McDiarmid's White Liniment

For external use cannot be excelled. A perfect pain-killer.

Price 25 cents per Bottle.

In order that people may find out its sterling qualities I will, for the next three months, refund the price to every one that is not satisfied with the result after having used it. Return your empty bottle and I'll refund your 25cts. This is a genuine offer.

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Wholesale & Retail Druggist,
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ST. JOHN, - - N. B.

For Your Health DRINK Real Fruit Syrups

STRAWBERRY,
RASPBERRY,
LEMON,
LIME FRUIT,
GINGERETTE.

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Is a Sovereign Cure for

Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Catarrh Headache, Diseases of the Scalp, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Bruises, Sprains, Swellings, and especially that prevailing terrible disease

LA-GRIPPE.

It is, also, an excellent application for Swellings, Bruises, Scratches, Chafes, etc., on Horses.

25 Cents per Bottle

at all Druggists and of General Dealers.

I hear that the match between Oldboy and Miss Budd is off. Oh, yes! You see, he took her picture with his cathode camera and found her heart monopolized by his money bags and—another man.

A GUARANTEED CURE For DYSPEPSIA IS FOUND IN K.D.C. OR MONEY REFUNDED
Highest endorsements. Write for testimonials & guarantee. K.D.C. CO. Ltd., Boston, U. S. and New Glasgow, N. S., Can.

I wonder, said the man who had been out for the evening, why some bright women marry such insignificant husbands? William, she said admiringly, you are really too modest; you really do yourself an injustice.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE K.D.C. FOR NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA
HEADACHE, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, Etc.
FREE SAMPLES K.D.C. AND PILLS. Write for them. K.D.C. CO. Ltd., Boston, U.S., and New Glasgow, Can.

Sir, said an irate little gentleman of about four feet eleven inches to a six foot man, I would have you know sir, that I have been well brought up. Possibly, was the answer, but you have not been brought up far.

SOUR STOMACH, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN, AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA Promptly relieved and cured by K.D.C. THE MIGHTY CURER

Mamma, asked the little girl, pointing at the woman on the other side of the car, what makes the lady wear her rings outside her gloves? Hush, said her mother, in an aggravating stage whisper. Don't be rude. The lady wears her rings outside her glove to keep them from blackening her fingers.

INDIGESTION CONQUERED BY K.D.C.
IT RESTORES THE STOMACH TO HEALTHY ACTION AND TONES WHOLE SYSTEM.

. The matter which this page contains is carefully selected from various sources; and we guarantee that, to any intelligent farmer or housewife, the contents of this single page from week to week during the year, will be worth several times the subscription price of the paper.

THE HOME.

AN ANGEL WITH A BROOM.

[In the House Beautiful].

A DUTCH STORY.

Asleep, I had a dream:
Awake, as it did seem,
While the gold-breathing dawn
Lit dewy lane and lawn
Without and on my wall,
Within, rose-light did fall;
I saw there in my room
An Angel with a Broom.
Careful, from side to side,
Her gentle task she plied;
Motes, risen as slant rays streamed,
A mist of cherubs seemed,
These, like a halo, wore
That Sweeper of my floor.
Then I awoke in sooth,
To know the happy truth
How Love, with holy Duty,
Give use its heavenly beauty.
I saw within my room
An Angel with a Broom:
"Pray, what is it you do?"
"I keep this House for you."

—*John James Platt in Independent.*

CLOTHES CLEANING.

Clothing will always present a somewhat shiny or soiled appearance before it is much worn; and long before the thrifty and careful housewife feels that she could discard certain garments she is conscious of their need of renovation.

Awhile ago a scientific magazine published a method of cleansing cloth clothing which is so simple that all can avail themselves of it. An old vest, coat or a pair of trousers that needs to be cleaned should first be carefully and thoroughly brushed, then plunged into strong warm soapsuds, and soused up and down thoroughly and vigorously. If there are any especially soiled spots, they should be rubbed with the hands. If once putting into the suds is insufficient, the garment can be put through a second tub of suds. Then it is to be rinsed through several waters and hung up on the line to dry. When nearly dry take it down, roll it up, and leave it lying for an hour before pressing it. An old cotton cloth is laid on the outside of the garment before it is ironed, and the iron passed over that until the wrinkles disappear. One must be careful to stop pressing before the steam ceases to rise, else the garment will present a shiny appearance; for while the steam rises it brings up the nap with it. If there are any obstinate wrinkles or shiny places, lay a wet cloth over them, and press the hot iron over those especial spots until they are smooth or satisfactory.

When preparing to cleanse any garment an especial suds should be made for that purpose, as in any suds that has been previously used there might be particles of lint or soil left in the water. Broadcloth, cassimere, and other cloth garments may be renovated thus, time and again, with satisfactory results. A combination of pure coffee and amonia in proportions of one dessertspoonful of the latter to a strained cupful of the former is an excellent renovator for shiny black goods. The amonia is to be added to the coffee, and the mixture allowed to stand over night, and then applied with a sponge to the carefully dusted and brushed garment. After the material is thoroughly sponged, it should be rubbed with a dry woollen cloth. Coffee is also an excellent cleaner of ribbons, and gives them the stiffness and freshness of new material.

Oxalic acid, it is claimed, will remove iron rust from all white goods. This is effected by applying the acid to the rust spots after they have been wet with pure water. A solution of chloride of lime will whiten cotton goods or underwear which, through imperfect washing or lying unused, have become yellow. The chloride of lime is to be dissolved in hot water, then strained, and diluted until it is not very strong. The articles to be whitened should be allowed to lie in the diluted solution for a few hours.—New York Observer.

THE FAMILY LOG-BOOK.

Perhaps one of the most amusing and absorbing diversions is the keeping of a family log-book—not an egotistical diary, but a big, open volume, in which the family doings are recorded—each member of the family taking, in turn, the duty of setting down the day's events, and each vying with the other in making this family history as gay and pleasant as possible. An endless series of interests and amusements will arise from this practise, and the book will gain infinitely in attraction if it is illustrated. If some one in the household is clever with the pencil so much the better, but occasionally the crude attempts of the unskilled are quite as amusing as if better done, and in any event one always has the illustrated papers and magazines to fall back upon. It will astonish those who have never tried it to find how completely and cleverly any story can be illustrated by clipped pictures. The whole picture need not be used; a horse, a man, a dog, a house or tree may be taken out of some complete story and made to fit in as appropriately to the text as if drawn specially for it.

Let the log-book lie close at hand, with ink and pens always ready; a box of clipped pictures, a gum-bottle and scissors always in place, and before long the family history will be growing into a delightful illustrated story.—Ladies' Home Journal.

THE CHILDREN'S BATH.

Where children are too far from the surf to obtain the tonic effects of sea bathing a simple bath of lukewarm water at night, with half a cup of salt added to every six or eight gallons of water, will take its place. Rub the skin briskly with a friction towel, and when the flesh seems in a glow let the bather go to bed. The cooling effects of a bath of this kind, even on hot nights, are usually such as to induce the most restful sleep. A daily bath of cold water may be undertaken with advantage by a great many people. Such a habit of daily bathing should be begun in the summer, and only by young people in vigorous health. The best physicians recommend this bath as most wholesome and valuable for those who can endure the shock. It should be taken on rising, and should be followed by brisk rubbing. It is simply a means of keeping the pores open and the skin in healthy condition. Where the bath is taken to remove dust and the effects of excessive perspiration, luke warm water, with some good soap, is necessary. Such a bath ought to be taken once a week before going to bed at night or before a nap in the afternoon. It is considered unwise to take vigorous exercise after a warm bath, while a cold bath calls for exercise to follow it.

THE INGLESIDE.

The ingleside, which is a bay or recess in the side of the room capable of receiving a hooded fireplace and usually having windows and seats at the side, is an exceedingly picturesque feature of the modern halls. Like most picturesque features, it is a revival. The old ingle corners were famous seats in old manor houses, and were probably the only ones where the draughts that poured in around door and through crevices did not reach. These recesses in large halls with high ceilings did not extend up to the ceiling, but were much lower, and the front over the ingleside was furnished with a shelf for the display of fine pottery or any curios. In a dining-room the shelf was used for the display of plate. In some recent houses an ingleside is arranged under the stairs. The outside of the house shows the chimney displayed on the outside of a bay, or a projection similar to a bay window, but with windows at the sides only. Upstairs above the ingle this projection is used as a closet, lighted at the side.

A SPANISH CUSTARD.

The following custard, coming from the sunny land of Spain, is delicious. It is tinted rose color, but this tint may be recommended: Put a quart of milk over to heat, with four tablespoonfuls of sugar. When it is blood warm stir in a teaspoonful of rennet, and add flavoring of any kind you please. Color the custard with pink coloring. Ten cents worth of coloring purchased of a druggist will last a long time. Turn the custard out in little glasses and set it on the ice to stand for twelve hours. Heap each glass with whipped cream, well sweetened and flavored. This is a very pretty and wholesome dessert.

STRAWBERRIE PRESERVES.—Hull, wash and drain the berries; weigh them and allow an equal weight of sugar. Put the berries and sugar in layers in the preserving kettle, cover, and let stand over night. Put as it is over the fire the next day and cook gently until the berries look clear, skimming frequently. When done, take from the fire and bottle.—Table Talk.

Tomatoes are a powerful aperient for the liver, a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia and indigestion. Tomatoes are invaluable in all conditions of the system in which the use of calomel is indicated.

THE FARM.

PASTURING CATTLE AND SHEEP TOGETHER.

It has been said by a staid old farmer, who is quoted as very good authority, that a pasture which will keep a certain number of cattle will also keep two sheep for every head of cattle, and there will be but little loss of pasture for the cows. This may be true of certain kinds of pasture, but if cattle and sheep are to be pastured together the pasture should be of the very best kind. Sheep will do better on pasture with cattle than the cattle, because they can bite closer and they graze the sweeter sorts, while the cattle may want for a full bite or be compelled to work harder to get sufficient, while the pasture affords sufficient for the sheep. There is some gain in pasturing sheep with cattle in some places, and on some kinds of pasture, and, while this is true, it may also be said that there is often some loss. Sheep will graze close and will also graze where cows have voided, but they are slow to graze after their own voidings if distributed in profusion. When sheep are kept with cattle they become accustomed to staying with them and will not try a fence as much as if they were alone. Cattle will keep dogs and wolves from sheep, and especially is this the case where there are cows with calves. There is one danger in pasturing cattle with sheep—they often cause abortion by hooking or butting the ewes when they are heavy with lamb. This would seem to be fallacious, but it should be remembered that the sheep soon become accustomed to the cattle and they will not get out of their way, as they would do if they were placed together only occasionally. Sheep prefer pasturage that is short and sweet rather than long and luxuriant. Cattle thrive best where a full bite can be had at all times. Cattle do very well on clover. Sheep do not do so well on clover as they do on bluegrass. Cattle will hoove on clover, and so will sheep, and there is a greater danger with sheep than with cattle. So there is only one condition in which cattle and sheep should be pastured together and that is when they have plenty of pasture. There is not so much danger of the cattle starving the sheep out as there is in the sheep starving the cattle out. There have been many bloody battles between sheep and cattle owners on the plains where sheep have pastured over the short and scanty pastures, utterly starving out herds of cattle. On the tame grasses this is not always the case except in overstocking. Sheep are supposed to be poison to pasture, but this is not the case. They are great feeders and they are also noted for industry, and they will get enough to eat if they have to keep "picking" all the time. There is room for a few sheep on every farm, and they may be pastured with the cattle to a very good advantage. If not pastured too closely, I believe the pasture will be the better by the sheep being there.—George W. Franklin, in Prairie Farmer.

Civil Service--

Good many Government offices to fill soon. Why not try at once? High percentage secures early appointment. We give thorough preparation by mail or personally. They want more shorthand clerks. Write today?

SNELL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Truro, N. S.

ADMINISTERING MEDICINES TO CATTLE

"Like pouring soapsuds down a sinkhole," has come, in the vernacular, to mean something particularly easy, and this is what giving a cow a drink most nearly resembles. Elevate the cow's head slightly, thrust the neck of the bottle into the mouth, and let its contents run down, and most cows will take it as fast as it will run. Where trouble comes in is where bovines are refractory, where there is cough or other laryngeal irritation, or where the animal is partially or wholly unconscious and the guard over the respiratory passage is relaxed. The quiet method is the best with a quiet animal, and it is just as well to dispense with assistance, if possible. Assuming the drencher right-handed, he should stand on the right front of the cow, pass the left arm over her face, insert the fingers of that hand under her dental pad behind the point where the incisors meet it, and elevate the head to the right angle. Pass the bottle into the mouth well back over the thick part of the tongue, and let its contents flow regularly and smoothly as fast as the cow can swallow it. A less complaisant animal may require an assistant to stand on her left side and help elevate the head by grasping both horns, while the drencher may grasp the nasal septum with the fingers instead of putting them into her mouth. Really refractory animals may require roping. The head should not be elevated higher than is absolutely necessary, and should be released the moment any disposition to cough or choke becomes apparent. Either a horn or a champagne bottle may be used, but the latter is best and most expedient. The tin drenching bottle sold by most veterinary instrument makers is very serviceable.—Pateley Bridge in Farm and Home, England.

LOOK IN THE ORCHARD.

Look for fire blight on pear, apple and quince trees. Destroy it at once by removing the limb and burning the same.

Look after grafts and see that they have a chance to grow. Rub off the sprouts near them. Look for the nests of the tent caterpillar and destroy them by using a rag saturated in kerosene and placed on the end of a pole.

See that hogs, sheep or cattle are not injuring the trees if they have access to the orchard.

Look for borers and remove them with a knife and wire. Borers may be expelled by a whitewash containing crude carbolic acid and paris green.

See that wormy fruits are picked up and destroyed. Sheep and pigs will do this cheaply.

See that the orchard is well cultivated and kept free from weeds.

Look to it that no grain crop is raised in any orchard kept for fruit production.

Look for premature fruit on peach trees. Such appearing is a sure sign of yellows, and the whole tree should be removed, even though a single limb is affected.

See that "water sprouts" or "suckers" are rubbed off trees as they start. This will injure the tree much less than if they are permitted to grow into larger branches and then removed.

Look after trees planted this spring. Loosen the ground about them and then apply a mulch of leaves or straw. In rare cases the life of a young tree may be saved by the timely application of water.

Look for lice. If they are injuring trees, spray with the kerosene emulsion, which is the best summer application for trees.

See that the soapsuds are not wasted on washdays. Cannot some practicable method be devised that they may reach the orchard? Applied to the trunks of trees which have become scaly, soapsuds will thoroughly renovate the same.

Look to it that all the wood ashes reach the orchard, the best possible place for them. Coal ashes are not of much value as a fertiliser, but they loosen the ground, and are of benefit in the orchard.

See that there are no scars on the trees made by the removal of limbs, or by other means, which are not covered by paint or some protecting substance. Care here may lengthen the life of a tree many years. Observe which varities of each kind of fruit are most productive on your own ground, as well as at your neighbor's. This may be of future value when about to plant a new orchard.

Thin peaches, pears and plums if the fruits hang touching each other. What remains will grow much larger and finer.—G. G. Groff, M. D.

HORSE TALK.

The teased colt is sire to the ill-tempered horse.

The man that would have sound, nicely formed hoofs on his horses when he comes to sell them must give attention to the hoofs of his colts.

The best fed work-horse has the heavy grain ration in the morning and at noon, and the bulk of its hay at night.

If the horse's shoulders are washed clean and bathed each evening with strong salt water (it is a little better if a little alum is added), only a very ill-fitting collar can make galls.

Stuff the pads with timothy hay—it remains springy. Cotton or wool becomes hard, and often forms into lumps.

Look out for the buffalo gnats, and grease the ears and other parts of the horses most infested.

When you have a good horse, stick to him. He may not be fast, he may not be completely sound, but he does all you need of a horse, is safe and healthy. Why change, even if some jockey with a more showy horse does offer to trade? You know nothing of the other horse and do know your own as fully honest. The chances are that the man who deals in horses knows more about them than you do, and that you will make nothing by the transaction, and will in all probability lose. He is in the business for what he can get out of it.

We prefer to have the colt in the field with the mare. If the colt is shut in the stable both it and the mare will fret. Besides the colt should suck every two or three hours.

Give the work-horses a night pasture near the stables. After the day's work they should receive the same care in the stable as if they were to remain there—and after being cooled, fed and cleaned, turn them in the pasture or large paddock where they can get a generous bite of grass and roll and rest. They should receive the same amount of feed in the stable. It is cruel to expect them to work all day and pick around all night to satisfy their hunger.—Farm Journal.

IT'S ELECTRIC ENERGY VERLASTINGLY RADICATES Inflammation without Irritation

Every Mother should have it in the house. It acts promptly; It is always ready for use; It is the best; It is the oldest; It's unlike any other; It is superior to all others; It is used and recommended by physicians everywhere. It has stood upon its own intrinsic merit and excellence while generation after generation have used it with entire satisfaction and handed down the knowledge of its worth to their children as a valuable inheritance. Could a remedy have existed for eighty years except that it possesses great merit for family use?

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

It was originated in 1810 by the late Dr. A. Johnson, an old fashioned, noble hearted Family Physician to cure all ailments that are attended with inflammation, such as asthma, abscesses, bites, burns, bruises, bronchitis, colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, chaps, chilblains, colic, cholera-morbus, all forms of sore throat, earache, headache, la grippe, lame back, mumps, muscular soreness, neuralgia, pains anywhere, scalds, stings, sprains, stiff joints, toothache, tonsilitis, whooping cough.

People of refined musical taste buy their Pianos and organs from the W. H. JOHNSON COMP'Y, Ltd., 157 Granville St. Cor. Buckingham, Halifax

Sea Foam

A Pure White Soap,
Made from vegetable oils it possesses all the qualities of the finest white Castile Soap.
The Best Soap for Toilet & Bath Purposes.
It leaves the skin soft smooth and healthy.

5 CTS. (TOILET SIZE) A CAKE.

It Floats.

ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO., ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

A WOMAN'S MESSAGE.

Conveying Words of Hope to the Afflicted.

Had Suffered From Heart Trouble and Liver Complaint, Which Wrecked Her Nervous System—Is Now as Well as Ever.

From the Carleton Place Herald.

Truth, it is said, is sometimes stranger than fiction, and in no way has this phrase been better exemplified than in the plain unvarnished statement of Mrs. W. H. Edwards, of Carleton Place, to a reporter of the Herald a few weeks ago. Mrs. Edwards is well known in this town, having lived here for nearly twenty-five years. The story she related we will give in her own words. She said: "In July of 1894 I was taken ill with fever, caused by blood poisoning, and laid hovering between life and death for eight weeks. After the doctor succeeded in breaking up the fever, my heart began to trouble me, jaundice and liver complaint also set in. I could not sleep and my nerves were terribly unstrung. During my illness, after the fever left me, I was attended by no less than three doctors, but their medicine seemed of no avail as I lay for months in a terribly emaciated condition and never expected to be around again. This state of affairs lasted until about Christmas, when a friend suggested to me to try Dr. Williams Pink Pills. My husband procured a few boxes and I then began their use although with but little confidence in them. By the time I had used three boxes I began to feel a little better and began to get an appetite. This encouraged me to persevere in the use of the pills, and I still continued to improve. I began to sleep well, my heart ceased to bother me and my nervous system which had received such a fierce shock was again fully restored. My liver trouble also disappeared, in fact I became almost a new creature. I now feel as well as I ever did in my life. I have used in all eight boxes and still continue to take an occasional pill if I feel any way depressed. Yes, she said, I am thankful to think that I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, because I believe no other medicine could have effected such a cure in me and have so effectually built me up. I am perfectly willing that this simple statement of mine should be published, and hope some poor suffering creature may see it and be restored to health as I was."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make pure, rich blood, thus reaching the root of disease and driving it out of the system, curing when other medicines fail. Most of the ills afflicting mankind are due to an impoverished condition of the blood, or weak or shattered nerves, and for all these Pink Pills are a specific which speedily restore the sufferer to health. These pills are never sold in any form except in the company's boxes, the wrapper round which bears the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." All others are counterfeits, and should always be refused. Get the genuine and be made well.

OVER FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS OF BUTTER PER COW.

My cows averaged 275 pounds of butter each in the year 1891, the next year 350 pounds, in 1893 made 397 pounds, and last year averaged 521 pounds of butter per head for nine cows. My dairy was begun in 1884 with a three-quarter blood Jersey cow bred to thoroughbred bull, and it raised the heifers until 1891. That year I began feeding part of the milk back to the cows, with a small grain ration, and sowed corn in its season. This worked so well that the next year I fed all the milk back to the cows except in June, when no grain or milk was fed, and the grain ration was increased over the previous year, and the fodder was from corn planted in hills instead of sowed. In 1893 the feed was the same through June and all, but grain was increased. The first three years some of the stock were heifers; the fourth year I sold the young cows and bought the best cows I could get, increasing my dairy to nine cows. The grain ration was again increased. In the forepart of the season, when the feed in the pasture was good, the cows would not eat the large ration of milk and grain; the green feed was the same as the year before. The grain was cornmeal, linseed meal, and wheat bran. I do not give the weight of ration, for it varied according to time of year, but it was a liberal one.—G. H. Cornish, in American Agriculturist.

The easiest way to physic a horse when alone or otherwise, is to put on bridle with rein on upper side of bit-rings, passed through over a pole in the stable roof. Draw head up high and pour into corner of mouth slowly; if he refuses to swallow, confine the nostrils for a moment with hand, and the medicine will go down.

Cranberries for erysipelas are used externally as well as internally.

THE BEST OF THE TEETH THE BEST OF THE BREATH
THE BEST MOUTH TONIC IN THE WORLD
Odoroma
THE PERFECT TOOTH POWDER
DRUGGISTS 25¢
THE BEST FOR THE GUMS THE BEST FOR THE MONEY