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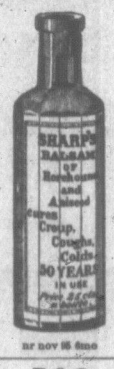

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If?

If you want to preserve apples, don't cause a break in the skin. The germs of decay thrive rapidly there. So the germs of consumption find good soil for work when the lining of the throat and lungs is bruised, made raw, or injured by colds and coughs. **Scott's Emulsion,** with hypophosphites, will heal inflamed mucus membranes. The time to take it is before serious damage has been done. A 50-cent bottle is enough for an ordinary cold.

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All things considered, wire fence is cheaper than stone wall.

*** 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.

MARTHA.

BY JULIA C. R. DORR.

Yes, Lord! Yet some must serve!
Not all with tranquil heart,
Even at thy dear feet,
Wrapped in devotion sweet,
May sit apart!

Yes, Lord! Yet some must bear
The burden of the day,
Its labor and its heat,
While others at thy feet
Must muse and pray!

Yes, Lord! Yet some must do
Life's daily task-work; some
Who fain would sing must toil
Amid earth's dust and moil,
While lips are dumb!

Yes, Lord! Yet man must earn
And women bake the bread;
And some must watch and wake
Early for others' sake,
Who pray instead!

Yes, Lord! Yet even thou
Hast need of earthly care;
I bring the bread and wine
To thee, a Guest divine—
By this my prayer!

—*Selected.*

SINGEING HAIR BY ELECTRICITY.

TREATMENT AFTER CUTTING TO PREVENT THE HAIR DYING AND FALLING OUT.

The belief is widely entertained that cutting the hair frequently strengthens it. But it is also urged by some authorities that the practice is injurious. It is hinted that this is the reason why there are about eighty-five bald men to one bald woman. Those who hold the second of these two opinions say, however, that if, after being cut, the hair is singed, the harm is overcome. Such treatment, it is alleged, stops the escape of oil from the ends of the individual hairs; or, as the barbers express it, it checks the "bleeding." Various devices have been invented for performing the operation here suggested; and the latest is of an electrical character. A metallic wire is stretched along the teeth of a special comb, close to one side, near the points, and is heated by means of an electric current sent through it by connecting wires. One can regulate the intensity of the current, and therefore the temperature, easily; and the wire also can be adjusted to suit thick or thin hair. With this apparatus, it is claimed, a barber can singe a man's hair in less than a minute. The old process requires ten or fifteen minutes. The new method does better work, too. A small battery accompanies the comb.

BED COVERINGS.

The old-fashioned Marseilles spread, cumbersome to handle and heavy for the laundress, will never quite go out of vogue. It is rich-looking and durable. But to housekeepers who like novelty and variety, there are many other materials more delicate and refined looking than Marseilles.

When the house mistress has time and taste for needlework, she is apt to make one or two spreads herself. A linen sheet, neither too fine nor too heavy, is taken as the basis. If she has leisure, she divides the whole, or merely the border, into large squares or parallelograms, by drawing out threads in the manner so much in vogue among Spanish dames. These she works over with linen thread by merely twisting three or four threads over as many others. If she desires finer work, she uses Asiatic rope silk, of color to suit the bedchamber. A serviceable silk, handsome when finished, and harmonizing with all colors, is the black Koman floss or the Asiatic rope silk.

A less dainty effect may be had by working each square or oblong with heavy red or blue cotton. The black silk on the white, however, will never wear out, and will look well anywhere. A novel plan will be to embroider each section with a design different from the others. Each one must be quaint, and all must be of nearly the same size, thus giving play to the taste and fancy of the needlewoman. The effect will be much better than to have a floral pattern stamped in the usual hackneyed manner.—Exchange.

FOR THE SCREEN.

A screen that is always pleasing is one hung on the inner side with small water color sketches, or with photographs of either people or places. For this, if no better can be afforded, a common low clothes-horse will answer. Paint the wood with several coats of black or white enamel, rubbed down with sand-paper; and, when perfectly smooth, finish with coach varnish. On the frame, nail, with brass-headed nails, thick white cotton—twilled is best—and you have a basis for the free play of fancy.

Now comes the use of taste and deftness. The largest picture should be pasted on the middle, the second in size on the corners and between them. The paste should be thin and smooth, the distance carefully measured, and the utmost neatness and care should prevail.

Such screens are suitable for the sleeping room, either to shut in the washstand or to place before the hall door. They are desirable for nursery purposes.—Exchange.

A REMEDY
FOR THAT MOST
DISTRESSING MALADY.
Rev. J. M. McLeod,
Elm Church, Vancouver, B. C.—"It is nearly three months since I finished the package of K. D. C., and though I have for more than twenty years suffered from indigestion that one package seems to have wrought a perfect cure. Since taking your remedy I have not had the slightest symptom of a return of my old enemy. It affords me much pleasure to recommend K. D. C. to the numerous family of dyspeptics as the best known remedy for relief and cure." 50 cts. and $1 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

"Make your stairs with short rises, wide treads, and square landings," says somebody, and the suggestion can be enlarged with advantage. Make everyday duties and all necessary tasks as reasonably easy as possible. The constant going upstairs wears on many a housekeeper who would find the upstairs journey far less tiring if the stair were wide and easy. The thinking housewife can make a wide application of this principle.

"Coffee made by percolation," says Mrs. Rorer, "is much more healthful than that made by boiling." She gives this experience: "I have tried repeatedly, on nervous people, the experiment, without their knowledge, of giving at night a cupful of boiled coffee, carefully made. The person would remain awake for hours after retiring and look worn in the morning. That same individual would at another time take a large cupful of French coffee without the slightest inconvenience; would sleep soundly all night."

Turpentine has almost as many uses in the house as borax. It is good for rheumatism, and, mixed with camphorated oil and rubbed on the chest, is one of the best remedies for bronchial colds. It is an excellent preventive against moths, although naphtha is preferable, the odor leaving much sooner; it will drive ants and cockroaches away, if sprinkled about the shelves and cupboards; a spoonful in a pale of warm water cleans paint excellently; and a little in the boiler on washing day whitens the clothes.

TINNED GOODS.

In buying tinned goods, an eminent physician gives the following instructions: Reject every article that does not show the line of resin around the edge of the solder of the cap, the same as is seen on the seam or the side of the can. Reject every tin that has not the name of the manufacturer or firm upon it, as well as the name of the company or town where manufactured. When the wholesale dealer is ashamed to have his name on the goods, fight shy of him. Press up the bottom of the tin. If decomposition is beginning, the tin will rattle just as the bottom of the oiler of your sewing machine will do. If the goods are sound, it will be solid, and there will be no rattle in the tin. Reject every tin that shows signs of rust around the cap on the inside of the head of the tin. If housekeepers are educated on these points, then the poisoning by muriate of zinc amalgam will become a thing of the past.—English Chemist.

STRAWBERRY COTTAGE PUDDING.

Cream together one-half cup of butter and one cup of sugar, add one cup of milk, one beaten egg, one pint of sifted flour and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in a cake-pan, and serve hot with liquid sauce, into which fresh strawberries, mashed with sugar, have been stirred.—May Ladies' Home Journal.

THE FARM.

HOW A GREAT APPLE-GROWER PLANTS

Judge Fred Welhouse, of Leavenworth County, Kansas, is reputed the most extensive and probably the most successful individual apple-grower in the United States, and is known far and wide as the Apple King. His orchards consist of 1,630 acres; the product in thirteen years has been upward of 400,000 bushels, and the varieties given chief precedence are Ben Davis, 630 acres; Missouri Pippin, 360 acres, Jonathan, 300 acres, and Gano, 100 acres. Mr. Welhouse has just finished planting an additional 160 acres, and the success that has attended all his work makes his methods of much interest to any one setting a considerable area in trees. As related by him in brief his procedure covering an experience of twenty years is as follows:

Using land in a good state of cultivation, as for other crops (preferably but not necessarily a northern exposure), rows north and south thirty-two feet apart are made by turning a straight plough-furrow to the west and another to the east, say twenty inches from first; the middle strip thus left is thrown out by another round with the plough, the last furrow being about ten inches deep. In the bottom of this dead furrow running a listing plough with subsoiling attachment and then cross-marking with any device to indicate the location for the trees sixteen feet apart in the rows completes the preparation of the ground.

Thrifty two-year-old trees are considered best, although those a year older are not objectionable. These are taken up by a tree digger run ten to twelve inches deep. When the trees are delivered on the orchard land ready for planting, men distribute them at the cross-marks, and two work together in planting a row; one stands the tree in its place and spreads its roots out in their natural position, holding it, while the other shovels the finer soil over them. The man holding the tree constantly tramps the earth among and around the roots, until it will firmly hold the tree in an upright position. When the rows are thus made ready, a team hitched with short singletrees to a plough follows, and in one round throws the adjacent earth back into the central furrow filling it. In ten days or two weeks, when weeds begin to show, another round is made, turning a furrow two or three inches wide toward the tree and a little deeper than the first, covering all turned by the previous round; in a fortnight, another narrow furrow is turned as before, as deep, and throwing the soil as far up on the ridge as possible, with a view to smothering any weeds started in the tree row. This is repeated at two-week intervals until the middle of August, forming continuous beds of mellow earth or tree rows about eight feet wide, elevated four to six inches above the adjacent surface, twelve to fifteen inches deep and in superior condition for the reception of rains and a vigorous growth of the trees.

If the ploughing and covering have failed to keep the weeds in subjection, the larger ones are cut out with hoes, but this is usually a light task. The following season cultivation is carried on by first ploughing the soil from and later toward the trees, as in the preceding year, and for winter leaving the land in much the same condition as in the fall before. This cultivation is kept up until the trees are five or six years old, or in bearing, when the land is seeded to clover.—F. D. Coburn, secretary Kansas Board of Agriculture.

HOW TO HAVE A GARDEN ON THE FARM.

Every farmer in Canada should have a garden for growing small fruits and vegetables. The great drawback to gardens on the farm is the time it takes to cultivate and keep them free from weeds. The land is a small item, one quarter of an acre being quite sufficient. Select a piece of ground, 330 feet long by 33 feet wide, at least 30 feet from any large trees; let the long way be north and south, if possible. Give a good coat of manure (five good loads will be none too much) in the fall and plough deep as soon as the manure is spread. As soon as the soil is dry in the spring, plough lightly, about four inches, and harrow thoroughly, enough to make a fine seed-bed; start on the side nearest to the house and plant one row of black raspberries, followed by two rows of red. These should be planted two feet apart in the row; the rows 30 inches apart. Next plant two rows of strawberries, one foot apart in the row; these should be planted as early as possible. Let your next two rows be early potatoes, followed by one of early corn, one of beans—plant twice, so as to have a longer season for green beans for table use. Divide the next row in five equal lengths, and sow 66 feet each of carrots, beets, parsnips, lettuce and spinach. Your next row should be onions—two varieties—sets for large ones and some small variety for pickles. You have now two rows left; make the two into one, plant watermelons at one end, citrons at the other, and cabbage, tomatoes, and celery between.

As the kind of varieties to plant will make a great deal of difference, be sure you get good plants and good seed. Here is what I grow, and I think they are the best: Black Cap raspberries—Souhegan and Gregg, earliest and latest; for red—Cuthbert and Marlboro; one is early, one late. Strawberries—Crescent and Wilson's. For potatoes—Early Six Weeks. Corn—Cory. Beans—Six Weeks for early; Wax for late. Carrots—Short Horn. Beets—Turnip. Parsnips—Hollow Crown. Watermelons—As early a kind as possible. Cabbage—Two kinds, early and late. Celery—Giant Pascal. Tomatoes—Acme.

I always grow my own cabbage, tomatoes, and celery plants, and find they do much the best. Sow the seed in boxes in the house in April; they will be ready for planting as soon as the ground is ready. All your work can be done with the horse-hoe or scuffler. Keep it free from weeds; cultivate often, it increases the moisture in the soil; never let the weeds get the start of you; trust more to the hoe than the watering can. There are lots of other fruits and vegetables, but try these first; you needn't care how dry the season is if you cultivate enough. Don't plant too early. Put your celery in a trench containing a foot of well-rotted manure well mixed and keep banking up as it grows. If you want strawberry plants, let one runner grow from every plant; if not, cut them all off. A good garden will repay you well for all your work.—T. W. Lamb, Bruce Co., Ont., in Farmer's Advocate.

Graveland Kidney Disease Quickly Cured—Relief can be Obtained Within Six Hours.

I have been troubled with gravel and kidney disease for eight years, during which time I have tried numerous remedies and different doctors without any permanent benefit. At times the pain in the left kidney was so severe that I could not lie down in one position any length of time. Seeing your advertisement of South American Kidney Cure in The Enterprise, I procured a bottle from A. S. Goodeve, druggist, and taking it according to directions got immediate relief and feel better now than at any time since first noticing the disease. The soreness and weakness have all left me. I recommend all who are afflicted, with this dangerous trouble to give South American Kidney Cure a trial. Signed, Michael McMullen, Chesley, Ont.

The farmer who keeps a good dairy has a more constant source of income than one engaged in almost any other branch of farming.

THREE METHODIST LEADERS

Have all used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and Declared Strongly in its Favour.

The clergy of Canada of all denominations, seldom hesitate to speak frankly in the interests of a good cause, or on behalf of some meritous article. Force is given to utterances of this character when the men can speak from individual experience. This is the case with Rev. A. B. Chambers, LL.B., and Rev. William Galbraith, LL.B, and Rev. W. H. Withrow, D.D., than whom few ministers of the Methodist church are better known in Toronto or elsewhere throughout the Dominion. As with many others these brethren have been sufferers with cold in the head and its invariable successor, catarrh. A remedy however was within their reach. They used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and found as every one else finds, that relief was speedy and effective, and desiring to benefit others they make this statement to the world over their own signatures.

One short puff of the breath through the blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use it relieves in 10 minutes, and permanently cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat, tonsilitis and deafness. 60 cents.

Sample with blower, sent for 10c in silver or stamps. S. G. Detchon, 44 Church St., Toronto.

College News.

This shows what they do at Snell's—the figures indicate the number of words written in one minute, new matter to:

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Annie Roode, Belmont	105
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Eva Wiggin, Bass River	74
Margaret Schurman, Collingwood	96
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Send $2 for 10 lessons by mail.
SNELL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
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Trust What Time Has Endorsed

Since A. D. 1810.

There is not a medicine in use today which possesses the confidence of the public to so great an extent as JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. For more than eighty years it has stood upon its own intrinsic merit, while generation after generation have used it and transmitted the knowledge of its excellence to their children as a valuable inheritance. The best evidence of its value is the fact that in the state where it originated the sale of it is steadily increasing.

I. S. JOHNSON, ESQ. My Dear Sir—Fifty years ago this month your father, Dr. Johnson, called at my store and left me some Johnson's Anodyne Liniment on sale. I have sold it ever since. I can most truly say that it has maintained its high standard and popularity from that time to this. JOHN B. RAND, North Waterford, Maine, Jan., 1891.

I have used your Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for more than fifty years in my family. Have used it for colds, coughs, sore throat, stings, cramps, sore stomach, rheumatism, lameness, colic, toothache, neuralgia, etc., and found it always good every way. I would not let my house be without it. I am a man 71 years old. Johnson's Liniment is my family remedy. THOMAS CLELAND, So. Robbinston, Me.

This certifies that Dr. A. Johnson, whose name is signed to every genuine bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, in the month of Jan., 1840, first left at my store some of the same. I have supplied my customers with it ever since, (over fifty years) with increasing sales. I have used it in my family for sprains, coughs, colds, lame back, and consider it the best. JAMES KNOWLTON, Newburg, Me.

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.
I. S. JOHNSON & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., Sole Proprietors.

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.

Suit you exactly, Sir!

I picked him up from a man who knew nothing about a horse. The neighbors said he was "hard to keep." I knew where the trouble was. His hair stood on end like the feathers on a Polland hen. His hide was so tight that the slap of your hand on him sounded like the beat of a drum. He was so thin you could see him only when he was "broadside on." Yes Sir! Brought him home under a blanket—was ashamed to be seen with him—gave him Dick's Blood Purifier and now after six weeks just see him. Yes-Sir—just six weeks—You can't beat Dick's, it simply puts an animal right. Its worth dollars where it costs cents. You can get it from druggists or at general stores but if they don't have it don't let them palm off something else on you—because you can send 50 cents to Dick & Co., P.O. Box 482, Montreal and they will send you a trial package—post paid.

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.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Relieved me of Agonizing Pain in 20 Minutes and was the Means of Saving my Life, Says Mrs. John Jamieson, Tara, Ontario.

About three months ago I was attacked with nervous heart trouble. The pain was so severe I could hardly breathe. I could get no relief and feared that I could not live. I saw advertised in the Tara Leader, Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and immediately procured a bottle. I secured perfect relief inside of 20 minutes and firmly believe it was the means of saving my life.

If your heart flutters, palpitates or tires out easily, it is diseased, and treatment should not be delayed a single day. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart relieves almost instantly, and will effect a radical cure.

"Within 12 Hours After First Dose the Pain Left me"—Rheumatism of Seven Years' Standing.

I have been a victim of rheumatism for seven years, being confined to bed for months at a time, unable to turn myself. I have been treated by many physicians in this part of the country, none of whom benefited me. I had no faith in rheumatism cures advertised, but my wife induced me to get a bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure from Mr. Taylor, Druggist of Owen Sound. At the time I was suffering agonizing pain, but inside of twelve hours after I took the first dose the pain left me. I continued until I took three bottles, and I considered I am completely cured. Signed, J. D. McLeod, Leith, P. O. Ont.