Practical Talks and Plain Precepts for Farmers.

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

Packing Fruit.

Though the following act appeared some two months ago in the MONITOR, it will perhaps not be superfluous to print it again at the beginning of the fruit season. It is a subject which cannot be brought too prominently before our farmers, and we hope it will result in great good in making an unequalled reputation for Canadian fruit in other countries.

The Fruit Marks Act.

We give below the full text of the act passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament to govern the packing and marking of fruit for market. The subject is a very difficult one to deal with since it is well nigh impossible to inspect fruit once packed without injuring it. But the time has certainly arrived when something should be done to protect the honest growers of Canada and to foster the good name which our fruit already has in the English market. The chief value of the act will lie in the fact that it will enable such cases as the one recently cited by Secretary B. W. Chipman, in his department to be traced down and justice to be meted out to the offender. The conviction of a few packers for such fraudulent packing will go a long way toward relieving the apple industry of one of its greatest handicaps. —*F. C. S., in Maritime Farmer.*

THE FRUIT MARKS ACT.

An Act to provide for the Marking and Inspection of Packages containing Fruit for Sale.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as The Fruit Marks Act, 1901.

2. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of July, 1901.

3. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires.

(a) The expression "closed package" means a box or barrel of which the contents cannot be seen or inspected when such package is closed;

(b) The expression "fruit" does not include wild fruit.

4. Every person who, by himself or through the agency of another person, packs fruit in a closed package, intended for sale, shall cause the package to be marked in a plain and indelible manner, before it is taken from the premises where it is packed,—

(a) With the initials of the Christian names, and the full surname and address of the packer;

(b) With the name of the variety or varieties; and

(c) With a designation of the grade of the fruit.

5. No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit packed in a closed package and intended for sale unless such package is marked as required by the next preceding section.

6. No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit packed in a closed package, upon which is marked the grade "A No. 1 Canadian," unless such fruit consists of well-grown specimens of one variety, sound, of nearly uniform size, of good color for the variety, of normal shape and not less than ninety per cent free from scab, worm holes, bruises and other defects, and properly packed.

7. No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit packed in a closed package, upon which package is marked the grade "No. 1 Canadian," unless such fruit consists of specimens of one variety, sound, of fairly uniform size and not less than eighty per cent free from scab, worm holes, bruises and other defects, and properly packed.

8. No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale any fruit packed in a closed package upon which package is marked any designation which represents such fruit as of finest, best or extra good quality, unless such fruit consists of well-grown specimens of one variety, sound, of nearly uniform size, of good color for the variety, of normal shape and not less than ninety per cent free from scab, worm holes, bruises and other defects, and properly packed.

9. No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale any fruit packed in any package in which the face or shown surface gives a false representation of the contents of such package, and it shall be considered a false representation when more than fifteen per cent of such fruit is substantially smaller in size than, or inferior in grade to, or different in variety from, the faced or shown surface of such package.

10. Every person who, by himself or through the agency of another person, violates any of the provisions of this Act shall, for each offence, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one dollar and not less than twenty-five cents for each package which is packed, sold, offered, exposed or had in possession for sale, contrary to the provisions of this Act, together with the cost of prosecution; and in default of payment of such fine and costs, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding one month, unless such fine and the cost of enforcing it are sooner paid.

11. Whenever any fruit packed in a closed package is found to be falsely marked, any inspector charged with the enforcement of this Act may efface such false marks and mark the words "falsely marked" in a plain and indelible manner on such package.

12. Every person who wilfully alters, effaces or obliterates wholly or partially or causes to be altered, effaced or obliterated, any inspector's marks on any package which has undergone inspection shall incur a penalty of forty dollars.

13. The person on whose behalf any fruit is packed, sold, offered or had in possession for sale contrary to the provisions of the foregoing sections of this Act, shall be prima facie liable for the violation of this Act.

14. Any person charged with the enforcement of this Act may enter upon any premises to make any examination of any packages of fruit suspected of being falsely marked in violation of any of the provisions of this Act, whether such packages are on the premises of the owner, or on other premises, or in the possession of a railway or steamship company; and any person who obstructs or refuses to permit the making of any such examination shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred and not less than twenty-five dollars together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment of such penalty and costs, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding six months, unless the said penalty and cost of enforcing it are not sooner paid.

15. In any complaint, information or conviction under this Act, the matter complained of may be declared, and shall be held to have arisen, within the meaning of LVIII of The Criminal Code, 1892, at the place where the fruit was packed, sold, offered, exposed or had in possession for sale.

16. No appeal shall lie from any conviction under this Act except to a Superior, County, Circuit or District Court, or the Court of Sessions of the Peace having jurisdiction where the conviction was had; and such appeal shall be brought, notice of appeal in writing given, recognizance entered into, or deposit made, within ten days after the date of conviction; and such trial shall be heard, tried, adjudicated upon and decided, without the intervention of a jury, at such time and place as the Court or Judge hearing the trial appoints, within thirty days from the date of conviction, unless the said Court or Judge extends the time for hearing and decision beyond such thirty days and in all other respects not provided for in this Act the procedure under Part LVIII of The Criminal Code, 1892, shall so far as applicable, apply.

17. Any pecuniary penalty imposed under this Act, shall, when recovered, be payable one half to the informant or complainant and the other half to His Majesty.

18. The Governor in Council may make such regulations as he considers necessary in order to secure the efficient enforcement and operation of this Act; and the regulations so made shall be in force from the date of their publication in the *Canadian Gazette* or from such other date as is specified in the proclamation in that behalf.

Bees as Fertilizers.

In our intercourse with the farming class we do not infrequently meet people who are almost, if not quite, hostile to the bee-keeper. They seem to think that the bee-keepers' bees have no business trespassing on some one else's land, etc. Many of these people cannot be reached through the agricultural press, for they do not read agricultural papers. Some of them, of course, could, and the more professional agricultural writers should write from time to time suitable articles for these papers. It should be the bee-keepers' business to furnish their local newspapers with such articles, and thus all classes could be reached.

While it cannot always be positively proven that honey-bees are important factors in bringing about fertilization of blossoms, yet we do know that in some instances they help materially. If they are a help in some cases, they at least should stand above suspicion of doing harm in other instances.

We know of many fruit trees, cherry, apple and pear, standing in the midst of large apiaries, bearing fruit abundantly from year to year. If these trees can fruit under such conditions, it certainly cannot be said that bees are doing them injury; and if they do not injure the fruit-bloom, it is not likely they will other bloom, for instance, the buckwheat.

A neighbor of one of our friends in New York expressed his fear that the bees might injure his buckwheat if he should sow it next the Apiary. It took a great deal of arguing to convince him that there was no such danger.

Honey bees are by no means the only insects visiting blossoms for the purpose of obtaining honey and pollen. Let us observe once how many different bees and insects visit the sunflower. It would seem that all the pollen and nectar this flower produces would be carried away. Yet every single flower becomes fertilized, and seeds form with the greatest regularity.

The honey or nectar the blossoms secrete is of no direct use to them, they do not need it for their development. If it were necessary, many plants would have become extinct long ago. For what other reason would a plant continue to produce this nectar year after year if it were not for the very purpose of drawing insects? These and other points may be brought out by the bee keeper in his local power to good advantage.

Our friend, W. F. Marks, one of the directors of the national B. K. A., has the following advice to offer in the line above mentioned: "Owing to the hostility or prejudice against bees in many localities, bee-keepers as a class should be urged to step forward and to take an active part in the various agricultural, fruit-growing, and kindred organizations when possible to do so. In so doing they can quietly but surely bring about a change for the general good of their pursuit—a matter that should not be neglected or ignored. This need in no way interfere with their duties in and for the bee-keepers' organizations." To this we can only say amen.—*F. G., in "Gleanings in Bee Culture."*

Picking Apples too Early.

It seems as if the few years past apple growers vie with each other to see who can get the first apples picked. In a few isolated cases early shipped Gravensteins have given a fair return. Seemingly on the principle that if a little of a thing is good, a good deal is better, early picking has been carried to the extreme. Last season some 2000 barrels of Gravensteins were shipped to London on S. S. Medians. These were picked the first week in September, were green and immature, and were badly carried, so that the entire lot was about a total loss. Incidentally the contrast between mature and immature fruit was very forcibly brought to my notice. Mr. Bigelow, president of the N. S. Fruit Growers' Association, wished me to get a barrel of Gravensteins for the Paris Exposition, to be shipped from Halifax on the 8th of September. On the 5th I picked a few baskets of the best on our trees, and when put on the packing table they looked so unlike the mature Gravensteins that I thought it not advisable to send them, and wrote Mr. Bigelow to that effect. Three weeks later I picked from the same tree other apples, and the contrast was so marked that it needs to be seen to be appreciated. This early picked, immature stuff is not worthy the name of Gravenstein, and growers are killing the goose that lays their golden egg in thus forcing it on the market. The Gravenstein is the king of autumn apples, and when picked at the proper season, and placed on the market in condition, will sell at a fair price in competition with other fruit. If all could agree not to pick Gravensteins until matured, the reputation of the apple would be materially enhanced, and the demand would increase as a consequence.

S. C. PARKER.

[Some of our readers may have seen samples of two lots of Gravensteins which Mr. Parker speaks of, and which he had on exhibition at the last annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association. We were so much impressed with the lesson taught by these apples that we took a photograph of them. It would seem that a glance at this picture should be all that is necessary to convince a man of the folly of harvesting his apples too early; but in order to determine more accurately just what is lost by harvesting apples before they are mature we took some measurements of these two lots of apples. The five mature apples weighed two and one half pounds, while the five small ones weighed only one and one half pounds. On the basis of weight, therefore, the man who harvests his fruit in the immature stage would get three barrels of fruit, while his neighbor, who allowed his fruit to get full size, would get five barrels. When it came to measuring the cubic inches of space occupied by the two samples (which of course would give the truest measure of the relative number of barrels at the two stages of growth) it was found that the five mature apples actually occupied more than twice as much space as the five immature ones. This means that the men who picked their apples during the first week in September last year, and shipped them to England, would have had more than two barrels for every one, had they allowed these same apples to come to maturity. And while, as Mr. Parker says, occasionally these early shipments bring fair returns, there is no possibility that they can bring as much money as though they were allowed to reach their full size.

Then there is another aspect of the case which is worthy of careful consideration. If the first shipment of Gravensteins sent to England in the autumn is composed of fine well matured fruit, such as our Gravensteins are when fully grown, every man who buys a barrel will want another barrel out of the next shipment, and the consumption of apples will be large. But on the other hand, if the first barrel is green and puckery and poor, the family is apt to decide that it doesn't care for apples, and the consumption of apples is actually reduced, for a time at least. Do not be in a hurry to get ahead of your neighbor in shipping apples, but rest assured that your own best interest, as well as his, will be served best by sending mature, well grown apples rather than the half grown ones shown in our illustrations.]—*F. C. S., in Maritime Farmer.*

Some Things Our Representatives are Doing for Us in Great Britain.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher, Professor Robertson, Mr. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner for Canada, and Mr. Grisdale, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, have been for the last two months in the British Isles working to the best of their ability in the interests of Canada and the Canadian farmer. Mr. Fisher and Professor Robertson are striving to bring to the notice of produce merchants the character of Canadian produce and the advantages which would accrue to both countries if more of the products of Canadian farms were consumed in the old land. It is believed the visit of the Minister and the Professor will bear good fruit. The visitors were given a good reception at the Glasgow exhibition, at which the principal of the University, representatives of the corporation, and the leading members of the produce trade in the city, were present. Mr. Fisher's address is spoken of as a fine effort and the result, it is believed, will be a renewed interest amongst the people of the home-land in all that concerns Canada. The opposition to the admission of Canadian cattle as shown in England was found by Mr. Fisher to be so decided that he is confining his mission in this regard to assuring the British drover that there is no contagious disease among Canadian herds, and in proof of this he cites the fact that of nearly 800,000 head of cattle shipped from Canada to Great Britain since the legislation of 1896, not one case of disease has been detected. Messrs. Hodson and Grisdale are turning their attention more directly to the stock interests of this country. They are trying to find a good milking strain of Shorthorns so that farmers who want to make beef can do something in dairying as well. The consensus of opinion among our teachers at the present time, is that the dual business of beef production and dairying cannot be carried on successfully with the same herd. It will remain to be seen how much success will crown Mr. Hodson's efforts in this line. So far as reported, these gentlemen find that most of the registered Shorthorns are of the beef type, while in the districts where the dairy has been given the most prominence, the farmers have taken very little interest in the herd books, and registration has been quite a secondary matter. The writer of the article from which our information on this question has been gleaned, makes some very pertinent remarks on fads in breeding, which we have pleasure in quoting. He says: "During the Bates craze Shorthorns were overbred on a milking line until the constitution was bred out of them. During the past quarter of a century the pendulum has swung to the opposite extreme and cattle have been bred so as to make them blocks of beef and nothing more. Blocks of beef are not wholly consistent with the milking type and the happy medium here, as in all thing else, is best." The same writer says: "From conversations with various visitors from your part of the country, I have gathered that disappointment has followed some of the importations of Ayrshires for which high prices have been paid in this country. I can't say that this surprises me, because we are only recovering slowly from the evil effects of absurd fads in the show ring which, to a large extent, robbed the Ayrshire of its utility. These fads were due to the popularity of one or two animals owned by wealthy men, and leaders of showyard fashion in their time. Such fads die slowly, and mischief carried on during twenty years cannot be undone in a day." The lesson to be learned from such an admission is that farmers and breeders of stock should learn to rely more on their own judgment and experience and be always ready to give a reason for the course they are pursuing. Messrs. Hodson and Grisdale are looking for milking Ayrshires as well as Shorthorns, and the cattle to be selected are for the Ottawa Experimental Farm.—*Maritime Farmer.*

The Twentieth Century Girl.

In an address delivered a few days ago before the West End Women's club in Chicago, on "The Outlook for the Twentieth Century Girl," Mrs. Margaret Sangster said among other things:

"The woman of the twentieth century is going to be the most beauiful woman that has ever lived. Great beauty comes from perfect health, and woman is going to be healthy because she will eat wholesome food, take plenty of exercise and wear sensible clothes. Tight lacing will become a relic of the past and the comfortable golf skirt and loose dress will be in favor.

"There is a popular sentiment now in favor of women becoming self supporting, and it is a commendable one. It is a great thing for a woman to be independent, but it is only the second best thing. The best thing is to have a home of one's own. But I do not believe in early marriages. I don't think a girl ought to get married before she is 25 years old. After she has come out of school she should enjoy a period of intimate home life with her parents. She should learn all the details of housekeeping and learn them well. And let me tell you right now that a really bright girl can learn almost everything about housekeeping in six weeks.

Fining is Not Much Good.

We very seriously doubt, and our doubt is the result of close observation, if anything is gained, (other than a few dollars) for the suppression of the liquor traffic by fining, or even jailing, those engaged in the traffic.

Fine the dealer, and in nine cases out of ten he pays the fine, and then goes on selling to every Tom Dick and Harry in order to reimburse himself, with something to the good. Put him in jail, and he leaves some person in charge to sell for him, so that when he comes out of durance vile he is actually better off than when he went in. Not a drop less of liquor has been sold, and men who should not have liquor, have obtained it as usual. The facts are before our eyes, and we may as well notice them. We believe the only and most effectual way of suppressing the illegal sale of liquor is to seize the illegal goods, and keep on seizing them. When a man does not have the liquor he cannot sell it, and he won't buy if he knows it is going to be taken from him. —*Searchlight.*

Observing Man.

A writer in an American paper has this to say of men as critics in their own households:

A man who took exception to a statement made at an afternoon gathering of his wife's lady friends a day or two ago to the effect that the sterner sex was unobservant, and that nine out of ten men did not know the color of their wives' eyes, tried to prove his case by mentioning the color of those of his own family.

Out of eight he guessed one correctly. A blue-eyed member he said had black orbs, a gray-eyed sister blue ones, and so on. When he was convinced of his mistake, he gave up and retreated to his own den growling.

It isn't only in such small things as the colour of the hair and eyes, however, that the ordinary man of family is behind hand. The writer heard of a devoted father not long ago, who, when asked for his daughter's hand, waxed indignant to such an extent that his prospective son-in-law almost feared an apopleptic fit. "That child marry!" he exclaimed; "why, my dear sir, my daughter can't be more than 17 years old. I walked up the street behind her just now and noticed that she still has on short frocks. I won't give my consent for ten years yet. Remember that, sir!" Now, the young woman in question is 22, and was consequently justly indignant at the conversation, which she overheard at the keyhole. Up-stairs she flew, then removed her rainy-day skirt, substituting a trailing one for it, and rushed into the library, just in time to save the day for her discomfited suitor, who was trying to explain to her father how old she was.

Most of us have heard the story of the fond husband awaiting his wife in the hall of their residence and watching her proudly as she swept down stairs. "That's a very pretty frock, Helen," he said, "a very pretty frock; I never remember having seen it before. Is it a recent purchase?" "Quite recent, my dear," replied his better half, goodnaturedly. "I've had it exactly five years. It was part of my trousseau, and every time you see it you make the same remark.

"Age cannot wither, nor custom stale
Its infinite variety"—

For you, it seems."

"No, I don't dress to please my husband," said a woman emphatically, the other evening, "because I don't know what will please him. If he doesn't notice a new frock, I feel satisfied. When he does, it's because something about it jars on him. Once, after I had been in mourning for six months, he remarked, naively, 'You don't seem to be wearing as much red and yellow as usual, Louise; I am glad of it. These browns suit you better.' He criticized a toilet at my expense once. The gown was a beautiful creation, and when I asked him how he liked it, he looked up at it over his newspaper. 'Very nice, very nice,' he said. 'It looks a great deal like your other dresses, though, doesn't it?—kind of frilly and fussy. I think I'd like it better if there were a little cut off the edge,' and then he went back to his paper, and I picked up my train and walked up stairs to get consolation from the cook and housemaid, who said it was 'grand.'"

Three Essentials to Health.

One of the mistakes of women is in not knowing how to eat. If a man is not to be fed when she is, she thinks a cup of tea and anything handy it good enough. If she needs to save money she does it at the butcher's cost. If she is busy she will not waste time in eating. If she is unhappy, she goes without food. A woman will choose ice-cream instead of beefsteak, and a man will not.

Another of her mistakes is in not knowing when to rest. If she is tired, she may sit down, but she will darn stockings, crochet shawls, embroider doylies. She does not know that hard work tires. If she is exhausted she will write letters or figure her accounts. She would laugh at you if you hinted that reading or writing could fail to rest her. All over the country women's hospitals flourish because women do not know how to rest.

Another mistake on the list is their constant worrying. Worry and hurry are their enemies, and yet they hug them to their bosoms. Women cross bridges before they come to them and even build bridges. They imagine misfortune and run out to meet it.

Women are not jolly enough. They make too serious business of life, and laugh at its little humors too seldom. Men can stop in the midst of perplexities and have a hearty laugh. And it keeps them young. Women cannot, and that is one reason why they fade so early. There are other reasons, but we will pass them now. Worry not only wrinkles the face, but it wrinkles and withers the mind. Have a hearty laugh once in a while; it is a good antiseptic and will purify the mental atmosphere, drive away evil imaginations, bad temper and other ills.—*Buffalo Times.*

Curious Case of Hypnotism.

A curious case of hypnotism was before the courts in Rochester a few days ago, showing that hallucination can be imposed on a person by the will of a hypnotist and again dispelled by another operator. Martin Touhey took action against the city for injuries alleged to have been received by a fall on a dangerous sidewalk. The defence interposed on behalf of the corporation was that Touhey had been hypnotized into believing that he was injured, while he was not really hurt. The doctors who attended Touhey deposed that he believed himself seriously injured, and wore a steel corset to keep his ribs in place, which were supposed to have been displaced by the fall. A Buffalo physician was called in and succeeded in hypnotizing Touhey, assuring him that while under the influence that he was not injured. Touhey thereupon threw away his corset and went about as well as ever. The judge in appeal, by their decision, confirmed the plea that Touney was under hypnotic influence when he brought the action, and only believed himself to have been injured when he really was not, and dismissed his suit. The case opens to the imagination a bewildering lot of possibilities concerning the legal responsibilities of persons who allow themselves to be hypnotized.

Bronchitic Asthma.

Is now easily cured, not by pouring nauseous destructive drugs into the stomach, but by inhaling Catarrhozone. Drugs do more harm than good, but the soothing, healing medicated air that Catarrhozone supplies to the lungs and bronchial tubes cannot fail to benefit. Catarrhozone prevents those smothering spasms and headache, cures the cough and makes breathing easy. Universally used; doctors recommend it; druggists sell it, 25c. and $1.00.

—You are in God's world, you are God's child. Those things you cannot change; the only peace and rest and happiness for you is to accept them. When God speaks to you, you must not make believe to yourself that it is the wind blowing or the torrent falling from the hill. You must know that it is God. You must gather up the whole power of meeting Him. You must be thankful that life is great, not little.—*Phillips Brooks.*

NOW! For Eggs!

Before eggs fall in price get all you can from your hens by feeding them

Sheridan's CONDITION Powder

It makes them healthy. Makes them lay. If you can't get it we send one pkge. 25c.; 2½, can, $1.20; six, $5. Sample best poultry paper and "How to Feed for Eggs," free. L. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

FAST GROWING CHILDREN, especially school children, whose brains are much exercised with study and whose strength does not keep pace with their growth, should be given.

Puttner's Emulsion

This preparation contains phosphorus and lime, in palatable form and just in the best condition to be taken into the system, and supply whalt and nerve require, and to build up the badily structure; and the and the Codliver oil supplies much needed fat food.

Be sure you get **Puttner's** the original and best Emulsion.

Of all druggists and dealers.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY

—AND—

Steamship Lines

—TO—

St. John via Digby

—AND—

Boston via Yarmouth.

"Land of Evangeline" Route

On and after MONDAY, August 5th, 1901, the Steamship and Train Service of this Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted):—

Trains will Arrive at Bridgetown:

Express from Halifax	11.14 a.m
Express from Yarmouth	1.07 p.m
Flying Bluenose from Halifax	12.35 p.m
Flying Bluenose from Yarmouth	11.20 a.m
Accom. from Richmond	4.20 p.m
Accom. from Annapolis	6.20 a.m
Express from Halifax, Friday & Saturday evenings	8.08 p.m
Express from Annapolis, Saturday and Monday mornings	4.16 a.m

R.M.S. "Prince George," "Prince Arthur" and "Boston."

Boston and Yarmouth, daily service.

by far the finest and fastest steamer 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 4.00 p. m.—Unequalled cuisine on Dominion Atlantic Railway Steamers, and Palace Car Express Trains.

Royal Mail S. S. 'Prince Rupert,' 1,200 Gross Tonnage; 3,000 Horse Power.

ST. JOHN and DIGBY, makes daily trips each way.

Leaves St. John	7.00 a.m
Arrives in Digby	9.45 a.m
Leaves Digby	12.50 p.m
Arrives in St. John	3.35 p.m

S. S. Evangeline makes daily trips between Kingsport and Parrsboro.

Trains and Steamers are run on Eastern Standard Time.

P. GIFKINS, Gen'l Manager, Kentville, N. S.

PLUMBING! PLUMBING!

With all the latest Sanitary Specialties and Ventilations.

Estimates given on all Plumbing and first-class work guaranteed at bottom prices.

Headquarters for Cheese Factory and Creamery work.

STOVES, RANGES AND KITCHEN FURNISHINGS

constantly on hand.

Job Work a specialty.

R. ALLEN CROWE.

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 Vanishing executed in a first-class manner.

ARTHUR PALFREY.

Bridgetown, Oct. 22nd, 1900. 92tf

WANTED! WANTED!

5,000 Hides, 15,000 Pelts,

For which the highest prices will be paid, **Spot Cash.** Those having hides to sell will please bring them to the tannery.

MacKenzie, Crowe & Company.

OYSTER and LUNCH COUNTER

OYSTER STEWS AND LUNCHES SERVED AT ALL HOURS.

Oysters sold by the peck or half peck, or on half shell.

BREAD, CAKES and BISCUIT fresh from first-class bakery always on hand.

T. J. EAGLESON, QUEEN ST., BRIDGETOWN

36 tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of WALLACE G. FOWLER, late of Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, Gentleman, deceased, are hereby required to render the same, duly attested, within three months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

LOUIS G. DEBLOIS, M. D., *Sole Executor*

or to F. L. MILNER, *Proctor of the estate.* 6m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of JAMES WILSON, late of Centreville, in the County of Annapolis, farmer, deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

O. S. MILLER, Executor.

Bridgetown, June 26th, 1900.—14 tf

If there is a history of weak lungs in your family, take Scott's Emulsion.

It nourishes and invigorates.

It enables you to resist the disease. Even if your lungs are already affected, and if besides the cough you have fever and emaciation, there is still a strong probability of a cure.

The oil in the Emulsion feeds; the hypophosphites give power to the nerves; and the glycerine soothes and heals.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

REED BROS.

We are showing one of the finest and most complete stock of

Furniture Novelties

that has ever been seen in the town.

WE CAN SUIT YOUR PURSE AS WELL AS YOUR FANCY.

WE HAVE

Cobbler Rockers, Reed Chairs, Davenports, Book Cases, China Closets, Easels, Screens, Pictures of all kinds.

REED BROS.

CARRIAGES!

Just arrived, one carload of Carriages, built by the Brantford Carriage Co. These goods are unexcelled, none as good in quality, workmanship or style. The best is always the cheapest.

The famous "Starr" Cart The BEST on earth.

The "McCormick" Mowers and Rakes!

These goods speak for themselves, obtaining the highest awards both at Paris and Chicago Expositions.

Harnesses, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, Bicycles.

Call and examine goods. Terms to suit customers.

D. G. HARLOW.

Bridgetown, May 15th, 1901.

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 Periers en Auge, department of Calvados, got by the government stallion Epaphus, dam N. by Le More.

DESCRIPTION: Jet black; weight 1280. Perfect disposition. Fine roader.

☞ Will stand for the present at my stables at Bridgetown.

TERMS; Season $10.00; warrant $15.00.

J. R. DEWITT.

Bridgetown, March 26th, 1901. tf

NOTICE!

We still keep in stock as formerly,

Cedar Shingles, Lime, and Salt

The subscribers also intend to handle **Coal** this season, both **Hard and Soft (best grades)** which they will sell right.

J. H. LONGMIRE & SON.

Bridgetown, June 11, 1901.

WM. A. MARSHALL

Experienced Carpenter and Builder.

(17 yrs. experience.)

Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to.

Estimates and Plans Furnished.

Your patronage solicited.

35—1 y Bridgetown, N. S.

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.

The Household.

Children's Eyes.

A mother sends to the New York *Tribune* the following: Allow me to say a few words in regard to children's eyes. Years ago, when the children studied their lessons from their books, we did not hear very much about their eyes giving out. Let us consult our blackboards and see what they can tell us about this world-wide subject. Dear parents and guardians all over this broad land, how many hours of the day are your little children sitting in school staring at a blackboard upon which are placed by the teacher most of the lessons for the day, many times the lines being so fine and pale they could not be easily read more than half or two-thirds the way across the room, but the children are required to see them all the way across and from the remotest corners? Many of the children when first looking at the board do not see much of anything, but looking very sharp for a few seconds the lines reveal themselves. This, my friend, means strained eyes, and strained eyes mean weakened or diseased optic nerves, possibly no eyes at all—it all depending upon the severity of the strain. Even when the work is quite distinct for children who have naturally weak eyes the distance many times is so great that the air waves coming between the poor, tired eyes and the board causes the lines to waver and flicker, and especially this is the case when the light is poor and the ventilation bad. Anything put on the board for the children to see, whether young or old, should have large proportions and broad, clear lines throughout, so no extra efforts will have to be made to discover it. There is a great difference in eyes; one child will readily see what another could not without the fatal strain. I know whereof I speak, for my own eyes were nearly destroyed through this same practice, and I know others who suffered a like fate.

—I wonder if we housekeepers and homemakers always take as much pains as we might to keep our back yard nice and tidy? We like the front yard clean and pleasant, and the caller enjoys the neat grass plat, the shrubbery and pretty flowers; but just step around the corner to see the contrast. I don't think I am over-drawing the picture when I say I have been down many back steps where I have had to lift my skirts clear of the mud and pick my way carefully among potato parings, ashes, bits of paper and the children's whittlings. Now I can stand clean mud, if I have to, but when the housekeeper stands in the door and throws the contents of dishpan, wash basin, and the like, close to the steps, week in and week out, it makes a filthy mess. It is more work to be sure, to carry the slops away and put them around some tree or shrub, or, do as we do, save them in a large bucket and let the men carry it to the manure heaps; but it seems so nice to have it dry and clean about the door. I can sweep mine as clean as a floor. Morning glories, or other vines, will grow in the back yard, and a few flowers in the ground or in pots is a refreshing sight, when one steps to the door tired and warm. Keep the wood neatly piled and teach the children to pick up and keep their playthings in order, and if they scatter whittlings and rubbish to clear it all neatly away.

Mothers Methods.

The young mother should remember that the hungry baby does not cry violently, but rather makes its wants known in a subdued manner. When an infant cries hard and sharply it is more likely to be in distress from a previous meal, rather than clamoring for another. No rule is more carefully insisted upon by the trained child-nurse of today than the regular feeding of her charge; with nothing offered to it between these times. It is a pity that so soon as a child is out of babyhood the clamoring to eat between meals, usually arising from a restless desire to be doing something different, is so quickly gratified by the mother that it becomes in a very brief time a habit exceedingly difficult to corquer.

An authority on the care and feeding of children says that the normal child will want want candy and should have it, drawing a line, however, at cheap confectionery or the very rich, high-priced bonbons. Good molasses bar or marshmallows are recommended as a suitable choice, or other plain sweets, the candy to be given after the noon meal.

Hot Weather Collars.

In hot weather the stiff collar the tight collar, the high collar must be discarded if we would live. New Yorkers have invented a substitute which seems to us the best thing yet. To make it, buy fifteen inches of all over embroidery in a striped pattern or the cheaper woven material which comes in a pattern of lace and insertion. Cut this so that you have a strip fifteen inches long of a lace design with insertion on each side. Fit this loosely but exactly to the neck by making a plait in the centre and one under each ear. Along these plaits on the wrong side sew white feather bone of the narrowest width and just long enough not to show above the collar edges. Hem all around neatly, put hooks and eyes at the turned in at the back, and finish with a frill of tiny fine Valenciennes edging. The lace band of one thickness of stuff admitts air to the to the throat and the feather bone solves the problem of how so flimsy a material may be held upright and saved from wilting with the heat.

—The secret of keeping bright the silver that is in constant use lies in washing it clean in hot soapsuds and wiping it with a clean, dry towel every time it is used. Silver that recieves this treatment should need a through cleaning only once a month. A little borax in the suds in which silver is washed adds to the lustre. When grease has been spilled on matting, cover the spot thickly with powered chalk and moisten it by sprinkling a few drops of benzine on it. When this has evaporated, brush off the chalk, and the spot will have disappeared.

Vinegar as an Absorbant.

A little vinegar kept boiling on the stove while cooking cabbage, onions or cauliflowers will prevent much of the odor from these vegetables escaping through the house.

Rheumatic Pains Cured by Nerviline.

This is the testimony of Mr. Benjiman Dillon, of Leeds, Ont., who says: I feel it my duty to proclaim the marvellous value of Polson's Nerviline as an infallible cure for rheumatic pains; it cures them every time. Nothing I know of equals it as a household liniment, and mothers shoul feel it as necessary as bread itself. Nerviline has cured rheumatism of 30 years standing, and can cure you. Instant relief, absolute cure, large bottle 25c.

Headache

Is often a warning that the liver is torpid or inactive. More serious troubles may follow. For a prompt, efficient cure of Headache and all liver troubles, take

Hood's Pills

While they rouse the liver, restore full, regular action of the bowels, they do not gripe or pain, do not irritate or inflame the internal organs, but have a positive tonic effect. 25c. at all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Joker's Corner.

She Did What She Could.

A SERMON THAT CAUSED A TITTER IN A CHARLOTTETOWN CHURCH.

It is not often that a Charlottetown congregation is moved to smiles, much less to laughter, during the delivery of a sermon, but this did happen last Sunday in one of the most orderly and devout of our city churches. The preacher in a discourse from the text, "She hath done what she could," was for the moment illustrating what might be done in trying to recall the number of blessings, and so stimulating our gratitude. The deeply interested auditory listened closely while the preacher related the story of a good old sister, the delight of her pastor, who was always cheerful and thankful when she took part in the prayer and social meetings. Things were going prosperously with her then. After a time her husband died. When the first sharpness of her grief had passed and she again took part in the service, she said she was thankful that her children and her home were still left her. The children afterward died, but she gave testimony of thankfulness that she had yet a home. Then her house was burned, and people wondered what ground of thankfulness she would now record. At the next meeting she arose, cheerful as before, and among other things said "she felt so thankful that the one tooth she had left in her upper jaw exactly matched the one left in her lower jaw." Thus she did what she could in the way of thankfulness. But the story was almost too much for the gravity of Zion church. First a little ripple of smiles ran around the congregation. A moment later the smile had become audible. It was quickly suppressed, but broke out again a little later, notwithstanding that each "did what she could" to repress it.—*Guardian.*

That English Schoolboy.

A boy, aged ten, thus answers a question as to the cause of the Transvaal disturbances: "Krugger and Kannerbulism is one. He is a man of blud. Mr. Chamberling has wrote to him sayin' come out and fite or else give up the blud of the English you have took. He is a boar-dutchman and a wicked heethin. lord Kitchener has sent for his goary blud and to bring back his scanderlus hed ded or alive."

An essay on Mr. Gladstone by a boy of eleven states: "Mr. Gladstone lovd everybody. he lovd publicuns and cinners and irishmen, he wanted the irish to come to England and have home rool, but Mr. Chamberlin says, no, no. so alars he got his blud up and kild Mr. Parnel. Mr. Gladstone died with great rispect and is burrid in Westminster with pieceful ashes."

The boy writer of the following is decidedly backward in his Tennyson. Concerning the Poet Laureate, he writes: "Tennyson wrote buteifull poims with long hair and studid so much that he sed mother will you call me airly dear? his most gratist poim is called the idle king. he was made a lord but he was a good man and wrote many hoads. He luvd our dear Queen so much that he made a poim to her called the fairy Queen."

He Would Send a Cheque.

An Irishman, having come in for a sum of between $1,500 and $2,000, began to play the man of affluent circumstances by opening up an account at the local bank, where he deposited the whole of his windfall, and received in return a cheque-book, and after simple instructions returned home to settle down in the new enjoyment of paying out checks instead of cash.

As all his accounts were small, his