Practical Talks and Plain Precepts for Farmers.

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

THE TILE DRAIN'S SOLILOQUY.

Here I am resting
In quiet and peace,
At last.
Yes, and doing more good
Lying still in the ground,
Saying nothing,
Than in all my existence
Before.
I'm fragmentary, 'tis true,
But not broken;
Made up of joints of burnt clay
Called tiles;
Yet I am one
Drain.
I've been talked about in the papers,
And at conventions;
Aye, even roasted.
But care I for that, do you think?
Not I.
Why should I?
I'm faithfully doing my duty,
With no one to hinder
Or help me.
I'm content.
"Still waters run deep."
Yes—just four feet
In this bit of soil
Where I am.
Do they think of me now
At the factory,
I wonder,
Where the man with the patient
Kiln
Made it hot for me,
Thumped me soundly
And said,
"That's a good tile:
Has the right ring,
And the color,
Etc."
Does he care for me now?
I guess not!
He's selling kilns,
And I—
Am draining land,
And making my owner richer
Each year.
I've found my work,
And I'm going to
Stick to it.
I suppose some men
Still talk about me
As they always have talked,
And say
I cause droughts
And floods in the Ohio valley
And elsewhere.
Of course!
For nothing of that kind occurred
Before I got in
My work.
Oh, no.
But they'll understand
What I'm doing
Sometime.
I'm a Twentieth Century drain,
And am doing business
According to lately
Revised laws of
Soil physics;
And getting along all right
Too.
The tilemakers likewise
Time once saw me proud,
With few friends, and
Choice,
But now, many
Know me
And speak well of me.
One is always well spoken of
After he's buried,
I know.
But it's true, with me,
That I do more good
Under the ground than
Above,
Far more.

—Clayton Melville, in The Drainage Journal.

UNDERDRAINING.

Drains may be divided into two classes—simple, and those that are complex in their construction. A simple drain may be used with great advantage to draw water out of the soils made wet by the soakage from higher and adjoining lands. For example, let us suppose that there is in a given field a slightly elevated strip of ground, consisting of a sandy or gravely loam, which is of course very porus. Immediately below this ridge is a low, level-lying soil, composed also of gravelly loam, and having a clay subsoil. Now clay, as compared with sand or gravel, is relatively impervious to water, on account of the fineness of its particles and consequent smallness of its pores. The result of such a conformation of soil is that after heavy rains or during the spring the water runs through the porus higher soils to the non-porus lower ones, and there, unable to escape, the surface soil soon becomes surcharged with stagnant water, and consequently unfit either for cultivation or for vegetable growth. It is clear that something must be done if we wish to make any use of the land, so we run a simple underdrain along the foot of the ridge and parallel with it to intercept the water and carry it away. A simple drain is also very useful to draw water out of the narrow basins or hollows of rolling ground. In making these we use 2½ and 3 inch tile, according to the lay of the land and the quantity of water likely to be removed. We use a complex system of drains where the soil is all more or less wet and unfit for producing an average crop. Very often several acres of a field may be found in this condition—the most valuable portion of it were it but reclaimed. Here is where systematic draining should be done, consisting of a main and several branch drains laid at a regular distance apart and emptying into the main one. Our average depth of the main is three feet, and we try to get all the fall we can—an inch to the rod if possible—using three-inch tiles under ordinary conditions. At the outlet we use a wooden pipe about six feet long, made of 1½ inch lumber, and at its outlet end we make a grate by driving vertically long nails or spikes ¾ of an inch apart, so as to prevent rats and other animals from making a harbor of the drain in dry weather. The branch or lateral drains should not be laid so deep as the main by two or three inches, in order that the water may make a rapid delivery into it and thus avoid the accumulation of mud or fine sand at the junction, which would soon block it up. For the same reason branch drains should never enter the main one at right angles, but at an acute angle, thus the water of both flows and mingles unchecked.

The lateral drains should also have a substantial fall—in fact, the better the fall within reasonable limits the more permanent the drain. For these we use two-inch tile. As to distance apart of the laterals we can lay down no hard and fast rule as we must be guided by the character of the soil and subsoil. A rule, indeed, has been given that "a drain draws water off on either side the square of its depth." A three foot drain, for instance, is effective nine feet on each side. That would make the branches eighteen feet apart. On heavy clay soils it has been found necessary to lay them as close as sixteen feet, while in sandy or gravelly loams twenty-five or thirty-five feet apart affords a good drainage. It is a good plan after the tiles are laid and before any earth is filled in, to place inverted sods, straw, or some other vegetable material over them, then throw over this a covering of the heaviest earth—free from large stones—to the depth of eight or ten inches, which should be well packed by tramping. The sod prevents the soil from washing into the tile through the joints, and when it is decayed the earth will be set.

If you want to drain a certain portion of the land the first step to take is to ascertain if you can get an outlet. If you can, then find out what fall to the rod you are able to secure. To do this it is necessary to use an accurate spirit-level, and if the proposed drain be straight, make your first survey from the remote point towards the outlet; but if it should be curved or crooked, make your survey by sections, but in any event a survey must be taken from the most distant point of the main drain to the outlet in order to determine whether or not sufficient fall can be obtained. If you cannot get enough fall, it will be waste of time and money to dig the drain. Of course, there are situations where there is a good natural fall, and the use of the level might not be necessary, but where the fall is slight, never attempt to drain without the level. In sighting the level, the man who uses it stands at the remote point and looks toward the outlet, where another man stands with a long stake driven perpendicularly into the level surface of the ground. Across this he holds at right angles a piece of lath or any straight edge large enough to be seen, and raises or lowers it as the case may be until the true level line is reached. Then measure the distance from the top of the spirit level to the ground and also from the top of the lath to the ground, and the difference is, of course, the fall between the two points. The branch drain, too, must be surveyed and staked out, but if you can get a main there is no difficulty about the branches. Draining should be done when the ground is as free from water as possible; August and September usually afford a suitable time. In cutting a drain, a great deal of labor is saved at the start by going a round or two with the plow, plowing as deeply or narrowly as possible. In the course of a drain it is necessary to dig lighter or deeper according to the undulation of the surface of the soil, so that the fall or grade may be regular or uniform. This is a point of vital importance, for if the fall is not steady or constant the drain will block up with fine sand and be useless in digging a drain, also, make it as narrow as you can conveniently work, and thus save labor. In grading the bottom, if there is no running water, one of two devices may be used. You may take a straight edge board, seven inches wide, say, and twelve feet long. Assuming that the fall is one inch to twenty-four feet, that is, ½ of an inch to two feet. We start digging our drain of course at the outlet end. We use a spirit level two feet long. When we have reached the proper depth at our starting point—the outlet—we make that the basis of our grade. We make a grade level out of our straight edge board by tacking a piece of leather or wood on the edge two feet from the end, and ½ of an inch thick. This edge we keep up when we place the board on the bottom of the drain. Apply your spirit level to the packed edge and end of the board—always remote from the outlet—and if the mercury shows a dead level that means that you have ½ of an inch fall to twelve feet on the bottom of your drain. Continue this process as you dig and grade the bottom—drawing the straight edge along every few feet and applying the level—correcting the bottom as may be necessary, and thus you have a uniform fall. It is of prime importance that no tile should dip the wrong way, if they do the result is a deposit of sand. Another plan is—assuming the main is straight—drive in three pairs of stakes, three stakes on each side of the drain, one pair at the outlet, another about the centre and the third at the remote end. You have previously found the fall of the drain, say two feet to 600. Make your outlet stakes two feet lower than the top of the stakes at the remote end. Sight through and make the tops of the intermediate pair of stakes in a line with tops of the others at the ends. Then tack three bits of straight edge to the top of each pair of stakes, and they will be in a line. When you have got the proper depth at the outlet, cut a stake so that when it is placed in the drain vertically the top will be in line with the straight edges on the three pairs of stakes. Every few feet in grading the bottom of your drain try your stake, always keeping its top in line, and thus you will have a uniform fall. Of course when you get beyond the second pair of stakes you will have to turn around and look toward the outlet end. Starting at the outlet in laying the tile, always aim to make the joints as close and small as possible.

The cost of tile draining varies according to the soil and other circumstances. Assuming that the average depth is three feet, and that the laterals are twenty-five feet apart, the cost per rod would probably vary from forty to forty-five cents, and per acre from thirty-five to fifty dollars. The above is for contract work, but if you should do the job yourself, the cash cost will of course be much less. The price of labor and tile varies in different parts of the province, so that no hard and fast figures can be given. Now, while I am a firm believer in draining, and find from experience that it pays well to tile low, wet soils, which in their natural condition produce little or nothing, still I am convinced that under the present condition of farming it will not pay to drain land which is comparatively dry or rolling, or has a good natural drainage. The advantages would scarcely be equal to the expenditure involved. I have found that our drains laid in wet soils have paid for themselves in from four to six years after they were out in, and after that it is all clear profit.

It allows a person to cultivate the soil from a week to ten days earlier in the spring, and also enables one to work it at other seasons of the year when otherwise it would be in a very muddy condition. As a result there is an earlier harvest, which means a heavier yield and a better quality of grain, fodder, roots or whatever may be grown. Frosts are avoided which might otherwise destroy the crop.

Wet soil is also cold, much colder than dry soil. This is due to the greater evaporation which draws the heat from the soil, thus making it very susceptible to the influence of frosts. In vineyards this is somewhat strikingly shown during seasons of late frosts, when the leaves of these vines on low, wet soils are scared while those on dry soils in the same field escape unharmed. Drainage also fertilizes the soil from the atmosphere. Rainfalls, instead of running away over the surface, as where the ground is wet, pass down through the soil laden with nitric and carbonic acid and ammonia from the air, which are absorbed and held by the earth and used for plant food. It also allows the air to circulate through the soil, thus aerating, pulverizing and unlocking its vegetable and mineral supplies. Manures applied to wet lands are practically wasted. When they are drained they are our best soils, being generally rich in humus and not requiring manuring perhaps for years, but if it is necessary to further fertilize them, the use of manure can then be made effective. In fact, it would be difficult indeed to overestimate the value of underdraining.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

EDUCATED WOMEN AS HOME MAKERS.

It has always been an anomoly to the thinking woman why many men should oppose higher education or the development of any mental faculties of women that would make them more alert and broaden their horizon of the present day needs, as unfitting them for wives and home-makers.

The woman of today fails to see how the development of her brain can be detrimental to any of her virtues, and womanly traits of character that are supposed to be essential to her best influence in the family life. She cannot understand why if the cultivation of wide knowledge is of such importance in every walk of life it should be considered not only unnecessary, but often a drawback to the homemaker.

Surely the woman whose mind is awakened and alive to all the great questions that are interesting the world, will be a better homemaker, a more sympathetic companion than the woman whose thoughts never rise above the kitchen, her embroidery or her social pleasures.

Many a wise woman asserts that there would be even happier homes today, more unselfishness among women were every girl given an apprenticeship in the business world. Not merely to stand behind a counter, but some position that brings responsibility and care. Such a girl would realize the ever-spreading competition the rush and worry and struggle that confront every man in the business world to keep his footing, and more fully appreciate her husband's efforts and her home.

The woman whose horizon has ever been bounded by her home, only vaguely realizes, if she realizes at all, the contest, the striving and strain that are going on in that "bright bustling world" which seems to her as something delightful as compared with the monotony of home life. Such a woman magnifies every little trifle and feels hurt and often sulks because her husband does not always evince an interest in her senseless complaints of the butcher, says the Minneapolis Times.

She forgets that she is doing for those who love her, and should her strength fail her and her day's task be undone she does not have to fear that the merciless grindstone called business may force her to give up her work to others who are ever waiting, or lose valuable opportunities.

Let her ask any woman out in the "bright bustling world" who has had the experience of home life, how willingly she would drop the weight of its responsibility for the love and shelter of the home.

When she does join hands with man to make a home she will be a more unselfish companion, will sympathize more keenly with her husband's trials and enter more intelligently into his plans, because of her knowledge of the requirements of the business world.

The woman who has cultivated all her powers is the woman who will overcome the difficulties that hedge her way, be equal to any emergency and be the best fitted for any place in the world that fate may give her.

Children and Newspapers.

In a recent article in a current magazine there is a protest against the newspaper reading child. It is a portrayal fact that of late years a number of excellent magazines for children have been discontinued, says the writer, who goes on to show that the vogue of the newspaper has shortened the term of childhood and made it impossible to maintain juvenile periodicals.

It is impossible to prevent a boy or a girl from learning the facts of life. They come, prematurely, perhaps, in a hundred different ways outside the columns of the newspaper. Much premature knowledge is gathered at the school. The streets, the theatres, the public conveyances, all furnish sights and scenes that reveal much to the inquiring youthful mind. While it is to be regretted that the accounts of murders and crimes must be printed, these are actualities that cannot be ignored. The child that is old enough to read about what is happening in the world is old enough to begin to understand something of the many sided phases of humanity. The ephemeral contents of the daily paper present much that is instructive. Indeed, in some schools the lessons in current events are as important as any on the list of regular studies. Contemporaneous history, rightly read, is not less instructive than that which deals with ancient and mediaeval times.

Instead of forbidding children to read newspapers, parents should ever choose the best journals and teach their children to read about matters of general interest. Critics may sound the alarm, but it is vain to prevent the newspaper reading child from existing. Since he has been evolved, it is well to respect his existence and to supply him with the best intellectual food for his twentieth century mind.

How an M. P. Retires.

The Chilterns are a range of chalk eminences dividing the counties of Hertford and Bucford and extending to Henley. In former days these hills were infested with robbers, and the government was obliged to take steps to suppress these rogues. The task was carried out under an officer appointed by the Crown and known as the steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.

The duties of this office have long been obsolete, but the office has been kept in force, and a nominal salary is attached to the post. It is a position of convenience for members of Parliament. An M. P. cannot resign his seat, so when he wishes to retire he must obtain a post under the crown, a post with a salary. Any member accepting such an office vacates his seat and has to be re-elected. The M. P. applies for the steward ship of the Chiltern Hundreds and receives the appointment without trouble. His seat is now vacant, and he does not seek re-election, and after a few days he resigns his appointment. That is the roundabout way in which an M. P. retires from Parliament.—London Times.

Cramps are like Burglars.

They come unexpected and when least welcome. Be armed with a one-minute cure in a bottle of Nerviline, which relieves cramp and stomach pains in five minutes. In colic, summer complaint, diarrhoea, indigestion, and nausea, Nerviline is a remedy of remarkable potency, and acts promptly and satisfactory at all times. The composition of Polson's Nerviline expresses the highest medical progress of the age, which accounts for its superior merit. Price 25c.

Hamilton's pills cure constipation.

When you hear of good in people—
Tell it,
When you hear a tale of evil—
Quell it;
Let the goodness have the light,
Put the evil out of sight,
Make the world we live in bright,
Like the Heaven above.

A pipeful of "Amber" Plug Smoking Tobacco will burn 75 minutes.
"Test it?"
Save the tags, they are valuable.

—Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier of Canada was made the recipient of an oil portrait of himself, in the Commons, at Ottawa, on Thursday afternoon last. The gift came from a group of his admirers. The Premier was presented with an address, to which he made a suitable reply.

AN OLD LADY'S STORY.

To the Editor of the Monitor:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Danger in Carrying Firearms.

Kingston's awful tragedy in which a bit of a schoolboy shot and killed a girl aged fourteen, draws attention once more to the fact that there is danger in carrying firearms with the most innocent intent. Why should any boy of fifteen go around with a gun in his hip-pocket? In this country there is no need for people to go armed. Too long found true in this case there was no intent to kill or wound, but that the discharge of the weapon was accidental. The finding does not lessen the force of the statement that the carrying of concealed weapons, more particularly revolvers, is always a source of danger to the carrier or to some other person. According to the story as told in the press despatches, the boy and the girl were good friends. He was settled for the moment by her tapping his hat in play. He had no intention of shooting her when he drew the revolver, which was off before he knew. Yet he threatened to shoot, and he will now carry to his dying day a regret that the means were in his possession which made it possible for any such threat to be uttered or for an accident to happen which made the jest good. The boy was a reader of dime novels of the desse James type, and, according to his companions, had been carrying a gun for some time. The carrying of the gun may have been the result of the dime novel habit, but both may be symptoms of something deeper. Boys who read trashy and silly paper story-books may do so because they are ignorant of the existence of more elevating literature that is equally entertaining. The reading habits of a great many boys and girls are unfortunately wholly unformed and unguided by their parents. Parents who are in the dark as to what their girls and boys ate doing, are pretty certain to be ignorant of other important points in connection with the habits they are forming. There are boys who could not carry a revolver for twenty-four hours without the fact becoming known to those at home. There are other boys of whose outgoings and incomings their parents are blissfully ignorant until something happens that shocks the community and makes a stain on the family escutcheon.

Left Handed Children.

Left handed children should not be taught to do vionence to a strongly implanted instinct and use the right hand whether they will or not. Such a training not only reflects upon the child a useless amount of hardship and inconvenience, but may do him serious injury, even to depriving him of the power of speech.

According to the latest scientific discoveries, all manner of harm may be wrought with the brain by the adoption of this mistaken method of teaching left-handed children to use the right hand.

The discovery is the result of experiments lately made at the University of Chicago, which has gone more deeply into the modern subject of "child study" than most of the universities.

It is Prof. Smedley, director of the department of pedagogical investigation, who have made the most fruitful experiments with the left-handed

He discovered that by far the greater majority of mothers looked upon left-handedness as a defect to be overcome at any cost, and that the child was, in consequence, forced into most uncongenial system of training. The greater number of children so trained, says Prof. Smedley, are defective in speech. By endeavoring to substitute the use of the right hand the nice balanc? of the brkin is disturbed, and, besides producing far less manual dexterity the power of speech may also be impaired.

It is also a matter of record that left-handed persons are in games of skill more proficient than those who are right-handed.

Inflamed Nose and Throat.

And such diseases of the respiratory organs as bronchitis, weak lungs, cold in the head and nasal catarrh, are treated with marvelous success on strictly scientific principles by Catarrh ozone. The medicated vapor of Catarrhozone quickly traverses every air passage possible to be reached by any treatment. All soreness, pain, congestion and inflammation are at once dispelled, and by means of the healing powers of Catarrhozone, the vitiated tissues are quickly restored. Where Catarrhozone is used colds last only ten minutes, coughs half an hour and catarrh, consumption, asthma and bronchitis flee as from fire. A trial will convince anyone of the startling merit of catarrhozone. Costs $1, or small size 25c. At druggists, or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

DO NOT STOP YOUR PAPER.

A man in Pennsylvania had been taking a newspaper for twenty-four years, and two months ago he stopped it. He lingered until last Saturday, when he died.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price, 25 cents.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY
—AND—
Steamship Lines
—TO—
St. John via Digby
—AND—
Boston via Yarmouth.
"Land of Evangeline" Route

On and after MONDAY, MAY 12th, 1902, the Steamship and Train Service of this Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted):—

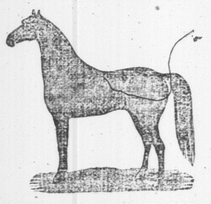
Trains will Arrive at Bridgetown:
Express from Halifax..... 11.04 a.m
Express from Yarmouth..... 12.58 p.m
Accom. from Richmond..... 4.15 p.m
Accom. from Annapolis..... 6.20 a.m

S.S. "PRINCE GEORGE,"
by far the finest and fastest steamer plying out of Boston, leaves Yarmouth, N. S., Wednesday and Saturday immediately on arrival of the Express trains, arriving in Boston early next morning. Returning leaves Long Wharf, Boston, Tuesdays and Fridays at two p. m. Unequalled cuisine on Dominion Atlantic Railway Steamers, and Palace Car Express Trains.

Royal Mail S.S. 'Prince Edward,'
1,420 Gross Tonnage; 3,200 Horse Power.

ST. JOHN and DIGBY,
Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays each way.
Leaves St. John..... 7.00 a.m
Arrives in Digby..... 9.45 a.m
Leaves Digby..... 1.00 p.m
Arrives in St. John..... 3.45 p.m

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



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 Auffe, department of Calvados, got by the government Stallion Epaphias, 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, April 30th, 1902.—3m

$44,916.00
Was the amount paid in one year to
50 Graduates and 50 Under-Graduates
—OF THE—
MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE
HALIFAX, N. S.
Who were less than two years from college.
Average monthly salary..... $37.43
Tuition cost (average 4 months)..... 34.00
Wages per month..... $70.00 to $80.00
We do not guarantee situations in order to secure students, but Maritime trained students get good salaries. If your income is less than this you had better send at once for our Illustrated Calendar.
KAULBACH & SCHURMAN,
Chartered Accountants.

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Writing and Copying.
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B. J. ELDERKIN.

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.
Cost of Stock used in all classes of work.
Painting, Repairing and Vanishing executed in a first-class manner.
ARTHUR PALFREY.
Bridgetown, Oct. 22nd, 1890. 20tf

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

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

NOTICE
All persons having legal demand against the estate of Samuel M. Witham, late of Clarence, deceased, are hereby required to render the same, duly attested within six months from date, and all persons indebted to the estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to
IDA MAY WITHAM,
Administratrix.
Clarence, March 28th, 1902.

A TIMELY RECESS GAME.

To play "Gardener" divide the company into two sides, giving each side a captain who is called a "gardener." They first choose their sides much as they are chosen for a spelling bee. Each captain is called a "gardener." The first one marshals his forces behind him on one side of the room and his opponent does the same on the other. A letter is chosen, say A and each gardener in turn must say the name of something beginning with that letter until one or the other fails. The players on each side are allowed to prompt their gardeners in whispers only. If anybody speaks aloud he or she must go over to the other side. If a gardener fails to respond with a word by the time the opposite side has counted twenty the other gardener is entitled to one of his men. Only the names of things that can be grown in a garden such as berries, fruits, vegetables, flowers, trees, etc. The side that succeeds in capturing all the men from the other side is the one that wins. As fast as one letter stumps a side, another is taken. The best way to do is to go right through the alphabet.

Small Fruit Culture.

Many farmers seem to think that small fruit culture is too small a business to engage their attention, and their wives and children hunt the pastures and fields for wild berries. While with sm the city markets are well supplied with small fruits, very often the farmer's table is bare of berries, except such wild fruits as the women folk can find.

It is so easy to raise the cultivated sorts, perhaps that is a reason why many farmers think it not worth while. You don't have to wait half a dozen years or more for small fruit to come into bearing, as you do for an apple orchard. Strawberries in Maine come the middle of June—between hay and grass—when the last apples are eaten up. While they last three or four weeks, they are a luxury on the table three times a day. When the strawberries are passed, ripe currants fill the bill until raspberries are ripe, and blackberries last until the autumn frosts. An abundance of small fruits helps the living on the farm, and makes it easy for the women folks.

Not Medicine
but nourishment is what many ailing people need. The system is run down from overwork, or worry, or excessive study, or as a wasting disease.
Puttner's Emulsion
is what is needed to repair waste, to give tone to the nerves, quicken the weary brain, and replace lassitude and weakness with health and vigor. The increase in weight, the firm step, the bright eye and blooming cheek proclaim a cure.
Be sure you get Puttner's the original and best Emulsion.
Of all druggists and dealers.

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX
Incorporated 1856.
Capital Authorized, - $1,500,000
Capital Paid-up, - 900,000
Rest, - - - - 575,000
DIRECTORS:
WM. ROBERTSON, President. WM. ROCHE, Vice-President.
C. C. BLACKADAR. J. H. SYMONS.
GEO. MITCHELL, M.P.P. A. G. SMITH.
A. E. JONES.
Head Office, Halifax, N. S.
E. L. THORNE, General Manager
C. N. S. STRICKLAND, Inspector.
Collections solicited.
Bills of Exchange bought and sold.
Highest rate allowed for money on special deposit.
Savings Bank Department.
Interest at the rate of 3 1-2 per cent
BRANCHES
Annapolis, N.S.—E. D. Arnaud, manager.
Barrington Passage—C. Robertson, "
Bridgetown, N. S.—J. D. Leavitt, "
Broad Cove Mines, C. B.—R. W. Elliott, acting manager.
Clarke's Harbor, N. S.—C. Robertson, manager.
Dartmouth, N. S.—J. P. L. Stewart, manager.
Digby, N. S.—J. E. Allen, Manager.
Glace Bay, N. S.—J. W. Ryan, manager.
Granville Ferry, N. S.—W. L. Wright, acting manager.
Halifax, N. S.—W. C. Harvey, Manager.
Kentville, N. S.—F. O. Robertson, Mgr.
Lawrencetown, N. S.—F. G. Palfrey, manager.
Liverpool, N.S.—E. R. Mulhall, manager.
Mabou, C. B.—J. R. McLean, acting manager.
New Glasgow, N. S.—R. C. Wright, manager.
North Sydney, C. B.—C. W. Frazee, manager.
Port-of-Spain, Trinidad—A. D. McRae, manager.
Sherbrooke, N. S.—C. E. Jubien, Acting manager.
St. Peter's, C. B.—J. A. Irving, manager.
Sydney, C. B.—H. W. Jubien, manager.
Sydney Mines, C.B.—R. Creighton, acting manager.
Wolfville, N. S.—A. F. Little, manager.
Yarmouth, N. S.—N. R. Burrows, "
CORRESPONDENTS.—
London and Westminster Bank, London, England; Bank of Toronto and Branches Upper Canada; National Bank of Commerce, New York; Merchants' National Bank, Boston; Royal Bank of Canada, St. John, N. B.; Royal Bank of Canada, St. John's, Nfld.

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

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

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

The Household.

TO BANISH FLIES.

The nuisance of flies begins when hot weather is really down upon us, and in view of what has been said in recent years about their mission in carrying diseases, it becomes more urgent than ever to discover some way to banish them from our living and cooking rooms. It is said that a little oil of lavender and water sprinkled through a common atomizer about the rooms will drive the flies away. However efficacious this remedy may be, it cannot be surpassed by several of the mosquito-killing pastils. Beside destroying mosquitoes these pastils kill the flies as well and drive from their hidden dens nearly all vermin in the rooms. There are several varieties of these pastils, which can be made at home. One good compound is made by mixing one part of benzoin, one part of balsam tolu, five parts of charcoal, one and a half parts common insect powder and half a part saltpeter. Add sufficient water to this mixture to knead into a stiff paste. Then roll the mixture into suitable pastils and dry them. One of these pastils will burn for a long time in a room, and the fumes emited will destroy the flies and mosquiyoes without injuring furniture or fine curtains.

THE CARPET SWEEPER.

Rough handling has shortened the life of many a carpet sweeper that might have been useful for years. If the rubber rim about the sweeper placed there to save knocking the furniture, comes off, simply tack it here and there with small tacks, which will keep it in place. If the rubber rims on the wheels become stretched so they will not stay on, write the company who made the sweeper, and purchase new ones. Do not try to go on pushing the sweeper without these rubber rims, for the cost is almost nothing compared with the usefulness. Do not purchase a cheap sweeper. The very best ones are not very expensive, and they outwear two cheap ones, which are always getting out of order and never giving the satisfaction of one good one. When the brush wears out it may be replaced by writing the company, who will explain how to secure one. A carpet sweeper which I have used constantly for five years seems now as good as when I bought it; the rubber rim is tacked into its place, and probably another year will bring new rims, for the wheels. The brush is quite intact, and the whole accomplishes as perfect results as if new.

WALNUT CAKE.

One-half cup of butter, two cups of sugar, yolks of four eggs three cups of pastry flour, three level teaspoons of baking powder, one-fourth teaspoon of mace, one cup of chopped walnut meats and one cup of milk.

Cream the butter and add gradually one cup of the sugar, beat the yolks of the eggs until light colored and thick, adding the remaining cup of sugar. Sift the flour, baking powder and mace together, and after the last sifting stir in the walnut meats and add it to the first mixture alternately with the milk.

Bake in two long, shallow pans. Put caramel frosting on the top of one, and sprinkle immediately with chopped walnuts. Lay the other sheet of cake on this; cover with frosting and decorate with halved walnuts.

THE PROPER WAY TO INTRODUCE PEOPLE

In making an introduction, the man is always taken to the lady to be presented, and the formula is, 'Miss A, may I present Mr. B?' Where two women or two men are presented the elder is addressed where the difference is marked. A girl presents her friends to her mother, but the mother says, 'Allow me to present my daughter, Mrs. Blank.' A woman should rise when another woman is presented to her, unless she is much younger than herself. If a man is presented she retains her seat and bows and smiles cordially. Men always shake hands hands when introduced to each other. Women do so when desiring to show especial friendliness.

SALT BATHS ARE RESTFUL.

A warm bath with a handful of sea salt in it is about as restful as a nap. Paddle in it until it cools, dry with a rough towel, put on fresh stockings and have a change of shoes. If one could take time in the middle of the day to change the stockings for a fresh pair, we should not hear so much about rheumatism. One relief from fatigue is to plunge the feet in ice water and keep them immersed until there is a sensation of warmth. A bandage wet with alum water and put on when retiring is excelent for strengthening tender feet.

CARMEL FROSTING.

Three cups of C. C. sugar, one cup of cream and one heaped teaspoonful of butter. Boil the sugar, cream and butter together in a granite saucepan without stirring until when it is dropped in cold water it is waxy. Stir only on the bottom of the saucepan to prevent it from burning. Remove from the fire, set the same pan into a pan of cold water, stir until it begins to thicken, and spread it on the cake while it is soft enough to spread. It will settle to a smooth surface almost instantly.

A KITCHEN SEAT.

A light office stool with a cane seat, one that can be pushed under the table when not in use or easily be moved near the sink, is a wonderful health saver in a house. Sit down to prepare all vegetables, pare fruit, mix cake, clean silver and to wipe dishes. Our grandmothers thought it shiftless to sit while doing any kind of housework. It is a duty to ourselves and to our family to save ourselves as much as possible.

CARPET LINING.

Before relaying carpets after cleaning or when about to lay new ones, I always cover the carpet lining with newspapers. These can be thrown away when the carpets are taken up, thus preserving the lining from dust and also from the wear and tear of beating it.—Ex.

—In making tea or coffee or in cooking vegetables, water that has been allowed to boil should not be used. When juices are to be extracted from food, soft water should be employed. When the object is to retain them, hard or salted water is best. Vegetables that are to be served without the liquor should be cooked in only sufficient water to keep them from burning, otherwise much of their nutritive qualities will be lost.

—To set delicate colors in fancy work, place a flannel bag full of bran in a basin of boiling water, allowing it to remain there until the water is cold, then wash the articles gently in it with curd soap, and rinse quickly.

—When ironing starched clothes that have fringe, take a basin of rather hot water, dip in the fringe, wring dry and shake. The fringe will then be ready to iron and will require no combing.

Minard's Liniment cures burns, etc.

Joker's Corner.

VERACITY BAD.

"You have testified that my client's reputation for truth and veracity is bad?"

"Yes, sir."

"How do you know it is bad? Is not that just your personal opinion? Did you ever hear anyone say they would doubt his word?"

"Yes, I have."

"Who said it?"

"Alderman Blank."

"Did Alderman Blank say this man was a liar?"

"No; not exactly."

"Not exactly, eh? Well, now tell me just what Alderman Blank did say."

"He said he wouldn't believe Jim Scuggins any more'n he would a lawyer."

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

A man who was bicycling in southern England was pushing his machine up a steep hill when he overtook a peasant with a donkey cart. The patient beast was making but little progress, although it was doing its best.

The benevolent cyclist, putting his left hand against the back of the cart and guiding his machine with the other hand, pushed so hard that the donkey pulled his load successfully to the top.

When the summit was reached, the peasant burst into thanks to his benefactor.

"It was good of you, indeed, monsieur," he protested. "I should never in the world have got up the hill with only one donkey."

WHY SHE LIKED SHOP.

They had been talking at the rate of fully eighteen to the dozen, those two fair young damsels, and the subject of their conversation was, of course, the wise and witty sayings, the charms of manner, and the other admirable traits of character possessed by their respective sweethearts.

"Don't you like to have anybody talk shop when they come to see you" gurgled Mary.

"Indeed I do. Who's been talking shop to you?"

"Oh, Charlie, of course! He's a tram conductor, you know, and nearly every time he comes to see me, he goes on with his shop talk."

"What does he say?"

"Sit closer, please."

—A titled lady warned her new gardener that her husband had an irritating habit of disparaging everything he saw in the greenhouse, and of ordering in a reckless manner, new plants to be bought.

"But on no account humor him," she said. "Whatever he says, throw cold water on him, or he will ruin us with extravagance."

At this point