Practical Talks and Plain Precepts for Farmers.

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

We invite communications from farmers, giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class; and also enquiries to which, if we cannot answer them ourselves, some of our readers may be able to furnish satisfactory replies. Questions must always be accompanied by name and address, though not necessarily for publication.

Annapolis County Farmers' Association.

(The Outlook.)

The annual meeting of the above society opened at Annapolis Royal on Tuesday afternoon, Jan 13th, the president, F. M. Chipman, presiding. Among the prominent men present were:—B. W. Chipman, secretary for agriculture, E. B. Elderkin, president of the Maritime Stock Breeders Asso., John Donaldson, president of N. S. Farmers Asso., G. H. Vroom, Dominion Fruit Inspector and R. Robertson, Supt. Experimental Farm. L. W. Elliott and A. Owen Price were appointed a committee on credentials and found about 50 representatives present.

The president's annual address referred to the very successful picnic held on July 1st at Bridgetown; the fact that the county associations were found so convenient for institute work; that the provincial association had been able to obtain from the Premier a promise of $25.00 per year from the government for each county association, provided a similar grant was given from the municipal councils of the counties; each county is entitled to a government grant of $230 every third year for exhibition purposes the advisability of holding an exhibition in Annapolis county in 1903 would be brought before the association; this association has now the privilege of sending two delegates to the Provincial Farmers' Association. Report adopted.

Fred E. Cox then read a paper on exhibitions, giving a sketch of the history of exhibitions, pointing out their value, the backwardness of Annapolis county in this matter and the importance of improving the present favorable opportunity of holding a county exhibition this year.

The executive reported that strong encouragement had been given that a $500 government grant would be given. Mr. O. S. Miller stated that Bridgetown would guarantee half of the possible deficit. Reports from the different agricultural societies were submitted by representatives all favorable to an exhibition, and the majority favoring Bridgetown as the location. After a lengthy discussion it was resolved unanimously that if satisfactory financial arrangements can be effected, that we hold an exhibition next autumn. Fred E. Cox, O. S. Miller and John Lacey were appointed a committee to interview the municipal council to request that it meet halt a possible deficit.

A paper was then read by John Donaldson, entitled "The profits arising from the keeping of live stock." He said in part:—

The Annapolis Valley is a most favoured agricultural region. Why is not more live stock kept where there are so many natural conditions favourable. He attributed it to the farmers not liking the extra work involved in taking care of stock and thinking that feeding stock did not really pay in dollars and cents for the labour and the feed consumed. This was on account chiefly of the great profit apple growing brought to the Annapolis Valley. But this widespread impression was obtained from an utter absence of keeping farm accounts and some farmers were actually selling their hay at 8 and 9 dollars per ton, and not only losing $5 worth of plant food per each ton of hay sold, but they had to buy back that same plant food in bone at $30 per ton, potash at $50 and sulphate of ammonia at $65 per ton.

The keeping of live stock should be and was by those who practised the keeping of farm accounts a direct source of farm income. This meant that the sale of stock and their products with the valuable fertilizer produced gave to the farm a cash balance over and above market prices for everything consumed whether grown on the farm or purchased elsewhere, all breeding expenses, bedding used and daily wages for all labor employed. There was also the additional profit resulting from the difference between the cost of raising the various farm crops and the market prices of the same crops.

But it was in farm fertility that the greatest profit arose from the breeding of live stock. Our agricultural sequence was plants, then animals to eat those plants, then came fertility—cultivation, more plants, more animals, greater fertility, larger and better crops, more money and we might also add, the more brains the more profit. We must follow agricultural laws as well as physical, civic or moral. We break agricultural laws when we attempt to make butter from beef cows, when we try to farm with trotting horse stock or when we try to grow crops without fertilizers. Farm fertility can be not only kept up but increased by the application of farm manures coupled with a judicious system of crop rotation provided nothing was sold except live stock and their products. But this was not applicable now to the Annapolis Valley which annually exported such large quantities of fruit. In such cases we must resort to the purchase of commercial fertilizers to supplement barn manures. But such fertilizers were not in his opinion (1) as good or (2) as cheap or (3) as economical as good stable manure. Agricultural chemists will tell us just what elements and what quantities are contained in stable manure and yet as a matter of fact we cannot get as good results from an equal quantity of those elements in any commercial fertilizer. There are lots of discoveries yet in agricultural knowledge and this is only a sample of a lot of others that are awaiting light and knowledge. Stable manure is the cheapest fertilizer and all preserved is valued all the way from $2 to $3 per ton, valuing the Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash at the same prices as they are quoted at wholesale in commercial fertilizers. The wholesale cost for the chemicals in a $30 ton of fertilizer would not probably be more than $17 per ton. To this must be added the cost of mixing, bagging, hauling, freight and two or three profits. This is perfectly business life, e. g. A baker might buy flour at two cents per lb and bake a pound loaf which contained only 12oz. flour. You would not expect to buy the loaf for 10½ cents, which would be the exact cost of the flour. Why not? Because the baker should be paid for his time, material and skill. In like manner fertilizer valuations do not show what the bagged and mixed goods ought to be sold for, nor do they indicate its agriculture or crop producing value. Stable manures are most economical inasmuch as farmers can get paid for their own skill and labor in this production.

Take a broad out-look on the field of farming to-day. Farmers are more than producers, they are manufacturers as well. As to how you should farm or what stock you should keep, make a study of your own individual conditions. No two men situated just alike have similar inclinations. You must love your work if you would succeed. Don't hesitate to figure out what you are doing, your lead pencil will be the best implement you own, make constant use of it. Don't be afraid to employ labor if you can make that labor profitable. Don't continue feeding unprofitable stock, the lead pencil will tell you what to discard. Then whatever leading crops you produce put all the skill you can into producing best possible quality, put best business qualities into its sale and you will always obtain more than the market price.

The association then proceeded to the election of officers, the old officers being re-appointed with the exception that E. J. Elliott replaced Fred E. Cox on the executive, the latter asking to be relieved of the office. The officers are as follows:—

Pres.—F. M. Chipman.
Vice-pres.—W. H. Weatherspoon.
Secty.-Treas.—R. J. Messenger.
Executive.—Col. S. Spurr, H. F. Williams, B. G. Fairn, L. H. Stoddart and E. J. Elliott.
Auditors.—A. O. Price, O. S. Miller.

R. I. Woodward and Fred E. Cox were elected delegates to the Farmers' Association.

The Vice-President, W. H. Weatherspoon, then gave a suggestive paper on "Work of the County Association." He favoured a county association based upon representatives of the local societies, other members to have full privileges, except in voting. This would prevent the danger of the association being packed for any particular purpose at 25 cents per head. He would have fruit growing subjects excluded from the program and the time given to stock questions. Road improvement and the cause of so many nasses in breeding, were subjects for investigation. The secretary of the county association might also act as a bureau for the exchange of breeding sires among local societies. Mr. Weatherspoon also favored the formation of a county fire insurance company.

The evening session opened with an address by Mayor Robinson who extended a hearty welcome to the association. B. W. Chipman, secretary for agriculture, replied, giving some humorous anecdotes. He also gave an address full of instructive statistics showing the progress of Nova Scotia agriculture during the past few years. He advised farmers not to plant fruit trees but to give more attention to stock raising and dairying, urged the boys to take agricultural courses and spoke of the benefits of exhibitions.

Mr. Chipman also explained that the report that he was opposed to county farmers' associations was entirely wrong. He also explained that the disappointment regarding Mr. McNeil's meeting last summer was due to a misunderstanding at Ottawa.

R. Robertson, Supt. Experimental Farm at Nappan, was the next speaker. He came to get acquainted with Annapolis Co., farmers, and would be very glad to see them at Nappan either individually or as a picnic. The excursion rate on the I. C. R., will be one cent per mile each way.

Clover is the most valuable plant on the farm. It can be grown at a cost of less than nothing. One dollar per acre will pay for the seed, and when sown with grain it has no perceptible effect upon its growth as the grain is done growing before the clover is of much size. Our soils generally contain enough of plant food if it is only in available form. Clover is the best agency to release this food.

One good crop rotation used at Nappan is grain the first year; roots the second year and with it the fertilizer for the four years in the shape of about 30 tons of manure; grain the third year, sowing with the grain about 8 or 10 pounds of clover to the acre and an equal amount of timothy; and clover hay the fourth year. The fifth year begins again with grain. Cut the clover earlier than is usually done and you have one of the best foods for either summer or winter use and should have about three tons to the acre. The aftermath to be plowed under is very rich in humus. A three year rotation used at Nappan is roots, grain and clover.

Nova Scotia is better adapted for growing vegetables than Ontario. It is as easy to grow 1000 bushels of mangols per acre in Nova Scotia as to grow 500 in Ontario or Quebec. It is as easy to get 1000 bushels per acre after the barnyard manure following clover, as to get 700 bushels following manure alone.

There is as much nitrogen in one ton clover roots as in two tons of barnyard manure and five to fifteen tons of clover roots can be got from an acre of land. I think there is as much humus in one ton of clover roots as in three or four tons of barnyard manure.

E. B. Elderkin, of Amherst, next spoke on "Marketing through a dairy cow." Mr. E. did not know as it was of much use to talk of such arduous work as dairying to the people of the Annapolis Valley, who had nothing to do but watch the apples grow and send the boys out to pick them, their only worry being to keep the boys from putting the small apples in the middle of the barrel. Mr. Elderkin then proceeded to give a detailed and very interesting account of the six months dairy test at the late Pan-American exhibition in which he was in charge of the several groups of Canadian cows, which under unfavorable conditions made so favorable a showing. Every item of expense was tabled and every pound of food weighed. All cows showed a net profit. The highest single Canadian cow was $50.25, the lowest $25.04 and the average $30.31. The speaker urged farmers to get good cows, give good feed and keep a close tab on them. Nova Scotia raises better vegetables than Ontario. Vegetables and Clover are two friends of the Nova Scotia farmer. The hope of our province is in keeping the boys on the farms. Take as our guide the Pan-American exhibition motto, "Speak to the Earth and it shall teach thee."

Mr. G. H. Vroom, was the last speaker, and although the hour was late, he held the close attention of the audience as he gave the results of some of his observations during his trips in various provinces. He said in effect that the first fruit in Canada was probably in Champlain's garden in Quebec in 1609. Nova Scotia is growing a lot of apples as good ones as are produced under the sun. The only commercial variety in which Ontario beats us is the Spy. The Evangeline and Loyalist have as good ventilation system as can be got without actual cold storage. Reports from the last cargo of the latter say the bottom tier of apples were in as good condition as the top ones.

Mr. Vroom's visits to the markets of the Maritime provinces convinced him that we are making a great mistake in sending only our poor fruit and some of it dishonestly packed for the local market. The local market of the Maritime provinces is good for 60,000 barrels per year and Ontario by sending good honest fruit is capturing it from us. There are a few rogues in the Valley who are ruining our reputation and are handing our local markets over to Ontario. "Sometimes, when merchants showed me the fruit they had purchased, it made me ashamed to acknowledge that I lived in the Annapolis Valley. While I was in a store in one of the New Brunswick towns a lady came in to solicit money for Missions in China. The merchant refused. "Why," said the lady, "you always have given something. "I can't give any more," replied the merchant, "for when I get a chest of tea from China I find it the same in the middle as on top, but when I get a barrel of apples from the Annapolis Valley they are good on top and worthless in the middle. If you will raise money to send a missionary to the Annapolis Valley, I will head the list."

Ontario is supposed to be well organized for institute work, but is still completing her organization by new societies. Ontario is a rich province, but no better than our own. I would not give a good farm in the Valley for the best I saw in Ontario. We have the richest heritage in the Dominion, but we must wake up and make it what God and nature intended it to become.

The papers and addresses were instructive, that of Mr. Robertson being particularly so and should be published. So far as the time permitted valuable discussions followed the papers.

Before the meeting adjourned a motion was unanimously passed that provided satisfactory financial arrangements are made with the government, Municipal Council, and Bridgetown civic council, that the exhibition be held next fall at Bridgetown.

Votes of thanks to Annapolis Royal, and to speakers were passed.

The list of outside speakers at the meeting of the association was particularly good. The attendance was very representative throughout the county, but the local attendance scarcely what it should have been. The exhibition scheme was heartily supported by all the representatives, and although there was a healthy rivalry for its location, the matter was settled harmoniously. The prospects for a successful exhibition in Annapolis Co. are good.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

Amid the Singing Pines Away from Frost and Cold.

Just now a number of our readers are planing where they will go for the winter and no dobbt the majority of them will do as they have done in the past, buy round-trip excursion tickets, good for six months, to Southern Pines, N. C., and those who want to make side trips of a few weeks to Florida, Louisana or Texas can get round trip tickets from Southern Pines to the points they desire to visit at the most favorable rates and thus save unnecessary expenses. Southern Pines is the headquarters for Northern Tourist. It is located in the high sand hills among the Long Leaf Pines on the Seaboard Air Line Railway, which is the most direct route between New York, Washington and Jacksonville, Florida.

We advise our readers who are expecting to make a Southern trip to write to Mr. John T. Patrick, Pinebluff, N. C., and he will send them, free of charge, printed matter that will be of much interest.

Praise and Kindness Pay.

You will be surprised to find how quickly love's way will change the atmosphere of your establishment, how soon cordial and helpful relations will take the place of mutually bitter, strained and antagonistic ones. Those who gave grudging and poor service to a hard and disagreeable taskmaster will respond very readily to a little kindness and generous appreciation. Praise, generous, whole-hearted unstinted praise, now and then, will not hurt them, but, on the contrary, will act like lubricating oil on dry and squeaky machinery, and its reflex action on yourself will be astonishing.

Try love's way this year. You will find that it will make your machinery run smoothly. You will also find that it relieves the strain on yourself.

Try it, you fault-finding, scolding housewife! Instead of nagging your servants from morning till night, blaming continually, never praising, try sympathy and kindness with them this year, and you will work a revolution in your household.

Instead of berating a maid before your guests when she accidentally breaks a piece of china, try to relieve her embarrassment by passing it over cheerfully, and, in private, give her a gentle word of caution. She will be more careful in the future.

Don't give your laundress a brutal scolding if she brings you a bit of smooched linen, or if her work is not quite so well done as is was the last time. Harsh treatment will only make her sullen and unhappy, but you will find her very susceptible to kindness and gentle words, says Success.

If you show a little sympathy for a servant who is trying to support an invalid sister or a feeble mother, by occasionally sending the sufferer, out of your abundance, some little delicacy or, by giving some of your cast off clothes to a needy member of her family, you will be repaid a hundredfold by the happiness you gave them all.

You mothers who scolded and punished your children for slight offences as well as greater ones during the past year, try love's way this year. You will discover that you can love your boys and girls into obedience and respect for your wishes much more quickly, and with far better results to them and to yourself, than you can by scolding or forcing them.

Try it, you fathers who have been hard and severe with a wayward son this last year. You will be delighted with his ready response to the sympathetic side of your nature. He resents your harshness, your brutal severity. He believes your treatment of him is prompted by a determination to have your own way, to rule the members of your household rather than to help him. The moment he sees that you are actuated by love, you will find the better side of his nature.

Nervous and Sleepless.

There is just one cure and that is plenty of food for the blood and nerves, which is best supplied in Ferrozone, than which no blood builder, nerve tonic or strength producer is better. Ferrozone promotes healthy digestion, which results in improved nutrition. The blood grows rich and red, furnishes stability to the entire system, and the store of nerve force and energy increases daily. A rebuilding of the constitution, new spirits, health and strength, all come from the use of Ferrozone. This marvelous renovator is sold by druggists for 50c. a box, or six boxes for $2.50. By mail from Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

—"Going to Boston" is fast losing its "gilt edge" and fascination says the Halifax Mail. "Going to Boston," to Nova Scotian young men and women used to bear with it a mind picture of plenty of money, plenty of good clothing, and a good time generally. not so now. There are Nova Scotians freezing in Boston this winter. Men and women who would give anything in their power to be back in their old home down in Nova Scotia enjoying the ruddy glow and warmth of the Christmas log blazing in the old fire place on the old hearth before which they used to sit and dream of "Going to Boston," wearing fine clothing and having a good time generally. That was anticipation.

Sitting in a cold room with the mercury at or below zero with no coal to be had for love or money, is realization.

The Mail is not talking about a dream, it is speaking of a reality, and its authority for doing so is in the hundreds of letters that are sent or being written by the sufferers in Boston to their friends who are enjoying the luxuries of the old home down here in Nova Scotia.

Ringing in the Ears.

This is an unfailing sign of catarrh, and if not checked will ultimately result in deafness. The simplest remedy is Catarrhozone, which if inhaled a few times daily, prevents the catarrhal condition from spreading. Catarrhozone quickly stops the ringing in the ears, head noises, gives permanent relief to catarrhal deafness. For Catarrh in any part of the system Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung or Throat Troubles, Catarrhozone is a specific, and is guaranteed to permanently cure or your money back. Large size, $1.00; trial size, 25c. Druggists or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills cure constipation.

—If there were no dark clouds, we could never see the rainbow; if there were no night, we would not so welcome the day; if it were all day, we could not rest as in the time of shadow and silence, which comes to soothe our weariness.

—Minard's Liniment cures distemper.

WARD NUMBER TWELVE.

Presiding Officer.—(Nictaux Falls) H. H. Foster.
Presiding Officer. —(Lawrencetown Lane) Norman J. Franks.
Ward Clerk.—Thomas R. Charlton.
Overseers of Poor.—W. A. Pickels, Benj. R. Whitman, Albert Dunn.
Assessors.— John L. Schaffner, Elias Whitman.
Board of Health.—W. H. Oakes, Burton A. Neily, Wm. J. Shaffner, N. G. Charlton, Geo. C. Banks.
Lumber and Log Surveyors.—Edwin Barteaux, Chas. Rogers, Richard Stephenson, Miner C. Daniels, Edgar Barteaux, Fred Nogler.
Wood Surveyors.—Joel. B. Bowlby, C. F. Armstrong, Israel E. Daniels, Phineas Charlton Joseph Longley.
Fruit Inspectors. — Solomon Drew, Guilford D. Morse, Wm. J. Shaffner, John H. Bishop, David Durling.
Inspectors of Fruit Trees.—Albert Gates, Charles Keith, Wm. FitzRandolph, Rice Daniels, Geo. A. Whitman, Abner Saunders.
Barrel Inspectors. — J. E. Vidito, John L. Shaffner, Heber Boland, John M. Morse, Joseph Longley.
Inspectors of Staves and Heading.—J. E. Vidito, Amos Hiltz, Wm. Bezanson, David Jodrey.
Inspectors of Bricks.—Wm. Roach, Henry Banks, W. H. Miller.
Inspector of Hides and Leather.—Israel E. Daniels, Mervin N. Vidito.
Cattle Reeves.—Edgar Dunn, George Heatley, Fred Morse, Alfred Morse, Arthur Beals, George Durling, Frank Hines, Wm. Stephenson.
Pound Keepers.—Edward Dunn, John Heatley, John. F. Hatt, Judson Barteaux, Geo. R. Whitman, Israel Brown, Henry Marshall.
Fence Viewers.—Frank Smith, Solomon Drew, Albert Gates, Leonard Banks, Chas. Bishop, Robert Longley.
Constables.—Samuel Nixon, Robert Nixon, Abner Morse, Wm. H. Marshall, Harris Daniels, Robert P. Best, Norman P. Layte, Wm. H. Ward.
Inspector of Licenses. — Thos. R. Charlton.

WARD NUMBER THIRTEEN.

Presiding Officers. — Joseph Bent, Adolphus Fairn.
Constables.—Charles McNayr, John McMullen, Enos Swallow, John Charlton, John B. Merry, Wallace Prentice.
Apple Inspectors.—N. P. Whitman, Chas. Roop, Chas. Marshall.
Wood and Bark Inspectors.—C. L. Davis, Jonathan Morrison, Charles Whitman.
Lumber Surveyors.—M. C. Roop, John Mullick, E. C. Merry, Robert Swallow.
Overseers of Poor.—Chas. Roop, John Grimm, Chas. Whitman.
Assessors.—Joseph Freeman, Harris Oakes.
Board of Health.—Phineas Whitman, C. A. Grimm, Rodrick McLeod, E. D. Marshall.
Sanitary Officers.—E. C. Merry, John McMullen, H. P. Roop, Angus McGill.
Fence Viewers.—Charles Oakes, Jacob Wagner, Milledge Charlton, W. M. Durling.
Pound Keepers.—Harris Oakes, E. C. Merry, Hartley Marshall, Emery Durling, I. B. Saunders.
Cattle Reeves.—Jason Freeman, G. M. Durling, W. L. Saunders, Emerson Wagner.
Log Surveyors.—Jacob Roop, Chas. Whitman, Enoch Kniffin, J. G. Morrison, Charles McNayr.
Ward Clerks.—I. W. Roop, Thomas Merry.

WARD NUMBER FOURTEEN.

Presiding Officer.—(Maitland) William Dukeshire.
Presiding Officer.—(Milford) Wallace Longmire.
Assessors.—John Ford, Charles Dukeshire.
Overseers of Poor.—William Rowter, Cyrus Mailman.
Pound Keepers.—Austin Nass, Ernest Lightfoot, Foster Taylor, Andrew Orde, Edward Wagner.
Cattle Reeves. — Ernest Lightfoot, Foster Taylor Walter Hubley, Edgar Gaetz, Henry Kaulbach.
Constables. — Wesley White, James Lewis, Edgar Gaetz.
Fence Viewers.—Henry Orde, Charles Ford, George Early.
Sanitary Inspectors.—Wm. Dukeshire, Chas. Ford, Joseph Floyd.
Lumber and Log Surveyors.—Robert Rowter, James A. Munro, Norman Mailman, Charles E. Munro.
Ward Clerk. — (Maitland), E. V. Rowter.
Ward Clerk. — (Maitland), E. M. Longmire.
Inspector of Licenses.—Edwin Dunlop.

WARD NUMBER FIFTEEN.

Overseers of Poor.—William Marshall, Millin Buckler, Kenneth Hebb.
Constables.—John W. Hannam, William McGill, Thomas Devaney, Grey Gillis, Thomas Todd.
Fence Viewers.—George H. Buckler, J. B. Gillis, Joseph Frederick, Joseph Gillis.
Surveyors of Logs and Lumber.—J. B. Gillis, Appleton Buckler, John Messenger, Albert Falkenham, Abram Medieraft.
Pound Keepers.—Thomas Todd. W. B. Marshall, Ritson Durling, R. W. Kelly.
Presiding Officer.—R. W. Kelly.
Ward Clerk.—James Hannam.
Cattle Reeves.—Grey Gillis, John Hannam, Millen Buckler, Ritson Durling.
Assessors.—Norman Buckler, Millen Gibson.
Board of Health.—Millen Buckler, William Durling, Robert Gibson.
Revisor for revisal No. 6, Ward No. 15.—J. B. Gillis.

WARD NUMBER SIXTEEN.

Presiding Officer.—W. G. Holland.
District Clerk.—Timothy E. Banks.
Assessors.—W. J. Spinney, Bernial Banks.
Overseers of Poor.—A. M. Spinney, E. D. Baker.
Hay Weighers.—W. O. Baker, C. H. Shafner.
Wood Surveyors.—Sampson Parker, Abednego Allen, Fred Layte, Wesley Fleming, C. E. Robinson.
Pound Keepers.—G. D. Brown, R. W. Banks, A. W. Barteaux, W. J. Spinney, J. M. Taylor, Leander Kendall.
Cattle Reeves.—D. G. Langille, Geo. Daniels, Leander Swallow, Delancey Foster, James Hiltz, John B. Barteaux.
Fence Viewers.— Sampson Parker, H. P. Wheelock, Samuel Welton, R. S. Gates, Fisher Vidito.
Log Surveyors.—E. H. Banks, B. S. Banks.
Lumber Surveyors.—C. H. R. Crocker, E. H. Banks, W. L. Phinney.
Apple Barrel Inspectors.—J. L. Hatt, Isaiah Hiltz, James Hiltz.
Inspectors of Fruit Trees.—Z. S. Banks, Fred Randall, C. I. Neily, J. H. Parker.
Fruit Inspectors.—C. I. Neily, G. E. Spurr, G. D. Brown A. Stanley Brown.
Inspectors of Leather.—Dimock Banks W. A. Shaw.
Board of Health.—C. R. Banks, J. H. Parker, G. D. Brown.
Inspectors of Staves and Heading.—Nelson Hatt, H. M. Phinney, Daniel Armstrong.
Inspectors of Bricks.—J. H. Brown, H. P. Wheelock.
Constables.—Maynard F. Wheelock, Timothy E. Banks, Walter Welton, R. W. Banks, Weddall Marshall.
Sanitary Inspector.—S. B. Payson.
Inspector of Licenses.—W. O. Baker.

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The Eastern National Copper Company, Limited, whose Gold and Copper Deposits are at Cheticamp, Cape Breton, is capitalized at $500,000. The Board of Directors of eight includes some of the Best Known and Most Reputable Business men of Halifax, who have become members of this company, confident that the property it has acquired is one of the most valuable in Canada, and situated in one of the most promising mining districts in America.

The mining areas purchased by the Eastern National Copper Company, Limited, have been thoroughly prospected and have undergone expert examination by trustworthy engineers during the past eighteen months. It has been on the evidence of mining men competent to testify as to the worth of the property that many have already been satisfied to subscribe for stock, believing that they were joining in an enterprise giving promise of large returns and that their shares would assuredly advance in value as the development operations proceeded.

The Company is now Blocking Out a Body of Copper Ore estimated o contain 160,000 TONS The average result of the tests so far made to determine the Value of the Ore is ELEVEN DOLLARS PER TON, and when the work now under way is completed it is calculated that there will be ORE IN SIGHT to the Value of $1,600,000.

The Development Operations are Proceeding with Pay Ore on All Sides of a Two Hundred Foot Slope which is being driven through the Main Deposit.

Other Beds of Copper are known to Underlie and Overlie the Bed Now Being Developed, and it is confidently Expected that This Mining Property will prove of Vast Value when a Few Months' More Work has been performed.

Gold is Associated with the Copper Contents of the Eastern National Ore, in Quantity Probably More than Sufficient to Pay the Expense of Mining and Milling, Leaving the Other Contents to the Good.

The Operations now being conducted by the Eastern National Copper Company, Limited, were begun only after the proposition had been most carefully investigated and large expenditure of money had been justified by the results of such investigation. The Company considers the opportunity for investment one of the most attractive before the public. Stock which is now being sold at a low figure will certainly advance as progress is made on the Deposits. Several liberal offers to purchase this property were received and declined before the present Company acquired it. The former owners are shareholders in the Eastern National, having accepted stock in payment for their interests and so demonstrated their confidence in the worth of the Copper Deposit now being opened and other Deposits which it is proposed to develop at an early date.

The sum of $10,000 is to be expended in the present operations, in order to further establish the extent of the Copper Beds, and place a large quantity of Ore in Sight. Part of this amount is being raised by the sale of a block of stock at 30 per cent. of par, Fully Paid Up. Additional stock will not be offered at present. That already marketed is held by the purchasers for higher prices.

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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, Oct. 9th, 1902. tf

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 p. m. All other Sundays at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m
Holy Communion: 3rd and 5th Sundays at 8 a. m., 2nd and 4th Sundays at 11 a. m.
Week Services: Fridays at 7.30, and other times according to notice.

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 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 7.00 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 7.00 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 7.00 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.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on each box. 25c.

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If you are contemplating going South during the winter of 1902 and 1903 you can get valuable information free of charge by writing John T. Patrick, Pinebluff, N. C. He can save you money in hotel rates, can direct you which is the best railroad route to travel, can direct you where to rent neatly furnished cottages or single rooms. WRITE HIM.

ARE YOU AN AGENT?
Are you earning $15 per week? If not write to
CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY,
Nurserymen, Colborne, Ont. Established 1857.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
Christmas and New Years.
One first-class fare for Round Trip between all Stations, Montreal and East.

GENERAL PUBLIC.	Going Dec. 22nd to Jan. 1st Return Jan'y 5th, 1903.
SCHOOLS, COLLEGES	Going Dec. 6th to 31st. Return Jan. 31st, 1903 On surrender of Standard School Vacation Certificates.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS	On sale Dec. 13th to 31st Return to Jan. 5th, 1903 On payment of One First-Class Fare—Not Commercial Fare.

For Rates, Dates and Time Limits of Excursion Tickets, apply to any agent of Montreal, or nearest Ticket Agent, or write to

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

'Land of Evangeline" Route

On and after THURSDAY, 1ST JANUARY, 1903, the Steamship and Train Service of this Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted):—

Trains will Arrive at Bridgetown:

Express from Halifax	12.14 a.m
Express from Yarmouth	1.54 p.m
Accom. from Richmond	4.15 p.m
Accom. from Annapolis	7.20 a.m

S. S. "BOSTON,"
1649 Gross Tonnage, 2845 H. P.
by far the finest and fastest steamer plying out of Boston, leave Yarmouth, N. S., every Wednesday and Saturday, immediately on arrival of the express train, arriving in Boston next morning.
Returning leave Long Wharf, Boston, every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p. m.
Unequalled cuisine on Dominion Atlantic Railway Steamers and Palace Car Express Trains.

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1,542 Gross Tonnage; 3,000 Horse Power.
ST. JOHN and DIGBY,
Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

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.

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CARRIAGE SHOP
—AND—
REPAIR ROOMS.
Corner Queen and Water Sts.

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Best of Stock used in all classes of work.
Painting, Repairing and Vanishing executed in a first-class manner.
ARTHUR PALFREY.
Bridgetown, Oct. 22nd, 1890. 26tf

Joker's Corner.

Too Generous.

"What was the trouble between Arabella and her young man that they gave up the idea of marrying?" asked a former resident of Bushby.

"Arabella was always techy," said the young lady's aunt with impersonal calmness, "and that was the trouble—that and her being so literal. it's a terrible resky combination of qualities.

"They kept having hitches all along, but come Christmas time Albert asked her right up and down what she wanted, for fear of making the wrong choice, and she said, 'You can give me enough candy to fill my slipper,' looking at him real coy.

"Well, her feet aren't as small as some, but that wasn't his idea. 'Twas because he's generous and not literal. He sent her a five pound box, poor, deluded critter, and she up and broke the engagement, and his little sister ate the candy and enjoyed it, by what I hear."

The Yearning of a Weary Soul.

Horace Squibbson, M. D., has an office in the front part of a South side flat. He is young yet, and occasionally has to wear a suit of clothes longer than he would if circumstances were not as they are.

The people who live in the flat just above the doctor's apartments have a daughter who hopes some day to be a wonderful pianist. She is an industrious and persevering girl. Sometimes other people who live in the building wonder if she takes her meals at the piano and hammers away with one hand while eating.

The other day the doctor had a patient. Suddenly he stopped in the middle of the prescription he was writing and, looking upward, said with a heartfelt sigh:

"Oh, if I had that young woman's practice how happy I would be!"

Second Nature.

The old schoolmaster was deeply affected. His scholars, noticing the delapidated appearance of his chair, had presented him with a new one for Christmas.

"My dear boys," said the kindly old pedagogue, with tears in his eyes. "I can never hope to tell you how you have made me feel by this token of your love for me. All I can do is to thank you for the sacrifices you have made of your little purses for the sake of my comfort. If you have found me severe at times, I trust you realize that it has always been for your own good. I hope to always have your full confidence, as you have ever had mine."

As the old schoolmaster prepared to sit down in his new chair, he unconsciously ran his hand over the seat in search of bent pins.

—Mrs. Jones had hired two men to help her with her house-