

The master 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.

Parental Care.

It has frequently been noted by wise observers of men and things that those children who are brought up with little parental discipline develop into more capable individuals than those who are compelled at home to obey the strict letter of the law. It would seem that the old rule, "Spare the rod and spoil the child," is contradicted by experience. Yet if we observe the matter closely we can hardly draw this deduction. It is certainly true that a child brought up without freedom of action, controlled at every turn he takes, is very apt to be enervated by the process. He has learned nothing from experience, and is quite likely to yield a slavish obedience in the outside world where no obedience is demanded.

Let us-day there can be no doubt that the average student is more of a gentleman than was the case even a score of years ago, when petty espionage was part of a disciplinary system. The outside observer is quite likely to look upon the present state of things as wholly lacking in discipline, but such is not the case. The child who is allowed to grow up helter-skelter, with no parental control or care, may develop into an able, reliable, intelligent individual, but the chances are against him. He is not to be confounded for a moment with one, who though continually subject to parental care and guidance, is yet given his own free will and is made a fellow-worker with his parents, and not a servant.

It is a well-known fact, that the child who is allowed to run wild in his fullest capacity like a well-nurtured garden plant. Boys and girls should be allowed to have an individuality of their own, to have a room and belonging sacred to their own use, where they can bring their friends, and while it is necessary of course that the parents should always exercise a supervision over everything it should be a gentle supervision. They must become confidants of their children, and must themselves have lived such true and loyal lives as to be worthy of such confidence. Children who have been brought up in an atmosphere of truthfulness, of high ideals, who have not been pampered with the gratification of selfish whims, are not likely to go astray. The ally mother who allows her maternal love to control her common sense, who does not control her children when she sees evil impulses and evil passions taking possession of them, is of course the weaker, and more objectionable, or even encouraged, may be the destruction of her child and bring her to shame and confusion. The overstrict mother who gives her children no experience and no life of their own, is almost as much a mistake. The right course lies between the two. The discipline of home should be an over-watchful care and love which guides and warns, without compulsion, and yet is not dictatorial as compulsion.

Night Air.

One of the bugbears of old-time people was night air, and there is little exaggeration in saying that the superstition against night air has killed more people than the free circulation of it has ever injured. There is abundance of proof that night air is injurious to no one. On the contrary, people who sleep outdoors during the winter months, and who are the healthiest of all people, and the practice has largely gained in popularity of late years, under wide knowledge of hygiene, for people in delicate health go to camping parties and breathe the same air as the rest of the world. The vigor gained from a few weeks of such an outing is a marked proof that the old prejudice against night air is as foolish as most other old-wives' whims. Unless there is a current of air in a sleeping room at night, the health of the occupant is sure to suffer. Unless there is a current of air flowing through a room, the atmosphere soon becomes poisonous, and the individual who breathes it is in a condition to invite colds, influenza and kindred diseases of the chest and lungs. Where there is an open fireplace, if the window is let down at night a current of pure air is assured in the room. Where a stove or other heating arrangement is used in the sleeping-room there should be some additional means of securing fresh air beside letting down a window at the top. The general neglect of proper ventilation in sleeping-rooms, from the fear of night air or of a draft, is apparent to any one who passes through a sleeping car or the cabin of a steamboat, where the presence of a breathed-over air is plain to the nostrils and other senses. There is no excuse for this, as all cars and steamers are furnished with the very best means of ventilation, if the means are made use of.

Dried Fruits.

A common mistake made in cooking dried fruits, which has rendered them justly unpopular, is to soak them a few hours and boil them up rapidly, and consider them ready for the table when they are cooled. As a matter of fact, the preparation of dried fruit for the table is one of the slowest of processes. The fruit should be washed and soaked in clear, cold water for at least twenty-four hours. It should then be put on the stove in the same water it is soaked in, and heated very slowly to the boiling point. Most fruit should simmer at least three or four hours without any sugar being added to it. The sugar should be added just about twenty minutes before the fruit is ready to be taken up. Apples, peaches, prunes, and almost any other dried fruit cooked in

this fashion becomes a delicious conserve, rich with the flavor of fresh fruit. The liquid around the fruit in such a case will be almost jellied when it is cold. Serve it with cream. Prunes cooked by the ordinary method of soaking them over night in water and stewing them up for twenty minutes are almost flavorless and insipid. Apples and peaches cooked by this same rapid process always have a certain rank flavor, and often partake of a leathery consistency which is far from palatable. Dried apples should not be cooked quite so long as some other fruits, but they are also better for soaking them a longer time than is usual and cooking them until they are thoroughly tender.

Dried apricots and peaches cooked in this way make an excellent pie. Bake them without any top crust, covering the pie with a tin pan if the fruit shows any signs of baking too hard. When the pie is done spread a thick meringue over it, made by beating the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth and adding three tablespoons of powdered sugar and a teaspoonful of lemon juice. Spread this meringue over the pie, and put it in a slow oven for ten minutes. Dredge a little sugar over the meringue before you put the pie in the oven. See that the meringue cooks very slowly. At the end of ten minutes it should be thoroughly risen and done through, but colored only a very light brown. If the oven is too hot it is better to leave the door open a little than run the risk of its rising too rapidly, in which case it will certainly fall.

Spices.

Considerable confusion exists in the minds of many people as to the nature of spices. Most of these possess a slightly stimulating effect and are actual aids to digestion. Of the common spices, nutmeg is probably the most useful. It is a native of the Molucca or Spice Islands, and grows directly under the equator. Maca is the inner coat that lines the hull of the nutmeg. The nutmeg in its coat of maca, with the outer hull surrounding it, is often displayed as a curiosity in New York spice shops. There are two kinds of nutmegs—the long, slender shape which is the wild, and the round, which is the cultivated nut. The latter is more oily and much better than the wild nutmeg. The nutmeg is used in the most delicate of its oils. These are afterward sold, of course, at a low price, but they have lost their efficiency as a spice in losing their oil and are little better than the celebrated wooden nutmegs. Always begin grating at the flower end of the nutmeg, instead of the stem.

The clove tree grows all over the tropical world and the clove of commerce is the unexpanded flower bud of the tree, and is the most fragrant of any part of it. Cinnamon spice is the inner bark of the cinnamon tree. It grows in China and Ceylon, and is cultivated in the West Indies and South America. A great deal of the heavier outer bark and of the coarse bark of the cassia tree is sold as cinnamon. The best cinnamon is hardly thicker than paper and is of rather light color. Allspice, unlike all other spices, is a berry. It is gathered while it is still green and dried in the sun. Jamaica allspice is among the best. It is of a mild flavor and is not very much used in the cookery of to-day. The flower buds of the cassia tree are imported in considerable quantity annually, and are used chiefly in cooking for flavoring sweet pickles, to which they impart a delicate yet pleasant and distinctive flavor, different from cinna-mon. Ginger, as every one knows, is a root which grows all over the tropical world, in Asia, Africa and America. White ginger is composed of the best parts of the root, from which the outer skin has been taken off. The ground ginger of commerce is largely adulterated with tumeric, flour and various cheaper materials.

Cranberry Meringues.

A very good pie is made of cranberries, decorated with a meringue, exactly like a lemon pie. Stew a quart of cranberries with a cup of water for twenty minutes; then add a cup of sugar, or if you do not like an acid pie, a cup and a half of sugar. Line a pie-plate and fill it with this mixture. Cover it with a meringue, made of the beaten whites of three eggs, three tablespoons of sugar and a teaspoonful of lemon juice. Spread it over the pie and bake ten minutes longer.

THE FARM.

Sticks in Stables.

The fossils hereabout have got so used to cleaning stables, rubbing off horses, and having a heap of manure outside burning and washing away that they couldn't stop it if they wanted to; that horses can live on a manure bed all winter and keep as clean as in the pasture in summer, is past all imagining, even when they see it done. Yank your floor and partitions, give each horse a pen to run in like a calf so he can tread down the manure as fast as made, and you will get mad every time you think what a fool you used to be. Another says that this method requires little stables, but there is nothing to hinder you from getting it out every two weeks if you like. Whoever said this probably failed to realize how closely it packs down. No manure is wasted like horse manure; it leaks through floors and smokes up in the pile; keep under the horses and the land will see the difference at once.

To let manure gather under the animals is said to be "good for the manure" but you "have to use lots of litter" all wintering two inches of a coil which run loose in a stable 12 x 20 feet, in which the manure is now perhaps a foot deep. I have supplied bedding certain cold nights to increase their comfort; most of the time they have had none, the weather having been very mild. Not a drop of drainage ever comes from this bed of manure and the surface is dry. One horse has large white spots on each side, and these are hardly stained, though never cleaned off, except, being generally allowed to go out an hour or two each day, he may be rained or snowed on. If you will, put a

layer of straw on a tight floor and get the horse wet from mane to tail when he lies down, and then after a scrubbing match with comb, brush and wisp of straw, put fresh straw down and arrange for another clean-up time next day in an atmosphere strong enough to make your hair curl.—E. S. Gilbert.

Tent-caterpillars Nipped in Time.

I have been on a tour through my orchard to-day, hunting for eggs of the tent-caterpillar. The parent moth lays her eggs in the fall, gluing them securely, in bunches of several hundred, to the young shoots, protecting them with a coat of waterproof varnish. A majority of the nests will be found on the south and east sides of the trees, cunningly placed there to get the benefit of the spring sunshine. The moths even discriminate in favor of those varieties which will prove a hindrance to the variety of crab-apple tree which is especially attractive to them. It is well worth one's while to go carefully through the orchards and pick off these clusters of eggs and burn them. Every nest destroyed will prevent a hatching of a small army of filthy, crawling, squirmy, devouring caterpillars.

Soon as hatched, they select a crotch and there build a web or tent, for shelter, from which they march out seeking where they may devour. Two winters ago the eggs were numerous. I often found three or more lots glued to one twig; by going over the trees several times I was able to destroy most of them. The following summer the orchards in this vicinity were white with tents and trees were destroyed. I often found cherry trees, whose leaves are evidently esteemed a great delicacy, were draped and festooned from the topmost twig down to the ground, a winding sheet of death, while great bunches of wriggling disgusting caterpillars obscursively basked in the sunshine. When full-grown, they descend the trees and seek some shelter where they spin their cocoons, from which in a couple of weeks they emerge as moths, ready for another campaign. I expected last winter to find nests by the thousand, but was surprised to find very few, consequently there were very few caterpillars last spring. This winter I have found only half a dozen nests in my whole orchard. We are all about scraping the sides of the tent with a pair of old gloves on my hands with which to crush those within reach, and also a long reed fishpole with a rag or sponge tied on the end with which to give those out of reach a dose of kerosene. I go out early in the morning and surprise and destroy the enemy in their beds.—Wm. F. S. Beckman.

Fruit but Vital.

If a man is shiftless and imprudent, he be farmer, mechanic, or professional man, no power under the sun can make him prosperous or contented; or keep him so. The reform we want all along, the line is a reform of character. We want men. The man who by character, by force of mind and energy of action is it to grasp circumstances and bend them to his purpose is succeeding in his business. We want all along, the man who is shiftless and who only for servitude will fail of independence even under the splendid opportunities for individual effort that American agriculture affords.

The principles of character which make success in life possible are born in men. The education of the home, the school and the business world, develop inherited traits. This fact leads to the one practical remark that while it is our duty to make our homes and schools and the methods of the business world such that character may find a fair and open field for development, there is a higher duty. This duty is to see, as far as possible, that our children make marriages that will promote their own welfare and give some assurance that the next generation will inherit characteristics which may make success in life possible.—Omaha Stockman and Cultivator.

Feeding is Crucial.

A farmer near Merchantville, N. J., has made the discovery that a calf is taken from the mother as soon as it is born it is much less trouble to raise by hand. At any rate, the prettiest calf of six weeks I ever saw came being thus raised, the little thing having been forsaken by its mother as soon as born, and such a loving, affectionate creature as it is, seeming fond of human beings from its own kind. Great things are expected of "Lady Fawn" some of these days, for she comes of gentle blood on both sides, and she will surely, if she will not, be raised by hand. Though an animal may seem cunning on the defensive when small, it soon does not appear so funny. I know two boys who entertained themselves by teasing a little calf to but, it was so amusing to see her run and dodge just in time for her to fetch up against some tree or wall! At last, however, considered too old for such sport, she was shut up to prevent mischief, but as the calf grew to cowhood she did not forget her early trick, as she proved one day, on being let out, by lowering her head and with grand flourish of tail charging on the boy's father, which nearly cost his life. No, it does not pay to tease or tantalize anything. H. C. Maskell.

It is not as generally known as it should be that common rod clover-seed, to the measure of 5 per cent. of the whole, so much with timothy-seed, will increase so much the growth of the grass. The yield of timothy sown by itself is from 20 to 25 per cent. This fact is a practical indorsement of the new doctrine of vegetable nutrition, that nitrogenous plant-food may be to some extent supplied by microbes, that in rich soils are developed on the roots of the leguminous plants. H. C. Maskell. Alfalfa, beans, peas, etc. It is said that nothing else, unless it be alfalfa, so much enriches the land on which it is sown, as the castor bean. This has been attributed to the deep roots of the plant and the long shading of the surface, favoring the formation of the nitrates, but under the

light afforded by the discovery of the nitrogenous plants, and the microscopic germs in the phenomena of plant nutrition, the old and former explanation must give place to the new.—B. F. Johnson.

The most successful scheme I ever tried to keep eggs from freezing when going to market was placing a few hot stones in the bottom of the bushel-measure, over which I packed the eggs in oats.—Farm, Stock and Home.

A hen in Portsmouth, N. H., laid an egg that had in it a copper cent. By the time the news reached New York it was a ten-cent piece. Probably in San Francisco it will be \$5 gold piece at least. The first part of this is just about as reasonable as the actual realization of the last part would be.

The ideal farmer will spend his Sundays as a Christian should. A farmer's life is very near to Nature's heart. Let the farmer be near to Nature's God, and the farm life will be brighter and the home life be better and sweeter, because of the presence of a gentlemanly Christian, if but a farmer.—Kansas Industrialist.

It is not necessary that the farmer be a slave to drudgery and hard labor. No to make him a slave to the soil on the farm, and surrender all prospects and advantages for enjoyment to the one object of accumulating wealth. Such farmers are neither a credit nor an advantage to any community.—Omaha Stockman and Cultivator.

Stones in the feed-box, says Farm, Stock and Home, will prevent a horse from bolting his feed." We verified this years ago, in the case of an animal which would swallow his grain with surprising rapidity. The presence of half a dozen, clean, smooth cobbles, egg size, effectively prevented such wasteful and unwholesome eating, and improvement in his condition was the natural result.

A farmer in Missouri grafted a tomato vine into a potato vine and got two crops, one from the top, the other from the roots. Such grafting is possible, but trials of it in one garden did not give much promise of profitable result, even to a mere curiosity-seeker: Nature yields to gentle guidance very kindly, but insists upon her own course. All we can do to advantage is to clear the way for nature and screen off obstacles or interferences.

In the Rhode Island Experiment Station test, recently reported, it was shown that with each of three varieties of onions the same result was obtained, namely: The plants started in a seed-bed, and afterward transplanted gave bulbs much larger and every way better than those, in alternate rows, from seed sown in the field. This outcome accords with that in Ohio, previously published, and duplicated elsewhere.

TEMPERANCE.

The W. C. T. U., of Orange, N. J., own their headquarters, costing \$26,000. One who has kept a record says that 2,000 women have been murdered by drunken husbands since the beginning of 1891.

In Kentucky they have local organizations in more than half the counties and this was brought about by temperance organizations. Look not on the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup; when it moveth itself aright. "At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

In Nebraska, under the high license, the beer consumption has increased since 1880 from 40,000 barrels to 108,000. In Kansas, under prohibition it has decreased from 32,000 to 16,000 barrels.

Sake drinking, according to a writer in the American Antiquarian, is one of the oldest customs in Japan. In 1880 the amount of rice converted into sake amounted to 15,000,000 bushels. Pledges to abstain from the habit are frequent among the picture offerings in Japanese temples.

All but nine states out of the forty-nine in the United States now have scientific temperance education compulsory in their common schools. There are between 12,000,000 and 13,000,000 children in America to whom it is required that this instruction be given.

Rum makes trouble everywhere. There is great agitation in England because the Government proposes to exempt rum liquor dealers for pecuniary loss in retiring from the business. But there is no talk of compensating farmers for the losses which the liquor traffic has inflicted upon them.

The increase in the manufacture of beer in New York city alone in the year ended April 30 last was more than 3,000,000 barrels. New York city now consumes annually a trifle more than 30,000,000 barrels of beer. At the present rate of increase the consumption in the city ten years from now will be 60,000,000 barrels.

"License or no license," has been the burning question in many towns in Massachusetts for some time past. The following cities of that state are now under a no-license regime: Worcester, Haverhill, Chelsea, Brockton, Somerville, Cambridge, New Bedford, Marlboro, Pittsburg, Newton, Malden and Quincy. The cause is gaining ground.

It is refreshing to see the enthusiastic indignation with which the better class of newspapers and the majority of the religious weeklies resent the action of the local directors in voting for the sale of alcoholic liquors on the World's Fair grounds. The so-called "prohibition cranks" are not fighting this battle alone. The alert moral sentiment of the entire country is with us.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Neokage, Indian Territory, is erecting a neat and commodious structure, the lower story of which will be used as a school-room and assembly-hall and the second as a library and reading-room. The cost of the building when completed will not be far from \$2,000. It is their ambition to form a school for girls and one for boys in this town, it will be seen that no better location could be found. Teachers will be employed under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. The books used and the course of study will be under their control.

Minard's Liniment cures garter in cows.

EDUCATIONAL.

The "Monthly Stenographer" says: "Prof. Snell sends a sample of Master Frank Soboan's shorthand, consisting of 'The Brazier and his Dog.' It is an almost perfect piece of work, both in accuracy of formation and correctness of characters employed. Prof. Snell has reason to be proud of his pupil's progress, and is entitled to a share of the credit, as he is a careful and exacting teacher."

Get up a business writing or shorthand party, weekly meeting; fun, if you wish. SNELL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, WINDSOR, N. S.

HORTON ACADEMY, Wolfville, N. S. THIS INSTITUTION, founded in 1828, has ever maintained a high reputation. The next Term opens January 6th, 1892. Two Courses of study—preparing students for Matriculation, for Teaching or for Business. Situation beautiful and healthful. The Boarding-House is supplied with pure water from the town system. A Bath Room and other modern conveniences contribute to the comfort of the students. Every care taken to promote the welfare of the students. Special efforts are made to prepare them for College. Board and washing, \$2.00 per week. For full particulars write for Calendar to I. B. OAKES, Principal.

HALIFAX Business College SEND FOR CIRCULAR J. C. P. FRAZER.

S. E. WHISTON, Esq., Principal, WHISTON'S HALIFAX COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. DEAR SIR,—With the utmost pleasure I look back upon the time spent at Mt. Allison Commercial College. The business training I received under you was thorough and practical throughout, and the proper understanding of accounts and use of business papers, as taught by you, I consider invaluable to any young man. I can therefore cheerfully recommend the HALIFAX COMMERCIAL COLLEGE as the best means of obtaining a complete and serviceable business education. Very truly yours, HENNESSY TAYLOR, Accountant at South West.

Day and Evening Classes MONDAY, JANUARY 11th. I wish to thank the public for the generous patronage received during 17 years of faithful service. I will gladly welcome, in the future, all who are willing to labor earnestly with me for laying broad and deep the foundations of usefulness and success. I purpose to devote to the welfare of all such all my energies, skill and experience. Old Fellows' Hall. S. KERR, Prin.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. Cable Address—"King" Telephone No. 519. KING & BARRS, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, &c. HALIFAX, N. S.

MONT. McDONALD, BARRISTER, &c. PRINCESS STREET, ST. JOHN, N.B.

DR. W. H. STEEVES, DENTIST, 4 WELLINGTON ROW, ST. JOHN, N. B.

DR. CRAWFORD, L. R. C. P. Late Clinical Assistant Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, London, Eng. O C U L I S T. May be consulted only on diseases of EYE, EAR AND THROAT. 62 COMBES STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

JUDSON E. HETHERINGTON, M. D., HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, 72 SYDNEY STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. Consultation by letter or in person will receive prompt attention. Telephone 681.

C. W. BRADLEY, DENTIST, MONCTON, N. B. Office—Cor. Main and Bedford Sts.

JAS. C. MOODY, M. D., PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: Corner Gerrish and Grey Streets, WINDSOR, N. S.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery Takes hold in this order: Bowels, Liver, Kidneys, Inside Skin, Outside Skin. Driving everything before it that ought to be out. You know whether you need it or not. Sold by every Druggist, and manufactured by Donald Kennedy, Roxbury, Mass.

GATES' INVIGORATING SYRUP! THIS preparation is well known throughout the country as a safe and reliable Cathartic and FAMILY REMEDY, superseding all pills, and should be in every home. For Coughs, Colds and La Grippe. A little night and morning will soon break them up. For Dyspepsia. It will give immediate relief. For Irregularities of the Bowels, Nothing can be found to excel, as it causes no griping nor pain. For Asthma & Palpitation of the Heart, One swallow gives instant relief. Sick Headache, Stomach & Pin Worms Yield at once. It is an invigorator of the whole system, whereby a regular and healthy circulation is maintained, has been well tested already, and will do all we say of it. Only 50 cents a bottle—\$2.50 per dozen.

For severe cases of La Grippe, use the Syrup in connection with the Syrup, and for Sore Throat, Pain and Swelling use either Liniment and Ointment also. Always take a few bottles of either Syrup after an attack of Grippe.

C. GATES, SON & CO., Middleton, N. S.

BUSINESS CARDS. Lamp Goods. CHANDLERS: Bracket, Library Standard, Table and Hand Lamps; Burners, Chimneys, Wicks, Shades, Globes, Lanterns, Oil and Spirit Stoves, &c. J. R. CAMERON, 61 PRINCE ST. THOMAS L. HAY, GENERAL DEALER IN HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL. Also, Hay, Oats, Cracked Corn & Oats, Middlings, and Bran. First of stock always on hand. Store—Under Museum Hall, Haymarket Square, Residence—41 Paddock Street, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

JAMES S. MAY & SON, MERCHANT TAILORS, Domville Building, Prince Wm. St., SAINT JOHN, N. B. P. O. Box 303.

AMHERST BOOT & SHOE MFG CO. ESTABLISHED 1867. Wholesale Boot and Shoe Manufacturers. AMHERST, - NOVA SCOTIA.

Chipman's Patent Best Family Flour made in Canada. Ask your grocer to get for you, if he won't send direct to J. A. CHIPMAN & CO., Head Central Wharf, HALIFAX, N. S.

J. McC. SNOW, GENERAL FIRE, LIFE, & ACCIDENT INSURANCE AGENCY, MAIN STREET, MONCTON, N. B.

Marble, Freestone and Granite Works. A. J. WALKER & SON, TRURO, N. S.

CURRIE & HOWARD, MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE FOR THE TRADE, AMHERST, N. B. Photos and prices on application.

MENEELY & COMPANY, WEST TROY, N. Y. Bells. For Churches, Schools, etc. also Chimes and Bells. For particulars and catalogues send for prospectus to our office.

The finest quality of Bells for Churches, Schools, etc. Put up warranted. Price for Catalogue and Prospectus. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY, THE VAN DOZEN & TIT CO., CINCINNATI, O.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO. SUCCESSORS IN BELL TO THE BLYWATER MANUFACTURING CO. CATALOGUE WITH 2000 TESTIMONIALS. BELLS, CHURCHES, SCHOOL, FIRE ALARMS. No Duty on Church Bells.

Baltimore Church Bells. Bells of all sizes and materials, made to order. Made only of Purest Bell Metal (Copper and Tin). Moulded and finished by the best workmen. For Prices, Catalogues, &c. address BALTIMORE BELL FOUNDRY, P.O. BOX 21, BALTIMORE, MD.

THE PEOPLE'S ENITING MACHINE. Retail price only \$6.00. Will send Bookings, Bible, New Testament, Family-work and everything for 25 cents. Free open or factory work. Sample and book sent by mail. The machine every family has long desired. It will only \$6.00. On receipt of \$1.00 I will send you the machine. C. O. D. You can pay the balance when the machine comes. Write today to receive. Circulars and terms free. Make orders to JARDON & GRAMBERT, Dundas, Ont.

Please mention name of this paper.