Spraying Mixtures and How to Apply Them.

Spraying Mixtures and How to Apply Them.

Giltarold Jones, Maitland, Ont, as Fruit Scrovers' AsSociation.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: In taking up this question of spraying it will not bother me a bit if we take it up in the form of this question that it is something in which your people are very much interestic and a disgussion will not do a bit of harm. We have had some very able seinch this convention began, on cultivation, fertilizing and taking care of orchards. But we have a subject of equal importance when we take up the question that and notice when the mixture and have the largest percentage of first class stuff. That is the only kind of fruit that is going to have the content of the content of the conductivation of the content of the conductivation of the content of the conductivation of the largest percentage of first class stuff. That is the only kind of fruit that is going to percentage of the second and third class grades, and the quick of the conductivation of the conductivat

do them at all, and you are apt to do them wrongly. It is doing these things at the right time that makes them valuable to us.

What do we spray for—I have asked that question often and often. Do you do it for fun? It is one of the most disagreeable parts of fruit growing. What did you do it for? Somebody told me that he did it because he thought it was the right thing to do. I asked him what time he sprayed. He said he sprayed when he had time. Now for what do we spray? The Spring of the year comes round. We remark that our crop of apples last year was so spotted that we practically lost our crop, and we lost our prices—the crop was a failure financially. We come to the next Spring and say, well, now, we must spray. What do we spray for, and when? We use the Bordeaux Mixture and Paris Green every time for a series of sprayings. Later on I will give you the special sprays for the special sprays for the special troubles. Your first spraying is in the Spring just as the buds are bursting. I do not know what time that will be in Nova Scotia. In our part of the St. Lawrence Valley it does not. vary many hours; it is always about the 2nd of May.

You know better than I do when your buds burst. Just at that time rour buds burst. Just at that time a proposal and so well. The vermorel.

A. The lacks better in boiling water.

A. It slacks better in boiling water.

Take four gallons of this bluestones to sold and not caustic potash. The former is not a fertilizer while the latter is: Caustic soda and not enustic potash. The former is not a fertilizer while the latter is: Caustic soda and not enustic potash. The former is not a fertilizer while chare litter in voll water.

A. It slacks better in boiling water.

Take four gallons of this bluestones frame in the fill the proposal will cleanse your trees; caustic soda and not enustic potash will cleanse your treated hater.

A. The former is not a fertilizer wh

you put on your first spraying. Why? You have most of the insects here that are troublesome with us. Just as the buds are bursting in the Spring as the buds are bursting in the Spring the forest tree caterpillar, the ten caterpillar, the bud moth and the ci gar case bearer are coming to life and are moving to the bud to commence feeding. When you spray the first time it must be done carefully. When you spray when the buds are bursting bests will get at it and at a time when they will die from it. There is no time in their history when they are so easily killed. And the Bordeaux pre vents the spores of the fungi which are beginning to float in the air from lighting on these buds and starting

Inghting on these buds and starting work.

The second spraying is just before the blossom opens. That is about fourteen days afterwards, but it depends on the weather. In the particular spraying we pay more attention to the fungus troubles, to the fungi more than to the insects, because if the spores of the fungi light on the young, tender foliage and take root they are crippling the vitality of that tree for the whole season—and that stem is eventually to become the that stem is eventually to become the stem of the apple—if that stem is that stem is eventually to become the stem of the apple—if that stem is struck by a spore, there will be no apple. The Paris Green in the mixture also helps to catch any insects that may have escaped the first spraying. Now I come to the third spraying. You can spray any time just before the blossom bursts. We have a provincial law for the protection of bees. It injures the blossoms when sprayed in full bloom. You can spray to advantage any time when the foliage is dry, and the spray will have done its duty faithfully and well if you can get it on a few hours before the rain comes. After the blossom is in flower its illegal to spray. When the flower is open at the head of the pistil in the flower is the only absolutely naked part of the plant—the stiles are ready to receive the pollen. If the blue stone touches the pistil it will not receive the pollen for fertilization. That

stone touches the pistil it will not receive the pollen for fertilization. That is the injury that will be done by the Bordeaux mixture when sprayed in full bloom. That question does not arise in Ontario. The Bee Keepers Association, foreseeing this, had a clause put in our statute making it illegal to spray in full bloom.

All the early sprayings are of importance—but the third spraying, it such a thing is possible, is the most important of all. Spray just as soon as the blossoms fall, just as soon as the petals fall. Spray when the calyx of the young apple is wide open, and you get a small portion of the Paris Green in the calyx.

you get a small portion of the ratis Green in the callys.

The callys begins to close after the blossom, is a few days old, the codling moth lays its egg on the blossom like a fish scale. It has taken years and a fish scale. It has taken years and years for the pomologists to discover this. It is about the color of the white of an egg, transparent and thin like a fish scale. The egg hatches and the young codling moth crawls from the egg to the calyx lobes and in between the leaves. Its first feed should be Paris Green. That is why it is so important to have the third spraying well and faithfully done—because if the spraying is done after the lobes are closed it will have no effect at all. I assume the brood you find in the are closed it will have no effect at all. I assume the brood you find in the fall of the year is the fall brood not the spring brood. Though you can destroy the spring brood it is almost impossible to catch the fall broods. In the Stroy the spring brood it is almost impossible to catch the fall broods. In the Niagara district they have one continuous brood from spring to fall, and it has been one of the greatest sources of loss, more than any other one insect with which they have to deal. Two years ago I saw where a man had been persistently spraying, and that he had not 30 per cent. of his fruit touched with the coddling moth. They are trying all sorts of devices. Bandaging the tree and dipping the bandages in boiling water occasionally and putting them on again. They are also trying to get whole Counties to do the same thing. We in the East have francontrol the first brood of the codling moth we need not be afraid of the second. That has been our experience

Practical Talks and Plain Precepts
for Farmers.

with a yellow head coming out. It picks a hole through the leaf and eats the cell tissue but does not eat enough poison to hurt him. It took us a long time to control this insect. The people of Nova Scotia got control of it about the same time as we did in Ontario. We had to study the life of this insect to know his weak points. It goes into the perfect moth about the first of July and hatches about the first of August. It is not noticed un-

mist.
Q. What is the best kind of nozzle?
A. The Vermorel.
Q. What kind of pump is considered the best?
A. There are several large pumps that are good. In Canada I consider the Spramotor of London and the Aylmer the best. I am using the Spramotor.

Q. Did you ever use any other so d. Did you ever use any other so-ution for spraying besides the Bor-leaux mixture and Paris Green?

A. I have used the carbonate of copper solution of which I intend to peak. I have heard favorable reports if they heart? Speaking of curbon. speak. I have heard favorable reports of "Bug Death." Speaking of carbonate of copper solution, if you find a year that the spot is going to be bad and the Bordeaux mixture is going to stain the fruit, you can make a mixture this way. Take four pounds of sulphate of copper and dissolve it in hot water. Then dissolve five lbs of arbonate of soda in another pail. Then add the carbonate of soda to the copper solution. Do not add it the copper solution. Do not add it all at once or it will boil over. But add it slowly and stir it. Put them together while they are hot. There is a little difference combining them hot or cold. Put it in a barrel and fill it with the transfer and warmen to be some the combined of the control of the contr

Q. Do you use any lime?

A. No.
Q. What effect have you found on
the keeping qualities of the fruit by
the Bordeaux mixture adhering to the
leaves. Will it keep the leaves on the

A. The Bud Moth in the East is the most difficult insect we have to treat. I am sorry to say we have not any specific remedy for that insect. By systematic spraying we are reducing it. The insect in the spring is about one-sixteenth or thirty-second part of an inch in size. It is a small, brown worm and hard to see. It rolls the leaf up and is out of the reach of poison. It runs backward just as fast as it runs ahead. When it is full grown it is three-quarters of an inch in length. It goes into the moth system about the 22nd of June. I have not its life history exactly. About August the young insect is hatched; it goes into hiding in a piece of leaf rolled up in a case and it usually winters attached to the tree by a single web; in the spring it begins to grow rapidly.

ow rapidly.
Q. Are the Bud Moth and Leaf . They are closely allied but differ-

Q. Is it the Eye Spotted Moth you A. Yes. If top grafting is being done and the Bud Moth is around it will be set apart for meeting the necessary expenses in keeping the Temple of Peace in repairs.

In ave found that the best way to avoid that is to cover up the buds with grafting wax. It gives the buds a hance to live.

Q. If Bordeaux mixture was put on the bud would that kill the Rud Moth.

he bud would that kill the Bud Moth?
A. It will get some of them. That
s why we are so particular about the Q. Some authorities recommend two prayings at that time?

A. Well, I do not know whether it would do any good or not. I have been careful to make the first spray-

ng very thorough. You must use lime you use the bluestone. Q. How strong would you make the

A. One pound to 25 gallons of waer.

Q. Would you recommend a solution in which the tops of the trees could be placed before planting, in a tank of liquid—what would you use?

A. A person could very successfully use a kerosene solution—a kerosene emulsion—but you should be careful not to let it get on the roots.

Your Gravenstein is a German apple, and is free from spot if you give it a chance. The Russian apples are free from spot, but they are all of poor quality. The Duchess of Oldenburgh, known here as the New Brunswicker, is one of the best Russian apples.

Ask for Minard'e and take no other.

ily kept under control with strong to-bacco and soap. I have had no ex-erience with the Black Aphis. I have often controlled the Green Aphis with tobacco water and soap. I use ten pounds of tobacco leaf to the barrel. Kerosene emulsion is very hard on your rubber hose. Where tobacco wa-ter and soap will do, use that in preference to the kerosene emulsion for the purpose of saving the wear and tear of your pump hose.

pray depend upon its fineness.
A. Yes.

### The Farmer's Workbench.

The farmer of to-day needs to b ang list of tools will be found to be ample, and yet contains only those essential to good and quick work: Hammer, crosscut saw (8 teeth to the inch rip saw (6 teeth to the inch), stee rip saw (6 teeth to the inch), steel square, chisels (\(\frac{a}{b}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}\) and 1 inch), brace and bits (\(\frac{a}{b}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}\)), keyhole saw, try-square, pair of dividers, gauge, jack-plane, fore-plane, smooth-plane, draw-knife, hand-axe, oilstone and bevel-square. The entire outfit can be purchased at a hardware store for 10 A well-equipped workshop means many an hour or trip to town saved when breakloses occur. Once the outfit is seree longer?

A. Yes. It has a wonderful effect n keeping the foliage on the trees.
Q. Have you had any experience with the Bud Moth?

A. The Bud Moth in the East is the most difficult insect we have to treat.
I am sorry to say we have not any large and the suffer of the work is done. Little benefit will result from tools allowed to lie around anywhere.

TEMPLE OF PEACE.

ternational library and Temple Peace. The offer was made the Baron Grovers, the minister from the Netherlands to the United States, is Mr. Carnegie's idea to have erect a building in which will be maintain the arbitration tribunal can hold

subject have taken place. Formal ar nouncement of Mr. Carnegie's gift an ew days. A portion of the donati ary expenses in keeping the Templof Peace in repairs.

set forth in the May McClure, he justifies his dire prophecy by describing what a dull, stagnant and stupid world it had become when it was marked for destruction. Almost every scientific discovery had been made, and they couldn't be improved upon. The methods of conducting human affairs had been so perfected that things went on as by machinery. Everything eventuated automatically. The newspapers chronicled nothing but births, marriages, deaths and the weather reports. Nothing extraordinary came to pass, and the subscriber frequently found at his door a newspaper containing this simple announcement on an otherwise blank page:
Nothing worthy of note has happen

d since our last issue.

No wonder the world went to smash

When Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor is used, Corns, Warts and Bunions can be removed in one day. No pain, no bother, no suffer-ing. Try "Putnam's.

Kills the Bugs. EXPERIMENTAL FARM, Ottawa, had 61 bus. per acre better yield using BUG DEATH. GOVERNMENT FARM, Nappan, N.S., had

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St. Stephen, N. B.

increased yield using BUG DEATH. GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURAL School, Compton, Que., says: "I have no hesitation in saying that BUG DEATH is true to its name, increases the yield and stops the blight. Such is our experience.' BUG DEATH CHEMICAL CO., Ltd.

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Pays

FOR

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be seen that the state of the s

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and Saturday. 

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国令国令国令国令国令国令国令国令国令国令国令国令 MR. M. V. GRANDIN, engineer in charge of the development work, reports the discovery of an immense body of gold, silver, and copper bearing ore from seventy-five to one hundred feet wide on the property of the Eastern National Copper Company, Limited, at Cheticarp, Cape Breton. This is probably the first known instance in Eastern Canada of the known instance in Eastern Canada of the unearthing of a large deposit of metalliferous ore prospectus as to the thickness of the ore

mining districts in Nova Scotia. The Eastern National Copper Company, Limited, owns some of the finest sections of this district and is now been determined, as it has not been fully explored.

such as made the mining industry of British columbia, the Western States and Mexico of exceeded fifty per cont Another gang of great magnitude. The discovery in Cape Er ton men will shortly attack the deposit from tends to confirm the opinion of mining experts that another point, It is estimated that every Cheticamp is one of the most important deffar spont underground opens up two

THOUSANDS OF TONS OF ORE ALREADY IN SIGHT. Every Day Adds to the Proved Value of the Mine. **⊕**-**♦**-**♦**-**♦**-**♦**-**♦**-**♦**-**♦**-**♦** 

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than good gold-copper deposits, as they occur in immense veins and carry regular values. Many of the private fortunes of the United States owe their origin to a lucky investment in a golds but incess men, without the heavy over-capitalization, without the heavy over-capitalization.

copper proposition. The property of the Eastern ation, watered stock, promoters' rake-off, National Copper Company, Limited, is undoubts directors' parquisities, &c, which characterize edly one of the most valuable in the country.

Besides its extensive mining claims the mining and one half the entire capital stock has been company controls timber for mining and building placed in the treasury in reserve. 10,000 shares. purposes and will also have natural water power. of the other half are being sold for development. A LIMITED AMOUNT OF STOCK IS OFFERED AT \$300

PER SHARE (30 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR) PAR \$10.00. The stock was started at \$I per s' are, and has advanced steadily to \$3. Next advance will likely be to \$5, and we expect that it will be quoted at par—\$10—in the Spring, basel on Ora actually blocked out. Less than 1000 shares will be sold at the present figure of three dollars. Applications for Stock Should be Addressed to

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ST. JAMES' CHURCH, BRIDGETOWN. 7.30 p.m. Holy Communion: 3rd and 5th Sundays at 11 a. m., 2nd and 4th Sundays at 8 a. m. Week Services: Fridays at 7.30, and other times according to notice.

ST, MARY'S CHURCH, BELLEISLE. 1st Sunday in month, 10.30 a. rn. (The Holy Communion is administered at this service.) All other Sundays at 3 p. m. Sunday School: 1st Sunday in month at 9.45 a. m. All other Sundays at 1.45 p. m. Young's Cove.

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

Baptist Church.—Rev. E. E. Daley, pastor Bible Class and Sabbath-school at 10 a. m. preaching service at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. n. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday and Frida evenings of every week.

GORDON MEMORIAL CHURCH (Presbyterian).— Rev. H. S. Davison, Pastor. Public worship every Sabbath at 11 a, m. and 7.39 p.m. Sab-bath-School and Pastor's Bible class at 10 a. m. Congregational Prayer Meeting on Wednes-day at 7.30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. Prayer Meet-ing on Friday at 7.30 p. m. All seats free, Ushers to welcome strangers. PROVIDENCE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. Benj. Hills, pastor. Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sunday-school at 10 a.m. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30; Epworth League every Friday evening at 7.30. Strangers always welcome. Granville: Preaching every Subbath at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., alternately. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. Bentville: Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., alternately. Prayer-meeting on Thursday at 7.30 p.m.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE All persons having legal demands against the estate of Ezra Beni, late of Hampton, in the County of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within on year from the date her-of; and all persons in debted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to Salvation Army.—S. M. Munroe, Captain, Public meeting every Sabbach at 7.60 a. m. and II 00 a. m.; at 220 p. m. and 7.30 p. m. Week services Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings at 730 p. m. Soldiers meetings on Wednesday evenings at 8.00 p. m.

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On and after FRIDAY, MAY Isr, 1903, the Steamship and Train Service of this Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted):—

Trains will Arrive at Bridgetown:

Express from Yarmouth. 1.54 p.m. Accom. from Richmond. 4. 15 p.m. Accom. from Yarmouth, N. S., every Vedlensday and Saturday, immediately on th

a brush and board and soap and cold or lukewarm water, according to the nature of the stains. When the blankets have soaked enough, begin washing in the strong suds, sopping and squeezing and lifting and dropping until the dirt is removed. A strong man or woman is required to do this work thoroughly. When the blanket looks clean, put into a second tub containing light suds and borax or ammonia in the same proportions as before, take the sublime from the ridiculous.

The New Yorkers are telling one another of a good joke on the Rev. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Church. His part in the ceremonial of the Paget-Whitney wedding was to read the service. ing light suds and borax or ammonia in the same proportions as before, taking special pains to have the water of the same temperature as that in which the blankets have been washed. Repeat the sousing and pressing in the second suds. Then rinse in clear water of the same temperature. In wringing the blankets fold and press loosely through the wringer. On no account twist or wring spirally. Hang on a firm line in the shade, where dust or the direct rays of the sun cannot reach them, using an abundance of clothespins to hold them in place. vice, and after one breathless secone proceeded with the proper ritual.

In bleaching linen wring out of clean In bleaching linen wring out of clear water and spread on the clean grass where the sun can strike it. As soon as the article is dry dampen again, using for this purpose an ordinary flower sprinkler. If there is no danger from thieves, leave out over night for the dew. A good, brisk shower is also an advantage if the grass is thick enough to prevent the mud coming through or spattering.

TO REMOVE STAINS.

If there are stains on linen remov with butter, then scald, holding the linen over a bowl and pouring the boiling water through it. For wine stains, spread salt over them while damp, then rinse with boiling water in which a tablespoonful of ammonia has been dissolved and lay in the sun. Tea stains, cold water and soap; cofice stains boiling water poured through; blood stains, dip in kerosene, then wash in lukewarm suds; machine oil or vascline, soap and cold water; grass stains, alcohol or molasses; red iron rust, a thick paste made of lemon or pie plant juice, salt and starch, then expose to the sun. If extremely obstinate moisten with cold water, spread "salts of lemon," which is another name for powdered oxalic acid, over it in a thin layer, taking care that none spreads elsewhere on the cloth. As soon as dissolved, and it must be carefully watched, rinse thoroughly in boiling water and spread in the hot sun. As oxalic acid is very poisonous, it should be plainly labelled and kept out of the reach of children. It will remove fruit stains leather or ink nove fruit stains, leather or ink stains, but should only be used in ob-durate cases, and then thoroughly rinsed out, as it eats the fabric.

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD TABLE MANNERS.

If I were asked the most important of all social rules, I would answer, "the teaching of good table manners," says a writer in the Chicago Record Herald. We find ourselves ready to excuse a multitude of sins in a man or woman who knows how to eat well, and nothing more quickly stamps the well bred man or woman. The thought comes to me forcibly at this time because I happened to sit at a table in one of the cafes one day last week, and at the table were seated two other women. The one little woman was quiet, modest, attired well, but so plainly that no thought of style clung to her. The other wore the latest, tailor-made, a new Easter hat, and diamonds were on her hands and in her ears. Her face was refined. The former ate an inexpensive luncheon so her ears. Her face was refined. The former ate an inexpensive luncheon so daintily that the food she had ordered looked appetizing to me, but the other killed my appetite by eating a more expensive luncheon as fast as she could possibly chew it, by smacking her lips every time her teeth were brought together and by drinking loudly from her spoon. She was dressed more like the well bred woman than the other, but not carrying out the scheme inaugurated by her tailor, milscheme inaugurated by her tailor, mil-iner and jeweller.

DECORATIVE POSSIBILITIES OF Vines lend themselves with facility t

Vines lend themselves with facility to many and varied uses. Walls, pillars and embaukments may be clothed in them; walks exposed to the burning sun may be covered; and a back porch a post sunk in a neglected spot, a sunny back door, all furnish opportunities for thrifty vines. For permanent effect, nothing surpasses the Boston or Japanese ivy. It is hardy and luxuriant, climbs firmly and does not run across openings of doors, windows, etc. For flowering effects clematis paniculata is supreme, and when interpaniculata is supreme, and when intermingled with the scarlet, ever blooming honeysuckle, the effect is dazzling in the extreme. For the thrifty home maker, whose garden is planned with a view to utility, the grape vine appeals with two fold interest, and for picturesque effects the wild grape vine is especially adapted.—From the June Delineator.

Cellar.—Turn on plenty of light, clean out every nook and corner, including furnace and coal bins. Fill up rat and mouse holes with chloride of lime. If the cellar has a cement floor and a drain pipe wash down all the corners with a hose if you can get it thoroughly dry afterward. Last, apply a generous coat of whitewash to walls, ceilings, pillars and foundation stones. Set shallow pans of chloride of lime on shelves to disinfect and remove dampness. move dampness.

Teach your child that drunkenness is a horrible disease, as bad as leprosy. Teach him that it can be avoided, that the disease is contracted in youth through carelessness and that it is spread by those who encourage drinking in others. Tell them that the avoiding of whiskey is not merely a question of morals or obedience to parents, but a question involving mental and physical salvation, success in life, happiness and respect of others.—Chicago-American.

FARMS WANTED

Thave a call for a number of farms. If you have a farm for sale either send me or call and give me as full a description of it as you canyiving locality and lowest cash price. No harge without special contract.

Bridgetown, Oct. 9th, 1902.

30ker's Corner.

A DANGEROUS AMUSEMENT.

A good story is told by the Buffalo Courier of how a nervous clergyman almost took that fatal "one step" which separates the sublime from the

ceremonial of the Paget-Whitney wedding was to read the service.

Either he had marked the wrong place in the prayer-book, or the singing disconcerted him; at any rate the wedding party was amazed to hear his rich, full voice utter the words, "I am the Resurrection and the Life."

"Heavens and earth!" ejaculated Bishop Potter in a whisper behind him. The rector at once awoke to the fact. The rector at once awoke to the fact that he was reading the burial ser-

NOT TOO LIFELIKE.

"You just let me have that photograph for two weeks, and I'll send you a life-size portrait of Mrs. Herlihy that'll be a really speaking likeness, said the agent for a new 'crayon process' in his most persuasive tone.

An expression strongly akin to apprehension appeared in Mr. Herlihy's dim blue eyes, and he nased bit hand

e annyways nicessary," he whispered. She was wid me in this life thirrty ut anny mechanical controlvance to eprojuce her vice."—Youth's Com-

APPRECIATED HIMSELF. A little boy while playing near the serpentine fell into the water. An Irsh laborer who was passing at the ime courageously jumped the vater, clothes and all, and rescued the oy, says Spare Moments.
A lady who had observed the brave

orse man than you has been pre ed at court.

"Faith, your roight, mum," replied
Pat as he proceeded to wring the water out of his coat. "Th' last toime
Oi was presinted at court Oi only got
one month, while me mate got two,

"GRANDMA STOWE."

At Hartford, Conn., where the aged Harriet Beecher Stowe lives, they tell a good story, which the Boston Com-

er too vigorously on another neighbor's front gate, and warned him that Mr. Smith might not like it. Whereupon the independent young gentleman remarked: "I don't care for Mr. Smith, or his ox, or his ass, or anything that is his."

"Do you know who wrote those words?" asked the friend, deeply, shocked. "Oh," was the nonchalant reply, "I d'no—Grandma Stowe, I suppose!"

SHE DREW THE LINE.

"By the way," said the doctor, turnsuddenly from a small patient's lside to the child's father and abruptly changing the subject of conversation, "do you happen to have a city lirectory in the house?"
"No," was the reply, "but I have a ate's gazetteer that might answer the ame purpose."
"I won't take it!—I won't take it!"

shricked the little patient unexpected-y. "I've had turpentine and quinine and a lot of horrid capsules, but you don't get any state's gazetteer down -The Brooklyn Eagle knows a youth -The Brooklyn Eagle knows a youth who combs his hair pompadour, which his father considers an affectation. "Young man," he said "you look like a fool." Before the boy could reply an old friend of the family came in, and pleasantly commented, "It is startling how much you resemble your father." "So he has just been telling me," answered the youth. The old gentleman looked bard at him for a me," answered the youth. 'The old gentleman looked hard at him for a minute, and then conceded, 'Well, I guess, after all, your fool notions of hair-dressing haven't affected your brain yet."

THE HARD PART.

"Thomas," said the boy's father you told me you had only one rule i grammar this evening, and that you buld learn it in three minutes."
"Yes sir, and I did,: said Thomas,

"I'm only half way through the exeptions," said Thomas dolefully.— Touth's Companie

—A man dropped into a Pender butcher shop the other day and was somewhat startled by the boss addressing the delivery boy in these words? "Now, boy, be lively. Break the bone in Mr. Anthony's chops amput up Mr. Gleason's ribs in your basket. Here's Mrs. Roberts' liver that she left on the counter yesterday and take Mr. Large's feet out of pickle and deliver right off." "All right," replied the boy, "after I saw Miss Jackson's leg off."

Little boy.—"Father, may I have that big encyclopaedia a little while?"
Proud father. "Of course you can, my son. Your thoughts are turning to higher things, I see."
Little boy.—"Yes, father.':
Boy's mother (to herself, two hafterward).—"Humph! More of jam gone. I can't understand how that boy can reach it."

-Mr. William Goat.—"Oh, plus I ate too much of that red dershirt I pulled off the lart this morning."

Mrs. Nancy Goat.—"Why take a drink of water. That it."