Rambles in Merrie England.

HEREFORD—SNATCHES OF ITS HISTORY IN CASTLE AND CATHEDRAL.

(By J. Rupert Elliott.)

Harold, the Saxon King, did much to fortify and strengthen the gates, the walls, and the castle of Hereford. In his day there was a moat about the city wall measuring 1800 yards. This, together with the river made a water defence of 2,350 yards. The kings then procured a revenue in a way which to us now seems rather primitive, nevertheless quite as defensible as some of our methods. The smith was required to make his nails of the king's iron. Why not as well be required to do this as we in our day be required to purchase our farm implements and the locks for our houses from government favorites? Hereford then paid into the royal mint equivalent to £1 in silver per house, for the use of the king.

History tells how Maud, the daughter of Malcom, King of Scotland, and sister of Edgar the Atheling, took the veil that she might be protected from the wishes or the lusts of Normau warriors; and how the King—Henry—became "attracted by her many graces and virtues," and that the ecclesiastics ruled in favor of her marriage since she had not taken the vows. It was here at Hereford that Maud was made Queen.

This was a battle-ground in the days of the rival claims to the crown, set up by Matilda and Stephen. David of Scotland figured then in behalf of Matilda. Stephen carried on a long siege against Hereford Castle, and it finally capitulated. A few years later, (1142) Stephen visited Hereford, attended service at the cathedral, and worshipped in his royal vestments. When he left the city—for what reason we do not know—he ordered all that part lying south of the river to be burned.

Hereford also had its portion in the doings of that intensely interesting period of the days of Simon DeMontfort. We cannot become tired of learning and lingering about the events of those days. The barons were having their innings, and Hereford was the scene of varied incidents. The Bishop of the See was the subject of the barons' displeasure and was seized and confined in the castle.

The Earl of Leicester—Simon DeMontfort—called together the first parliament at Kenilworth, in a meeting of representatives chosen from out of all classes. Hume considered that this parliament was "on a more democratic basis than any which had ever been summoned since the foundation of monarchy." The battle of Lewes had been fought and King Henry and son were confined at first in Dover and then in Hereford Castle, but DeMontfort was transacting every act with all outward respect to the King, while his own name was heralded through the land as "Sir Simon the Righteous." DeMontfort's parliament decreed that Edward should be released from confinement but be retained in "free custody" at Hereford. One day when the Prince was taking horse exercise upon the wide marsh, just north of the city, advantage was taken of a plan for his escape. A graphic account survives of his exciting the keepers of the rival steeds to put them to their metal while he husbanded the strength of his own until from a given signal a white horse appeared upon a neighboring height from which the rider waved his bonnet. At this moment Edward passed the guards and at full speed made the Dunmore Hill, and from thence by a relay of horse to Wigmore Castle, another famous Herefordshire castle near by. Roger DeMortimer is credited with planning this escape. Be this as it may, we know that on the royal party gaining ascendancy through the result of battle of Evesham, Roger was given the forfeited Earldom of Oxford.

In the revolt of the barons the Welsh took arms in their behalf. When it was put down the Welsh prisoners at Hereford were tied to the tails of horses and thus led to the place of execution, Friar's Gate.

At a conference at the castle in 1326 it was determined to remove Edward II from the throne. At this time orders were given that Hugh DeSpencer, his favorite, should be hanged upon a gallows 50 ft. high with a crown of nettles ornamenting it. This execution was also performed at Friar's Gate.

During the civil wars between king and parliament, Hereford was besieged three times; on the first occasion by William Waller, with 2500 men, against a force in garrison of only 600 men. Two years later the Earl of Laven besieged it, with a force of 5,000 men. The same year a force of invaders appeared before the walls and by stratagem gained entrance at Friar's Gate for the parliamentary army. With their occupation came the quick ruin of Hereford Castle.

There were many curious customs in the days of the Saxon control of Hereford. In addition to the smith being obliged to make his goods from the King's iron, he must make free for the King 120 nails and pay a penny tax for his forge. To the King went the horse and arms of the citizen who died serving in the army. If he died without horse then the King took his land and house or ten shillings. The King also claimed all property of the person who died without a will.

"Bells were ordered to be rung for preventing vagrants and nightwalkers from remaining within the city beyond a certain hour." There were trade guilds and every citizen was obliged to become a member. Of the instruments of punishment there was the pillory and the tumbril or ducking stool, and the gorge stool. The latter was a kind of stocks for the brewer woman, who broke the laws of the assizes. "Scolding women" were punished by being made to stand in a public place, with feet bare and hair hanging about their ears, to be seen by all passers by, for a time to suit the pleasure of the King's baliff.

Approaching Hereford Castle one is not impressed with its greatness like one is with that of Canterbury or Eiy or Chester and other of the great fanes of England. It is only when it is studied that it can be thoroughly appreciated. Its architecture is so varied and yet so perfect in conception and detail that one must value it more and more as one wanders about and views its parts. It is so even with the great central tower which rises from the centre of the noble pile of Norman architecture. This is beautifully ornamented with the ball flower, from which fact it is presumed that it must have been built about the middle of the fourteenth century. Some authorities state that it was built mainly by Giles deBruce, Bishop from 1200 to 1215. Authorities also suggest that the central tower above the roof was completed by Bishop Swinfield. The two ranges of windows of four each upon its sides certainly give a beautiful effect to this massive tower. The pinnacles at the four corners were erected so late as 1827.

Our visit was made first at the north—at the nave. Here are seen fine windows of the decorative style. The north transept rises to an altitude of one hundred feet. Upon its side are lofty windows of three lights each. Between the windows large buttresses showing five sides of an octagon, and above the windows are Corbel heads. The front window of this transept is said to be the largest window of its kind in the kingdom. This part of the building is much ornamented by numerous string courses adding to its beauty.

It is certainly very entertaining when one looks about this historic fane to see such perfect architecture and yet so varied, representing important periods of the nation's development. It all furnishes matter infinitely beyond our space or capacity to write about, but we must say something of Lady Chapel before entering the great sanctuary.

Lady Chapel was built in the early part of the twelfth century, and is said to be a splendid piece of early English architecture. It consists of three bays with lancet windows of two each. At the east end are five beautiful lancet windows which every visitor will greatly admire. The shafing about these windows is very rich, and the capitals decorated in early English leafage are interesting. These east windows embrace a series of 21 subjects relative to acts in the life of the Virgin, the Christ disputing with the doctors, the sermon on the mount, etc.

The greater part of the exterior of Hereford cathedral appears to be architectural work of the early English period and later. Many of the windows were changed in the fifteenth century from the Norman to the perpendicular form. It is when one gets within that the Norman origin of the edifice is realized. Here it was not so easy to make the necessary changes. The short, massive stone pillars of circular form with their heavy ornamental capitals, and the grand, perfect circular arches denotes how entirely Norman this building was at one important time in church rearing. However, above the Norman arches in the triforum and clerestory one sees the pointed work, once all circular.

The arches of choir in the lower bays and triforum are Norman work, while that of the north transept is all of the pointed character.

Under a great Norman arch, between the choir and Lady Chapel, is the reredos and a very beautiful spandrel rising above. The reredos is of caen stone and Devonshire marble. The subjects represented are The Agony in the Garden, Bearing the Cross, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection and the Three Marys at the Sepulchre. On the spandrel is some very beautiful carving, representing Christ surrounded with angels; beneath is the erect figure of St. Ethelbert. On afternoons when the sun is shining from a particular point, there appears a "black cross" on the pillar of this spandrel. This is one of the curiosities which the vicar is sure to tell all about.

Hereford is famous above other cathedrals of England in its containing one of the three great shrines—that of Sir Thomas Cantilope; the burial place of King Ethelbert; the tomb of Bishop Swinfield; the Mappa Mundi and one of the finest church organs in England, if not the finest.

Cantilope was at one time Provincial Grand Master of the Knights Templars in England. In the reign of Henry III he was Lord Chancellor. It is said that when his shrine was first erected it was visited by many pilgrims and "that after his Saint's bones were received in the cathedral no fewer than 163 miracles were performed by their power, among which he mentions the restoration to life of forty hanged criminals, and the immediate curing of many kinds of disease." The monument is of Purback marble, a parallelogram in shape, and divided into two parts, the lower part closed in the manner of an altar tomb and the upper composed of arches supporting a canopy where are the relics of Sir Thomas.

At the right of the reredos is an effigy of King Ethelbert, who was murdered when visiting King Offa in 792 at Marden, near by. At Marden he was then buried but afterwards his remains were brought to Hereford Cathedral. During the time of the siege of 1645 it was buried under the floor of the Lady Chapel, and there it remained until the beginning of the eighteenth century.

In the north-east transept is the tomb of Bishop Swinfield. This Bishop was very rich in this world's goods, and he was buried with much of his wealth about him—in "gorgeous apparel," with pastoral staff and chalice beside him. These things were little venerated by the dispoliers who carried the good Bishop's sacred accumulations away from other uses, and now little remains to show of his past greatness. And yet you are pointed to the beautiful north porch, and all of the exterior of the nave, choir and north-east transept as being the monument to his memory. However, we remember Bishop Swinfield in his celebrated "tour" more than in anything else.

The "Hereford Mappa Mundi" is shown as one of the wonderful belongings of the cathedral. It certainly is a curiosity. Affixed to the wall of the south isle of the choir, in an oak frame, guarded by glass, is this noted map upon a large sheet of vellum. Upon the right corner is the author's name—Richard de la Battayle—and he is represented on horse back with page and dogs by his side. It was at one time in the British Museum. It seems to be representing Cesar sending out three learned men, Policlitus, Theodotus and Nichoditus to "survey and measure the world." He is seen passing over to these men written orders for their mission. With this map the east appears at the top, where Paradise is represented as the central division, with its rivers and fruits and the departure of our first parents from this scene of luxuries.

Near by, the Day of Judgment is portrayed, the Virgin, the intercessor for the faithful, surrounded by the hosts passing from graves to heaven. The earth is surrounded by water at the outer margin. Jerusalem is at the centre of the land and the Cross and Mount Calvary near by. Great Britain is by the left, and most of the cathedrals are marked, Hereford being described as the "*Sancti Ethelberti Ecclesia.*" The columns of Hercules, the pyramids of Egypt, the Phœnix, are pictured. In scripture scenes is Noah's Ark, the Red Sea, the journeyings of the Israelites, Moses on Mount Sinai, and several others. The reader is in Norman-French requested to "pray to Jesus in Deity that He may have mercy on Richard Haldingham and of Safford, who has made and contrived it that joy may be given him in heaven."

The great organ of Hereford Cathedral was first built by Renalus Harris in the year 1686. In 1864, £1,500 was spent in re building and changing its position. In 1879 another £1,400 was spent upon it, since which much more has been expended. It has seventy-one stops. The compass of the manual is fifty-eight notes, and there are eighteen pneumatic combination pistons and nine composition pedals, with interchanging pneumatic combination knobs numbering nearly three hundred. Five hydraulic engines are required to blow the bellows, the whole of the organ being pneumatic. It was a gift from Charles II.

In the cloisters we saw several monuments of special interest, among which was one to Benjamin Fellows, Esq., "many years clerk of the peace for the county of Hereford." The Hayward family seem to have been numerous here. Indeed, we are surprised to find so many familiar names everywhere in this country. Our three hour's stay at this grand old monument to England's history in church and state upon the Welsh border, was too soon at an end, and we were sorry when the time had come to bid adieu to our obliging and well-equipped verger. We paid 6/, the regular fee for admission to points above the nave, which is put by the restoration fund. It appeared to us that it was needed for this purpose, and a little more was expected for the verger. For how could a Hereford congregation or See alone keep all this in proper order and repair. When we entered this cathedral a service was going on at which six were present. But the sight-seeing world comes by these monuments more than elsewhere, and their contributions are year by year a progressive ratio.

In our compartment from Hereford by the Worcester line of railway we had a wholesale cattle dealer from whom we gathered much information about the farmer's condition in Hereford. He was positive that the producers of these beautiful Hereford cattle could not much longer endure the competion of free beef from the newer countries. And this is the home of the "pippin and the redstreak" of happy prosperous times, but he said that all that was a thing of the past. Indeed we saw no productive looking orchards in Herefordshire.

About twenty miles out on our journey the Malvern Hills were seen ahead. At a point the Hereford Beacon rises high above all the other hills. It was of special interest at that time, for one of the longest fires in the kingdom was to burn from this height on jubilee night. This hill was supposed to be the encampment of Caractacus. It was of great strength and importance and well worth a visit.

Under the Malvern Hills we pass by a long tunnel and then we were at the town of Malvern with its noble cathedral.

Bicycle Repairing.

POINTERS FOR AMATEURS WHO FIX THEIR OWN WHEELS.

Cyclists who attempt to do their own repairing should remember that the chain is one of the vital parts of a bicycle. The accumulations of dust and mud which form on the chain cut the blocks and teeth of the sprockets away until the pitch is altered and the chain mounts the teeth of the gear wheels. To remove the chain turn off the small nut which is found on the detaching bolt. A screwdriver will turn out the screw-bolt. Wash the chain carefully with gasoline. It is best to hang the chain on a nail at a convenient height and pour the gasoline on the top end and continue until the fluid drops from the bottom link clear. By working the links several times accumulations of dirt and oil will be forced out of the rivet holes in the blocks and the chain made clean. When replacing the chain, the screw bolt must not be set up tight enough to bind the side plates, and it is advisable to slightly bur the bolt after setting up the nut.

A bearing to run with the minimum friction and the maximum efficiency should be so set up that the side play of the wheel in the frame is practically nil. This may be arrived at in a general way by turning the adjusting cone tight up against the balls and then, before setting up the lock nut, turning the cone half a revolution off. If there is an appreciable amount of play to the rim of the wheel when the lock nut is turned home, the nut should be turned off and the cone set up again by loosening it a quarter turn.

Loose spokes, if not rusted at the nipple, can be tightened with an ordinary wrench, but it is advisable to use a nipple wrench for the purpose. If the wheel is out of "true," it may be brought back by loosening a spoke where the greatest dip is noticed and by tightening spokes which terminate in the opposite side of the hub. A piece of chalk held against the revolving rim and steadied by resting the hand against the forks will reveal the location of the dip.

—Minard's Liniment Cures LaGrippe.

Agricultural.

Lime on the Farm.

PROPERLY APPLIED IT PLAYS AN IMPORTANT ROLE AND IS A VALUABLE AID.

Lime is a much used and very often at the same time a much abused material on the same farm. It has a very important role to play, and if handled in the proper manner is a valuable aid to the farmer. There are many who use this material again and again with a mistaken notion as to its true functions in the soil. These are explained as follows in The Field, Farm and Fireside: While lime has a value as a plant food, its greatest worth on the farm is due to its physical effect on the soil itself. It is very seldom that a soil does not contain a sufficient quantity of lime to furnish this ingredient as plant food pure and simple.

Briefly described, the actions of lime are as follows: If applied on a sandy soil, it fills up the openings, makes the particles adhere closer, causes them to retain moisture better, to absorb less heat and retain more at night. On clay soils it separates the particles, making the soil more porous, thus easier for the passage of water and air, and therefore makes them warmer and easier to work. Lime also hastens the decay of vegetable matter in the soil, which of course, renders the nitrogen more available. If a soil is sour an application of lime will sweeten it. If a green crop is plowed under, an application of lime will prevent the soil from becoming acid.

There is one effect of lime that has no doubt frequently been noticed, although wrong conclusions have been drawn from it. It has often been experienced that an application of lime proves very beneficial to clovers of all kinds. It was formerly thought that the lime itself was the only fertilizer needed for the clover. It is now known however, that the beneficial action of the lime upon clover is due to the fact that the lime liberates other plant food in the soil, notably potash, which is of so much importance in successful clover culture. It will be seen, however, that the continued application of lime alone would cause the soil to become exhausted of its natural supply not only of potash, but also of phosphoric acid, and in time the land would become clover sick, which is a condition often met with. This can be avoided by keeping up the supply of these two ingredients through applications of the cheaper forms of potash salts and phosphates.

In applying lime it is best to put this material on a plowed surface, either during the fall or early in the spring before growing season. It is unnecessary to plow the lime in, as it will soon work itself down into the soil. Lime is usually applied at the rate of one to three tons at a time, and once in every six years is generally sufficient. Some prefer to use smaller quantities at more frequent intervals and claim to get better results. Lime should never be mixed with acid phosphate or ammoniated fertilizers, as it will make the phosphoric acid less soluble and drive off the ammonia. The best results are obtained from lime when the soil is kept well supplied with the mineral ingredients, phosphoric acid and potash. The nitrogen can be furnished by growing clover or peas. This is a rational and economical plan to follow and will gradually increase the productive capacity of the soil.

Gathering Butter.

Oftentimes both the farmer's wife and professional dairyman experience considerable trouble in gathering the butter into a solid mass, even after it appears in the churn in small granules and floats about in the buttermilk. The usual plan is to manipulate with the dash until the butter can be removed from the churn in a more or less compact form. Thus treated, it too often presents a greasy appearance, and by the time the usual washing and the proper quantity of salt is well worked in, the granules are mostly broken, and the result is that the output is marketed at a low price. Very much of this trouble can be avoided by a simple process, easily understood, and within the reach of all. As soon as the butter appears and the process of gathering is about to take place, then, for an eight pound churning, pour gradually over the floating batter in the churn two gallons of cold water, in which a teacup of fine salt has just been dissolved. Let it stand for a moment and then manipulate with the dash as in the usual manner in completing the churning, and the chances are the butter will be well gathered but in unbroken granules. The reason is that the water containing the salt increases the density or pacific gravity of the buttermilk, causing the granules to rise to the surface. It also hardens them, removing a certain substance or coating from their surface allowing them to readily unite under pressure such as obtained by the use of the dash or revolving churn. Butter gathered by this process is much firmer, better granulated, and consequently better flavored. The only objection to be offered is the addition of salt to the buttermilk; but for feeding purposes, if added to the swill or house slops, no ill effects to the swine are ever observed. When fed to the hogs at clover pasture, the action of salt removes all danger from bloat by simply increasing their desire for drink.

Poultry Feed Box.

IT KEEPS THE FOWLS FROM TRAMPING ON THEIR RATIONS.

Despite all that has ever been said to the contrary, the idea still prevails in some sections that poultry can get along and even thrive if their food is presented to them in the simplest manner. This is a mistake; where soft food is given, it is generally trampled upon by all the birds before it is fully eaten, and, in consequence, they are compelled to devour a more or less amount of dirt, which is usually of such a nature as to be no good to them. In order to avoid this I would suggest that a feed-box be made, having a door of slats made of laths, also, on the side opposite from the door, I should have slats. Place the food in this, shut the door and the fowl can reach the food from each side readily between the slats, but cannot soil it. Furthermore, a dish of water can be set within it, and the fowls can reach through and drink, but they cannot pollute it as they otherwise would. By this device stray cats and dogs have no chance of getting at the food, should it happen to be of a nature palatable to them, and stealing it away from the fowls. The semi roundity of the roof is to keep the fowls from roosting on it.

Dairy and Creamery.

It is a good plan to milk into a pail whose top has a brass netting strainer fitted into it, one that can be removed at pleasure. This catches the coarsest of the particles that will fall into milk in spite of all precautions. But after this preliminary straining the milk should again be strained, the second time through three thicknesses of cheesecloth.

Three thicknesses of cheesecloth makes the best milk strainer. Do not use a flannel cloth. Flannel is an animal fabric, and such is not nice to strain milk through.

Leaves and Cut Straw.

There is one point of advantage in the use of cut straw or leaves which largely influences laying in winter, and that is the warmth retained in the poultry-house. It is not that these materially create warmth, but they keep the winds from coming in along the floor, and as they also absorb dampness they prevent the settling of moisture on the walls. Let any one go into a stable or stall that has four or five inches or more of leaves on the floor, and the stall will be found warmer and more comfortable than one having the floor bare.

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Ladies' Undervests from 16c to 17c.
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Another case of Mahogany and Oak Clocks at $3.00. They must be seen to be appreciated, and another lot of Tinware, 14 pieces for $1.00.

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Yours for business,
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Pails, Tubs, Butter Tubs, Milk Pans, Dish Pans, Barrel Covers, etc., etc., etc.

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EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

All persons having any legal demands against the estate of TIMOTHY D. RUGGLES, late of Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, Barrister-at-Law, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the undersigned.

S. S. RUGGLES,
E. RUGGLES,
H. RUGGLES, } Executors.

BRIDGETOWN, N. S., Sept. 14th, 1897. 26, 6m

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All work promptly attended to in the town or any part of the county.

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MISS MANNING, Pianoforte, Organ and Voice.

TERMS: $3.00 PER QUARTER.

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On and after THURSDAY, FEB. 3RD, 1898, the Steamship and Train Service of this Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted):—

Trains will Arrive at Bridgetown:

Express from Halifax	11.31 a.m
Express from Yarmouth	12.55 a.m
Accom. from Richmond	4.45 p.m
Accom. from Annapolis	6.25 a.m

Trains will Leave Bridgetown:

Express for Yarmouth	11.31 a.m
Express for Halifax	12.55 a.m
Accom. for Halifax	6.25 a.m
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Leaves St. John	7.15 a.m.
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L. E. BAKER, Pres. and Managing Director.
W. A. CHASE, Sec. and Treasurer.
Yarmouth, June 15th, 1897.

EXECUTRICES' NOTICE!

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of GEORGE S. MURDOCH, late of Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, Merchant, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ALVENA MURDOCH, BESSIE MURDOCH, } Executrices.

Bridgetown, Oct. 15th, 1897. 30 3m

Direct Evidence

in favor of the BANKS OR RED GRAVENSTEIN, as they sold for $1 per bbl. more than the ordinary Gravenstein. My near neighbors who have carefully examined the fruit on the trees, and also my nursery stock, are now settling them by the fifties and hundreds. First-class trees, $30 per hundred, $3 per doz.

A. STANLEY BANKS.

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After coughs and colds the germs of consumption often gain a foothold.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites will not cure every case; but, if taken in time, it will cure many.

Even when the disease is farther advanced, some remarkable cures are effected. In the most advanced stages it prolongs life, and makes the days far more comfortable. Everyone suffering from consumption needs this food tonic.

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

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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.

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DEARBORN & CO., Agents—ST. JOHN, N. B

N. B.—Our Sifting Tins contain from 1 to 2 oz. more than other makes.

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.

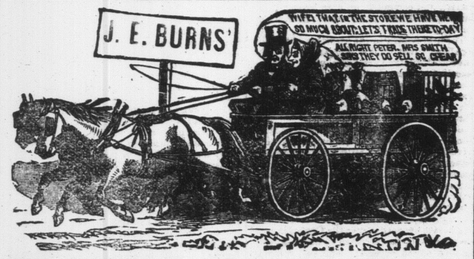
Bridgetown, Oct. 22nd, 1890. 25 1y

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE!

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of EMILY MESSENGER, late of Centreville, in the County of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within three months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to same are requested to make immediate payment to

MANLEY BENSON, Executor.

Bridgetown, August 25th, 1897.—22 tf



Marked Down Sale!

As I now desire to close out the balance of my LOW SHOES in Men's, Women's Misses' and Children's. I am prepared to offer them at the following cut prices:—

	Former Price.	Cut Price.		Former Price.	Cut Price.
Men's Brogans,	$1.00	$ .7	Ladies' Black Oxfords,	$1.50	$1.20
" Dongolas,	2.00	1.50	" " "	1.25	1.00
" Tan Bals,	2.75	2.00	" " "	1.00	.85
Ladies' Tan Oxfords,	1.75	1.25	Misses' Dongola Slippers,	1.00	.50

Also I have a full line of CLOTHS in Oxford, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds that I will exchange for Wool at prices that cannot fail to suit the purchasers.

J. E. BURNS.

MY MOTTO:—"Quick Sales, Small Profits, No Losses."

CURRY BROS. & BENT,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Bridgetown Wood-Working Factory,

BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

Contractors and Builders.

A WORD IN THE EAR OF THE WISE MAN SUFFICETH.

There are many wise men in Annapolis Valley, and some of them have and others have not caught on to our whisper of last spring that we had come to Bridgetown to stay, and asking for their patronage. Well, we have been here a year, and have done $30,000 worth of business, erecting buildings in Halifax, Windsor, Yarmouth, Annapolis, Bridgetown, Berwick, Aylesford, and other towns, and we flatter ourselves we have given satisfaction and carried out our obligations to the letter.

We have paid our factory help regularly every fortnight, thereby distributing over $4000.00 in cash amongst the storekeepers in Bridgetown and vicinity during the past year. Our aim is to double that this year, and we solicit the assistance of the public to enable us to do so.

We take this opportunity of thanking those who have entrusted their work to our care, and would ask for a continuance of their favors.

☞ We are ready for 1898 business, and have just added to our plant a New Dry House with all the latest improvements in a HOT BLAST DRY KILN, so that we can dry out green lumber in six days. We can now supply

Dry Lumber, Sheathing, Flooring, Mouldings of all kinds, Wood Mantles, Counters, Store and Church Fittings, Sashes, Doors, and Factory work of every description at short notice

We consider ours the best equipped factory in the Valley. We are all practical men, and give our whole time and attention to our business. We are ready to handle any kind of building no matter what its dimensions, and will attend to all orders for repairs, shingling and remodelling houses punctually.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates can be had of us at small cost.

☞ We have just received direct from British Columbia one carload B. C. Cedar, and in the way Whitewood and Quartered Oak.

On hand: Shingles, Clapboards, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair, Laths, Nails, Paper, etc., and a in go stock of

SPRUCE AND PINE LUMBER.

The Household.

Household Sanitation.

Where does household sanitation begin? asks Mrs. H. M. Plunkett in the American Kitchen Magazine. In the cellar or in the attic? In the front dooryard or in the family well? It begins in the mind of the woman who is mistress of the house. She may be the wife of a laboring man, or she may have what we call higher education and know all about the strata of the rocks from the Alps to the Rocky mountains, and yet not be aware that her house stands on a site so damp that it keeps the inmates in a bath of invisible vapor that is steadily sapping their vital forces, or that there may be an accumulation of vegetable debris in the cellar that is breeding millions of microbes every hour and sending them up through every crack and cranny to prey upon their human victims. You say it is the man's business to take care of all that. It may be his duty to hire a man to lay a drain or to clean out the cellar, but the woman must spur him on to his duty, for it is she who stays at home and must bear these ill effects perpetually.

If you do not believe that these vapors and emanations can rise through floors and walls and carpets, open a bottle of ether or boil a few onions in your cellar and then go to your attic. Your sense of smell will convince you. And don't say that all this talk about bacteria and bacilli and microbes makes you sick and feel creepy and crawly all over. There are more of them that are beneficent than that are malignant, and although the science of bacteriology is only two decades old it has already done more to to abate human suffering and to diminish the death rate than any other of the wonderful discoveries of modern science.

Next, women should study the ways of defending their children from all contagious diseases—consumption, which is silently sweeping off one-seventh of the human family, and diphtheria that swift scourge, now so successfully combated by antitoxine. Official reports from seven of the most populous countries of the world show a diminution of nearly one-half the death-rate from this through antitoxine, and when the whole land becomes awake to the fact that, if the antitoxine is used within the first 24 hours after the commencement of the attack, scarcely one dies we may hope for still better figures.

Sweet Oil for the Toilet.

Did you ever suffer torment from a shoe tight on one spot? Here is a remedy for it. Apply sweet oil to the stocking where the rub comes. It is better than applying it to the boot, because it softens the inside of the boot where it is needed, instead of the outside. Sweet oil is an excellent household companion. It heals burns or bruises. Used in the form of baths, it feeds the skin, prevents colds and gives flexibility to the muscles. Delicate people derive the greatest benefit from being rubbed with olive oil, and for fragile children it is invaluable, especially when there is any tendency to weakness of the chest.

A soft corn may be cured by placing a tuft of cotton wool, saturated with olive oil, between the toes, and renewing it every day. The corn will very soon disappear. When the hair is dry and brittle and easily breaks off when brushed, a little olive oil well rubbed into the scalp every night will give nutriment to the hair glands, and strengthen and increase the growth.

How to Make Egg Gems.

Egg gems are an acceptable way of using up very small pieces of cooked meat or poultry one may have at hand. Chop the meat finely and add to it half its quantity of stale bread crumbs. Season well with butter, salt and pepper and make the mixture slightly moist with sweet milk. Butter shallow gem cups and fill them three-quarters full with this mixture, and then carefully break an egg upon the top of each one. Sprinkle the eggs lightly with salt and pepper, some fine cracker dust and a few bits of butter, and bake them from eight to ten minutes in a hot oven and serve at once.

Useful to Know.

Mutton suet is one of the simple remedies which should have an honored place in every family's medicine closet. For chapped hands and lips, or for cuts and bruises it is always useful. The suet may be procured at the butcher's and tried out at home, and while still warm, poured out into little jars or moulds to cool. Turn out and wrap in tinfoil. Camphor ice may also be made by melting a small piece of camphor gum with the suet.

—It is unquestionably the tendency of the times in this particular decade of the Victorian era to strengthen, in every possible way, the position of woman, and one may look long and vainly nowadays for that tame acquiescence in destiny which was such a marked characteristic of the gentler sex when the century was younger. The fact is that women no longer look to marriage as the sole end and aim of existence, but are bestirring themselves with a will to map out careers which shall afford an outlet for their energies, and at the same time secure them a niche in the busy world, where they may earn a living for themselves, and perhaps help those dear to them.

—Sore throat and hoarseness are sometimes caused by cold feet, and these are evils which most women—indeed most persons—are anxious to avoid, especially persons who sing, as so many do in these days. There is always a draft on the floor, even in well warmed and well joined houses. Therefore women subject to chills and to cold feet should not wear thin low slippers during the winter, even within doors, but should instead keep to warm, high boots or quilted juliets, which protect the ankles. Thick soled walking boots, with woolen or chamois insoles, should be worn out of doors and cloth gaiters reaching to the knee.

—Minard's Liniment is the best.

OUT OF SORTS?

If you are run down, losing flesh and generally out of sorts from overwork, worry or other cause, use

Puttner's Emulsion.

Nothing else will so promptly restore you to vigor and health.

Always get Puttner's, it is the Original and Best.

Denmark has a temperance society with a membership of 40,000. Hitherto the government has subsidised the organization to the extent of $1,500 per year; hereafter the sum paid will be $2,000.

Joker's Corner.

Trainman's Tooth Ached.

SO HE DECIDED TO GET A FREIGHT TRAIN TO PULL IT.

"Say, did you hear about my friend Bill?" said a trainman. "Well, that fellow has made me laugh more times than once. Not long ago Bill gets a jumping toothache. He wants to have that tooth out, but he don't want to pay the money, nor he ain't got the nerve to have the thing done. All the same that tooth is keeping him up at night, and Bill he almost goes wild. 'Either me or that tooth,' says Bill; 'one or the other. I ain't going to stand this sort of life.'

"All the same, when Bill starts to go to the dentist his knees begin to bend, and he is so scared that the tooth stops hurting. But when he turns back and reaches the house the tooth is plugging him again. Now, Bill thinks of a great scheme.