Miscellaneous.

Her Wondrous Hair.

SUGGESTIONS TO WOMEN ON THE CARE OF THE CROWN OF GLORY.

Poets have sung the praises of a beautiful head of hair, painters have immortalised this crowning glory of women in every shade from palest golden to bluest black, and in every age, clime or country woman seems to have been made aware of the fact, that it is one of the most striking charms. Therefore it is surprising how little regular or intelligent care and attention is bestowed upon this subject by even fashionable women of the day, who are content with purchases of various kinds from their coiffeuses or an occasional shampoo, caring little for a scientific understanding of the hair and scalp such as would lead to the preservation of the hair and make it look the best, whether the color be dullest flaxen or most brilliant red.

The physical structure of the hair is almost too complicated to be entered into at present since our purpose is to suggest certain methods of caring for the scalp and hair itself with a view to its improvement and preservation, especially by those who cannot afford the services of the coiffeuse. But we may pause to consider that the hair is kept in a state of vitality by the secretions around the bases of the hairs where nature has provided glands containing a certain oily matter. Two kinds of this matter are supposed by the scientists to exist. Vanquelin, a French scientist, who went very closely into the question, decided that there were various mineral substances in the hair; that one kind of oily matter was white and common to all hair, the other colored, and on which in part, depends the color of the hair itself. Generally speaking, the appearance of the hair is the result of the physical condition and care of the scalp itself. In ill-health, in a run-down nervous state the hair will frequently lose all its vitality; consequently its 'tone' will become dulled; it becomes stiff and unmanageable, even coarse and rough. Where it is the question of health the first point to be considered is the treatment of the general system. Where it is simply from neglect, care of the scalp and hair will promptly effect a cure. But even in the first instances much can be done by treatment of the scalp and judicious brushing.

It is a mistake to put up the hair carelessly in the morning, depending upon time for a more careful brushing and arrangement later, though this is often necessary to a woman whose life is a busy one and begins early in the day. But any woman who wishes to to keep her hair thoroughly in order should contrive to devote at least one-half an hour each day to its care, even though this be divided into two parts of the day. Fifteen minutes in the morning will accomplish a most desirable result if systematized according to the following directions. Shaking the hair loosely about the head and brushing it quickly all around, after which dividing it with the coarse part of the comb evenly into strands of moderate thicknesses and brushing quickly downward, always with the same motion. When this has been done all around the head, brushing the same strands with an upward motion from the roots back, taking care in both instances to press the brush well into the scalp so that all particles collected about the glands will be removed. Next divide the hair into three portions, and if it is long hold each tightly in one hand, brushing the end briskly with the other. This will prevent the look of roughness about the ends of the hair, which often results in splitting so, that hair must be frequently clipped, not a good thing for its general texture.

A vigorous brushing of this kind can be easily accomplished in about six minutes, after which a brush kept expressly for the purpose (a lady who recommended this to me kept three brushes always on her toilet table for various processes of this kind) should be dipped lightly in and out of rosemary water in which a very little borax has been dissolved; pass this lightly over the hair, slowly damping it. After a time it will be found that the hair receives a special gloss and smoothness from this daily dressing. Should there appear any scrof or loose skin about the hair near the face, take a small piece of flannel, dip it in some rosemary water and carefully wipe away such loose skin before proceeding to the arrangement of the hair itself. Having gone through this process, the hair will be found very tractable and easy to arrange, especially in the prevalent modes, while after it is coiled the final touches to any wave or crimp about the brow should be given. If there is time to devote to a second brushing during the day so much the better. One quarter of an hour should be given to it at night, repeating the process of the morning.

The idea prevalent for applying cologne or bay rum to the head as a preventative of cold after washing is a great mistake, as the process of evaporation is so rapid that they frequently cause a chill. Brandy or whisky rubbed quickly over the scalp are the best preventatives of cold, but the odor, of course, is not pleasant. However, this passes away with a little exposure to the air. Almost every scalp requires something to stimulate it occasionally. The following formulæ for a good hair tonic to be used on the hair once a week:

Tinct. Cantharides	½ oz.
Carb. Ammonia	½ oz.
Water	1 pint.

To this may be added a little glycerine if the hair is unusually dry. The use of too much ammonia is apt to injure the color of the hair, but a little judiciously applied is most cleansing. Iodide of potassium and rosemary water, prepared in proper quantities by a skillful chemist, make an admirable wash to prevent the hair from falling out, and a little lavender water may be added.

It is seldom necessary to thoroughly wash the hair if it is well cared for in the way above described daily. Once a month is quite sufficient for the purpose, and then good soap and water, or better still a thorough cleansing in connection with a Turkish bath, will best cleanse the hair. The white of an egg, applied with a tooth brush to the scalp, is an excellent dressing, and can be thoroughly washed out afterwards by means of borax and water. Several fashionable women who make a point of the care of the hair, apply the white of an egg in this way thoroughly to the scalp before going to the Turkish bath, having the head well washed in the shampoo room, in order to remove all traces of the egg and stickiness in the hair itself. A good Russian or Turkish bath is about the best way to clean the scalp of the head, and if some stimulating lotion be applied immediately after, the result will be equal to a shampoo, while a great advantage lies in the fact that the hair can be thoroughly dried before leaving the bath room.

LUCY C. LILLIE.

How to Secure Yellow Butter,

Guernsey breeder affirms that the colour fades out of the skin and ears of a cow before it does out of butter. Cow of all breeds pale as to their skin's colour when kept upon dry fodder, especially in winter. There is really no cow feed or butter feed equal to grass or grass and hay, and for securing the required golden colour in skin and butter in winter, adds the authority quoted from, nothing is equal to quick grown shade-cured hay.

Shade-cured hay is that which as soon as it is well wilted is raked into windrows, and rolled into good sized cocks while hot from the sun, after, perhaps, once or twice turning in the wind-rows. The cocks being watched to prevent heating in dry weather may be shaken out, tossed well to the air, but not spread about much, every green lock, however, being found and shaken out light. In rainy or damp weather the cocks must be made solid and pointed, and should be protected by caps. Such hay will be fit to house nearly as quickly as that which is dried out by the hot sunshine, so that nearly all the leaves and heads of the clover are either broken off and left in the field or ground to dust in handling and treading upon the hay on the load and in the mow. Good shade-cured hay is very green and dry, but not brittle. It may be twisted hard and show no moisture, while it will show a flexibility and toughness entirely foreign to dried out, sun-cured hay.

Other articles of food have great effect on butter and skin colour. Lawn clippings are excellent; ensilage has some effect; carrots have a great effect; pumpkins are famous for yellowing butter; long red and yellow globe mangels are useful; yellow cornmeal is to be highly commended; and a system of extra good feeding always prolongs the period of high coloured butter. There are, however, certain articles which effect a loss of colour at once; green corn fodder, dry corn fodder, steamed fodder, and probably a good many other things.

SOWS EATING THEIR PIGS.—This is one of the most annoying mishaps that the breeder has to contend with. Gilts are very prone to devour their young, and the habit is most usually contracted from neglect to promptly remove any dead pigs that may have been still-born or overlaid. A very valuable sow of the writer's ate her first litter of seven pigs, and her second of eleven pigs, picking them up as greedily as a wild wolf would have done, unmindful of their piercing squeal, and with a crunch or two putting them out of sight. We came very near doing a foolish thing, namely, knocking her in the head on spot, and fully resolved she would never have the chance to do the same thing again. But as the months rolled around, we found her with pig again and in talking with some of the neighbors in regard to it, an old breeder told us that 'he had heard that to give a sow a pound or two of old bacon about farrowing time would keep her from it.' It seemed plausible, knowing that a morbid appetite was a common sequence of pregnancy in the whole animal kingdom. We did not spare the bacon. The day before the sow farrowed we fed her several pounds more, probably three or four at different times through the day, and again the next day. She had littered eleven pigs again; the next time she had thirteen, and the last time fifteen. The precaution of feeding more or less bacon or fat meat was taken each time and she never offered to molest her pigs, once or twice failing to eat a dead one when she had the opportunity.—*American Agriculturist for July.*

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

—Many boys—through mere thoughtlessness, rather than wantonness, we believe, as very few of them are naturally bloodthirsty at heart—have a fashion of destroying the nests of birds, and, in some cases, killing the parents. Birds should not be killed in the spring, their mating season, nor in the summer. They should be permitted to come and go unharmed, to protect the growing crops from insect pests, and to gladden the days with song. If you must kill boy, wait till the fall, the sportsman's season, and then even spare all the song birds. Never kill any but those recognized as the sportsman's lawful game. Spare the song birds, whose slaughter can give no pleasure, but which deprives the farmer of valued friends.

Broken Down.

'After suffering with Dyspepsia, Kidney Disease, loss of appetite and pain in the head until discouraged, I heard of Burdock Blood Bitters, took two bottles and am happy to say feel as well as ever.' Mrs. Rufus E. Merry, New Albany, N. S.

St. John, June 20.—The grand Southern railway was sold by auction at St. Stephens to-day. Russell Sage of New York purchased it for $101,000. Sage is interested in the Maine Short Line.—The first train crossed the bridge over the St. John river at Fredericton to-day.

Paine's Celery Compound

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Kidneys.

AS A NERVE TONIC, It Strengthens and Quiets the Nerves.

AS AN ALTERATIVE, It Purifies and Enriches the Blood.

AS A LAXATIVE, It acts mildly, but surely, on the Bowels.

AS A DIURETIC, It Regulates the Kidneys and Cures their Diseases.

Recommended by professional and business men. Price $1.00. Sold by druggists. Send for circulars.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Montreal, P. Q.

Threshing MACHINES.

The New Model,

33 and 36 inch cylinder, will thresh more grain of any kind, and cleaner, with less waste, than any Machine in the market. The NEW MODEL is the best machine to be had for Flax.

Hail Threshing Machines,

32 and 36 in. cylinder. Though this Machine has been before the farmers of Canada and the United States for 50 years, it is still the favorite machine, where horse power is the motive power to drive it.

Oshawa 12 Horse Portable Engines,

With Spark Arresters, Dalzell Steel and Wilson's Steel Tubes in the Boilers, the best steel and the best tubes in the world, ensuring absolute safety to all who look after their engines.

Pitts' 10 Horse Down Powers, Woodbury 12 Horse Mounted Powers.

PLANET 10 HORSE DOWN POWER, all of iron, safe to leave out in all weather.

CALIFORNIA 12 HORSE DOWN POWER, all of Iron, safe to leave out in all weather.

In quality of material, good workmanship, and finish these machines cannot be excelled.

Repairs and parts of Machines at all times on hand.

JOSEPH HALL MACHINE WORKS, OSHAWA.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, Trustee. 26t23

THE BACKUS WATER MOTOR

—is the most—

Economical Power Known

—: FOR :—

DRIVING LIGHT MACHINERY

It takes but little room.
It never gets out of repair.
It can not blow up.
It requires no fuel.
It needs no engineering.

There is no delay; no firing up; no ashes to clean away; no extra insurance to pay; no repairing necessary; no coal bills to pay; and it is always ready for use.

Is is invaluable for blowing Church Organs, for running Printing Presses, Sewing Machines, Turning Lathes, Scroll Saws, Grind Stones, Coffee Mills, Sausage Machines, Feed Cutters, Corn Mills, Elevators, etc.

Four-horse power at 40 pounds pressure of water. It is noiseless, neat, compact, steady and above all

IT IS VERY CHEAP.

PRICE, $15 to $300.

Send for circular to the Backus Water Motor Co., Newark, N. J., stating paper you saw advertisement in.

FOREMOST
In Life Insurance in the World.

The MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
—OF—
NEW YORK.

Established in 1843. - - Assets, Over $115,000,000.

THE subscriber is prepared to explain the different Forms of Policy issued and exhibit results attained in this Grand Old Company never equalled by any other.

All information promptly given or sent by mail upon application.

CALVIN RAYMOND,
Special Travelling Agent for Western Nova Scotia.

P. O. Address, Yarmouth, N. S.

INSURE AGAINST
ACCIDENT
IN THE
LONDON
GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT CO.
(LIMITED.)

Capital,..... $1,250,000.

For $5.00 a year you can insure for $1,000 in case of death by accident, or $5.00 a week if disabled.

Above rate of premium varies slightly, according to occupation.

W. A. CHUTE,
BUILDING MOVER, BEAR RIVER,
Local and Special Agent.

A. C. EDWARDS, General Agent for Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. 1 3m

To Loan!

Money on Real Estate Security.
J. G. H. PARKER,
Solicitor,
Bridgetown, Oct. 27th, '87. tf

Notice of Assignment.

TAKE notice that William H. Burns, of Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, Blacksmith, has, by deed of Assignment bearing date the 5th day of June, 1888, assigned to me all his property in trust for the benefit of his creditors. By the provision of said deed, certain creditors are preferred, and all creditors desiring to execute said deed must do so within sixty days from the date thereof. The deed has been filed and registered at the Registry office for the County of Annapolis, and a duplicate thereof lies at the office of J. G. H. Parker, Esq., Bridgetown, where the same may be inspected and executed by creditors.

Dated at Bridgetown, the 5th day of June, A. D., 1888.

2m EDWARD J. MORSE, Assignee.

Windsor & Annapolis Raiw'y

Time Table.

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Exp. Daily.	Accom. Daily.	Exp. Daily.
		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
0	Annapolis—leave	1 30	6 10	.....
6	Round Hill	1 48	6 35	.....
14	Bridgetown	2 07	7 05	.....
19	Paradise	2 20	7 25	.....
22	Lawrencetown	2 28	7 40	.....
28	Middleton	2 43	8 05	.....
32	Wilmot	2 53	8 23	.....
35	Kingston	3 00	8 37	.....
42	Aylesford	3 15	9 12	.....
47	Berwick	3 28	9 35	.....
50	Waterville	3 35	9 50	.....
52	Cambridge	3 40	10 00	.....
54	Coldbrook	3 45	10 10	.....
59	Kentville—arrive	3 55	10 25	.....
	Do—leave	4 10	11 10	5 45
64	Port Williams	4 23	11 30	6 00
66	Wolfville	4 29	11 40	6 06
69	Grand Pre	4 38	11 55	6 16
70	Horton Landing	4 41	12 00	6 19
72	Avonport	4 47	12 10	6 25
77	Hantsport	5 00	12 30	6 40
82	Falmouth	5 15	12 52	6 55
			P.M.	
84	Windsor	5 25	1 30	7 10
90	Newport	5 40	1 50	7 28
93	Ellershouse	5 47	2 05	7 37
103	Mount Uniacke	6 10	2 45	8 10
113	Beaver Bank	6 33	3 15	8 33
116	Windsor Junct.	6 45	3 45	8 50
121	Bedford	6 57	3 58	9 04
125	Rockingham	7 07	4 13	9 15
129	Richmond	.....		9 25
130	Halifax—arrive	7 30	4 30	9 30

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Exp. Daily.	Accom. Daily.	Exp. Daily.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
0	Halifax—leave	7 00		3 05
1	Richmond	.....	7.25	3 10
5	Rockingham	7 12	7 40	3 20
9	Bedford	7 21	7 52	3 30
14	Windsor Junc—leave	7 38	8 40	3 50
17	Beaver Bank	.7 45	8 50	4 00
27	Mount Uniacke	8 08	9 25	4 26
37	Ellershouse	8 32	10 00	4 54
40	Newport	8 40	10 15	5 03
46	Windsor	8 55	11 00	5 30
48	Falmouth	.9 02	11 10	5 37
53	Hantsport	9 17	11 32	5 53
58	Avonport	.9 30	.11 50	.6 08
60	Horton Landing	.9 36	12 00	.6 14
61	Grand Pre	9 39	12 05	6 17
64	Wolfville	9 49	12 20	6 28
66	Port Williams	9 55	12 30	6 35
71	Kentville—arrive	10 08	12 50	6 50
			P.M.	
	Do—leave	10 25	1 20	
76	Coldbrook	.10 35	.1 35	
78	Cambridge	.10 40	.1 45	
80	Waterville	.10 45	.1 55	
83	Berwick	10 52	2 10	
88	Aylesford	11 05	2 33	
95	Kingston	11 20	3 00	
98	Wilmot	11 27	3 20	
102	Middleton	11 37	3 40	
108	Lawrencetown	11 52	4 04	
111	Paradise	12 00	4 17	
116	Bridgetown	12 13	4 37	
124	Roundhill	12 32	5 05	
130	Annapolis—arrive	12 50	5 30	

N. B.—Trains are run on Eastern Time, one hour added will give Time. Trains run daily, Sunday excepted. Trains stop only on signal or when there are passengers to be carried, or when there are passengers to be taken. Full-faced figures show where Trains meet and pass.

Steamer Secret leaves St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, a. m., for Digby and Annapolis, returning leaves Annapolis every Monday, Thursday and Saturday, p. m., for Digby and St. John.

Steamer "Evangeline" will make daily connection each way between Annapolis and Digby.

Trains of the Western Counties Railway leave Digby daily at 3.00 p. m., and leave Yarmouth daily at 7.15 a. m.

Steamer "New Brunswick" leaves Annapolis for Boston every Tuesday p. m., direct, and every Saturday p. m. via St. John.

Steamer "Yarmouth" leaves Yarmouth every Wednesday and Saturday evening for Boston.

Steamers "State of Maine" and "Cumberland" leave St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday a. m., for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

Trains of the Provincial and New England All Rail Line leaves St. John for Bangor, Portland and Boston at 6.10 a. m., 8.40 a. m., and 8.30 p. m., daily, except Saturday evening and Sunday morning.

Through Tickets by the various routes on sale at all Stations.

P. INNES, General Manager.

Kentville, June 15th, 1888.

The Yarmouth Steamship Company,
(Limited.)

The Shortest and Best Route between Nova Scotia and Boston.

THE New Steel Steamer YARMOUTH will leave Yarmouth for Boston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evenings, after after arrival of the train of the Western Counties Railway.

Returning, will leave Lewis' Wharf, Boston, at 10 a. m., every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, connecting at Yarmouth with Train for Halifax and Intermediate Stations.

The *Yarmouth* is the fastest steamer plying between Nova Scotia and the United States, being fitted with Triple Expansion Engines, Electric Lights, Steam Steering Gear, Bilge Keels, etc.

For ticket, state rooms, and all other information, apply to C. E. Barry, 126 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S.; Geo. M. Connor, North Street Depot, Halifax, N. S, or to any Ticket Agent on Windsor and Annapolis or Western Counties Railways.

The S. S. City of St. John, leaves Halifax every MONDAY, at 10 p. m., for South Shore ports and Yarmouth, and leaves Yarmouth every THURSDAY, at 10 a. m.

L. E. BAKER, President and Manager. W. A. CHASE, Agent.

Yarmouth, N. S., March 7th, 1888. tf

BATH BROS'.
Livery and Boarding Stables!
BRIDGETOWN.

WE have purchased from Mr. F. FitzRandolph the entire stock and good-will of his Livery Stable Business, and the Boarding and Livery Stable Business formerly conducted by Mr. W. J. Glencross. We are therefore in a position to furnish the most Stylish Turnouts that can be desired.

Passengers conveyed to all parts of the country at Reasonable Rates.

TEAMS IN WAITING AT ALL TRAINS.

Single or Double Teams for Wedding Parties Furnished at Short Notice and Fitted up in Best Style.

SPECIAL attention given to the wants of Commercial Men.

Livery Stables opposite Rink. Boarding Stables on the premises of the Grand Central Hotel.

W. C. BATH. - - - H. S. BATH.

FOR SALE at the DRUG STORE
—AT—
LOWEST PRICES.

MELVIN'S celebrated Cough Drops, Fountain Syringes, Nasal Douches, Menthol Pencils, Empty Capsules, Witch Hazel, Trusses, Shoulder Braces; Blotting Paper, Drawing Books, Seaside Pocket Edition of most notable works, Chase's Receipts, Ben Hur, Blank Books, Cash and Day Books, Poets, Psalmists, Church Services, Manual of Devotion, Methodist Hymn Book; Averil Paints, mixed ready for use, convenient and durable; Alabastine, Wall Paper, cheapest and best; fresh garden and field Seeds.

L. R. MORSE, M.D.

Lawrencetown, March 18, 1886. 41 1y

BEST ON EARTH
SURPRISE SOAP
THE GREAT SELF WASHER TRY IT

The St. Croix Soap M'f'g Co., St. Stephen, N. B.

1885. 1885.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRIES.

THE BRIDGETOWN

Marble Works,

are prepared to compete with any similar concern in the Province, both in workmanship or price.

MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES,
TABLETS.
—IN—
Marble, Freestone & Granite,
of all descriptions manufactured to order at short notice
ALSO
Furniture Tops!
Call and inspect work.
OLDHAM WHITMAN.
Bridgetown, Jan. 12th. 85'

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE
BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,
And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.
T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

NOTICE!

The subscriber has just received his

HAYING TOOLS,

—consisting of—

Rakes, Forks, Snaths, Fine India Steel Scythes, Queen Edge Clippers, Grind Stones, Grind Stone Fixtures, also Steel and Iron Nails, all Sizes.

GREAT BARGAINS
—: IN :—
Dry Goods and Boots and Shoes
Always in stock, BEST BRANDS
Flour, Tea, Sugar and MOLASSES.
TIN WARE; all kinds; Very Cheap.
—Two New—
OX WAGGONS,
—1 Second Hand—
COVERED BUGGY
THE whole will be sold at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE for CASH or APPROVED CREDIT.
Highest Prices Paid for Eggs.
I keep at the store in Williamston the same assortment of goods and sell at same prices.
J. L. MORSE,
Upper Clarence.
June 30th, 1887. tf

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL
CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.
Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

BREMNER BROS.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
259 and 261 Barrington St.,
Halifax, N. S.
APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS,
—and all kinds of Produce—
HANDLED ON COMMISSION.
QUICK SALES AND PROMPT RETURNS GUARANTEED.
LARGE DRY AND FROST PROOF STORAGE.

John Ervin,
Barrister and Attorney at Law,
OFFICE, COX'S BUILDING,
03mpd BRIDGETOWN

CARD.
W. M. FORSYTH,
STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE, DISTRICT NO. 2
Office in
LOCKETT'S BUILDING, BRIDGETOWN.
Office hours, from 2 to 5 p. m.
April 2nd, 84. 51tf

CURE for the DEAF!
Peck's Patent Improved Cushioned Ear Drums,
PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING, no matter whether deafness is caused by colds, fevers, or injuries to the natural drums. Always in position, but invisible to others and comfortable to wear. Music, conversation, and whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for illustrated book of proofs *free*. Address, F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, N. Y. 17y

CARD.
W. G. Parsons, B. A.,
Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.
MIDDLETON, - - N. S.
Office in A. BEALS' STORE. 16 1

1888!
WELCOME SPRING.

Don't forget the justly celebrated
AVERILL PAINT
Is still in the Market.
17 years' trial has established its reputation beyond a doubt.
It has more friends than ever. Whilst many of the new introductions have come only to be tested and passed out of the market.
The largest number of orders have been received this spring, up to date, since its introduction.
FULL STOCK AT THE
General Agency, Clarence.
Orders taken for paints at J. Z. BENT'S, Bridgetown.
Price $1.55 per gall., spot cash, in lots.
S. N. JACKSON,
General Dealer.
Clarence, April 9th, 1888. 3m

For Immediate Sale!

THAT snug premises situate on Cemetery Road, near the Park, the property of Oldham Whitman, Esq. It consists of a small cottage and barn, quite new, both in good order and condition, and three quarters of an acre of land, splendid soil. There is an excellent well of soft water. To any one having the enterprise to start a kitchen garden to supply the townspeople with early vegetables and operate a small nursery, this property furnishes an excellent opportunity. May be had for $850, and part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.
Apply to
JOHN ERVIN,
Solicitor and Real Estate Agent.
Bridgetown, May 22nd, 1888. tf

THE CELEBRATED STALLION
"Champion Messenger,"
Will travel through Annapolis County, for the service of mares, during the season of '88.
See posters.
CHAMPION MESSENGER is 16 hands high, a beautiful roan in color, weighs 1200 lbs., perfectly sound, with the best of legs and feet, and is pronounced by the best judges a perfect specimen of horse flesh. His size, style, soundness and breeding should make him a most desirable stock horse.
JOHN HALL.
Lawrencetown, April 24th, 1888. tf

Almont Stallion
"GILBERT."
Standard No. 6232.

Very dark bay horse, 16 hands, weight 1275, foaled April, 1879, bred by S. W. Tilton, Togus, Me., got by "Constellation," (5727), record 2.40, by "Almont," (33), sire of 34, in 2.30 list, and grandsire of "Jewett," 2.14, "Belle Hamlin," 2.13¼, and many others with records below 2.30. "Constellation" got "Glenarm," 2.23¼, and many other fast ones. "Gilbert" dam "Belle Boyd" by "Gen. Knox" (140) 2nd, "Lady Sanford" by "Champion Jr." by "Champion" son of "Almack."

"Gilbert" is from performing and producing stock on both sides and traces to Rysdyks Hambletonian through his sire, to Justin Morgan through 1st dam, and to Imp. Messenger through 2nd dam, with two outcrosses to Mambrino Chief.

He is a very strongly built horse with remarkable muscular development, sound and kind and very speedy. He trotted last fall on the Kentville Track after a heavy season in the stud, with no training nor fitting, never having been on a track before, ¼ mile in 1.22, and ½ in 40 seconds, with perfect ease.

His stock are large (1050 to 1200), sound, and of good solid colors and speedy, and as soon as they come to majority are in demand for the American market.

This horse will make the season of 1888 in Kings and Annapolis Counties. For route, and stands see handbills.

TERMS.—Warrant, $10.00; Season, $8.00; Leap, $6.00.

For further particulars apply to
ARTHUR BOWLBY, Wilmot,
OR
GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Kingston Station.
April 17th, 1888. 3m

The Percheron Stallion
McPHERSON, 11
WILL STAND AT THE
STABLE OF THE SUBSCRIBER
during the season of 1888 for the service of mares.
TERMS, $6, $8 and $10.
Mares from a distance pastured at reasonable rates.

McPHERSON, 11, was purchased by the subscriber from M. W. Dunham, the famous stock breeder. He was foaled in 1882; bred by Mr. Jerome Harper, of Kingston, Ill., got by McPherson, 1687; dam, Belgrade, 35. For extension of pedigree see Percheron Stud Book, Vols. 1 and 3.

DESCRIPTION.—Color, a beautiful black, stands 16 hands high, girt 6 feet 7 inches, ordinary weight 1500 lbs. Good life and good action, and as near perfect in build as it is possible for a horse to be.

GEO. RUFFEE.
Bridgetown, May 7th, 1888. tf

H. H. BANKS,
PRODUCE COMMISSION AGENT,
Parker Market Building,
Halifax, N. S.
—ALL KINDS OF—
Farm Produce Sold on Commission.

DEAFNESS
CAUSED BY
SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, GATHERINGS, CATARRH, WHOOPING COUGH, OLD AGE, Etc.,
Entirely relieved by a device which is positively invisible, and which has been recommended by every physician who has examined it. It is successful in cases where every other device or remedy has failed. It may be worn six months at a time without removing, causing no pain or inconvenience.
For sale only by the inventor,
H. A. WALES, Bridgeport, Conn.

J. M. OWEN,
BARRISTER - AT - LAW,
Notary Public, Real Estate Agent.
United States Consul Agent.
Annapolis, Oct. 4th, 1882.

NOTICE.
Pictures and Framing in variety,
Christmas Cards,
And Fancy Goods.
I am also selling the Celebrated Raymond Sewing Machine
JOHN Z. BENT.
Bridgetown, Dec. 1885.

Grass.

Grass, one of the most useful as well as most profitable of all farm crops, is more negected than any other. Land to be seeded has scant preparation and by the usual custom some other crop of more immediate value shares occupancy. This is a grain crop, stronger than grass in it takes naerly full possession and, being last in the course, leaves grass to follow with the soil diminished in fertility, although grass is the chief dependence for restoring the land to suitable condition for the beginning of a another course of grain. Clover may have an important part in this work, but it requires good condition of soil and will not make profitable growth without.

In all this there is no new fact, every farmer recognizes the statements as truth, but few adopt measures intended to give grass and clover more favorable opportunity. Most farmers go on in the same way, because it is the old way, and there are many who lament the good old time when land would seed itself unmindful of the continued robbery by which it has been deprived of that freshness that made the seed bed quick in its germinating powers. Something must be done to bring back former conditions before farming will be profitable, as it should be. There must be more grass, better grass and more certainty of growth.

On most of our northern lands grass is the foundation of successful farming, and if the foundation be weak, or insufficient, the structure reated upon it will be unstable.

What shall be done to give grass and clover better chance. A practicable method is to give them full occupancy of land—no interference by grain. The objection urged is, the plan is too costly it is not sound. On farms where grass is expected to occupy land two or three years before the sod is turned will it not be much better to have two or three full crops of grass and a thinner sod to start the grain course? The former condition goes directly to profit and improvement—the latter is unprofitable and the influence discouraging all through the succeeding grain course. The former makes land better, the latter tends to exhaustion. Then it is wise economy to give grass and clover the best conditions attainable. It gives the land its old-time freshness, increases the range of production and ensures profit in farming. It is the wise course tending to make all crops more sure and the farm more fully responsive to all labour bestowed upon it. If there be doubt as to the wisdom of the course test it in a small way.—*Husbandman.*

THE NAMES OF THE MONTHS.—*January*—The Roman Janus presided over the beginning of everything; hence the first month of the year was called after him.

February.—The Roman festival, Februa, was held on the 15th day of this month, in honor of Lupercus, the God of fertility.

March.—Named from the Roman god of war, Mars.

April.—Latin Aprilis, probably derived from *aperire*, to open; because spring generally begins and the buds open in this month.

May.—Latin Maius, probably derived from Maia, a feminine divinity worshiped at Rome on the first day of this month.

June.—Juno, a Roman divinity worshiped as Queen of heaven.

July (Julius).—Julius Cæsar was born in this month.

August.—Named by the Emperor Augustus Cæsar B. C. 30, after himself, as he regarded it as a lucky month, being that in which he had gained several victories.

September (septem, or 7)—September was the seventh month in the old Roman calendar.

October (octo).—Eighth month of the old Roman year.

November (novem, or 9).—November was the ninth month in the old Roman year.

December (decem, or 10).—December was the tenth month of the early Roman year. About the 21st of this month the sun enters the Tropic of Capricorn, and forms the winter solstice.

THINK OF IT.

Never before in the history of the world was there a remedy for corns as safe, painless, and certain as Putman's Painless Corn Extractor. It makes no sore spots and acts speedily. Try Putman's Corn Extractor. At druggists. Sure, safe, and painless.

—The Panama Canal is to be 46¼ miles in lenght from Colon or Aspinwal on the Gulf af Mexico to Panama on the Pacific. So far about twelve miles have only been completed. It employed 20 000 people. There are two hospitals one cost $1,000,000. The official mortality is 15 per cent.; the death for one year 35,000. The maximum temperature is 93 degrees, and the minimum 69 degrees. The canal has so far cost from 250 to 300 millions of dollars, and from 54 to 55 millions of cubic yards have been excavated. To complete the lock canal some 40 million cubic yards more will have to be excavated. And will occupy about a period of two years. The company must, I think, be paying out a million dollars a month. The excavation of the locks will cost more than a dollar a yard, and will exceed 25 million dollars.

—It is estimated that the annual consumption of wood in the United States amounts to, in cubic measure, 2,500,000,000 feet for lumber and wood manufactures, 360,000,000 feet for railway construction, 250,000,000 feet of charcoal, 500,000,000 feet for fence material, 17,500,000,000 feet for fuel, making a total of 21,110,000,000 cubic feet.

—The idea in decomposing manure before its application to the soil is to make it immediately active as plant food. Where it is ploughed into the land fresh, decomposition has to take place there before the plant food is set free, hence the action of the manure is tardy. Well-rotted manure can also be much more thoroughly distributed throughout the soil, and this is a most important matter.

WHAT WOMAN OUGHT TO DO.

The most important thing is to look after her health. For her special weakness Paine's Celery Compound is the best remedy. It builds up her general health, removes debility, and so keeps her young with her children.

Joker's Corner.

Mary Walker's Trousers.

Dr. Mary Walker struck terror to the breast of a young woman whom she would regard as her natural ally, writes an Eastern correspondent. It is a curious and notable fact that woman physicians, especially the ones of the younger generation, are 9 times out of 10 very conventional in everything outside their profession. They don't want to vote, they are not 'viewy,' and their clothes are not, outwardly at least reformatory. Well, a New York young woman of this profession and this class was in the Relay House station, near Washington, last week, and going into the ladies' dressing-room, she came out in a great hurry and more indignation.

Going up to the young colored damsel in charge, she said hotly:

'Do you know there is a man in there? He ought to be arrested.'

'La, miss,' reponded the dusky attendant, 'dat ain't no man; leastwise not a real, sure-enough man; dat's Dr. Mary Ann Walker.'

'What, in the world does she dress like that for?' inquired the still irate young lady.

'Why dat's because she's a doctor.'

'So am I a doctor.'

'Yes, but she's a rale, genuine doctor, Just like a man. She's got a diploma.'

'I don't care; diploma or no