Miscellaneous.

Prevention of Consumption.

The health department of the city of Providence has issued the following circular:

'Consumption causes more deaths than any other disease the human race is subject to. Nevertheless it is to a very large extent preventable. It is, though not generally known, a contagious disease. Consumption, or pulmonary tuberculosis, is in every case caused by disease germs which grow in the lungs in enormous numbers. When a person is sick with this disease, these germs are coughed up in great quantities in the expectoration, and when this becomes dry and crumbles, or is trodden to dust, the germs float about in the air and are liable to be breathed into the lungs of any one. If the lungs of the person who does breathe them are poorly developed, or if the constitution is feeble, the germs are very sure to grow and cause the disease. Unfortunately, we do not know how to kill them when they are once in the air passages. The best that can be done is to build up the system and strengthen the lungs by the use of cod liver oil, good food, and fresh air.

'Much, moreover, can be done to prevent the spread of the disease by destroying the germs as completely as possible in every case.

'(1) No person with consumption should ever spit on the floor or in the street. If handkerchiefs or bits of cloth are employed, they should at once be disinfected or burned. A good plan is to use a small wide-mouthed bottle with a rubber stopper. The contents should be thrown into the fire and the bottle and stopper thoroughly scalded with *boiling* hot water every day.

'(2) The dishes used by a consumptive should be at once scalded and the unwashed underwear and bed clothing should be thoroughly boiled as soon as possible.

'(3) When a person with consumption has diarrhœa, the discharges from the bowels should at once be disinfected, as at this time they contain the disease germs. A good way is to add a half-teacupful of chloride of lime, or fill up the chamber vessel with *boiling* water.

'(4) No one with consumption should sleep in the same room with another person, and the room occupied by the consumptive should be thoroughly cleaned as often as possible.

'(5) No mother with consumption should nurse an infant, and children ought never to be taken care of by a consumptive person."—*Boston M. and S. Journal.*

How to Purify Drinking Water.

Prof. Peter T. Austen, Ph. D., F. C. S., says in *Scientific American:*

"While I do not wish to undervalue any of the excellent small filters now on the market, I desire to explain a simple method by which any housekeeper of average intelligence can make an inexpensive contrivance which will do its work in a way not easily surpassed either in results, efficacy, rapidity or simplicity by any filter that can be bought. Such a filter can be set up in a short time at any place, and will be found particularly useful when one is away from home; for then special appliances are not always easy to obtain.

My attention was directed to this subject several years ago, and after some experimenting a simple apparatus was devised. Since then I have continued to experiment on this subject, and am more fully convinced than ever of the practical utility and efficiency of the method.

It has been known for many years that the addition of a minute amount of alum to a water containing bicarbonate of lime in solution (and most natural waters contain more or less of this substance) will cause the formation of a gelatinous precipitate. This precipitate entangles and collects the suspended matters and germs, forming coagulated and agglomerated masses which are removed by simple filteration. Waters containing clay or mud which are so fine that a mechanical filter cannot remove it, when treated with a small amount of alum can be filtered perfectly clear through a coarse filter. The alum thus added is not left in the water, but is removed by the filteration, for its active constituent, the aluminic sulphate, is decomposed and precipitated by the action of the dissolved bicarbonate of lime. This should be well understood, although if a minute amount of of alum were left in the water its effects would not be noticeable, and even if present in larger amounts, it would not be at all dangerous.

The method of filteration is simple in the extreme. An oil bottle or any long, narrow-necked bottle serves for the filter. Tie around it a string soaked in kerosene, about half an inch from the bottom, set the string on fire, and hold the bottle bottom up. When the string is burnt out, the bottom of the bottle is thrust into cold water. If properly done, this causes the bottom of the bottle to split off evenly. The rim of the glass should now be burred off a little with a round file to remove any sharp edges that may be left. The bottle is then thoroughly cleaned and placed neck downward in a convenient support, as, for instance, through a hole bored in a shelf, or it may be allowed to stand in a wide-mouthed bottle, resting by its shoulders on the rim of the mouth. A small handful of cotton wool is now thoroughly wetted by squeezing it in water, and shreds of it are dropped into the bottle until a layer about two inches deep has been made. The shreds should be dropped in carefully, so as to distribute them evenly, and not to let them pile up in the middle or at the sides. When enough cotton has been dropped in, a cup or two of water is poured in, and the bottle gently tapped. This consolidates the mass and finishes the making of the filter-bed.

The amount of alum needed to coagulate the water sufficiently for filtering need not, as a rule, exceed two grains to the gallon, and in many instances may be less, but in certain cases of very dirty waters, such as that of the Mississippi River, the amount of alum may be increased to four or even six grains per gallon. The alum is best kept in a solution of such a strength that a teaspoonful of it will contain a grain. To save trouble, the following prescription will enable one to get enough of the solution put up at any apothecary's to last for a considerable time.

R. Alum.....gr. 128
Aquæ dist.....oz. xvi.
M. ft. solutio.

I may add that the expense of this prescription, including the bottle, should not exceed fifteen cents.

The treatment and filteration of the water is best done as follows:

A gallon of water is placed in a clean tin pail and two teaspoonfuls of the alum solution are added. It will save time to make, scratches on the inside of the pail, showing the height of one, two, or more gallons of water. It is then well stirred and mixed with a clean tin dipper. It is best to keep this pail and dipper for this use alone. They should be kept scrupulously clean, and frequently well scoured with sapolio or a similar kind of soap. After mixing, the water is allowed to stand five or ten minutes, and then poured, by means of the dipper, into the filter. It will run through rapidly if the filter-bed has been properly made, and will be as clear as crystal, and not seldom will form an astonishing contrast with the original water. The first half pint of the water passing through should be rejected. The filtered water may be caught in a pitcher or in any other convenient receptacle. A filter-bed will last a day, but it is not advisable to use it longer. Each day the used filter-bed should be thrown away and a fresh one prepared. The method may, of course, be applied to any of the many filters in use, by simply adding to the water to be filtered one or two grains of alum to the gallon. It will be a poor filter, indeed, that will not filter clear after this addition.

Of late, attention has been drawn to the latent dangers of ice. It has been found that this apparently harmless and attractive substance may fairly reek with disease germs and filth of all kinds. Unless it is known from whence the ice comes, its use may be more dangerous than the use of water. Ice is sometimes derived from water which no one which no one would think of drinking, as, for instance, from ponds in cemeteries and from rivers in the neighborhood of sewer outlets, and as a result may be indiscribably foul. Aside from the danger of germs lurking in ice, there is risk in the indiscreet use of water cooled to an abnormally low temperature, since functional disorders are often caused by the drinking of very cold water. No water is so refreshing as that of a mountain spring, and one reason of this is that its temperature is just right. It is well to take hints that are given by nature, and the hint that the best temperature of drinking water is about fifty degrees Fahrenheit is a good one, and worth following.

I would suggest—and I am sure that every one who tries it will be more than satisfied—that the filtered water be caught in stoppered carafes, or, what is just as good, carefully cleaned sherry bottles stoppered with new, clean corks, and that these bottles filled with water and carefully stoppered be placed in the refrigerator for several hours. By putting half a dozen such bottles filled with water in the refrigerator and replacing them with others as they are taken out, a supply of water, filtered water of a satisfactory and safe degree of coolness may be kept continually on hand.

The use of this simple method of purification of water will, I am certain, prevent many a case of sickness and not a few deaths, and it is so simple, cheap, and efficacious that any one can make a success of it."

THE EXPERT ACCOUNTANT.—Knowing all the intricacies of figures and account is one of the necessities of business life. He compiles reports, adjusts averages, and brings order out of chaotic masses of figures. He knows how to make annual reports look attractive, and not unfrequently makes ugly accounts look straight. One of the most important functions of the expert accountant is to show up defaulters. It often happens that business men find their affairs getting entangled. They know they have been making money; but, somehow, they are running behind. They have relied upon some trusted book-keeper. So far as they can see the books are all right, but the results are unsatisfactory. They do not like to suspect the trusted servant, but they want to be satisfied. The expert accountant is called in with great secrecy, and ordered to go over the books at night. Then comes the exposure; the forced balance is shown up; the amount of the defalcation is set down in plain figures. It is surprising how many concerns there are doing large business who are absolutely dependent upon their bookkeepers, and are utterly helpless to find out exactly where the trouble is, although they may be convinced that something is wrong. The expert accountant may strike it at the first glance. He may delve for weeks before he reaches the solution. He learns lots of secrets, but he is dumb as an oyster, and keeps his discoveries only for the ear of the employer. If he is kind hearted he advises the defaulter to pay up before the exposure comes. Many culprits surrender at the mere sight of him.

A SUBSTANTIAL HANDSHAKING.—A minister who is rich in faith if not in ducats, was a firm believer in the power for good of a cordial handshake. Though his salary was small, and to live he was obliged to mortgage his farm, he shook hands more heartily than ever. 'I have unbounded faith in the handshaking to bring everything out right,' he often said, until his penchant came to be the talk of the town. At last came the day when the mortgage must be foreclosed, that would deprive him of the little home that sheltered his family. On the eve of that day a knock at the door of his house, which was a little way from the town, called him. When he opened the door a whole crowd rushed in, and, without uttering a word, commenced shaking his hands. He felt something cold in the palm of the first man, and when the hand was withdrawn it stuck to his own. 'That is the most substantial shake I ever experienced,' he said, as he held a five-dollar gold piece. But the next man stepped up and a silver dollar was left in the preacher's palm. No one would say a word in explanation, but pressed in on him as fast as he could put the metal and bills into his pockets. The house was not large enough for the visitors, each one of whom deposited from one to ten dollars in the outstretched hand. Each left the moment his little errand was accomplished, and not a word could be had in explanation except the last one, who, as he turned to go remarked, 'We wanted to play a little joke on you, and we have.' The several 'jokes' netted just eight hundred and seventy one dollars. His home was saved, and a neat balance was left beside. Cordial handshaking had indeed 'brought everything out right.'

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

—C. G. Davies, lumber merchant of Quebec, and agent there for Bryant, Powis & Bryant, London, has absconded. The amount of his shortage is placed at from $100,000 to $150,000.

Gored by a Cow.

A fine colt belonging to Mr. Peter Lindsay, of Nixon, Ont., was badly hooked by a cow. Two bottles of Hagyard's Yellow Oil cured it. This invaluable remedy should be in every house. It cures cuts, sprains, bruises, burns and all pains and aches in man or beast.

—The pin factories of the United States manufacture about 18,000,000,000 of these diminutive but useful articles every year.

Farm Notes.

You need not chop cabbage for poultry. Simply place a head of cabbage in the poultry yard and the hens will know how to use it. Cabbage makes an excellent addition to the ordinary dry food and is highly relished by all classes of poultry, especially at this season, when green food is not readily obtainable.

Do not mix wood ashes and animal manure together, for the latter is made useless by using the former with it. Bone-dust and wood ashes will supply all that may be lacking for strawberries in any soil. Of all the commercial fertilizers none is safer to buy than pure ground bone. It must, however, be decomposed before the plants can use it, as they take up all of their food in solution. For immediate effect it is sometimes advisable to use dissolved bone, or superphosphate of lime, which will be washed down to the roots by the first rain. —*Practical Farmer.*

Some one asks: 'What is a good cow?' This is a fair question in these days of vagaries and indefiniteness. We call it a good cow that gives 20 to 30 pounds of milk a day, which will make a pound of butter from 20 pounds of milk for six months, and then gradually shrinks her mess until she becomes dry about four to six weeks before calving. A better cow will do better: but how many are there in the country?—*Mirror.*

Before you decide to pay out any money for fertilizers this season, see that the manure in the stable yard is not running to waste from exposure to the rain and snow. If you allow the best strength and only soluble part of the manure to be washed out, and sink into the sub-soil of the barn yard, you will have a mass of almost worthless straw and leaves—worthless for the present season at least—remaining, to put on the land. Every rain takes some strength out of the manure, and the aggregate loss in the course of a winter amounts to a great deal. If you have no shelter under which to deposit the manure in winter, it is far better that it be carried direct to the field and spread upon the land where it is wanted. That is, if the field is level. We would not do this on hilly or rolling ground. Carried to the field now, the soil gets the whole strength of the manure, and it begins to do good at once as soon as a crop is planted. There is no loss worth talking of by evaporation, and you get the manure out of your way at the stable in the shortest and cheapest way. This plan also saves the trouble and expense of constructing a cellar or shed in which to keep the manure till spring, which is an important consideration.—*Massey's Illustrated.*

Good oats are clean, hard, dry, sweet, heavy, plump, full of flour and rattle like shot. They have a clean and almost metallic lustre. Each oat in a well-grown sample is nearly of the same size. There are but a few small or imperfect grains. The hard pressure of the nail on an oat should leave little or no mark. The kernel when pressed beneath the teeth should clip rather than tear. The skin should be thin. The size of the kernel will be less in proportion than the skin is thick. The color of the oat is not very material, but white oats are generally thinner in the skin than black. Again, black oats will grow on inferior soils. Short, plump oats are preferable to large, long grains. Bearded oats must have an excess of husk. Oats are not necessarily bad because they are thin-skinned or bearded; but they must contain a less amount of flour per bushel than thin-skinned oats without beards.—*Lewiston Journal.*

Parnell at Home.

THE IRISH LEADER'S COSTUME DESCRIBED BY 'PUNCH.'

This description of Parnell is one of the alleged bright things in London *Punch:* 'At home among his own people, Charles Stewart Parnell conforms to the habits of the locality. This afternoon he wears a coat in which you recognize the beginning of the dinner dress which you are accustomed to wear in the higher circles of society in London. It is perhaps cut away a little more than usual at the hips, the skirts more decidedly resemble the outline of a swallow's tail, and the collar is a trifle high. But these are details. His breeches are tied at the knee with ribbon, vividly green in hue. Stout brown worsted stockings, a little the worse for wear, cover his shapely limbs, ending in a pair of brogues that have not recently been submitted to the blacking brush. A waistcoat, half unbuttoned, displays a blue cotton shirt; a high collar, such as Mr. Gladstone wears in holiday time, is loosely tied with a kerchief, green but not so decidedly patriotic in tone as the ribbons that knot the breeches at the knee. A high hat, with exceedingly small brim, is rakishly set on one side of your host's head, and you do not fail to notice the 'cuddy' stuck in the rusty band that confines the base of the crown, and has braved many storms in these lovely Wicklow mountains.'

—A rather sensational occurrence took place at Victoria, Crapaud, P. E. I. last week. The body of a girl named Dot Farrow had been brought home from Charlottetown for burial and on Saturday the people gathered to engage in the last sad rites of the departed. Notwithstanding that Dr. Robertson, after examination, declared life extinct, Rev. Mr. Daniels refused to proceed with the burial service under the impression that, from appearances, there was still life in the body. Consequently the burial was abandoned for that day. On Sunday however, the body was committed to the earth.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invarably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup, and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a Cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10 cents, 50 cents, and $1. If your Lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by Drs. deBlois & Primrose, Bridgetown, and Dr. Morse, Lawrencetown.

FOUR AT A BIRTH.—Mrs. Michael Newton, of Everson, Penn., on the morning of February 14th, gave birth to four perfectly formed baby girls. Mrs. Newton is a rather large woman, good-looking, and 38 years old, and had eight children before she gave birth to the quadruplets. When Papa Newton got his first view of his wife and the babies he threw up his hands and shouted: "Holy Mother what a pile of kids!" He gradually became calm, and at last accounts was doing quite well.

Forcible Facts.

The testimony as to the merits of Burdock Blood Bitters is overwhelming and admits of no dispute. It is the best blood purifier extant. Its action on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels is perfect. It cures dyspepsia, constipation, bad blood, biliousness, sick headache, and all skin diseases.

AT LAST!

A Wonderful Vegetable Discovery That Removes the Terrible Results of Overwork.

A True Invigorator.

Weakness and prostration of the nervous system surely follow that overwork and worry which brings sorrow and suffering to so many Canadian homes. The terrible results of nervous weakness, are seen on every hand. Pains in the back, poor and unrefreshing sleep, lack of appetite dyspepsia, and lost energy and strength, are the first symptoms of more serious and dangerous trouble. This is the way that Paralysis, Paresis and Insanity begin. Do not delay a moment longer, for some time it will be too late to regain your lost health and vitality. Use Paine's Celery Compound now, and the dull eyes will regain their brilliancy, the cheeks will grow rosy, the brain become clear, the nerves strong and steady, your sleep restful and refreshing, appetite good, and health and happiness will take the place of misery and suffering.

A. Sabiston, the well known lithographer of Montreal, writes: "In the summer of 1888 I had to work very hard, and was troubled considerably with insomnia (sleeplessness). I resolved to try your Paine's Celery Compound, and after taking the contents of two bottles, felt like a new man. A good night's rest gave me strength for the duties of the day, and instead of starting out to business in the morning feeling as if I had completed a day's work instead of being about to commence one I started out in good spirits, feeling fresh and strong. My wife and various friends, to whom I recommended the medicine, have been benefited greatly, and in fact 'Paine's Celery Compound is a household word in our family.'"

'90 YARMOUTH S.S. CO. '90

(LIMITED.)

FOR BOSTON and HALIFAX via YARMOUTH.

The Shortest and Most Direct Route between Nova Scotia and the United States.

The Quickest Time. Only 17 hours between Yarmouth and Boston.

THE FAST STEEL STEAMER

YARMOUTH,

S. F. STANWOOD, Master,

commencing Feby. 22nd, will leave Yarmouth for Boston during the month of March every Saturday p. m., and Boston for Yarmouth every Tuesday at 10 o'clock a. m.

Commencing March 26th will make two trips a week, leaving Yarmouth for Boston Wednesday and Saturday evenings after arrival of Western Counties Railway train. Returning, leaves Lewis' wharf, Boston, for Yarmouth every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, a. m., making close connection with the Western Counties Railway train and Davison's Coach Line.

The "Yarmouth" carries a regular mail between Yarmouth and Boston

S. S. DOMINION,

M. L. FORBES, Commander,

commencing Feby. 24th, will leave Yarmouth every Monday at 7 a. m., (until further notice), for Halifax, calling at Barrington (when clear), Shelburne, Lockeport, Liverpool and Lunenburg. Returning, leaves Pickford & Black's wharf, Halifax, every Thursday morning at 8 o'clock for Yarmouth and intermediate ports, connecting with Steamer Yarmouth for Boston on Saturday evening.

Tickets and all information can be obtained from C. R. Barry, 124 Hollis Street, or George M. Connor, Ticket Agent, North Street Depot, Halifax; George E. Corbitt, Manager Annapolis Steam Packet Co., Annapolis; Messrs. Turnbull & Walsh, Digby; and all agents on the Windsor & Annapolis and Western Counties Railways; Davison's Coach Lines, J. F. Spinney, Lewis' Wharf, or Messrs. J. G. Hall & Co., Chatham Street, Boston.

W. A. CHASE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
L. E. BAKER,
President & Managing Director.
Yarmouth, N. S., February 15th, 1890.

Excelsior DYES are the cheapest. Only 8 cents a package. Will color more goods than any other.

Excelsior DYES have stood the test for years. Those using them once will always use them.

Excelsior DYES are the best, surpassing all others in quality. They will not fade like other dyes.

Excelsior DYES can be obtained from your druggist or grocer. They are the CHEAPEST and BEST.

Excelsior DYES. One package, only 8 cents; will beautifully color a coat or dress. Druggists and grocers. Price only 8 cents.

Excelsior DYES are the purest and best. Take no other.

Excelsior INK POWDER makes a fine glossy black. Will not corrode the pen. A pint of best ink for 10 cents, or 5 cent package, one gill.

Excelsior BLUING, best quality and value on the market. Try a package and be convinced. Only 4 cents.

Excelsior INSECT DESTROYER for cattle, sheep, etc., is the cheapest and best.

All the above for sale by all first-class Druggists and Grocers, and at wholesale by C. Harrison & Co., sole manufacturers, Cambridge, Kings Co., N. S.

THE BEST SEEDS are those put up by D. M. FERRY & CO. Who are the largest Seedsmen in the world. D. M. FERRY & Co's Illustrated, Descriptive and Priced SEED ANNUAL for 1890 will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to last season's customers. It is better than ever. Every person using *Garden, Flower or Field Seeds* should send for it. Address D. M. FERRY & CO. WINDSOR, ONT.

LOCAL and TRAVELING SALESMEN WANTED

to represent us. Exclusive territory. Unequalled facilities. Success assured. Highest percentage; or salary and expenses paid. Experience not necessary. Write for terms.

E. C. SELOVER & CO.,
NURSERYMEN, Geneva, N. Y.
Nov20 5m

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

OFFICE OF CHARLES A. SNYDER, BREEDER OF CLEVELAND BAY AND TROTTING BRED HORSES. ELMWOOD, ILL., Nov. 20, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Dear Sirs: I have always purchased your Kendall's Spavin Cure by the half dozen bottles, I would like prices in larger quantity. I think it is one of the best liniments on earth. I have used it on my stables for three years.
Yours truly, CHAS. A. SNYDER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., November 8, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Dear Sirs: I desire to give you testimonial of my good opinion of your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have used it for Lameness, Stiff Joints and Spavins, and I have found it a sure cure, I cordially recommend it to all horsemen.
Yours truly, A. H. GILBERT, Manager Troy Laundry Stables.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

SALT WRIGHT COUNTY, OHIO, Dec. 19, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Gents: I feel it my duty to say what I have done with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have cured twenty-five horses that had Spavins, ten of Ring Bone, nine afflicted with Big Head and seven of Big Jaw. Since I have had one of your books and followed the directions, I have never lost a case of any kind.
Yours truly, ANDREW TURNER, Horse Doctor.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Harry Morgan!

This fine horse, owned by Thomas Doran Windsor, will make the season of 1889 between

BRIDGETOWN & HORTON.

HE will stand at Glencross' Stable on Saturday, 25th May, and remain until Monday, at 10 o'clock, and continue fortnightly through the season.

This horse weighs 1250 lbs.; is fine style and action. Has a record of 2.46.

Further particulars will be given later.

THOMAS DORAN.

May 14th. tf

The Schooner **"CRUSADE,"**

I. S. GESNER,

WILL make weekly trips between this port and St. John during the season, calling along the river.

Freights handled carefully.

LIME ALWAYS ON HAND.

Apply on board, or to GEO. H. DIXON.

Bridgetown, May 27th, 1889. tf

They are light in touch.
Unrivalled in tone,
Handsome in appearance,
Unrivalled in durability,

AND NOT EXCELLED BY ANY PIANO MANUFACTURED in the DOMINION.

MILLER BROS.,

SOLE AGENTS,
MIDDLETON, N. S.

Bath Brothers' Livery Stables

BRIDGETOWN.

WE have purchased from Mr. F. FitzRandolph the entire stock and good will of his Livery Stable Business, and the Livery Stable Stock of Mr. W. J. Gleneross, and are therefore in a position to furnish the most Stylish Turnouts that can be desired.

Passengers conveyed to all parts of the country at Reasonable Rates.

TEAMS IN WAITING AT ALL TRAINS

Single or Double Teams for Wedding Parties Furnished at Short Notice and Fitted up in Best Style.

Special attention will be given to the wants of Commercial Men.

Livery Stable opposite Rink.

W. C. BATH. - - - H. S. BATH.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and *effectual destroyer of worms* in Children or Adults

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of the late Henry S. Piper, Publisher, late of Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, deceased, are hereby requested to render their accounts, duly attested to, within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

MINNA K. PIPER,
Sole Administrator.

Bridgetown, Aug. 10th, 1889.

Free Treatment FOR 1 YEAR,

remedies included, will be donated by Dr. Sweet the celebrated natural born setter and physician, to *one worthy person* in each town WITHOUT EXPENSE except $1.00 for drawing examination papers. Send no money until return of papers. Application must be endorsed by Minister or Postmaster. Send stamp for FREE EXAMINATION BLANKS and particulars to Dr. Sweet's Sanitarium for the Lame, 16 Union Park Street, Boston, Mass.

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

Windsor & Annapolis Raiw'y

Time Table.

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Express Daily.	Pass. and Freight Mon., Wed., And Sat. only.	Passengers and Freight Daily.
		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
0	Annapolis—leave	1 40	6 00	.....
6	Round Hill	1 58	6 25	.....
14	Bridgetown	2 18	6 55	.....
19	Paradise	2 33	7 15	.....
22	Lawrencetown	2 43	7 30	.....
28	Middleton	2 58	7 55	.....
32	Wilmot	‡3 10	8 11	.....
35	Kingston	3 19	8 25	.....
42	Aylesford	3 37	9 00	.....
47	Berwick	3 55	9 20	.....
50	Waterville	4 05	9 35	.....
52	Cambridge	‡4 13	9 45	.....
54	Coldbrook	4 20	9 55	.....
59	Kentville—arrive	4 32	10 15	.....
	Do—leave	4 47	10 50	5 40
64	Port Williams	5 00	11 10	6 00
66	Wolfville	5 08	11 19	6 10
68	Grand Pre	5 18	11 32	6 25
70	Horton Landing	‡5 22	‡11 37	‡6 30
72	Avonport	‡5 29	‡11 45	‡6 40
			P.M.	
77	Hantsport	5 44	12 05	6 58
82	Falmouth	6 00	‡12 25	7 16
84	Windsor	6 07	12 35	7 25
90	Newport	6 25	1 18	8 10
93	Elderhouse	6 33	1 33	8 25
103	Mount Uniacke	6 58	2 13	9 15
113	Beaver Bank	7 21	2 43	9 43
116	Windsor Junct.	7 28	2 53	9 50
121	Bedford	7 41	‡3 39	10 15
126	Rockingham	‡7 52	‡3 52	10 28
129	Richmond	.....	4 03	‡10 42
130	Halifax—arrive	8 05	4 10	10 45

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express Daily.	Pass. and Freight Mon., Wed., & Friday only.	Passengers and Freight Daily.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
0	Halifax—leave	7 00		2 20
1	Richmond	.....	6 15	2 33
5	Rockingham	7 12	‡6 26	‡2 44
9	Bedford	7 24	6 37	2 55
14	Windsor Junc—leave	7 35	6 52	3 10
17	Beaver Bank	‡7 47	‡7 25	3 40
27	Mount Uniacke	8 10	8 00	4 15
37	Elderhouse	8 35	9 00	4 45
40	Newport	8 43	9 12	5 00
46	Windsor	8 57	9 35	5 20
48	Falmouth	‡9 07	‡10 15	5 45
53	Hantsport	9 22	10 37	6 08
58	Avonport	‡9 35	‡10 55	‡6 24
60	Horton Landing	‡9 41	‡11 05	‡6 30
61	Grand Pre	9 44	11 10	6 34
64	Wolfville	9 54	11 25	6 47
66	Port Williams	10 00	11 35	6 55
71	Kentville—arrive	10 15	11 55	7 10
			P.M.	
	Do—leave	10 30	12 25	.....
76	Coldbrook	10 42	‡12 40	.....
78	Cambridge	‡10 49	‡12 51	.....
80	Waterville	10 57	1 02	.....
83	Berwick	11 05	1 17	.....
88	Aylesford	11 21	1 40	.....
95	Kingston	11 39	2 10	.....
98	Wilmot	‡11 48	2 23	.....
102	Middleton	12 00	2 38	.....
		P.M.		
108	Lawrencetown	12 17	3 18	.....
111	Paradise	12 27	3 33	.....
116	Bridgetown	12 42	3 55	.....
124	Roundhill	1 02	4 25	.....
130	Annapolis—arrive	1 20	4 50	.....

N.B.—Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time, one hour added will give Halifax time. Trains run daily, Sunday excepted. (‡) Indicates that Trains stop only when signalled, or when there are passengers to set down.

Steamer "City of Monticello" leaves St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, a. m., for Digby and Annapolis. Returning from Annapolis same days.

Steamer "Evangeline" will make daily connection each way between Annapolis and Digby.

Trains of the Western Counties Railway leave Digby daily at 6.00 a. m., and 3.15 p. m., and leave Yarmouth daily at 7.45 a. m., and 3.00 p. m.

Steamer "Yarmouth" leaves Yarmouth every Wednesday and Saturday evenings for Boston.

International Steamers leave St. John every Monday and Thursday, a. m., for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

Trains of the Provincial and New England All Rail Line leave St. John for Bangor, Portland and Boston at 6.40 a. m., and 7.00 a. m. and 8.45 p. m., daily, except Saturday evening and Sunday morning.

Trains of the Nova Scotia Central Railway leave Middleton daily at 3.00 p. m., and Lunenburg daily at 7.30 a. m.

Through Tickets by the various routes on sale at all Stations.

J. W. KING, General Manager,
Kentville, November 15th, 1889.

THE BACKUS WATER MOTOR

—is the most—

Economical Power Known

—: FOR :—

DRIVING LIGHT MACHINERY

It takes but little room.
It never gets out of repair.
It can not blow up.
It requires no fuel.
It needs no engineering.

There is no delay; no firing up; no ashes to clean away; no extra insurance to pay; no repairing necessary; no coal bills to pay; and it is always ready for use.

Is is invaluable for blowing Church Organs, for running Printing Presses, Sewing Machines, Turning Lathes, Scroll Saws, Grind Stones, Coffee Mills, Sausage Machines, Feed Cutters, Corn Mills, Elevators, etc.

Four-horse power at 40 pounds pressure of water. It is noiseless, neat, compact, steady and above all

IT IS VERY CHEAP.

PRICE, $15 to $300.

Send for circular to the Backus Water Motor Co., Newark, N. J., stating paper you saw advertisement in.

Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

For if you do not it may become consumptive. For *Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility* and *Wasting Diseases,* there is nothing like

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda.

It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is put up in a salmon color wrapper. Be sure and get the genuine. Sold by all Dealers at 50c. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

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.

The Household.

The Kitchen.

In washing dishes never pile dishes up in a dish-pan. Begin with a pan half filled with hot soapy water. Wash glasses first. Slip them in sideways, so that the hot water will touch outside and inside at once, and then there will be no danger of breaking from unequal expansion. Wash one at a time, and wipe instantly without draining or rinsing. Wash the silver and wipe at once, as it keeps bright longer if wiped out of soapy water. Keep a cake of silver soap at hand, and rub each piece of silver as soon as discolored. Then wash the china, beginning with the cups, saucers, pitchers, and least greasy dishes, and changing the water as soon as cool or greasy. Place these dishes in the rinsing-pan with the cups inside up and plates resting on the edges, that they may be scalded inside as well as outside, and drain quickly. Scald and wipe immediately.

Where there is only one woman for "cook, waitress, hostess, and kitchen girl," it is well, after the table is cleared and the dishes neatly packed, to wash first the kitchen dishes, and pots and kettles; then with clean water add towels wash and wipe the table dishes. The hands will be left in much better condition than when the pots and kettles are washed last.

Do not become wedded to the idea that dishes can only be washed in a sink. If your pantry or cook-room be some distance from your sink, and have a broad shelf or table in it, take your dish-pan to the pantry, wash and wipe your dishes there, and in this way save a few of the unnecessary steps which soon amount to miles with many weary housekeepers.

Never put pans and kettles half filled with water on the stove to soak. It only hardens whatever may have adhered to the kettle, and makes it much more difficult to clean. Keep them full of cold water, and soak them away from the heat.

Dripping-pans and other greasy dishes should be scraped and wiped with soft paper, which will absorb the grease. The paper will be found useful in kindling the fire and is a great saving of water, which is sometimes an object. A tablespoonful of soda added to the water will facilitate the cleaning.

Tins should be washed in clean, hot soapy water. Rub them frequently with mineral soap, and they may be kept as bright as when new. Saucepans and other tin or granite dishes browned by use, may be cleaned by letting them remain half an hour in boiling soda water, then rubbing with a wire dishcloth or stiff brush.

A new tin coffee pot, if never washed on the inside with soap, may be kept much sweeter. Wash the outside, and rinse the inside thoroughly with clear water. Then put it on the stove to dry, and when dry rub the inside well with a clean, dry cloth. All the brown sediment may be wiped off in that way, but a soapy dishcloth should never be put inside.

Keep a granite pan near the sink to use in washing vegetables, and use the hand-basin only for its legitimate purpose. Pare vegetables into the pan, and not into the sink as is so frequently done. Clear up as you work; it takes but a moment then, and saves much time and fatigue afterward.—*Godey's Ladies Book.*

FEBRUARY FLORAL HINTS.—At this season everything begins to think of spring, and the plants in your window will start into new and vigorous growth if given half a chance. Stir the soil in the pots. Give them all the sunshine possible, and as much fresh air as can safely be admitted. Shower them daily, and see that no insects are allowed to collect and work on the new shoots. Give a watering with liquid manure once a week at least,—twice is better,—to all that are making new wood, and repot those needing more room for their roots. It is quite important that this attention should be given now, as a shift later on will interfere with the growth of the plant for a time, and everything calculated to check its steady development should be avoided. Do what is necessary before the plant gets much of a start.

Bring up your Fuchsias from the cellar and repot them, cutting the old branches back at least half, if that was not done when you put them away in the fall.