Miscellaneous.

Interview With Mr. Lowe.

Mr. Lowe, of the well known firm of Nothard & Lowe, apple salesmen, of London, made a flying visit to this part of the country last week, and in company with Mr. C. R. H. Starr, of this town, who is general agent for the firm in Canada, visited as many districts in the valley as the brief time at Mr. L's. disposal would permit, and discussed with a large number of apple shippers the pros and cons of the apple business. It was our privilege to meet Mr. Lowe just before his departure. He expressed himself as delighted with the country and the reception he had received at the hands of a very large number of friends who had called to see him at the different points where he had tarried.

In reply to our question, as to the prospects for this season's apple trade, Mr. Lowe said, "I consider the prospect fair; do not anticipate high prices but a good demand at moderate [illegible] for well packed fruit."

"Do you have much taouble with bad packing?"

"I am soary we do, by far too much. As a rule our best stuff comes from growers who ship their own fruit. Some dealers who pack their apples, send us good stock, but in large lots sent by dealers we sometimes get bbls with a few layers of good fruit on top and the middle of the bbl filled with trash of perhaps another vareety. For instance, No. 2 Baldwins in middle of a barrel marked No. 1 Golden Russets."

"What about Gravensteins, are we likely to grow too many?"

"Your Gravensteins are growing in favor in London and are the apple for the people. And so long as they can be retailed at 2 pence and 3 pence per pound the market is practically unlimited. This means say from 10s. to 14s. per barrel as wholesale. When prices go about these figures the trade falls off at once."

"How do our apples compare with those from other countries?"

"Your Gravensteins, Ribstons, Blenhem and Kings are better than the same varieties grown anywhere else. Your golden Russetts are about equal to those of Ontario and the U. S., and your Nonpareils stand alone, having no competition. But your Baldwins and Greenings are not *in it* when compared with those from Ont. or U. S."

"Would you advise grafting out Baldwins and Greenings?"

"No; unless you have a better apple to take its place. You must have something to supply during Jan. and Feb., or between the time for Ribstons or Kings and the Russetts."

"What about our barrels?"

"Your barrels are inferior in appearance and of a smaller size than those sent to London From Ont. and the U. S. You should use a uniform size barrel throughout the Dominion, but at present there seems to be some difficulty in adopting the Ont. barrel here; but I would strongly urge the use of the large, flat-hooped instead of the rough round hoop at present in use. Some of our senders use these barrels and they are a much better package than the common barrel; and while they may be really no larger they have a larger appearance and are known as [illegible] as the *large* N. S. barrel, and always sell first.—*The Acadian.*

Educational.

Perhaps the most important event of the year, in an educational point of view, was the conference of leading educationists held in Montreal on the 5th to the 8th of July last. A report in the *Educational Review* before us, says the attendance was not large but every shade of educational thought was fairly well represented.

The addresses of welcome were hearty. The different provinces were left to manage their own educational affairs, but it would be the work of the Dominion Educational Association "to bring together the different races, creeds and institutions, and fusing their best elements, develop that educational and national unity which was so much needed in making us a great nation."

The Hon. George W. Ross pleaded for a broader nationality and for patriotism that would sweep away all sectionalism. Teachers' diplomas should be recognized in all the provinces, text-books should not be provincial. There should be but one text book on Canadian history.

Dr. Inch claimed that the Maritime Provinces were the Grecian states of the Dominion, supplying men of brains for the larger provinces; for had they not given Sir Wm. Dawson to McGill, Dr. Grant to Queens and Dr. Rand to McAllister. Dr. McKay said that his native province was the first to receive the rays of the rising sun. He spoke of several national reforms that might be inaugurated, such as phonetic spelling, short-hand and metric measures, etc.

It appears that McGill observatory is the only spot in the Dominion whose exact longitude has been determined.

Higher education was dealt with in a paper by Dr. McKay on the "Free Scope and Functions of the High School." It was necessary for the peace and prosperity of the nation that the poor should have free opportunities for a liberal education. He advocated the study of the laws of nature. He spoke of the moral value of such a study and said "he never knew a true student of nature fascinated by her operations, who was an immoral man."

The Kindergarten system received a good deal of attention.

One thought of Dr. Warfield's paper should be well studied. It is this:—The English language is the most important thing taught in our schools. The student should be a matter of the art of expressing thought in such a way as to convey his exact meaning, and so as to be at once understood.

Principal McKinnon of the Victioria School of Toronto read a paper on "Juvenile Offenders" which is highly spoken of.

A good paper was read by Wm. Houstan, librarian to the Ontario government. He condemned textbooks on England Composition. The best way to learn English was to write it.

Principal Calkin, of Truro, crystalized into fine form the best thought regarding Normal schools. The Normal School should inspire the student with higher ideas of scholarship and make him responsive to their environments.

Resolutions were passed favoring the following subjects:—University extension, the exclusion of high school work from universities, a common standard of matriculation, the delimitation of the common and high school courses of study, more thorough school inspection, a uniform nomenclature in the designation of schools and grades of study in the various provinces, a more stringent compulsory attendance law, the professional training of all teachers, the general establishment of kindergartens, uniformity in the requirements for teachers' certificates and an interprovincial recognition of them, school exhibitions.

Torbrook a Bonanza.

IT TEEMS WITH RICH MINERAL WEALTH—A RACY DESCRIPTION OF A BIG ENTERPRISE WITH A BRIGHT FUTURE.

The growth of an enormous iron mining industry in western Nova Scotia is now only a question of time, Something more than the first step has been taken. At Torbrook, on the slopes of the south mountain, three and a half miles from Wilmot, girt in by a forest of pines with the sun bathed hills on the north glinting at intervals through the vista of trees, have been erected extensive plant and machinery, sufficient to cope in the mean time with a fast expanding enterprise, which owes its origin to the thriving Torbrook iron company, and something of development to the Windsor and Annapolis railway's branch that links the mines with their markets. The philosopher says "business is pleasure rightly constructed." We were a party of business men under the chaperonage of R. G. Leckie, W. R. Campbell and K. Sutherland, en route towards the mining district, and at a convenient spot joined a train of empty flats for despatch up to the mines, from which the cars were to return an hour or so afterwards full of the valuable hematite iron ore. But, first, it must be a revelation to many to know that Torbrook is as charming a spot as any in the province. Below, fenced between the hills, is the fertile Annapolis Valley. On every side as you near Wilmot

THE LAND IS STUDDED WITH ORCHARDS

bearing now their load of golden and ruddy tinted fruitage in heavy profusion. By way of parenthesis, the farmers up this district, if deploring the fact that their apple crops are not this year the biggest on record, are quite content to agree smilingly that they are about a fair average. Our engine bell gives warning and we begin to pass through the depths of a pine forest. A large portion of the Torbrook branch has been built right through a thick growth of trees with heavy cuttings here and there. As the sandstone rock crops up to the surface, those geologically constituted can trace the lay of the strata with their romantic tale of old world's history. It is an old formation. The eye of retrospective science can discern the day when the marvellously fertile Annapolis Valley was a bay of the sea and its soil half loam, half sand, is full of vestiges of creation. But the man who loves a tree for its own sake and not for its carboniferous possibilities must confess with a sigh of pleasure that the Torbrook woods are just a perfect place for a picnic. The trip is delightful enough through the land of Evangeline and he would be foolish who would dispute old Blomidon's beauties. Torbrook has a little of every thing,—hill, wood and glen—and is thus unique. We are now far up the hillside, three or four hundred feet above the level of the sea. We have been feasting asthetic senses on the beauties of the scene, when all at once our philistine money making interests are awakened into active life by our being rushed out of the silent depths of the trees into the heart of a busy hive of toiling men, with the hum of rapidly revolving wheels everywhere and the restless snorting of engines. Mining has been carried on in Torbrook mines for sometime, but its output has of late largely increased. It has infinite possibilities. The vein is very rich, the ore containing something between fifty-five and sixty per cent of iron. In the days when probably our Indian ancestors did not know what it was to discuss reciprocity on a hotel veranda, the south mountains had a hot time, of it. It must have been a long time.

IN THE MELTING POT OF CREATION.

For the nose of science it smells like Scotch theology of the gridiron, hence, most likely, the purity of the Torbrook hematite and of Scotch theology. The apparatus and equipment of the Torbrook mines are of the latest type and the best that science can produce and money can buy. The first cursory glance assures the spectator that the enterprise has come to stay, and that it is already a great wealth producing factor. There are three shafts in operation, one having been sunk to the considerable depth of one hundred and fifty feet. From one yawning cavity down which whirls the never resting wire rope, is being dragged and tumbled long procession of waiting cars of ton after ton of ore. An air compressing engine of considerable capacity supplies the power for the drills, by means of which the rock is broken up into workable fragments. From where the active mining is proceeding the vein takes a dip due largely to the pressure of strata in the process of formation and crops up near the surface on the mountain further up. But really no sign is wanting to the experienced eye to prove that the fields of hematite below this Eden on the hillside are alike valuable and exhaustible only after many years of working. Something over

ONE HUNDRED MINERS ARE BUSY

from early morning to dewy eve, and practically the enterprise is as yet only a health infant awaiting a vigorous youth and mature manhood. The writer does not wish to be too sanguine, and as the clever son of R. G. Leckie, the young but already experienced engineer of the mines, explained in animated sentences what his company had done, and what was before them in the immediate future, it needed no great prophetic instinct to grasp the fact that Torbrook will enjoy a large share of the wealth and prosperity. We want a few more Leckies, and a few more Campbells up and down the width and breadth of our province. It is curious how nature may supply the means of wealth ready to hand, and how, nevertheless, it may be overlooked. One of the scientific authorities of our party informed us on the way back that between Torbrook and Middleton lay rich beds of marl deposit, a most active and valuable fertilizer. The farmers in the neighborhood should give an eye to this. The marl, which is made up of the fossilized skeletons of myriad fishes of a period dating back into remote time, lies only a few feet below the surface. However, it is beyond doubt that the Annapolis valley must attract within the next few years a population that will render it the garden of the world. Four-fifths of the land yet awaits energetic tillage. Industries are starting up in many of the corners. Development will come with vast strides. Torbrook is a big witness in evidence.—*Halifax Herald.*

—To rise in the morning with a bad taste in the mouth and no appetite, indicates that the stomach needs strengthening. For this purpose, there is nothing better than an occasional dose of Ayer's Pills taken at bed time.

—In all that goes to strengthen and build up the system weakened by disease and pain, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the superior medicine. It neutralizes the poisons left in the system after diphtheria and scarlet fever, and restores the debilitated patient to perfect health and vigor.

Gold not so Precious.

SIRS,—For several seasons we have relied on Dr. Fowlers's Extract of Wild Strawberry for all summer complaints. A few doses always give relief and it never fails to cure. We think it a very valuable medicine;

—Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

Stole One of Beecher's Sermons.

Henry Ward Beecher once went in search of a brief rest to a small fishing village, where his appearance was apparently unknown. When Sunday came around he went to the morning service at the Congregational Church, and was not a little astonished to hear the preacher for the day, a very young man, rattle off one of his (Beecher's) best sermons as an origional discourse. At the conclusion of the service the great preacher waited for a chat with the young man. Might I ask you how long it took you to compose the sermon you preached to us this morning?" inquired its real author. "Oh, about six or seven hours," was the rejoinder. "You must be a very smart young man," said Beecher, "for it took me just five days to write that selfsame sermon." After a careful but unblushing scrutiny of the great pulpit orator, the youth remarked: "I guess you're Ward Beecher, then?" A grave nod was the only response. Then the juvenile apostle put out his hand, and grasping that of his celebrated listener, exclaimed: "Look here, Mr. Beecher, you just go on writing sermons like that. As long as you do I shall never be ashamed to preach them."

Agricultural.

Ayrshire Cows.

The *North British Agriculturist* quotes Thomas Ballantyne, speaker of the Ontario Parliament, who has recently bought a lot of grand Ayrshire cows from Robert Wallace, Auchenbrain, the champion cheese maker of Scotland, and who seems to be recognized as an expert, as saying that,—

"He is clear that the Ayrshire breed is being ruined by the present show system, which leads up to breeding for show points rather than for excellence as milk producers. The Ayrshires in Canada and America have been selected for their show-yard properties rather than for their milk-producing properties, and as a consequence they have lost prestige badly with dairy farmers in Canada and America. He confined his present purchase of Ayrshires to members of the Auchenbrain herd, because he knew that the owner had aimed solely at the production of deep milking strains, and had been phenomenally successful in so doing, the average yield of the Auchenbrain cows in the height of the season being 4½ lbs. of curd per head per day. As showing what can be done by careful selection in the way of developing the milking properties of dairy stock, it may be noted that a cow in Mr. Ballantyne's own herd gave the large yield of 1,241 gallons in the course of last year. Mr. Ballantyne holds that a cow will give a third more milk if she be got to calve in the fall rather than in the spring, because in the former case the change from the winter feed to the grass in the spring serves to stimulate the milk yield at the very time it is beginning to fall of, whereas in the case of the spring calver the flush of the milk is past by the time that the flush of the grass is past."

—A correspondent of the *National Stockman* gives his plan of keeping apples: "We made a board cave and covered it with earth. The ends of the cave were boarded up about sixteen or eighteen inches from the bottom and banked up to carry off the water, leaving open above to admit air until cold weather. The end from the storm should remain open all winter unless too severe freezing. Put a layer of straw in the bottom of the cave and put the apples in as soon as picked from the trees. Apples kept in this way retain their firmness and flavor better than when kept in a cellar. We have kept apples up to date, June 10, that were put in the cave early last fall."

—"Very few hired men, or farmers for that matter, know how to make an open ditch properly," says the *Country Gentleman.* "The sides should be sloping, otherwise the frost will cause the sides to crumble and fill up the ditch. The best plan for a ditch three feet deep is to have it four feet wide on the top, and a foot or fifteen inches on the bottom. With an open ditch three and a half feet deep and one or two short underdrains, I have lowered the water level of a meadow fully 18 inches, and reclaimed and made good meadow of a patch that formerly grew nothing but bog grass."

—"We read of a good deal of live stock being killed by lightning," says *Hoard's Dairyman,* "which was conveyed by wire fences. This is especially true of cows and sheep which are quite apt to lie down close alongside the fence. If farmers will connect each fence-wire with a cross wire which runs down in the ground two feet, once in four or six rods, they will avert considerable of the danger and risk of injury to the stock."

—One of the best and most pleasant ways of getting a good road horse is to buy a well bred and well broken colt, and bring him up carefully. Of course one must buy where he will get treated fairly, and must remember that everything in horse flesh is subject to accidents. But there is no safer way than to purchase a young horse that has been well broken and gaited, and has never been injured from abuse or overdriving.

—To pick up windfalls for vinegar may not pay in product, but it will check the breeding of fruit worms. If stock be turned into the orchard for the purpose every tree should be protected if it is young enough to be injured. Remember, it costs much less to care for and preserve an orchard than to plant and rear one.

—Agriculture is taught theoretically in many of the schools in France. The children are taught to know and distinguish between the insects beneficial and hurtful; they learn which birds should be preserved as the farmer's friends and which work harm, and much besides which is of great benefit in after years.

—$10,000 has been appropriated by the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture in Massachussetts for the destruction of the tent caterpillar and a committee appointed to carry out the work.

—Let those whose horses are idle most of the time, tie them out in the shade after meal time, if it is not desirable to pasture them. With the earth for a floor and pure air about them they will be far better off than in a stuffy stable.

—Farmers seem to neglect the growing of pumpkins more than they used to. A crop can be easily and cheaply grown among the corn, and can be made useful in a number of ways.

ORANGEVILLE, April 4th, 1892.
Dr. L. A. SMITH & Co.: *Dear Sirs,*—Anti-Dandruff is evidently giving satisfaction. I have sold about half of the gross I bought from you on the 23rd of January last. I use it in my own family and like it well. Can recommend it to all who are troubled with dandruff. Yours truly,
THOS. STEVENSON.

NOTICE!

THE PACKET SCHR.

TEMPLE BAR,

will again, during the season of 1892, ply between this port and St. John, N. B.

The subscriber will keep for sale as formerly, LIME and SALT. Also CEDAR SHINGLES in the different grades.

J. H. LONGMIRE, MASTER.

When schooner is not in apply to CAPT. P. NICHOLSON, Bridgetown, N. S.

Bridgetown, March 28th, 1892. 52 tf

BRIDGETOWN

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Importer of Marble

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Also Monuments in Red Granite, Gray Granite, and Freestone.

Granville St., Bridgetown, N. S.

N. B.—Having purchased the Stock and Trade from Mr. O. Whitman, parties ordering anything in the above line can rely on having their orders filled at short notice.

T. D.

Bridgetown, March 19th, 89.

MONEY TO LOAN.

NOVA SCOTIA PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY AND SAVINGS FUND OF HALIFAX.

Advances made on REAL ESTATE SECURITY repayable by monthly instalments, covering a term of 11 years and 7 months, with interest on the monthly balances at 6 per cent per annum.

Balance of loan repayable at any time at option of borrower, so long as the monthly instalments are paid, the balance of loan cannot be called for.

Mode of effecting loans explained and forms of application therefor and all necessary information furnished on application to

J. M. OWEN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW,
Agent of Annapolis.

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R. ALLEN CROWE'S,

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—FOR—

Barrel Churns, Creamers, Butter Trays, Ladles and Mould Prints.

Never-Break Wrought Steel

in Sinks, Pots, Sauce Pans and Spiders.

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CAST IRON SINKS AND HOLLOWARE, LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD, ZINC, PUMPS, WROUGHT IRON WATER PIPE AND CAST IRON SOIL PIPE.

MASLIN KETTLES AND GRANITE WARE A SPECIALTY.

Bridgetown, May 11th, 1892.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

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My Goods have been obtained from the most reliable houses in Canada, and are warranted to be fresh and first-class in every particular.

Motto: Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Inspection invited. Satisfaction guaranteed

BURPEE E. CHUTE.

December 1st, 1891. 35 1y

Windsor & Annapolis Raiw'y

Time Table.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, JULY 5th, 1892, *and until further notice.*

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Flying Bluenose. Tues., Wed., Fri., Sat.	Express Daily.	Accommodation Daily.	Express Daily.
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
0	Halifax—depart.	8 15	6 30	.....	3 15
1	Richmond	.....	.....	6 05	3 19
4	Rockingham	.....	6 38	6 15	3 25
9	Bedford	.....	6 48	6 29	3 40
11	Rocky Lake	.....	*	*	.....
14	Windsor Junc. ar	8 45	7 00	6 45	3 55
14	Windsor Junc. dp	.....	7 03	7 40	4 05
17	Beaver Bank	.....	7 10	7 50	4 16
27	Mount Uniacke-a	.....	7 35	8 30	4 45
27	Mount Uniacke-d	.....		*	*
34	Stillwater	.....	7 59	9 00	5 10
37	Ellershouse	.....	8 07	9 15	5 18
40	Newport	.....		*	*
43	Three Mile Plains	.....	*8 20	9 35	5 33
46	Windsor—ar.	.....	8 22	10 20	5 35
46	Windsor—dp.	9 45	*8 29	10 30	15 42
48	Falmouth	.....		*	*
50	Shaws Bog Siding	.....		.....	.....
51	Mount Denson	.....		.....	.....
53	Hantsport	.....	8 44	10 50	5 55
58	Avonport	.....	*8 57	*11 05	*6 08
60	Horton Landing	.....	*9 03	*11 20	*6 14
61	Grand Pre	.....	9 06	11 25	6 17
64	Wolfville	10 19	9 16	11 40	6 26
66	Port Williams	.....	9 22	11 55	6 32
71	KENTVILLE—ar.	10 40	9 55	12 15	6 45
71	KENTVILLE—dp.	.....	9 47	1 00	
76	Coldbrook	.....	9 57	*1 15	
78	Cambridge	.....	*10 02	*1 25	
80	Waterville—ar.	.....	10 07	1 40	
80	Waterville—dp.	.....		1 55	
83	Berwick	.....	10 14	2 12	
88	Aylesford—ar.	.....	10 27	2 30	
88	Aylesford—dp.	.....		2 40	
90	Auburn	.....	*	2 50	
95	Kingston	.....	10 42	3 10	
98	Wilmot	.....	10 49	3 25	
102	Middleton—ar.	.....	10 59	3 40	
102	Middleton—dp.	11 41	11 01	3 55	
106	Lawrencetown	.....	11 17	4 15	
111	Paradise	.....	11 25	4 30	
116	Bridgetown	.....	11 38	4 50	
121	Tupperville	.....	*	*	
124	Roundhill	.....	11 57	5 20	
130	ANNAPOLIS—ar.	12 45	12 15	5 40	

Parlor Cars run daily, on "Flying Bluenose" Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, Saturdays, and on Express trains Monday and Thursday.

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Express Daily.	Accommodation Daily.	Express Daily.	Flying Bluenose. Tues., Wed., Fri., Sat.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
0	ANNAPOLIS—dp.		5 30	12 50	12 15
6	Roundhill		5 50	*1 08	.....
10	Tupperville		*	*	.....
14	Bridgetown		6 30	1 27	.....
19	Paradise		6 50	1 40	.....
22	Lawrencetown		7 05	1 48	.....
28	Middleton—ar.		7 25	2 03	.....
28	Middleton—dp.		7 40	2 08	1 12
32	Wilmot		7 55	2 18	.....
35	Kingston		8 05	8 25	.....
40	Auburn		8 20	*	.....
42	Aylesford—ar.		8 50	2 40	.....
47	Berwick		9 17	2 53	.....
50	Waterville—ar.		9 32	3 00	.....
50	Waterville—dp.			*	.....
52	Cambridge		*9 43	*3 05	.....
54	Coldbrook		9 57	*3 10	.....
59	KENTVILLE—ar.	5.30	10 15	3 20	.....
59	KENTVILLE—dp.		11 00	3 35	2 18
64	Port Williams	5 43	11 20	3 48	.....
66	Wolfville	5 50	11 40	3 54	2 31
69	Grand Pre	6 00	11 55	4 03	.....
70	Horton Landing	*5 03	*12 00	*4 06	.....
72	Avonport	*6 09	*12 15	*4 12	.....
77	Hantsport	6 22	12 35	4 25	.....
79	Mount Denson	*	.....	.....	.....
80	Shaws Bog Siding	.....	.....	.....	.....
82	Falmouth	6 35	12 55	4 40	.....
84	WINDSOR—ar.	6 45	1 05	4 46	.....
84	WINDSOR—dp.	6 45	1 45	4 48	3 05
87	Three Mile Plains	*		*	
90	Newport	7 06	2 05	5 03	.....
93	Ellershouse	7 07	2 20	5 10	.....
96	Stillwater	*	*	*	.....
103	Mt. Uniacke, ar.	7 35	3 00	5 33	.....
103	Mt. Uniacke, dp.	7 40			
113	Beaver Bank	8 05	3 30	5 55	.....
116	Windsor Junc. ar	8 15	3 40	6 00	.....
116	Windsor Junc. dp	8 20	4 33	6 05	4 05
119	Rocky Lake				
121	Bedford	8 35	4 51	6 15	.....
126	Rockingham	8 44	5 11	6 26	.....
129	Richmond	8 57	5 20		.....
130	HALIFAX—ar.	9 00	5 25	6 35	4 40

N. B.—Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time, one hour added will give Halifax time. Trains run daily, Sunday excepted. * Indicates that trains stop only when signalled, or when there are passengers to set down. Full-faced figures show where trains cross or pass.

Trains of the Kingsport Branch Railway leave Kentville daily at 10.45 a.m. and 3.40 p.m.

Trains of the Nova Scotia Central Railway leave Middleton at 2.15 p.m., for Bridgewater and Lunenburg.

Trains of the Western Counties Railway leave Annapolis daily at 1.05 p.m., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5.50 a.m., leave Yarmouth daily at 8.10 a.m., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1.45 p.m.

Steamers of the Yarmouth Steamship Line leave Yarmouth every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday p.m. for Boston.

Steamer "City of Monticello" leaves St. John daily for Digby and Annapolis; Returning, leaves Annapolis daily for Digby and St. John, Sundays excepted.

Steamers of the International Line leave St. John every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday for Eastport, Portland and Boston, and on Tuesday and Friday a steamer leaves St. John for Portland.

Steamer "Winthrop" leaves St. John every Tuesday at 3 p.m., for Eastport, Bar Harbor and New York.

Trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway leave St. John at 6.25 a.m. daily, Sunday excepted, and at 8.30 p.m. daily for Bangor, Portland and Boston.

Through tickets by the various routes on sale at all stations.

W. R. CAMPBELL,
General Manager and Secretary.
K. SUTHERLAND,
Resident Manager.

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(LIMITED.)

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THE QUICKEST TIME. 15 to 17 hours between Yarmouth and Boston. Steel steamers

YARMOUTH and BOSTON

(until further notice) will leave Yarmouth for Boston every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday evenings after arrival of train of W. C. Railway. Returning, will leave Lewis' wharf, Boston, at 11 a.m., every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday mornings, making close connections at Yarmouth with W. C. Railway and coach lines for all parts of Nova Scotia. These are the fastest steamers plying between Nova Scotia and the United States, and form the most pleasant route between above points, combining safety, comfort and speed. Regular mail carried on both steamers. Tickets sold to all points in Canada, and to New York via Fall River line and New York and New England Railway.

For all other information apply to W. C., W. & A., and N. S Central Railway agents, or to

L. E. BAKER,
Pres. and Managing Director.
W. A. CHASE, Sect. and Treas.
Yarmouth, April 16th, 1892

THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL

(HEAD OF QUEEN STREET,)

BRIDGETOWN, NOVA SCOTIA,

STILL maintains the high reputation enjoyed under the management of its late proprietor, and patrons to the house may rely on finding it first-class in all its appointments, and charges most reasonable.

Good Sample Rooms. Teams convey passengers to and from depot free of charge.

G. LANGLEY, Proprietor.
Bridgetown, Oct. 22nd, 1890. 29

P. C. MELONSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER

MIDDLETON CORNER.

REPAIRING punctually and thoroughly attended to, and satisfaction in all cases guaranteed.

I have constantly on hand complete lines of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Potter's Liniment

IS SOLD AT

W. W. CHESLEY'S.

PARSONS' PILLS

Make New, Rich Blood!

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them, and you will always be thankful. ONE PILL A DOSE. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find great benefit from using them. Illustrated pamphlet free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps; five boxes $1.00. Ills. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 38 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

—GO TO—

Central Book Store

—FOR—

SCHOOL BOOKS, SLATES,

STATIONERY,

and everything in the Book Line.

B. J. ELDERKIN.

Bridgetowa, February, 1892.

HOYT BROTHERS,

DEALERS IN AND MANUFACTURERS OF

MONUMENTS, - TABLETS, HEADSTONES, &C.,

—IN—

American & Italian Marble.

Marble, Granite, and Freestone

MONUMENTS,

IN THE MOST GRACEFUL STYLES.

☞Our charges are reasonable in every respect, and we guarantee perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

J. Hoyt. A. Hoyt.

21y

BURDOCK

Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all impurities from a Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

BLOOD

CURES

DYSPEPSIA. BILIOUSNESS. CONSTIPATION. HEADACHE. SALT RHEUM. SCROFULA. HEART BURN. SOUR STOMACH. DIZZINESS. DROPSY. RHEUMATISM. SKIN DISEASES

BITTERS

BOOTS & SHOES!

New Stock just being put upon the shelves.

I am now Prepared to Show at the

Farmer's Store,

LAWRENCETOWN,

one of the Largest and Best-Assorted

STOCKS OF BOOTS & SHOES

ever held in this part of the County.

Prices, whether, for barter or cash, sure to be satisfactory.

Remember Large Discounts are given For Cash AT THE FARMER'S STORE.

J. R. ELLIOTT.

STOCK OF PAINTS

Replenished now EVERY DAY.

SEED OATS, BARLEY, Etc., Still on Sale.

A new stock of that beautiful GLASSWARE is just being opened at the Farmer's Store. Call and bargain for it. I will serve you to your satisfaction. I am confident. J. R. E.

FISH! FISH!

I will purchase delivered at Port George, or at Annapolis, during the season,

Codfish, Haddock, Hake and Pollock.

(Kentch Salted, not dried.)

for which I will pay the highest market cash prices. At Port George apply to ELIAS WOODWORTH.

THOS. S. WHITMAN.

Annapolis, June 7th, 1892. 10 6m

TEA. TEA.

JUST RECEIVED,

Direct from London, on Consignment,

25 Half-Chests Choice Quality

BLACK TEA.

Parties wishing a good article at a low price, will please apply to

Geo. E. Corbitt.

Annapolis, April 11th, 1892. 2 tf

CARRIAGES

CONSISTING OF

Phaetons, Jump Seats, OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES, Democrats and Delivery Wagons,

ON THE CELEBRATED

DUPLEX GEAR,

at prices that are WAY DOWN.

REPAIRING and PAINTING. All work Warranted.

W. C. FEINDEL, MIDDLETON.

NOTICE!

All parties indebted to the estate of the late LEVOSE BENT, deceased, late of Granville, either by note or otherwise, are requested to settle the same on or before September 15th next, as all outstanding notes and accounts after the above date will be placed in the hands of our attorney for immediate collection.

EDMUND BENT,
AMBROSE BENT,
Executors.

Bridgetown, August 1st, 1892. 19 6i

I Have Got Them!

GRAHAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR

That Has Stood the Test of Over Thirty Years,

and has never been equaled for the cure of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, and other forms of pain. Price 25c.

ALSO

GRAHAM'S CATARRHINE,

The Best and Safest remedy for CATARRH. Price, only 25c. a box. TRY THEM!

W. W. CHESLEY.

The Household.

Good Cucumber Pickles.

A correspondent of the *Montreal Witness* gives the following directions for making cucumber pickles:—

We made six thousand cucumber pickles one autumn with less trouble than some would make as many hundred, and they were pronounced "equal to the best imported." Good color, crispiness, life and delicate spiciness, with the acid should be the points aimed at. The cucumber should be larger than the "Tiny Tims" considerably, and the price per hundred is ordinarily twenty-five cents. They should be wiped dry and clean and packed in large stone jars in alternate lays with fine salt. When the jar is full pour over boiling water and cover. The next morning pour off the brine, bring it to a boil, and pour again over the cucumbers. Allow this to stand for three days, then pour away the brine and prepare the vinegar to permanently cover the pickles. Use only the best cider vinegar, and if very acid, as is often the case, reduce it a little with water. Put over the fire, in a porcelain kettle and throw in a piece of alum, the size of a hickory nut, to every two quarts of vinegar. This is to make the pickles green and crisp. Throw in also a few white onions peeled, and a few whole green peppers, also a bag of whole spices. These are to give life and flavor to the cucumbers. Bring to a boil and pour over the pickles and cover till the next morning, when repeat the boiling of the vinegar and pour over. The third time throw out the bag of spices, peppers and onions, and when all is perfectly cold, lay several pieces of raw horseradish root around over the top of the pickles. This last gives some flavor, as well as preserves the pickles from getting soft or moulding. In this condition the cucumbers are as crisp and hard and good in one year as when first put up. It looks, possibly, a tedious process, but with the materials in hand it is not. Large stone pots we consider more desirable and convenient than any other form for pickles, but if more fanciful pickles are made, it is well to use two-quart glass jars.

Cauliflower makes a fine pickle, but care should be used not to discolor it, for then its beauty is gone. It does not bear spicing well, but is a pleasing combination with pickled onions: of the latter only the small variety is used, and the process exactly the same as for cucumbers, spices omitted, as onions of themselves are sufficiently flavored.

Green tomatoes make a desirable pickle. They should be of uniform size, small, and nearly round to look well. They should be cooked in water, with a bit of alum, till tender, before any vinegar is added to them, and the spices added are altogether a matter of taste. A very little sugar added also makes the flavor more delicate. String beans, treated exactly as given above for cucumbers, are a most welcome little dish always. It is one of the autumn vegetables we never fail to lay in, for we know it will be generally patronized.

Whitewash That Will not rub off.

We clip from the *American Poultry Yard* three excellent recipes for making whitewash that will not rub off:

1. Slake in boiling water, one-half bushel of lime, keeping it just fairly covered with water during the process. Strain it to remove the sediment that will fall to the bottom, and add to it a peck of salt dissolved in