Practical Talks and Plain Precepts for Farmers.

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

We invite communcations 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.

Round Hill Farmers Club.

The fifth meeting of the club was held on Dec. 15th and was well attended. The minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

The President said in opening that it had been suggested to him that in order to keep up a lively interest on the part of the members lecturers should be obtained to give lectures during the winter months and he would like to see a resolution to that effect passed at this meeting.

Mr. Geo. Armstrong moved "That the vice-President be empowered to correspond with and secure the services of someone to give a lecture." This was seconded by Mr. Healy and carried unanimously.

Mr. Messenger said he wished to commend a suggestion made by the secretary at a previous meeting that each member should carefully carry out experiments for himself. If farmers would do this much, good would result. He would like to see experiments carried out under the auspices of the Farmers' Club. He spoke of the meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association at Middleton, and said that some farmers seemed to have got the idea that the Association existed for Kings Co. only. He asked for support and encouragement for it.

The subject of the evening was "The condition of the marshes and measures for their improvement." The good grass seemed to be dying out and weeds coming in its place. Now he was as ignorant as a baby as to what was to be done. He did not think it possible for weeds to kill out healthy grass. Last year the weeds seemed to come in and timothy to die out. This year the weeds had the best of it altogether. A meeting of the various owners of their marshes was called to consider the advisability of putting in a flume. At that meeting he thought that they had as many opinions as people. One owner thought snow came too soon. Another considered it was because the marshes were pastured too late. Another said the marshes needed ploughing. Now he would like to hear from some of the older farmers present what they thought was the matter with the marshes.

Mr. S. E. Bancroft said he also wanted to learn. Some marshes had been diked in for 38 years and had not failed until this year. Some of his marsh was well drained and bore a good crop. He thought the marsh needed ditching and had done quite a lot to his. He was determined to experiment until he got a good crop. No one was in a position to speak positively as to what was required. He had been told of a farmer just across the river who lined his marsh some years ago and the good results of the lime were seen yet. He would try some next year, and also try other things. In Cornwallis they used a lot of lime.

The Secretary, Rev R. A. Smith, said the farmers must expect weeds to come if they sowed them. He had never seen such dirty seeds as those generally used throughout Nova Scotia. There was quite a large percentage of weed seeds in some specimens he had examined. It was time the farmers recognized the economy of paying a higher price for a pure seed.

Mr. F. FitzRandolph said he had ploughed a piece of marsh and put on bone meal and had very satisfactory results. The straw was very heavy. He did not get so good a crop from that not bone mealed. He thought some people left cattle on too long.

Mr. Healy said he had no information to give the meeting. He ploughed a piece of marsh two or three years ago and it grew nothing but sorrel this year. He thought they could renew their marshes by flooding in winter. He quoted extracts from a letter he had received advocating the use of lime at the rate of from eight to ten barrels to the acre.

The President, Mr. E. E. McDormand said there were many causes of deterioration of the marshes, dry seasons, grasshoppers and others. A question suggested at the last meeting was "Could they be brought back without either plowing or throwing open?" If once plowed they would need to be plowed for three successive years. He thought if seasons were favorable, and marshes carefully treated there was no need to plow. He would look long at a piece of ground that laid well and drained nicely before he put the plow into it.

Mr. S Saunders said they had been cropping for 38 years and giving nothing back again. He thought they ought to throw open to the tide.

Mr. E. G. Anderson said it was not for lack of fertility that the marshes ran out, the dry seasons had killed the grass seed. The productive power of the marshes was undiminished. They needed reseeding and some ditching. The treatment needed to be varied a little, according to the marshes.

Mr. Messenger thought that by comparing notes they might arrive at some conclusions. The suggestion that we had been taking from the marshes all these years and giving nothing in return was a fair one. Land will run out. The fertility was necessarily diminished after cropping for twenty, thirty or forty years. One marsh in front of his house flooded every year, yielded good crops when others did not. His own marsh was imperfectly flooded, and the lower portions grew far heavier crops than the higher. He thought the government was waking up to the fact that seeds must be improved. Seedsman would not guarantee seeds because they could not.

Mr. E. G. Anderson moved that the subject at next meeting be: "Which is most profitable to raise for feeding purposes, roots or grain?" This was seconded by Mr. S. Saunders and carried.

The meeting then closed.

The Amherst Fair.

To deal properly with the Fat Stock Show at Amherst would take too much space and probably we will have later reports from the delegates to that meeting—Messrs. H. I. Munro and F. H. Johnson. One can only get a correct view of its magnitude and beneficial results by actual attendance but still we can form an approximate idea of its work from the newspaper reports. It is a new institution, and probably has yet to extend its influence more directly into this part of our province, but in looking over the prize list and indeed the entries, we were sorry to see no prizes given to this end of the province. This is probably due to the fact that the Fair is something new and also that the undertaking of sending exhibits to Amherst seems too great from a point of view of expense, time, etc.

The prizes and entries were chiefly from Amherst and vicinity, but we hope as the educational influence of this fair extends we may see the entries coming from all over the Maritime Provinces.—Ed)

The Country Telephone.

We are publishing below an excellent article on the increasing usefulness of the telephone.

It has always appeared to us that the telephone is an instrument for the country more than the city and that fact seemed patent even in the most limited use of the instrument. The writer, however, extends its possible use to a much wider sphere and one which should prove good in practice as well as theory. The education of the country people must go on for some time yet before the phone becomes common, but we feel sure it will come, and the more that are in use the greater that use will be extended, and the cheaper as a natural result will be the cost of rental use. We have a very efficient service now in the valley and, as every new subscriber makes the circuit more valuable, it is to be hoped that this valuable and time saving system may be widely extended.—Ed.)

Telephones in Country Life.

The evolution of a new country life is going on so rapidly and so thoroughly as to be revolutionary. Those of us who have had the hills and the valleys, the birds, the brooks, and the fresh air, are now getting the privileges which for 75 years have belonged to the city only. Less than ten years ago the Bell Telephone Company decided it was expedient to undertake country lines. From the standpoint possible to be taken at that time it was thought to be an unwise investment. To-day the proportion of 'phones' to the country is larger than in the cities, while the uses made of the system are far greater.

In one city of New York state, with its 60,00 population the telephone companies, inclusively, have less than 2000 subscribers, or one to 30 people—possibly one to every six families. In an adjacent township there are 200 subscribers out of a population of 2500, or one to about 12 persons. Remotely situated farmhouses are learning the power of this instrument to create a neighborhood, and at the same time to establish easy connection with markets, stores, depot, and post office.

The chief point is, of course the abolition of that isolation which has so long been the curse of farm life. Steam concentred population about the power, but steam power could never be profitably used more than a quarter of a mile from the generator. This made its application to farm work exceedingly limited. It belonged to the town, to the factory, and to manufactures. The country was left to get along with animal power and wind power. Agriculture remained practically in the 18th century through the whole of the 19th century. It is the power that makes the age. Then came the telegraph to lock cities together, but it did not relieve the country. The speculator learned the prices of farm crops at Liverpool or New York, and brought up produce at such prices as he chose to offer.

From a daily paper we read that in an Indiana town a telephone church service was instituted recently, whereby hundreds of people in the village itself and in the outlying districts listened to the church service while at their houses. There had been a telephone war for several weeks, and the Central Union company submitted a proposition to the ministers that they would put up telephones in every church in the town, so arranged that every patron could listen to the preacher while remaining at home. This arrangement made it possible for any telephone user to listen to services at an Episcopal or a Baptist or a Methodist or a Presbyterian church. The result was very satisfactory, and those who listened could distinguish every word of the services. There were invalids listening who had not been in church for many a year. This is the feature of all our social services. The organization of the town about the school makes it quite probable that there will be, not far in the future, a dropping altogether of the sects and a united town religious service. The economic changes will be as sterling as the intellectual. In my own house my sons frequently play the violin and organ for a grouping of a dozen or more families scattered over a radius of two or three miles. The music is heard perfectly in the most remote house as is the nearest. In the same way the women of the circuit have established telephone tea parties. At a certain hour they would sit down to their 'phones, drink their own tea, and distribute the gossip. Imagine how each one puts in an extra lump of sugar. We imagine that news is softened that goes over the 'phone. At any rate, the tongue will lose its rapid gait. Each person will have a hearing. Such a party requires no special dressing, no labor of walking nor waste of time. There is no reason why this sort of service may not cover much club work.

From Indiana, word comes of the establishment of a telephone news service. Once each day the word "Attention" calls each subscriber to take his place at his 'phone. "Now set your watches or clocks; it is exactly five o'clock." Then follows a summary of the news of the day from all over the world. This followed by a brief statement of local events and then market reports. The service covers a whole county and is limited to exactly half an hour. When the time is up "Good-night" closes the session. Precisely how much is involved in this innovation it is difficult to estimate. The effect will certainly be to make the farmer the best-posted man in the world. His news will be digested and sifted of rubbish. His reading will hereafter be something quite different from the common and undigested collapodrida of the newspaper.

Teamsters have 'phones, "because they would lose orders." Doctors are consulted over a radius of three or four miles by the 'phone, and their advice is received hours before they can make a personal visit. Orders from the store or butcher come in two or three miles. In rural districts this will necessitate more team service on the part of the dealer and less on the part of the purchaser. The farmer will not be compelled to drive into town for a gallon of kerosene or a pound of nails. The change will be greatly to the advantage of home life. The village will cease to be the center of creation where, on every visit the farmer drops a few nickels. He himself lives at the center of creation quite as much as the man at the store or the saloon. With his habits of town-going and spending broken, he will have more time and money to devote to his own house and farm. This is only one of the ways in which the old country is becoming the new country.—Rev. E. P. Powell in Christian Register.

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.

British Columbia Horses for the East.

The recent shipment of British Columbia horses to Ontario naturally suggests three important points, viz:—(1) What does the Eastern market demand?,—(2) What can the West supply?,—(3) What steps should be taken by Western breeders to meet the demand?

What the Eastern Market Demands.

The cessation of breeding operations in Ontario some nine or ten years ago caused a rise in prices, and the requirements of the Army in South Africa increased the demand. General business prosperity has led to an active enquiry for drivers and farm horses in the country, and for all kinds of harness horses, heavy draughts, express horses and ordinary streeters in the cities. The lumber business being exceptionally brisk, a large number of heavy horses are required in the numerous logging camps. Heavy drafts are easily worth $400 a team; these must be from 1500 lbs. up, and are wanted as heavy as possible. Express horses are generally used single, must be active and able to trot with a good load. They should weigh from 1200 to 1500 lbs., and are worth about $150. Ordinary streeters for delivery wagons, hacks, etc., vary in size, style, action, weight and age. Drivers, carriage horses and saddle horses sell largely according to style, action and manners and will run from $125 to $300.

In Manitoba and the farming sections of the North West Territories there has been and will be next spring a good demand for horses, medium and heavy, for farm work and railway construction, also drivers for liverymen and farmers. There has also been a good trade in Indian ponies, used for herding, driving or for children to ride to school. Of all the various classes, the West, viz:—the Western portion of the Territories, and the interior of British Columbia—can supply comparatively few over the 1000 lb limit, the few horses over that weight being not much more than will supply local demands. But of horses about that weight there are large numbers of useful, hardy horses with excellent bone, which at present prices it will pay to ship but the market must not be overdone at any one time.

To Ontario and Manitoba a large number of Western ponies of a very poor class have been shipped. These shipments have injured the reputation of Western horses, and have led the Ontario man in particular to believe that there is nothing better in the West than the untameable broncho stock, and at the present he will not bid on anything branded, beyond what he considers a bargain, because he thinks his purchase is bound to give him more trouble than local stock. Graded heavy horses are no more difficult to break than Eastern horses and the brand is seldom conspicuous enough to be called a blemish. It is a matter of surprise to a Western man to hear it commented upon as a blemish and a mark of wickedness, and if the Eastern man would consider for a moment that a horse ranche could not be conducted without branding, he might look upon it with less disfavor. In regard to hardiness, endurance and bone, the Western horse is equal to the Eastern, and once broken he will be as gentle as any. In our recent shipment of Western horses to Toronto, people came to the stables and poked the horses with umbrellas, etc., and while not criticising the reasonableness of such actions, the fact remains that the horses took the treatment with equanimity.

The question of whether or not the horses should be broken brings up a number of points. In Manitoba and the Territories some people are suspicious of broken horses as they know that the rancher as a rule breaks few horses, and they think there must be something wrong with anything broken that is offered for sale.

A fat horse will sell better than one out of condition. If the horses are to be broken it must be seen to that when they come to be shipped they are in good condition, as this may easily mean a difference of $30 per head. In handling a bunch of horses it is necessary in order to keep down expenses and to prevent loss of condition, to put them on the market as quickly as possible from the time they leave their pasture as every extra day means loss of money.

East of Calgary stock trains make good time and are handled well, and quickly as a rule. The C. P. R. authorities have always shown a disposition to assist the live stock men in every way, and suitable provision will no doubt be made immediately to handle this new line of trade. Cheaper hay should be provided at most of the leaving points. $18 to $20 a ton is too much to charge for hay and in consequence the larger dealers purchase their own. There is every reason to expect that the trade in horses will continue and grow. The West can raise horses cheaper than the East and of as good quality For this reason the West can look forward to the profitable export of horses, as well as beef, but it is probable that the Eastern dealer will do the breaking and educating and he will find the profitable market for the best of these horses, when thoroughly broken, in the cities of the East and of the Old Country. This will leave to the rancher the business of raising horses supplying his local market and making regular shipments to some reliable auctioneer in the East. In the West the aim should be to grow better and heavier class of horses. The draft breeds are the safest, i. e.: the Clydes, and Shires, starting with a 1500lb sire and using a heavier animal as the herd is improved, in order to avoid too violent crosses The foals should be weaned and fed the first winter, as this will improve their size and will make them quieter and easier to handle. It will also pay to halter break them the first winter.

In short, taking into consideration present prices, horse raising should justify the adoption of business methods. Good horses will always sell in preference to poor ones and good ones cost but little more to raise, practically only the difference in the service fee of the sire.

F. W. HODSON,
Live Stock Commissioner.

REVERSING THE DIVINE ORDER.

There can be no doubt, says The Literary Digest, that, in the divine view of things presented in the Bible the chief work of a Christian people lies, not in the furnishing of means of self indulgence, but in advancing the higher interests of humanity, and especially of the Kingdom of God. That this order was reversed in the United States last year appears from an estimate of the money raised and spent for various objects, as shown by this significant table of dollars expended:—

For Foreign Missions.....$	5,000,000
For Home Church Work.	100,000,000
For Public Schools.....	195,000,000
For Amusements.....	400,000,000
For Bread.....	600,000,000
For Tobacco.....	800,000,000
For Intoxicating Liquors.	1,250,000,000

Almost three times as much thrown away as was spent for all the worthy objects, including bread, for the whole nation.

—Keep a bottle of coal oil uncorked inside the clock case and the clock will not need oiling. Replenish as the oil evaporates.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

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. P. 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.

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 doubt 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.

Americanitis.

SUNLIGHT FOR HEALTH

It has been perfectly well known to intelligent people in all ages, since man began to know anything at all, that air and sunlight are exceedingly healthful, that people that have a great deal of both are healthy, unless there is some very great drawback, and that those deprived of them are unhealthy, no matter what other advantages they possess. The Romans, who made it their business to get everything good that was going, had solaria, or sunrooms, on the roofs of their houses, in which they sunned themselves luxuriously. A plant set in a dark corner may have heat, moisture and care, but without light it will pine and grow white. There is something in the chemical action of the light rays which it needs, in addition to warmth and nourishment. It is only in the light that the plant forms its woody fibre. The long, pale attenuated germinun stalk grown in the darkened room has no vitality. The blanching of celery is a familiar illustration. By piling the earth against the stems as they grow taller, and thus keeping them from the light, the formation of woody fibre is prevented and the celery made white and tender.

"Now this is all true of human beings forced to live without enough sunlight. Where the plant gets white the human gets pasty. He lacks brightness of eye and buoyancy of mien.

"There are not enough red corpuscles in his blood. His nutritive activities are lessened. His vitality is sapped. When he gets to this point he is an easy prey to disease. The body has got first to become a fit habitat for tubercular or cancer bacilli before they will take up their abode there. Disease microbes demand their proper breeding place just as much as fleas or mosquitoes.

"In a large city it is perfectly apparent that people cannot get light enough. There are plenty of dark rooms in New York tenements; plenty of flats in which a light has to be kept burning all day. Even with those more favorably situated the ordinary city pallor, compared with the ruddy complexion of the average country dweller, shows that high buildings and crowded houses keep out the sunshine.

THE ROAD TO SUCCESS

Twenty years ago a poor foreigner landed in New York and began his work. He set one ambition before himself—to educate every one of his children. He determined to lose his life to save his children. He forsook the saloon, the hall where his fellow workmen congregated; he rose up early and sat up late to keep his children studying; he kept them in the common school and the high school; not content with one Sunday-school and church, he sent them to two Sunday-schools and to every church service. His sons climbed to positions of influence and wealth; every one of his daughters became teachers in the city schools. One day this foreigner and his wife disappeared from the little house in the tenement region, and went to live on an avenue with a son who had been admitted to the bar.

This man used his strongest child as a means upon which to climb upwards. The family has passed within twenty years from the bottom round, industrially, to the top round. He solved the labor problem by the schoolhouse and the church, and he solved it in twenty years. Suppose he had listened to the labor leader, who told his men at the beginning of the strike to buy a gun. Suppose he had spent all his Sunday afternoons, as most of our laboring people are spending theirs, in the saloon and the beer garden in idle discussion of their wrongs. It would have taken half a dozen generations to have changed materially the condition of that family.

The republic offers a royal road to success to every working man, and though he be a fool he need not err therein in walking along the highway lined with free schools, free churches, lecture halls, social settlements. The need of the hour is to keep the children at school instead of taking them out at thirteen to put them in the shop or store.

Why You Should Buy "Pay Roll" Chewing Tobacco.

Because it is the best quality.
Because it is the most lasting chew.
Because it is the largest, high grade 10c. plug.
Because the tags are valuable for premiums until January 1st, 1904.
Because we guarantee every plug, and
Because your dealer is authorized to refund your money if you are not satisfied.

THE EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., LTD.

Sound Investment at Home in a Rich Mining Property.

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 to 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 **20 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.

Applications for stock should be addressed to

ALFRED BENNETT & CO.,
16 Prince Street - Halifax, N. S.

Copies of the Prospectus and any information respecting the foregoing proposition may be obtained from ALFRED BENNETT & Co, or from the

EASTERN NATIONAL COPPER CO., Ltd.
16 Prince St. - - Halifax, N. S.

GREAT DISPLAY
—OF—
Fall Stock
—OF—
STOVES
—AT—
Crowe's Stove Store
Queen Street, Bridgetown

Fur Coats and Robes
BIG STOCK!
LOW PRICES!
N. H. PHINNEY & CO.
Lawrencetown, N. S, Oct. 15th, 1902.

FINEST and FRESHEST
—LINES OF—
Meat & Fish
always in stock.
WM. I. TROOP,
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Auctioneers and Fruit Brokers,
Spitalfield and Stratford Market,
LONDON, G. B.
We are in a position to guarantee highest market return for all consignments entrusted to us. Cash draft forwarded immediately goods are sold. Current prices and marked reports forwarded with pleasure.
Nova Scotia Apples a specialty.
Our facilities for disposing of apples at highest prices is better than ever.
Represented by Abram Young, Bridgetown, who will give shippers any information required. Sept. 24th—6m

Going South FOR WINTER?
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.
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For Rates, Dates and Time Limits of Excursion Tickets to points West of Montreal, see nearest Ticket Agent, or write to
C. B. FOSTER,
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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, 3845 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 early next morning.
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ARTHUR PALFREY.
Bridgetown, Oct. 22nd, 1896. 29ly

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FARMS WANTED
I have a call for a number of farms. If you have a farm for sale either send me or call and give me as full a description of it as you can, giving locality and lowest cash price. No charge without special contract.
OLIVER S. MILLER.
Bridgetown, Oct. 9th, 1902. tf

The Household.

Maternal Eulogies.

"I do wish mothers would not talk so much," said a schoolboy, coloring with vexation as some foolish remark of his maternal parent concerning his exceptional ability was repeated to him. It is a consummation devoutly desired by most young people who in the supersensitiveness of youth fairly writhe sometimes when they overhear their fond mammas relating their exploits or repeating their speeches. Boys are especially thin skinned about this sort of thing, for the fear of ridicule is one of the strongest attributes of youths just approaching adolescence and they exaggerate everything appertaining to themselves with unconscious egotism not reflecting that the polite listener seldom pays any attention to the maternal eulogies, and quite discounts the rhapsodies. All the same, however, it is not pleasant to be discussed, and mothers should strictly deny themselves the pleasure of talking about their offspring, both on account of annoying the latter and the effect which it produces on listeners, and which is not always favorable. It is curious how many otherwise clever women will fall into this mistake, and are quite blind to the fact that they not only do not raise their progeny in the estimation of their friends, but sometimes actually do them infinite harm.

"I have taken quite a dislike to that young Brown," said a prominent matron, recently, speaking of a young man whose name was proposed for a house party she was organizing.

"But, why, mamma?" queried her daughter. "You hardly know him."

"No," answered the former, "but I know his mother quite well, and I have often heard her repeat his criticisms of people and things, which she considers clever, but which sound to me very ill-natured and disagreeable. No, Maud, we won't invite him, for I do not desire to have our party laughed over by Mrs. Brown and her friends at her next luncheon."

"Mrs. Z. thinks that every man that shows Ethel any attention is in love with her," was another comment overheard recently on a mother's foolish boasting. "She is quite elated because Harry Midas sends Ethel violets occasionally." This gossip somehow reached the ears of the shy young man and the violets were discontinued. It is hard for mothers to refrain from talking of what is nearest their thoughts, and to be deprived of the gratification of prattling about their sons' virtues and graces and their daughters' triumphs, but they should carefully bridle their tongues in this respect, knowing their world well enough to realize the truth of the saying in Holy Writ: "The tongue is a little member, and boasteth great things. Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth; and the tongue is a fire."—New York Tribune.

Household Receipts.

BROILED SALT CODFISH.—Soak the codfish in cold water to remove the salt; dry with a cloth, broil over a clear fire for ten or fifteen minutes. When cooked serve on a hot platter, with melted butter poured over.

MEAT SOUFFLE.—Make one cup of cream sauce and season with chopped parsley and onion juice. Stir one cup of chopped meat into the sauce. When hot, add the beaten yolks of two eggs, cook one minute, and set away to cool. When cool stir in the whites of the eggs, stiffly beaten. Bake in a buttered dish, and serve immediately.

PANADA.—In the sick room stale bread is not to be despised. Panada is one of the first dishes usually ordered by physicians, in cases of painful sore throat. Cut light stale bread in half inch cubes, put into a china bowl, sprinkle with one tablespoonful of white sugar and drop in a half dozen grains of allspice. Pour over all one teacupful of boiling water and cover closely. In five minutes it will be ready to use. Some like a little flavoring of wine and nutmeg.

PORK AND PARSNIPS.—Pork and parsnips is a genuine old-fashioned dish, one that our New England forbears throve on, and one that, properly prepared, will be found acceptable at almost any table.

In making it take a "Scotch kettle" or old-fashioned thick iron spider and cover the bottom with slices of salt pork. Cut into pieces about 2 inches square. Arrange a layer of sliced parsnips over the pork and one of sliced potatoes over the parsnips. Pour in enough water to just cover the contents, cover closely, place on the back of the range and let the contents simmer slowly until the vegetables are tender. Take up the vegetables and place on a heated platter and if there is any liquor remaining pour off in a bowl until ready for use.

Brown the pork lightly in the kettle, take up and place as a border about the vegetables. Add to the fat remaining in the bottom of the spider a tablespoonful of butter and a tablespoonful of flour and stir until bubbly. Season with pepper, pour in the stock which you have reserved, and cream or milk to make sufficient gravy. When cooked smooth, pour over the vegetables and meat and serve.

PRAISE IN THE HOME.

There is nothing better for a girl sometimes than a little hearty praise. Many good people conscientiously act on the direct opposite and seem to think nothing better than a little hearty blame. They are mistaken, conscientious in their blame as they may be. There are sore burdens enough in life, bitterness and pain enough, hard work enough and little enough for it—enough to depress us all and keep us humble, a keen enough sense of failure, succeed as one may, and a word of hearty commendation now and then will lighten the load and brighten the heart and send a woman on with new hope and energy, and if she has any reasonable amount of brains at all it will do her no harm. Children are sometimes heart starved for a little heart praise. Boys will act up to the estimate put upon them, or at least try to, if they are worth their salt.

For Attaching Bottle Labels.

The best application of all, however, for attaching bottle labels is fresh egg albumen. Labels put on with this substance, and well dried at the time, will not come loose even when the bottles are put into water and left there for quite a while. Albumen, dry, is almost proof against mold or ferments. As to cost, it is but little, if any higher than gum arabic, the white of an egg being sufficient to attach at least a hundred medium-sized labels (such as are used on soda bottles.)—Canadian Druggist.

—We all know that sometimes we want to use broth when there has been no time for it to stand and cool so the fat can be removed. But perhaps every one does not know that every particle of fat can be removed from hot broth by passing it through a clean white cloth when in cold water. All the fat will remain on the cloth, and it can be taken off and clarified for future use.

—If a lamp should be overturned, don't attempt to put out the flame with water, for it will simply spread it. Instead, throw down flour, garden earth, or salt, either of which will have the desired effect.

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