and seal. For the table, soak ront?"
She replied: "Oh, I was scared offse, and that made it white."
The little girl looked at her awhile and said: "Well, why didn't you get scared in the back, too?" cans, and seal. For the table, soak over night in warm water, and simmer with a little sugar until soft.

SYRUP.—Crush six pounds of cherries with their stones, add three teacupfuls of hot water, and boil 15 minutes; strain through cheese cloth, add three pounds of sugar and boil until a little dropped in a glass of cold water will sink to the bottom; then pour into pint cans or jelly cups.

PRESERVED.—Stone and save all the juice. Allow a pound of sugar to There is no reason why a woman should be obliged to tell her age in court. If she is wise she will not.
"And what is your age, madam?" was the attorney's question.
"My own," she answered promptly.
"I understand, that, madam; I mean low old rea you." how old are you." I am not old, sir," indigna-

he juice. Allow a pound of sugar to pound of fruit. Put a layer of sugar in the kettle, a layer of cherries, and lternate until sugar and cherries have seen used; add the juice, and let stand CANDIED—For two quarts of cherries make a syrup of two pounds of cut sugar and a teacupful of water; boil until it reaches the "pull" or "Madam, you must answer my quesandy stage, stirring frequently. Draw he basin or kettle away from th eat, and stir until grains show one spoon; then drop in the ston herries, a few at a time, for two min

cheerful, optimistic concentration on whatever work you are doing.—Farm and Fireside.

GOOSEBERRY JELLY.-Take two

"I don't know that the acquaintanc desired by the other side." "I don't see why you insist upon re sing to answer my question, ttes and skim out on the sieve. Shake he sieve gently a few minutes; then urn on a platter and dry in a sunny

was asked."
"But nobody would ask you, for everybody knows you are old enough to know better than to be asking awoman CURE FOR WORRY. her age."
And the attorney passed on to the CURE FOR WORRY.

So much is being written nowadays about the nefariousness of worry that one grows accustomed to, and accordingly, heedless of, the many warnings. No greater tutth, however, has been promulgated in any age or among any people. For all classes of workers the mottoes "Won't Worry" and "Don't Fear" have incalculable value, but for the housewife, the real woman of affairs, these mottoes are a veritable treasure trove.

How often have I seen women sitting at their sewing or busied over dishes ext question.

EQUAL TO THE OCCASION.

WOULD NOT TELL HER AGE,

"I beg your pardon, madam; I mean how many years have you passed?"
"None; the years have passed me."
"How many of them have passed

"All; I have never heard of their

(New York Times.) (New York Times.)

Oliver Summer Teale has a friend of impressionable age who recently attended a children's party, principally because the young man's inamorata, was to be among the grown-ups present. As the story goes, the smitten ones took occasion to slip off to a quiet spot for a little private conversation. There were plenty of other adults to watch the infantile revellers and the desertion was not noticed except by the niece of the young iady who was abandoning duty for pleasure. The tiny maiden saw her aunt and her escort settling themselves in a cosy corner, and reached it at a critical moment, so critical that every one in the place was startled by a table treasure trove.

How often have I seen women sitting at their sewing or busied over dishes or dusting with knit brows and troubled gaze! Why? They were worrying. And the result was a headache and afterward a lot of unsightly wrinkles. "Perhaps mother's worries are well grounded," you say. Yes, on the face of it, that statement seems reasonable. Perhaps she is worrying about John's lack of application at school, or if he be a youth of older growth, she is worrying over his "wild oats." Poor mother! And yet did ever a worry bring a cure? Isn't it, after all the mother, who has firm and cheerful faith in her boys and girls, who finds in after years that she didn't neglect them when she refused to sit down and worry over them?

Whenever we let in the seeds of worry we also admit the companion seeds of distrust. A modern writer says "fear is a highway robber and worry is a sneak thief," and no sage of old ever gave utterance to a greater

one in the place was startled by a piping voice exclaiming:
"Kiss me, too, aunty."
But aunty was equal to the occasion. Before the knowing smiles had time to vanish from: the faces of those in the secret, she was heard replaced and placed by representation. ly you speak; Mamie. Do not say, 'Kiss me two;' say 'Kiss me twice.'

COVERING THE CASE. ry is a sneak thief," and no sage of old ever gave utterance to a greater truth.

Just sit down, my dear housewife, and make a mental list of the things that have worried you for the past seven days! You will be amazed, if not appalled at the list. And when you consider that every one of those worries and fears has stolen from your supply of vitality and good health, you will wonder that you have lived through it, and perhaps, bless your dear heart, begin to worry over his library he pulled out his law books hunted up similar cases, devising and scheming how he could secure satisfaction from the detestable captain.

While thus engaged a note arrived from his enemy that read as follows:

"If you don't return those bricks at once I will put the matter in the hands of the law."

-She.-"Of course he bored me awfully, but I don't think I showed it. Every time I yawned I just hid it with my hand." with my hand."

He. (trying to be gallant)—"Really I den't see how a hand so small could - er — hide - er — that is—beastly, weather we're having, isn't it?"—Philadelphia Press.

-"I've seen men too mean to lend "Ye seen men too mean to lend a friend a fiver," said Wigwug.
"So have I, replied Filtrip.
"And, by the way, can't you let me have a fiver now, for a few days.
"Zounds, man! I was just preparing to ask you for a tenner."

whatever work you are doing.—Farm and Fireside.

Every year sees the physician lay greater stress upon the necessity of fresh air. Impure air not only deprives the blood of its most essential food, but throws extra heavy burdens upon the liver and kidneys and reacts unfavorably upon the nerves. "As women grow older," says a leading physician, "they are apt to live too much indoors. I believe the fat, flabby women, whether pale or purple, is usually the victim of rebreathed air. It must, I think, sooner or later, be recognized that many of the increasing ills which it has been the fashion to charge to the 'hurry and brain fag' incidental to the high stage of civilization and the large population are in reality due to the greater contamination of the air we breathe by the waste products of that population, and that toxins excreted by the lungs will in time take high rank among these as both potent and insidious. If this should come to pass the present ideas about ventilation must be abandoned as utterly futile and the need will be felt not of letting a little air in, but of letting waste products out." -In describing a commencement, the Huntington, Va., Herald said: "The stage presented a pretty scene. In the first row were the graduates, 40 young girls dressed in whate, each carrying a large bunch of carnations and one young man."

-Magistrate.—"It will be either \$10 or thirty days, Uncle Re You can have your choice." Rastus.—"Ah's much erblidge, yo' honnah, an' Ah reckon yo' had bettah gib me de money, sah."—Chicago News. do be be do be do

To Cure a Cold in One Day Cures Grip in Two Days.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. E. The Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, E. The box. 25c.

GRANVILLE STREET.