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 results after having used it. Return your empty bottle and I'll refund your 25cts. This is a genuine offer.

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Excursion TO B.Y.P.U. —AT— MILWAUKEE.

Round Trip Tickets at One Way Fare will be on sale JULY 13 and 14, good for return until July 26, '96.

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

Religious contention is the devil's harvest.—La Fontaine.

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

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We desire that ye might be filled with knowledge of His will in all wisdom and spiritual understanding.—Col. 1: 9.

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

The only native sheep of America are the Rocky Mountain sheep, which inhabit the highest mountain chains of the western part of America from Alaska to Mexico. In the extreme north they are not so numerous, and have been found at much lower altitudes. They were found in large numbers at the time the Spanish first explored the western part of America. They were then of large size, and their flesh is said to be very delicious. Their breeding beds have often been found at an elevation of 12,000 to 13,000 feet above the level of the sea. Domesticated sheep were first introduced into America in 1493.

***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.

THE PINEAPPLE CURE.

Nearly every fruit has from time to time come forward as a cure. We hear marvellous stories of the efficacy of the grape cures of Italy. The peach, the pear and the apple have been followed, and now the principle is recommended as a positive cure for obstinate cases of indigestion. There is no doubt of the efficacy of these various fruits under the circumstances in which they were eaten. Almost any perfectly fresh luściously ripe fruit eaten with plain brown bread or the sweet home-made loaf of white bread and taken with country milk will probably go far toward correcting indigestion. Certainly it would when accompanied as these fruit cures generally are by abundant out-door exercise. It is the regime under which the patient is put and the complete change to simple, wholesome food that probably effects the cure as much as the particular fruit eaten. It is exceedingly doubtful if the pineapples that arrive at our market as they do after being picked green and ripened in the holds of sailing vessels are as wholesome as the native fruits grown in our own gardens. Abundance of strawberries and home-made bread and rich country milk, taken with plenty of exercise in the pure country air, would probably cure any dyspeptic if he was possessed of enough faith to believe himself cured.

TIRED FEET.

Housekeepers who stand a great deal upon their feet are peculiarly liable to swollen ankles and weary feet. This is relieved by avoiding the cause as much as possible and sitting down whenever it is convenient. There should be a high stool such as is used in drygoods shops in every kitchen. It lifts the sitter to just about the proper level for the height of an ordinary ironing board, and the ordinary table where vegetables are pealed and dishes washed. There should also be plenty of low chairs about the height of the old-fashioned rush bottomed chairs, which are so restful because they are lower than the regulation height of the average chair now manufactured. The tall stool and the low chair would be valuable because of the change of position they give if for no other purpose. If one cannot sit, next to sitting is a standing position on a soft pad. Such a cushion or pad may be made of layers of blanketing stitched together and covered with soft woollen carpeting. A thick braided wool rug is a great rest to feet that have been standing on a hard wooden floor. Arrange these rugs or foot cushions so they can be hung up when not in use. They are more convenient made about twice as long as they are broad.

THE BOYS' ROOM.

Considerable attention is commonly devoted to the rooms of the daughters of the family, while the boys' room is often neglected. This may be from the mistaken impression that dainty surroundings have a tendency to weaken the character, and make the boy foppish. On the contrary, neat, orderly habits, such as are induced by neat surroundings, are as necessary for the young man as for the young woman. The fact that the world does not frown upon the male slattern as it does upon the slovenly woman is a small matter. Lack of system is often a stumbling block in the way of a man's successful progress. This is always a matter that is under home control. Intelligent boys and girls can be taught system and order, if they have not already formed hap-hazard habits of work. It is very largely a mechanical matter, depending upon the way in which the child is started and the training received.

A room where everything is in its place, and where there is a place for everything, is necessary to teach the child, whether boy or girl, to be orderly. It matters little how severe the order of the rest of the house may be, if the boy does not have a room of his own, where he has supreme control, he will not be likely to acquire the valuable habit of system. When he is given such a room where he can bring his friends, keep his books, his games and tools with no other restriction than that it shall be kept in order, he will soon learn that he is much more comfortable when it is systematically kept. He should have a neat bookcase for his books and a closet, where he can keep his various games and tools. The house mother will be wise if she overlooks a little extra dust in this room, so long as it is systematically kept. The daughters of the house naturally takes care of their own rooms, while their brother is dependent upon others for the general care of sweeping and dusting. His rougher comrades are also likely to bring in a little extra dust on their heavy shoes. The surroundings and furniture of a boy's room should be substantial, something that will bear use, for no boy but a coxcomb would be likely to enjoy lace befrilled pillow shams and ribbon-tied tidies. The room should be fitted out with some pictures and good casts and a substantial lounge and chairs and whatsoever personal belongings the occupant may choose. It should be his own where he can learn by himself, how excellent a thing order is. The room should be kept scrupulously neat by those who have care of it, and every inducement offered to encourage system. —N. Y. Tribune.

TRAINING CHILDREN.

I am touched by Perplexity's wail in a recent "Housekeeper" about a headstrong baby. I have no doubt that her feelings are experienced by thousands. Headstrong children are plenty. Yours is no exception, and it requires almost infinite patience and tenderness to conquer this self-will. I have a strong-willed child, a little girl, and I have had many battles, with myself and with her. I don't know as my experience will help any, but it may.

You say it seems as though such a child must be forced to do a thing. Sometimes force is right and sometimes it isn't. It depends a great deal upon the child, and then it may be that the baby is still teething, and this makes her more difficult to manage.

It seems brutal to whip a child, yet I have whipped my own. I don't like the idea of whipping; it seems wrong, yet I am sure it is the best thing under certain circumstances.

Sometimes one will punish a child and the punishment will seem to do no good at the time. I have done this. The child's will was so strong that it seemed impossible to bring it into harmony with what seemed right to the mother, and yet the next time the child was told to do the same thing, it was done and no struggle about it. So the seemingly unfruitful punishment proved fruitful, in good to the child.

I know a child whose will is so strong that when aroused she has said: "I won't do that; you can kill me first, but I won't do it." This is an extreme case, and it is better to let the child have her own way, appear to give her up, and after a while she will probably do the very thing asked of her.

In governing children, it is, according to the old Book, "line upon line, line upon line, precept upon precept, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little." I used to wonder at the repetition, but I wonder nomore, for it is a constant repeating from hour to hour in training and guiding a strong-willed child. We must never forget that a child many times does forbidden things, not from a spirit of wilfulness but of forgetfulness.

There are many other ways to punish a child beside whipping. This should be the last resort. The setting in a chair for from three to five minutes is a good thing. There will be rebellion at this with a willful child; but after the punishment has been insisted upon a few times, the child will know that you mean it to do what you have told it to. It must sit there, even if it does squirm some. I should never shut a child in a dark room as a punishment. I should never tell her that the "bogie man" or any other imaginary thing would come and get her if she were not good. The child will learn to know its untruth after a time, and when you have once established the fact in the child's mind that you tell untrue things, then you may as well cease telling her things at all.

Now, about teaching a child not to run away. I know a woman who has a little boy who liked to run away and did so on every possible occasion. It caused the greatest anxiety and, of course, the parents were always overjoyed when the child was finally found. One day the mother saw the little fellow trudging away towards a neighbor's; she simply watched to see that he arrived safely, then she watched to see him start home again. There was no search instituted; she knew where he was, and she bided her time. When the little fellow came back, he skulked behind wagons and tried to keep out of sight, but no one noticed him. This was something so utterly new that he came to the house, where the mother was busy and did not see him apparently. It was very hard for the baby, and this was kept up half an hour, and the child was so heart-broken he could not bear this indifference. His mother took him in her arms and talked to him, and he has never run away since or wanted to. This might do for some children. It did for this one, and whippings had previously been resorted to in vain.

I think a strong will one of the best endowments a child or grown person can have. A weak-willed child may be easier to govern when little, but when it goes out into the world it is swayed by every passing opinion. If the wind of the world blows in right directions it goes right, while if it blows in the wrong way it is as easily led that way. So I say a strong will is a blessed endowment for a child. A strong will may go wrong and then it will be very difficult to turn it, but once get it started in the right direction and it will probably keep on.—R., in the Housekeeper.

A glue which will resist the action of water is made by boiling one pound of glue in a sufficiency of skimmed milk. To make a strong glue for inlaying and veneering, take the best light-brown glue, free from clouds or streaks, dissolve it in water, and to every pint add one-half gill of the best vinegar, and one-half ounce of isinglass.

BAKED CUSTARD.—To each cupful of warmed milk add one beaten egg, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of sugar, a very little salt and flavor with a little vanilla and nutmeg, or with strawberry and vanilla, or with pineapple extract. Bake, and remove from the oven the instant it has thickened and you will have a creamy, delicious custard. Good made of yolks if some are left from other baking which you do not know how to use. Count two yolks as one egg, or use part yolks and part whole eggs. Some prefer to put the yolks in at first and lastly stir in the not too stiffly-beaten whites.

TO CAN STRAWBERRIES.—Put one-half of a cupful of water and three quarts of hulled berries over the fire and heat very slowly until soft. Turn into a straining-cloth, made of three thicknesses of cheese-cloth, and press through as much of the juice as possible. In the preserving kettle put this juice and twelve pounds of sugar, heat slowly, and when the syrup boils drop in nine quarts of berries and simmer very slowly for fifteen minutes, skimming frequently. Fill jars with the fruit, pouring in syrup until they are running over. Seal and put away in a cool, dark place.

Teachers, Preachers

and Students find Shorthand a wonderful help in taking notes and composing. Here is a good sermon by a clergyman who is learning Shorthand by mail:—

"The great trouble with many is the idea that shorthand is something incomprehensible. I am surprised to find how simple it is, and how easily it is learned."

REV. THOMAS J. BUTLER, Caledonia.

You can learn the Shorthand at home for $10, and if not exactly as represented money returned. Lesson free.

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

THE FARM.

EXPERIMENTS WITH FERTILIZERS.

The Pennsylvania State Experiment Station will soon issue a bulletin describing a simple method of soil tests with fertilizers by which the intelligent farmer may easily and cheaply ascertain what fertilizers his soil specially needs. The bulletin contains a full description of such an experiment made by a farmer in Bucks County, results of which are summarized as follows:

"A suitable combination of fertilizers as compared with an unsuitable one gave an increased profit per acre in two experiments of $47.24 and $54.71, respectively.

"The use of nitrogen in a soluble form under favorable circumstances, paid an average profit of $5.44 per acre. Under unfavorable conditions no increased crop resulted, and it was used at a loss of $7.14 per acre.

"Phosphoric acid without potash gave an increased profit per acre in two experiments of $2.96 and $7.72, respectively.

"Phosphoric acid and potash used together gave an increased profit per acre in the two experiments of $40.17 and $51.02, respectively. In other words, neither the potash nor the phosphoric acid was able to produce its full effect, except in the presence of the other, and the profit per acre arising from simply using the two together instead of separately amounted in the two experiments to $30.54 and $25.91, respectively.

"The average potato fertilizer sold in Pennsylvania, as compared with the home-mixed complete fertilizer used in these experiments, would have supplied but 44.4 per cent as much of the most needed element (potash), 146.8 per cent as much phosphoric acid and 50 per cent as much nitrogen.

"It is practicable for the farmer to ascertain the needs of his soil as regards fertilizers by means comparatively simple and inexpensive field experiments, and thus avoid wasting money in the unnecessary purchase of artificial fertilizers."

While the above results apply only to the particular soil experimented upon, there is no doubt that in many cases equally valuable information as to the needs of the soil can be obtained in the manner described. The bulletin suggests also that agricultural organizations and particularly the county agricultural societies, might be of much service to their respective counties by conducting experiments of this sort upon typical soils.—C. L. Gates.

CORN CERTAINLY KING.

It is now late enough so that the farmers of New York State, and probably of many other Eastern States, know of a certainty that the hay crop of 1896 must of stern necessity be very light. A visit to most of the old meadows of this section shows that the drouth of last year coupled with the devastations of grasshoppers have destroyed the roots of the plant to an extent not equalled in many years, if ever. In every such meadow great areas exist in which no life whatever can be distinguished.

It is also true that the dry weather killed a good share of the new seeding of last year, so that nearly all the land so seeded must be ploughed up again and the process of seeding renewed.

In the dilemma, but one thing remains for the farmer to do, and that is either to sell off stock or put in corn. As dairying forms the chief business of the people of this State, the former horn of this dilemma would lead to the destruction of the golden egg, so many times proven to be the most foolish thing imaginable; and the chances are that whoever lives to see it will find the largest area of corn growing in New York next fall that ever was grown in the Empire State.

In the immediate section in which the writer lives, hay has always been the staple article of feed for stock of all kinds. The best farmers have steadfastly adhered to the policy of feeding their hay all out on the place, believing it to be ruinous to do otherwise. In isolated cases the idea has dawned upon our people that hay is the most expensive food produced, or that can be produced on the farm, and they have ventured, timidly it is true, into corn raising. The reason why more have not taken to corn seems in most cases to be the great amount of work involved in securing the crop. With the silo and other advanced methods of caring for the corn will come a greater liking for this really excellent plant.

It would be well if now, before the time of harvest comes, farmers could hear from reliable men of experience just the truth about the silo, its advantages and disadvantages. Also, accurate reports from men who have tried other methods. For surely we must have corn, and the best way to cure it is now what we want to know.—E. L. Vincent.

What is known in Great Britain as pure lustre wool is the growth of Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and the East Riding of Yorkshire, and there is no wool precisely like it anywhere else in the world. It moves in price with alpaca and mohair. It can be mixed with or used in place of the latter, or it can be made into beautiful bright goods without any admixture. The Demi-Lustre, a straight, silky-haired wool, not so bright as Lincoln, but a little finer, and which is known as Leicester, is grown in the midland and in some of the western counties.

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 the result of irritation and inflammation, such as asthma, abscesses, bites, burns, bruises, bronchitis, colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, chaps, chilblains, colic, cramps, cholera-morbus, diphtheria and all forms of sore throat, earache, fractures, gout, headache, influenza, la grippe, lame back, lame side, lame neck, mumps, muscular soreness, nervous headache, neuralgia, pimples, pains in chest, stomach or kidneys, ringworm, rheumatism, scalds, stings, strains, sprains, stiff joints, sore lips, sore lungs, toothache, tonsilitis, wind colic and whooping cough. The great vital and muscle nervine.

For INTERNAL as much as EXTERNAL Use

Its special province is the treatment of inflammation. Its electric energy everlastingly eradicates inflammation without irritation. It is important everyone should understand the nature and treatment of inflammation. Send us at once your name and address and we will send you free, our new illustrated book, "TREATMENT FOR DISEASES." This book is a very complete treatise in plain language, which every person should have for ready reference.

The Doctor's Signature and directions are on every bottle.

If you can't get it send to us. Price 25 cents; six $2.00. Sold by Druggists. Pamphlet free.
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People of refined musical taste buy their Pianos and organs from the W. H. JOHNSON COMP'Y, Ltd., 157 Granville St. Cor. Buckingham, Halifax

Champion Liniment CURES **Coughs and Colds.**

25 Cents a Bottle. See your Druggist.

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.

ANOTHER GREAT TRIUMPH.

The Bowmanville News Interviews Mr. John Hawkins.

And is Given Particulars of a Nine Years' Suffering From Asthma, From Which He Has Been Restored to Health. When His Case Was Looked on as Hopeless.

From the News, Bowmanville.

During the past five years the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have developed into a household word, and from several cases that have come under our personal observation, there is not the least doubt in our minds but that they are a boon to mankind, and in scores of instances have saved life, when everything else had failed. The cure of Mr. Sharp, whose case we published some time ago, was one of the most remarkable that we have heard of. Today he is as well as ever he was in his life, and is daily knocking about in all weathers attending to his farm duties. Recently another triumph for Pink Pills came under our observation, and, after interviewing the person cured, he gave permission to make the facts public, and we will give the story in his own words. Mr. John Hawkens,

who resides in the township of Darlington some ten miles north of Bowmanville, and whose post office is Enniskillen, came to the county from Cornwall, England, some 45 years ago, and up to the time of his sickness had always been a hard working man. One day, however, while attending his work, he got wet, took a chill and a severe cold followed, which finally developed to asthma. During the succeeding nine years he was a terrible sufferer from that distressing disease and gradually grew so bad that he could not work, frequently spent sleepless nights, and had little or no appetite. Finally he could scarcely walk across the room without panting for breath, and would sit all day with his elbows resting on his knees the only position which seemed to give him ease, and at one time he never laid down for six weeks. As it was a hardship for him to talk, all he asked was to be let alone. During this time he had been doctoring and had tried nearly everything, and spent over $100, but got no relief. Finally some one recommended him to take Pink Pills. He thought they could do him no harm at any rate, and procuring a supply he commenced taking them. After he had taken three boxes he found that he was improving, and after taking two more boxes, to the astonishment of all, he walked across the field to the woods and cut up a cord of wood. He continued the pills and took two more boxes, making seven in all, and today is as well as he ever was, but always keeps a box of Pink Pills in the house. The neighbors all began to ask him what he had done, as the asthma had left him, and they never expected to hear of him being well again. To one and all he tells that it was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that did it, and has recommended them to scores of people since his recovery.

With such wonderful cures as these occurring in all parts of the Dominion it is no wonder that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have achieved a greater reputation than any other known medicine. All that is asked for them is a fair trial and the results are rarely disappointing.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal trubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail postpaid, at 50c. a box, or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

It has been suggested that a profitable business might be done by persons taking up some of the abandoned New England farms, and starting sheep-breeding on them. These farms can be bought very cheaply, and on many of them there are good houses and outbuildings. The experiment is worth trying.

THE BEST FOR THE TEETH THE BEST FOR 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