

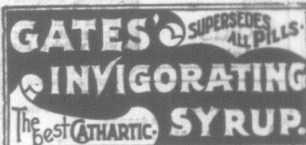
One Dose

Tells the story. When your head aches, and you feel bilious, constipated, and out of tune, with your stomach sour and no appetite, just buy a package of

Hood's Pills

And take a dose, from 1 to 4 pills. You will be surprised at how easily they will do their work, cure your headache and biliousness, loosen the bowels and make you feel happy again. 25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

RUN DOWN



BUILT ME UP.

WATERFORD, Digby Co.,
Nov., 1895.

C. GATES & CO.

Gentlemen—Two years ago I was run down, lost my appetite and became so weak that I could not work. Tried many medicines without receiving any benefit. I then got your LIFE OF MAN BITTERS and SYRUP which soon built me up so that I have remained well ever since.

Yours respectfully,
DELANEY H. GRAHAM.

Whiston & Frazee's
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
HALIFAX and TRURO, N. S.

Our Course of Instruction is thorough and up to date, and graduates readily find employment. Send for circulars to
S. E. WHISTON, Halifax,
or J. C. P. FRAZEE, Truro.

LIFE LASTS LONGER

IF PUTTNER'S EMULSION be taken regularly by Consumptives and all weak and ailing people.

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

mother's medicine.

What distress and anguish come to the mother when her little one wakes up at night with a nasty croupy cough. Wise mothers always keep on hand a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It's so pleasant to the taste the youngsters take it without any fuss, and at the same time its promptness and effectiveness are such that the cough is checked before anything serious develops.

From one end of the Dominion to the other people are praising Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup as the best remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and all Lung Affections.

Dr. Wood's
Norway Pine
Syrup.

25c. at all druggists.



The Farm.

A Cheese Lesson.

A leading grocer in an Eastern city gives the following experience, and draws a lesson from it for the benefit of New York cheesemakers. It would seem that this lesson is equally pertinent to every cheese-maker in the country. The grocer advertised: "Old cheese a year old to-day. It is rich and mellow and of delicious flavor, but not strong." He had the goods, plenty of them, and they were just as advertised. All day and late in the evening the people gathered around that cheese-counter, waiting to be served, like the crowd at the Friday bargain-table in a department store. The cheese melted away about as fast as the attendant could cut and put it up. Very few asked the price. The quality was there, and they were willing to pay for it. It was high enough to cover what was paid the producer a year ago, storage, interest on the investment and a fair retailer's profit. There was probably more cheese sold at that counter on Saturday than there will be of the average run of grocery cheese in a month.

There is an object-lesson in this incident that the cheese producers of Central New York would do well to study. They are making cheese for export, competing with countries that can produce good cheese at lower cost than here and selling to a combination of operators in the poorest cheese market on earth. There is a trade right here at home that will take all the good cheese offered at twice what the maker gets for the article produced. It is a fact that here in the cheese centre of the United States it is difficult for the critical consumer to find a satisfactory piece of cheese. The grocer referred to filled a long-felt want, and he was rewarded with a big trade.—Connecticut Farmer.

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Raising Corn for the Silo.

Within a radius of one and a half miles of this place there are thirteen silos. Naturally, we are quite interested to get at the best method of cultivation in growing our corn for ensilage. As my nephew, G. F. Richards, has just filled our silo, which is 10x14 feet and 30 feet high, with corn cut from three acres of land, and at less cost for cultivation than is usual in this vicinity, while more than doubling the usual yield per acre, it may be useful to give his mode of cultivation. The land was clover and timothy sod, and had been in grass two years. The stable manure was applied and spread early in the spring, and left until late in May before ploughing. This forced a heavy growth of clover to be turned under, and the manure was washed well into the soil by the rains. It was then ploughed and dragged over once, then rolled and dragged three times over, and then marked in check rows three and one-half feet each way. It was then planted with hand planters, with the Leaming variety of corn, only two and three kernels in the hill.

The corn was planted in the ridge one side of the hollow made by the marker, and put in deep to give a strong hold to the root, to prevent it being torn out by the weeder the first and second times over.

Just before coming up it was gone over with a Keystone weeder, which we think, owing to shape and arrangement of the teeth, is the only weeder adapted to our hill lands. After the corn is well up and before the weeds begin to show, go over again with the weeder. For our hill lands the Nos. 2 and 3, cutting eight and twelve feet, respectively, and either one drawn easily by one horse, are the right sizes to use on our Eastern hills. We are now ahead of the weeds, and the only right way and the only cheap way is to keep ahead of them. No matter what else is done or left undone, the place for the boy and horse and weeder is in the corn-field, every time, before the weeds get started, from now out. If it gets compacted and needs deep cultivation, it should be done before the corn is much more than a foot high. Level and shallow culture from this time is far the best, as the best feeding roots are near the surface.—E. R. Maine.

Wide Tire Testimony.

Testimony on the value of wide tires comes from all sections of the globe. A correspondent of a paper in Sydney describes a road in which heavily laden wagons with narrow tires sank "half spoke deep, and in places to their wheel hubs," and yet a load of five tons carried on six-inch tires sank but two to four inches in the worst places. In dry weather, he says, the roads are cut up by narrow tires until the dust is a foot deep, and then the rain will not make the dust set hard again.

A good material for roads is gravel, "but no gravel loads of ten and twelve tons on three and four inch tires. An experienced teamster will not speak about the tonnage his team can draw. He will say, 'I think the road will carry five tons' or more, as the case might be. I have heard road superintendents say that enormous sums of money could be saved annually if broad tires were used. The only objection I have heard raised against the wide tires is that they do not fit into the ruts cut by the narrow ones, which makes the draught heavier upon the team. That is partially true, but the ruts would not be cut if all the wagons had wide tires. Portable engines varying from six to eight horse-power and weighing five tons and over are drawn by lighter teams than wagons which, with their loads, would not weigh more. This is owing to the broad tires always used on engines. The ash pans on engines are seldom more than about ten inches from the ground, but, owing to the wide tires, these engines seldom bog deep enough to allow the pans to touch the ground."—North American Horticulturist.

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Wide Tires Improve Roads.

By requiring wagon owners to use tires wide enough to limit the pressure per unit of area between tires and road surface to an amount which ordinary roadmaking materials can resist, wagons will pack, harden and improve roads instead of destroying them, and by making the forward axle shorter than the rear one, by an amount equal to twice the width of the tires, the surface rolled will be again doubled. Good wagon roads are as important perhaps as good railroads, if not, in fact, more so, and when the public has constructed them individuals should not be allowed to destroy them, especially when it is a demonstrable fact that there is no need whatever for doing so. Tests have shown that the wide tires lessen draft as well as protect roads, and they should everywhere be required by law.—American Machinist.

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Church Bells and Other Bells.

The Neptune Hose Company, of Atlantic City, has just been supplied with a bell of 2,000 pounds by the McShane Bell Foundry of Baltimore, Md., while a peal of bells for the first Reform Church of Quakertown, Pa., and a church bell of 5,240 pounds are to be placed by them in St. Patrick's R. C. Church of Whitinsville, Mass. It was the McShane Bell Foundry Co. who furnished "The Centennial" chimes which added so much to the great exhibition at Philadelphia, and which under the hands of a skilled musician held the multitude spell-bound.

Since that time, the making and placing of bells by this foundry has extended to every State and territory in the Union, and many foreign countries are represented among their patrons. Just recently they sent a mammoth bell of 3,500 pounds to Ireland; still another to India.

The artistic catalogue issued by the McShane Bell Foundry is a regular little encyclopedia of information concerning all sorts of bells: peals and chimes; steamboat and ship bells; altar chimes and sacristy bells; plantation and farm bells; academy and factory bells; fog bells and fire alarms—finely illustrated and a text given as to raising, ringing and swinging the different varieties. They send it free to any one interested in bells.

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The Kola Asthma Cure.

Positive and unlimited confidence in the Kola plant as nature's sure remedy for Asthma has been abundantly sustained in the many remarkable cures obtained through the use of Clarke's Kola Compound. It's a great discovery. Endorsed by the medical profession everywhere. Over 500 cases absolutely cured in Canada. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all druggists.

Ask your doctor how many preparations of cod-liver oil there are.

He will answer, "Hundreds of them." Ask him which is the best. He will reply, "Scott's Emulsion."

Then see that this is the one you obtain. It contains the purest cod-liver oil, free from unpleasant odor and taste. You also get the hypophosphites and glycerine. All three are blended into one grand healing and nourishing remedy.

50c. and \$1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

EARN A WATCH or a BICYCLE SELLING TEA

Young men and young ladies, can with very little work, secure a handsome and reliable Watch or Bicycle, by selling my Teas, which are better value than generally to be had from the trade.

Write for particulars.

D. G. Whidden
Tea Department
HALIFAX, N. S.

HEALTHY, HAPPY WOMEN.

Pain and Weakness Banished through the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

It's sad to think that so many women suffer from pain, Weak Spells, Heart Palpitation, Sinking Sensations,



Nervousness, Sleeplessness—who could be restored to the full enjoyment of perfect health by a few boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

There can be no question about the efficacy of this remedy. Thousands of women have found it do all that is claimed for it. Here is the testimony of Mrs. Gillen, Wesley Street, Moncton, N.B.

"Before taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I used to suffer untold agony from violent headaches, irregular action of the heart, together with pains or spasms in various parts of my body."

"Sometimes I felt so weak that I was unable to look after my domestic duties. However, I had to endure this worry and trouble, because all the remedies I tried failed to give me relief, until happily I heard of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I had only been taking them a short time when I felt greatly benefited. This encouraged me to continue their use until a complete cure was effected."

"I have not been troubled with a headache since taking these pills. They increased my appetite, invigorated my entire system, and gave me back my old time strength and vigor."

Take a Laxa-Liver Pill before retiring. 'Twill work while you sleep without a grip or gripe, and make you feel better in the morning. Price 25c. Sold by all druggists.

BUY
**Coleman's
Salt**
THE BEST