Miscellaneous.

Breathe Through the Nose.

A FEW POINTS THAT WILL PREVENT THROAT TROUBLE IF OBSERVED.

"If only people would remember to breathe through the nose; if only they would think for a moment of the functions of the nose, I would have scarcely anything to do in my profession," said a well-known throat and ear specialist to me the other night.

"Yes! Free nasal breathing is the essential of a healthy throat. The nose is the medium made by nature to transmit the air to the lungs; its passages are provided with a slight growth of hair, which acts as a sieve in purifying the air we breathe. These hairs collect the dust particles, and because of the natural supply of moisture in the nose the air is sufficiently dampened in passing through not to irritate the lungs and throat.

"On the other hand, people who breathe through the mouth will always have a dry, parched throat, and are sure to be victims of hoarseness, and sooner or later will suffer from lung trouble.

"It is the natural outcome of the misuse of nature's organs of respiration. It is true that singers breathe through the mouth, but it is only while singing that they resort to this method of breathing, and it is done only and solely because sufficient breath cannot be taken into the lungs at a single inspiration to balance the great amount given out in the production of the singing tone. The demand is very great and the supply must be equal to the demand for singing production. On the other hand, no one has ever seen a thoroughbred singer while exercising, other than the voice, use his or her mouth for the purpose of breathing. This saves the throat from becoming excessively dry, a natural result of which is hoarseness, and keeps the passages to the lungs well protected from dust and microbes of disease."

"The cause for mouth breathing lies in defective nasal passages. This nasal obstruction is known as adenoid. It is a kind of vegetation growth at the point where the nose and throat join. It is the cause of that common malady known as nasal catarrh. It will cause chronic laryngitis, which is a source of untold annoyance. To remedy any such trouble it is necessary to have the obstruction removed. The old method was to burn, but the physicians of to-day consider this dangerous. It is a simple process to remove them with the trepan, saw or knife. It takes but a few minutes and is almost painless. This bony growth is often the cause of earache among children. This is due to the pressure upon the eustachian tube, which leads to the ear, and often results in complete deafness. It is advisable, therefore, to attend to any such growth as soon as it becomes noticeable. The first symptoms are those of breathing through the mouth and "snoring" while asleep. The special remedy is to make the patient breathe through the nose and so save the throat from all irritants.

—Madame Patti has uttered some strong convictions on the effect of alcoholic liquors on the human voice. She thinks any one who aspires to success as a vocalist should be a total abstainer. She says: "Alcoholic stimulants of any kind tend to irritate the throat, and should be entirely abstained from. Even light wines are no exception to this rule. Most people are familiar with the hoarse voice of the hard drinker, and it is often said of such an individual that he has burnt his throat with drink. Even a moderate use of alcohol may, therefore, tend to make the voice husky." Thus, all indications point to total abstinence.

A High Calling.

Judge Sulzberger spoke the truth which is so often forgotten when he said in a speech at the high school, that "there is not a teacher in the land that has a higher function than has the lowest teacher in the lowest class in the primary school. They have souls before them, and the faculties of those active, restless souls have all to be called forth." In these few fitting words are embraced the whole scope and possibilities of education, and they make the primary teacher's calling in points of dignity and responsibility the peer of any vocation that concerns mankind.

Potato Bugs Stop a Train.

A New York despatch says: A colony of potato bugs, on their way to Kansas, camped for the night on Saturday last on the tracks of the Sea Beach Railroad near Gravesend. They were so numerous that, as they were crushed, they made the rails slippery and finally the train was brought to a stand still. Sand for the rails had to be brought from the beach after the bugs had been dispossessed before the train could proceed.

Sault Ste Marie Canal.

The "Soo" is now a region of much interest and importance to the commerce and the travel of Canada. Two short canals connect Lake Superior with Lake Huron, and one great railway crosses the falls. Thus we have now a Canadian system of navigation from the head of Lake Superior down to the ocean. The new "Soo" was a heavy undertaking. It is 60 feet wide, 23 feet deep, and the lock is 900 feet long. The cost is likely to reach $4,000,000.

Why not Test it Too.

Rev. Wilson McCann, Rector at Omemee: "I have tested K. D. C., and knowing its value can recommend it to all sufferers from indigestion."

We claim to hold the largest list of letters for K. D. C., held by the proprietors of any medicine in Canada. Its merits prove its greatness. Try it now. K. D. C. Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, N. S., and 127 State street, Boston, Mass.

—The dominion statistician has analyzed the revised voters list of 1894 for this year's book. The result shows that 1,353,735 persons are entitled to vote at the next general election, a gain of 221,498 over the revision of 1891. Twenty-seven per cent. of the population of the dominion are qualified voters by revision. Ontario gains 81,222; Quebec, 39,418; Nova Scotia, 21,079; New Brunswick, 21,176; P. E. Island, 1,180; Manitoba, 18,979; Territories, 4,834; British Columbia, 23,610.

—It remains for Western journalism to exploit the abilities of a Vermont woman, "now past 90, began a year ago to study Greek, and she is now able to read the New Testament in this tongue. About five years ago she took up the study of Latin, and is able to converse fluently in that language now." What will she be able to do when she rounds out the century?

Deeds, not Words.

"Just do a thing and don't talk about it. This is the great secret of success in all enterprises. Talk means discussion; discussion means irritation; irritation means opposition, and opposition means hindrance always, whether you are right or wrong."

—The Dominion line steamer *Labrador* arrived at Montreal Saturday, having made the fastest time from Liverpool to that port on record. She left Liverpool at 3.30 on August 8. Her daily runs were as follows: August 9, 192 miles; 10, 323 miles; 11, 393 miles; 12, 368 miles; 13, 370 miles; 14, 375 miles; 15, 360 miles; 16, 290 miles; Quebec. The mails were landed at Rimouski on Thursday at 10.45 p.m.

—Don't you know that Hood's Sarsaparilla will overcome that tired feeling and give you renewed vigor and vitality?

—Minard's Liniment is the Best.

Agricultural.

Transplanting Trees.

From the fact that so many transplanted trees either die outright or drag along a miserable existence for a year or two, it would appear that there is a widespread misconception as to the proper care to be exercised in transplanting. It is a common practice to tear a tree up somewhat roughly, breaking off the fine roots that are the most needed by the tree, and cutting off the big roots, because it is too much work to follow them out on their trips—and then to attempt to equalize matters by savagely cutting off the branches, leaving little but the stem of the tree, and even that usually has its top cut off. This seems to me considerably like taking out one of a man's lungs because his supply of air is to be cut off presently! A judicious pruning of a transplanted tree is all right and proper, but such slaughter as is usually made of the limbs and the top of the trunk, is to my mind a very foolish proceeding. A much better plan is to exercise more care and effort in taking up the tree, taking up a big bunch of earth with the fine roots undisturbed. It is the fine rootlets that feed the tree, and it is the loss of these that so often causes the tree to die after transplanting. The forcible removal of a tree from the ground is almost sure to tear off all these rootlets. It is best to begin some distance out from the tree, and to cut the turf carefully around it, digging down with caution so as not to cut off any important roots. When these are found they should be followed out for a considerable distance and loosened from the soil. The most important care however is in getting up a big ball of earth with the tree, and this is accomplished by digging down about and under the tree. This requires some work, but if a tree is worth transplanting it is worth while to make some effort to give it a good start in its new location.

Before being taken away, however, it will be well to wrap the ball of earth in old burlap to keep the earth from shaking off and disturbing the small roots.

After the loose earth has been carefully packed in about all the exposed roots, a generous coat of mulch should be applied, and some pruning of the top made but not a severe pruning by any means. Whatever wood is removed should be in the line of giving the tree a well proportioned head. Transplanted in this way trees ought to live and grow thrifty, and my experience has been that they will do so.

Choice Farm Butter.

Good butter must not only look well and be firm but it must taste well. To secure this good taste is one of the most difficult tasks of butter making. Milk in all its forms is one of the most susceptible substances to taints and odors. It is sweet and wholesome as it comes from the healthy cow, and to make food butter it must be kept so. The cow stables should be cleaned and well aired, so as to be free from odors of mold and decaying manure. The cow's coat and udder should be cleaned before milking, and the milker's hands and clothing should be in a civilized condition. The tin milk bucket should have been scoured, scalded, and, if possible, sunned before its daily use. The teats should be milked with dry hands, and all possible dust should be kept out of the milk. Some dairymen cover the pail with a tin-banded wire gauze sieve which catches the foam and dust particles as the milk particles is conducted through it. Hurry the milk from the stable to the house or cellar and immediately set in for creaming in the cleanest of pans, which should be treated as carefully as the milk buckets. Cool the milk as soon as possible by aerating, setting in a stream of cold water, or even by cool air in a well ventilated place. As soon as the animal heat is removed the vessels may be covered with clean tin covers; wood absorbs taints so readily that it should be used as little as possible in butter-making. The wooden churns, bowls and ladles which must be used must be most thoroughly soaked with boiling water, and then disinfected with plenty of sunshine and pure air. A little washing or baking soda in the boiling water will help to keep things sweet in cloudy weather. The can that is to hold the cream will need the most attention, as it is desirable to keep the batch sweet as possible in order to have large uniform churnings. If the butter cannot be used or sold within two weeks after it is made, it should be well packed, keeping the butter in each tub as uniform as possible.

The Horn Fly.

SURE AND SIMPLE REMEDY.

Mr. J. Robertson, of Marshfield, one of the leading farmers and dairyman of Queen's County, informs us of a simple remedy for the pest—the horn-fly. Get some tobacco-leaf and place it in water, allowing it to soak for some time, or until the water becomes strong. Then take the tobacco water and rub it over the cattle. The horn-fly will trouble them no more.

Watch the Young Trees.

When a young tree does not grow and the leaves are yellowish instead of green, dig down to the roots and endeavor to discover if some insect or parasite is not working underground. Then dig away plenty of dirt and drench the roots with strong soapsuds, to which should be added a few pounds of unleached wood ashes, or put the ashes in after drenching the roots. It will not injure the tree, and may prove a great benefit.

—If stable manure is to be composted, a covering of soil over the heap will save it from loss of ammonia. A very thin covering is required. Clay or mould is best. Either has a large capacity for absorbing ammonia. Most farmers cover the heaps too thickly. As this earth in turning the heaps will be mixed with manure, it makes the manure bulky in proportion to its plant food. There is no object in carrying a large amount of earth to the fields, as it will cost more to handle it than it will be worth as a fertilizer.

—If the ground were loosened up in one location each day or two for the poultry to dust in, they would not give trouble by scratching where they would do harm, and they would be kept almost entirely free from vermin.

—Laying hens require more food than the non-laying. Watch the condition and appetites of your flocks.

Liver Troubles Cured.

Eastern Passage, Halifax, Dec. 15th, 1894.

C. GATES, SON, & CO.

Dear Sirs,—My son Spurgeon has been sick with Liver trouble for a number of years, and we have tried every medicine that we could hear of without his receiving any benefit until he used your LIFE OF MAN BITTERS AND SYRUP, which have made a cure of him. As this may be of benefit to others you are at liberty to publish it. Yours truly,

BARBARA A. NEWCOMB.

Moncton, N. B., Sept. 21st, 1894.

C. GATES, SON, & CO.

Dear Sirs,—I had been troubled with Indigestion, and tried quite a number of different medicines which I did not receive any benefit from until recommended by Mr. Thomas Groto to try a bottle of your INVIGORATING SYRUP, which gave me instant relief, and up to this time I have not felt any of the old trouble.

Yours truly,

GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

(Of the firm of Robertson & Sylvan, Hardware.)

A Wide Range.

A preparation which enriches and purifies the blood and assists nature in repairing wasted tissue must have a wide range of usefulness.

Such a preparation is Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. The uses of Scott's Emulsion are not confined to wasting diseases, like consumption, scrofula or anæmia. They embrace nearly all those minor ailments associated with *loss of flesh.*

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. 50c. and $1.

1885. Letter "A." No. 19.

In the SUPREME COURT,

—BETWEEN—

J. G. H. PARKER, - - *Plaintiff,*

—AND—

JOSEPH BUCKLER, an absent or absconding debtor, - *Defendant.*

To be sold at public auction by the Sheriff of the county of Annapolis or his Deputy, at the Court House in Bridgetown, County of Annapolis, on

Saturday, the 28th day of September,

1895, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, all the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption, claim, property and demand of the above-named defendant, Joseph Buckler, at the date of the recording of the judgment in this action and at any time since, of, in, to and out of all that certain piece or parcel of land and premises, situate in the district of Dalhousie West, in the county of Annapolis, and described as follows:—

Beginning at a stake standing at the north-east angle of Henry Inglis' land on the southern line of the Dalhousie lots; thence running south four degrees and thirty minutes west by the eastern line of the said Inglis', Arch. Kendall's, and Richd Jackson's land seventy-seven chains and eighty links; thence south seventy degrees east sixteen chains and ninety links; thence south ten degrees east six chains and ninety links; thence south seventy degrees east thirty-five chains; thence north three degrees east twenty-five chains and fifty links; thence south seventy-four degrees east fifty-one chains and fifty links; thence north three degrees east sixty chains to the southern line of the Dalhousie lots; thence north seventy-four degrees west by the said line one hundred and three chains and eighty links to the place of beginning, and containing seven hundred and thirty-seven acres, more or less, together with all and singular the easements, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining, the same having been levied upon under a writ of execution issued upon a judgment in the above cause duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds at Bridgetown for upwards of one year.

Terms—Ten per cent deposit at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed.

J. AVARD MORSE,
High Sheriff of Annapolis County.

J. G. H. PARKER, *Solicitor in person.*

Sheriff's Office, Aug. 19t, 1895. 21 5i

CANADA'S INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1895.

Sept, 24th to Oct. 4th.

THE Exhibition Association of the City and County of St. John, N. B., will open their Fair on their largely extended Fair Grounds, South of Sheffield Street.

St. John, N. B.,

On September 24th, 1895.

NEW BUILDINGS

are in course of construction for the accommodation of Live Stock, and the Exhibition of

Farm and Dairy Products.

Our exhibits will include Live Stock, Agricultural and Horticultural Products, Machinery and Manufactures, Fine Arts, etc.

Cash Prizes are offered in the Live Stock, Agricultural and Horticultural Departments.

Special Fares will be arranged with Railways and Steamers for freight and passengers.

Intending exhibitors should apply at once for Forms of Entry.

Applications or letters of inquiry should be addressed to

CHAS. A. EVERETT,
12 10i Managing Director

FISHER & SHAW, BRIDGETOWN,

NOVA SCOTIA,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

STAIR-WORK, DOORS, SASHES, Mouldings, Etc.

Thanking our friends and patrons for past favors, we wish to inform them that we are at our old business stand, and are better prepared than ever to furnish supplies for the building of Churches and Private Residences. We are assured that those who favor us with their orders will find it greatly to their advantage, for the following reasons:—

1st. We have on hand as good a stock of air-dried lumber as can be produced in the county.

2nd. A drying-room unexcelled in the province.

3rd. We get up steam at any time to accommodate patrons living at a distance.

By prompt attention to business we trust to maintain the confidence and support of the public in general, and respectfully solicit orders. 2 26i

M. O. WEIR & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

—DEALERS IN—

Produce, Butter, Eggs, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Tea and Cigars.

☞We will advance money on consignments, and will guarantee satisfaction.

8 13i **208 Argyle St., Halifax, N. S.**

CARRIAGES

In Top Buggies, Open Buggies, Road Waggons, Four-Passenger Waggons and Road Carts.

The Easiest Running and Best Riders, and will wear the longest.

Handsomely Furnished, Fully Guaranteed, and at prices to meet all competition.

WM. C. FEINDEL.

Middleton, March 27, 1895. 52 12i

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, 1890. 26tf

—It is said that five drops of tincture of aconite in a teaspoonful of water, twice a day, will cure roup, if taken in time.

FLOUR, MEAL AND FEED,

—AT THE—

Masonic Store, Bridgetown.

The subscriber has just replenished his stock of FLOUR AND FEED, and is now prepared to show as good a selection as can be seen in the town.

I am selling *GOLDIE'S FLOUR* at prices ranging from

$3.15 to $4.50

according to quality.

—ALSO—

A Pure Manitoba Flour,

which is giving general satisfaction.

MIDDLINGS from $1.25 to $1.35 per bag

Cornmeal, Oatmeal and Feed Flour

Always in stock at Low Rates.

W. M. FORSYTH.

Bridgetown, October 8th, 1894.

-FEBRUARY- MARCH!

We have decided to sell the following goods at *ACTUAL COST* for Cash during the above named months:—

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Dress Goods, Tweeds, Flannels, Hosiery, Top Shirts, Underwear, Mantle Cloths, Fur Collars Muffs, Goat Robes, Horse Rugs, Comfortables Fancy Goods, etc

Call and get BARGAINS!

TO ARRIVE THIS WEEK:

One Carload FLOUR, Feed, Middlings, Cornmeal, and Cotton Seed Meal,

which will be sold low for Cash.

WANTED—Any quantity Dried Apples, Eggs, Butter, Grain, Beans, Homespun Cloth, etc.

C. H. SHAFFNER.

South Farmington, February 6th, 1894.

BRIDGETOWN MARBLE WORKS

THOMAS DEARNESS,

Importer of Marble

and manufacturer of

Monuments, Tablets, Headstones, &c.

Also Monuments in Red Granite, Gray Granite, and Freestone.

Granville St., Bridgetown, N. S.

N. B.—Having purchased the Stock and Trade from Mr. O. Whitman, parties ordering anything in the above line can rely on having their orders filled at short notice. T. D.

Bridgetown, March 19th, 89.

BRIDGETOWN LIVERY STABLES.

N. E. CHUTE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber, having purchased the entire outfit and good-will of the Livery Business enjoyed by Mr. Wm. C. Bath for a number of years past, begs to notify his many friends and the travelling public that he is prepared, at a moment's notice, to furnish any kind of an outfit in single, double, tandem, or other styles, with or without drivers.

The capacious stables are roomy and centrally located, affording every facility for boarding and baiting.

Teams always on hand at station on arrival of all trains.

A specialty will be made of Trucking with moderate charges.

☞When you want a nobby fit-out, a place to bait your horse, or any information connected with the livery business, ask for

N. E. CHUTE,
Proprietor of the Bridgetown Livery Stables.

Bridgetown, April 25th, 1895.—4

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE

Has the Highest Award in the World!

Is the unequalified approval of every customer. Our fence has won at every Fair or Exposition where entered. But what does a practical farmer care for that? The fighting qualities of a soldier are proven on the field of battle, not on dress parade.

Don't fail to keep it before the people that ours is the only perfectly self-regulating fence offered. Don't loose sight of the great saving in posts, as with some other fences the posts alone costs as much as our fence complete.

I believe we have the best fence for the money on earth. I base my belief on the fact that one string of fence sells lots more. Page fence has proved itself by far the best for farmers' use, and we know from the orders already received that our business will boom with that of the farmers.

A variety of fences suitable for all purposes: cemeteries, school grounds, hen yards, barn yards and hog yards, orchards, gardens.

Our Lawn Fence is *just right.*

A. B. PARKER,
General Agent for Annapolis County.
South Farmington. 41 tf

Lingard's Cough Balsam

—CURES—

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

BOSTON, MASS., Sept. 7th, 1894.

While visiting in Nova Scotia I took a severe cold, resulting in a sore throat and tightness through my chest. I tried Lingard's Cough Balsam and was relieved very quickly and surely. It helped my aunt, who was suffering at the same time, when all other remedies had failed. Very truly, MRS. W. F. BLAKE.

I. B. SNOW, ESQ., of Hampton, says:

Having used Lingard's Cough Balsam in my family I find it to be an excellent medicine for coughs and sore throat, and would recommend it to all who are suffering with like diseases.

NOTICE!

The Packet Schooner

TEMPLE BAR,

will as usual ply between this port and St. John, N. B., during the season of 1895.

The subscriber will keep for sale, as formerly, Lime and Salt.

J. H. LONGMIRE, *Master.*

When schooner is not in port apply to Capt. P. Nicholson, Bridgetown.

St. John address: SOUTH WHARF, care of G. S. DeForrest & Sons.

Bridgetown, April 3rd, 1895. 1 tf

FREE 75 Complete Stories! Pack of goods worth $2, and a large 100p. Picture Book, that will surely put you on the road to a handsome fortune. Send 5 cents silver to pay postage. A. W. KINNEY, R. W. M., Yarmouth, N. S. 1 13i

Frank Scott Fashionable Tailor Bridgetown N. S.

A Perfect Fit, the best of Cloths and Trimmings in all the Latest Designs, and Workmanship that is guaranteed First-Class,

At Very Reasonable Prices.

Dr. J. Woodbury's HORSE LINIMENT

Is Infallibly the Cure for

Horse Distemper, Coughs, Colds, Thickness in Wind, Enlargement of Glands, Affections of Kidneys,

AND APPLIED EXTERNALLY

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

In 1892 this Liniment had a sale of 25,000 bottles. Anyone who has ever used it would not be without it for ten times the cost. Write to us for testimonials.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE Sold by all Druggists and General Dealers.

F. L. SHAFNER, - - PROPRIETOR.

MANUFACTURED at BOSTON, MASS., and MIDDLETON, N. S.

$100 Reward

—IF NOT CURED BY—

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR

BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

For Man or Beast it has no Equal.

Sure Cure for Colic, Black Water, Spinal Meningitis, Sprains and Joint Affections in Horses and Cattle.

Don't fail to try TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR for Rheumatism and all Aches and Pains.

The Latest Discovery of the Age. Sold by all Druggists.

C. H. R. CROCKER, Gen. Ag't, South Farmington, Annapolis Co., N.S

☞AGENTS WANTED. WRITE FOR TERMS.☜

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY!

"Land of Evangeline" Route

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 24th, 1895, the trains of this Railway will run daily, (Sunday excepted).

Trains will Arrive at Bridgetown:

Express from Halifax.....	11.39 a.m.
Express from Yarmouth...	12.41 p.m.
Accom. from Richmond...	4.43 p.m.
Accom. from Annapolis...	6.30 a.m.

Trains will Leave Bridgetown:

Express for Yarmouth...	11.39 a.m.
Express for Halifax.....	12.41 a.m.
Accom. for Halifax.....	6.30 a.m.
Accom. for Annapolis.....	4.43 p.m.

Steamship "PRINCE RUPERT."

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE.

ST. JOHN and DIGBY.

Leaves St. John at 6.30 a.m.; arrives in Digby at 9.15 a.m.

Leaves Digby at 10.15 a.m.; arrives in St. John at 1.00 p.m.

Leaves St. John at 1.30 p.m.; arrives in Digby at 4.15 p.m.

Leaves Digby at 4.30 p.m.; arrives in St. John at 7.15 p.m.

Buffet Parlor Cars run daily each way between Halifax and Yarmouth on Express Trains.

Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time.

W. R. CAMPBELL,
General Manager.

K. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.

1895. 1895.

Yarmouth S. S. Co., Limited.

The Shortest and Best Route between

Nova Scotia and United States.

THE QUICKEST TIME. 15 to 17 hours between Yarmouth and Boston.

4 Trips a Week!

The fast and Popular Steel Steamers

"Boston" & "Yarmouth."

Commencing Saturday, June 8th, and until further notice one of the above steamers will leave Yarmouth for Boston every SATURDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, after the arrival of the Express train from Halifax. Returning leaves Lewis' Wharf, Boston, every MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY at twelve o'clock, noon, making close connections at Yarmouth with the Dominion Atlantic R'y, and coach lines for all parts of Nova Scotia.

These are the fastest steamers plying between Nova Scotia and the United States, and forms the most pleasant route between above points, combining safety, comfort and speed.

Regular mail carried on both Stmrs. Tickets to all points in Canada via Canadian Pacific, Central Vermont and Boston and Albany Railways, and to New York via Fall River line, Stonington line, and New York and New England and Boston and Albany Railways.

For all other information apply to Dominion Atlantic Railway and N. S. Central Railway agents, or to

L. E. BAKER,
Pres. and Managing Director.

W. A. CHASE, Sec. and Treasurer.

Yarmouth, May 27th, 1895.

BAY OF FUNDY S. S. CO., Ltd.

The Regular Established Mail Route between Annapolis, Digby and St. John.

The Elegant Side-Wheel Steamer

"CITY OF MONTICELLO"

will leave Annapolis daily on arrival of regular express train from Halifax (sailing at Digby) and due at St. John at 6.15 p.m.

Passengers from stations on D. A. R'y by purchasing local tickets to Annapolis, thence to St. John via MONTICELLO, will find it more to their advantage than by any other route.

N. B.—The D. A. Railway, having refused to ticket passengers or bill freight via this route, our rates will in no case be in excess of the regular through rate.

Passengers travelling via this steamer will find every comfort, convenience and luxury equal to any steamer in eastern waters.

All information cheerfully furnished by applying to

TROOP & SON, Managers,
St. John, N. B.

M. C. McDORMAND, Annapolis,
H. B. SHORT, Digby,
Agents.

WANTED—Immediately, energetic men as salesman. No experience necessary. Special advantages offered. Write for particulars. BROWN BROTHERS COMPANY, Toronto, Ont. *(Paid Capital, $100,000.00.)* 8 13i

Use Our Chlorodyne COUGH MIXTURE!

Gives almost Instant Relief,

particularly in cases accompanied by that dry, tickling cough.

SOLD IN BOTTLES AT 25c.

or in bulk by the ounce.

Bring your bottle and give it a trial.

MEDICAL HALL,

BRIDGETOWN.

A. BENSON, UNDERTAKER,

BRIDGETOWN.

FINE CLOTH-COVERED and HIGHLY-POLISHED

Caskets and Coffins

of every description kept constantly on hand.

Hearse sent to any part of the County when required.

Orders from a distance met with prompt attention.

Bridgetown, May 7th, 1895. 1y

LADIES! : : :

If you want to see some pretty Print and Lawn Wrappers and Blouses, and Duck Suits, go to MRS. WOODBURY'S. She has Wrappers in price from **$1.35** to **$1.80;** Blouses, **55c.** to **$1.00;** Duck Suits at **$1.95**, and some very pretty Capes and Sacques.

Gentlemen!

If you want Scythes, Forks, Hoes and other **Farming Tools away down** in price, Mrs. Woodbury's is the place to buy. Prices are much lower than last year, and quality first-class.

Any of these goods will be exchanged for Washed Wool at 25c. per lb., or 10¢ off for cash.

MRS. WOODBURY.

Kingston, June 12th, 1895.

The Best Returns For the Least Money

ARE OBTAINED FROM THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND MOST POPULAR CANADIAN COMP'Y,

THE

Canada Life Assurance COMPANY.

☞*All persons insuring before the 31st of Dec., 1894, will obtain a full year's profit.*

S. E. MARSHALL,
Nov. 28th, 1894. tf Agent, Middleton.

SALE OF GRAVENSTEINS

the past season but show that we must grow the "Banks," or Red Gravenstein, as only the first shipments to London gave satisfactory returns. The "Banks" have plenty of color to allow picking the 15th of September, while solid enough to bear shipment.

Single trees at nursery, 50c each. Lots often or more delivered at any station in N. S. for the same. 100 trees for $40.

A. STANLEY BANKS.

Waterville, April 16th, 1895. 18 1y

The Household.

The Right Way to Walk.

American women are pretty and witty and wise, but they don't know how to walk.

"Horrors, how you women walk," the Englishmen say. Ladies' tailors in New York say the very same thing. Unless a man is in love with her it is a punishment to walk with the modern woman. This is what a Yale College man says about the New York girls:

"In rocking chairs they are bewitching. In the dance they are poetry personified. But in boots and gowns on the road cows are not clumsier."

What do you think of that now?

Summer resorts are wide open. Last Sunday the seaside hotels were very well patronized. The fair guests on the piazzas belong to what might be called the representative women. They were well dressed, but horrors how they walked." It is not an exaggeration to say that they shook the piazzas.

There are very little tiptoeing at Oriental Beach. Women who go there have loads of good clothes and lots of money. Those who took their constitutionals last Sunday morning were as gay as flowers, but they couldn't have made more noise going round the house if they had been hoofed or club-footed. It was sad to see them and painful to hear them. The quietest guest in her movements was a sensitive creature dressed in mourning, who walked with a cane.

Most women walk from their necks; their shoulders go forward and back; their arms swing, their hips wiggle, their knees rotate and their skirts flop. In this wabbling command of the body is lost, and the alternate pitching of the weight from one foot to the other is both noisy and exhaustive. Exhibitions of this sort throng broadway and Fifth avenue. The trip-hammer tread is heard in the dining-rooms and hallways of the best hotels and most exclusive restaurants in the city. It takes the dust from the carpet of fashionable churches, it makes the elevators in drygood stores sag and the Fifth avenue stages rock.

"Before a woman can walk gracefully she must stand properly. One of the prettiest lines in the figure is a bell back, often referred to as the grace-hoop line. It makes a natural bustle. When it is lacking pads are put in the skirt bands to throw the draperies out. To cultivate this bell-mark the stomach must be subdued. Stomachs in evidence are always disfiguring, and in women disgusting. Stand so as to throw the stomach in and there is the secret of a fine back and an admirable carriage. For the finishing touch look up.

"Now for the walk. First of all keep as quiet as possible. Hold the body. There should be repose from the head to the hips. Take long steps. Walk on a line for practice. Give the knees play, but not loose play. Let the heel be the last past of the foot to touch the ground. Walk slowly. A lady should never be in a hurry, nor in anything heavy. Double soles, calf-skin, cowhide, furs and breadcloths are, in my judgment, garments fit only for clumsy animals."

—If you wish to cool a room wet a cloth, the larger the better, and hang it up, when, provided that the ventilation is good, the temperature will sink 10 or 15 degrees in less than an hour.

Carbolic acid has been found effectual in destroying flies. A small piece of cloth, saturated with the acid, should be hung up in the room, and in about two hours it will be found the flies have disappeared.

People who are in the habit of swallowing quantities of sea water when bathing may be consoled by the statement that the tonic effect of sea bathing arises from the internal rather than the external application of the brine.

Above all things avoid the habit which many parents have of placing the child between them in the same bed; to say nothing of the danger of a heavy sleeper rolling upon the tiny form, the sanitary condition is about the most harmful imaginable.

When the feet feel hot and tired, say in the middle of a walk, and a footpath is an unobtainable luxury, choose some quiet spot and change your stockings from one foot to the other. The relief afforded is really remarkable, and it often saves the feet from becoming blistered.

—Do you know, asks Charlotte Whitcomb in *Womankind*, that vaseline makes the best dressing for russet shoes?

That spirits of turpentine is the thing with which to cleanse and brighten patent leather?

That moderately strong salt and water taken by the teaspoonful at intervals is a cure for catarrhal cold?

That a level teaspoonful of boracic acid dissolved in a pint of fresh boiled water and apply cool, is the best wash for inflamed sore eyes or granulated lids,

That the same is an excellent gargle for inflamed sore throat?

That the newspapers are excellent to cleans windows or any glassware?

That cold tea cleans paint better than soap and water unless the paint is white, if white paint milk is the best.

Care of Children.

"My children frequently go through an entire winter without the sign of a cold," said a mother the other day, "and I attribute their immunity largely to my insistence that they shall not run about in their bare feet. All children like to do this, both at night, after they are ready for bed, and in the morning before they are dressed. Few things are more directly conducive to a cold than this chilling of the feet, and to guard against it I provide the crocheted bedroom slippers for each child. It took vigilance and constant reiteration to teach them to wear them every time their shoes and stocking were doffed, but they are trained now, and they slip their bare feet into the worsted shoes instinctively and invariably. Warm and dry feet in winter are the best preventive of colds that has been yet found.

What of Occupation.

A writer remarks that nearly all women are subject to fits of depression and low spirits, and only those who have suffered from them know how hard they are to fight against. "In nine cases out of ten," she continues, "we may trace the cause of depression to want of regular occupation and interest in life generally. There is no greater mistake in the world than for girls to spend their lives waiting for husbands, who may or may not come, as the case may be. All girls cannot marry, there are not men enough, to begin with, and of those not all are so disposed. To be truly happy and well we must be deeply interested in some occupation."

Important for Mothers.

Cow's milk is almost at the bottom of the list of the food substances that contain iron. As it is so important to infant life Professor Bunge has been led to experiment on animals to see in what proportion iron is present in the system at different ages. He finds that the younger animals contain much more iron than adults. In a guinea pig or rabbit an hour old, for instance, there is more than four times as much iron as in the same animal 2½ months old. He infers from this that a long continued exclusive milk diet is not good for babies, but should be supplemented by wheat preparations.

—Minard's Liniment Cures LaGrippe.

Joker's Corner.

Tired of Trilby.

O, Trilby, I fain you were buried so deep,
That Gabriel's horn could not break your last sleep.
I long, with Svengali, to gloat o'er your bones,
And to smother in ashes your hypnotic tones,
Peace, peace to your soul, and your mem'ry be blest,
But chase yourself, Trilby, and give us a rest.

The Farmer's Resolve.

I seen an advertisement in a city magazine
Of some new patent medicine—they called it Tiredine—
An' said a quart—ten doses—was the surest kind o' cure
For them whose inclinations for work was rather poor.

It seems to me that that's the stuff for me to go an' buy
For that young son o' mine to take an' sort o' make him spry;
He needs a thurer bracin' up when hay time comes around,
Although when fish is runnin' good he's pretty slick an' sound.

I dun'no' why it is that boy can take a heavy gun
An' walk from ten to twenty miles and think he's havin' fun;
But when there's suthin' for to do that's in the ploughin' line
He doesn't even seem to have the symptoms of a spine.

He'll take in all the picnics an' he'll work like all possessed
At pushin' scups at country girls, but never has no chest
When it comes to tossin' up the hay or gatherin' in the wheat
The very idea of that seems to knock him off his feet.

An' so I think I'll go to town an' sample that there stuff,
An' mebbe buy a lot for Tom—one bottle ain't enough,
Ten doses may suffice to put an average man in trim,
But Tom—I think I'll hafter get a dozen quarts for him.

It was Hot, but Sambo Managed to Figure out the Problem.

It was hotter than Tophet, and Sambo and his wife Chloe were sitting on the porch of their cabin fanning away for dear life.

"'Deed," panted Chloe, "I reckon dish yer's 'bout as hot as weather kin git!"

"I s'pec' so, honey," replied Sambo. "I heerd a gemman say dis mawnin dat hit was 96 in de shade."

"Ninety six wot?" inquired Chloe.

"Ninety-six hot, ob cou'se." And Sambo's tones indicated just enough uncertainty to call forth further questioning.

"But dat doan' mean nuffin," insisted Chloe. "Dat 96 has got some more to hit, Sambo."

Sambo scratched his head a moment.

"De gemman didn't say no mo'," he said, trying to hedge.

"But dar is mo'," she argued, womanlike.

Sambo gave the subject two minutes' thought, and his face shone with an idea in addition to the perspiration.

"Cou'se dar is, honey," he said, with an' air of superiority.

"Dat's what I'ze spectin."

"An I'ze de one to tell you, honey. You know in dese yer games what dey plays, and things like dat, dey talks about gittin so many outer possible hundred, doan' you?"

"I'ze heerd sumpin like dat," she ventured cautiously.

"Well, den, honey, dish yer is like dat. Dat 96 means dat de hottest weather dat am possible am a hundred, an dish yer we'se habbin is jis' fo' p'ints less den de most hottest what kin pos'bly be. Dar now, ain' dat splanification 'nuff fer anybody?"

It seemed to be, for Chloe fanned herself and accepted it.

Two Versions.

A young farmer who had great conceit, little discretion and scarcely any education, presented himself at a Presb