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 Dentaline
 Tooth
 Powder
 Makes
**CLEAN TEETH,
 RUBY GUMS,
 SWEET BREATH**
 Elegantly 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.**

Scott's Emulsion
 of Cod-Liver Oil is for you,
 even if you are only a little thin.

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For Your Health
Real Fruit Syrup
 STRAWBERRY,
 RASPBERRY,
 LEMON,
 LIME FRUIT,
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 Made only by
**BROWN & WEBB,
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Champion Liniment
 Is a Sovereign Cure for
 Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis,
 Sore Throat, Catarrh,
 Headache, Dizziness, Stiff
 Neck, Rheumatism, Neuralgia,
 Sprains, Swellings, and all other
 ailments.
LA-GRIPPE.
 It is, also, an excellent
 application for Swellings, Bruises,
 Blisters, Chafes, etc., on
 Horses.
 25 Cents per Bottle
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 General Dealers.

Manchester, Robertson & Allison
 27 and 29 King Street,
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**DRY GOODS, MILLINERY,
 CARPETS, HOUSE FURNISHINGS,
 CLOTHS AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,**
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Manchester, Robertson & Allison
 Keep McDiarmid's Liniment in the house.

THE HOME.
RHEUMATISM.
 Those subject to acute attacks of rheumatism learn as soon as it seems difficult to straighten the limb that active treatment should begin before the joint is badly swollen. Frequently all that is necessary, if the trouble begins towards night, is to rub the affected joint thoroughly with a liniment composed of equal parts of ammonia, turpentine and laudanum and to bind around the joint a hot water bag.
 If there is a suspicion that the kidneys are not doing their work make a tea of a handful of dried buchu leaves and drink freely. My physician assures me that the herb is perfectly harmless, leaving no bad after-effects. If the bowels are at all constipated a mild cathartic should be taken. Medicine should be avoided whenever it is possible, but in rheumatism the bowels must be kept open. It is hardly probable that medicine can do the harm that is done by the disease if it is allowed to take its course, as each acute attack leaves the joints larger than before. They never, I believe, fully recover normal size. If very lame it is not best to trust to the rubbing or to the hot water bag, but bind around the joint a cloth saturated with liniment and leave it on until the skin is red and tender. I do not see that any better results are obtained by blistering than are obtained by simply irritating the skin.
 If the trouble begins during the day and it seems necessary to continue work the counter-irritant can be applied, the tea made and drunk and the day's work carried on with a reasonable hope of relief. The counter-irritant will not take effect unless kept where it is needed. Unless one knows how to manage it is better to drop work for the time and lie down, keeping the cloth in place and producing a perspiration with the bath, drinks and warm coverings. Time will often be saved. In this way I have worked off attacks which would no doubt have obliged me to use a crutch, perhaps for weeks as was more than once the case before I learned how to fight my enemy.
 It is very important to keep the pores of the skin open. A cold bath of strong soda water with plenty of good soap, taken as often as every other day is an excellent way to keep the skin clean and at the same time harden the system against taking cold. Cold water alone is not cleansing enough. Everything coming in contact with the skin should be thoroughly disinfected and as this cannot easily be done except by boiling, flannel should not be used next to the person. Yet the patients must be warmly dressed, and a suit of thin cotton goods under the flannel solves the problem. Black cotton hose with felt shoes kept the feet warm in the coldest weather. The hose washed in soap suds and boiled in clear water are thoroughly cleansed and retain a good color. I regard this as one of the most important rules to be observed in the treatment of rheumatism.
 The skin kept in good condition to throw off disease and to relieve the excretory organs of unnecessary labor is also in good condition to re-absorb the poisonous impurities which it has just thrown off. For this reason clothing worn at night should never be worn in the day time.
 Indigestion must be avoided. When all the digestive powers seem to have organized a rebellion and gases are found that must poison the food it is good plan to give up entirely for a day or two the use of ordinary food, or as ordinarily prepared. Boil rolled oats, strain and thin with good milk, the richer the better if it does not disagree. Sweeten to taste and drink of it.
 A pleasant drink either warm or cold. Break an egg into a cup, add a teaspoonful of vinegar and a teaspoonful of water shake over a little pepper and salt and swallow raw. Two or three eggs every day with plenty of porridge will keep the stomach nourished while it rests. After two or three days of this diet you will wake with a good appetite for ordinary food and the ability to digest it.—Charlita R. Contant, in Household.

THE FARM.
GOOD MILKERS.
 Almost anybody can milk after a fashion, but really good milkers are not as plenty as they might be. A good milk is patient and gentle of touch, not only incapable of lifting a milking stool at a cow, but wise enough and thoughtful enough never to show an irritability or harshness of manner that might excite or disturb a nervous animal. Milking should be done regularly, beginning at the same hour, and the milker should go through his stint of cows in the same order, thus making it easier and less disturbing for the cow than from habit know when to expect her turn. To the good milkers, cleanliness is indeed next to godliness. The hands should be clean, the clothing clean and the skin and udders of the cow should be kept clean. Hard milking cows are much less valuable than their yield or test would indicate. They require more time. Once in a while this might be endured, but when the milking is a test, that occurs regularly twice a day for 300 days in the year, it becomes an important item. It is hard to milk them with the rapidity that good milking requires, and it is difficult, too, to milk them as clean as the maintenance of the milk flow requires, and hard milking cows are much more liable, other things being equal, to fall off in milk flow as they dry off early. They become nervous, too, a rule, and very frequently develop into kickers. They are not perhaps to blame for this. The milking disturbs them and makes them irritable, and they naturally come to resent anything that irritates them. The irritation reacts on the person who does the milking, and he in turn is liable to be less valuable as a milker, because less patient and gentle. Good milkers have an important relation to the best results which constitute profit, as compared with results not quite so good, that it is a faculty which every one who has to handle cows should cultivate.
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BAKED CHICKENS.
 Unless the chicken to be baked is very tender, put it in a kettle of boiling salted water, and let it boil about an hour before you season it. Then take the pot and treat it as you would a young chicken. Stuff it with a dressing made as follows: Chop a loaf of stale bread from which the crust has been removed, moisten it with hot water or celery soup, season with salt and pepper and sage, add a teaspoonful of sugar, a heaping tablespoonful of butter, and one or two well-beaten eggs. If desired, a little chopped onion may be added or chopped celery. When the chicken is well stuffed sew up the incision, tie the wings down, placing a thin slice of salt pork under each one, also tie the legs together and place the chicken in a dripping pan. Pour hot water around it, or if it is boiled, add the remaining broth and bake it until tender, basting it often. For those who like celery flavor in their dressing here is a nice recipe: Boil two or three heads of celery until soft, mash them and add to them an equal amount of bread crumbs. Season to taste with butter, pepper and salt.—The Housekeeper.

CLEANING THE TEETH.
 For maintaining a healthy and clean condition of the teeth and mouth, next in importance to the use of toothbrush and selection and application of a suitable dentifrice. In this matter some judgment and a little strength of mind is necessary to avoid the numerous nostrums and preparations of that nature which are so temptingly placed before the public. The chief causes of decay in teeth are an accumulation of tartar about their necks, and the retention of small portions of food in the interstices between the teeth, which by decomposition, set up an acid fermentation, reacts on the elements of which the teeth are composed, disintegrating them and setting up decay. The great thing is then, by perfect cleanliness and other means, remove these deposits before they have time to work mischief. It is really astonishing how few people have any idea as to the proper way of cleaning the teeth—first, as to the proper powder to be used. We would strongly recommend that as the composition of many of the so-called tooth-powders is unknown, they should be avoided. Many of them contain acid materials which do so at the expense of the enamel, which they tend to dissolve.—Ex.

AN ERECT POSITION.
 An erect position is positively necessary for good digestion and perfect health. It can only be sustained by deep breathing, strong chest muscles, and a vigorous exercise of the will power, and a vigorous will is of the most benefit when supported by a clear understanding. Therefore give your children a clear but comprehensive talk on the structure of the body and the composition of the skeleton. Impress upon their minds the great need of keeping an erect position now while their bodies are growing. Teach them, and not only teach them but prove to them by actual exercises how much more easily and gracefully the body folds itself together when we stoop to pick anything up, or when we sit, and how unnecessary it is to bend the shoulders at all. Teach them, in walking to hold up the chin, and to look ahead. Whenever it is possible, awake your children that innate pride which instinctively associates the stooped form with sluggishness and inactivity.—New York Ledger.

UNCOVERED JELLIES.
 My husband said a physician's wife not long ago, chanced to see one day some moulds of jelly set to cool outside the window. They were uncovered, as they were out of reach of anything. He asked her why she had not covered them up. She said, "I was obliged to say it was. Then he said, 'Do you know when we medical men want to assure minute organisms for investigations we expose gelatine to the air, or freeze glass jars, and quickly withdraw and seal them.' 'Cover your jelly, if you will but cover it with a piece of muslin.'—Sol.

YOUR PROSPECTS.
 For success are better than you have been trained in a business. That's the kind of training you got in my school. A complete and thorough course in three months. Employment for all complete students. If you are interested in your own success write me.
S. G. SNELL, Truro, N.S.

STEEL KNIVES WON'T RUST IF YOU DIP THEM IN STRONG SODA WATER, THEN WIPES THEM DRY AND OIL IN IMMEDIATELY.
 If blades or pins don't rise try baking them in a cooler oven. An overhot oven causes rust to form which prevents expansion.—Ex.

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE HAS ISSUED, FROM THE DIVISION OF VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY, BULLETIN NO. 9, BY WALTER T. SWINGLE, WHICH TREATS TECHNICALLY OF THE CHEMICAL, PHYSICAL PROPERTIES AND TOXIC EFFECTS OF BORDEAUX MIXTURE ON FUNGI AND ALGAE.
 The bulletin is intended not only to record the results of investigations, but also to suggest lines of work that might profitably be taken up by experiment stations and other similar institutions. While technical in its nature the bulletin contains many suggestions of practical value. It shows that the chemistry, as well as the structure of Bordeaux Mixture, may be materially changed by the method of bringing together the ingredients, and suggests necessary modifications of former directions for preparing the fungicide.
 The author says: "Notwithstanding the wide-spread use of Bordeaux Mixture, the exact nature of its action in preventing the ravages of parasitic fungi has been but little studied and is still only imperfectly understood. In this bulletin an attempt is made to give a summary of our present knowledge on the subject, and with this end in view all literature relating to the amount of copper necessary to kill fungi and signs has been collected and briefly summarized."
 The questions considered are discussed under the following heads: (1) Chemical composition of Bordeaux Mixture; (2) physical nature, cause of setting; (3) conditions governing the stability of the mixture; (4) the stability of copper; (5) amounts of copper in solution necessary to kill fungi and other cryptogams; (6) stage of development of

PARASITIC FUNGI WHEN ACTED ON, AND HOW ENTRANCE TO THE HOST PLANT IS PREVENTED;
 (6) hypothesis as to the action of copper in poisoning fungi."

IN PRAISE OF CRIMSON CLOVER.
 The value of crimson clover as a fertilizer is a subject of thought by farmers in many States at this time. Reports from all parts of Michigan show that crimson clover passed the winter well, and the prospect is good for an immense crop of hay and seed. Crimson clover is a native of Italy and other parts of Southern Europe. It is not new to this country, but only recently began to attract much attention. Crimson clover is an annual, and must be sown in its proper season, which extends from July 1 until September 30. It seems to succeed in all soils, and is in some respects harder than the common red clover, and much more productive of hay and seed. It makes a good fall and winter pasture, and is the only clover that remains green all winter.
 Early in May the flowers appear, and the fields change from a deep green to a brilliant crimson, making a sight grand and beautiful. It yields, under favorable conditions, two to three tons per acre of hay and six to eight bushels of seed, and as a fertilizer has no equal, sending down deep-feeding roots far into the soil to gather and bring to the surface elements of fertility that would be otherwise lost. Every farmer should sow a field of crimson clover, and every lady fond of beautiful flowers should at least scatter a few seeds in the flower garden.—L. Staples in Massachusetts Ploughman.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.
 The Frequent Cause of Much Misery and Suffering.
 The Victim Helpless and Unrelieved—It Says the Constitution and Means Invaluable—Notably Ask is Life Worth Living.
 From the Lindsay Post.
 It is at least commendable to bow before the inevitable. But what appears to be inevitable may be delayed or altogether averted. What were considered necessarily fatal diseases twenty five or even ten years ago in many instances are not now placed in that category, which is to medical and scientific skill. Life is sweet. We must either control the nerves or they will master us. Hygiene may prove fatal. It renders the person afflicted helpless and unreliable, and casts a continual shadow upon a hitherto bright and cheerful life. It saps the constitution and makes one involuntarily ask, "Is life worth living?"
 Miss Fanny Watson, daughter of Mr. Henry Watson, living on lot 24 in the township of Somerville, Victoria county, is one of those whose life for years was made miserable from nervous disease.

A GOOD GARDEN.
 In laying out your plot for garden make it longer than wide; begin at one side and set a row or two of blackberries, the same of raspberries, both red and black; then currants and gooseberries; and do not forget the luscious strawberries, of which it is said that perhaps God Almighty might have made a better berry, but he never has. I set these all in long rows that they may be easily cultivated with a hoe. While they are small, potatoes, peas, or some other vegetable can be grown between them. Put in a row of asparagus; then in early spring sow spinach, lettuce, radish, beets and such hardy vegetables as a light breeze will not hurt. And put out some onion seed, parsnips and carrots. Later plant cucumbers and melons, sweet-corn and tomatoes.—J. W. Brigham in Massachusetts Ploughman.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
 Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is the only medicine that cures nervous disease. It restores the system to its normal condition, and gives the nerves the strength they need to control the body. It is the only medicine that cures nervous disease. It restores the system to its normal condition, and gives the nerves the strength they need to control the body. It is the only medicine that cures nervous disease. It restores the system to its normal condition, and gives the nerves the strength they need to control the body.

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ITS ELECTRIC ENERGY PERMANENTLY RADICATES Inflammation without Irritation

People of refined musical taste buy their Pianos and organs from the W. H. JOHNSON COMPANY, Ltd., 157 Granville St. Cor. Buckingham, Halifax

Don't worry about Winter.
 You'll feel ready for anything and everything in the way of weather, if you have your clothing interlined with Fibre Chamalis. Last year's experience has proved it to be the only perfect warmth giver, because it is light, adding neither weight nor bulk, and yet offers a complete protection from the fiercest blasts of the coldest day. Waterproofed by the Rigby process, neither rain nor sleet can penetrate it and every one can enjoy perfect outdoor comfort and healthful warmth all season by using it. Think ahead and secure your comfort by having it put in all ordered clothing, and always find the Fibre Chamalis Label on every ready-made garment you buy. It sells now at 25 cents a yard.

Every Mother should have it in the house. It acts promptly. It is always ready for use. It is the best. It is the oldest. It is unlike any other. It is superior to all others. It is used and recommended by physicians everywhere. It has stood upon its own merits since it was first used. It has stood upon its own merits since it was first used. It has stood upon its own merits since it was first used. It has stood upon its own merits since it was first used. It has stood upon its own merits since it was first used.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT
 It was originated in 1810 by the late Dr. A. Johnson, an old-fashioned, noble-hearted Family Physician to cure all ailments that are attended with inflammation, such as, asthma, abscesses, lumps, bruises, sprains, rheumatism, colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, chaps, chilblains, colic, cholera morbus, all forms of sore throat, earache, headache, the grippe, lame back, muscle soreness, neuralgia, pains anywhere, scalds, stings, sprains, cuts, joints, toothache, tonsillitis, whooping cough.

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 Almost anybody can milk after a fashion, but really good milkers are not as plenty as they might be. A good milk is patient and gentle of touch, not only incapable of lifting a milking stool at a cow, but wise enough and thoughtful enough never to show an irritability or harshness of manner that might excite or disturb a nervous animal. Milking should be done regularly, beginning at the same hour, and the milker should go through his stint of cows in the same order, thus making it easier and less disturbing for the cow than from habit know when to expect her turn. To the good milkers, cleanliness is indeed next to godliness. The hands should be clean, the clothing clean and the skin and udders of the cow should be kept clean. Hard milking cows are much less valuable than their yield or test would indicate. They require more time. Once in a while this might be endured, but when the milking is a test, that occurs regularly twice a day for 300 days in the year, it becomes an important item. It is hard to milk them with the rapidity that good milking requires, and it is difficult, too, to milk them as clean as the maintenance of the milk flow requires, and hard milking cows are much more liable, other things being equal, to fall off in milk flow as they dry off early. They become nervous, too, a rule, and very frequently develop into kickers. They are not perhaps to blame for this. The milking disturbs them and makes them irritable, and they naturally come to resent anything that irritates them. The irritation reacts on the person who does the milking, and he in turn is liable to be less valuable as a milker, because less patient and gentle. Good milkers have an important relation to the best results which constitute profit, as compared with results not quite so good, that it is a faculty which every one who has to handle cows should cultivate.
 There is more in the cheerful, good humored, picturesque milkmaid idea than many people realize. The cheerful, wholesome, womanly milkmaid is, as a rule, much more likely to harmonize with the disposition of a good milk cow than is the ruler and less patient farmhand.—Live Stock.

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