PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTIA

PNEUMATIC CARRIAGE.

It Runs on Rubber Tires and is Propelled by Electricity.

It can be safely prophesied that such a combination as is represented in the structure which we depict is to form the means of locomotion within a comparatively short space of time, says London Cycling. Hdeses will join the ranks of the unemployed to an enormous extent, and the possibilities of traveling be unlimited. The application of electricity to vehicles is, of course, no novelty, though so far it has not been particularly successful, but there is now to be added to the many improvements constantly introduced, the pneumatic tire, and the Raglan carriage we believe to be the first instance of this being done. The inventors are Garrard & Blumfield. Our careful illustration is an exact reproduction, and there is, therefore, no necessity for us to point out what is obvious. The cells, which weigh 500 pounds, are stored under the seats, and sufficient power can be carried to propel the machine upward of 80 miles at the rate of 18 miles an hour, over average roads, and with four people aboard, any intermediate speed being attainable. The "striker" at the driver's left hand sets the motor at work, the lever in front of the driver applies the power to the car by a carefully graduated and ingenious friction gear; this is practically the very essence of the construction, and, accordeig to Mr. Blumfield, a

RAGLAN ELECTRIC PNEUMATIC CARRIAGE.

tremendous improvement over any means yet introduced for the purpose. The car is steered by means of the small wheel on the front lever, and there is unlimited break power at the driver's foot. The tires are built to the design of the inventors by the Leyland Company. They are twenty-four inches in diameter by four inches. The total weight, including cells, is 1,000 pounds, and we moved it by hand with the greatest ease, the frame being of cycle material throughout, including ball bearings everywhere. The body is of ordinary wood.

The Farmers Ideal Fowl.

One of the first essentials with a man who desires to go into business is a clear idea of what he wishes to do, and, second, a knowledge of what he is going to do it with. When I made up my mind to supply a certain class of trade in the city of Syracuse with the best and fresh eggs possible, and treat the line as broiler, I had kept Leghorns, Brahmas and Dominiques. At the time I was breeding Barred Plymouth Rocks. None of them quite met my requirements. The Leghorns were not heavy enough when dressed. The Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks did not lay eggs enough, and all had dark pin feathers, which any one who has tried to sell to the fancy-dressed fowl trade knows is a serious objection. They do not look very bad when the fowl is first dressed, but the coloring matter from the feather gradually spreads out between the two layers of the skin, leaving a great unsightly black and blue spot.

To meet the demands of those who are willing to pay a little above the market quotations for strictly first-class dressed poultry, a full, plump body, well developed breast, strong legs, nicely rounded back, bright yellow skin, legs and beak, no cuts, tears or bruises, and a fresh, bright appearance are required. Ten years ago I procured a stock of White Plymouth Rocks and a stock of the White Wyandots. After giving both breeds a fair and impartial trial I chose the White Plymouth Rock, because of their better size and earlier maturity, and after giving them a thorough trial I have no reason to regret my choice.

There is a good demand for the higher scoring chicks for breeding and exhibition, while the next grade meets demand made by farmers and market poulterers who wish to improve their common stock. The culls are carefully fatted and sold dressed to private customers. They now breed more true to form and feather than their feathered brethren. They also lay more eggs, and if properly fed and housed, lay a great proportion of their eggs in winter, when eggs command the best price. They are good feeders, very fond of "green stuff" and will forage energetically if given range. When fed for fattening they lay on flesh rapidly. The hens weigh about 8 lbs, the cocks about 9½ lbs. Cockerels can be made to weigh 6½ to 7 lbs at six months old, and I have had capons that weighed 14 lbs at a year old. One of the nicest ways for a farmer or in fact any one to start in poultry culture, or to improve the fowls that they already have, is to purchase eggs from thoroughbred fowls; such eggs properly packed can be sent to Europe for hatching.—Farm and Home.

Lima Beans.

Fasten the vines of the Lima beans to the poles as soon as they are of sufficient length in order to avoid having them broken off by the winds, and be careful to have the poles set deep and secure.

A Melodious Name.

"Weinertanzundliedersangerinnen" is the euphonious title of a company of Viennese vocalists and dancers now performing in London.

A Truly Good Man.

As a rule the life of the conscientious real estate agent is filled with good deeds.—Buffalo Courier.

THE SUMMER GIRL.

A Study of One of the Greatest of American Institutions.

Within the last few years the summer girl has become one of the greatest of American institutions. From the early spring days, when the grass first becomes verdant and the buds on the trees burst into delicate leaves, and the air becomes balmy and the sun warm and bright, until the autumnal period, when the foliage is tinged a yellow or an azure hue and the nights are cold and frosty, the summer girl stands on the high pedestal, crown on forehead and sceptre in hand, and reigns as despotically as any monarch over the large coterie of devoted admirers.

All over this broad land of ours, wherever a summer resort is to be found, the summer girl holds her court, whether it be as far south as the White Sulphur Springs, that sleepy, aristocratic down "Dixie" resort, or along the sea-washed Jersey coast, or up north at Narragansett, or Newport, the White mountains, the Water Gap, or the Sharon Springs.

It matters little where you go, along the mountain path or where the ocean roars the summer girl is sure to be found in all her glory, queen of all that she surveys, and more important to the landlord of the successful hotel than the best hand he can gather, of the most accomplished French chefs, for the summer girl is a business card for him.

She gathers her court around her and soon flits the hostelry with her admirers. As a drawing attraction she may be termed gilt-edged, and the summer hotel proprietor laughs gleefully to himself as he notes her arrival, and the departure of her numerous trunks to the region above. It means money in his pocket every time. No wonder, therefore, that he is courteous and obliging to her demands and spreads out before her all the comforts that the inn commands.—New York Journal.

London and New York Postoffice.

There are in London eight "district postoffices," each in charge of a postmaster. Within the delivery district of each of these offices are from 40 to 173 branch and sub-postoffices, the aggregate numbers of which is 795, making a total of 803 offices, at all of which stamps may be purchased, and letters and parcels posted, and at nearly all of which money orders are issued and paid, letters may be registered, and life insurance, annuity, and savings bank business may be transacted. At all the larger sub-offices there is also telegraph service. The population of London in 1891 was 4,231,452, so that there is in that city a postoffice to every 5,368 inhabitants. The number of offices and subordinates regularly employed in the London local postal service is 10,803, of whom 5,886 are letter carriers, in addition to a large "auxiliary" force, available for extra duty whenever required. The amount paid the latter is equivalent to that necessary for the constant employment of 1,000 additional men, so that the actual force is very nearly 11,000.

In New York there are one general postoffice, 18 branch postoffice stations, and 24 sub-stations, all of which, in addition to ordinary postal business, money orders may be procured and paid and letters registered. The resident population of New York, as shown by the last municipal census, is 1,801,739, and on this basis there is allowed one postoffice to each 41,909 of its people. But during the business hours of each secular day the population is increased by the influx of a large proportion of the adult male residents of Brooklyn, Jersey City, and numerous other cities, towns, and villages located within a radius of fifty miles, all of whom receive and post their business correspondence at New York; and, considering this fact, it is entirely safe to estimate that the proportion of post-offices to population in New York is as one to 50,000. The number of officers and employes of all grades is 2,873.

This contrast between the postal facilities enjoyed by the residents of the chief city of Europe and those vouchsafed to residents of the chief city in the United states is not gratifying to our municipal or national pride! and one of the least agreeable incidents in the official life of a postmaster at New York is the receipt of written and oral comparisons, made by foreigners and travellers, between the service here and that provided in London and other European cities.—Postmaster of New York, in the North American Review.

Danger in the Forks.

A number of advanced and intelligent scientists have recently undertaken a bit of private investigation that will unquestionably result in some startling revelations. A microscopic expert engaged as a waiter in a restaurant where a large number of business men were in the habit of taking noonday meals. His special mission was the examination of the forks used by the patrons of the establishment. By providing himself with a dozen surplus forks he was able to exchange, without attracting attention, and after the first days' service he found himself the possessor of a number of the forks used by the customers. He had no interest in these necessary articles until nearly at the close of the day's custom, when he took, quite at random, several that were washed (?) and ready for use on the following day. Arrived at his rooms he carefully removed a coating of material that he found between the tines of the forks and subjected it to a critical examination. The number and variety of bacteria, microbes, infusoria and disease-germs found in the deposits were highly gratifying to his scientific sense, but horrifying to his ideas of health and sanitary precaution. And these forks were all washed and put away for the next day's use. On another occasion the forks were allowed to remained undisturbed for a couple of days, when the living organizations had multiplied to an extent absolutely amazing. All of which goes to prove that there are dangers lurking in even the most simple household utensils. Forks should be washed with a stiff brush—one that is strong enough to thoroughly scour between the surfaces.—New York Ledger.

Cottolene

A SHORTENING.

Down the street through the busy way
A lady passed on marketing day.
Who, pausing at a grocery store,
Stepped quickly in at the open door.
With bated breath and anxious mien
She queried; "have you COTTOLENE?"

The grocer, leaving off his work,
Interrogated every clerk;
But note up to that time had seen
An article called "COTTOLENE."

"What is it?" said he to the dame,
"That answers to this curious name.
What is it made of? What's its use?
My ignorance you'll please excuse."

"You're not the merchant for my dimes,
I see you're quite behind the times.
For COTTOLENE, I'd have you know,
Is now the thing that's all the go.
An article of high regard;
A healthful substitute for lard.
Its composition pure and clean;
For cooking give me COTTOLENE."

As from his store the lady fled,
The grocer gently scratched his head—
On his next order, first was seen,
"One dozen cans COTTOLENE."

Ask Your Grocer for it.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
Wellington and Ann Streets,
MONTREAL.

ODDITIES IN ETIQUETTE.

What is Considered Proper or Improper in Different Countries.

In Holland a lady is expected to retire precipitatedly if she should enter a store or restaurant where men are congregated. She waits until they have transacted their business and departed.

Ladies seldom rise in Spain to receive a male visitor, and they rarely accompany him to the door. For a Spaniard to give a lady—even his wife—his arm while out walking is looked upon as a violation of propriety.

No Turk will ever enter a sitting-room with dirty shoes. The upper classes wear tight-fitting shoes with galoshes over them. The latter, which receives all the dirt and dust, are left outside the door. The Turk never washes in dirty water. Water is poured over his hands, so that when polluted it runs away.

In Syria the people never take off their mats or turbans when entering a house or visiting a friend, but they always leave their shoes at the door. There are no mats or scrapers outside, and the floors inside are covered with expensive rugs, kept very clean in Moslem houses and used to kneel upon while praying.

In Persia, among the aristocracy, a visitor sends notice a hour or two before calling, and gives a day's notice if the visit is one of great importance. He is met by servants before he reaches the house, and other considerations are shown him, according to relative rank. The left and not the right is considered the position of honor.

In Sweden, if you address the poorest person on the street you must lift your hat. The same courtesy is insisted upon if you pass a lady on the stairway. To enter a reading-room or a bank with one's hat on is regarded as impolite.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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Certain in its effects and never blisters.
Read proofs below:

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Box 32, Chatham, Henderson Co., Ill., Feb. 14, '91.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.
Dear Sirs—Please send me one of your Horse books and oblige. I have used a great deal of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success; it is a wonderful medicine. I once had a mare that had six Screeck Spavins and five bottles cured her. I keep a bottle of it on all the time.
Yours truly, CHAS. POWELL.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Canton, Miss., Apr. 5, '91.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.
Dear Sirs—I have used several bottles of your "Kendall's Spavin Cure" with much success. I think it the best Liniment I ever used. Have recommended your Cure, one Blood Spavin and killed two Bone Spavins. Have recommended it to several of my friends who are much pleased with it. Yours respectfully, S. E. RAY, P. O. Box 131.

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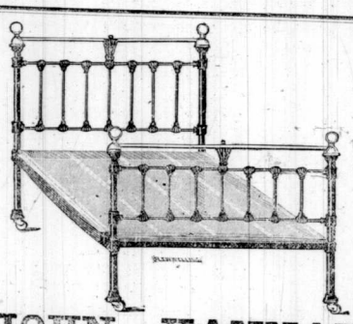

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For Service.

Thoroughbred Holstein Bull, Prince Garnet, No. 19148, calved April 17th, 1892; bred by W. L. Hooper, Cambridge, Mass., sire Garnet 1576, H. H. B., dam DeVrome's Ethel, No. 9972, H. F. This is undoubtedly the best Holstein Bull in the Maritime Provinces, his ancestors, for four generations, having taken prizes for form and both quantity and quality of milk.

Will stand for service at stable of owner at Upper Pereaux. Terms $1,00.

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...wn With High Prices For Electric Belts.

...55, $2.65, $3.70; former prices $5, $7, $10. Quality remains the same—16 different styles; dry battery and acid belts mild or strong current. Less than half the price of any other company and more some testimonials than all the rest together. Full list free. Mention this paper. W. T. BAER & CO. Windsor, Ont.

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Of all kinds.

Estimates Given on Hot Water and Heating Apparatus.

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