

# Red Rose Tea

"is good tea"

Use a package and you will not be satisfied with any other tea.

Prices—25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 60 cts. per lb. in lead packets

T. M. ESTABROOKS, ST. JOHN, N. S. WINNIPEG, TORONTO, & WELLINGTON ST. E.

### "Skidoo" a Syrian Insult

The origin of the word "skidoo" has at last been established. The discovery was made in the Essex Market Police court, New York city. It is of Syrian origin and if you don't want to get into trouble don't say "skidoo" to a Syrian, because he is apt to take it seriously. At least Samuel Solomon, who was the cause of the discovery, took it that way. Solomon is a shawl merchant. Loaded with a choice collection of prayer shawls and rugs, he invaded the ghetto. He reached Stanton and Ridge streets late in the forenoon. He was hungry and the luscious bananas on the cart of Jacob Smith made his mouth water.

"How much?" said Solomon. "Cent apiece," replied Smith. "Too much," said Solomon. "Skidoo," replied Smith. Solomon glared angrily. "Twenty-three," repeated Smith. Then things began to happen. Solo-

mon made a rush for Smith and Smith countered with a handful of overripe fruit. Just as things were waxing strenuous Policeman Wagner butted in and haled both to the Essex market court.

"What's the trouble?" asked Magistrate Wylie. "Yes, it is. That's Syrian and it means something very disrespectful to my parents."

"He insulted me, chudge," replied Solomon. "How so?" asked the court. "He said 'skidoo' to me." "That's no insult."

"Yes, it is. That's Syrian and it means something very disrespectful to my parents."

"Well, it's English, too," said the court, "and it means 'beat it'. Now get out."

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" " " " 1905, 4,724,554  
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Middleton, N. S., July 1906.

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Faculties in Arts, Applied Science and Theology. All Departments will open for the Annual Session, 1906-7, on Thursday, September 27th. For Calendar containing full information as to courses of Study, Scholarships, Prizes, Degrees, &c., address D. ALLISON, L. L. D., President.

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## THE FARM



### FOREST SERVICE.

Planting on Rough Lands and Over Coal Deposits.

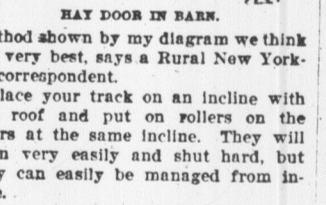
A variety of causes are swarming an interest in forest planting on lands owned primarily for some other purpose than the use of timber, but capable of yielding an added revenue from crops of trees. In Pennsylvania especially large forest plantations are actually under way. There are enormous areas in Pennsylvania from which the original timber has been cut and which are too rough for profitable farming. In the east region of the Province, an overlying the coal is useless for farming at any time. Both these classes of land may be planted to trees with advantage and the timber used in the mines, the old fields on which farming has been attempted being particularly desirable for planting.

Water sheds owned to prevent further denudation and the contamination of streams and reservoirs rarely yield direct returns to water companies, but if properly planted their water conserving power would be increased, and at the same time future revenue would be in prospect.

The possibilities of forest planting have been realized by several large companies which have applied to the forest service for assistance. Detailed information and application blanks for assistance of this kind can be secured by writing to the forester, United States department of agriculture, Washington.

### Hanging a Hay Door.

There has been great trouble in finding a suitable method of hanging doors for unloading hay with fork or slings from the outside of the building. The



RAY DOOR IN BARN.

method shown by my diagram we think the very best, says a Rural New Yorker correspondent.

Place your track on an incline with the roof and put on rollers on the doors at the same incline. They will open very easily and shut hard, but they can easily be managed from inside.

### Crop Conditions.

The crop reporting board of the department of agriculture finds the area under winter wheat remaining in cultivation on May 1 to have been about 23,623,000 acres. This is 6 per cent, or about 1,180,000 acres, less than the area reported as sown last fall and 1 per cent, or about 214,000 acres, less than the area of winter wheat reported as harvested last year.

The average condition of the growing winter wheat crop on May 1 was 91 as compared with 92 in May, 1905, and 85, the mean of the May averages for the last ten years.

The average condition of winter rye on May 1, 1905, and 80, the mean of the May averages of the last ten years.

The average condition of spring wheat on May 1 was 91 against 92 on May 1, 1905, and 89, the mean of the May averages of the last ten years.

A Minnesota farmer stacks his clover just as soon as it is cut. It makes no difference whether it is pleasant or rainy weather. He goes into the field, cuts his clover and stacks it on the land, making the stacks about 20 by 10 feet. In no case would he advocate a smaller stack. He claims that when he takes this clover from the stack in the winter it is in excellent green condition, all except a wall about sixteen inches thick around the outside, which becomes moldy because of its contact with the air. The weight of the clover floats out the air and keeps the hay green and tender.

This green tender hay would be all right in a field, but it would be rather dangerous to stack hay near buildings. Instances have been known where spontaneous combustion has taken place in uncured hay.—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

An Opportunity. There is an opportunity in many towns to grow peaches to supply the home trade that is now supplied from the city dealers or from large orchards at a distance. To make a success of this, high and well drained ground must be taken and the same grade of care given that our best large growers give. Then if the fruit is first class profitable prices will be received. It is surprising to find the number of baskets of peaches that can be sold right at home in some of the towns outside of the large peach districts, says a New England grower.

Sheep and Chickens. In this age of experiment the reported success of Michigan farmer is worth trying. He was washing his sheep in connection with an effort to kill Canada thistles. He put some salt as near the crown of the neck as possible. In this way the sheep were induced to eat the thistles close to the ground. It is said that this morning feed with the case the second year.

London, Aug. 30.—The British Government is fully alive to the critical conditions of affairs in Persia and to the alleged efforts of Germany to obtain a footing there, and it is stated that doubling steps will be taken by the powers to protect their interests when a crisis arrives. Thus far, the Foreign Office, says, nothing has oc-



### RAVAGES OF ROSE BEETLE.

A Destructive Insect That Attacks the Rose and the Grape.

During the last few years complaints have been made in increasing numbers by fruit-growers and gardeners of the ravages caused by the rose beetle (Macrodactylus subspinosus). This year specimens have been sent to Professor C. J. S. Bethune of the Guelph Agricultural College, from Toronto on the west; to the county of Essex on the west; to the neighborhood of London also it has been prevalent for some years, but does not seem to extend much to the northward of the region referred to. There are, however, isolated occurrences in other parts of the Province, an example of which may be mentioned a severe attack upon young corn in the county of Grey last year.

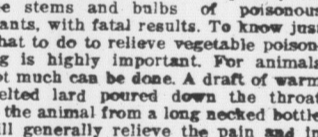
This destructive insect is called the rose beetle from its attacks upon the buds and full-blown flowers of roses, which it burrows into and devours, but it by no means confines its attention to this plant. It is especially injurious to the blossoms of the grape, upon which it destroys all possibility of fruit, and attacks the blossoms of fruit trees and small ornamental shrubs, flowers, and in fact almost any kind of blossom. It appears in large numbers, and covers the plants that are attacked with a sprinkling of beetles, full of alarm to the careful gardener and anxious grower. The beetle is pale brown or drab in color, and with very long, spiny legs. The early stages of the insect as well as the pupa are found in the soil, where as a grub it feeds upon the roots of grasses and other plants. For about five weeks in June and July the grubs become full grown before wintering in the soil. In the pupa or chrysalis state, an adult beetle is hatched in June and July, and then suddenly appears, having completed their life course, not to all the stations in the following summer. Happily there is only one brood in the year.

It is a remarkable fact that the ordinary insecticides have little or no effect upon this pest, and it will thrive upon them. Many experiments have been tried, and it is found that where the work is to be done on a large scale the congregated insects may be repelled by a wash made by adding about three pints of freshly slaked lime to a quart of crude carbolic acid in fifty gallons of water. This does not kill the insects, but the smell of the carbolic drives them away.

Another method is to spray the masses of beetles with half a pound of soft soap in a gallon of water. It is claimed that this will kill about 85 per cent of the insects. It acts by closing up their breathing apparatus and causing death by suffocation. On a small scale much may be done by beating the insects with the hands, or by using a little coal oil and then burning them. This can be done to a large extent by breaking up all the sand in the neighborhood where the insects occur and putting in some crop instead. They do not breed in the sand, but in sandy soil, especially where it is damp from water drainage. In this case, as in many others, the destructive insect has not much chance of appearing in injurious numbers if clean, scientific farming is carried out with a proper rotation of crops.

### Cheap Chute For Holding Hogs.

The accompanying illustration shows a cheap chute for holding hogs while they are being weighed, says the Orange Judd Farmer. It is easily made and, being comparatively light, can be moved from one hog lot to another without much effort. It is placed at the



CHUTE FOR HOLDING HOGS.

opening of a permanent stock chute, and the hogs are easily run into it one at a time. As the animal puts his head through the opening the lever is pushed over and secured and the door at the rear closed and fastened. The material used should be two inch pine, free from knots.

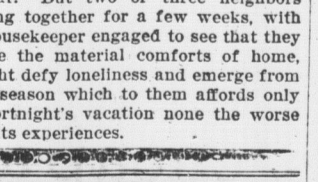
### When Pigs Get Out.

Of the very necessary things to provide for the pigs during the hot weather is a good shade where they may keep cool during the heat of the day, says Farming. It is well known that a hog cannot stand much heat for the reason that he cannot perspire like most animals, and therefore a cool place must be provided for him. Natural shade is of course the best. If sense enough. The darker the place for them during the heat of the day the better, but there should be a good circulation of air. Hogs seldom leave the cool shade until toward evening, at which time you will find them out grazing like a drove of cattle. After the evening feed they will remain out till well along the evening, and the very first thing in the early morning one will find them out grazing on the farm. It is a good idea to provide a place for them during the heat of the day. It is when they are in the shade that they are adding the pounds to their weight, and making money for their owner.

London, Aug. 30.—The Canadian Association has learned that the Canadian Government has informed Mr. L. Zengwill, the noted Jewish author, who proposes to establish a Jewish colony in Canada, that any project of the kind based on a grant of land to be reserved for celebrating Jews, or promises of any Jewish organization is entirely out of the question, as he

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T. RICE, - - Bear River

### Three Special Offerings

Welcome Soap we are covered in this article and we are in a special price in this 6 cakes for 25 cts. 12 cakes for 50 cts.

Boots and Shoes We are not cutting any particular price on any particular shoe—they are all to be sold at reduced prices.

Table Linen 4 (4) yard wide of the class quality. Prices for a like time worth 15c per cent. higher price.

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A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

### LIGHTHOUSE REPAIR SHOP.

Little Building Where Delicate Machinery is Made. In the restoration of the Lighthouse department at St. George, Staten Island, there is an ugly three story building of brick that in the "department store" of the lighthouse service in this country and its foreign possessions. Practically everything in the nature of a mechanical device used in the service, from the biggest lantern to the smallest order of light, and including the apparatus for blowing fog signals and making the lights flash on gas buoys, is turned out in this place, and not only sent to all the stations in the district, which includes Porto Rico, but also as far away as Alaska, and even to the Philippines.

The mechanics employed are all men of the highest grade, for the objects they are at work on are too delicate, as a rule, to allow of much machine labor, and in addition to this the government has never seen fit to spend sufficient money on the plant to fit it out with such machinery. In a stroll through the workrooms one can see men turning out the delicate brasswork that keeps the flashlights on a gas buoy going for three months at a time, the curious brass cylinders that make the wailing cry of a fog siren, the floating stop that serves to keep the oil from overflowing in the lamps after the manner of a student lamp, and the clockwork that keeps revolving lights turning around hour after hour through the long nights.

The only thing they don't make in this department store are the lenses, which are imported from Paris or London. These are "assembled" in these shops, however, and one can see lanterns of all sizes in the case of preparation, from the smallest size used in the service to ones of the power sufficient to go in lighthouses of the first order. Of course the department has to be ready for emergencies in the way of breakdowns of lights, as well as of flashlights, and so they not only keep two light vessels at the wharf always ready for instant service, but they also have in this storehouse an emergency light that can be put up anywhere and fitted to take the place of any light of any description, whether it be fixed or revolving, red and white or all red.

Russian anarchists are boasting that eighty-one persons have been reported to the world killed within the past two days, and that this represents only a tithe of the murders actually committed. They declare that their organization is so vast that no number of arrests can hinder the execution of their plans. Bombs are being made everywhere. Enough to destroy an entire city were found yesterday in a cellar in Warsaw. Two bridges over the Volga have been burned down and third attacked and revolutionary meetings are being held on many vessels of the Black Sea Fleet.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 30.—The plants of the American Can Company and the Heinz Pickle Company were burned last night. The loss is one hundred thousand dollars.

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8x12—one lb. size, printed, 1,000, 2.00  
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