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The Farm.

Young Orchards.

Your orchards should have attention; when there is any spare time go over the trees, cutting away weak, useless wood. When the trees are young is the time to give them good attention, and a well-kept orchard will respond to the extra labor laid out, says: "American Gardening." If young trees be left to themselves it will not be long bofore they grow out of shape. Strong shoots, which give the trees a staggering appearance, should be shortened back; one should always aim to have compact, well-balanced trees, and also, if fine fruit be the object, keep the growth thinned out, as when there is much wood in a tree sunshine cannot get at the fruit, and under these circumstances poor fruit results. Young orchards should be thoroughly cultivated for a few years. I don't know of anything better ming trees. If one half of an orchard be cultivated, the other left in grass, that which was cultivated would grow just as fast again and much cleaner and healthier. A tree that makes a clean, healthy growth is the one from which we can expect fine fruit,-

Plant Blackcap Raspberries in Spring.

The young tipe of Blackcaps require special leare in transplanting. Like the strawberry, if set a little too deep they will likely die. If they have been handled carelessly by the nurseryman, they will not grow. If planted shallow, as they must be, without protection, they will be heaved out of the ground and killed by the frosts of winter and spring. A careful person could carry a few plants through the winter by giving careful protection by means of a mulch; but unprotected they would mostly die, if the conditions were at all unfavorable. If, however, just after planting, snow should cover them until spring, and this season should be free from heaving frosts, most of the plants would The easiest way to secure a stand of these plants is to secure them from a home nursery, planting them shallow in warm, well-prepared soil. Nearly every plant will then live. It would, however, always be better to set live plants in the autumn, rather than dead ones in the spring .- Dr.

Advantages in Keeping Sheep.

An eminent agriculturist asserted that "the foot of the sheep was gold on the land," and as the sheep not only scatters its solid manure evenly on the soil and treads it in, but also distributes the liquids, the effects of the occupancy of land by a flock only one season has been very noticeable. In England it is a proverb that "100 sheep on an acre of land for fifteen days is sufficient to render a poor soil fertile:" The claim may not be strictly true in all cases in this country, as sheep in England receive higher feeding than here, but farmers who have tried the experiment have brought up their land to a degree of fertility which enabled them to grow green crops for ploughing under where before not even the hardiest weed would thrive. In Canada, where sheep are soiled on rape, and where hurdles are sometimes used to prevent the sheep covering too much ground at one time, the effects on the land from the droppings of the flocks have been remarkable, in many cases giving a large profit by permitting of omitting fertilizers of equal value, and the evidence in favor of sheep as renovators of the soil in every section of this country

has been indisputable. The siteep is the friend of the farmer whose soil is poor.

The dog has damaged the sheep industry to the amount of millions of dollars, as well as causing interminable lawsuits, many farmers forsaking sheep rather than incur such risks, but of recent years suc-cessful farmers have fenced in their sheep

Lilian Nordica to Women.

Health-Giving Paine's Celery Compound the best Spring Remedy.

Mme. Nordica has the distinction of being the first prima donna born in the United States.

She testifies to the wonderful health-giving effects of the greatest product of medical science—Paine's Celery Compound.

Not since Christine Nilsson has there been a Marguerite to be compared to Nordica's splendid impersonation.

All her achieved successes had for a foundation the most unrelaxing study and effort. No one knows better than the applauded prima donna what such severe work means to the nerves and strength. The following letter from Lillian Nordica to Wells & Richardson Co. must be gratefully read by hosts of women:

"It certainly gives me great pleasure to testify to the health-giving effects of Paine's Celery Compound. I truly celieve it to be the best of all spring remedies."

If the winter has left you weak and languid, Paine's Celery Compound will restore strength to your nerves, will purify the blood and make you well. Don't allow nervous debility to go on. Take warning from dyspepsia, nervous headache and sleeplessness. Guard against that tired, played-out feeling that so often appears as spring approaches. Neuralgia and rheumatism—awful enemies—must be conquered.

quered.

Paine's Celery Compound is the world's true disease banisher, renovater of the sys-

tem, and a life-giver at this time of the year. It quickly furnishes nutriment for the innumerable nerve fibres; it arouses the organs of digestion and assimilation to brisker action; it enables the wa-ted body to build up flesh and muscle, and dissipates every fearful and apprehensive feeling.

Paine's Celery Compound is truly the medicine for women when weakened and burdened by work and home cares. It gives them fresh new blood, vim, energy and activity, and a new lease of life. Try it, and when you go to your dealer for Paine's Celery Compound, see that you get it; no other medicine can take its place successfully.

lands with barbed wire, having the bottom strand six in-ches below the surface of the ground, which prevents scratching to get under the fence, while some farmers who have large flocks find it profitable to employ a boy to guard them early in the morning and in the evening, as sheep prefer to graze during the cool portions of the day. If sheep are to be turned out on the hillsides, to roam at will, they will no doubt be destroyed by dogs, but such method is passing away as the mutton breeds are being introduced. The farmer who keeps sheep for wool only will continue to turn his sheep out and meet with losses, but the one who aims to make a profit from all sources provided by the flock will use precautions for safety. Shelter from the sun in summer and from the storms in winter assists in making sheep pay, and if they, have been given something more than the pickings of the farm will be in good condition in the falt to begin the winter. A flock can be kept at but little expense, as sheep will utilize turnips, ensilage, fodder, hay, and be satisfied with a small allowance of grain. Farmers who will begin with good sheep and use pure-bred rams can always secure a fair profit, but the profit left in the soil from the droppings is one of the most important items, as the sheep save the farmer the labor of hauling manure and apply the droppings to the soil better than he can with his most approved appliances.—Philadelphia Record.

Early Work in Spring.

Early Work in Spring.

Just as soon as the ground is bare of snow, the farmer can begin the work that will count as work, in that it would, if neglected, have to be done in the busy season. No better time of the year exists to look to the mowing fields than immediately after the snow is gone and the frost is out of the top of the ground for a few inches. At such a time, with a wooden manl, the stones and rock which have been heaved above the surrounding surface can be easily beaten down so as to render the ground smooth again. The mower can then be run without danger of injury to the knives. Indeed, one or two hours time thus employed on a piece of land will not only enable the farmer to cut a larger quantity of grass to the acre, and do it in much less time, but it will sometimes awe many dollars for repairs on the mower. Therefore, never leave the mowing fields to be looked after too late in the season, for if you do the surface will get so hard and the grass so high that it will be extremely difficult to see the stones and uneven places and beat them smooth again.

A great deal can be done in repairing wall fences even before the frost is all out of the ground, for there are always more or less stone that get misplaced on top of the walls which, if put back at the proper time, would prevent others from being moved out of place. Still, if this work is left until the busy season opens, as it too often is, a gap is apt to appear in the wall large enough to let the cattle through, whereupon the farmer must tend to it, even if he has to leave his hay spread in the field. The wise and prudent farmer will see to it that his fences are all put in order as early in the season as the weather and the condition of the ground will permit.—Prederick O. Sibley.

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