

Process... Chemicals... Cocoa... 1893

The matter which this page contains is carefully selected from various sources...

CHILDHOOD'S DREAMS.

The children gathered round my knees; With child-like chatter, fun and glee...

The most satisfactory wall color for country rooms, where it must be remembered the glare is toned and cooled by the shimmering shadows...

Bed Room Matting. Matting should never be washed in anything but salt and water...

To Clean Brics-a-brac. Choice brics-a-brac must be washed with as much care and delicate handling as your ancestral faces...

Cold Process Fruit Canning. There has, as at one time and another, been a great deal said about canning fruit without cooking...

THE HOME.

Children at the Table.

Though children are the dearest things in the world, it does not follow that one wishes to hear their endless prattle from morning until night...

The Country House.

I lay it down as a fundamental rule that there should be a marked difference—a sharp line drawn between the furnishing of the city and the country house.

Abuse of the Stomach.

Dr. Davies, writing in the Popular Science Monthly, gives some forcible advice about the care of the stomach.

Household Dom's.

Don't let soap lie in the water. Don't leave dishcloths for mice to destroy. Don't throw out water in which you have cooked meat without skimming off the grease for soap.

THE FARM.

A Farm Dialogue.

Swan Swansen steps up to the fence where John Brown is cultivating among his corn, and says: "Don't you think you are doing too much of this work for dry land?"

"No, I think it stops evaporation to keep the surface stirred up."

"Do you think the water which evaporates makes holes in the ground by passing through, which you stop up by stirring the soil?"

"Well, don't know; not exactly, I guess; but it amounts to about that—at least that is the way people talk."

"If you wanted to dry the soil for some purpose, would you let it lie still or stir it up?"

"I would stir it."

"Well, that is just what you are doing now. Will not dry earth absorb water from the moist earth below?"

"I suppose it will."

"What about the water that is absorbed from below evaporate from the loose soil as readily as that which falls in rain?"

"I suppose it must."

"Will it not evaporate from loose soil more rapidly than from hard soil?"

"I don't know; but I am inclined to think it would be more so."

"I will open to conviction, and asking questions is the way to learn. Do you believe that calling a certain portion of your soil a mulch will prevent the moisture from being absorbed by it when it is composed of the same substance and rests right on the moist soil?"

"Perhaps not, but I raise good corn by this method—better than I did when I cultivated less frequently."

"Well, there are other ways to account for that. First you keep down the weeds and save the moisture they would use. Next and more important, by keeping the surface stirred so often and so dry you force the plants to send their roots down deeper, out of the reach of your implements and where they will not get so dry as near the surface. I am not disputing the benefit of your method on dry soil, but I want a reasonable explanation of the reason for it. Would you do the same on cold, wet land?"

"No, for there is little danger of drying out on such soil. I tried it once, and thought it injured the crop, but could not tell why it should."

"I will venture a guess on that point. On cold, wet soil the corn roots run near the surface to get the heat of the sun and escape the cold water, and outwitting cuts off the feeders of the plant, which cannot go deeper on account of the unfavorable condition of the soil, and the roots stop growing. But to come back to your dry soil. Allowing that the law of nature, which seeks to equalize all elements through spaces and bodies that are in contact or together, is not broken, the soil of your mulch theory, did you never notice that in a dry time, when all loose soil is like ashes, the spots in the road where the wheels pack the soil down hard and loose dirt is washed off by the rain, the most clear to the surface at all times?"

"Well, I never thought of it, but I remember now that it is so, and in cow-patches in the pasture and between rows of potatoes where the mellow soil has all been driven off to 'hill up' with."

"Did you ever notice, when you planted corn by hand and covered it with a hoe, giving each hill a hard slap with the hoe to press the soil down over the seed, that these spots would look moist after the surface about them were dry?"

"Yes, I remember it now."

"Well, don't you think that your theory of stirring the soil to save moisture begins to look rather thin?"

"I must think this over.—Mirror and Farm."

If Brother Brown had not been in such a hurry to accept as true the specious suggestions of Swan Swansen he might have obstructed the easy flow of this little dialogue at almost any point and diverted it into quite a different channel. For example, near the close of the walk, as it stands, he could have diverted it in this way:

"Yes, it is true that when a man has stepped on ploughed land, or where a cart has run on a soft road, the ground in the footprint or wheel-track looks damp and is damp. Now, where does this moisture come from?"

"Why, from the damp ground below."

"But why does not this water evaporate after it comes to the surface?"

"It does evaporate, but as the moisture it sets off in vapor, more water is drawn up to supply its place."

"Take a view, then, corroborates the first part of what we may style 'my theory,' which is this: Water is drawn up more rapidly in compacted soil by capillary attraction than in loose soil. You can see this where a man has stepped or where a horse has been pressed over a cornhill. The soil thus compacted always looks damp, because the water comes up faster than it can be turned into vapor by the sun, and waited away by the wind. The soil looks damp because it is losing water which is pumped up and passes off in the air."

"But are you sure that the water doesn't evaporate still faster in the land which has been stirred at the surface?"

"That's just what we want to find out; for our aim should be, of course, to check evaporation, and not encourage it, so that the water may be kept in the soil where the roots of the crops can get it. Now suppose we should cover up the footprint or wheel-track with three or four thicknesses of flannel, would the water evaporate as rapidly?"

"Surely not, for the flannel would be a true mulch."

"What is your definition of a mulch?"

"Any substance of open texture, and therefore full of air spaces. Air which does not move is a good non-conductor. It prevents changes of temperature. Flannel wrapped about you will keep it cool—wrapped about a heated brick will keep it warm; if laid on the damp soil it will keep the temperature even and protect it from sun and wind. Any child knows that a damp board on a damp bit of earth would not dry out as fast when covered with flannel as it would when exposed to sun and wind."

"But flannel is a very costly mulch."

True; but coarse litter of any kind would answer the same purpose fairly well. Then why not loose soil? If you filled the footprint with loose soil you think the water would pass up through it so rapidly that it would look damp, as the bottom of the footprints now does?"

"I hardly know."

"But you do know that if you pressed this soil down compactly in the same footprint, by stepping on it again it would soon be damp?"

"I suppose so."

"Yes, and you cannot doubt that this is because the water will not rise so rapidly through a substance which is of loose texture as it will through a compact substance which has a system of small capillary tubes. No one believes, as you insinuated a little while ago, that 'water makes holes in the ground in passing through.' But, to us Prof. Hilgard's illustration, we do know that a dry brick laid on a wet sponge will soon absorb the water, while a dry sponge laid on a wet brick will not absorb the water. You sneer at the men who call the surface of the soil after it is stirred 'a mulch.' But it is a material two or three inches thick, full of air spaces, spread over the compact soil below. I think it acts as a mulch. It is a sponge on top of a brick. When you tread on the land, or when the surface is crusted after a shower, the brick is on top of the sponge. Then you ought to pulverize this crust at once by shallow surface tillage and check evaporation."

Use Skoda's Discovery, the great blood and nerve remedy.

Minard's Liniment, lumberman's friend

Summer Drinks.

Hot weather makes people thirsty. The physiological process is of no consequence here, but the fact that excessive evaporation creates thirst in proportion leads many people to crave something unusual as a beverage in hot weather.

Some think that water is harmful taken in large quantities, and others say it does not go to the right spot anyway, and they invent and prepare all sorts of compounds and decoctions, and clog the system with matter which should not be in the way of free circulation at such a season.

Old cherry extract, citrons lemonade, microbe killer, and other preparations of injurious acids, that will parch the mouth and throat and call for more, see freely used, and "root beer," and other forms of adulterated water are added in the belief that they are good for the system, when the fact is that all the system needs is to be cooled and purified by running pure water through it and letting it sweat out through the skin, or dilute and carry away impurities through the action of the kidneys.

Me Was Convinced. A man in Nova Scotia was in doubt as to the genuineness of the reported cure of Mrs. Bernard Maguire and ex-Councillor Lingley, of Pictouville, Quebec Co., by a course of Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic and Hawker's Liver Pills. He wrote to Squire Lingley, and that gentleman promptly assured him that the testimonials were genuine.

How We Acquired Our Present Standing and Prosperity: (1) By giving the most complete Business Course, the most thorough Shorthand and Typewriting Training, and the best Penmanship instruction obtainable in Canada.

(2) By devoting our entire time, energies, and skill to the interests of our students.

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ALVAH HOVEY, President.

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Fall term opens TUESDAY, Sept. 5. Examinations for admission at nine o'clock a. m. Seven Professors and three Instructors. Regular course, three years; English course, two years. French Department—Elective studies in regular courses, and for resident graduates.

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This Academy invites the attention of students generally. Last year it had a larger patronage than any similar school in the Maritime Provinces.

Twenty-four students matriculated. Forty students voluntarily enrolled in the Manual Training Course. Situation beautiful, healthy, central. Well-trained and experienced teachers compose the staff.

The Manual Training Department is now well equipped for mechanical, perspective and instrumental Drawing, Carpentry, Wood Turning and Iron Work, affording excellent opportunity to students looking toward mechanics, engineering, etc.

The Academy House, equipped with modern conveniences, well provided for, and supervised by three resident teachers, ensures the comfort and good order of the students. Terms reasonable. Board and Laundry, \$2.00 per week.

Writes for Calendar to I. B. OAKES, Principal.

Yarmouth Business College AND School of Shorthand & Typewriting, YARMOUTH, N. S.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The School of Telegraphy, Under the management of an experienced instructor in connection with CURRIER'S BUSINESS SCHOOL, offers excellent advantages to students, thoroughly qualifying them to fill good positions in Railway or Commercial offices.

For terms and postoffice address: J. H. CURRIER, Principal of Business School, 55 Gormans Street, St. John, N. B.

Acadia University. The next session will open October 4th at 9 a. m. Matriculation examinations will be held October 3rd, at 9 a. m. Supplementary examinations on Thursday, October 5th. A. W. SAWYER, President. Wolfville, N. S. August 9, 1893.

SHORT'S "Dyspepticure" ACTS LIKE MAGIC IN ALL STOMACH TROUBLES. FAST BROODING FAMOUS as a Positive Cure for CHRONIC DYSPEPSIA and all forms of INDIGESTION.

It Hurts nothing that can be washed or cleaned—Pearline. The purest soap is no safer—the poorest soap is no cheaper. It is more effective than the strongest—it is more convenient than the best. Pearline saves labor and wear in washing clothes or cleaning house. A few cents will let you try it; common sense will make you use it.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled. If your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—and it fails.

ROBINSON'S EMULSION IS THE BEST TAKE NO OTHER. ACADIA MINES, N. S., JUNE 2ND, 1893.

THE GRODER COMPANY, GENTLEMEN,—This is to certify that I have been a sufferer from Dyspepsia for a number of years, suffering from sick headache several days every three or four weeks.

IT HAS GIVEN PERFECT RELIEF. Sick headache is a thing of the past in my case, and I can do conscientiously recommend Groder's Syrup to others, believing it to be the best remedy in the market for Dyspepsia.

Respectfully yours, [Signed] MRS. JAS. McLEAN.

SALISBURY, N. B., MAY 23RD, 1893.

This is to certify that I have suffered for two years with Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Rheumatism, and have only found cure in your "Groder's Botanic Dyspepsia Syrup." I was unable to eat even an apple without resulting distress.

I make this statement that others who have been suffering as I have may go at once, buy your remedy and be cured. Yours sincerely, MRS. JOSEPH PARKER.

SICK HEADACHE AND DIZZINESS Flee before Groder's Syrup. The Statement of Councillor Palmer, of Kars, Kings Co, N. B., Proves Above Claim.

THE GRODER COMPANY: GENTLEMEN,—For seventeen years sick headache and dizziness have been my portion. For three months previous to taking your remedy my head would ache and be dizzy fully one-half the time.

On the 27th day of February last a friend of mine recommended "Groder's Syrup." I tried it very reluctantly. After using two bottles I considered myself cured. No headache or dizziness troubles me. I enjoy perfect health and can cheerfully recommend your remedy to all who may be troubled as I was.

Yours truly, G. W. PALMER. June 26, 1893.