AUTUMN PLOWING.

More than the beauty of summer
Is shed on the hills to day,
And the fragrant breath of the vintage
Is borne on the winds away,
As, father and son together,
The farmers are guiding the plow;
Deep and straight is the furrow
They set in the green earth now.

"Plow deep," is the old man's counsel,
As they turn the fallow field
That yet shall laugh with the harvest,
And wave with a golden yield.
"Plow deep and straight," and the sturdy
Answer rings back with a will,
As the tilth is ready for sowing
On the sun-swept reach of hill.

I watch, and over my spirit
There wafts an echoed psalm,
Sweet as a thought of our Father,
And full of heaven's balm;
God knows how deep the furrow
Needed by soul of mine,
Ere the stony soil shall quicken
And bloom with fruits divine.

And God who cares for the vintage
When the sap is in the stem,
And God who crowns the summer
With the autumn's diadem,
And God who all the winter
Beholds the world's bread grow,
May be trusted for loving kindness,
Though His ploughshare lay me low.

In storm and sun, our Father
Hath a care surpassing ours,
That is fain to find a shelter
For our little fragile flowers.
Why do we borrow trouble,
And why resist His hand,
That sends us gifts in sorrow
That we do not understand?

M. E. Sangster, in Christian Intelligencer.

THE HOME.

A Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Mothers.

'Can you help me for a few minutes, Marion?"

"I would like to, but I don't see how I can."

The tone was not impatient, but hurried.

"I have this essay to finish for the society this evening. I must go to our French history class in an hour, then to a guild meeting, and get back to my German lesson at five o'clock."

"No; you can't help me, dear. You look worn out yourself. Never mind. If I tib up my head perhaps I can finish this."

"Through at last," said Marion, wearily, giving a finishing touch to the "Development of Religious Ideas among the Greeks," at the same time glancing quickly at the clock.

Her attention was arrested by a strange sight. Her tired mother had fallen asleep over her sewing. That was not surprising, but the startled girl saw bending over her mother's pale face two angels, each looking earnestly at the sleeper.

"What made that weary look on this woman's face?" asked the stern, strange-looking angel of the weaker, sadder one. "Has God given her no daughters?"

"Yes," replied the other, "but they have no time to take care of their mother."

"No time," cried the other; "what do they do with all the time I am letting them have?'

"Well," replied the Angel of Life, "I keep their hand and hearts full. They are affectionate daughters, much admired for their good works; but they do not know they are letting the one they love most slip from my arms into yours. Those gray hairs come from overwork and anxiety to save extra money for the music and French lessons. Those pale cheeks faded while the girls were painting roses or pansies on velvet or satin."

The dark angel frowned.

"The girls must be accomplished now," exclaimed the other. "Those eyes grew dim sewing for the girls to give them time to study ancient history and modern languages; those wrinkles came because the girls had not time to share the cares and worries of everyday life; that sigh comes because the mother feels neglected and lonely while the girls are working for the women in India; that tired look comes from getting up so early, while the poor, exhausted girls are trying to sleep back the late hours they gave to study or spent at the concert; those feet are so weary because of their ceaseless walk around the house all day."

"Surely the girls help, too?"

"What they can. But their feet get weary enough going around begging for the charity hospital and the church, and hunting up the poor and sick."

"No wonder," said the angel of death, "so many mothers call me. This is indeed sad: loving, industrious girls, giving their mothers to my care as soon as selfish, wicked ones!"

"Ah, the hours are so crowded!" said Life, wearily. "Girls who are cultured, or take an active part in life, have no time to take care of the mother who spent so much time in bringing them up."

"Then I must place my seal on her brow," said the Angel of Death, bending over the sleeping woman.

"No! no!" cried Marion, springing from her seat. "I will take care of her if she will only stay."

"Daughter, you must have had a nightmare. Wake up, dear. I fear you have missed your history class.

"Never mind, mamma; I'm not going to-day. I am rested now, and I will make these buttonholes while you curl up on the sofa and take a nap. I'll send word to the guild professor that I must be excused to-day, for I am going to see to supper myself, and make some of those muffins you like. Now go to sleep, mamma dear, as I did, and don't worry about me. You are of more consequence than all the languages or classics in the world."

So after being snugly tucked in a warm afghan, with a tender kiss from her daughter, usually too busy for such demonstrations, Mrs. Henson fell into a sweet, restful sleep.

"I see we might have lost the best of mothers in our mad rush to be educated and useful in this hurrying, restless day and generation," Marion soliloquized, as she occasionally stole a glance at the sleeping mother. "After this what time she does not need I shall devote to outside work and study. Until she gets well restored I will take charge of the house, and give up all societies except one—that I'll have by myself, if the other girls wont join—a society for the prevention of cruelty to mothers."

And Marion kept her work. A few months later some one remarked to her: "We miss your bright essays so much, Miss Marion. You seem to have lost your ambition to be highly educated. You are letting your sisters get ahead of you, I fear. How young your mother looks to have grown daughters! I never saw her looking so well."

Then Marion felt rewarded for being a member of what she calls the "S. P. C. M."—*Selected.*

Cases of Bleeding.

Slight cuts are a very common form of accident in any family. Adhesive plaster and a roll of soft linen should always be at hand in the medicine closet to meet such emergencies. In case the cut is quite deep, thin strips of adhesive plaster should be applied, one by one, extending some distance each side of the wound and across it. These parallel rows, not over a quarter of an inch wide, will serve to keep the wound closed. A piece of lint should be laid over the wound, and a firm, though by no means a tight, bandage may be laid over that. In case of severe bleeding, the only thing that can be depended upon, especially where an artery is cut, is pressure. The difference between an incision of a vein which is comparatively a small thing, and the cutting of an artery, which is a serious matter, however small the cut, may be told by the bleeding. Blood from the vein is of the ordinary color and oozes out slowly, while the blood from the artery is a bright scarlet and comes out in spurts. Sometimes bleeding of an artery may be stopped for the moment by the pressure of the finger firmly and continuously over the cut, till some one can adjust a tourniquet. A man's handkerchief, a soft towel, or any strip of strong, soft muslin, may be used for this purpose. This is tied rather loosely around the arm or limb, some distance above where the bleeding exists. A smooth stick is turned in the material till it is so tight that the circulation below it is stopped, when the bleeding ceases. The best place to apply the tourniquet, when the cut is in the arteries of the hand or forearm, physicians tell us, is about midway of the upper part of the arm, where, by pressure, the beating of the arm is easily felt. For a cut on the leg, surgeons generally apply the tourniquet just above the knee. The prompt use of a tourniquet in a dangerous case may often save life. But a physician should be sent for at once, as this is only a temporary relief till the doctor comes. The escape of blood at the mouth may be an indication of either disease of the lungs or disease of the heart, and a physician should be consulted without delay. Where the bleeding comes from the stomach, it may be a trivial matter, although it is usually a very startling matter. It is sometimes a feature of hysteria. Bleeding at the nose, unless it is very profuse and cannot be stopped, is beneficial rather than otherwise. It may relieve the head from an excess of blood. Every one is familiar with the old-fashioned remedies, dropping a cold piece of metal down the face or dashing cold water on the neck, and these are usually efficacious. Thrusting a wad of chewed paper into the nostril and allowing it to remain a few moments is an invariable relief.

Keep Your Word with the Children.

We cannot estimate too highly the importance of keeping faith with the children. When once that is destroyed the corner-stone of our influence is taken away. It will not be strange if the whole structure will crumble around us, overwhelming us with trouble and unavailing sorrow.

It is related that the Earl of Chatham had promised that his son should be present at the demolition of a wall about the estate, but through accident it was pulled down in his absence. His lordship felt the importance of his word being kept sacred, so he ordered the wall to be rebuilt that his son might be present when it was again demolished, as he had promised. It was not that a child's whim might be humoured, but that his faith in his father's word might be unshaken.

Those little open eyes take sharp note of our actions from a very early age. You may sometimes get on the blind side of older people, but rarely of a little child. They go right through the flimsy disguises of sophistry and worldly politeness, and come down to bare plain facts.

A little child had been promised the next time grandpa came he should go home with him. The next time came, but the promise was not fulfilled, so the child reminded him of it.

"You don't think grandpa would tell a lie?" asked the old gentleman, sadly concerned.

"I don't know," answered the child; "what does grandpa call it?"

A mother had promised a cake to her little boy when she returned home one day, but being absent for several hours she forgot it. The little boy had been watching long at the window for her, and his disappointment was great, but not so great as his amazement at his mother for breaking her word. "Forgot" was a word whose meaning he did not know. Mother went quickly out and bought the cake; but still the trouble lingered in his mind, and he was heard saying softly to himself, by way of comfort: "Mother only forgot." He could not bear to think she had told a lie. Have your children equal sensitiveness with regard to your truthfulness?

One almost trembles to hear the scores of promises which thoughtless mothers make, with no thought of ever fulfilling them. But children very soon learn to value them at what they are worth; and who can estimate the consequences to their immortal souls of this early lesson in falsehood!—*Sunday-school Times.*

— Peel, quarter and core sweet apples of any kind. Put them in some cooking utensil that can be covered closely. Add a little water, a little sugar, and spice if liked. Put them in the oven, cover, and place a weight on the lid—I use a small brick. Let bake until perfectly soft. They are excellent eating.

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THE FARM.

— I advise any one troubled with indigestion to try the hot-water cure—a small cupful taken about an hour before meals and also just before going to bed. I have proved its value in my own case, which was a bad one.—*N. Y. Witness.*

— Use a half-worn paintbrush to apply oil to harness. Keep a board on which to place the harness while oiling. Do not whirl the wheel of a wagon after oiling the axle. The lubricating material will last longer if left to spread when the wagon is started.—*D. B. Myers.*

— The honest, legitimate agricultural fairs are doing noble work for improved stock and agriculture. But the fair is no place for horseracing, with all its associate gambling, any more than for circus, sideshows and noisy claptraps. Fair managers should have the honor, dignity and moral courage to keep them out.—*Western Agriculturist.*

— Contrasting the comparatively large consumption of strawberries in Lawrence, with that of St. Louis, Mo., Mr. Smith says, in his *Small Fruit Farmer*: 'This is one of the problems that prohibition is working out: 'As people grow more temperate' they become greater consumers of small fruits. About two thirds or three-fourths of the people of St. Louis drink beer, and the beer-drinker has no relish for strawberries and cream."

— Grass grown under stimulus of much rain is too watery for substantial food for fattening cattle turned upon it; the flesh accumulated then is too soft. A little grain or Indian meal during this time adds firmness, increasing the value of the animals enough to more than pay the cost of the grain. Sufficient attention is not paid to feeding our domestic animals; they have too much, so that they cannot properly digest it, and this brings on disease; or they are fed so little as to impair strength and usefulness.

— The farmer who fails to have a large bed of delicious strawberries for home use is not living up to his privileges. We have ours in long rows, and they are cultivated when we cultivate the potatoes. We set a new bed every year, and plough under the old one soon as we are through picking. The work is little and the reward great. Why, the pleasure of giving away basketful after basketful (peck baskets not quart ones) to farmer and town friends has more than paid us for our trouble. And I know a good many have been thus interested, so they will grow barries for themselves in the future.—*Country Gentleman.*

— A stroll through city markets and among commission houses is instructive to any one growing fruit for sale. I have seen enough to convince me that the shipper is often to blame when the commission man gets charged with dishonesty because the returns are meagre. Fruit to bring best price must be assorted, put up in attractive packages and be uniform in quality. I saw shipments of Bartlett pears sent in old barrels, packed so loosely that they rattled and were bruised with every movement, and when they reached their destination they brought just half what they would have fetched if they had been assorted and put in bushel boxes.—*Waldo F. Brown.*

— Every person on a farm should have at least one week's rest each year, for the upbuilding of body and mind. Many women would thus remain young, and have their years greatly lengthened. A vacation enables one to work harder; gives a clearer brain, so that work is done to greater advantage. The boys may go fishing, or camp out with their friends in the woods, or go on some excursion. The girls may take vacations now, or in winter spend some time with city friends. The hired help, both men and women, will serve more faithfully if granted an occasional day off duty, or even a week altogether. The farmer and his wife may visit distant friends; go to some Chautauqua Assembly; spend time at the sea-shore or in the mountains. They should leave the farm; the wife especially needs entire change from her daily routine. The home work will go on, if not quite so smoothly, in the absence of master and mistress, the world will not stand still when finally they come to die.—*Dr. Groff.*

— There is little difficulty in keeping grapes from actual decay, as the constant supply and exposure of boxes of them in groceries and fruit-stalls proves. In this respect all the sorts keep well enough. The trouble is, some sorts, among them the first-class Worden and Brighton, begin to lose their fine flavor soon after they have ripened, and Concord volatilizes almost as soon. Salem and Agawam are among finest of grapes and best of keepers, but we don't get them in the market, because they are less fruitful with ordinary care than other sorts. Iona has this failing, but is one of the very best keepers, although thin skinned. A sort called Paxton—the blackest we have—large, hardy and productive, seems to improve in flavor by keeping, and makes a handsome, excellent addition to late winter apples as a part of the home-grown dessert.

— A little twelve-year-old maid and a ten-year-old lad (sister and brother) call to see me frequently. They are on a friendly strife just now to see who will earn most. They rejoice in being farmers, and have been encouraged with each a little garden plot, a few chickens and other facilities for gathering "odd pennies," which have already run up to several dollars. They pull weeds in other gardens for pay, pick berries, apples, pears, plums, and peaches "on shares"; do errands, and manage in various other ways to "earn money." They are planning how many nuts they will gather and sell when they ripen. They go to Sabbath-school and always have their own earned penny to drop in the plate. They have conveniences for doing their own selling. Should their training continue in this way they will learn "the value of a dollar," and will never desire to leave a farm because it "doesn't pay."

TEMPERANCE.

Why Some People Insist on Getting Drunk.

Even after physical restraint has been faithfully persevered in for long periods, many of those who have been subjected to it, resume the habit of getting drunk soon after they are set at liberty. They do this simply because they want to. Drunkenness is a mode of enjoyment for them. They either do not believe it to be injurious, or, if so believing, they drink and knowingly take the consequences. Not long ago a patient said to me: "Doctor, you may lock me up and surround me by guards when I go out, and you may advise me as much as you please, and you may continue this system of treatment for ten years or more, and when you stop it and I pass from under your charge, I shall get drunk. I shall do so because I like to get drunk. I am a free citizen of this country, and I have a right to get drunk if I wish to do so." In this connection it may be stated that many persons continue to drink to excess because they believe they have a moral right to do so if they choose, and they feel it is an outrage upon their personal liberty to subject them to restraint. As to moral suasion, the third of our means of cure, it is mainly successful with those unfortunate but intelligent persons who strongly desire to be cured. It is with these that the advice of a physician in whom they have confidence, the encouragement that he is able to give them, and the charity toward their failings which his knowledge of human nature gives him, prove most successful. These are the patients to whose honor we can trust with the most confidence, and these are the ones who are most generally cured.—*Dr. William A. Hammond, in North American Review for September.*

Poultry for Profit.

Are you keeping poultry for profit, either in large or small numbers? No matter if you keep only a dozen hens; are they paying you a profit over and above their keep and eggs and poultry used in your own family? If not, can you explain why not? For poultry properly kept pays the best of any domestic animals. Do you care to learn how a man of experience does make his hens pay better than $2.50 per year for each hen, from eggs alone; and who has to buy all of his grain and meat food? Do you desire to know how to make hens lay the most eggs in a year; how to dress and sell your poultry and eggs to obtain the highest prices? Do you care to learn about, and how to obtain the best breeds and crosses from which to get the largest number of eggs and most pounds of poultry to sell? And when and where to sell them? Do you desire to know how to prevent and treat diseases of poultry; how to get your hens through the moulting season well and strong; how to bring your pullets to early laying, etc.? Do you care to learn how to build the best poultry houses and yards economically, warm and dry? In short, do you desire to know how to make money with a few hens? If so, for the small sum of fifty cents you can learn all of the above and much more. Subscribe for one year to the *Farm-Poultry*, if for no longer. Sample copy will be sent free. It is acknowledged on all sides to be the "Best poultry paper published in the world." *Farm-Poultry* is published by I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., and edited by Mr. A. F. Hunter, a well known, practical writer and experienced breeder of poultry for profit. Send for index to last Vol. free; and judge yourself, if as much complete, instructive, practical matter regarding poultry raising can be found in any volume costing four times the price of *Farm-Poultry* one year. Subscriptions can begin any time.

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EQUITY SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the nineteenth day of December next, at twelve o'clock noon, at Chubb's Corner, so called, on Prince William Street, in the City of Saint John, pursuant to the directions of a certain decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity made on the fourth day of July, A. D. 1885, in a cause wherein Benjamin R. Austin was Plaintiff, and Mary A. Duncan Defendant, with the approbation of me, the undersigned Barrister, the mortgaged premises described in the Plaintiff's Bill as follows:

"ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of Saint John, and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the northern side line of Lot No. 185 (one hundred and sixty-five), on the City Plan sold by heirs of Richard Simonds to the late Robert Duncan, with the easterly side line of Brussels street, thence northerly along the said easterly side line of Brussels street twenty-five feet more or less, thence easterly parallel with the said northern line of Lot number 185 sixty-eight feet nine inches more or less, or to the western line of land sold by said Mary Ann Duncan to the Rev. Robert Duncan, thence along said last mentioned line southerly twenty-five feet more or less to the said northern line of Lot number one hundred and sixty-five (185), thence along said last mentioned line sixty-eight feet nine inches more or less to the place of beginning, being a portion of the western half of Lot No. 185 (one hundred and sixty-five) on the City Plan, together with the improvements thereon, and the appurtenances thereto belonging, and the reversions and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, also all the estate, right, title, interest, use, trust, property, claim and demand, whatsoever, both at law and in equity, of her the said mortgagor, of, in, to or out of or upon the said lands and premises, and every part and parcel thereof."

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Dated this thirty-third day of August, A. D. 1891. JOHN L. CARLETON, Barrister.

E. T. C. KNOWLES, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To John S. Lake, late of the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, Grocer, and to Thomas Lake his assign, and to all others whom it doth, can or may concern:

TAKE Notice that there will be sold by public auction at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, aforesaid, on SATURDAY, the third day of OCTOBER, next, at twelve o'clock noon, All the leasehold land and premises described in the lease thereof from Bradford S. Gilbert, Henry Gilbert Thomas Gilbert and James S. Gilbert, to one John Kindred, dated the fourteenth day of September A. D. 1874, as "All that certain lot of land situate, lying and being in the town of Portland, (now city of Saint John, aforesaid) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the northern side of the Great Marsh Road at a point distant fifty feet easterly from the south east corner of a lot leased to John McNamara, thence northerly and at right angles to the said Road one hundred feet, thence easterly and at right angles to the first mentioned line twenty-four feet three inches, thence southerly and at right angles to the last mentioned line one hundred feet to the said northern side line of the said Marsh Road, and from thence westerly along the same twenty-four feet three inches to the place of beginning," together with the buildings and the improvements thereon and the term of years thereby granted, which said lease, term, buildings, and improvements have been duly assigned to the said John S. Lake, and since assigned to the said Thomas Lake.

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain indenture of Mortgage made between the said John S. Lake of the one part, and the undersigned Lydia Lake of the other part, dated the eleventh day of June, A. D. 187, and duly registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the City and County of Saint John, in Libre XXV. of Records, folio 92, 93 and 94, the sixteenth day of July, A. D. 187, reference being thereunto had will more freely appear, default having been made in payment of the moneys thereby secured.

Dated the twenty-sixth day of August, A. D. 189. LYDIA LAKE, Mortgagee.

MONT. McDONALD, Solicitor to Mortgagee.

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35 cases Domestic Stiff Hats;
50 cases New York Soft Fur Hats;
10 cases New York Stiff Fur Hats;
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600 doz. New York Straw Hats;
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