Practical Talks and Plain Precepts for Farmers.

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

TREATMENT RECOMMENDED FOR KILLING DIFFERENT WEEDS.

Both the chemist and the botanist at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa are agreed that the French method of eradicating wild mustard by spraying infested growing crops with solutions of copper sulphate is the most effectual yet tried. Their conclusion, arrived at after many experiments, is that fifteen pounds of copper sulphate dissolved in fifty gallons of water to the acre, when the mustard plants are young, is the most effective, the safest as regard the grain crops, and the most economical to use. The average cost of this application is about one dollar per acre.

No seeds should be allowed to mature. And by far the most important to the farmer is to see that he purchase his seeds for his crops where he can depend upon getting reliable goods. It is false economy to buy "cheap seeds.

The Canadian thistle generally comes into blossom in July and August maturing its seeds particularly in the latter month. Until the fields are cleared of this pest drop out the rotation all crops that allow the thistle seeds to ripen before these are cut. It is desirable to plough under pasture land in June, or land from which the crop of hay has been removed early in July and to work the land thus ploughed upon the surface, so that all thistles will be kept under until fall, or the time for sowing winter wheat. Operate a three year rotation of wheat, rye barley or oats, with clover followed by a hoed crop. In removing thistles from permanent pastures on stiff clays two or three cuttings a year with the scythe or mower for a few years will suffice, but in open subsoils the spud will have to be resorted to. The first cutting should be just before the thistles blossom.

The sow thistle may be eradicated in the same manner. This weed blossoms in July, maturing its seeds in July, August and September. It will grow in any kind of soil.

Couch grass or quack grass, grows in all kinds of crops from early spring until late Autumn, maturing its seeds in August. To get rid of it, plough lightly after harvest, then harrow it over with the ordinary harrow and use the spring-tooth cultivator to shake the roots of the grass free from the soil. When dry burn them. Repeat this twice or thrice and couch grass will disappear.

The ox-eye daisy blossoms from June to September, and grows everywhere it is not wanted. This weed is propagated entirely by means of the seed, and is common in "cheap" seeds. To get rid of it drop meadows out of the rotation until the infested fields have been dealt with. Adopt the same plan with permanent pastures when at all practicable. Grow a crop of rye followed by rape. Pasture meadow-land until the middle of June, then plow deeply and sow with rape in drills. It may be well to follow with a crop of corn roots. Or another remedy is to follow rye with a crop of millet, or to work the ground on the bare fallow system until winter wheat may be sown in September.

To destroy burdock in grain anh hay fields the reaping or mowing will prevent the seeds maturing at the usual season. If the fields be gone over later with the spud or some such implement and the plants be cut below the corn, they must die.

When blue weeds put in an appearance remove them with the spud unless the ground is to be broken up the same season. When cut off at any stage below the corn the weed must die.

Wild flax, sometimes known as false flax, may be got rid of by alternating hoed crops in succession with spring grain crops, or rye followed by a hoed crop, the rye not being allowed to ripen. When wild flax is found only in patches in meadows, the infested parts may be cut and used for soiling purposes. When Lucerne can be substituted for meadow the first cutting would take place before the flax is ripe.

Pigeon weed generally gets in wheat and rye seeds and timothy and mammoth clover and alsike. It can be treated about the same as wild flax.

Rag weed and wild mustard should be treated alike.

Wild oat is an unusual nuisance, and will fairly well succumb to the same treatment as wild mustard.

Snap dragon or toad flax is also called butter and eggs, and while young plants may be rooted out by hand the summer fallow is the most effective remedy.

Only thorough summer fallowing will destroy wild lettuce.

The only way to get rid of sour dock yellow dock, curled dock, narrow dock, or curled rumex (all the same noxious weed) is to pull out root and every thing.

The wild parsnip only flowers the second year, so that if the flower be cut before the seeds form the wood can easily be got rid of.

Cocklebur or clothbur will succumb to clean culture with some hoed crop while seeding to clover or meadow grass with frequent mowing will bring it under subjection. By all means prevent it from seeding, and to accomplish this it will be necessary to go through corn and stubble fields in August and September.—The Homestead.

CARE OF SUGAR BELTS DURING THEIR GROWTH.

After seeding, the soil should be gone over with a roller, so as to obtain a compact surface. This rolling has for its effect the facilitating of the germination, and offers a firm strata of soil for the ascending root to penetrate. It is under these circumstances firmly held in position from the very commencement of its existence. After the appearance of the young root above the surface, hand hoeing must be resorted to. The upper crust being thus broken there is no danger of caking and the weeds are eraictated during the operation. Hoeing should be repeated after a few days interval, and thinning or spacing should be done by hand or machine. Experience shows that the best results are obtained during a cloudy or damp day, when the plantlets are about two inches high. The advantage of hand spacing is that a certain amount of intelligence may be introduced into the work being done, as the strongest plants alone should be allowed to remain. The hoeing from this time forward, should be repeated every two weeks, until the leaves reach a size rendering the operation impossible. It is important that each hoeing be deeper than the preceding one. When these hoeings are finished, the beets are left alone until harvesting.

Regarding thinning of the beets, a well known agriculturist declares that the largest plantlet at the time of thinning, generally corresponds to the largest beet at the period of harvesting. This is attributed mainly to the vital energy of different germs contained in the same seed cluster. The loss through thinning is consequently considerable—1-3 approximately; hence the importance of conducting the operation with considerable care.—The Sugar Beet.

During these dry days keep the cultivator going among the root crops That surface mulch of earth saves more moisture than we have any idea of, and the fertility we unlock repays for the work. True the days are busy now, but the work can be done before the dew is off the grass mornings and when hay cannot be handled.

Minard's Liniment lumberman's friend.

The Turnip Crop.

Let not Canadian farmers and feeders give up the growing of turnips for winter feeding. For the best results in feeding of cattle and sheep, turnips cannot be left out of the list of foods. Great Britain's fame as the breeding ground to which all the countries of the world turn for fresh blood and the material to improve and strengthen their herds and floocks depend largely upon the liberal feeding of turnips to the young and growing stock, while cattle are fattened with little more than straw and turnips.

The sterling quality of Canadian bred stock, so eagerly sought after by our corn-feeding neighbours of the United States, is largely due to the succulent turnip, which is grown and fed in abundance by most of our breeders of pure bred stock. Even dairy-men should grow turnips for their young stock and dry cows. Some good dairymen claim that they can by proper management, feed them in moderation to milking cows without tainting the flavor of the milk, but it is perhaps wiser to grow mangels for the milking cows, leaving the butter makers no excuse for complaint on this score.

The secret of successful turnip-growing lies in the preparation of the land, bringing it to a fine tilth after the preparation of the manure to give it fertility. This, together with frequent cultivation after the plants appear above the ground and are thinned to the proper distance apart, fills the bill and it is not considered a difficult crop to handle by those accustomed to it A clover sod or stubble field, manured plowed and cultivated the preceeding fall, is the ideal preparation to begin with, but if sufficient manure has not been on hand in the fall, fresh manure from the barnyard may be spread on the land in May or early June and worked in by shallow plowing and cultivation, the roller being freely used to crush all lumps and reduce the soil to a fitness fit for a garden. Ridge the land up in drills, 26 inches apart, and sow with a turnip drill, at the rate of 2 pounds to the acre, any time from the 10th to 25th of June, not more than 1 to 1½ inches deep. Roll with a light roller and if there is any moisture in the land the plants will show up in a few days. Start the horse hoe as soon as the "braird" is seen, to kill weeds while young, working it narrow at first, and wider each successive time it is used. If a dash of rain packs the land and forms a crust on the surface, preventing the plants from coming up, run the roller over the ridges lengthwise again to break the crust. A hand-wheel hoe, which cuts close to the row of plants, loosening the soil and killing young weeds giving the crops a great start; but if this is not available, work the horse hoe for all it is worth, as often as you can find time. Then with the hand hoe thin to single plants, 10 to 12 inches apart, as soon as they are large enough. They will stand a good deal of knocking about and be none the worse for it. It will pay to hoe the second time by hand and to horse-hoe once a week, especially in a dry time, and always after a shower, as soon as dry enough.

In The Isle of Jersey.

To say that the peasant farmers on the Isle of Jersey (many of whom can neither read nor write) are the best and most scientific farmers in the world sounds like a very contradictory statement—a very boastful one to say the least. I make the statement on my own account for I have not heard it said of them nor do the islanders themselves set up any such claim. They are quite unconscious of the fact as only a very small portion of them have ever been away from home to the extent of crossing the channel that separates the island from France or England. I call them the best farmers in the world for the simple reason that they make their farms produce more per acre than any other I ever saw or heard of.

The little island of Jersey is only 14 miles long and four to seven miles wide. There is, however, a resident population of 55,000 and that this island is able to support its own inhabitants and feed 40,000 to 50,000 visitors annually is something wonderful. But when I tell you that in addition to this there is exported from the island yearly between $83,000,000 and $4,000,000 worth of farm and garden products, no one will question that these island farmers deserve the distinction that I have given them.

Early potatoes and cattle are the principal farm products. The potato crop alone that was shipped from the island this year brought $2,175,855. There are on the island all told about 25,000 acres and of course a great deal of waste land along the coast so that there are only about 10,000 acres of land worked or tilled by farmers. There are 1,200 farmers, and the average sized farm therefore, is about 8½ acres.

On an eight acre farm there will be say four and a half to five acres of potatoes (followed by a crop of roots same season) an acre or acre and a half of grass and on the balance of that farm oats or meadows, garden and buildings. The farmers pay from $40 to $75 per acre annual rent. A crop of 300 bushels of early grown potatoes is considered a good one while a crop of 400 bushels and even more is not uncommon. I am afraid to tell the number of tons of mangels that are produced per acre after the potato crop, without additional fertilizers.

How is it possible to grow such crops in such a small piece of land support such a large population and export over $3,000,000 worth of produce yearly and at the same time increase the fertility of the soil? I reply by keeping a large number of cows for the pocket, horses for the work and barnyard manure for the land. Incredible as it may seem on these 10,000 acres there are owned according to the last census 71,891 head of Jerseys and 2,343 head of horses, to say nothing of pigs and poultry.

The farmers try some commercial fertilizers and draw tons of seaweed that is gathered on the sand when the tide is out which they spread on the meadow and grass land, but their principal reliance is barnyard and liquid manure, I doubt if there is a farm on the island without a liquid manure cistern, the contents of which are pumped into a hogshead on a two wheeled cart and distributed on the grass and meadow.

But how can they feed such a number of cattle from so small an acreage of grass land when potatoes and other crops occupy about two-thirds of three fourths of the farm? With 14,324 head of live stock there is nearly an animal and a half per acre for every acre farmed. They do it by adopting a strict soiling system. Only the milks cows are allowed to go to pasture and these are tethered. Beginning at one end of a field each cow mows her own swath across it. She is moved on once or twice a day according to the size of the meadow and makes a very clean sweep of everything within reach of her tether rope which is about 12 feet long. The growth of grass is something wonderful. The cattle feed across these fields six or eight times a season and even then portions of the field will be cut for hay.

All the young things are kept in the stable and fed on roots. Mangels, etc. are also fed night and morning to the milk cows that are usually housed during the night.

Methods while very primitive in some respects have been handed down from generation to generation and are said originally to have been the teachings of pious monks, who were learned men and particularly fond of agriculture, which they taught the young men brought under their influence. While these pupils were kept ignorant of all book learning, they profited by the lessons and experiences of their learned teachers. Necessity has also been a great teacher for these farmers. How to feed their increasing numbers and wants has been a problem solved by keeping the greatest number of cattle liberal use of both barnyard and liquid manures and by adopting a strict system of soiling, concludes the writer of the foregoing.

A Full Dollar's Worth.

Some three weeks ago we received a sample copy of the Canadian Horticulturist, a monthly magazine, devoted to Horticulture, and published under the auspices of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. It is about the size of the well known Munsey Magazine and is devoted to the latest methods in core propagation and production, Canadian trees, flowers, etc. It details the results of the latest experiments in spraying mixtures, destructions of new varieties of fruits, with notes on their adaptability and commercial value, and is filled with helpful articles by some of the ablest men of that great farming province. With the paper is given a membership in the O. F. G.A. entitling the subscriber to all bulletins reports, experiments, etc., conducted under the auspices of that association. All this fund of information for one dollar. In view of the fact that many of our farmers are giving practical attention now to orcharding and are eager generally to grasp any information regarding its successful development, we consider a subscription to this magazine a dollar well spent. We give the address: G. C. Creelman, Toronto, to any who may care to subscribe.

Fruit Reports.

Throughout Nova Scotia the outlook for fruit is poor, not only in quantity but also in quality the fruit is be low the average. In Kings county where we generally look for a large supply of good apples the prospect is very discouraging. Gravensteins almost a total failure and all apples badly spotted.

But in these days of foreign markets our little province does not control by any means the price of fruit. Ontario, away below the average last year, is coming to the front this season with a crop above the average, especially of early varieties. In the United States the crop varies with different localities. As a general thing the crop is about average, we have no authentic reports yet from European countries but the set generally is not up to the average.

AN OLD LADY'S STORY.

To the Editor of the Monitor:—

Sir,—I was troubled with rheumatism for about eight years, and tried a great many different kinds of medicines without getting relief. Last spring I began to get worse and I could hardly walk. It was then that I tried Dr. Clarke's Wonderful Little Red Pills, and two boxes cured me. I have had no rheumatism since taking them. I am eighty-two years of age, and can walk now quite smartly thanks to this remedy wonder.—(Mrs.) Paul McDonald, Eden Lake, Pictou Co., N. S.

We have yet to know of a single case where these wonderful pills have not been almost entirely successful in affecting a cure, Canada Chemical Co. Peterborough, Ont.

They cured me of rheumatism after I had been given up.—Andrew Closkey, Victoria, B. C.

Ex-Ald. Bailey, St. Johns, writes: I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Clarke's Wonderful Little Red Pills. They worked a miracle in my case and cured me after many years of suffering. I do not think their equal is to be obtained.

Nothing like Dr. Clarke's Little Red Pills for the cure of heart trouble, weakness, and blood diseases. Have used them everywhere with success.—Dr. E. F. Mann, late of H. M. Forces South Africa.

Dr. Clarke's Little Red Pills permanently cured me of headache. I suffered for years and only took two boxes. That is a year since. I have not had a symptom since.—James R. Jackson, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

I do not believe there is a medicine to compare with Dr. Clarke's Little Red Pills. They cured me of indigestion and catarrh of the stomach, after nine years' suffering.—H. S. McDonald, G. T. R. shops, Montreal:

Dr. Clarke's Little Red Pills are a certain cure for rheumatism, asthma, paralysis, catarrh, eczema, coughs, backache, indigestion, stomach and liver troubles, female complaints, even when the diseases have been standing for many years. Price 50 cents per box. For sale by local druggists. The Canada Chemical Co., Peterborough, will forfeit $10 for any case that will not be helped by these pills.

Dr. Clarke's Sure Cure for Catarrh, and Dr. Clarke's Sure Cure for Eczema, same price. $10 will be paid for any case they will not cure. Sold by S. N. Weare.

Utilizing Spare Time.

From Kentucky comes the solution of the problem, "How Shall We avoid Loss of Time while ill?" A Mr. Filson a farmer residing near Eminence, in that state was bedfast of a fever. Upon him depended the support of a large family. Sickness in his case was worse than a luxury; it was a sin. To overcome the loss of labor as much as possible his good wife collected all the eggs on the farm, borrowed as many as she could from her neighbours and tucked them carefully about her feverish husband. Then she resumed the concocting of gruels and waited developments. Results justified the experiment. The husband was as good as a hen. His fever having no ague complications, he did not shake and crack the eggs, and now there is a large drood of spring broilers going to the market from that little home. Furthermore, Mr. Filson's health is restored. He not only comes off his nest convalescent but he has no financial loss of worry to occupy his mind and throw him into a relapse.

A Wonderful Tonic and Strengthener.

Said a druggist today, "No doubt about it, the tonic that gives best results is the biggest seller, and that is Ferrozone. It enriches and purifies the blood, restores strength and energy to structor that was always popular. In the feeble, and is a scientific reconstructor that was always popular. In Chlorosis, Anæmia, Tiredness, Languor, Brain Fag, Indigestion, and Dyspepsia its action is prompt, and satisfactory cures always follow. Yes, I recommend Ferrozone to my customers because I believe it is the best tonic and strengthening medicine that money can buy." Large bottles cost 50c.

It Followed Him.

An Irishman was brought into court the other day for stealing an iron dog—a cast iron image—from a gentleman's lawn, and selling it at a junk shop. The man's mother—not knowing what the charge was, except that it was "a dog" went on the stand, and said: "Yer anner, my Dinny is an honest boy; he never stole anything; I saw that dog following him up the street—he didn't steal it."

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price, 25 cents.

Fishing Time.

I cannot fix my mind today
On what I have to do;
A picture haunts my inner eye
Of waters swift and blue.
My fingers itch to cast a fly,
The bells of memory chime
And call me to the woods and fields,
For this is fishing-time.

I dream of mossy stepping-stones
In lazy amber brooks,
Of grassy banks with blossoms bright
And silent, shady nooks,
Where I forget the world of toil
And wash away its crime
In crystal depths of running streams
That sing of fishing time.

I long to see the sun-fish play,
The minnows' merry school,
The trout beneath the shelving bank
Or in his favorite pool,
And all the silver finny folk
That throng the watery clime;
So hand me out the old brown coat
I keep for fishing time.

No Use For Modern Modes.

The name of the prelate is not given by the sender, who, however, seems ready to swear to the truthfulness of the story he tells of a bishop of New Jersey who is slightly hard of hearing. At a recent dinner he was seated beside a gracious young woman, who passed him the various dishes and did what she could do to make things comfortable. When nuts and fruit were brought, she laid a large bunch of grapes on his plate and then asked:

"Do you like bananas?"

His head bobbed forward, his hand alongside his ear, trumpet fashion and he asked:

"Beg pardon, but what did you say?"

"Do you like bananas?" she repeated louder than before.

Again he said:

"Beg pardon—what did you say?"

"Do—you—like—bananas?"

Word by word she tried a third time.

"Oh! Well, I'm afraid my dear that I'm a bit old-fashioned about such things. No—I prefer night gowns."

Don't Pity Yourself.

In his new book "Works and Days," Hamilton W. Marble warns his friends against self-pity. He says: "We begin to pity ourselves, to look upon others as ungenerous and unsympathetic, to lay responsibilities for our failures on some person or circumstance. We soon come to think of our selves as martyrs and victims. We build up a fictitious character for ourselves; we create unreal sorrows and bear unreal wrongs. We end by corrupting and debilitating ourselves to such a degree that we cease to have a clear vision, a truthful tongue or a loyal heart. To put the result of a course of self-pity in plain speech, we disgust ourselves so long and so persistently that we become chronic liars to ourselves and chronic slanderers of others, and it is an awful thing to become an incarnate lie in a universe which is relentlessly truthful."

Pleasant Cure for Weak Lungs.

The best remedy for sore, weak lungs is the soothing vapor of Catarrhozone which traverses every air cell and passage of the breathing organs. It treats remote parts that cough mixtures and sprays can't approach, and kills thousands of germs at every breath. Catarrhozone drives away pain, congestion and inflammation; it makes breathing easy and regular and exerts a marvelous influence on coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, catarrh, deafness and lung trouble. Catarrhozone cures at once, is delightful to inhale, and simple to use. Price $1; small size 25c. Druggists or Polson & Co, Kingston, Ont.

Dr. Hamilton's pills cure constipation.

—It is said that blood poisoning has been traced to the licking of a postage stamp. On this point the "Scientific American" remarks: "The chances of a postage stamp becoming infectious are obviously apparent." The "Sanitarian" also takes the same view The adhesive material on the back of the stamp, if slightly moistened might pick up dirt and even bacteria from the hands through which the stamps pass. Merely on the ground of neatness, fastidious people will often lick the envelope rather than the stamp. The habit is unquestionably a good one to acquire, especially in summer time. The practice should be based on common sense, however, and not needless fears. If a person has a distaste for the mere thought of dirt, it will give him satisfaction to avoid licking a stamp that may have been contaminated, but the chances of acquiring disease in this manner are so small that the precaution is hardly worth taking on that account.

Why You Should Buy "Fair Play" Chewing Tobacco.

Because it is the best quality.
Because it is the most lasting chew.
Because it is the largest, high grade 5 or 10c. plug.
Because the tags are valuable for premiums.
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.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

THE BEST
Is always the cheapest!
That is what you get when you buy your
MEAT AND PROVISIONS
—FROM—
B. M. WILLIAMS
He always has THE BEST.

AMATEUR
PHOTOGRAPHERS' SUPPLIES
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Eastman's Kodaks,
Cameras, Films,
Plates and Paper.
FREE USE OF DARK ROOM TO CUSTOMERS.
S. N. WEARE

N. B.—Anyone purchasing a Camera from me will be given instructions free of charge.

towards heating a house if fed into a Furnace made to heat—one which does not send the fuel up the chimney in smoke.

'Sunshine' Furnaces

will extract more heat from a unit of coal than any other good Furnace.

Every square inch from the bottom of fire-pot to top of dome is a direct radiating surface.

The dome is made of heavy steel-plate, which makes it amore effective heater than the cast-iron dome put in common Furnaces.

The "Sunshine" has everyimproved feature and still is so simple that any person can operate it.

McClary's
London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B.

Bridgetown Foundry Co., Agents.

N. S. PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION
HALIFAX, SEPT. 10th to 18th.
Generous Prize List,
Great Specialty Performance,
Exciting Horse Races,
Brilliant Night Show.
The biggest and best show in its prize list; in the quality and quantity of its exhibits; in the splendor of its special attractions.

$17,000 PRIZE LIST $17,000
No other maritime prize list comes within $3,000 of this amount. It has been arranged so as to give increased encouragement for grade cattle, and be better all round than ever before.

SIX DAYS HORSE RACING
$3,000—the biggest aggregate of purses ever offered for trotters and pacers in the maritime provinces—will be divided into purses at the greatest race meet of Eastern Canada.

"SIEGE OF ALEXANDRIA"
All previous night spectacular performances will be eclipsed this year, and the variety show in the Grand Stand will be far superior to the past in every respect.

IMPROVEMENT ON GROUNDS
Ample seats have been provided for those wishing the expert judging of animals and for those hearing the lectures in the ring.
Low excursions will be in force on all lines. Apply for prize list and all information to
J. E. WOOD,
Manager and Secretary.

SEND FOR ONE OF THE PRIZE LISTS
—FOR—
The Great Exhibition
ST. JOHN, N. B.
AUG. 30th TO SEPT. 6th, 1902.

These offer a splendid variety of inducements to Fruit Growers, Stockmen and general Farmers in numerous attractive competitions in all classes. Milking, buttermaking, horse shoeing competitions etc., open to all.

Live Stock entries already assure the show's success, leading Dominion experts will judge and explain awards. Ring seats for Spectators.

Horse Racing at Moosepath.—Exceptional opportunity for owners to arrange a racing circuit with other exhibitions. The track has been thoroughly fixed up and is in splendid condition, fine field of horseflesh promised!

Amusements will be the outcome of special effort. Lots to wonder and laugh at; and everything clean. Magnificent Moving Pictures of recent startling events, including the destruction of St. Pierre, the great bull fight at King Alfonso's coming of age, etc.

Superb Fire Works with special **Set Battle Pieces,** the fall of Pekin.

Music will be a distinct feature and well worth the trip alone.

A Cheap Fare from Everywhere.

Prize Lists on application to
R. B. EMERSON, Acting President, St. John, N. B.
W. W. HUBBARD, Manager and Secretary, St. John, N. B.

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

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish the public with all kinds of Carriages and Buggies, Sleighs and Pungs that may be desired.
Best of Stock used in all classes of work.
Painting, Repairing and Varnishing executed in a first-class manner.
ARTHUR PALFREY.
Bridgetown, Oct. 22nd, 1896. 23tf

HARRY SANCTON,
Painter and Decorator.
Special attention given to hardwood floors, graining and coloring.
Estimates furnished. Orders may be left at Shipley's or Havey's hardware store.
P. O. address: Bridgetown, N. S. 3—3m

TO LET
The Brick House belonging to the estate of late Robt. E. F'Randolph.
April 3rd, 1901.

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

'Land of Evangeline" Route
On and after MONDAY, JUNE 29TH, 1902, the Steamship and Train Service of this Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted):—

Trains will Arrive at Bridgetown:
Express from Halifax..... 12 04 a.m
Express from Yarmouth..... 2 22 p.m
Accom. from Richmond..... 5 30 p.m
Accom. from Annapolis..... 7.30 a.m

S. S. "Prince George," 'Prince Arthur,' and 'Boston,'
2400 Gross Tonnage, 7000 H. P.
by far the finest and fastest steamers plying out of Boston, leave Yarmouth, N. S., daily, immediately on arrival of the Express trains, arriving in Boston early next morning.
Returning leave Long Wharf, Boston, daily, at two p. m.
Unequalled cuisine on Dominion Atlantic Railway Steamers and Palace Car Express Trains.

Royal Mail S. S. 'Prince Rupert,'
1,250 Gross Tonnage; 3,000 Horse Power.
ST. JOHN and DIGBY,
Daily Service.
Leaves St. John..... 7 45 a.m
Arrives in Digby..... 10 45 a.m
Leaves Digby..... 2.20 p.m
Arrives in St. John..... 5.20 p.m

The S. S. "Percy Cann," will make daily trips between Kingsport and Parrsboro till the completion of the new Steamer.
Trains and Steamers are run on Atlantic Standard Time.
P. GIFKINS,
Gen'l Manager,
Kentville, N. S.

BUY THE HIGH SPEED
'STANDARD'
Rotary Shuttle,
Combines 2 machines in one.
The Lightest Running and Fastest Stitching machine made.
Latest Improved Attachments that do work that no other machine can do.
The Standard stitches one-third faster than any old style machine, thus saving one day in three.
W. A. CHESLEY,
Granville St. Bridgetown

THE FRENCH COACH STALLION
FANFARE
imported 1890 by J. W. Akin & Son, of Scipio, N. Y., is entered for registry in the French Coach Horse Stud Book of America, and his recorded number is 721.
PEDIGREE: Bred by M. Paisant, of Perlers en Auge, department of Calvados, got by the government stallion Epaphus, dam N. by Le More.
DESCRIPTION: Jet black; weight 1280. Perfect di-position. Fine roader.
Will stand for the present at my stables at Bridgetown.
TERMS: Season $10.00; warrant $15.00.
J. R. DeWITT.
Bridgetown, April 30th, 1902.—3m

Notice to the Public
As I am an authorized agent of the Herbaroot Medical Company, of Montreal, for the sale of **Herbaroot Tablets and Powders,** the great family medicine and KING OF BLOOD PURIFIERS, for the cure of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Torpidity of the Liver, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Constipation, Pains in the Back, Female Weaknesses, and all impurities of the blood, I would say to those in poor health that I will send by mail to any address on receipt of price, Herbaroot Tablets.
200 days' treatment, with guarantee, - $1.00
100 " " " - .50
Herbaroot Powder, per package ..... .50
Inhaler..... .25
Herbaroot Powder cures Catarrh, Sore Throat, stops Headache and relieves Asthma.
T. J. Eagleson, Bridgetown, N. S.

WM. A. MARSHALL & CO.
Carpenters and Builders.
(18 years experience.)
Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, Building Material and Finish of all kinds.
Screen Windows and Doors a specialty.
Prompt Attention given to Jobbing.
Plans and Estimates Furnished.
Your patronage solicited.
Box 92. BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

Navigation Open!
Schr. PACKET leaves Tupperville for St. John this week.
The TEMPLE BAR leaves Annapolis for St. John about the 23rd.
The subscriber will have a full stock of Lime, Cedar Shingles, Salt, etc., first schooners.
We still have a quantity of hard and soft COAL.
J. H. LONGMIRE & SON,
Bridgetown, March 12, 1902.

WANTED
Good, smart agent to represent us in Nova Scotia for the sale of hardy Fruit and Ornamental stock. Sample case supplied free. Good pay weekly. We offer special inducements to any one who will make a specialty of ornamental business, having over 600 acres in cultivation we are in a position to give best possible satisfaction. Apply now. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED
We want at once trustworthy men and women in every locality, local or travelling, to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards and advertising matter tacked up in conspicious places throughout the town and country. Steady employment year round, commission or salary, **$65 per Month and Expenses,** not to exceed $2.50 per day.
Write for particulars. Post Office Box 337,
INTERNATIONAL MEDICINE CO., LONDON, ONT.

The Household.

THE READING CURE.

There is one accomplishment that self-supporting women would do well to acquire, says a doctor, and that is reading aloud. For people who are convalescing or suffering from a slow tedious ailment, I know of no attention more beneficial than occasional entertainment of this kind. I recommend it for all my patients, but I often have trouble in filling my own prescription for the simple reason that it is hard to find a person whose voice is soothing to hyper-sensitive nerves or an invalid.

In the homes of the well-to-do one would naturally expect to find the women of the family possessed of voices so well modulated that their reading would be a pleasure to the ear, but in reality such is seldom the case. Invariably, when I prescribe a course of light reading, as an antidote to pain and weariness, the patient replies with the question, 'But who is going to do the reading?'

The upshot of the matter is that I volunteer to send somebody in to read for an hour or so each day, and then it is up to me to provide the reader. This is not easy to do, for while very few native-born Americans who are fitted to dispel the tedium of a sick-room by turning themselves into professional readers. Not infrequently I find voices whose tones are agreeable, but when I put the owners to the test of reading I find that they pronounce badly, inflect still worse and, in short, fail to get any meaning out of the articles given them. They probably get at the gist of it for themselves, but they totally fail to convey it to another.

It behooves women to set about effecting a combination of the graces of a pleasant, expressive voice, correct pronunciation and a quick perception of the meaning of a phrase. If they will accomplish this task, they will find agreeable work to do.

DROPPED EGGS.

What we in New England call dropped eggs, all the rest of the country call poached eggs, but I am going to stick to the name in spite of everything, and call the method I am going to give you now "dropped eggs."

Put one quart of boiling water, one teaspoonful of salt, and one teaspoonful of vinegar in a frying pan. Place in the pan as many muffin rings as there are eggs to be dropped, and set the pan where the water will just bubble at one side. Break each egg carefully, and drop it gently into a ring. If an egg seems not exactly fresh, or if the yolk breaks, do not use it. Cook until the whites of the eggs are firmly set, then gently pour off the water, remove the rings, and lift the eggs with a cake turner; place them on slices of buttered toast, and serve at once. Putting them into muffin-rings makes it much easier to do them and keeps them out whole. It may take a little practice to serve a dish perfectly, but when you once get the knack you will wonder that you ever had any trouble or once thought it hard to do.

DRINKING GLASS INFECTION.

One of the new theories of hygiene that doctors are teaching to persons who have children to rear is concerned with the comparatively unimportant duty of drinking out of a glass in the proper way. The new way of drinking according to the physicians who teach it, avoids any contact of the lips with the rim of the glass, says the Minneapolis Journal. The lips are held so that the rim of the glass touches the outside of the lower lip. By the usual method of drinking the glass is held between the two lips. The newer way is urged by doctors as means of avoiding any possible infection from using a glass that has previously been handled by a sufferer of a contagious disease.

—Blue and white barred gingham is finishing which gives a delightful air of freshness to a boy's bedroom, which seems effeminately dainty. It launts finely and its clean blue and white gives a pleasing sense of immaculateness. Make a spread for the bed with wide ruffles around the sides and ends. The window seat can be made with a covering of the same, easily removable, and if the seat be made with a lid so that the interior can be used as a catch-all it will commend itself to the boy. Chair and couch cushions should be covered with ruffled slips of the same.

—Much careful study is given to stocks and collars, as the stylish effect of the wardrobe depends so much on the variety of waists, ribbons, collars and filmy stocks. With half a dozen stocks, a pretty lace collar, a smart belt and some sashes, a changeful wardrobe is ready with a comparatively small outlay. For coolness and a fresh appearence, nothing comes quite up to the lawn stock, with ends ready to tie in a smart bow; most of these are tucked and have nice little turnover collars. Collars of imitation and real lace, scarfs and ruches are to be had in abundance and at reasonable prices.

—A very agreeable fruit drink is made from red raspberries and currants. Place the fruit in a preserving kettle, allowing a pint of berries to a quart of currants. Crush the fruit with a potato masher to start the juice, and add two quarts of cold water. Let the mixture heat gradually on the back of the range, and when it has scalded thoroughly pour into a jelly bag to drip. This fruit juice is for immediate use, and when it is clear and cold put several tablespoonfuls in a glass one-quarter full of crushed ice and fill up with ice water, adding sugar in quantity desired.

—To make a pretty table fernery, make a birch bark box six inches wide, nine inches long—or round if you prefer it—and three inches deep. Paste cloth round the edges inside to prevent bits of earth from finding their way out. Plant in the box, roots of small ferns, filling the spaces with green moss, or "running pine." Sprinkle every day, and keep in a cool place at night, and your table fernery will keep fresh and green all summer.

—Rosettes and bows of plain satin or peau de soie ribbon are in the lead for ornamenting all sorts of muslin frocks, and are of infinite variety of colors and adjustment. One of the newest fancies is a rosette made of satin ribbon about an inch wide with every end—and there are many—finished with a silk tassel of the same shade These ends also vary in length so as to yield any number of bright tiny tassels that swing as the wearer moves.

—To make a plain lemon sherbet, a half dozen lemons, one pound of sugar, one quart of water and a heaping tablespoonful of gelatine will be needed. Dissolve the gelatine by first soaking it in a pint of the cold water and then stirring it into a cupful of the water scalded. And the sugar, the water scalded. Add the sugar to it also the juice of the lemons, the rest of the water and freeze.

— Cherry syrup may be added to the family store by taking a couple of pounds of tart cherries of good flavor, and, after stoning, and crushing, letting them steep in a quart of boiling water, taking care not to let the mixture boil. At the end of two or three hours strain and mix with a boiling syrup made from two pounds of water and two pounds of sugar. Put in glass jars and seal tightly.

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 is on each box. 25c.

Joker's Corner.

ANOTHER ON A LAWYER.

"A lawyer's life is not all fees and fun," confessed Abraham Levy the other day. "I was in the criminal court building a few weeks ago when a man from my district asked me to defend him in special sessions, and wait for my fee. Just before the case was to be called for trial he came round to borrow a ten and got it.

"Send for me when your case is called," I said.

"When I came out of general sessions at noon one day the client was waiting for me.'

"I was discharged," he exclaimed.

"I thought I was to defend you," I said.

"You see he replied, "I couldn't afford to pay a first-class lawyer's fees, so I got one of those cheap fellows with the X you loaned me. I thought that would be cheaper."

BILLY RICE AND A PIN.

Billy Rice, negro minstrel, used to tell the story of a man who picked up a pin as he was leaving the office of a great merchant, after an unsuccessful quest for work.

The merchant, seeing the man's action from the window, called him back and gave him employment, which kindness he repaid by becoming owner of the entire business in an incredibly short time.

Billy tried to end his story by saying that he tried that scheme once when he was looking for work, dropping a pin carefully on the floor as he entered. He stated his wants to the proprietor, who not only had no employment to offer him, but remarked to his partner as Rice picked up the pin:

"Say, if that fellow's so small as to steal a pin off the floor, how much do you think he'll leave in the till?"

DISTANCE WAS DIMINISHED.

A. K. McClure, during the civil war, knew a planter who was given to pulling a long bow in narratives of the hunt, and usually had the backing of his negro servitor, a slow-going but quick-witted old fellow, who simply adored his master. Once at a dinner the planter told of shooting an alligator through the eye and the tail with a single bullet. The guests were incredulous, and plainly showed it; but smiling blandly, the narrator turned to the old negro who stood behind his chair, as though seeking confirmation.

"Dat am true, massa—but you clean forgot to tell the ladies and gen'men dat the gator were a scratchin' his eye wif de end of his tail jus' 'bout the time you fired that shot, massa."

Then, leaning forward to whisper, the old retainer added:

"An,' massa, de next time don't tell 'em so far apart!"

THE DASH IMPOSSIBLE.

The committee waited upon the successful man.

"Your fame has preceded you," they said as he entered the room. He smiled serenely. "I am rather well known, he admitted modestly."

"You have given names to sleeping cars, new cigars, health foods and games, names that have pleased the public and your patrons."

The successful man bowed.

"Well," said the spokesman, "we have a new baby at our house, and we have come to you to select a name that will please her parents, sisters and brothers, grandparents, cousins, uncles, aunts and friends of the family and herself later on."

The successful man frowned sternly.

"Sir," he said, "I will not undertake the impossible."

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

The Mt