

The price of half a pound of Red Rose Tea is small—very small, but it will show you how much tea value, tea quality and flavor is contained in this "Good Tea"

Red Rose Tea

"is good tea"

Prices—25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 60 cts. per lb. in lead packets.

T. H. ESTABROOKS, ST. JOHN, N. B. WINNIPEG, TORONTO, & WELLINGTON ST. E.

LOOSE TEETH.

Sometimes They Are the Result of Nervous Troubles.

He was an honest dentist, and no one could have accused him of tinkering with a sound molar unless it actually needed attention. When the handsome young woman patient came to him and complained that her teeth were getting loose and she was afraid she would lose them he gave her some good advice and charged her nothing, although it was worth a good stiff fee.

"There is nothing in the world the matter with your teeth," he said. "Each one is as sound as a new dollar. Also you should put yourself under the care of a physician. In some nervous diseases the outward symptom is a shaking of the gums. This is not an unfailing sign, however. Some persons lose their teeth through a shriveling of the gums on account of an excess of uric acid in the system. If they drink plenty of water the trouble would disappear. I have had several patients whom I have cured simply by getting them to drink plenty of water."

"The gums are pretty good indicators of the general health. Persons whose gums bleed frequently think there is something the matter with their teeth. The trouble is constitutional instead of local. A good tonic would put them on their feet, and this, accompanied by plenty of exercise in the open air, would stop the bleeding of the gums."

It distressed Miss Willing to find how much the little girls in her Sunday school class thought about dress and outward adorning. She never lost an opportunity to tell them how slight was the importance of such things.

"The reason I didn't come last Sunday was because my coat wasn't finished," said small Mary Potter one day when questioned as to her non-appearance the week before. "My old coat had spots on it that wouldn't come through."

"But, Mary, dear," said the teacher gently, "you know it's not the outside that really matters."

"Yes'm, I know," said little Mary, "but, Miss Willing, mother had ripped the lining out, so there wasn't any inside to look at!"—Youth's Companion.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED by local application, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed, forever. Cases of deafness are cured by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circular, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,

Sold by Druggists, 75c. per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

MILK ON THE FARM.

With the advent of the warm summer weather the trouble connected with the keeping of milk will be aggravated. No food product absorbs so readily or becomes contaminated more rapidly when not properly taken care of than milk. The following advice, given by Prof. Pearson, of the Dairy Department of Cornell University, may be read with profit.

Whether milk is delivered promptly or held some time before delivery, it needs particular care. The best dairyman provides for this purpose a room near the stable, but separated from it so as to exclude dust and unpleasant odors. As soon as a pailful of milk has been drawn from the cows, it is carried to the milk-room, covered through a fine strainer, and cooled with an apparatus made of thin metal and containing cold water. The milk flows over the outside of it in a thin sheet. After twenty or forty quarts have been thus treated, the pail can be filled and set in cold water or the milk is bottled and kept cold until needed.

Some farmers do not use this care, but strain the milk directly into the large can, which stands in any convenient place, usually within the stable. When the can is filled it is placed, as soon as convenient, in a tub of cold water and stirred until partly cooled, then left with the cover ajar until wanted for delivery.

Persons handling milk in this way do not appreciate how sensitive the milk is to foul surroundings and how quickly it will absorb injurious odors. It is fortunate for consumers that milk shows so plainly when it has been carelessly handled. If consumers are sufficiently watchful they can avoid being supplied with milk which has been improperly handled. A dairyman should always bear in mind that milk is a food, and he should not leave it unnecessarily in any place where it would be unwilling to have his cow feed on it.

When milk is served soon after milking, in many cases it is not cooled by artificial means, and in small towns supplied by dairymen who drive in twice a day, it is often delivered warm from the cow. To many persons this is a guaranty of purity; but milk served in this way will sour in a short time. With two or three hours after it is delivered it is likely to be nearer a condition of sourness than milk 12 or 24 hours older, which was cooled immediately after milking and kept at a low temperature.

In some cases the milk delivered in the morning is that of the previous evening, well cooled and kept in a cold place, and the milk delivered in the afternoon is the morning product similarly treated. This is a much better method than the delivery of perfectly fresh, warm milk. When but one delivery is made each day, and that in the morning, the production of the same morning and previous evening is usually distributed.

Many dairymen do this when they drive directly from the farm to the places of delivery, except when it is necessary to start before the hour of milking; then the milk of the morning and evening of the previous day, delivered by itself early in the morning, and the supply of the same morning is taken during the hottest weather is served later.

CROPS TO PLOW UNDER DURING FALL.

Replying to the questions of a correspondent I will say one of the best crops which can be sown at the present time (July) for the purpose of plowing under the coming fall would be either soy beans or cowpeas. They can be sown broadcast at the rate of 14 bushels per acre and harrowed in, and would be ready to plow under in the fall. Possibly the only objection to either of these crops mentioned would be the price of the seed. Should that be a serious objection, then I would use Canada field peas and barley, preferring barley to oats, because it makes a better growth at this season and is less likely to be attacked by rust. I would sow one bushel of Canada field peas and harrow them in, and then sow one-half bushel of barley and harrow it in.

Some of Nova Scotia soils are very fertile, but this is not necessarily true. Purchase at the drug store five cents' worth of blue litmus paper and press the paper against the moist soil. If the blue litmus paper turns red, the soil is acid and would be benefited by liming. Care must be taken in making this test not to press the paper with the fingers for fear it will cause the paper to turn slightly red.

In applying lime about 40 to 60 bushels per acre should be used. This is more effective if applied after plowing and then harrowed in. If the lime is thoroughly fine, a fertilizer drill is the best implement with which to apply it. This distributes it evenly and does away with much of the unpleasantness of the operation. If sown broadcast, it may be distributed from the rear of a wagon, being thrown out and scattered by means of a shovel. I would recommend using the fertilizer drill if you own one or can borrow one.

UTILIZING WASTE APPLES.

The following article on evaporating apples on the farm is by George T. Powell, the well known fruit grower and horticultural expert of Columbia County, N. Y., and a well known speaker before the various horticultural associations in New England. Mr. Powell practices what he preaches and this description is of his own plant:

In fruit districts, such as in western New York, where apple growing is done on a large scale, there are large evaporators in every town, where farmers may sell their windfalls. There are also small evaporators for farm use. These are made of wood, with a system of racks, fitted one above another, upon which to put the sliced apples. A stove below furnishes the heat and ventilators are made in the top of the building by which the heat is regulated. These dryhouses are made of different sizes, and from eight to 40 bushels of apples may be dried in 24 hours. The difficulty with these farm evaporators is to obtain the necessary help with which to do the work. The work cannot be so economically done as with the large evaporator, and they are going out of use to a large extent, beyond providing for family or local needs.

DESCRIPTION OF PLANT.

With the increasing quantity of apples at Orchard farm in the Hudson valley, and with no evaporator near, four years ago I put up a building 20x30 feet, two stories with an ell 16x20 feet. There are two rooms below, each 20x20 feet, in which furnaces are placed with a system of pipes running which carry and distribute the heat around the rooms near the top floors above, upon which the apples are spread. Two large towers are built through the roof which carry a strong draft, thus drawing the heat up rapidly from the furnace rooms below.

The entire cost of this building was \$800. We have turned out in a season 16 tons of white stock and five tons of chops and waste. With another furnace room and drying floor, several more tons of chops and waste could be dried.

The chops are apples too small to be pared and run through without

paring. The waste, consists of cores and parings. It requires four tons of coal a week to run the two furnaces. The chops and waste will, usually, pay for the coal. The summer and autumn apples are too soft to be of any value for evaporating. About September 15 we begin on the Greenings and earlier winter varieties. When running up to full capacity, it requires ten people to handle the work. A day man to run the slicing, to attend to the furnaces and do the general work and overnight man. Two parers will run through the machines 100 bushels a day; while six women are required to trim the apples, cutting out bruised spots and pieces of the skin that the parers have missed.

The apples run from the trimming table into a large box where films of sulphur pass through them to hold the color. Without this sulphur fumigation the apples would turn brown and become discolored before they could be dried. The bromstone is burned in a small stove underneath the box so that only the fumes pass through the apples with no injurious or deleterious effect produced upon the fruit.

The drying floors are cleared twice a day; the apples being thrown into a large pile, where they undergo a curing process before being packed. The weather makes a great difference in the work. On a bright day with a clear atmosphere and north wind the apples will dry rapidly, while on a cloudy day with a south wind it is difficult to get the apples to run dry enough and off in time for the night run. The white stock is packed in 50-pound boxes. Women select large pieces and face the boxes very evenly, after which the apples are pressed in until the required weight is obtained. The cost of packing, including the paper lining, is one cent a pound.

There is a difference in the time required to dry different varieties of apples. Where all kinds are dried together, some are dried too much and some not enough. If the fruit is not sufficiently dried it frequently becomes sour, and is the cause of much trouble between buyers and sellers. The stock often being rejected on arrival and has to be sold for immediate use.

Baldwins will produce 64 pounds dried fruit to a bushel; Greenings 6; King 5; Ben Davis 4; Gildflower 4; Twenty Ounce 5; Belleflower 5; Seck-no-Further 4; Roxbury Russet 9. If some of the finest kinds, like the Greening, Spitzenburg, Fall Pippin and Northern Spy, could be run separately and packed by themselves much higher prices could be obtained for them. The flavor in quickly dried fruit is much finer than in the old process of sun drying.

THE DIFFERENT GRADES AND PRICE.

Until the orchards at Orchard farm can furnish sufficient apples to keep the evaporator running, we are purchasing from 4000 to 5000 bushels windfalls from the surrounding neighborhood each autumn; in order to keep those regularly employed who engage to do the work. The grades made are fancy, choice and prime. The fancy stock is made from the best and largest apples. The choice is the next size, in the pieces or rings, bright in color, and neatly packed, while the prime is good stock, but has more or less of small and broken pieces throughout. With a full crop of apples prices usually run at 7 1/2 to 8 cents for fancy, 6 cents for prime and 5 1/2 cents for choice, with chops, cover and skins correspondingly lower.

Where fruit is not sprayed, the apples are so wormy that usually not above 10 to 12 cents a bushel can be paid for windfalls. There is so much waste from trimming and the cost of labor is so great, that the profits on such stock are reduced to a point where even the running of a large evaporator does not pay, but where orchards are cultivated, and the fruit sprayed, higher prices may be had and are paid for the apples and a large otherwise waste produced is turned to a profit both to the grower and to the manufacturer.

A Japanese Proverb.

A Japanese proverb worth remembering: "He who knows not and knows not that he knows not is a fool. Shun him. "He who knows not and knows that he knows not is humble. Teach him. "He who knows and knows not that he knows is asleep. Wake him. "He who knows and knows that he knows is a wise man. Follow him."

The remedy. "I am greatly troubled with kleptomania," exclaimed the fashionably dressed woman as she bustled into the drug department. "Now, what would you advise me to take for it?" "Your departure, madam, by all means," replied the floorwalker, and bowed her to the elevator.

Two of a Kind. "You say that Faw Jin came to his end through contributory negligence?" "Yes," answered Broncho Bob. "He showed down four aces in a poker game, and two of 'em was the ace of diamonds."

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For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

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LATEST DESIGNS IN MONUMENTS

WE ARE CONSTANTLY securing new patterns and can give you a choice of dozens of designs at moderate prices. Write for particulars.

T. RICE, - - Bear River

SATORIAL HINTS.

No well bred skirt has an old fashioned placket. The up to date idea is to fasten the skirt in the center underneath the middle plait. A row of invisible hooks and eyes is placed at the side where the plaits lap over from right to left.

The round waist is approved of in mode, and skirts that have belts cut down in a point in front are decidedly de mode. Waists are worn on the outside of the skirt, and consequently the waistband is snug.

Most of the smart spring coats are high in the neck. To alter a last season's jacket attach a triangular piece of velvet or cloth at the neck opening, and trim it with braid or some fanciful design. Then fit about the neck a two inch turnover collar.

To be sure, the modistes would have one believe that short or three-quarter sleeves are the only ones approved by

July Bargains

What a little money can do here through this month for an example:

Men's Suits, regular \$5.00, selling for \$3.00.
Men's Suits, 2-piece, regular \$5.00, selling for \$3.00.
Men's Suits, 3-piece, regular \$5.00, selling for \$3.00.
Men's Suits, 4-piece, regular \$5.00, selling for \$3.00.
Men's Suits, 5-piece, regular \$5.00, selling for \$3.00.
Men's Suits, 6-piece, regular \$5.00, selling for \$3.00.
Men's Suits, 7-piece, regular \$5.00, selling for \$3.00.
Men's Suits, 8-piece, regular \$5.00, selling for \$3.00.
Men's Suits, 9-piece, regular \$5.00, selling for \$3.00.
Men's Suits, 10-piece, regular \$5.00, selling for \$3.00.

Boots and Shoes. We are not content with particular article in this department—they are all to be sold at low prices.

Table Linen. Quality. Prices for a short time and goods for household and 60 cents for unbleached—worth fifty per cent. higher price.

Mrs. J. E. Burns

Builer Paper

We have a stock of the genuine parchment—the best obtainable—at the following prices:

8x12—one lb. size, printed, 500, \$1.25
8x12—one lb. size, printed, 1,000, 2.00
12x12—two lb. size, printed, 500, 1.75
12x12—two lb. size, printed, 1,000, 2.75
8x12—blank, per 100, 12c. ream, 50
12x12—blank, per 100, 16c. ream, 75
12x18—blank, per 100, 25c. ream, 1.00
24x36—blank, per 100, 85c. ream, 4.00

Visiting Cards

The Best of Stock and enclosed in a nice card board box, 50 in a package, printed with name, and calling day if desired, at 35 cents per package.

The Monitor, Bridgetown, N. S.

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