Practical Talks and Plain Precepts for Farmers.

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

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.)

Growing Forage Crops.

FEEDERS OF LIVE STOCK SHOULD PREPARE FOR THE SUMMER DROUGHTS.

Nearly every summer we hear the same old story of midsummer droughts and consequently scanty pastures. Many of our best farmers have learned to guard against loss by having a supply of succulent feed to fall back upon in case the pasture fails. A small silo, filled especially for summer use, will go a long way to meet the difficulty and a partial system of soiling has also found favor among progressive stockmen. The Live Stock Commissioner, Mr. F. W. Hodson, has frequently drawn attention to the advisability of growing some green crops for summer feeding, and has recommended a number of such crops as suitable for general growth, but only personal experience will enable a farmer to select the varieties of fodder plants best suited to his requirements. It will be necessary to consider the most suitable crops to grow and the periods during which each will be available. Rye, clover, rape, peas and oats, vetches, millet, sorghum and corn will afford a satisfactory supply of green feed all through the summer if sowings are made at suitable intervals.

Rye sown in the fall will furnish the earliest feed in the spring, but as grass is usually abundant at that time, this crop is not likely to be needed unless a complete system of soiling be practised. The clovers where they grow will come next on the list and will provide an abundance of good feed during the latter half of June. Where it is possible to grow lucerne or alfalfa, it will be found the best of all soiling crops. It can be cut in the spring almost as early as rye and yields at least three crops per season of rich feed. It is readily eaten by all kinds of live stock, but like other clovers it is apt to cause bloating if carelessly pastured. In Southern Ontario it usually stands the winter well and lasts for years without reseeding. It should be sown in the spring, either alone or with a light nurse crop of barley, wheat or oats, and at least twenty pounds of fresh, good seed per acre. It is a little slow to gain a foothold and should not be pastured the first year, but after that is very tenacious of life, and withstands droughts particularly well.

Rape may be sown about the first of May for early feeding and additional sowings may be made at intervals as desired. It is advisable to sow rape in drills about two feet apart on rich, well prepared land, and to cultivate as for turnips. If drilled in, one to two pounds of seed should be sown to the acre; if sown broadcast, double the amount. Dwarf Essex is the best variety. Rape produces large quantities of green feed, and it is one of the best foods for keeping pigs, sheep and calves in good condition. It is not satisfactory for milch cows, owing to its tendency to injure the flavor of the milk.

Oats and peas make one of the very best soiling crops for general growth, particularly for feeding dairy cows. They should be sown as early as possible in the spring, and at intervals thereafter, at the rate of about three bushels to the acre, (equal parts, or two bushels of oats to one of peas).

Vetches or tares are now grown in Canada to a considerable extent, particularly by dairymen. They are likely to prove of value in nearly all the provinces. The common spring vetch has been most generally grown, but recent experiments have shown that the hairy vetch will yield a much larger amount of green fodder per acre in Ontario. The latter is very desirable for soiling, especially in dry districts, and appears to be relished by all classes of farm stock. Owing to the high price of the seed, it will probably be found best to sow vetches along with peas at the rate of one bushel vetches, one bushel peas, and two bushels of oats per acre. This mixture will produce an excellent crop for July and August feeding, and if cut early will afford good pasture afterwards.

Millet is another plant that particularly excels as a catch crop. It can sometimes be sown after a forage crop of peas and oats has been taken off the ground, and if there is moisture enough to start it will yield a fair crop. If sown early in June, at the rate of about thirty pounds per acre, it will furnish a large crop of good fodder by the middle of August. The Japanese Barnyard and Japanese Panicle are the best varieties, the former preferring a moist soil.

Corn is, in most localities, the great standby for fall feeding. Another very valuable fall fodder plant for the Southern parts of Canada is sorghum. The Early Amber is the variety best suited to our latitude. It should not be sown until the weather has become settled and warm, on land that has been prepared in the same way as for corn. If sown in drills, three pecks of seed will be ample for an acre, but if broadcast, more will be required. It is slow in starting, but after it has attained a height of a few inches, growth is very rapid and the crop heavy. It is greedily eaten by stock, but like corn it is carbonaceous in its nature, and some additional feed such as clover or pilcake should be added to balance the ration.

Soja or soy beans are also likely to prove valuable in the southern districts. They produce a large amount of forage of excellent character if sown on land prepared as for corn at the rate of two to four pecks per acre. The Yellow Soy is the best variety for Canada and is worthy of trial.

The Growth of the Auction Sale System.

It is recognized by all feeders of live stock and by all others who have paid any attention to stock breeding that in order to produce good animals we must use only good sires of the proper type and bred in proper lines. The farmer must not only use the best class of males, but he must feed the offspring liberally if he expects to secure a profit from his operations. These two conditions must go together. Recognizing this fact, the Live Stock Commissioner, Mr. F. W. Hodson, has for years been endeavoring to perfect plans for distributing as many good sires as possible among farmers in all parts of Canada. The remarkable development in Great Britain of the auction sale system of selling live stock led him to advocate a similar method here. In Britain there are at many points fairs or markets on certain days, where cattle, sheep, swine and other animals are regularly auctioned off. From reliable evidence and personal observation this system was found to work satisfactorily, doing away with huckstering and giving to the seller the full value of his animals as determined by public competition. After discussing the question with the various live stock associations, it was concluded that the adoption of the auction sale principle would be of great benefit to Canada, and the Department of Agriculture offered to assist in starting live stock sales in each province. Several provincial sales have been held and the feeling in favor of them is growing rapidly. Similar independent combination sales are being held in many parts of Canada, and a fine pavilion has been erected especially for auction sales at Hamilton, Ont. It is not the intention that the Department of Agriculture shall long continue to assist these sales, but only until they are well-established and self-sustaining. It is hoped that eventually monthly or weekly sales will be established at some central point in each electoral district. At certain seasons of the year pure bred stock for breeding purposes would be sold; at other times store and fat animals, including cattle, sheep and swine, in fact, everything a farmer has to sell. This is the same principle on which most of our cheese is now sold. In Great Britain very little stock is sold except at these auctions; nearly every town or village has its weekly, monthly or fortnightly sales, and the auctioneers have well equipped yards and sheds in which to sell. The educational value of these sales is a noticeable feature, for a poor animal will bring little money, while a choice one will bring a good price. This is an object lesson for the farmers who attend.

In this connection the sale established under the auspices of the Territorial Cattle Breeders at Calgary is worthy of mention. At their sale in May 1903 an average of $96.48 was made on 268 head. The highest priced bull was a Hereford sold by Oswald Palmer of Lacombe for $300 to A. B. McDonald, New Oxley. Mr. Palmer sold three Herefords for an average of $181.66 per head and the Mossom Boyd Co., of Prince Albert, sold 9 head at an average of $159.33, the lowest price being $40.00. The highest priced cow was sold by Geo. Geary of Innisfall for $156 to Dr. D. P. Creamer of Qu'Appelle.

The Calgary sale is steadily growing in extent and in the prices commanded. In 1902 an average of $86.75 was made on 220 head, and in the previous year 61 animals brought an average of $85.17. This year two carloads of stock went to British Columbia and it is expected that next year at least five carloads will be taken by that province. Territorial breeders evidently intend to give Ontario a hot fight in the pure bred stock market.

Using the Weeder.

There is no implement on the farm that will earn the farmer more money than the weeder if properly handled, or do more harm if used without reason. Scores of farmers have told me the past winter that they would not think of getting along without it and a very few said they had not been successful with it. The weeder is not intended for the careless farmer that only cultivates when his corn "gets weedy." It is not intended to kill big weeds, but to stir up the surface soil and kill the weeds just as they are starting. To do the best work it should not be started in the morning until the dew has dried off so the weeder teeth will not gum up. When there is dew enough on the corn to wet the teeth, the grass rolls and fine trash will cling to the teeth of the weeder and then it will pull the corn over and cover it up. Do some chores around the barn or put in an hour tidying up the farm and you will be surprised how much better the home will look, and how little corn the weeder will cover up or break off when you go into the field. There are times, particularly in seasons when there is little rain, that the soil will get very loose, and by following up the cultivator directly with the weeder it would pull so much dirt that it would pull the corn over and cover it. If you should strike such a time, wait a few days until the ground gets settled a little, and the same weeder in the same field will do ideal work, where only three days before it worked destruction. Again I have found that when the corn is growing fast after a cool night it will break off very easily if the weeder is started before the corn gets warmed up. I have often tried the weeder when I could easily see that I was materially injuring the corn, and by waiting until after dinner I verily believe that I earned enough with it before night not only to pay me for my time, but also to pay for the weeder in one afternoon. A weeder, like a good many of God's blessings, should be used as not abusing them, if we wish to derive good from them.—Forest Henry, in Mirror & Farmer.

Why Do We Cultivate?

Fifty years ago the farmer cultivated the corn and the potatoes to kill the weeds that grew in them. To day the up-to-date farmer cultivates for other purposes and indirectly kills the weeds. The good farmer of to-day cultivates to unlock plant food, to conserve moisture and to aerate the soil, and by so doing kills the weeds before they have started. Every farmer expects a good crop of small grain following a crop of corn. He expects it because he has noticed that he almost invariably gets it. One reason for this is that the almost constant stirring that the cornfield gets while growing a crop of corn, liberates and makes available so much plant food that the crop following has something to feed upon. This is particularly true in the first stages of the plant's growth. Nearly every farmer has noticed how fast a crop of oats or barley will start on a cornstalk field. That same stirring of the soil also kept the moisture from rising to the surface and wasting, and is therefore in the subsoil to help mature the following crop of grain. Thus it is that while we are vastly benefitting the growing crop of grain, we are also preparing the ground for future crops. The farmer that knows when to cultivate and how to cultivate can compel nature to yield a very good crop, even in the most unfavorable years of corn or potatoes, and at the same time leave the soil in better condition for growing a grain crop than when he found it.—Forest Henry.

Umistakagie Signs of Catarrh.

If you have a ringing in the ears, dropping in the throat, bad breath, headache, morning weakness, bad taste in the mouth—then it's Catarrh. Use Catarrhozone Inhaler four times daily and eradicate this awful disease from your system. Catarrhozone kills the germs, heals the inflamed membranes, clears nose, throat and air passages by one application. Catarrhozone quickly remedies the head noises and deafness, prevents dropping, and is warranted to absolutely cure all forms of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and Lung Troubles. Two months' treatment costs $1.00; trial size 25c. Druggists or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills cure headache.

—"I will not try to educate a boy with the cigarette habit. It is wasted time. The boy couldn't learn. Trying to teach him would be like talking to a block of wood. Cigarettes are poisonous. A boy who smokes cigarettes can't learn anything. His mental faculties are blunted. His physical being is wrecked."—Prof. Wilkinson, school principal.

Minard's Liniment lumberman's friend.

King and Queen of Servia Assassinat. d

King Alexander and Queen Draga were shot to death in the royal palace during the night of June 10th.

The deed was carried out by the army. A new king has been declared and a new ministry formed. The revolution was planned weeks ago. Secret committees were organized in the country and worked in co-operation with the army.

Colonel Naumovics, the adjt. of the king, was entrusted with the execution of the plans. While on duty at eleven o'clock last night Nauvomics burst in the door leading to the sleeping apartments of the royal couple with a bomb and then entered accompanied by Mischics and a number of junior officers.

Previously the palace guard had been overpowered and its commander was killed; Nauvomics gave to the King a form of abdication for his signature. The document contained the statement that by marrying "a public prostitute" the king had degraded Servia, and that therefore he must abdicate. The king's answer was to draw a revolver and kill Nauvomics on the spot. Mischics then picked up the document and presented it again, and the King, who perceived his danger, fled to the palace roof, both the King and Queen being in their night clothes. The officers followed, continuously firing and ultimately shot down the royal couple.

About two o'clock this morning the Queen Draga's two brothers were shot at their homes, as well as Premier Markovitch and his brother-in law, M. Milkovitz, the Minister of the Interior, M. Tudorovics and his daughter, and the war minister Pavlovitce.

A body of mounted lancers with Lieut. Colonel Gruics, the son of the present Ambassador, at their head, rode to the centre of the town and announced the army's choice to the people. Enthusiastic shouts were raised of "long live Karageorgevitch" and "long live the army." The warmest welcome was extended to Queen Draga's brother-in-law, Col. Maschin, one of the regicides.

The troops at the barracks received the news with joy. There was only one objector, Gen. Niklics, Commander of the Danube Division, who was promptly shot down but not before he had shot and killed Lieut. Gagics.

All the places of business are closed and many inhabitants have left the town.

The newspapers are almost unanimous in approving the revolution. Some compassion is felt for the unfortunate King, but the people generally admit that no other solution to the situation was possible. The radical papers assert that the scandalous elections were the chief cause of the conspiracy. There is some talk of a Republic, but the majority of the people desire the accession of Prince Karageorgevitch.

Lord and Lady Minto.

One constantly runs across impressions of His Excellency the Governor General and Lady Minto, but the following quotations from a curious article in Vogue are certainly worth reproduction:—

"Lord Minto himself is not a spectacle, however. He looks rather as though he would prefer retirement. That look of sadness in his eyes—well, a novelist might make a heap of speculation out of that and talk through his literary hat all the while. Minto loves horses; and a man who truly loves a horse in all a horse's moods, cannot be an habitually sad man. That look may be a merely hereditary trait. Somebody far back in the Elliott clan had it. Certainly Lady Violet has, but less than her father. It comes out somewhat in her eyes; but rather more in a rib-pensive curl of the lip, that is not half so mirthful as her laugh or her speech. But of course she is her mother's daughter, and you you'd know it by the face.

"Lady Minto seems as though she could be an eminent success in at least two very important roles of a woman's career; that of hostess and 'mamma.' She is a capital talker and a prime listener, which is tantamount to saying she is a good converser. She does not prate or hold the floor. She half bites off the word of her companion; intuitively anticipates his remark; quick with a question; still more quick with a reply. She skims well—less like a butterfly than a bee—a necessary trait in a hostess; takes little time to reflect—also a greatly feminine way. Her laugh comes easy. The normal cast of her face is a smile which rises in the eyes before the lips get it; and may, if you watch it closely enough, shade off into a look that is not mere passing wit or humor, but something more serious; what I scarcely know, but I should say that if it became necessary to let a man know, Lady Minto could do it.

"Her Excellency's charming attention to her daughters is a fine bit of her character; to us, as Canadians, and prone to forget the delicate obligations of cultured parenthood, far more valuable than her familiarity with horses. Lady Minto shows that she is not too old or too absorbed in gubernatorial affairs to forget her plain duties as a mother. And there is nothing more simply charming. The function of the governor general may seem a trifle foggy to Canadians sometimes; but the example of the first lady of the land as a cultured, thoughtful mother can never be lost upon us, and may greatly fill a need."

Nervous Sleepless and Exhausted.

Not sick enough to lay up, but you are out of sorts, blood is weak, nerves unstrung, kidneys deranged, vitality is low. You should take Ferrozone at once; it will enrich, invigorate and pacify the nerves, and increase your energy, vitality and power. Ferrozone will renew your appetite and digestion—in fact, it will make you well. Try Ferrozone. Price 25c. per box, or 6 boxes for $2.50; at druggists, or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ontario.

—Some people make the mistake of thinking that reading, like exercise in the open air, is a good thing in itself. But reading becomes a possession only when it is an absorption. When you get the right kind of book, chew it to pieces. When you are making a library be more ambitious to have a selection than a collection. Buy only the book that you will want to read many times. Beware of the ambition to be a book gourmand. Do not be afraid of the man of many books. You can easily match him in conversation. But the redoubtable man is the man of few books, thoroughly digested, like the famous preacher who had never read but three authors—Emerson, Shakespeare and the Bible. But pearls of wisdom dropped from his lips in the commonest conversation.

Corns between the Toes.

Are removed without pain in 24 hours by Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor. Insist on your druggist supplying only "Putnam's," for it's the best and safest.

—Chicago is to have a new daily paper, edited, owned and published by women. It is to be called the Chicago Daily Bulletin and it promises to make its first appearance this month. It is to be owned by a stock company of women. The total capitalization of stock is $300,000. The incorporators are Dr. Frances Dickinson, Mabel E. Bowen and Mrs. Alice S. Blount.

Bug Death Pays | **Fruit Tree Spray**

Bug Death is a fungicide, as well as an insecticide. It will kill all the worms, while at the same time Keep the foliage in fine condition.

WOLFVILLE, N.S., Oct. 10, 1902.

MESSRS. BUG DEATH CHEMICAL CO.,
DEAR SIRS,—I was induced this season to use BUG DEATH on my apple trees to test it beside Paris Green. I find that it does not hurt the foliage and kills the canker worm as well as Paris Green, and that it leaves the tree in a better condition. . . . I think it will be the coming spray for orchards when it is a little better known. It is non-poisonous, and that it will kill the worms, and that it will help the foliage is a great thing in its favor. Yours truly,
J. W. BIGELOW,
Pres. Fruit Growers' Association.

Kills the Bugs. Feeds the Plant.

Send for free booklet, which gives full information.

BUG DEATH CHEMICAL CO. Ltd.
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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 Carolina.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY
—AND—
Steamship Lines
—TO—
St. John via Digby
—AND—
Boston via Yarmouth.

'Land of Evangeline" Route

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 15TH, 1903, the Steamship and Train Service of this Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted):—

Trains will Arrive at Bridgetown:

Express from Halifax	12 01 a.m
Express from Yarmouth	2 22 p.m
Accom. from Richmond	4 30 p.m
Accom. from Annapolis	7.35 a.m

S.S. 'Boston' and 'Prince George,'

by far the finest and fastest steamers plying out of Boston, leave Yarmouth, N. S., every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, immediately on arrival of the express train, arriving in Boston next morning.

Returning leave Long Wharf, Boston, every Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Sunday at 2 p.m.

The S. S. Percy Cann will make daily trips between Kingsport and Parrsboro.

Unequalled cuisine on Dominion Atlantic Railway Steamers and Palace Car Express Trains.

Royal Mail S. S. 'Prince Rupert,'

1260 Gross Tonnage, 3000 H. P.

ST. JOHN and DIGBY,

Daily Service (Sunday excepted.)

Leaves St. John	7.45 a.m
Arrives in Digby	10.45 a.m
Leaves Digby after arrival of express train from Halifax.	

Trains and Steamers are run on Atlantic Standard Time.

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

SHARES TO ADVANCE FROM THREE DOLLARS TO FIVE DOLLARS.

MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY OF GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER ORE MADE ON PROPERTY OF THE EASTERN NATIONAL COPPER COMPANY, Ltd., AT CHETICAMP, CAPE BRETON

ORE-BEARING SCHISTS From 75 Feet to 100 Feet Wide,

AND TRACED FOR 5000 FEET ON THE LENGTH; DEPTH OF 85 FEET ALREADY PROVED

MR. M. V. GRANDIN, engineer in charge of the development work, reports the discovery of an immense body of gold, silver and copper bearing ore from seventy-five to one hundred feet wide on the property of the Eastern National Copper Company, Limited, at Cheticamp, Cape Breton. This is probably the first known instance in Eastern Canada of the unearthing of a large deposit of metallic ore in such as made the mining industry of British Columbia, the Western States and Mexico of great magnitude. The discovery in Cape Breton tends to confirm the opinion of mining experts that Cheticamp is one of the most important mining districts in Nova Scotia. The Eastern National Copper Company, Limited owns one of the finest sections of this district and is now engaged in blocking out a body of ore estimated to contain 150,000 tons, worth $10.00 per ton or higher.

The development work is well advanced and is proceeding night and day. All the surface buildings have been completed and the main adit is now down eighty-five feet, all in ore, and the calculations of the prospectus as to the thickness of the ore body and assay value per ton have been proved fifty per cent. Another gang of men will shortly attack the deposit from another point. It is estimated that every dollar spent underground opens up two hundred dollars worth of ore.

The value of the big new deposit has not yet been determined, as it has not been fully explored.

THOUSANDS OF TONS OF ORE ALREADY IN SIGHT. Every Day Adds to the Proved Value of the Mine.

THERE is no safer form of mining investment than good gold copper deposits, as they occur in immense veins and carry regular values. Many of the private fortunes of the United States owe their origin to a lucky investment in a gold-copper proposition. The property of the Eastern National Copper Company, Limited, is unloubtedly one of the most valuable in the country. Besides its extensive mining claims the mining company controls timber for mining and building purposes and will also have natural waterpower.

The extension of the MacKenzie & Mann Railway from Broad Cove to Cheticamp in the spring will give this great mining enterprise rail as well as water communication with all points.

The undertaking of this Company is a sound development venture, organized by prominent Halifax business men, without the heavy over-capitalization, watered stock, promoters' take-off, direct promotions, &c, which characterize many foreign companies. The company is capitalized at the moderate figure of $500,000, and one half the entire capital stock has been placed in the treasury in reserve. 10,000 shares of the other half are being sold for development.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF STOCK IS OFFERED AT $3.00 PER SHARE (30 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR) PAR $10.00.

The stock was started at $1 per share, and has advanced steadily to $3. Next advance will likely be to $5, and we expect that it will be quoted at par—$10—in the Spring, based on ore actually blocked out. Less than 1000 shares will be sold at the present figure of three dollars.

Applications for Stock Should be Addressed to

Alfred Bennett & Co., Fiscal Agents,
16 PRINCE STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.
Agents Wanted in Each Locality. Write for Prospectus.

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 7.30 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.

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

YOUNG'S COVE.

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

BAPTIST 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 worship every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p.m. Sabbath-School and Pastor's Bible class at 10 a. m. Congregational Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 7.30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. Prayer Meeting 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 a.m and 7.30 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.

SALVATION ARMY.—S. M. Munroe, Captain. Public meeting every Sabbath at 7.00 a. m. and 11 00 a. m.; at 2.30 p. m. and 7.30 p. m. Week services Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings at 7.30 p. m. Soldiers meetings on Wednesday evenings at 8.00 p. m.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

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 Varnishing executed in a first-class manner.

ARTHUR PALFREY.

CEDAR SHINGLES

To arrive this week, 2 carloads 300M Cedar Shingles (5 grades.)

We always keep in stock

Morrow's Lime, Cement, Coarse and Fine Salt, etc.

We can always supply you with PORT HOOD COAL.

J. H. LONGMIRE & SON

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

All persons having legal demands against the estate of Ezra Best, late of Hampton, in the County of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within one year from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to

ALTON BENT,
Sole Administrator.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

To the Canadian North West.

Second class Round Trip Tickets will be issued from St. John, N. B.

On June 3rd and 17th, and July 8th, 1903.

To Winnipeg, Esteven, Moosomin, Swan River	$28.00
To Regina, Moosejaw, orkton,	$30.00
Prince Albert McLeod, Calgary,	$35.00
Red Deer, Strathcona,	$40.00

Good to Return two months from date of issue.
☞ Further particulars on application to
C. B. FOSTER,
D.P.A., C.P.R., St. John, N. B

FINEST and FRESHEST
--LINES OF—
Meat & Fish
always in stock.
Wm. I. Troop
GRANVILLE STREET.

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.
Bridgetown, 9th, 1902.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Cures Grip in Two Days.
Take **Laxative Bromo Quinine** Tablets.
Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, E. W. Grove on every box. 25c.

The Household.

WORK, THE BEST CURE.

God expects us to use every bit of strength of mind and body which he gives us, as he gives it, not waiting until we have come to the strength of Sampson, or the wisdom of a Solomon before we go to work.

We must train our minds and use our bodies as a little child, by constant effort, learns to walk, trying over and over again, even though he fall and hurt himself in the process. There is no greater crime than the refusal to take the responsibilities God lays upon us with the intelligence and strength he gives.

God will demand his own 'with usury,' even though we have only the one talent. So long as our brain is capable of thinking at all, we must use it to make our body use its powers, however feeble. Then 'to him that shall be given,' and power of mind, and strength of body will increase as we use them. There is nothing easier than to let oneself sink into a state of collapse of mind or body, and few things more unselfishly wrong.

How many of us, when depressed, and in what we call the blues, have had some friend come in, who must be hospitably received, or some sudden rush of work, take our minds off our own ills and grievances, and we have found ourselves flying around once more in good spirits.

Just to refuse to think of ourselves, and get to work at whatever we can do is the best cure for the ills of life, and having forgotten ourselves, and get to work at the simplest possible thing which is next our hand to do, we shall find ourselves doing God's work and fitting into his great plan of life.

CHEERFULNESS.

Not long ago a certain inquisitive individual decided to ascertain what attribute, according to the masculine mind, was most potent in determining a girl's popularity and would be most prized in his spouse by the average husband. The question being put to a number of men brought the almost unanimous answer "cheerfulness," and if the same number of women were asked what quality they most admired in men, it is safe to predict that the consensus would fix upon the same virtue.

The universal craving for brightness and optimism in others, at least, is without doubt one reason for the great popularity attained by Alice Hegan Rice's little stories of the happy-hearted denizens of "The Cabbage Patch." The charm of Mrs. Wiggs lies in her unfailing preaching and living of the gospel of cheerfulness, and her simple philosophy of life is that every woman, high or low, might accept with comfort and profit to herself and her fellows.

"If you want to be cheerful," Mrs. Wiggs admonished Lovey Mary, "jes' set your mind on it and do it."

"Since then I've made it a practice to put all my worries down in the bottom of my heart, then set on the lid an' smile. The way to git cheerful is to smile when you feel bad, to think about somebody else's headache when yer own is 'most bustin'," and to keep on believin' the sun is shinin' when the clouds are thick enough to cut."—Canadian Magazine.

THE WELL GROOMED GIRL.

It is better to be well groomed than well gowned.

It is best to be both. But if you must make a choice, take the first.

Besides, it doesn't cost near so much and gives one really much better style than costly clothes carelessly and slovenly worn.

The well groomed girl has a clear, pink skin, bright eyes, shining hair, and a general air of comeliness.

Her dress accessories are as immaculate as a new pin.

She shines out in a group of women like a new cent among a pile of dingy coppers.

She is subtly perfumed, just a delicate hint of fragrance.

Her gloves are put on carefully—not jerked on with seams askew.

Her shoes are carefully polished and faultless as to heels.

Her petticoats trail no dust-laden fringe, nor is the binding of her skirt frayed and raveled.

Her hair doesn't hang in dejected wisps over her collar.

Her collar doesn't gap in the back.

Her skirt and shirtwaist are on good terms.

Her fingers are dainty and rosy, the nails are well manicured.

She seems the picture of good health, good looks and good humor.

And as a result, no matter what she wears, she always has style.

There is no trick in it.

It is simply an unswerving, painstaking attention to details.

WHAT DAMP FEET MEAN.

Nine-tenths of the more tiresome physical troubles women bring on themselves are due to no more terrible cause than damp feet. Men, for once in a way, are sensible in this respect. They do not habitually tramp round in their slippers, or wear thin slips of leather which are as good a protection against damp as a bit of blotting-paper.

One half the boots and shoes seen in our streets ought to be used exclusively for indoor wear. Outside, and with a climate like ours, they are a plenti did example of the way in which people go about literally hunting for a sharp attack of illness. It is perfectly meet and right that the modern Eve should take a pride in her foot. Well shod, and with a dainty military, and not high, French heel to her boot, it is proper she should be conscious of the charms of youth and compliment.

But thin cashmere "uppers" never make a foot look well. At best they are flimsy hearthrug wear. Shoes are even more treacherous. A fairly drenching shower of rain, the spray beating up from the descending drops wets the stockings through, laying the foundation of any one of a dozen obstinate complaints.

—There are certain little courtesies which cost a very little and mean so much; a prompt answer to an invitation or letter on any subject requiring a quick reply.

A visit of congratulations. We are required by the golden rule to rejoice with the joyful, as much as we are enjoined to mourn with the sorrowful. If we have an innate sense of sympathy it will suggest the proper thing to do at such times. In sorrow, it is said that we know our true friends. But sometimes the sorrow seems almost too deep, too sacred, for outsiders to approach; we would rather be alone. For at such time what can anyone say that can bring comfort? Better sit down and write a little note: "Dear Friend, you have my sincerest sympathy—be sure I pray for you." It is enough. But when it is all sunshine; when some great joy has come into one's life, then go to your friend, you don't know how much that handclasp means; those simple words, I am so glad, almost as much so as if this good fortune had happened to myself. It is appreciated more than you think, and sinks so deep that it is remembered when sorrow enters, perhaps later. We feel that the friend who rejoiced with us so heartily, is now indeed sincere in his sympathy in our hour of trouble.

—Gardeners seldom do anything with aphis except to drive them off the roses with a strong force of water; tobacco dust scattered over the leaves after being sprinkled will drive them away. As they do not eat the leaves but only suck the juice it is of no use to use Paris green or other poisons. The only effective spray is one that wil kill them, such as kerosene emulsion, etc. They seldom injure the plants much.

Joker's Corner.

THE DIFFERENCE.

He stole a tart
From a baker's cart—
"Oh, what a thief!" they cried.
They sent him to jail
Without any bail,
And published it far and wide.

He stole some gold
(A million cold)—
They said, "What a financier!"
They set him on high,
With worshipful eye,
And hustled his past to the rear.
—Eleanor H. Porter.

TOOK IT CALMLY.

Not long ago a hospital nurse had a typhoid patient under her charge who proved unusually grateful. His enthusiasm became, indeed, the talk of the ward. Naturally she was kindly disposed toward him, but as he took a turn for the better he evinced such a warmth in his feelings toward the young lady that things proved rather embarrassing.

Just as the nurse was beginning to get exceedingly uncomfortable her turn came for a three months' course at another institutior, and she was heartily glad of it. But she greatly dreaded the effect of her going upon her patient. He was still very weak; in fact, on the day of her departure he was to have his first solid food. Even her senior nurse, who had no sentimentality said she ought to be extremely careful how she bade him farewell, so as not to agitate him unduly. It was eventually decided that the best way for the lady was to say goodby was in a hurry, just on leaving.

However, the nurse was still nervous. When the time came and she ran downstairs to the ward she began to wish she had broken it to him by degrees.

When she reached his bed he was having his first meal, consisting of a chop, and, like all recovering from typhoid, was ravenous over it.

"I have been transferred to another hospital and have come to say goodby," she said.

He went on eating unconcernedly. She thought he did not understand, so she repeated the remark and then half turned away.

"I am going," she added.

He gave her the most cursory glance and devoured some more meat.

"So is the chop," was all he said. —The New Yorker.

DESTINATION UNKNOWN.

It occurred on a Lower Mississippi steamboat which lay at a small landing taking on freight. The deck hands hurried back and forth across the gang-plank, carrying to the boat boxes, barrels and similar burdens, and hastening to the wharf again for the next load. They were goaded to their work by a blasphemous second mate, who, pencil in hand, stood on the deck at the end of a plank, making a note of the nature and destination of each article that was brought on board. This information was sung out by the men as they passed, and all went smoothly enough until an old darkey, appeared leading—or dragging, rather —a reluctant goat. Upon reaching the deck the negro paused in awkward silence before the recorder of freight, scratched his head, glanced reproachfully at his charge. The official with the pencil looked up in quick impatience at the delay and thundered out an interrogatory "Well?"

The old darkey, in great confusion, bent over the goat, fumbled nervously at the rope about its neck, and in another moment brought to light a bit of dingy pasteboard which seemed to be the merest fragment of a freight tag; then, straightening himself up with an air of relief, he removed the shapeless hat, bowed low to the indignant mate, and ejaculated:

"I's sorry, boss, 'deed I is, but dis yere goat done et up whar he's gwine at."—Lippincott's Magazine.

NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN.

The following notice was posted the other day on the bulletin board of a famous Pall Mall club of London:

"Will the nobleman who purloined Capt. —'s umbrella kindly deliver it to the hall porter?"

A well-known peer, taking umbrage at this slight on his order, accosted Capt. —, and demanded an explanation.

"Well, you see," was the reply, "the rules state that this is a club for gentlemen and noblemen. I am certain no gentleman took my umbrella; hence there was no other conclusion to come to."

WHAT FOR?

Patient.—"As we have known each other so long, doctor, I do not intend to insult you by paying your bill. I have left you a handsome legacy in my will."

Physician.—"Very kind of you, I am sure. Allow me to look at that prescription again. I wish to make a slight alteration in it."

—Horse Dealer.—"I warrant this horse sound and kind." Possible Buyer.—"What about his speed?" "Speed? Well, I'll tell you. Old man Grimes died the other day—died rich, you know—and it was understood that his will would be read at the house after the funeral was over. Well, sir, I was out on the road with this horse that day, and hang me if I didn't beat the Grimes family back from the cemetery."

—Edison has made but one speech in his life; it was not a brilliant one. He had agreed to lecture before a girls' seminary on electricity and had engaged a friend named Adams to work the apparatus while he talked. But when the inventor rose to address his audience, he felt so dazed that he simply said: "Ladies: Mr. Adams will now address you on electricity, and I will demonstrate what he has to say with the apparatus."

—Pat (who is being lowered into a well)—"Stop, will ye, Murphy! Oi want to come up again."

Murphy (still letting him down)—"That for?"

Pat.—"Oi'll show ye. Af ye don't shtop lettin' me doon Oi'll cut ther rope!"

—"You are granted a divorce," sgid the lawyer to the colored client, "but you will have to give her alimony."

"All right suh," was the eager reply. "She kin have Alimony if she wants him, but—Lawd help him w'en he gits her."

—Kind Lady.—"Bobby, I notice your little sister took the smaller apple. Didn't I tell you to let her have her choice?"