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...the Telegraph...
...and and therefore...
...and exhausted if...
...strong and steady...
...of the blood...
...naturally and well...
...appetite and diges...
...when you take

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...er. All druggists...
...and Co., Montreal...
...the best family...
...standards...

McDiarmid's

White Liniment

For external use cannot be ex-
-ceeded. Perfect pain-killer.

Price 25 cents per Bottle.

To order that people may find
out the sterling qualities of
this liniment, we have for every
one that is not satisfied with the
results after having used it, we
turn your empty bottle and will
return your 25c. This is a
guarantee offer.

S. McDiarmid,
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scrofula

Any doctor will tell you
that Professor Hare, of
Jefferson Medical College,
Philadelphia, is one of the
highest authorities in the
world on the action of
drugs. In his last work,
speaking of the treatment
of scrofula, he says:

"It is hardly necessary to state that cod-liver
oil is the best remedy of all. The oil should
be given in small doses, as prepared as is
possible."

He also says that the
hypophosphites should be
combined with the oil.

Scott's Emulsion of cod-
-liver oil, with hypophos-
-phites, is precisely such a
preparation.

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is pleased with our work. We hon-
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matter how small—just to get ac-
-quainted and let you see what we
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Tours to
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To start on THURSDAY, JUNE 25th
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-spectively. Fare for the trip \$376, in-
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-outhern N. B. Associations that have
been published since 1881 apart from
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-ary Magazine of N. B. and N. B. for
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A REMEDY

FOR THAT MOST
DISTRESSING MALADY.

Rev. J. M. McLeod.

Zion Church, Vancouver, B. C.—"It is nearly
three months since I dipped the package of
Dr. D. C. and though I have for forty years
suffered from Indigestion this
cure has seemed to have wrought a perfect
cure. Since taking your remedy I have not
had the slightest symptom of a return of my
old ailment. It affords me much pleasure
in recommending Dr. D. C. to the numerous family
& dyspepsia as the best known remedy for
indigestion and distressing malady."
Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and \$1 per bottle.

WOMEN

...and and therefore...
...and exhausted if...
...strong and steady...
...of the blood...
...naturally and well...
...appetite and diges...
...when you take

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 LITTLE MOTHERS.

Strange mockery of motherhood!
They who should feel the fostering
care
Maternal, and the tender good
Of home when fondling arms are there.
Must, ere their time, in mimic show
Of age and sacred duties be.
Thus wise to guide, that deep to know,
The artless needs of infancy.

The little mothers! Will they win
The bitter-sweet of elder years?
Will love protect them from the sin,
And faith gleam dauntless through
the tears?

God grant some guardian for the loss
Of childly joy; and when they come
To manly ways and womanly crosses,
Give them the fate more frolicsome.

—Richard Burton, in the Century.

A LITTLE ONE.

EMMA A. LEVET.

She was so little when to earth she came,
As helpless as a rose-leaf in the wind,
A dainty atom of humanity!
Yet, oh! what love and care she came
to find!

She was so little when she went away,
That God's great loving angles must
have smiled
On her, and opened swift their shelter
of big arms
To catch the tender earth-bud undefiled.

To cleanse the tender earth-bud undefiled,
She was so little. Yet, O hearts that
ache
With loss and longing since your hopes
were riven,
Rejoice to know those dimpled hands
have stretched
A cord unbreakable from earth to heaven.

—Eon's Herald.

BE ATTRACTIVE.

Study to be attractive, especially if
you are a young Christian. I do not
mean alone in the matter of dress, but
in many other things. Make your face
attractive by ever wearing a sunny
smile. Let your hands do so many deeds
of usefulness that they will not appear
ungainly, even though bearing the marks
of toil. Let your eyes be full of
gentleness and love that they too may
attract others and reveal a spirit of
sweetness.

If you would do great and good work
for the Master, study the law of attrac-
-tiveness, both in nature and in man.
Discover the attractive principles in the
sunlight, the fair springtime, and the
blooming flowers that are so full of
sweetness. Take the sky violet and the
bright June rose and find out what there
is about them that makes us love them
at sight. What makes the attractiveness
of the blue sky when full of sunlight or
gemmed with its myriads of stars? What
makes us love to hear the songs of the
robin and the mockingbird?

Study to be like the people that we
sometimes meet, whose very faces seem
to bestow a blessing as we look upon
them. Learn the sweet secrets of their
attractiveness, both in nature and in man.

Be attractive in the home. Ever let
this sweet principle make home-life
bright and beautiful. Be attractive in
social life, and thus win souls for the
Master. The gentle grace of a true at-
-traction always comes from him, and
reveals his spirit. Every soul that goes
to him, is first attracted by some mean-
-ing that he employs. That "means" are often
sweet, loving human souls filled with his
spirit.

THE FARM.

HOW MUCH ASHES IS TOO MUCH?

I have just received a letter from one
of my seed customers telling me that he
with his seed had over-dressed his land
with ash which he had made by burn-
-ing wheat straw and horse manure. He
was located in the Far West, where horse
manure made in towns is in some localities
treated as a nuisance. The nearest
source of manure is the cow, and the
over-dressing had when a foreman, misun-
-derstanding my directions, applied, one
day when I was absent from the farm,
350 bushels to but little over an acre of
land. How awkward a mistake to be an
overdoer I am unable to determine, for
ever since (that was about eight years ago)
the land as responded exceptionally well
to every crop I have raised on it.

Let me not be misunderstood. I have
fed it with either manure or fertilizer
every year since, but have been
careful in using fertilizer to apply such
as contained no potash. This element
(potash) is one that does not waste in
any soil unless it is washed away, and
if the application made any sense in
excess of the wants of the crop, the por-
-tion of it unused stands in the same re-
-lation to the farmer as money locked in
his strong box; it is safe, only it is not
paying interest. On a second thought,
possibly the caution against the carbon-
-ate of potash (the form in which it ex-
-ists in wood ashes) may meanwhile be
liberating plant food existing in the soil
in a latent state. Here is a matter in
which our agricultural colleges and profes-
-sors may help us. What we want to know
is: Does any of the potash in wood ashes
exist in a caustic state after the crop is
gathered, and does it act chemically on
elements in the soil to set out food for
the planting of the next in the following
season, and if it does so, is such plant
food available for the second crop, or
does the nitrogen of it meanwhile more
or less waste? The answers to these
questions would determine whether an
excessive application of unleached wood
ashes, beyond the wants of the crop to
which it is applied, should be entered on
the profit or loss side of our farm ac-
-counts. Now, let us turn back to the
question of our correspondent. When we
burn in the open air any woody mat-
-erial the combustible is very incomplete
the larger part of the residue being char-
-coal instead of ash. The heat of the
fire burns up some of the vegetable
matter in the soil on which the fire is
built, besides disintegrating the mineral
matter in it and oxidizing the iron con-
-tained in it, which turns it a reddish
color. The effect is to give to a great
much of the soil around an ash like ap-

pearance. The mass, consisting of a
little ash, much charcoal and much
amount of half-burned soil and disintegrated
minerals, is often called "ashes" and
so used. Now, it takes a cord of the best
hard-wood to make a bushel and a half
of red ash, yet I have known a farmer
to cart off over twenty-five bushels of
what he called and actually believed to
be ashes from brush and turkey waste,
the woody matter in which could not be
greater than that contained in a cord of
hardwood. I trust I have made it clear
that, as the wood is being used in a crop
when 350 bushels of unleached wood
ashes were used on a little over an acre
of tillage land, it is not at all likely that
the application of several times that
amount of "ashes" made from the burn-
-ing of straw and horse manure, as men-
-tioned above, would be any more than
would injure any crop over and above
the purely mechanical effect such a mass
of matter may have upon the soil.—J. J.
H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.

SPRATING TREES.

At a meeting of the Western New
York Entomology Society, Professor
Cook of Michigan, in speaking of spray-
-ing trees with poisons, advised the use
of colored poisons as being less likely to
be the cause of mistakes. He said:
"Spray directly blossoms full, and be sure
as we do not want to destroy the bees.
Be thorough in dosing the trees. Put
on insecticides with a dash, going on all
four sides with a force pump. You will
find on examination that every apple
has received a little drop of poison.
Flum curculio will attack the apples if
the plum is not there. Put plums near
your apples and then fight for both
kinds." Kerosene emulsion will cer-
-tainly kill scale lice. Do not spray with
kerosene with the same." The following
specific items were mentioned.

London Purple.—One pound to 200
gallons of water. Use to destroy cod-
-ling moth, curculio, leaf-rollers, tent-
-caterpillars, and canker-worms. For
codling moth apply just after the blossoms
fall, and again two weeks later. This
kills all the insects mentioned ex-
-cept the curculio. For curculio apply as
soon as the eggs fall, and again twice
at intervals of ten days.

Kerosene and Soap.—Softsoap one
quart, or hard soap—preferably white
oil soap—one-fourth pound; two quarts
water; one pint kerosene. Stir till
all are permanently mixed. Then add
the water till the kerosene forms one-fif-
-teenth of the whole compound. This
kills aphides, or plant lice, bark lice
and many bugs; apply with force pump
Apply when insects are at work.

Subsah or California Pyrethrin.—Use
one ounce to three gallons of water.
This is a specific for cabbage caterpillars,
cherry and pear slug, etc. Dash it on
to the insects with spray bellows or force
pump.

White Hellebore.—Use one ounce to
three gallons of water. This kills cur-
-rant slug. Apply with force pump.

Carbolic Acid and Soap.—One pint
carbolic acid, one quart softsoap,
one quart water. Stir till all are per-
-manently mixed. Then add the water
till the carbolic acid forms one-fifteenth
of the whole compound. This prevents
the borers from working and
kills the bark lice.—German-town Tele-
-graph.

RAISED PINEAPPLES.

The German name for these excellent
breakfast cakes, "waspenst," is more
descriptive. The cakes, when risen and
baked, are shaped in the concentric
circles of the insect's nest, while the cur-
-rants, without great stretch of the imagi-
-nation, may be made to represent the
wasps. Take two and a half cups of
flour, about a third of a cup of butter,
three eggs, a full cup of rich milk, a cup
of currants and half a yeastcake. Heat
the flour and the milk separately until
lukewarm. Melt the butter in the shal-
-low and stir in about two-thirds of the flour,
or enough to make a stiff batter. Beat
the butter until it blisters, and set it to
rise. When it has risen in size make a
paste of the butter, egg, melted butter
and flour, beat them thoroughly together.
Mix the raised sponge with the paste of
batter, eggs and flour, tearing the pastes
apart and thoroughly uniting them in
one. Let the mixture rise until it
doubles in size. Beat it. Rub it with
about an inch thick, rub it with
melted butter, and dredge it thickly with
sugar and stew the currants over the
whole. Cut the sheet of dough into
strips, two inches wide, and roll up each
strip as you do a roll of jelly cake. Turn
the rolls on and on a buttered tin, leav-
-ing room for them to rise. In an hour's
time they should be well risen. Bake
them in a hot oven for twenty minutes.

FOUNDATIONS FOR FARM BUILDINGS.

Too often farm buildings are set either
on corner posts or on posts of flat
stones, the rest of the "foundation" be-
-ing left open for winds to blow under the
buildings, keeping the stock exceedingly
cold in winter and affording a place
for harboring of rats, weasels and
other pests. This plan is altogether
wrong. Farm buildings should always
have a tight foundation. If it is desired
to ventilate beneath the buildings in
summer, put in a window, covered on
the inside with fine wire netting. It is
not at all an expensive matter to make a
stone foundation. One can do the work
himself with rough rocks. Dig a trench,
and if possible put in a line of tile around
the bottom if an outlet can be had at one
side. In the trench, wider at the bot-
-tom and fill nearly to the top with rough
stones, well packed. This wall should
grow narrower as it rises, so the frost
will not have a chance to lift the stones
on the sides. From just below the sur-
-face of the ground in the rough rocks
in cement mixed with coarse, sharp
sand. A foot or less is enough of height
above the ground for the most founda-
-tions. A loose stone foundation like
this will not have water standing at
the bottom among the stones or the frost
will make bad work. An outlet should
be made to turn the water away. If a
short bit of drain can tap the foundation
of loose stones at the lowest point the
beneath the stones may not be needed,
the open passages among the rocks al-
-lowing the draining away of the water
to the outlet of the drain. With such
foundations buildings will always stay
firmly in place without sagging in any
part, and will keep all stock within them
much warmer than would otherwise be
the case.—W. D.

WHEN THE CALVES GO TO PASTURE.

When the calves which have been
getting milk all winter are turned out to
pasture they should have a grain ration
for food for awhile, at least once a day.
The too sudden weaning is apt otherwise
to result in the loss of flesh. A well-fed
winter calf will be in fine condition in
the spring, and it is desirable that this
be continued. It cannot be by turning
them off in the wood lot or back pasture
to shift for themselves. Such a course
is certain to result in loss of condition.
Where it is possible to keep the calves
in the barn, and to give them milk until at
least six months old, and grain, ground oats
and bran—as soon as they will eat it. A good
start makes all the difference between a
good animal and a poor one. A stunted
calf or a stunted pig will never recover
from the effects of it. So take good care
of the young things if you would have
thrifty, profitable growth, which leads
to quick maturity. Sometimes the calf,
which has always had its milk placed
before it will be slow to find the watering
place and, and so suffer from thirst. A
little patience and encouragement, per-
-haps dipping the water up in a pail once
or twice, may be necessary. Look out
for this.—See.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Safe, Soothing, Satisfying

It positively cures croup, colds, coughs, colic, sore lungs, kidney troubles,
lame back, chaps, chilblains, earache, headache, toothache, cuts, bites, burns,
bruises, strains, sprains, stiff joints, sore muscles, stings, cramps and pains.
It is the best.
It is the safest.
It is the original.
It is unlike any other.
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It is the great vital and muscle nerve.
It is for internal as much as external use.
It is used and recommended by many physicians everywhere.
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It is what every mother should have in the house.
It is loved by suffering children when dropped on sugar.
It is used and recommended by many physicians everywhere.
It is the Universal Household Remedy from infancy to old age.
It is safe to trust that which has satisfied generation after generation.
It is made from the favorite prescription of a good old family physician.
It is marvellous how many ailments it will quickly relieve, heal and cure.

The Doctor's Signature and directions are on every bottle.
If you can't get it send us. Price 25 cents; six 50c. Sold by Druggists. Pamphlet free.
I. S. JOHNSON & Co., 24 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., Sole Proprietors.

**People of refined musical taste
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**Coughs
and
Colds.**

25 Cents a Bottle. See your Druggist.

**Sea
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It Floats.

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(TOILET SIZE)
A CAKE.

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.

CURED OF SCIATICA.

The Experience of a Bruce County
Farmer.

Suffered Severely That He Became Able
to About His Work as Well as Ever.

From the Walkerton Telegraph.

During the past few years the Tele-
-scope has published many statements
giving the particulars of cures from the
use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They
were all so well authenticated as to
leave no doubt as to their complete truth-
-fulness, but had any doubts remained in
last vestige would have been removed
by a cure which has recently come under
our personal observation. It is the case
of Mr. John Allen, a prominent young
farmer of the township of Greenock,
Mr. Allen is so well known in
Walkerton and the vicinity adjoining it,
that a brief account of his really remark-
-able recovery from what seemed an in-
-curable disease will be of interest to our
readers. During the early part of the
summer of 1888, while working in the

passed from the world of activity, and
that he was doomed to live and die a
cripple. We are free to confess that
this was our own view of the matter, and
our surprise, therefore, can be readily
imagined when some few weeks ago, we
saw this self-same John Allen driving
through the town on the top of a large
load of grain. Great however, as was
our surprise at first, it became still greater
when on arriving at the grist mill, he
proceeded to jump nimbly from the load,
and then with the greatest apparent ease
began to unload the heavy bags of grain.
Curious to know what it was that had
brought this wonderful change, we took
the first convenient opportunity to ask
him. "Well," said he in reply, "I am
as well a man as I ever was, and I at-
-tribute my cure to Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills, and to nothing else." Mr. Allen
then gave us in a very frank manner,
the whole story of his sickness, and his cure,
the chief points of which we have set
forth above. After consulting two phy-
-sicians and finding no relief, he settled
down to the conviction that his case was
a hopeless one. He lost confidence in
medicine, and when it was suggested
that he should give Pink Pills a trial, he
at first absolutely refused. However,
his friends persisted and finally he
agreed to give them a trial. The effect
was beyond his most sanguine expecta-
-tions, as the Pink Pills have driven away
every trace of his pains and he is able to
go about his work as usual. As might
be expected Mr. Allen is loud in his
praise of Pink Pills, and was quite will-
-ing that the facts of his case should be
given publicly, hoping that it might
catch the eye of some one who was
similarly afflicted.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly
upon the blood and nerves, building
them anew and thus driving disease from
the system. There is no trouble due to
either of these causes which Pink Pills
will not cure, and in hundreds of cases
they have restored patients to health
after all other remedies had failed. Ask
for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and take
nothing else. The genuine are always
enclosed in boxes the wrapper around
which bears the full trade mark "Dr.
Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."
May be had from all dealers or sent post
paid on receipt of 50 cents box or six
boxes for \$2.50 by addressing Dr. Wil-
-liams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Faith goes on and shouts, "We are fully
able to go up," while unbeliever turns
back and says, "You can't."—Pentecost.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

**Champion
Liniment**

CURES

**Coughs
and
Colds.**

25 Cents a Bottle. See your Druggist.

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5 CTS.
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A CAKE.

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