TOWN OF BRIDGETOWN

In acct. with F. L. MILNER, Treasurer.

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR 1900.

Interest on special deposit	$ 17 06
Property tax collected	5526 57
Poll tax	314 50
Tap tax	1198 65
Dog tax	40 00
Court fees	40 43
Licenses	76 50
Fines	121 60
Sewer tax	80 60
Overdraft in Bank of Nova Scotia	200 87
Total receipts for the year	$7616 78

EXPENDITURES DURING 1900.

Canada Temperance Act.		
J. J. Ritchie, Q. C., Queen vs. Howse	$31 40	
E. Ruggles, Q. C., Queen vs. Howse	5 00	
G. Fader for witness fees, Queen vs. Howse	13 75	
D. R. Cummings, prosecutor's salary	24 08	
		$ 64 23
Town Printing and Advertising.		
M. K. Piper		69 32
Rent.		
S. S. Ruggles, ten months' rent Council Chamber	$83 33	
G. Fader, rent of engine house one year	20 00	
		103 33
Salaries.		
G. Fader, policeman, etc.	$361 95	
John L. Cox, Stipendiary	225 00	
F. L. Milner, Town Clerk, etc.	250 00	
Revisors (Ruggles, DeWitt and Shipley)	25 00	
Jury Committee (Young, Eaton and Milner)	10 00	
Assessors, 2 years (Young, Foster and Hoyt)	70 00	
Auditors (Imrie and Burrows)	20 00	
		961 95
Schools.		
School Commissioners	$1060 00	
Anderson note and interest	309 75	
Trustees' note against park grounds	167 82	
		1537 57
Damages.		
O. S. Miller, laying water pipe through marsh south side of river		10 00
Messenger v. Town Case.		
J. J. Ritchie, Esq., Q. C., Appeal Costs	$ 88 20	
E. Ruggles, Esq., Q. C., Solicitor's fees	179 20	
Witness fees	1 30	
		268 70
Street Lighting.		
J. W. Beckwith		304 44
County Treasurer for joint liabilities for years 1898 and 1899		787 64
Interest.		
Debenture interest paid to Bank N. S.	$1175 00	
Bank of Nova Scotia on overdraft	10 09	
		1185 09
Sewers.		
Capt. Longmire, freight on pipe	$6 82	
W. & J. A. McDonald, legal services	5 00	
W. U. T. Co., for telegrams re sewer bill	3 61	
B. Havey, sundries	95	
		16 38
Poor.		
Dr. Armstrong, attendance and medicine	$25 00	
Dr. Barnaby, " " "	10 00	
E. Ricketson, for supplies	2 86	
J. I. Foster, " "	25 01	
Jas. Thompson, care of Chandler body	3 00	
Town of Kentville, Marsh funeral	11 36	
H. S. Reed, Banks funeral	7 00	
		84 23
Lunatics.		
County of Annapolis, Hamilton's maintenance, Dartmouth	$93 13	
County of Annapolis, bringing Hamilton from asylum	10 00	
		103 13
Prisoners.		
W. A. Kinney, coal for lock-up	$0 75	
Miles McMillan, board of prisoner Fowler	5 07	
J. R. DeWitt, constable's fees	7 40	
G. Fader, taking Fowler to jail	1 15	
R. Shipley, two sets handcuffs	10 50	
		24 87
W. M. Bailey, moving town safe		8 00
Celebrating Relief of Ladysmith and Pretoria.		
Shafner & Piggott, $2 36; C. E. Cochran, $2.25		4 61
Streets.		
J. H. Longmire, for gravel (beach)	$164 80	
Jas. L. Dodge, for gravel (pit)	28 00	
Ephraim Ramey, labor	27 75	
James Jodrey "	3 05	
E. C. Young, gravel	5 25	
Arthur Jefferson, labor	1 30	
Harry Miller, work on road machine	3 50	
Spurgeon Chute, labor	80	
Reuben Jodrey "	4 00	
Samuel F. Pratt "	11 25	
Charles Shafner, plank for bridge	33 60	
J. Wallace Whitman, labor	2 40	
Milford Clark "	3 20	
A. Vidito "	50 18	
Charles Poole "	10 80	
Elias Vidito "	1 00	
Stephen Cook "	25	
James Ramey "	2 50	
Leander Jodrey "	15 50	
Dow Woodland "	17 75	
Wm. Ruffee "	44 96	
G. Fader "	16 05	
Parker Vidito "	34 70	
Charles Berry "	54 00	
Dow Durling "	3 25	
Fletcher Jackson "	1 60	
O. F. Ruffee "	2 50	
Geo. Robertson "	2 50	
Frank Bayer "	60	
Percy Clark "	1 30	
Reuben Hearn "	1 50	
Otty Burrill "	8 45	
Murray Chute "	1 00	
Robert Carter "	1 00	
Charles Carter "	80	
Weston Hicks "	65	
		561 74
Water.		
Bridgetown Foundry Co., Ltd., Chute extension	$ 85 62	
M. P. Foundry Co., Ltd. " " (pipe)	102 34	
Wm. Howse " " (wood)	1 75	
R. Shipley " "	11 76	
Elias Vidito " "	4 95	
Wm. H. Ruffee " "	12 75	
Charles Berry " "	1 95	
Jas. Thompson " "	7 00	
E. Ramey " "	9 00	
Elias Ramey " "	5 65	
Herbert Gray " "	4 00	
Freight on pipe and gate " "	13 99	
Mrs. Russell, board of Yorston	13 00	
R. A. Crowe	11 35	
F. W. W. Doane, river job	30 75	
Arthur Jefferson "	11 50	
Bridgetown Foundry Co., Ltd., Piggott connection	9 40	
Charles Berry " "	4 00	
L. D. Shafner, raft	7 55	
		348 31
Engine House.		
International Brick & Tile Co., brick	$ 29 00	
John Longmire, shingles	103 75	
Charles Shafner, land	350 00	
John H. Hicks & Sons, lumber	169 98	
E. S. Piggott, frame	109 53	
" lumber	24 00	
Samuel Pratt, stone	19 50	
Wm. Ruffee, labor	3 00	
James Jodrey, "	1 25	
Otty Burrill, "	3 25	
Wm. Connell, "	18 82	
E. C. Hall, "	30 23	
James Curran, "	21 31	
James Thompson "	6 40	
Dow Woodland "	3 10	
Winslow Jefferson, mason labor	19 70	
A. C. Charlton, labor	62 63	
S. Porter, labor	49 88	
Avard Marshall, labor	2 85	
B. Brooks, labor	11 48	
		1041 91
Sundries.		
Telegram re Town Court Seal	$ 25	
Freight on local statutes	35	
B. J. Elderkin, stationery, etc.	4 21	
R. Shipley	1 69	
E. A. Craig	6 50	
		13 00
Cash on hand		1 00
Paid overdraft in Bank of Nova Scotia, Jan. 1st, 1900		117 33
		$7616 78

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We hereby certify that we have examined the books and vouchers for year ending 31st Dec., 1900, as furnished us by the Town Clerk and Treasurer, and have found same correct, and to agree with the statement hereto annexed.

G. E. Hoyt, Albert Morse, } *Auditors*

Bridgetown, N. S., 17th Jan., 1901.

School Commissioners of Bridgetown

In acct. with F. L. MILNER, Treasurer.

RECEIPTS DURING YEAR 1900.

Town of Bridgetown	$1060 00	
Bank of Nova Scotia overdraft	239 68	
		$1299 68

EXPENDITURES DURING YEAR 1900.

Salaries.		
A. D. Brown	$375 00	
E. H. Cameron	165 00	
Miss Milner	120 00	
Miss Burris	75 00	
Miss Vidito	175 00	
Miss Spurr	180 00	
		1090 00
Advertisements for Teachers.		
Morning Chronicle	$ 5 00	
Halifax Herald	6 38	
Postage and telegrams	1 58	
		12 96
Insurance.		
W. A. Chesley, $12.00; A. Morse, $8.00		20 00
Wood and Kindlings.		
Alden Walker	$ 6 66	
Owen Currell	7 00	
A. Vidito	14 50	
Judson Messenger	11 25	
Weston Messenger	42 00	
Arthur Marshall	32 50	
		113 91
Cutting and Storing Fuel.		
Parker Vidito, $12.27; Elias Vidito, $1.00		13 27
Miscellaneous.		
Interest on overdraft, Bank of Nova Scotia		5 79
Dr. Armstrong for supplies for laboratory		17 30
Richard German, cleaning building		5 50
Simon Wilson, for repairs to building		10 35
Otty Burrill, trucking		85
R. A. Crowe		2 30
B. J. Elderkin		2 07
R. Shipley		5 03
Express charges on seal		35
		$1299 68

Boys and Girls on the Farm.

BEGIN THEIR EDUCATION FROM THE BOOK OF NATURE.

President Hyde, of Bowdoin College, delivered an address recently before the Maine Pedadogical Society that must be very helpful to the teachers of rural schools. He said:

The great majority of children leave school at the age of 13 or 14. There education must be elementary, but should be complete and create a thirst for more knowledge, with the ability to impart to others the knowledge already acquired. The great multitude of children leave school to enter the industrial walks of life, as farmers, mechanics, artisans, clerks and housekeepers, and come in contact, not with ideals and theories, but with things and conditions, and their education should aid them in their duties of everyday life.

The country boy has some advantages over the city boy. The book of nature is wide open to the boy on the farm. In the country the boy has a chance to spread himself. No backyard contracts his powers. The country boy gets more from nature's storehouse. He has before him object lessons of growth in the animal and plant kingdom. When he eats nuts from his winter store he remembers that he knocked the nuts off the beechnut tree, and remembers where the trees grow. He soon learns that nuts and other good things of this life do not come without effort. The farm bred boy tries to lend a helping hand before he is big enough to go to school. He can drive a two horse load of hay from the meadow to the barn when he is quite small, and makes pets of calves and colts, and delights to see them grow. He wants to do things and see them go, and puts a water wheel into a running brook. The little girl plays keeping house, and builds a cupboard of bricks and shingles, with broken crockery on the shelves, and takes part in the outdoor work of her brother. Country bred children unconsciously begin their education before they are large enough to go to school, and often acquire the use of the English language so they can express themselves concisely and intelligently before they can read a word. The education the boy gets without mental effort is the foundation of the work when school life begins.

When the Irish matron first saw the broad ocean she said: "There is enough of it." The first impression of the city bred boy when he comes to the country is: "There is enough of it"—his play-ground extends as far as the eye can reach. When he throws out an eye from the hilltop he exclaims: "What a great world this is!" He could see farther than he could go. In his city life brick walls blocked his outlook. He had come in contact with the finished product, and had plenty of good apples to eat, but never had seen the rosy apples growing on the tree. He never had seen the calves and colts of the barnyard grow to cattle and horses, or the grain of corn grow to the ripened ear. The country boy who graduates at the little red schoolhouse doesn't need any strenuous culture. He gets enough of that on the farm, and grows up healthy and strong.

The kindergarten awakens in the mind of the city boy in a measure that which the country boy receives from outdoor life.

The education of the millions who leave school at the age of 13 or 14 must be elementary, but can be complete if limited to the R's.

The child who can read with the idea of the author in his mind and convey that idea to the listener may not know that some words are called verbs and some are named nouns, but he has mastered the first principles of English grammar. Rules of grammar that are designed to make the child understand what he reads often confuse more than instruct. The mental effort that is required to grasp the idea is better for the boy than the effort of the memory that is required to remember the rule.

A little girl was standing at her mother's side reading a story about a kitten that strayed away from home, fell among strange cats and had to climb a tree and stay all night in the cold to keep away from vicious dogs, and was glad to get home in the morning, a sadder and a wiser cat.

As the little girl learned the words of the lesson the picture of the dogs chasing the kitten and the kitten up a tree out of harm's way was impressed on her mind. After she had mastered the words she stepped away from her mother and read the story without aid, and said, as she closed the book: "That is good, easy reading," and then told the story in her own words better, if anything, than it was in print.

That little girl stepped over a lot of rules in English grammar at one stride, and her mother had learned the science of teaching when she was a schoolmarm.

The subject matter of reading books for children should be stories that interest the child mind. Children can be taught to read understandingly while they are young. If that is done, more will be accomplished in the rural schools. Good reading of English can be acquired early, and is the foundation of all book education, and will last through life. A good reader can go through a book or a newspaper and pick out the meat and leave the rubbish in a very short time. It is senseless for a boy to bother his head over a problem in arithmetic when he cannot comprehend the sense of the problem.

The orthography of the English language is so complicated, and there are so many silent letters for which there is no reason, that the art of spelling can only be acquired by memory. The old fashioned spelling school, which has become obsolete, made the little red schoolhouse the literary centre of the neighborhood. Parents were present at the spelling bees, and often took part with the children. Boys and girls, when they left school, could spell most of the hard words. Too much must not be crowded into elementary education. In arithmetic the four fundamental rules, fractions, proportion and percentage, is far enough. In mathematics, if the child gets beyond his depth, he flounders; if he is familiar with what he has been over, it is plain sailing. The elementary course of mathematics will give to children who leave school at the age of 13 or 14 what they need in the every-day life of this busy world, and if they know surely what they know, they will not feel in after life the want of education, but the education they have is what they need to get more by knocking around the world. The work of elementary education pertains to the things of every day life. If this work is well done, progress continues in after life, and many graduates of the rural schools at middle age are well educated men and women.

The first lesson in geography is learned from the outlook from the top of the hill where the little red schoolhouse stands. More knowledge of the divisions of the earth is learned from text books, and still more by travel and judicious reading.

History is a record of the past, and is the lamp of experience to guide the way to the future, but the history of the present current events is a lantern the schoolboy should not lose sight of.

There is room for art in the elementary schools. Making pictures relaxes the mind from the mental strain that is required to master the multiplication table, and works of art give object lessons in history. Fifty years ago the only art we had in the rural schools was in penmanship, and the boy who drew the most graceful curves with the goose quill pen was the envy of the school.

President Hyde's address was a common sense talk on a timely topic, and left a lasting impression on the minds of the teachers, and all seemed to have rural schools on the brain.

Other speakers that followed President Hyde discussed rural schools and some other things, but rural schools was the chief topic. The Hon. W. W. Stilson, state superintendent of schools, who has spared no effort to improve the rural schools of Maine, did not have much to say, but he enjoined religion through all the sessions.

The progress that has been made in the education of the masses gives reason to expect, as time passes, that more money will be paid out for schools, that higher salaries will be paid to teachers and that methods will be improved. There is no top round to the ladder of progress, and those who are here 100 years hence will devise methods to improve the schools the same as we are doing now.

It is assumed that the schoolmarm is of too frivolous disposition to be allowed to vote, but the schoolmarm is moulding the minds of the men and women who will pass in review the acts and deeds of the men who are busy with the problems of today. If we build our future progress on the refinement of the home and the culture of the school all will be well.

Laughter as a Cure.

At the recent banquet of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association in Chicago the Rev. Frank Crane compared the respective remedial qualities of laughter. Some of his epigrams were these:

"Man is the only animal that was made to laugh, and as science teaches that laughter is a sure boon to health, it is a sin for us to substitute excessive drug taking for laughter.

"Laughter increases the blood circulation.

"It enlarges the heart.

"It expands the lungs.

"It jiggers the diaphragm.

"It promotes the dissolution of the spleen.

"I once knew a man who laughed so much that when he died they had to cut his liver out and kill it with a club.

'Beware of theologians who have no sense of mirth! they are not altogether human.

'Keep your chin up.

'Don't take your troubles to bed with you; hang them on a chair with your trousers or drop them into a glass of water with your teeth.'

Nerviline a King of Pain.

Nerviline is a combination of the most potent pain curing substances known to medical science. It represents the latest discoveries in the healing art—so concentrated that one drop of Nerviline is equal in pain-subduing power to five drops of any other. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cramps, Pain in the Back, its action is rapid and certain. Sure to cure. Your money back if you do not find it so. Druggists sell it.

A Pointer about Sheep.

Sheep will not thrive on all kinds of soil. Some breeds are very active and will thrive in large flocks, but the large mutton breeds require good pasturage, and will not give satisfactory results if compelled to work over large areas for all they get. All sheep should have dry soils. Foot rot will always occur in a flock that is kept constantly on wet lands.

E. W. Grove

This signature on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

—Cheese crackers for the salad course are easily home made. Sprinkle Parmesan or grated American cheese thickly over the crackers and bake in the oven until the cheese is melted and browned. Serve cold.

—If your stomach is weak it should have help. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives strength to the stomach and cures despepsia and indigestion.

One Hen One Day One Mill

It costs a mill a day—one cent every ten days—to make a hen a lively layer when eggs are high, with SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER. Calculate the profit. It helps young pullets to laying maturity; makes the plumage glossy; makes combs bright red.

Sheridan's CONDITION Powder

fed to fowls once daily, in a hot mash, will make all their feed doubly effective and make the flock doubly profitable. If you can't buy it we send one pack. 25 cts.; five, $1. A two pound can, $1.25. Sample poultry paper free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

FLOUR Is Advancing!

And those in want of a barrel should

SEE US AT ONCE.

We have Ontario & Manitoba patents in stock which we are willing to sell very low for cash.

TROOP & FORSYTH.

Tonight

If your liver is out of order, causing Biliousness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, or Constipation, take a dose of

Hood's Pills

On retiring, and tomorrow your digestive organs will be regulated and you will be bright, active and ready for any kind of work. This has been the experience of others; it will be yours. HOOD'S PILLS are sold by all medicine dealers. 25 cts.

When the children are hungry, what do you give them? Food.

When thirsty? Water.

Now use the same good common sense, and what would you give them when they are too thin? The best fat-forming food, of course.

Somehow you think of Scott's Emulsion at once.

For a quarter of a century it has been making thin children, plump; weak children, strong; sick children, healthy.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Fall and Winter Stock complete

BRIDGETOWN HARNESS STORE

In Light, Express and Team Harnesses, at all prices to suit.

Fur Robes, Fur Coats, Blankets of all kinds, Sleigh Bells, Good stock Trunks & Bags.

Low Prices.

J. W. ROSS.

Buyers' ATTENTION

The Great Selling Stoves are at

CROWE'S Tin & Stove Store

The Largest Assortment At Bottom Prices.

Plumbing and Furnace Heating a specialty.

Job Work promptly attended to.

R. ALLEN CROWE.

PIANOS, ORGANS, Sewing - Machines.

If you thinking about one it will pay you to write us for Price List.

BUGGIES

We have on hand a few open and covered Buggies which will be sold at Bargains to close out. Also a few second-hand Waggons.

A full line of Harnesses always in stock. Write for Price List.

N. H. PHINNEY, - Manager.

Lawrencetown, Aug. 20th, 1900.

PALFREY'S

CARRIAGE SHOP

—AND—

REPAIR ROOMS.

Corner Queen and Water Sts.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish the public with all kinds of Carriages and Buggies, Sleighs and Pungs that may be desired.

Best of Stock used in all classes of work.

Painting, Repairing and Vanishing executed in a first-class manner.

ARTHUR PALFREY.

Bridgetown, Oct. 22nd, 1900. 92tf

A. BENSON

UNDERTAKER

and Funeral Director.

Caskets of all grades, and a full line of funeral furnishings constantly on hand.

Cabinet Work also attended to.

Warerooms at J. H. HICKS & SON'S factory. 39 y

OYSTER and LUNCH COUNTER

OYSTER STEWS AND LUNCHES SERVED AT ALL HOURS.

Oysters sold by the peck or half peck, or on half shell.

BREAD, CAKES and BISCUIT fresh from first-class bakery always on hand.

T. J. EAGLESON,
36 tf QUEEN ST., BRIDGETOWN

BRIDGETOWN MEAT MARKET

Having purchased the business formerly owned by W. M. Forsyth, Esq., we are in a position to supply our customers with every thing in the line of Fleur and Feed, Fine Groceries, Fresh and Salt Meats, Fish, etc.

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange for goods.

MESSENGER & HOYT.

WANTED

Old brass Andirons, Candlesticks, Trays and Snuffers; old Mahogany Furniture. Also old Postage Stamps used before 1870—worth most on the envelopes; old blue Dishes and China. Grandfather clocks. Good prices paid.

Address W. A. KAIN,
tf 116 Germain Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

That well-known and valuable farm situate near Bridgetown and formerly owned and occupied by the late T. W. CHESLEY. A portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. For terms, etc., apply on the

Are You Going South From the New England States?

The Best Route to Travel is from Boston to Norfolk, Virginia, BY THE

Merchants' and Miners' Steamers.

The most elegantly fitted boats, finest state rooms and best meals. The rate including meals and state rooms is less than you can travel by rail, and you get rid of the dust and changing cars.

If you want to go South beyond Norfolk to Southern Pines and Pinebluff, the Winter Health Resorts, or to Vaughan, N. C., the Pennsylvania Colony headquarters, Peachland, N. C., the New England Colony, Statham, Ga., the Ohio Colony and headquarters of the Union Veterans Southern Settlement, or to points in FLORIDA, you can connect with the Seaboard Air Line. For any formation as to rates of travel address W. P. TURNER, General Passenger Agent, Baltimore, Md.

For information as to farming or mineral lands, water powers, manufacturing sites or winter resorts, rates of board, rent of cottages, employment for invalid mechanics who need to go South, address JOHN PATRICK, Chief Industrial Agent, S. A. L. Pinebluff, North Carolina. tApl15

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY

—AND—

Steamship Lines

—TO—

St. John via Digby

—AND—

Boston via Yarmouth.

"Land of Evangeline" Route

On and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH, 1900, the Steamship and Train Service of this Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted):—

Trains will Arrive at Bridgetown:	
Express from Halifax	11.06 a.m.
Express from Yarmouth	1.17 p.m.
Accom. from Richmond	4.35 p.m.
Accom. from Annapolis	6.20 a.m.
Accom. from Yarmouth Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	1.38 p.m.
Accom. from Kentville Monday, Wednesday and Friday	9.15 a.m.

Trains will Leave Bridgetown:	
Express for Yarmouth	11.06 a.m.
Express for Halifax	1.17 p.m.
Accom. for Halifax	6.20 a.m.
Accom. for Annapolis	4.35 p.m.
Accom. for Kentville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	1.38 p.m.
Accom. for Yarmouth Monday, Wednesday and Friday	9.15 a.m.

BOSTON SERVICE:

S. S. "Prince Arthur."

2,400 Gross Tonnage; 7,000 Horse Power, by far the finest and fastest steamer plying out of Boston, leaves Yarmouth, N.S., Wednesday and Saturday, immediately on arrival of the Express Trains, arriving in Boston early next morning. Returning, leave Long Wharf, Boston, Tuesday and Friday, at 4.00 p. m. Unequalled cuisine on Dominion Atlantic R'y steamers.

Royal Mail S. S. 'Prince Rupert,'

1,200 Gross Tonnage; 3,000 Horse Power.

ST. JOHN and DIGBY,

Four trips per week: Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Leaves St. John	7.00 a.m.
Arrives in Digby	9.45 a.m.
Leaves Digby	1.00 p.m.
Arrives in St. John	3.45 p.m.

Buffet Parlor Cars run each way daily on Express trains between Halifax and Yarmouth.

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

Trains and Steamers are run on Eastern Standard Time.

P. GIFKINS,
Gen'l Manager,
Kentville, N. S.

MONEY TO LOAN

On first-class Real Estate Security.

Apply to

T. D. RUGGLES & SONS,
Solicitors, Bridgetown, N. S.

The Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation.

This company loans money on farms and on productive city, town and village property on the straight loan plan at lowest rates of interest and on favorable terms of repayment. It has exceptional facilities for affecting loans in any part of the province on short notice, and with the least trouble and expense to the borrower. Interest may be made payable on the first day of any month not more than one year from the date of the loan, to suit the borrower.

The principal may be repaid in one sum or by instalments as required, and may be provided for in the mortgage. Payments of principal may be deferred by consent, and will in that case continue to bear the same rate of interest. Loans may be renewed at maturity without any or with trifling expense.

No exorbitant charges or high rate of interest charged.

For full information apply to

T. D. RUGGLES & SONS,
Local Appraisers,
Bridgetown, N. S.

Oct. 23rd, 1900. 3m

CABLE ADDRESS: "WALLFRUIT, London." } Established over a quarter of a century.

JOHN FOX & CO.

Auctioneers and Fruit Brokers,

Spitalfield and Stratford Market,

LONDON, G. B.

☞ We are in a position to guarantee highest market return for all consignments entrusted to us. Cash draft forwarded immediately goods are sold. Current prices and market reports forwarded with pleasure.

Nova Scotia Apples a specialty.

Represented by **Abram Young, Bridgetown**, who will give shippers any information required. Sept. 5th—6m

WALTER FORD

Fruit Broker,

Borough Market,

LONDON, S.E., ENGLAND

Apples received and sold by private sale at best market prices.

Account of sales and cheque mailed direct to each shipper, from London.

Agent at Bridgetown: Jas. Marshall, Clarence. Agent at Roundhill: James H. Tupper.

CHIEF AGENT:

H. C. MARSTERS, Berwick N. S.

Sept. 5th, 1900. 4m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of JAMES WILSON, late of Centreville, in the County of Annapolis, farmer, deceased, are hereby required to render the same, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

O. S. MILLER,
Bridgetown June 26th, 1900.—14 tf Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

All persons having legal demands against the estate of JOHN R. KINNEY, late of Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, farmer, are hereby required to render the same, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

HETTIE J. KINNEY, *Executrix.*
JOHN L. MARSHALL, *Executor.*

The Household

The Sense of Proportion as Applied to House-Work.

Once in conversation with a fellow worker we spoke of a third—a woman who had accomplished much that was of merit along the lines of literary and club work, but had been obliged to give it all up or break down entirely. She had given of her time and strength in this work to such an extent that there was no alternative. Expressing my regret that the public should lose so intelligent a worker, my companion responded by saying, "The trouble with Mrs.——was that she had no sense of proportion. She would expend as much thought and nervous force over the most trifling thing which she had to do as she would over the most important. With such demands upon her, no wonder she broke down."

I have often applied this idea to the women I have seen wearing themselves out over trifling things, leaving themselves no reserve with which to meet those of greater importance.

Of course there is a grand stand, an heroic standpoint, from which we can argue in a general way, that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and that no duty, however small or insignificant it may be, should be slighted in its performance. But I know that from the depths of their hearts many women will agree that if they had their lives to live over again, there would be many things relegated to the background that in their younger days they considered of the greatest importance. When work and cares have multiplied, as the family grew larger, absolute inability to find time to do some things has shown that they were not necessary.

I have seen a woman stand at an ironing-table on a hot summer day and iron ruffled dresses for her little girls, when I knew every bone in her body ached, and every nerve was at its highest tension, when just outside the door the little girls swung in lazy, shady comfort in a hammock. If this mother had even a rudimentary sense of proportion, those dresses would have been made without tuck or ruffle, and she would have been using her time, wasted in ironing, out with the children giving herself a restful hour, which was only her just due.

Other women will refuse to use a harmless washing fluid and fairly rub the clothes to rags because they say such things make the clothes wear out sooner, never seeming to take into consideration their own inevitable wearing out. No importance is attached to this until too late, when used up tissues can never be replaced, and the lines graven in the countenance by overtaxing the strength can never be effaced.

Has a woman who does her own work, with never any time for recreation, any sense of proportion who will load her sideboard with plated ware, and then spend hours polishing it, or bewailing its tarnished appearance, when china or glass, can be washed to a point of brilliancy in a quarter the time, and also fill the bill in every respect of beauty and daintiness?

Has she any discrimination as to "values" when she will buy some dust catching useless ornament, when the tea-kettle leaks, and her array of cooking utensils, by their appearance, easily betray their ancient origin.

The woman with a sense of justice, which is only another way of putting it, rightly argues that what is best for her—for her comfort and strength—is best for her family, and that if she cheats herself of the one and wears out the other, she is doing a wrong to others that no so-called self-sacrifice on her part can offset.

Impatient words, the offspring of irritated, overstrained nerves, can never be counteracted by an extra fine lot of pastry—neither can harshness begot of utter weariness be antidoted by the most immaculate order in the house.

Let the girls do with one less feather in their hats, using the money for stockings, allowing mother the time spent in darning and re darning those very useful but too-much-worn articles, for a little trip to town, or a walk afield, where she may "consider the lilies," etc., and follow their example in toiling not, for a brief restful space.—*Mary Sargent Hopkins in the Household.*

—For general care of the children's hair a few hints from a specialist may be useful. Every night or morning the scalp should be rubbed lightly with a brush whose bristles are of moderate length and stiffness. An extremely stiff brush is hurtful. The hair should be parted at intervals, and the scalp rubbed, until every part has been treated. The hair should then be brushed with long strokes to free from dust and tangles, beginning at the ends and working upward. It then should be braided firmly, but not too tightly, which answers the double purpose of keeping it from becoming tangled during sleep and gives it a desirable waviness.

If the hair is unusually thin a weekly application of vaseline, well rubbed into the scalp, is beneficial, the vaseline applied to eyebrows and lashes at night with a tiny brush, is sure to give luxuriance of growth. Too frequent shampooing is bad, except when the shampoo is dry. The hair should not be washed oftener than once a month, and not so often as that, when particularly dry.

The most satisfactory method is to dissolve white castile soap in hot water and rub the hair and scalp thoroughly, then rinse with warm water, gradually reducing the temperature of the water until it is cold, to prevent taking cold in the head. After wringing the hair free from water, it should be shampooed with a towel, shaken in strands and tossed until dry, especially at the base of the brain. Fanning the hair is not advisable, as it is likely to cause colds or neuralgia.

Another way of washing the hair is to rub the yolk of an egg beaten with a tablespoonful of water well into it, then the beaten white. After rubbing the scalp thoroughly with this, the rinsing process is the same as if soap were employed. The yolk of the egg is regarded as a tonic, having iron and sulphur, both of which are important to the health of the hair, while the white is cleansing.

True Economy in Dress.

Buy the best material you can afford.

Air and brush each garment after each wearing.

Never use pins instead of hooks and eyes and buttons.

Keep hooks and eyes and buttons tightly sewed on.

Rip hooks and eyes and buttons off worn-out waists before consigning them to the rag bag.

Buttonhole-stitch ripped seams.

Keep your shoe heels straight by having 'lifts' removed as they wear down.

Keep your shoe buttons sewed fast and your shoes buttoned entirely, to keep them from 'running down at the heels.'

To improve your figure, carriage and appearance, buy shoes, gloves and corsets large enough—they will keep both their own and your shape better than if too snug fitting.

Pin the collar turn over into your waist—it can be more quickly and easily removed to be washed, and both it and the waist will receive less wear than if it were sewed in.

Put your kid gloves on slowly and carefully the first time—seeing that the seams are straight, and they will keep in shape.

Wear your petticoat two inches shorter than your dress skirt.

'Skin' off your kid gloves, air them, and turn them and stretch them.

'Steam up' velvets and velvet ribbons that have become creased.

Buy ready made feet for stockings that are 'past darning.'

Joker's Corner.

How She Kept Him Quiet.

I went to pay a visit on Wednesday last to a young matron on Columbia Heights. She has a particularly interesting son, whose age is rather less than a year, and for the past month she has been without a nurse for him. The pretty flat was as still as could be on Wednesday afternoon, and I asked if baby was asleep.

"Oh, no," answered the mother. "He's wide awake, but he's busy just now; and babies never cry when they are busy."

Of course I made inquiry as to what a baby of ten months could possibly be busy about, and the mother opened the bedroom door that I might see for myself. There, on a rug spread where the sun would catch it, sat his lordship, as sober as a judge, doing, why, you'd never guess what that blessed child was doing. His two dear little hands had been smeared with mucilage, and to one of them stuck half a dozen feathers. Baby gravely picked the feathers off his left hand with his right, and then off his right hand with his left.

"My mother always kept her babies quiet that way," said the young matron, "and I find it works beautifully with Algernon. I always fix his hands so when I expect company, and he'll sit for hours trying to get the feathers off."

I offer the plan for the benefit of perplexed mothers, but at the same time I think it's a mighty mean advantage to take of an innocent child.

Tasted Like Itself.

Lord Wolseley, the retiring commander-in-chief of the British army, does not tell this story, but somehow or other it got abroad, and is generally credited as strictly true, says the *Chicago Chronicle.*

On one occasion the famous field marshal's zeal for the welfare of his men got the better of his discretion. Dinner was being served to the soldiers, and orderlies hurried backward and forward with steaming pails of soup. Lord Wolseley stopped one of them. The man was at attention in a moment.

"Remove the lid." No sooner said than done.

"Let me taste it."

"But, plaze yer—"

"Let me taste it, I say."

And taste it he did.

"Disgraceful! Tastes like nothing in the world but dishwater."

"Plaze, yer honor," gasped the man, "and so it is."

He Yearned to be Helpful.

The thoughtful young man went out to Glen Echo one evening last week, and there wasn't a thing that he could see to do for anybody's comfort that he didn't at once proceed to make an accomplished fact. He was fairly bubbling over with a desire to help his fellow men. One of his fellow men, who happened to be a woman, and a young one at that, sat directly in front of him. His eye caught sight of a large spider on her fluffy black hair. He leaned forward.

"Pardon me!" he said quickly. "Don't move! I have it! There!"

And with the triumphant "There!" a shriek from the girl startled all the car. The helpful young man sank back in his seat, and an auction flag wasn't a circumstance to his face for color. A wire and enamel spider dangled from the girl's disheveled hair.

Know Thyself.

A teacher in one of Boston's public schools had instructed her pupils in hygiene and toward the end of the term, wishing to see how well they could remember, told them to each write out a little story of the human body. The following is copied from the "story" one small boy handed her, with the confident assurance that he knew it was all right, for he had studied very hard over it;

"The human body is divided into three parts, the head, the thorax and the abdomen. The head contains the brains, if there are any; the thorax contains the heart and the vital organs, and the abdomen the vowels, of which there are five, a, e, i, o and u, and sometimes w and y."

—"No, sir," exclaimed Farmer Corntossel; "they can't convince me that this here prosperity is genuine."

"But what constitutes prosperity?" asked the summer boarder. "Haven't you an abundance to wear and eat, no debts, and money in the bank?"

"Yes; that's where the oppressors show their smartness. Them there little details is jes' put up jobs to fool us."

—A colored citizen gave a justice of the peace a big fat possum as a wedding fee.

Meeting the