

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indi-

Hood's Pills

gestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, in somnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

An Open Letter From a Prominent Clergyman.

C. GATES, SON & Co.,
Middletown, N. S.

DEAR SIRS,—Please pardon my delay in answering yours of weeks ago. Yes I have no hesitation in recommending your

Invigorating Syrup.

During the fall and winter of '96 and '97 I was greatly distressed with indigestion. I tried several remedies, each of which gave me no relief. I was advised to try your Invigorating Syrup, which I readily did and have felt grateful ever since to the one who gave me such good advice. The very first dose helped me, and before half of the first bottle was used I was completely cured. I have not been troubled with the disease since. I have taken occasion to recommend your medicine publicly upon several occasions, and heartily do so now. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please.

Yours truly,
(Rev) F. M. YOUNG,
Pastor Baptist Church, Bridgetown, N. S.

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Consumption Cured

In many cases this disease is arrested and in ALL the healing, soothing properties of

Puttner's Emulsion give great relief and comfort to the sufferers.

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

Bad Blood Will Out.

Can't help but come to the surface in the form of Ulcers, Sores, Boils, Pimples and Rashes of one kind and another. Especially is this so in the SPRING. At this time of the year the Blood needs purifying, the System needs cleansing. Nothing will do it with such perfect success as

B. B. B.

Jessie Johnston Rockwood, Ont., writes:

"I had boils very bad and a friend advised me to try Burdock Blood Bitters, so I got a bottle. The effect was wonderful—the boils began to disappear, and before the bottle was done I was totally cured. As an effectual and rapid cure for Impure Blood B. B. B. cannot be

The Farm.

The Apple Borer.

When we came to this mountain country some twenty-six years ago it was a wild, undeveloped country, with no fruit of any kind. The first fruit we set out was apple trees, and nine-tenths of them were dead in two years. We cursed the nurserymen high and low for sending us old, worthless diseased trees. What few trees lived soon showed us that we were in a superior apple belt; then we began to investigate and found the borer was the source of our trouble. We used all kinds of washes, oils, tars, and to very little effect, but after long experience we find the moth's egg that hatches the borer has to be laid where it will get the extreme heat of the sun. The moth lays its eggs at the base of the tree, on the south side a half inch below the surface, the only place the eggs get the proper heat, unless on the upper side of a bent limb in the top of the tree, where there is a check that gets the direct rays of the sun. Every tree we now set out we wrap with a part of an old newspaper from three inches below the ground to a foot above. The first year is the season the borer gets in the tree. The tree is destitute of sap, and the borer thrives. About the third year if the tree is in good thrift the borer dies out or doesn't get in on account of the abundance of sap. So you will notice it is only the first two years that the tree needs the wrapping. What really is needed is to shade the butt of the tree on the sunny side. If a little sprig or leaf comes out on the sunny side near the ground, leave it there to shade the ground for a year or two. A piece of a board, shingle or the half of a barrel stave set on the ground on the sunny side of the body of the tree is sufficient if it will remain. Trees should be wrapped before the first hot days of spring. When I set out trees I examine each one carefully to see if there is a borer already in; if so, I dig it out.—(Horace F. Wilcox, Julian, Col.)

Protection of Young Fruit Trees.

Many States have passed laws providing for official inspection of nurseries and nursery, stock and the result of work along this line in 1897 by the New-York Agricultural Experiment Station indicate that such inspection is more than desirable in New York. Only a few nurseries were examined, and none of them were seriously infected; yet ten species of injurious insects were found whose chief method of gaining wide distribution is by shipment of nursery stock carrying either the insects or their eggs. Bulletin No 136 of the station describes the methods of inspection used by the station entomologist, outlines the benefits to both nurseryman and orchardist of systematic inspection of nurseries, summarizes briefly the work of the station in 1897 and gives descriptions of the insects found, illustrations of them and their work, and methods for their destruction in both nursery and orchard.

The insects found may be classed in four general groups: Scale insects, including oyster-shell barklouse, scurfy barklouse, New-York plum Lecanium, oak scale and San Jose scale; plant lice, including woolly louse of the apple; case-bearers, pistol-case bearer and cigar-case bearer, and bud moth borers, including peach-tree borer.

The remedies to be used against the first two classes of insects consist of caustic washes such as whale-oil soap solution, kerosene emulsion or kerosene-water mixture in the orchard, applied in strong solutions in fall or winter after loosening the scales by brushing or gentle scraping, or weaker solutions in the spring when the young lice and scale are somewhat unprotected. In the nursery similar methods are to be used on growing stock, but it is thought that fumigation in the packing-houses or storage cellars with hydrocyanic acid gas will be a practical means of getting rid of these and all hibernating insects.

The case-bearers and bud moth must be met, in the orchards, by spraying in very early spring, just as the buds are breaking and leaves unfolding, with Paris green, London purple or green arsenite. The

borers should be kept out of the trees by mounding with earth, surrounding the base of the trunks with shields or smearing with some offensive mixture to prevent the mother moth from depositing her eggs in the favorite location. Once established, the only way to get rid of the borers themselves is to cut them out with a knife or pierce them in their tunnels with a sharp wire.

Fortunately the much dreaded San Jose scale has been found in only very limited numbers in Western New York, and the danger of its spreading from these known locations is now very slight.

Those interested may obtain the bulletin from the station by a postal-card request for it.

Decay of Immature Plum Fruit—The Curculio.

The signs of attack of the curculio and the course to be pursued for its riddance are well known; but continued inquiries, as to the cause of decay of immature plum fruit, show the necessity for repetition. The chief enemy of the plum is the insect curculio, and its ravages for a while caused a cessation of planting this fruit in many sections; but with a little attention, such as all fruits will require, serious trouble can be avoided and perfect fruit had. Perhaps the oldest plan for ridding the trees of the pest is to violently jar the trees, with a small, padded log, from time to time after the leaves have appeared, when the insects would first appear. A sheet arranged beneath the trees catches the insects that fall by the jarring, and they are thus collected and destroyed. At this period, the mature insect, in the form of a beetle, is at work feeding on the leaves. If left alone the real destruction is begun as the fruit is set, when eggs are deposited therein in great numbers—it is said at the rate of ten a day by each female.

Even in small, private orchards it is now being found advantageous to resort to the spraying of all fruit trees, and by many it will be found equally convenient to use this method of destroying these insects.

A solution of the well-known Bordeaux mixture and diluted paris green would be effective in this case, and would at the same time act upon any fungus that might be present. Many of our private gardens lack the plum, one of the most delicious family fruits, merely because of this little difficulty which is really not as great as is usually considered.

The advent of the Japanese varieties, which have not thus far been found out by the curculio, has, to a degree, lent encouragement to the planter; but there are some of the old varieties that could not be well replaced, and it will be found profitable to give a little care to them rather than sacrifice their good qualities.—(Meehan's Monthly.)

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The happiest, best regulated and most economical families in the Dominion are regular users of the world-famous Diamond Dyes. Domestic felicity is ever maintained, because the Diamond Dyes are true and unfailling in work, and money is saved by their use. No other Dyes can boast of such strong words of praise from users.

Mrs. T. Lavin, Newark, Ont., says: "Have used many other makes of Dyes, but find the Diamond Dyes ahead of all, as they give the best and fastest colors."

Mrs. Silas Daury, Mahone Bay, N. S., says: "Your Diamond Dyes give me entire satisfaction. I have used other makes, but have settled on the good, old and reliable Diamond Dyes."

Mrs. Joseph Weir, Sutton Junction, P. Q., says: "Have used Diamond Dyes for the last ten years, and they have given me great satisfaction; I can recommend them to all as the best."

Mrs. G. A. Tory, Red Deer, N. W. T., says: "I have given your Diamond Dyes a fair trial and find them excellent; failure is impossible if the directions are followed."

Miss Gussie Crawford, Kingston, N. B., says: "Have just dyed an old skirt a beautiful Seal Brown with your Diamond Dyes, and am much pleased with result. I make my Black ink from your Slate Diamond Dye, and it is the only kind of ink I have used for years, and I do a great deal of writing."

Mrs. John Leslie, Port Colborne, Ont., says: "I have used Diamond Dyes in all the colors, and I can safely say they do all you claim for them."



and K. D. C. Pills the Great Twin Remedies for Indigestion and Dyspepsia. Free sample to any address. K. D. C. Company, Ltd., New Glasgow, N. S., and 137 State St., Boston, Mass.

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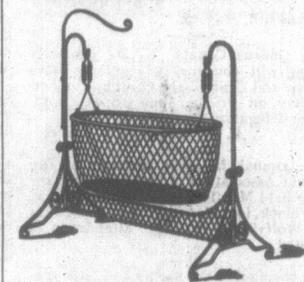
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MRS. W. F. MONTAGUE.

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