

Dentaline Tooth Powder

Makes CLEAN TEETH, RUBY GUMS, SWEET BREATH. Regularly put up in bottles of 25 and 50 cents each. A Perfect Toilet Gem.

Prepared by S. McDIARMID, 471-2 and 49 King St., ST. JOHN, N. B.

thinness

The diseases of thinness are scrofula in children, consumption in grown people, poverty of blood in either. They thrive on leanness. Fat is the best means of overcoming them. Everybody knows cod-liver oil makes the healthiest fat. In Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil the taste is hidden, the oil is digested, it is ready to make fat.

When you ask for Scott's Emulsion your druggist gives you a package in a salmon-colored wrapper with the picture of the man and fish on it. You can trust that man!

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Scribner & Sons, Chemists, Belleville, Ont.

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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.

AN OLD-FASHIONED MOTHER.

"Oh, mamma," said the little girl, as she came rushing into the room and threw her arms around her mother's neck. "Oh, mamma, what do you think that old lady at Mrs. Wright's said to me? She patted me on my head and said, 'My dear, I am so glad you have such a real, good, old-fashioned mother!'"

The mother looked up with a smile. "I wonder what she meant by that?" "I think she meant that you were not like the new woman people talk about so much," answered the child.

The new kind of mothers, I suppose, that go off in the morning like the fathers do, and stay away all day, and join clubs and much kind of things. I think Mrs. Wright's mother is never home when I go there, and this afternoon Jessie came home from school with a lot of trouble on her mind. She missed her spelling words, and she's afraid she won't get promoted.

I know she wanted to be right down with her mother and talk it all over with her, just as I do with you when my mind is troubled, but her mother was out, and I was so sorry for her. I always feel better when I've talked things over with you, mamma. Somehow you're always home when we children come in from school. I don't know what we should do if you were one of the new kind of women the papers tell about."

Another thing she said about the mother's neck, a warm kiss on her cheek, and the child was off to her play. Just before the little girl came home from school the mother had been wondering how some of her neighbors got so much time to devote to outside interests. It took all of her time to take care of her little ones, and make her home neat and attractive for them and their father. The income on which they had to live was small, and had to be used with care, consequently there was a great deal of patching and piecing to make things run smoothly, and hold together well.

She felt that her nearest duty was with her husband and children. "I've talked things over with you, mamma. Somehow you're always home when we children come in from school. I don't know what we should do if you were one of the new kind of women the papers tell about."

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THE FARM.

WHAT IS RICH MILK?

The poorest sample of unquestionably pure milk that we ever heard of had 8.41 per cent of solids; that means 8.41 pounds of solid food material in 100 pounds of milk. At the other extreme we sometimes find milk having 17 per cent of solids. Both of these extremes, however, are rare. More ordinary, extremes would be from 11 to 15 per cent; 15 per cent milk is milk of only average quality; it is neither very poor nor very rich. Anything below 13 per cent is poorer than the average, and anything above 13 would be better than the average, but in butter dairies 14 per cent milk would be nearer the average.

As to breeds, as a rule the Holstein milk is much below Jersey milk in total solids, but there are families of Holsteins which have been bred for years with a view to improving the quality of milk, which give milk much richer than that of ordinary Jersey cows. Holstein milk as such is not a discount in Boston; it is milk which is below the average quality which makes the trouble, and when Holsteins milk falls below the standard it is rejected not because it is Holstein, but because it is poor. Milk from Jersey Shorthorn, or Ayrshire, milk would be treated the same way. After all is said about breeds that can be said, the individuality of the animal is a strong factor in determining the quality of milk. There are fine animals in all breeds, and there are poor animals in all breeds.

As to the question whether the solids, not fat, or the fat make rich milk, it depends on both, for both increase together. The more fat the milk has, the more solids not fat, the poorer in fat, the poorer in solids not fat. But the fat varies the most, and is found all the way from 2 1/2 to 6 per cent, while the solids not fat commonly vary from 11 to 17 per cent. There is quite a uniform ratio between the two, so that unless we have an abnormal milk we can approximately determine with much accuracy the solids not fat, and, therefore, the total solids from the fat test.—New-England Farmer.

A NOVEL PLAN OF BUILDING.

A German inventor has built a house of tubes, whose advantages are, he says, a constant temperature and, incidentally, strength, comfort and beauty. He first put up a frame of water tubing, all round the house, and then filled it with water. Around this frame he put up his house in the ordinary way. The peculiarity is that all floors and ceilings are crossed and recrossed by the water pipes. The water, having passed through horizontal tubes in the floors and ceilings, passes through the vertical tubes until all have been gone through. In the summer, fresh, cool water circulates under pressure through the network of tubes, cools off the walls, and also the air in the rooms, and, of course, considerably warms them when it entered. In its course it has absorbed much heat, which it carries away. During the long and severe winter the water entering through the basement is heated to nearly 100 degrees, and the fire from the boiler is left all over the house, and at the outlet the temperature of the water is about 40 degrees. The speed of the circulation is so arranged that it is so slow as to allow fixing a certain temperature, equal throughout the building.—Stones.

A HINT FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

A person suffering from pulmonary consumption may be absolutely free from danger to his most intimate associates or his immediate surroundings, if only the sputum is disposed of with scrupulous care. The sputum, and the sputum alone, in some way is the source of danger; and common sense, good sanitation, humanity, and even the requirements of simple cleanliness, demand that this should be destroyed or rendered harmless. Dr. Lawrence Flock, of Philadelphia, who has studied this subject carefully, has expressed the firm conviction that with our present knowledge we have it in our power to completely wipe out pulmonary tuberculosis in a single generation, and he adds: "Were laid the energy which is being spent in the almost hopeless task of searching for a specific cure for tuberculosis devoted to its extermination, the accomplishment would be assured."—Herman M. Biggs, M. D., in Journal of Hygiene.

MISPLACED ECONOMY.

A physician relates a recent experience of his which effectively points a moral: "I was called in not long ago," he says, "to prescribe for a young man, who, with no organic trouble, seemed to be rapidly running down. After a little investigation as to his habits of life, exercise, clothing, etc., I asked her what she ate. 'Well, not very much,' she replied. 'I pinned her down.' Breakfast? 'Bye-gone, and she confessed to coffee and rolls. 'Don't any of you eat meat?' 'Oh, yes; my husband and brother, who live with us, and my young son all have meat.' Luncheon she took alone, and was apt to have bread, marmalade, a cup of tea, and perhaps a piece of cake. Dinner was her best meal. I looked around her home. It was tasteful and pretty. She was daintily dressed, and I saw on the table a basket of sewing—evidently a woman's gown in process of making. 'I thought I saw a glimmer of light. I emulated Sherlock Holmes. 'Will you pardon me if I ask if you are able to manage your household expenses on the allowance your husband makes you?' She looked surprised. 'Why, how did you know?' she began. Then she added, proudly, 'I not only live on it, but I save out of it.' That was exactly what I thought, for I've had these allowance patients before. In fact, I was the victim in my own home of the allowance system till I converted my wife. I've come to the conclusion that a weekly allowance sum for household expenses is to be deprecated."—S. G. SNELL, Truro, N.S.

THE WORK OF HUMUS.

Humus is a material of somewhat complex composition and is the result of the partial decomposition of organic matter (whether vegetable or animal) in the soil, as described by the Connecticut Station Bulletin. Its color varies from brown to black, owing to the stage of decomposition. It has a rich, earthy odor, and is rich in nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. It is especially benefited by the addition of humus-forming matter, which enable the soil by its increased absorptive and retentive capacity to withstand drought much more readily. It also improves to a marked degree the texture of stiff, difficult tillable soils, enabling them to be worked more easily. At the same time that it permits of more thorough aeration by virtue of their increased porosity. Gases, such as carbonic acid, are more readily retained, and in conjunction with the water with which they are brought in contact, render the solution of certain forms of plant food comparatively easy. It is also a most important agent in enabling the decomposition of barnyard manure or by ploughing under green crops.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

MULCH KILLED THE WEEDS.

We have on our farm a small area that was infested with common blackberry briars for twenty years, during which time war by cutting was waged every year. They were cut, and cut, and cut, but still they came. At last, during a dry, hot time in autumn, they were covered perhaps two feet deep with refuse straw. The field was matted that fall and winter, and stock chews this straw as a sleeping place in fair weather. Briars were thus smothered by straw and trampled by stock until they were nearly exterminated. We have used this method on trumpet flowers and on elders with the same success. In many instances, however, infested

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