The Monitor's Agricultural Department

For the Use and Benefit of Farmers.

Correspondence, Suggestions and Inquiries welcomed to these columns.

Agricultural Education in the United States.

A SCHOOL SYSTEM ADAPTED TO RURAL CONDITIONS.

Forty years have been necessary for the experimenting with and the development of collegiate courses in agriculture in our State universities and State colleges. During the past fifteen years experiments have been successfully carried out in establishing large agricultural high schools, and in a third as many years of trial consolidated rural schools, with free transportation, have been successfully inaugurated in numerous localities. Once our educators generally realize the practicability and the far-reaching importance of these three classes of schools, they will doubtless, lead the people to adopt them and to arrange them into an articulated system. As city primary graded schools, city high schools, and university and college courses have been articulated into an articulated system, so the consolidated rural school, the agriculture high school, and the college of agriculture can be articulated into a parallel system. The one, with its industrial side strengthened, will serve the city life; the other will serve the country life, and without very serious loss of time to those students who so desire can transfer from one system to the other. The whole system of American education thus unified will become as useful to country people as to city people.

CONSOLIDATED RURAL SCHOOLS

In Ohio and other states, and in Canada, consolidated rural schools, formed by consolidating from five to ten former country "districts" are centred in buildings of from three to five rooms, to which the children are carried in vans from areas four to five miles square, and have proven their general superiority. The writer has changed from a doubter to an advocate by making a thorough inspection of these consolidated rural schools in Ohio, and he has yet to hear of any one who has made a thorough inspection who does not believe that this form of school, in all regions where good soil makes farming profitable and supports a fairly dense rural population, will largely displace the little schoolhouse. These schools are superior to the honored little school in the following ways. 1. The course can be lengthened so as to include the freshman and sophomore years of high school work. 2. Children remain in school longer, are not so often tardy, truant or absent, and the school year is lengthened, thus increasing the total number of "days' schooling" secured by the people of the district. 3. These schools, requiring fewer but better teachers, who are better supervised and have their work bettter systematized in grades, can give better instruction. 4. Pupils are less exposed to storms and have less wet clothing; the schoolhouses are better heated, lighted and ventilated, have better appliances, and may be situated on demonstration grounds, where practice lessons in agriculture may be provided for. 5. The future farmer becomes acquainted with the people of the township, instead of a small school district; the whole community is drawn together, the school vans often serving to carry parents and children to lectures, entertainments, and even to church service. 6. The "chores" and other industrial work on the home farm, which gave the education of the little school half its value, are here retained as an exceedingly important educational adjunct to the rural school. 7. Such schools help to retain more of the best people in the country homes, and will articulate with agricultural high schools. 8. While the combined cost of the teachers, vans, and schoolhouse may be a little above that of the old way, the cost is less per day of attendance, and far less per unit of value received by the district. It pays in dollars and cents, pays in better civilization, and the sooner adopted the better.

AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

The agricultural high school, such as been established in each Congressional district in Alabama, will serve as the secondary high school for farmers, as the city high school serves the city people. Necessity, "the mother of invention," is largely responsible for the first experiment in the line of an agricultural high school—the Minnesota School of Agriculture. The home requirements of the boys and girls, as gradually unfolded to the teachers in that school, have largely determined the direction in which the instruction has developed. The course covers three winters of six months each, leaving the student on the home farm during the six crop months, where the industrial, business and social position is retained unbroken. Eighty-two per cent. of the graduates remain in agriculture, 78 per cent. actually return to the farm. This school has now five hundred students, and the State Legislature is equipping it for double its present capacity. About one-third of the course of study in this school is devoted to common high-school studies, one-third to sciences related to agriculture and one-third to the sciences and arts of agriculture. The equipment consists of two hundred and fifty acres of land, fine buildings, live stock, implements, laboratory apparatus, etc. A force of more than thirty instructors give all or part of their time during the six winter months to instruction, which makes of this a strong school. A large, thoroughly equipped high school, such as can be easily supported by ten counties in co-operation, as is being arranged for in Alabama, will surely succeed, while a small agricultural high school, supported by a township or county, would equipment nor the force of teachers in the county agricultural high school could be such as to satisfy well the vigorous farm boy or girl. Since the students must be away from home, boarding in private families, or in dormitories supplied by the State, they can better afford to travel a little farther and have the advantages of the well-equipped school supported by a group of counties, and the expense per county will be less if ten co-operate in supporting the large school. The North Dakota Agricultural College, at Fargo, and the University of Nebraska, at Lincoln, have followed the Minnesota plan, and each now has an agricultural high school, with several hundred students.

While the School of Agriculture holds an annual session of six instead of nine months, nearly all of the students work the other six months in practice work in farming and home-making generally at home, and get more of real education per year than does the average city boy or girl who attends the city high school for eight to nine months. The improvement made in the young man or woman by this three years' course of study and training is so rapid as to cause constant comment from observers. A large part of the students who enter this school expect to remain on the farm, and would not be so much attracted to other schools, and probably would not go beyond the rural school. Common experience proves that the city high school, with its nine months' work in general studies, weans country youths away from the farm. It emphasizes other things, does not give special preparation for farming, and the business position in the home farm is often disarranged, the result being that the student is educated away from the farm. The agricultural high school, on the other hand, has been found adapted to educate toward the farm and into good farming. Agricultural high schools will provide our rural schools with teachers, trained to carry inspiration for country life into our rural schools, while teachers trained in city high schools to often have the opposite influence.

THE COLLEGIATE COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.

The collegiate agricultural course in the University of Minnesota, with which the high school articulates, is, in turn, made up of about one-third general and humanizing studies, one-third sciences related to agriculture, and one-third technical agricultural studies. Graduates of college courses are in great demand as teachers of specialties for research work in experiment stations in the United States Department of Agriculture. Graduate courses are also provided for graduates waiting for a position for graduates of other agricultural colleges, or for graduates, who, after some years, wish to return and pursue a specialty. The organization of the State experiment stations as a part of the agricultural colleges in most States gives added facilities for instruction. Professors as assistant investigators in experiment stations, and in the United States Department of Agriculture, serve as excellent post-graduate training for many.

AN ARTICULATED SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

The proposed plan of articulating consolidated rural schools, each of which will cover an area of from three to five miles square; agricultural high schools, each to cover nearly a dozen counties; and the agricultural college course in the State university or State college of agriculture and mechanical arts, will meet the needs of the four factors—namely, the pupils, the teachers, the courses of practical instruction, and the subject matter to be taught. The fact that nearly every farm boy or girl who has had the advantage of a course of study in the Minnesota Agricultural High School is not only enthusiastic in its praise, but desires to live on a farm, is proof that the school has a faculty of interests peculiarly adapted to its work, and that the plan of the school and the available subject matter are such that agricultural high school education succeeds and meets the need. More of the practical and scientific in our education aids us to read nature and to understand the interpretations of nature written by man. Life on the farm is growing sweeter, broader and truer. The farm home is becoming stronger.—Prof. Willett M. Hays, in Review of Reviews.

Corns, Warts, Bunions, Callices.

Removed for all time by applying Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor. It contains no acids, never burns, and cures permanently. Use only "Putnam's."

Dowie's Dismay.

John Alexander Dowie, who modestly calls himself Elijah the Restorer, does not appear to be meeting with signal success in New York. When leaving Chicago he predicted that his reception in New York would be like unto that which Paul received at Athens, meaning to imply, no doubt, that Paul's reception was something warm and friendly. Of that there is some dispute. However, Dowie's reception was not distinguished by extreme friendliness. He has found New York indifferent, sceptical, irreverent. The little pleasantries in which he indulges, in calling men thieves, liars and scoundrels, have not been appreciated in the metropolis, and his audiences have sent back hisses in reply to his coarse invectives. There are many ways of serving the Lord, but Dowie is the first who has undertaken to cut off and lick people into what he conceives to be the Lord's will. Dowie is particularly enraged at the press, which, instead of accepting the assurance of his mission as divine, treats him as a religious mounte-banke and impostor. His most stinging epithets—and he has a large assortment of them for a man of saintly character—are reserved for the heathen of newspapers.—Boston Herald.

—Minard's Liniment cures distemper.

The Alaska Award as Viewed by the American Press.

The New York American Congressman, Wm. R. Hearst's jingo paper, says: "The decision of the Alaska Boundary Commission is one that should be fairly satisfactory to both Canada and the United States; to us because we preserve our title to nearly all that belongs to us—which is better than the customary result of our negotiations over disputed questions on the Canadian border—and to Canada because she is the winner by the Portland Canal, which guarantees her the good deep water open port which she needs for a terminus for her proposed Grand Trunk railway, and which is of paramount importance, the two islands in the canal that dominate, in a military sense, Port Simpson."

The Boston Advertiser expresses the opinion that Canadian dissatisfaction is not as genuine as it might be. Says the Advertiser: "Three weeks ago we said that in the Alaskan Arbitration the Canadians were chiefly anxious for one thing. They knew that the American boundary line was all right, but they were fighting like grim fate to get hold of the Portland Canal. They have got it, and they are pretty well pleased, in spite of all that is being printed to the contrary. This talk about 'acute disappointment,' etc., is for American consumption mainly, until both countries ratify the agreement of the arbitrators. If Canada gets the Portland Canal, she will get all she hoped to get. But the decision is not yet ratified. The finding of the arbitrators, it must be remembered, does not legally bind either country. It may be so morally, but it does not technically. Naturally it Canada has won anything which she considers very important, she will not crow too much over the fact until the finding is accepted by the United States. Then she will build a great railway system to the Portland canal, fortify it and equip it as a naval station, near which every American vessel, bound to or from Alaska, must pass."

Springfield, Mass., Republican: "While bitterly disappointed by the result of the Alaskan boundary arbitration, the Canadians have no real grievance because of England's part in the business, unless they go back 35 years to the time when Russia placed Alaska on the market. It is very probable that the British government could have bought Alaska at that time, indeed, it is understood that the Russian government once offered to sell the territory to England. It is easy now to see that a great mistake, from the Canadian viewpoint, was made by British statesmen in allowing the opportunity to buy Alaska to slip by."

Boston Transcript: "The decision of the commission of the Alaskan boundary case is, or ought to be, very gratifying to the people of this country, but no part of the gratification should be placed on the discomfiture of the Canadians, for they have received a consolation prize in access to the sea at a commanding point, whether war or trade be their object. There had to be this mutuality of benefit in an award by a jury so constituted that no majority could be had with either side wholly satisfied.

"It would be unjust to our Canadian neighbors to question the sincerity of their belief in the soundness of their full claims, and disappointment is natural under the circumstances. But the first expression of it comes from the less reflecting of the Dominion. What the real opinion of her people may be is not shown by these first hasty and ill-considered criticisms, sober second thought has had an opportunity to do its corrective work. Their case has not by any means been lost. In fact, the most vital feature of it—access to the sea and a foothold for both commercial and naval operations at the threshold of the gold fields is conceded and assured for all time; while the only questions decided in our favor were such as never rose to the dignity of international importance until a very few years ago. Any other decision than the one given would have affected the interests of the United States more than the one rendered affects Canada.

"It gives Canada and this country opportunity for both co-operation and emulation in the development of the Alaskan region. The appeal that has been taken is final in its result and we believe that we shall be on better terms than ever before on account of it. The questions that remain to be settled are comparatively minor ones, and ought to be made easier by the elimination of this great obstacle to friendly relations."

Boston Post: "But even more important than the material advantage of the certification of our territorial relations in Alaska is the moral effect of this decision. It shows that two great nations can keep the peace and settle their differences without resort to arbitration, if both approach the matter in a spirit of courtesy and friendship.

"This is what we get out of the Alaska boundary decision, more valuable even than the approval of our claims. There were some hard words spoken Saturday in the Dominion parliament, in rebuke of the British representatives on the commission. But this is natural, and it does not count. The main thing is that the two great English speaking nations have settled between themselves a question of disputed territorial possession without even calling in an umpire."

The Cause of Dyspeptic Pains.

Improperly digested food usually forms gases that cause a painful distention of the stomach and pressure against the heart. This results in much pain and distress, but Nerviline will relieve the distention, dispel the gas, and cure the dyspeptic pains very quickly. Polson's Nerviline is really an excellent remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Cramps, Summer Complaint and all Stomach and Bowel Troubles. No home hold is complete without Nerviline. Try a 25c bottle.

Stolen Mail Bag Found.

Moncton, Oct. 26.—Some small boys playing in a shed at the rear of the post office yesterday found the mail bag that was stolen from the I. C. R. station about the first of September, last. The bag was tied up in a piece of paper. There was a slit in the side about six or seven inches long. The contents were missing. The bag was carefully wrapped up and had been stuffed down between the walls, and it was only accident that it was found.

The building in which it was found stands immediately at the rear of the post office wall. The bag bore a seal dated September 1st., and is undoubtedly the bag stolen. Its discovery in a shed so near the post office rather deepens the mystery.

Spent Over $2.000 Doctering.

Mr. Joseph Pominville, of Stillwater, Minn., after having spent over $2,000 with the best doctors for stomach trouble, without relief, was advised to try a box of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. He did so and is a well man to-day. For sale by S. N. Weare.

D. A. R. Steamer Arrangement.

The D. A. R. fall and winter steamship arrangements are now being effected. The Prince George made her last trip for the season from Boston on Sunday, arriving here Monday, and will be docked for the winter. The Prince Arthur, which is now performing two round trips per week, will continue on the route for a fortnight or three weeks longer when she will be replaced by the Boston which will make similar runs between Yarmouth and Boston for the winter. The crew of the Boston has not yet been wholly selected, but as far as chosen stands: Captain, S. F. Stanwood; chief officer, Alvin Simms; chief engineer, Mr. Campbell; 2nd, Mr. Ross; 3rd, Mr. Foulis; 4th, Mr. Gordon; purser, D. W. Smith; assistant purser and baggage master, W. D. Rolston; chief steward, W. Crosby; stewardess, Miss Mahoney. As soon as the Burrell Johnson Company complete their work on the Yarmouth she will be put on the Bay route to relieve the Prince Rupert. The Arthur will be put in commission again after leaving this route for a cruise to the West Indies, probably in February.—Yarmouth Times.

For a Bad Cold.

If you have a bad cold you need a good reliable medicine like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to loosen and relieve it, and to allay the inflammation of the throat and lungs. The soothing and healing properties of this medicine and the quick cures which it effects make it a favorite everywhere. For sale by S. N. Weare.

CHURCH SERVICES.

Parish of Bridgetown.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Rev. E. Underwood, Rector.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, BRIDGETOWN.

Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m.

Sunday Services: 1st Sunday in the month 7.00 p. m. All other Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7.00 p. m.

Holy Communion: 3rd and 5th Sundays at 11 a. m., 2nd and 4th Sundays at 8 a. m.

Week day service in Schoolroom, Friday 7.30 p. m., other times according to notice.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BELLEISLE.

1st Sunday in month, 10.30 a. m. (The Holy Communion is administered at this service.) All other Sundays at 3 p. m.

Sunday School: 1st Sunday in month at 2.45 p. m. All other Sundays at 1.45 p. m.

Week day service, Thursday 7.30 p. m., other times according to notice.

YOUNG'S COVE.

1st Sunday in the month at 2.30 p. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. E. Daley, pastor. Bible Class and Sabbath-school at 10 a. m.; preaching service at 11 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday and Friday evenings of every week.

PROVIDENCE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev Benj. Hills, pastor. Sunday services at 11 a. m. and 7.00 p.m., Sunday-school at 10 a. m. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30; Epworth League every Friday evening at 7.30. Strangers always welcome.

Granville: Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 3 p.m., alternately. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m.

Bentville: Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 3 p. m., alternately Prayer-meeting on Thursday at 7.30 p. m.

SALVATION ARMY.—S. M. Munroe, Captain. Public meeting every Sabbath at 7.00 a. m. and 11.00 a. m. at 2.30 p. m. and 7.30 p. m. Week services Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings at 7.30 p. m. Soldiers meetings on Wednesday evening, at 8.00 p. m.

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Miss Lockett

is showing a very large and select assortment of

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in the latest FRENCH and AMERICAN Styles.

Prices, as usual, the Lowest.

Fall Stock is Complete.

Consisting of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Raglanettes, Overcoats, Reefers, Fingers and Pants. Good heavy Underwear, Top Shirts, Sweaters, Jackets of all kinds.

Ladies' Walking Skirts, the very best in town. Flannelette Wrappers, Ladies' Underwear and Hosiery, Boots and Shoes, Rubbers and Rubber Boots, any size.

Come first and get the advantage of our cheap sale.

Oats taken in exchange.

JACOBSON & COHEN BROS.'

QUEEN STREET, - BRIDGETOWN.

Greatest Bargains in Town.

New Stock

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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.

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TENDERS.

Sealed tenders for the purchase of the 2½ story building, corner Queen and Granville Streets, and the brick house of the Estate of Robert E. Fitz Randolph, will be received until noon the FOURTEENTH NOVEMBER, 1903, by the undersigned.

Tenders may be made for the whole or separately.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

GEORGE S. DAVIES, Executor.

Bridgetown, N. S., September 30th, 1903.

Don't Forget B. M. WILLIAMS'

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Good Dinner

He always has the largest and best stock of Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens etc., to select from. Also the best Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Pork and Sausage, and everything that would be found in a first-class market.

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We do not expect or ask you for it. We want you to have your share of the good things which we have to offer.

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On and after MONDAY, OCT. 25TH, 1903, the Steamship and Train Service of this Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted):—

TRAINS will ARRIVE at BEAR RIVER (Sunday excepted)

Express from Halifax ..... 1.23 p m
*Accom. from Annapolis Royal ... 7.56 a.m
Express from Annapolis Royal, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday ..... 8.55 "
Express from Yarmouth ..... 1.23 p.m
‡ Accom. from Digby ..... 5.37 "
Express from Digby, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday ..... 4.45 "

* Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
‡ Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

S. S. "Prince Arthur"

by far the finest and fastest steamers plying out of Boston, leave Yarmouth, N. S., Wednesday, Saturday, immediately on arrival of the express train, arriving in Boston next morning.

Returning leave Long Wharf, Boston, Tuesday, Friday at 2 p.m.

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PACIFIC EXPRESS FOR CANADIAN NORTHWEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS. Leaves Montreal 9.30 p.m. daily, carrying First and Second Class Couches Palace Sleepers, and on Thursday carries Tourist Sleepers. Reaches all points in Canadian Northwest and British Columbia.

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2 oz. Bottle, 10c. 8 oz. Bottle, 25c.

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Screened, Run-of-Mine, Slack.

First-class bath for Domestic and Steam purposes.

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Shipping facilities of the most modern type at Port Hastings, C. B., for prompt loading of all classes of steamers and sailing vessels.

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Disloyal to Home.

Says the Bridgewater Bulletin:

"When a man of intelligence comes into our office and wishes to stop his subscription to the home paper 'because he takes such a large number of other papers,' we have a mild sort of pity for him. You can't get home news in the outside papers and no one who has the best interests of his community at heart, can afford to turn down the local paper."

No man of "intelligence," coupled with a spark of local common-sense or public-spiritidness, would go into the office of his home paper on any such errand or with any such pitiful excuse. When Americans, who are usually supposed to understand the science and art of "getting along in the world," about as well as any other folk, want to start a new town, they begin with a post office, a newspaper and a hotel. They expect the newspaper to teach the people, and it usually does.

The locality that wants to have even a name to live in this country and age must have its local newspaper, and, if it wants its local newspaper to live, it must support it; otherwise it is likely to die with it.

The man who withdraws his subscription from his local paper, "because he takes so many outside papers," confesses openly that he cares more for cheap reading that he does for the welfare of the community in which he lives. He is not a good citizen

The Penalty of a Fast Life.

Is paid for by an irritable condition of body and mind, by exhausted energy, poor digestion, unstrung nerves and broken sleep. If you must and will live the killing pace, better keep in mind the sustaining powers of Ferrozone, a wonderful tonic and reconstructor. Ferrozone is a blood maker, a nerve strengthener, a heart and brain invigorator. It creates appetite, insures perfect digestion and undisturbed sleep, restores the vitality and strength lost by excessive living very quickly. Ferrozone will do you inestimable good, try it. Price 50c. per box, or six boxes for $2.50, at druggists, or Polson Co., Kingston, Ont.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills cure headache.

An Exchange of Territory Between Great Britain and United States Suggested.

London, Oct. 2.—The general opinion in London holds to the belief that Canada, in view of the adverse decision in the Alaska matter, can now ask the British government for all she wants.

The suggestion is being widely made that the United States should concede the two islands she obtained in the Portland Canal in return for the concession by Canada of the rest of the United States' case, or the concession of the Canadian case regarding the boundary line in return for the acquisition of Pearse and Wales Islands by the United States.

Another suggestion is that Canada should receive nearly the whole of the territory arbitrated in return for a British sacrifice in another part of the world.

The rest of the recent arbitration is estimated as close to $400,000. Canada spent nearly $200,000 in preparing the case and in fees to the British lawyers.

The United States expenditure was about $100,000.

London, Oct 27.—Douglas Sladen suggests that England should authorize Sir Wilfrid Laurier to give the Bahama Islands to America in exchange for the territory desired in Alaska. He advises that Englishmen had better leave bargaining to Canadians, who have local knowledge that the English have not.

Wakeful Children.

For a long time the two year old child of Mr. P. L. McPherson, 59 N. Tenth St., Harrisburg, Pa., would sleep but two or three hours in the early part of the night, which made it very hard for her parents. Her mother concluded that the child had stomach trouble, and gave her half of one of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, which quieted her stomach, and she slept the whole night through. Two boxes of these Tablets have effected a permanent cure and she is now well and strong. For sale by S. N. Weare tf

A Busy Shipyard.

Foley's shipyard at Salmon River is to be kept busy during the next year building schooners for L. D. Shafner, the conservative candidate for Annapolis county. Mr. Shafner has contracted with A. Perry & Co. of Port Maitland to build him two large three masted schooners, one to be launched in July, 1904, and one in December of the same year. The vessels will be built in Foley's yard, where the "Bonhomie," "Bertha Gray," "Viola," "Rovalo," "Canard," Hattie P." and "Annie" were all built. The probabilities are that when these schooners are completed others will be put on the stocks. Mr. Shafner is one of the live business men of Annapolis county.—Yarmouth Light.

C. C. Richards & Co.

I was very sick with Quinzy and thought I would strangle. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT and it cured me at once. I am never without it now.

Yours gratefully,
MRS C. D. PRINCE.
Nauwigewauk, Oct. 21st.

Schr. Swanhilda Lost.

The well known coasting schooner Swanhilda, built at Annapolis and for years sailing in the Boston trade from that port, sank 29 miles off Leguin on Monday, after being abandoned by her crew. She was bound from Edgewater, N. Y., for Windsor, N. S., with a cargo of coal. Her captain and crew were rescued by the schr. Fish Hawk.

The rescued men are Capt. J. W. McNamara, Mate Joseph Anderson, Cook Andrew Faulkner and Seamen Rose Graham and Howard Graham.

Six months ago the Swanhilda was purchased by Edward T. Thompson, of Parrsboro. Her value when lost is estimated at about $4,000, with insurance at two-thirds this amount. Her cargo of coal was valued at $1,100, and is said to have been insured.

Jokers' Corner

LOOKING AHEAD.

"I have been thinking," remarked a thoughtful looking man to a chance acquaintance, "I have been thinking what I shall put my boy to when he is old enough."

"At present I am a little uncertain whether it would not be wise to let him finish his education in Germany, so that he might have the advantage of a continental training and the chance of acquiring another language besides his own. Otherwise I would probably send him to some technical school here, for I am a great believer in handicraft. My wife talks of giving him a university education, but I don't know. It rather unfits a fellow for anything but a professional career and they say that all the professions are overcrowded."

The other man agreed.

"Better let him learn a good trade," he said—"electrical engineering or something of the kind. But, by the way, how old is he?"

"Well," replied the anxious parent, "I'm looking ahead a little, of course—he's three months old to-day."

"Your first, I suppose."

"Yees."

"I thought so," said the other man, as he walked off with a superior smile.

Inside a careful of passengers was tailing up one of the long hills in County Wicklow, says Tit-Bits.

The driver leaped down from his seat in front and walked by the side of the horse. The poor beast toiled slowly and wearily, but the six inside were too busy in conversation to notice how slowly the car progressed.

Presently the driver opened the door at the rear of the car and slammed it to again. The passengers started, but thought the driver was only assuring himself that the door was securely closed. Again the fellow opened the door and slammed it to again. The travellers turned around angrily, and asked why he disturbed them in that manner.

"Whist," answered the fellow, "don't spake so loud—she'll overhear us."

"Who is she?"

"The mare. Spake low," he continued, putting his hand over his nose and mouth. "Shure, I'm desavin' the creayture! Every time she hears the door slammin', that way she thinks one of ye is getting down to walk up the hill, and that rises her sperrits."

The insiders took the hint.

—The new boarder had been three weeks in the house. "It is usual," said the landlady with great delicacy, "for my boarders to pay as they go."

"Oh, that's all right," he replied affably. "I'm not going for a long time."

Last summer a well known professor went to a country town for a short rest and boarded with a farmer who was in the habit of taking a few summer boarders into his house to help pay the rent. Several days ago the professor received a letter from former landlady asking for his patronage during the holiday months.

"There are several little matters that I desire changed should my family decide to pass the vacation at your house," wrote the professor in reply. "We don't like the maid Mary. Moreover we do not think a sty so near the house is sanitary." This it what he received in reply: "Mary has went. We hain't had no hogs since you went away last September."

Upon a certain occasion General Sherman was the guest of honor at a banquet, after which a reception was held. Among the line of people who filed in and out to shake hands with the great war hero, General Sherman perceived a face that was very familiar, but which he could not place.

"Who are you?" he asked in an apologetic aside as he welcomed the guest heartily.

The man blushed and murmured behind a deprecatory hand:

"Made your shirts, sir."

"Ah, of course, said the General, loudly, turning to the receiving committee behind him, "Gentlemen, allow me to present Major Schurtz."

—Papa, you took a scientific degree at college, didn't you?"

"Yes, my boy, I spent two years on science."

"When you look in the mirror the left side of your face appears to be the right and the right seems to be the left. The looking glass reverses, doesn't it?"

"Yes."

"Then why doesn't it reverse the top and bottom of your face the same way?"

"Why—er—ah!"

—"How are you getting on with your music, my dear?" inquired a lady of her niece.

"Well, of course," replied the niece diffidently, "it wouldn't be proper of me to compliment myself, but some of the neighbors have told me that they have stayed awake at hours for hours listening to my playing."

—A Bosworth woman, who is noted for her skill in the culinary art had some company for dinner the other day. When dessert was passed one of the guests remarked upon the beautiful appearance of a pie, and inquired how she got such a pretty "scallop" on its edge. He nearly fell dead when she replied: "Oh, that is easy. I use my false teeth."—Bosworth Sentinel.

Better Than a Plaster.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with lame back, or pains in the side or chest, give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. For sale by S. N. Weare

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.

Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, E. W. Grove

Cures Grip in Two Days. on every box. 25c.

UNION BLEND TEA

That is what the customer wants.

HARRY W. de FOREST, - ST. JOHN, N. B.