

Tonight

If your liver is out of order, causing Biliousness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, or Constipation, take a dose of

Hood's Pills

On retiring, and tomorrow your digestive organs will be regulated and you will be bright, active and ready for any kind of work. This has been the experience of others; it will be yours. HOOD'S PILLS are sold by all medicine dealers. 25 cts.

RUN DOWN



BUILT ME UP.

WATERFORD, Digby Co.,
Nov., 1895.

C. GATES & CO.

Gentlemen—Two years ago I was run down, lost my appetite and became so weak that I could not work. I tried many medicines without receiving benefit. I then got your LIFE OF MAN BITTERS and SYRUP which soon built me up so that I have remained well ever since.

Yours respectfully,
DELANEY H. GRAHAM.

Whiston & Frazee's COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

HALIFAX and TRURO, N. S.

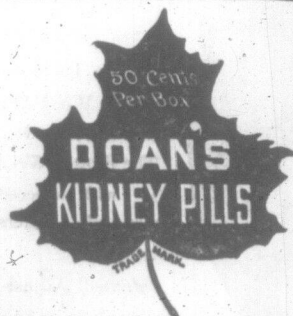
Our Course of Instruction is thorough and up to date, and graduates readily find employment. Send for circulars to

S. B. WHISTON, Halifax,
or J. C. P. FRAZEE, Truro.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION

Has never been surpassed as a remedy for Chronic Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and other disorders of the Lungs and Chest.

Always get PUTTNER'S, it is the Original and BEST.



The above is the name and trade mark of the original Kidney Pill. The only reliable Kidney Pill.

They were placed on the market by Mr. James Doan, Kingsville, Ont., February, 1885—long before other Kidney Pills were thought of.

Their phenomenal success in all parts of the world, as well as in Canada, has brought forth many imitations.

Take nothing that has a name that looks or sounds like D-O-A-N'S.

Always ask for D-O-A-N'S Kidney Pills the pills that quickly and thoroughly cure all kinds of Kidney Ills after other remedies fail.

A Complete Compost.

First put down a layer of vegetable matter, such as barnyard manure, night-soil, hen manure, refuse from the vegetable and fruit piles, scrapings from the wood-pile, rubbish from the garden—in fact, anything and everything in the shape of litter. Make the layer ten feet wide by twenty feet long and six inches deep. Over this sprinkle fifteen pounds of potash dissolved in five or six gallons of water, which will turn it into a jelly. Then over this scatter evenly one or two barrels of unslaked lime and cover the whole evenly with two inches of fine earth, the finer the better. Repeat this, as often as you have enough matter to make a layer, as above described.

When the pile is three to four feet high put on enough water to slake the lime and thoroughly saturate the whole mixture, but not enough to wash or leach it, as that would carry away the best of the fertilizer. The water will cause the potash and lime to produce a powerful heat and a very sudden decomposition of all vegetable matter. This amount of material will make one load of fertilizer worth three or four loads of common barnyard manure. Besides, it will come out as fine as ashes, and consequently be very easily handled. The compost can be made without potash and lime, but not without the water. It will not be as rich in plant-food without the lime and potash, nor nearly as well balanced chemically. The potash may be obtained from the crude potash, or two barrels of good hard-wood ashes evenly spread over each layer, instead of the fifteen pounds of potash, will be just as good. It is one of the best and cheapest fertilizers I can get. Anything and everything can be put into it, even a dead horse, ox, horns, hoofs, old rags and the scrapings from the woodpile, simply by adding more potash to the last named matters, and it will all be converted into a splendid fertilizer.

The wash suds and the slops from the chambers should be saved for wetting down the pile, or can be thrown on as made, as they will increase the value of the manure. The liquid manure from the stable should not be allowed to go to waste, but all put into the compost heap, so that nothing be lost.—(C. J. Prowse in American Agriculturist.

Feeding for Firmness in Butter.

In winter, when the cows are eating fodder, prairie or timothy hay, straw and corn, the butter is so hard that it goes on the bread in lumps unless warmed. The common opinion is that the cold weather makes the butter hard, but the cold is only a part of the cause for this hardness, says H. M. Cottrell in a bulletin issued by the Kansas Agricultural College. Cold does make butter firm, but the extreme hardness is caused by the feed, as all the feeds mentioned have a tendency to harden butter. In the early spring, when the cows first go on grass, the butter is soft and what dealers call "slushy." After the grass becomes less watery the butter is firmer, although the weather may be much warmer than when the cows were first turned out. The hardness of the butter is determined by the feed. An excess of linseed, gluten or soy bean meals will make butter soft, no matter what the weather may be, while corn, Kaffir corn and cottonseed meal harden the butter. Bran has a tendency to soften butter slightly, and oats to harden it. The roughness fed does not have as strong an influence on the firmness of the butter as the grain, but still it has considerable. Alfalfa has a tendency to soften the butter, prairie hay, timothy and corn fodder to make it hard.

The spreading quality of butter is a strong factor in increasing or decreasing its consumption. No one likes it soft and oily, and butter should be firm, having good body, but it must spread easily. We have known cases where dairymen in winter have had orders doubled from private customers by changing the feed from that

which produced hard, crumbly butter to feed that made butter which spread well. In summer firm butter brings greater consumption.

The feeds should be blended so as to secure the firmness desired. Last winter, when feeding alfalfa, we balanced its softening tendency with Kaffir corn. If corn, Kaffir corn or cottonseed meals are fed, and the butter is too hard, add linseed, gluten or soy bean meals to the ration until the desired body is produced. The dairymen who makes his own butter can readily control this matter. It is important that creamerymen should look after the feed their patrons cows are receiving.—(Dairy World.

Feeding for Eggs.

We well know that in all branches of business there are those who take advantage of opportunities and seek the benefit of a rise in price. In selling eggs, or procuring them, the matter of cost must be considered only in relation to the price. We can better afford to incur an expense of \$2 in place of \$1 where the chances for profit are twice as great, than not to derive any profit at all. There are poultrymen that buy beef at good prices to feed when eggs are high in price, and it pays them well. Just here we will say to those who complain of receiving no eggs, to change the food by giving a good supply of meat once a day. A pound will supply twelve fowls, and if kept warm they will nearly always lay under a meat diet. A good plan is to chop a pound of meat and add to it a quart of beans, after they have been well boiled, and thicken the mass with ground oats until it is like dough. Feed this once a day to about thirty hens, with corn at night, and the probabilities are they will lay in the coldest weather.—(National Rural.

A Lined Ditch.

Farm and other roads are constantly being washed out, and when protected by side ditches the ditches are often badly gullied. In special spots subject to such wash, if the trenches are lined with cobble stones that are somewhat flattened, the water cannot get hold upon the soil.

A farm ditch was recently seen lined in the manner shown in the cut, the stones being pounded down into place as laid. Where perfectly flat stones are at hand, these can be advantageously used. Such a ditch is a permanent improvement upon a farm, and will well repay the labor of laying.

Charles Jacobi tells the following story in his "Gesta Typographer." In 1861, the repeal of the paper duty was moving the political world. It was rumored that the repeal of the tea duty would upset the government. Just before Mr. Gladstone rose to make his Budget Speech, Lord Palmerston received from Lord Derby the following note: "My dear Pam. What is to be the great proposal tonight? Is it to be tea and turn out?" "My dear Derby," wrote the Premier in reply, "It is not tea and turn out. It is to be paper and stationary."

Doctors now agree that consumption is curable.

Three things, if taken together, will cure nearly every case in the first stages; the majority of cases more advanced; and a few of those far advanced.

The first is, fresh air; the second, proper food; the third, Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil with hypophosphites.

To be cured, you must not lose in weight, and, if thin, you must gain. Nothing equals Scott's Emulsion to keep you in good flesh.

50c. and \$1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists Toronto.

Take B.B.B. This Spring.

'Twill purify the system—Give you strength and energy.

Very few people escape the enervating influence of spring weather.

There is a dullness, drowsiness and inaptitude for work on account of the whole system being clogged up with impurities accumulated during the winter months.

The liver is sluggish, the bowels inclined to be constipated, the blood impure, and the entire organism is in need of a thorough cleansing.

Of all "Spring Medicines," Burdock Blood Bitters is the best.

It stimulates the sluggish liver to activity, improves the appetite, acts on the bowels and kidneys, purifies and enriches the blood, removes all poisonous products, and imparts new life and vigor to those who are weak and debilitated.

7 Big Mr. Wm. J. Hepburn writes from Centralia, Ont.: "I can sincerely say that Burdock Blood Bitters is the best spring medicine on the market. Last spring my blood got out of order, and I had seven or eight good sized boils come out on my body, and the one on my leg was much larger than an egg. I got a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and inside of six days, when only half the bottle was taken, there wasn't a boil to be seen. I have recommended B.B.B. to different people in our village, and all derived benefit from it. I wish B.B.B. every success, as it is indeed a great medicine for the blood."

B.B.B. is a highly concentrated vegetable compound—teaspoonful doses—add water yourself.

Largest Foundry on Earth making
CHURCH BELLS CHIMES & PEALS
Purest copper and tin only. Terms, etc., free.
McSHANE BEL' FOUNDRY, Baltimore, Md.

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FARM FOR SALE

On account of change of condition and decline of life, I offer for sale my FARM of 100 acres, admirably situated in one of the most productive and beautiful sections of the Annapolis Valley, 2½ miles from Kingston Station—one of the large fruit centers. Two churches, school and new hall, all within one mile. Description, terms, etc., on application.

JOHN KILLAM,
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