Miscellaneous.

Clusters Much More Ornamental Than Uniform Rows.

THE NEARER THE TREE-PLANTER APPROACHES NATURE THE MORE PLEASING WILL BE THE EFFECT PRODUCED—PLANTING IN GROUPS FOR THE PROTECTION—VARIOUS HINTS.

Many farmers seem to think that they have ornamented their places by the use of trees when they have planted a row of some one kind along the side of the road in front, and another row near the fence that divides their land from that of their nearest neighbor. It may be true that these straight rows of trees do something toward ornamenting the place, but it is certain that they do not beautify it to the extent a variety of trees planted in groups would. There is an unnatural appearance about a long row of trees of the same kind, of nearly the same size, planted at a uniform distance from each other. Especially is this the case when the trees are of a variety that are not found in the groves and forests of the vicinity. In a country thickly or scarcely wooded we never find trees growing in rows. Observation shows that we can not find three stars in an exact line, and in a forest it is difficult to discover three trees in a straight line or an equal distance apart. The variety of species, size, position, and distance is what gives the chief beauty to a natural forest.

TO PRODUCE A PLEASING EFFECT.

The nearer we approach nature in the selection and disposition of trees planted for the purpose of ornamenting a country place the more pleasing will be the effect pronounced. An avenue in Toronto, Can., is so ornamented by trees that a person riding on it would think the road was cut through a natural forest, great care having been taken to preserve all the trees exactly as they stood. Professional landscape gardners have given a very beautiful appearance to many public and private parks by following the copies set by nature in the selection and arrangement of trees. They have studied some beautiful piece of woodland as painters do, and have reproduced it, as nearly as it was possible to do so on land that was originally entirely destitute of trees.

Groups of trees, scattered around a farm, are much more ornamental than uniform rows. It is much easier to set them out and to protect them; when they are in uniform rows cattle will rub against a single tree and will generally destroy or greatly injure it unless a protection is placed around it. The wind will also have full sweep against it, and will often blow it over if it is not made secure in its position by means of proper supports. Observation shows that few isolated trees are not likely to make a vigorous and healthy growth unless great pains be taken with them. Especially is this true with evergreens of all kinds. It is hard to raise an isolated pine, hemlock, or fir tree. Its sap thickens, its branches become broken by the winds, and its trunk is injured in various ways. Evergreens of all kinds, as well as most all deciduous trees, do best when planted in groups or clusters. They afford mutual protection. The more hardy ones afford a shade and shelter to those that are weaker. It is much easier and cheaper to protect a given number of trees in a group than in a long row. In the latter case there must be posts and stakes to which boards or wires are attached for every tree, while four stakes or posts will support wires to surround a rod of ground, on which from six to twelve trees can be planted. In most cases the fence will not require renewal, as it will last till the time the trees are of a size to require no protection.

VARIOUS HINTS OF VALUE.

To furnish variety, a group of trees may occasionally be planted in circular form, and a fence of stakes and wire thrown around to protect them. A considerable number of trees of various kinds can be planted to excellent advantage in each corner of a prairie pasture. When this is done, a new fence will be required on only two sides of the ground attached to the trees. A group of trees will produce the best effect and produce the finest appearance from a distance, if specimens of some stately variety be planted near the center, and those that do not reach a great height be arranged near the outside. Very tall trees devoid of branches for a considerable distance above the ground, do not look well on the outside of a grove or small cluster of trees. They present a good appearance from a distance, but one who is near them has to turn the head upward to see their beauty. The common white wax and sycamore are desirable trees to plant near the center of the group. Around them may be planted larches, ashes, beech, maple, and catalopa trees, while near the edges dogwoods, elders, and sumachs can be arranged. In arranging groups of trees for ornament, care should be taken to make no two of them alike in size, form, or kinds of trees. It is easy in most parts of the west to procure oak trees of three varieties. Those planted near together show well both by combination and to contrast.

Groups of non-producing trees of different varieties look well from a distance, though it requires many years to raise the trees to a large size. A very beautiful grouping is made of spruce, basswood, and white birch trees. The white birch shows splendidly among firs and Australian pines. A group of ornamental trees surrounded by a hedge of arbor-vitæ, privet, or barberry, presents a very fine appearance. But it is not necessary to obtain expensive trees in order to ornament a farm, and there is no occasion to employ a landscape gardner to direct the planting. Everyone sees groups of trees that nature has planted as beautiful as those ever arranged by the most skillful artist. These can serve as copies for the tree-planter who lives on a farm.—*Chicago Times.*

Ostrich Farming.

To me the most interesting trip I have had was a visit to the ostrich farm. The establishment is owned by a San Francisco corporation, of which Moses Hopkins is president. They have 200 acres in the tract, which they bought about three years since at from $10 to $12 per acre. They sank an artesian well 150 feet in depth, from which they obtain water for irrigation and purposes. They began with twenty-two birds, ten males and two females. They now have fifty-eight birds. The prevailing color of the male bird is black; that of the female drab. The long feathers of the tail, and those of the wing, the tips of which only are displayed, are white. Until the birds are eighteen months old both male and female are of the same color which is nondescript, and, as the females do not begin to lay until they are three years of age, they are not paired before that time, and a knowledge of their sex is immaterial.

Prior to their being paired the birds are allowed to run together most of the time in a pasture. When they reach the age of maturity the keeper pairs them, and in doing so he uses his own judgment, not consulting the birds. Sometimes he makes a mistake, as was evidenced by a male bird killing his mate about two years since. But being supplied with another companion he has seemed contented ever since. On being paired, the male and female are placed in a separate pen about an eighth of an acre in extent; here, surrounded by a tight, high board fence, they are secluded. The partition fences are double, that is, there are two fences between each compartment. This is necessary to prevent the males from getting together, as they are very ferocious toward each other. There has been no loss of birds from sickness but nine have died during the past year from being tramped upon by stronger birds. These, of course, were in the flock of young birds.

A full-grown bird weighs about 350 pounds. He can stretch so that his head is about nine feet above the ground; his back is about four feet nine inches high. Each hen lays from nine to fifteen eggs per year, and sits upon a nest dug in the sand. This duty is shared by the male. If the female should shirk, the male reminds her of her duty by a kick which brings her to her nest. About twenty-five per cent. of the eggs hatch. The egg is about six inches in length by five inches at its greatest distance across the oval. The shells vary in thickness from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch and are white in color. They have an incubator in operation, which is similar to a chicken incubator, the only difference being that the drawers in which the eggs are placed are deeper. It takes six weeks for the eggs to hatch. Eggs that are not fertile are emptied of their contents and the shells sold for $2 a piece. This is quite a source of revenue, as is the fee of fifty cents received from each visitor to the farm.

The birds are fed on alfalfa, and cabbage raised on the farm. In winter each full-grown bird is given one gill of corn per day. They consume on an average sixty pounds of green stuff per day and a two-horse wagon load of shells is fed to them per month. These shells must not be larger than one's thumb nail, and are procured at the beach, about six miles distant. The proverbial statement that ostriches eat tin cans, lead, pig iron, etc., is not true. And the superintendent says his experience indicates that the idea that when an ostrich is scared he sticks his head in the sand is a myth. He has observed that when the young have exhausted themselves in trying to escape an imaginary danger they fall down and shut their eyes. He attributes the story respecting the belief that they are hid if their heads are covered to this fact.

Neither ostriches nor fertile eggs are for sale. The latest quotations in New York for prime white feathers of which there are twenty-five in each wing of the bird, are $165 to $175 per pound. The market for feathers nearest the farm is San Francisco. The poorest feathers bring $45 per pound. They claim to have realized over $6000 from the feathers of twenty-one grown birds in seven months. The ostrich has two toes on each foot, a long one, about eight inches from heel to tip, and a short one, about two-thirds as long, on the outside of each long toe. Each of these is armed with a long, heavy nail, which the bird uses as a weapon of offence and defence. He strikes forward with his foot with great power, sufficently so to kill a man, and when angry he can easily puncture an inch pine board with his terrible nail.

Some ostriches lay in the spring, some in the summer. It is supposed that as the seasons in the antipodes from which they come are directly the reverse of those here, the ostriches got them mixed to some extent, and that this accounts for the fact that they lay different seasons. The ostriches at this farm came from near Cape Town, Africa. At night the ostrich does not roost but sits down on the ground. The older birds have apparently no vocal call for their young. The male roars like a bull or a lion when excited. They are very ferocious and seem to be afraid of nothing in this country except dogs and wolves, from which they are protected by the close fences of their corrals. There are two sets of young birds on the farm, one lot being nine months and the other two years of age. The incubator is expected to turn out some young in two weeks from this date. The kind of insect that prey upon the ostrich is similar to those that infest chickens.—*California Correspondent.*

WET BOOTS.—What an amount of discomfort wet boots entail, to be sure; and how well we recall the fretful efforts we have now and then made to draw on a pair of hard baked ones which were put up by the fire over night to dry. Damp and adhesive within, they are without shift and unyielding as a horn. Once on, they are a sort of modern stocks destructive of all comfort and entirely demoralizing to the temper. The following device will rob the wet barnyard of a stushy winter or spring evening of half its promise of discomfort for the next morning. When the boots are taken off, fill them with dry oats. This grain has a great fondness for damp, and will rapidly absorb the last vestige of it from the leather. As it takes up the moisture it swells, and fills the boot with a tightly fitting last keeping its form good and drying the leather without hardening it. In the morning, shake out the oats and bang them in a bag near the fire to dry ready for the next wet night, draw on the boots, and go happy about the day to work.

STEAM FURNITURE WARE ROOM,

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that his Spring Stock of Furniture is now complete, and he has now on hand,

30 PARLOR SUITS
30 PINE BEDROOM SUITS
20 ASH AND WALNUT SUITS;
2 BLACK WALNUT SUITS.

Parlor Suits range in price from $48 TO $200
Bedroom Suits from $22 TO $200

A FULL STOCK OF
Household Furniture
Of All Kinds.

A FINE LOT OF
GILT WINDOW CORNICES
which were obtained at a bargain and will be sold at low prices.

The Subscriber would also state that he has added a quantity of
New MACHINERY!
to his Factory, and is prepared to make and sell furniture AS CHEAP as can be obtained in the Dominion.

ALL ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE HIS STOCK, WHICH HE CLAIMS TO BE THE MOST COMPLETE THAT CAN BE FOUND.

J. B. REED.

BROWNS MILLS,
Lawrencetown.
Sawing,
Grinding,
Threshing.
Lumber sawn to order,
Grain ground to order,
Grain threshed to order.

HAVING a first-class Gray's full power Threshing machine capable of threshing ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY BUSHELS PER HOUR, we shall be ready to fill orders in this department with extra promptness and despatch. Grain, when in at condition, will be ground immediately on being threshed if required.

IN STOCK,
Long and Short Shingles, Boards, Staves &c.
Best fresh ground Cornmeal, Graham, Buckwheat, Middlings, Flour, MIXED FEED, &c., &c., &c.
Logs and grain bought at market rates.
All orders filled promptly, at short notice and at Bottom prices!
Terms,—Cash.
J. A. BROWN & CO.
Lawrencetown, August 1884.

PARKER & DANIELS,
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.
Money invested on Real Estate Securities.
OFFICE—Fitz Randolph's Building, corner Queen and Granville Streets, Bridgetown, N. S.
J. G. H. PARKER. O. T. DANIELS, B. A.

EYE, EAR AND THROAT!
Dr. J. R. McLean,
Corner Hollis & Salter streets
HALIFAX.
Sept. 15th, 288 —tf

H. V. BARRETT,
BRIDGETOWN, N. S.
..AGENT FOR..
John S. Townsend & Co., - - London, Eng.
Green & Whineray - - London, Eng.
Boston Marine Ins. Co. - - Boston, Mass.

John Ervin,
Barrister and Attorney at Law,
OFFICE, COX'S BUILDING,
503r pd BRIDGETOWN

Chas. McCormick,
Licensed Auctioneer & Conveyancer.
DEEDS, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, and all Legal Documents promptly and correctly drawn. Business with the Registry Office attended to. 15 years experience. Correspondence strictly confidential. 495m

CARD.
W. M. FORSYTH
STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE, DISTRICT NO. 2
Office in
LOCKETT'S BUILDING, BRIDGETOWN.
Office hours, from 2 to 5 p. m.
April 2nd, 84. 51tf

NOTICE.
Pictures and Framing in variety,
Christmas Cards,
And Fancy Goods.
I am also selling the Celebrated Raymond Sewing Machine
JOHN Z. BENT.
Bridgetown Dec. 1885.

HEATH & MULLIGAN'S
PREPARED PAINT!
Best in the Market!
Unequalled for Spreading, Finish and Durability!
Paint that Beautifies and Protects!

NO one will deny that the finer a paint is ground, the longer it will wear and the more surface it will cover, and if to this we add the fact that if the color is ground in with the Lead and Oil, it will be seen that the paint will not spot or fade, as is the case with paints made by hand.

These three qualities (Spreading, Finish and Durability) are shown in the Heath & Mulligan Manufacturing Co.'s Paints, over all others. If you want a paint that will endure, and at the same time hold its beauty, you will be interested in these goods.

TAKEN FROM GUARANTEE.

"If at the end of one, two, three or five years the paint is not equal to that prepared by the painter, as regards beauty of finish and durability, we will refund the money paid."

Books of color plates, showing harmonious combinations of the different colors can be obtained by applying to

HUGH FRASER, Bridgetown, N. S., Agent.

Windsor & Annapolis Raiw'y
Time Table.

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Express Daily.	Pas. and Freight Tus. Thurs. and Sat. only.	Express and Freight Daily.
		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
0	Annapolis—leave	1 30	5 30	.....
6	Round Hill	1 48	5 55	.....
14	Bridgetown	2 08	6 25	.....
19	Paradise	2 22	6 46	.....
22	Lawrencetown	2 30	7 00	.....
28	Middleton	2 45	7 25	.....
32	Wilmot	2 55	7 43	.....
35	Kingston	3 03	7 57	.....
42	Aylesford	3 18	8 32	.....
47	Berwick	3 32	8 55	.....
59	Kentville—arrive	4 00	9 45	.....
	Do—leave	4 15	10 40	5 40
64	Port Williams	4 28	11 00	6 00
66	Wolfville	4 34	11 10	6 10
69	Grand Pre	5 43	11 22	6 25
77	Hantsport	5 05	11 55	6 58
			P.M.	
84	Windsor	5 30	12 45	7 25
116	Windsor Junct.	6 50	3 15	9 50
130	Halifax—arrive	7 25	3 55	10 45

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express Daily.	Pas. and Freight Mon. Wed. and Fri. only.	Express and Freight Daily.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
0	Halifax—leave	7 00		2 30
14	Windsor Junc—leave	7 38	7 05	3 10
46	Windsor	8 55	10 00	5 15
53	Hantsport	9 17	10 32	5 03
61	Grand Pre	9 39	11 05	6 33
64	Wolfville	9 49	11 20	6 46
66	Port Williams	9 55	11 30	6 55
71	Kentville—arrive	10 08	12 20	7 19
			P.M.	
	Do—leave	10 25	12 20	
83	Berwick	10 52	1 12	
88	Aylesford	11 04	1 35	
95	Kingston	11 10	2 05	
98	Wilmot	11 27	2 18	
102	Middleton	11 37	2 45	
108	Lawrencetown	11 52	3 07	
		P.M.		
111	Paradise	12 00	3 20	
116	Bridgetown	12 13	3 42	
124	Roundhill	12 37	4 10	
130	Annapolis—arrive	12 50	4 35	

Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time. One hour added will give Halifax time.

Steamer Secret leaves St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, a. m., for Digby and Annapolis. Returning, from Annapolis every Monday, Thursday and Saturday, p. m.

Trains of the Western Counties Railway leave Digby daily at 3.00 p. m., and leave Yarmouth daily at 7.30 a. m.

Steamer New Brunswick leaves Annapolis every Tuesday p. m., for Boston direct.

Steamers Alpha and Dominion leaves Yarmouth, every Wednesday and Saturday evening for Boston.

"International Steamers leave St. John at 8.00 every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Eastport, Portland and Boston, and every Saturday night for Boston direct.

Trains of the Provincial and New England All Rail Line leaves St. John for Bangor, Portland and Boston at 6.30 a. m., and 8.30 p. m. daily, except Saturday evening and Sunday morning.

Steamer "Evangeline" leaves Annapolis every Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, p.m., for Digby.

P. INNES, General Manager.
Kentville, une 12 th, 1886.

FOR BOSTON!
—VIA—
"PALACE STEAMERS"
—OF THE—
INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.,
Spring Arrangement.
ANNAPOLIS LINE.

On and after April 27th the fine side-wheel steamer "New Brunswick will leave Annapolis for Boston via Digby, every TUESDAY, at 2 p. m.

BAY LINE,

Steamer "Secret," will leave Annapolis and Digby for St. John every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, until May 10th, then every MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

INTERNATIONAL LINE.

Steamers "State of Maine" and "Cumberland," will leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, until May 10th, then every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Commencing MAY 1st, the steamer "New Brunswick," will leave St. John for BOSTON DIRECT, every SATURDAY NIGHT at 8 o'clock.

For tickets and further information apply to your nearest ticket agent, or to

FRED CROSSKILL, Agt., Bridgetown, N. S.
R. A. CARDER, Agt., Annapolis, N. S.
H. B. SHORT, Agt., Digby, N. S.

SAMUEL LEGG,
Watch and Clock Maker.
—IN—
Murdoch's Block.
Also Agent for the
HARTFORD LIFE
—AND—
ANNUITY INSURANCE CO.
Of Hartford, Conn.
Bridgetown, July 1, '85.

Eagleson's Hotel!
THE subscriber has leased the premises formerly occupied by JOSEPH BUCKLER as a Hotel, and intends to keep up the old stand as a Hotel, with a stable attached, for the accommodation of the public. The stand is situated on the corner of
Granville & Queen Streets,
and is too well known to require further description. The best attention given to guests. Passengers conveyed to all parts of the county.
TERMS, moderate.
THOS. J. EAGLESON, Proprietor.
Bridgetown, June 2nd, 1885. tf.

THIS PAPER may be found at the offices of Messrs. N. W. Ayer & Son, Newspaper Advertising Bureau (50 Sprucest.), where advertisements can be made for it IN NEW YORK

Our STOCK
—is now complete including a—
Very Large Assortment
—OF—
STAPLE
—AND—
FANCY DRY GOODS.
Also: a very large and well selected STOCK of
MILLINERY,
—IN—
American and French GOODS.
—All work in this line done at—
SHORTEST NOTICE.
Mrs. L. C. Wheelock,
Lawrencetown, May 10th, 1886.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.
WILL CURE OR RELIEVE
BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT-RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,
And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.
T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

Notice of Change of Partnership.

The Law Firm of
T. D. & E. RUGGLES,
Office on Queen Street, Bridgetown, N. S., will henceforth be known under the name and style of
T. D. RUGGLES & SONS.
consisting of T. D. Ruggles, Q. C., Edwin Ruggles, B. A., and Harry Ruggles, B. A.
Dated December 16th, A. D., 1884. tf

CASH STORE!
—SELLING AT BOTTOM PRICES—
Flour,
Corn Meal,
Oatmeal,
Graham,
Groceries,
Spices,
Biscuits, Soap,
—ALSO:—
STOVES,
in Cook, Parlor, Etc. The celebrated "CHARTER OAK," CROWN, WATERLOO, NIAGARA, complete or in parts. Also:
FARMING UTENSILS,
n PLOWS, Steel and Iron, Canadian patterns, EAGLE, Doe and Side Hill, CULTIVATORS, HARROWS & HAY CUTTERS.
N. H. PHINNEY.
N.B.—Balance of SILVERWARE at wholesale prices.
Lawrencetown, Feb. 22th, 1885. n38t.

STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT!
NOTWITHSTANDING the exceedingly LOW PRICES, for which the subscriber has the reputation of selling GOODS, of all descriptions, he is prepared to make a still further reduction to CASH BUYERS of
TEN PER CENT,
—on all lines of—
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
EARTHENWARE AND CROCKERY, Etc.
of which he has a full line.
All Wool and Tapestry Carpets,
at actual cost,
Hats, Caps, Room Paper, &c.
included.
Persons wishing READY-MADE CLOTHING and CLOTHS, cannot fail to be suited. Also, on hand for sale very low, Riding Waggons, Harnesses, Etc. Terms easy.
C. S. PHINNEY.
Paradise, June 1st, '86.

DR. CAMPBELL,
SURGEON AND GENERAL PRACTITIONER,
SPECIALTIES—Diseases of Women and Children, and diseases of the Throat and Chest, in connection with general practice.
Quarters at the GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, Bridgetown. 43tf

Ox Waggons! Ox Waggons!
3 NEW OX-WAGGONS,
will be sold low for CASH.
J. L. MORSE.
Upper Clarence, June 30th, '86. 51t18

SEND TO THIS OFFICE FOR BILL HEADS, CARDS, TAGS ETC.,

Mussel Mud.
FOR SALE BY
The Annapolis Mussel Mud Co,
IT has proven to be one of the best Fertilizers in the Market, on account of its various qualities.
1st. It has the largest amount of ammonia.
2nd. It has the proper quantity of Lime.
3rd. The Salt retained in it is just sufficient to raise good crops.
4th. It has the body that once applied to grass or uncultivated land will last for years.
The Company will deliver it at any stations on the W. & A. Ry., at a low figure. Apply to
GEO. E. CORBITT, Manager.
Annapolis, Nov. 30th, 1885. tf.

At the BRIDGETOWN DRUG STORE.
Received a full stock of
FANCY GOODS,
SHOULDER BRACES, TRUSSES of all sizes and kinds, a new and approved lot of PATENT MEDICINE, Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESSING CASES, MONEY PURSES, CARD CASES, SHAVING BRUSHES, COMBS and BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, BIRTHDAY CARDS, PHOTO and AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS, FLESH, HAIR and HAT BRUSHES, in great variety. Also, TOILET POWDERS, PUFF BOX and PUFF, ENVELOPES and STATIONERY, STEEL PENS AND AUTOMATIC PENCILS.

J. H. CHUTE
MIDDLETON,
wishes to inform his friends and customers that his Importations for the
Spring & Summer 1886,
are now about complete.
MY STOCK
—IS—
Very Large & Well Selected.
EXTRA VALUES
may be looked for.
Middleton, April 13th, '86. 40 1y.

Hard Coal!
NOW IN WAREHOUSE:
20 TONS HARD COAL,
STOVE SIZES,
For Sale Cheap,
APPLY TO
Geo. E. Corbitt,
Annapolis, Nov. 3, '85. tf Agent.

H. J. Banks,
TAILOR,
BRIDGETOWN, N. S.,
IS prepare to do all descriptions of work in his line at reasonable figures.
The latest fashion plates are always obtained, and work of the most fashionable cut and finish can always be had.
Fits guaranteed.
Give me a call and don't send your money out of the place to build up establishments in other towns.
Shop on WATER STREET.
H. J. BANKS.
Bridgetown, October 1 th, '83 tf

JUST ARRIVED
ON CONSIGNMENT!
100 Bbls. Choice Family Flour.
100 " Corn Meal.
260 Bags Extra Quality Fine Shorts, about 125 lbs in Bag.
10 Barrels Paraffine Oil.
20 3 gallon Tins.
50 2 lb Tins Lard.
50 5 lb. Tins Lard.
20 Boxes Soap, different Qualities, from 3 cents per lb up to 7 cents.
The above goods will be sold low, as I am directed to sell them immediately.
Geo. E. Corbitt,
AGENT.
Annapolis, Feb. 9th, '85. no44tf.

A New Ticket
—THAT—
Both Parties will Vote Unanimously
—THAT—
MORRISON the TAILOR,
has the largest and best stock of Cloths and Trimmings ever shown in the County. Bought direct from the manufacturers for Cash. Having a large staff of Experienced Workmen, I am prepared to turn out suits at short notice, second to none in the Province. I have just opened a full line of Hats and Caps in the very latest Styles, also a full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, all sizes, all of which to be sold at hard time prices.
A. J. MORRISON,
Merchant Tailor.
Middleton, N. S.

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.
T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

FOR SALE!
A Superior Jersey Cow.
Apply to
REV. L. M. WILKINS,
10tf Rectory, Bridgetown.

To Rent.
THE house owned and occupied by C. C. Spinney, of Nictaux. Any person desiring the same apply to the subscriber
ABNER H. MORSE.
Nictaux, April 12th, '86. 1tf.

For the Ladies.

Fashion Hints.

A whole costume of white wool lace, finished with red velvet bows, makes an effective and attractive seaside costume, and is very serviceable.

A hat of gold colored straw is trimmed with a band of pansy-colored velvet, edged with a fall of Chantilly lace. On the left side is a cluster of daisies and anemones.

A new material, laine vitereaux, has small checks with lace canvas lattice work. It is in colors, and is worn over silk corresponding to the darkest of the checks.

French women are dressing their hair in what they call the Chinese fashion, combed perfectly smooth up to the top of the head, then twisted into a coil on one side, with a large comb, specially made, on the other.

Linen plush is a new material and will be used for dressing gowns and trimming. It resembles its woollen prototype.

Low shoes are of patent leather and kid or of tan-colored kid foxed with patent leather.

The most fashionable hosiery has tiny embroidered designs or clocks in the same of contrasting colors.

Watered silk and watered ribbon will remain in favor.

Ribbon holds its place as the favorite adornment for summer toilets.

Velvet remains in vogue as an accessory for all torts of fabrics. Even the thinnest gauze has a *soupcon* of this material.

Pretty hats for children are made of fancy open-work straw with white satin ribbons run through, and finished with a bow of wide satin ribbon.

White wool ulsters, lined with satin and trimmed with deep red or brown velvet, are the latest novelties.

The loveliest flannel petticoats are of pale blue with a broad insertion of Medici lace, then a blue satin ribbon, then a deep ruffle of the lace. The band is blue satin, and the strings blue satin ribbon.

The novelty in jewelry consists of a set of lace pins, brooches, bonnet pins, cuff buttons and other articles in bright or oxydized silver set with moonstones.

Gloves of pean de Suede have the arms from the wrist upwards of guipure lace corresponding in tint to the kid.

Lace and gauze fans are worn with evening toilets. The sticks of some of them are incrusted with precious stones.

Jackets of all nations are again in fashion. One can choose from the Turk, the Spaniard, the Japanese, or from the French of two centuries ago.

Velvet jackets, sleeveless, of course, are worn with lace dresses.

A lovely afternoon gown had a skirt of gray-blue surah, veiled with white lace, panels of rich silk in gray-blue, striped with a woven pattern imitating embroidery. The jacket bodice of gray-blue silk crossed in front and was ornamented with two rows of self-colored buttons. The neck and sleeves were finished with jabots of delicate lace.

A nobby little bonnet had a trellis-work of gold beads, veiled with pale tulle, the brim had a puff of golden-brown velvet, covered with tulle, a bunch of ears of wheat at the side, fastened with a knot of beige ribbon, completed the stylish effect.

Imported sunshades are seen of embossed leather, with a leather fringe around the top.

Tailor made dresses of white pique will be worn this summer.

Traveling ulsters of summer plaid or checked silks have appeared.

It is predicted that next fall we shall have a revival of the old fashioned puffed sleeves that were worn in the days of Josephine.

Bustles are now made of straw, curious looking arrangements as displayed in the shops, and suggesting magnified bathing hats.

Mousseline de soie is a favorite for evening dresses. It is to be had in all the fashionable evening tints.

Tulle veils merely cover the eyes and keep the front hair in order.

Dresses of wash material are made with four graduated flounces reaching to the waist, pointed drapery and bodices with broad plaits.

Canvas materials embroidered with colored cotton and applique are fashionable for summer wear.

Straw embroidery is one of the novelties for dress trimming.

Shirred hats of lace, nainsook or muslin are worn at Saratoga and Newport.

White dresses for home wear are in general use by persons in mourning.

Berthas made of fringes of flowers ornament the waists of evening dresses.

Silk slippers as well as silk stockings must match the color of reception and evening dresses.

Handles of parasols are longer than usual this summer, perhaps because the extraordinary heights of hats had to be considered.

—Broiling is the most healthy way of cooking meats. It seems to be simply a variation of the process of baking or roasting, yet the effect on the meat is not at all similar. In both of these processes some time is required to form an incrustation on the surface of the meat, and the longer time it takes to form that, the more of the juices of the meat are lost. But in broiling, a hot gridiron and a very brisk heat quickly frees the external fibres from the juice and produces almost instantly a crisp coating which stops entirely the escape of the juices from the interior of the meat, and as they more rapidly expand than in the slower process of roasting and baking, the broiled meat contains more uncoagulated albumen, gelatine and other chemical substances than can be secured by either roasting or baking. Broiled meat therefore must if properly broiled be more wholesome and nutritious than if cooked in any other way. For restoring strength in invalids it is the best mode in which meat can be cooked. Made easy of digestion because the juices of the meat undergo so slight alteration that little effort is necessary for nature to convert them into chyle, or the pulp from food digested in the stomach.

Joker's Corner.

SLIGHTLY SLANGY.—'Mamie,' said a grammar school girl to a member of the graduating class, 'have you finished your essay?'

'Oh, yes,' gushed Mamie, 'and it is too lovely for anything—a princess slip of white surah, the back cut off a little below the waist line, and full breadths of silk gathered in so as to hang gracefully over the tournure, and 3 bias ruffles on the—'

'What are you talking about?' interrupted her friend. 'I mean have you finished writing your essay, you know?'

'Er—no,' said Mamie, her enthusiasm rapidly diminishing, 'but I have commenced it, and I wish the awful thing was in Halifax!'

'What's the subject?

''The Curse of Slang.''

'Gracious! Isn't that a difficult subject to write up?'

'Difficult? Well, I should giggle. I'll have to hump myself to get it finished in time for the commencement, and I've a good notion to let it slide. I might shut up the professor's optic by pleading illness, but I'm not that sort of a hairpin. But come, waltz up into my room and look at my stunning graduate harness. It'll paralyze you.'—*Norristown Herald.*

—The agents of two rival manufacturers were recently presenting the claims of their respective articles. One was a Yankee—the other wasn't.

He that wasn't told his story. A game cock had been shut up in one of his safes, and then it was exposed to the most intense heat. When the door was opened the cock stalked out, flapped his wings, and crowed loudly as if nothing had happened.

It was now the Yankee's turn. A cock had also been shut up in one of his safes, with a pound of fresh butter, and the safe was submitted to trial of a tremendous heat for more than a week. The legs of the safe were melted off, and the door itself so far fused as to require the use of a cold chisel to get it open. When it was opened the cock was found frozen dead, and the butter so solid that a man who knocked off a piece of it with his hammer had his eye put out by a frozen butter splinter.

'YOUR DEAD GEORGE.'—A young lady living in Texas dismissed the young man to whom she was engaged because he drank. A few days after she had told him she would never speak to him again, a little negro boy brought a note from the wretched young man, whom we shall call George. The note read: 'Faithless, yet still beloved Fanny,—My sufferings are more than I can bear. I cannot live without your love. I have, therefore, just taken poison, the effects of which I am already beginning to feel. When you read these lines, I shall have joined the great silent majority. See that I am decently buried, and shed a silent tear over my tomb in remembrance of the happy days gone by.—Your dead George.' When the young lady had finished reading the note, she asked the little negro who brought it what he was waiting for. 'De gemmun told me ter wait for an answer!'

THE LADY AND THE BEARERS.—A dowager lady of quality had gone out to dinner in a sedan chair, and, whilst she herself enjoyed the hospitality of the Mansion upstairs, her bearers (two sturdy Highlanders) were entertained downstairs, and partook of the abundant refreshment offered to them. When my lady was to return, and had taken her place in the sedan, her bearers raised her chair, but she found no progress being made—she felt herself away first to one side, then to the other, and soon came bump upon the ground, when Donald behind was heard shouting to Dugald before, in a tone expressive of disgust, 'Ach, man Dugald, let her down, she's drunk!'

THE POLITE CHILD.—The polite child is the latest in the juvenile world. She was strolling around the neighborhood on a tour of observation when she came across a colored man sitting on a doorstep. She stood with a finger in her mouth looking at him. Finally she said:

'You're a colored man, ain't you?'

'You're a very polite little girl,' he said. 'Yes, I'm a colored man.'

'Oh, yes, I'm very polite. I call every nigger I see a colored man.'—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

'SIT DOWN!'—A story of a country parson's independence will be appreciated by those annoyed at late comers to church. A man came into church late and started, with squeaky boots, to walk the whole length of the side gallery. The pastor who was praying, stopped suddenly, opened his eyes, and, pointing a long finger to the disturber, said, 'You sit down right where you are.' He then resumed his prayer—*Boston Journal.*

—A young dandy was asked if he would like to be introduced to a certain young lady. 'Oh, yes,' said he languidly, 'trot her out.' The lady overheard the remark, and when he was presented, she adjusted her eyeglasses deliberately, and slowly scanning his clothing, from boot to collar, waved her hand, and carelessly said, 'Trot him back.'

—An Irishman, owing to dreadful misfortunes, resolved to commit suicide. But as he did not wish it to be known, lest it should leave a stain on his family he left a note on the table to the following effect: 'I hope you won't think I committed suicide. The pistol went off as I was cleaning it.'

—Little Willie prayed long and ineffectually for a little brother. At last he gave it up as 'no use.' Soon after his mother had the pleasure of showing him twin babies. He looked at them a moment and then exclaimed: 'How lucky it was that I stopped praying. There might have been three.'

—'Pa,' said a little boy, 'what is a green grocer?' 'One who trusts, my son.' 'Why is he green because he trusts *your son?*' asked the little boy; and his father looked at him doubtfully, as through he were wondering whether the child's question indicated infantile greenness or dangerous precocity.

—'Mary, why did you kiss your hand to that gentleman opposite, this morning?' said a careful mother to her blooming daughter. 'Why the gentleman had the impudence to throw a kiss clear across the street, and of course I threw it back indignantly. You would not have me encourage him by keeping it would you?'

—In a little family discussion the other day, the madam remarked, somewhat tartly, 'When I marry again—' 'I suppose you will marry a fool,' interrupted the husband. 'Beg your pardon,' said she, 'I shall do nothing of the kind; I prefer a change.' The lord and master wilted.

—The hopeful 6 year old son of one of Waterbury's best known lawyers walked into the district courtroom the other morning, and, presenting a black kitten with string about his neck, said: 'Papa, will you take care of my cat until school is out.—*Hartford Times.*