## Miscellaneous.

### Is Consumption Contagious?

THE THEORY REFUTED BY A COLORADO SPRINGS PHYSICIAN.

Knowing that there are more cases of pulmonary consumption at Colorado Springs in proportion to its population than in any other city or town in the United States, and perhaps in the world, I wrote some time ago for information to Dr. S. E. Solly, of that city, well known as a writer on consumption and climatology, and whose experience in the treatment of that disease has been large and extends over a period of many years. In reply I received the following:

"The dangers of contagion from a consumptive are so easily controlled that it is by no means necessary to separate consumptives from healthy persons. You ask me concerning my experience here. At least a third of our population are consumptives. The town, which contains some fifteen thousand people, has been established twenty years. An inquiry made by disinterested physicians into the number of cases of consumption that were known to have originated in the town resulted in a report of twenty in all. Although it is probable that our brilliant sunshine and dry air more quickly destroys the vitality of the bacilli than your eastern atmosphere, yet in the poorer lodging houses of the town there are many ill-ventilated rooms, inside or on the north side of the building, inhabited by consumptives and their families, where recklessness of expectoration and carelessness of ordinary cleanliness are marked features of their domestic menage; yet cases of contagion do not average more than one a year."

At Colorado Springs the consumptives mingle with other residents of the city on all occasions—at church service, theatre, concerts and in the overheated and crowded rooms of private residences during social functions; they reside in the same hotels, boarding-houses and private dwellings with those not afflicted with the disease, and no attempt at isolation has been made. Notwithstanding this apparent indifference on the part of the local authorities to the contagiousness of the disease, only twenty cases have originated in Colorado Springs in twenty years.

At Davos Platz, in Switzerland, where I spent a winter a few years ago, a very large number of consumptives were staying. The hotels were crowded, and of the 1,500 strangers in the village about one thousand were consumptives. At the hotel at which I stayed there were about one hundred and twenty guests about eight of whom were consumptives. At Davos, during the winter, the invalid's day for outing is limited to four and one-half hours; the remainder of the twenty-four hours is spent within doors. No one stood in dread of contracting the disease and no cases occurred in which it was conveyed from person or person. No special precautions were taken by the physicians and local authorities to prevent contagion, other than good ventilation of the living and bed rooms. As in Colorado Springs, no cases of the disease originated at Davos.—*Dr. Clinton Wagner, in the N. Y. Medical Record.*

### An Apple Social.

When all the company is assembled, pass to each a plate on which is laid a large apple and a fruit knife, for the opening contest is to see who can cut the longest unbroken paring, he that is most successful being rewarded with a favor.

The peeled fruit is then cut in quarters and all the seeds are carefully collected in a glass tumbler or small glass jar. This is then handed round that each may guess how many seeds it contains, the one coming nearest the correct number being declared the winner.

An apple race is next in order, eight or ten apples being laid in a row on the floor, while the contestants take turns in trying who can take up with a spoon and place in a basket the greatest number within a given time. "Bobbing for apples" in a tub of water might be introduced if it was a young folks' party, while older ones will have much merriment by trying to eat an apple suspended by a string without touching it with their hands. All of the victors in these combats should be given small prizes, as a sachet in the form of a silken apple, an apple-shaped confection or cake of soap, or a quaint little homemade man composed of an apple on a stick, with buttons for eyes, nose and mouth, and a cooky for a hat adorned with a chicken feather or bit of green.

Finally the fun may conclude by the company standing in two lines and passing a number of apples rapidly from hand to hand, the row passing the fruit quickest without dropping it being the victorious side.

Appropriate refreshments for such an occasion would be German apple cake, apple tarts, apple jelly, apple snow and baked sweet apples and cream, together with sandwiches and coffee or chocolate.

### Beauty and Health to Fair Women.

MISS ANNIE PATTERSON, OF SACKVILLE, N. B., ONCE THE VICTIM OF NERVOUSNESS AND GENERAL DEBILITY, TAKES ON THE HEALTH OF EARLY YEARS.

Some remedies are nothing more than a temporary stimulant, and the reaction aggravates the disease. Where the system has become run down, and nervous debility in its worst forms have shown themselves, South American Nervine will cure. It strikes at the nerve centres and builds up the system by removing the real cause of trouble. Miss Annie Patterson, of Sackville, N.B., a lady well known in the Maritime Provinces, suffered terribly from indigestion and nervousness, and her case seemed incurable. She accepted South American Nervine without hope that it was any different to other remedies, but her words are, "I had taken only one bottle when my system began to take on the health of earlier years, and after taking three bottles I was completely cured." Sold by S. N. Weare.

—It is an unfortunate phase of human nature that a derogatory observation makes more impression than a word of praise, but a kind remark aptly spoken sometimes does a world of good at a critical juncture. And it is a great pity it is not oftener freely given.

Three Canadian girls who were on their way from Montreal to Chicago, have been turned back by the immigration inspector on the ground that they were violating the labor contract law.

—D. M. Johnson, Esq., M. D., Port Hawkesbury, certifies: "I have used *Puttner's* Emulsion with great satisfaction where Cod Liver Oil is called for. I recommend it as so disguising the oil that patients never refuse to take it."

A compressed air locomotive is being tested in New York. It readily moves a train of ten loaded freight cars, runs smoothly and is under perfect control.


**2 CENTS**

Secures a Good Liver and GOOD HEALTH.

As a System Renovator and Blood Builder Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are Supplanting all others.

**So Great has been the Demand that it's hard to Supply it.**

Cure Constipation or Nervous Headache, clear the complexion, rid it of eruptions, yellow skin, coated tongue, etc. Act easy.—never gripe, and the permanent effects are a positive blessing. In vials, 40 pills, 20 cents.


## Agricultural.

### The Cranberry.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A CRANBERRY BOG—CRANBERRIES AS A MONEY CROP.

The establishment of a cranberry bog requires time, expense and patience, but once in good form there is little outlay in keeping it in condition. A moist soil is necessary. Experience has proved a peat or muck soil, free from loam or clay, is required, clean sand for covering the peat and arrangements whereby the vines can be flowed when necessary, and finally thorough drainage. In the colder part of the country the vines are flooded in winter to protect them from frost the usual time being from late October to the 1st of May, 18 to 24 inches of water being considered sufficient, according to the *Orange Judd Farmer*, authority for the following:

In preparing swamp lands bushes and stumps must be removed and the surface coated with 4 to 8 inches of sand. When properly drained and ditched, the land is ready for the vines. The sand is essential in order to choke the growth of weeds and grass. Clay and loamy sand should be avoided. On soils thus prepared the best method of planting vines is to place them in rows marked out 14 inches apart, two vines at each point, 14 inches apart in rows. The plants are pressed into the ground with the roots close to the muck below. Another method sometimes employed in Jersey is to spread the vines evenly over the surface of the meadow, cover about an inch deep with sand, the young shoots later coming up as thick as wheat and making an excellent growth. Some succeed by sowing cuttings, the vines being passed through a straw cutter and chopped into pieces about an inch long. These are sown early in spring and on prepared ground and harrowed in. Much attention must be given to drainage, and this goes far to make or mar the work.

Cranberries are gathered in September and October and will ordinarily keep well in places suitable for storing apples or fruit, with as low a temperature as possible to avoid freezing. Thorough ventilation is very essential. A successful Cape Cod grower, in estimating the cost of harvesting and marketing cranberries, places this at about $3.25 per barrel. This figure does not take into account the outlay of time and money before a cranberry bog is in bearing, nor interest on permanent investment.

Prices are governed not only by the size of the commercial crop, but also by the abundance or scarcity of other fruits. A year ago good to choice berries sold at $2.50 to $4, but in the seasons of great plenty, as the present one, the price is much lower, frequently down to $1 to $2 per bushel. In considering cranberries as a money crop some growers who have had wide experience claim the profit is small and uncertain. The market is small, consumption does not move at home and efforts to introduce cranberries abroad have amounted to little up to the present time.

### Oats and Peas.

GROWN FOR SUMMER ENSILAGE BY A NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

"We have hardly come to an understanding of a suitable rotation of soiling crops and the methods of handling them before the summer silo offers itself as a rival to the soiling system. This new method obviates some of the objections to soiling. It is cheaper to handle a whole crop at once than in fragments every day in all weathers. The handling of the crop is concentrated and therefore cheapened. The ground is promptly cleared for the next crop. If spring grown crops can be matured and harvested into the empty corn silo in time to meet the midsummer drought, we are saving expense in several directions. Under our conditions this can be done," writes a Connecticut farmer to *Rural New Yorker*. Following are additional gleanings from the same source:

The oat and pea crop here is prepared for and sown in the same manner as oats are alone. About 1½ bushels of each per acre are sown. As far as the stage for cutting is concerned, I look for the time when the oats are going out of the milk and the peas are pretty well podded, although the matter is more often decided by the lodging of the crop. When considerable of the crop goes down, the sooner it is cut the better.

Our silo is 15 feet square and 20 deep. In the winter we feed 22 or 23 cattle from the top of it, and in cool weather this does well enough. But in summer we feed some half dozen less, and with the hot weather one-half the above surface would be plenty large enough. For a summer silo I would say, therefore, get as much depth as possible and not more than six or seven square feet per animal of top service. If a silo is airtight and frostproof, it will exclude warm air as well as cold, and the only point of attack and of resistance will be from the top.

We have put in oat and pea ensilage whole as it was cut in the field, and cut into 1½ inch lengths. In either case the ensilage was as palatable as the best corn ensilage. We lost considerable on the outside from dry mold because we had not sufficient pressure to pack it tightly. If there is a preponderance of oats in the crop, it should go into the silo very wet, as the hollow straw carries so much air. If peas predominate, not so much exterior air is necessary. Generally speaking, the crop should be carted as fast as cut. We have put oats and peas into our empty corn silo four or five times, and, while there is yet much to learn, I believe that the practice will before many years, have as firm a hold as the corn silo.

### How a Little Farm Well Tilled Pays.

Three years ago I sold a farm of 200 acres that was havily mortgaged, and out of my equity I bought and paid for a 50-acre farm, with fair improvements, and I think it was the best trade I ever made in my life. We have four in the family, do all of our own work, get much larger yields from the small fields, in proportion, than I did from the large ones, and having less land to cultivate I can give more attention to cows, hogs, and poultry, which I find pays better than drowned-out or dried-up crops, and since we have no hired help or interest to pay we are living comfortably and can succeed in "hanging on" through about as hard times as anybody can. For a money maker, to say nothing of the greater comfort in living, I vote every time for a small farm paid for against a big farm with a mortgage.

### Thawing Out Pumps.

For thawing out pumps that are over-looked and allowed to freeze up during cold weather *American Agriculturist* advises as follows: Take a three-quarter inch gas or other pipe 6 feet long, remove the top of the pump push the pipe down beside the lifting rod until it sets on the ice, then insert a funnel in the end of the pipe and pour in boiling water. The pipe will drop as the ice is melted, and when a hole has been thawed the hot water soon melts the ice, and the pump is opened. This may be done in from 10 to 20 minutes.

### Sick Fowls.

Never waste time over a sick hen. It will not pay. Behead it at once, lest others become infected. An "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" every time in the chicken business.

—Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.


ITS ELECTRIC ENERGY EVERLASTINGLY ERADICATES Inflammation without Irritation

**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 intrinsic merit and excellence while generation after generation have used it with entire satisfaction and handed down the knowledge of its worth to their children as a valuable inheritance. Could a remedy have existed for eighty years except that it possesses great merit for family use?

**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, bites, burns, bruises, bronchitis, colds, cought, croup, catarrh, chaps, chilblains, colic, cholera-morbus, all forms of sore throat, earache, headache, la grippe, lame back, mumps, muscular soreness, neuralgia, pains anywhere, scalds, stings, sprains, stiff joints, toothache, tonsilitis, whooping cough.

**$100 Reward**

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BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

For Man or Beast it has no Equal.

**Sure Cure for Colic, Black Water, Spinal Meningitis, Sprains and Joint Affections in Horses and Cattle.**

Don't fail to try TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR for Rheumatism and all Aches and Pains.

**The Latest Discovery of the Age. Sold by all Druggists.**

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AGENTS WANTED. WRITE FOR TERMS.


### Nature's Sweet Restorer.

Those who can sleep soundly and healthfully are almost invariably those who longest retain their vigor and health of body and mind, apparently defying the frosts of time. They have fewer wrinkles and brighter eyes, better complexions and greater youthfulness than those who limit themselves to few hours, or who sleep imperfectly. A person who does not feel the inclination to sleep at the proper time, instead of being well is really not well, for a healthy person has the natural inclination to sleep and eat and drink developed in a strong degree. Eight hours is the average amount, but this varies according to the age, health, temperament and business of the individual. Nine hours is really better than eight. The time should be sufficient for complete rest, whether more or less is required. To rise, still weary with the previous day's toil, and summon a fictitious strength and energy by strong tea or coffee, which will interfere with the next night's restfulness, is to institute a process that wears out the vitality and makes the individual prematurely old. The man who rises at a reasonable hour refreshed and revived, can do more work and better work than he who is dragged out of of bed still tired and puts in more hours of half-hearted semi-exhausted labor; and it is even more true indoors than out. And I am glad to see that the medical profession is discarding the maxims of Solomon and Benjamin Franklin, and inculcating more sensible views on this subject.

Growing children in particular suffer severely from a curtailment of their proper hours of rest. They require more hours of sleep than grown people, yet often, with a view to inculcating this reprehensible habit of early rising, they are roused out of sound slumber and set to work. An instance came under my observation recently which illustrates what pernicious results may follow curtailing the hours of sleep of growing children. The son of a once extensive florist, a growing lad, in his early teens, was an exceptionally dull boy in school. Always at the foot of the class, he failed time after time to pass his examinations for the next grade till both he and his teachers were thoroughly discouraged. He invariably went to sleep in school hours, and finally one teacher, who was of an investigating turn of mind, set about discovering whether he was a semi-idiot by nature, or by circumstances and environment. She found that he was compelled to get up at 4 o'clock every morning, and was kept up at night until 10 o'clock or after; he was growing fast and did not get the sleep he needed. The father, after a frank talk on the teacher's part, which he took very patiently, hired a man to attend to his furnace and let the boy sleep all he pleased. Within a month he was a new boy, both mentally and physically. Instead of being sluggish and dull, he seemed to have awakened to new life. But he had lost valuable time, and he had not formed the habit of mental concentration, so that he always remained a backward student. The instance simply shows how necessary plenty of sleep is to the well-being of the individual.

—A Montana dentist's outfit consists of stout twine, perforated bullets and a single-barelled pistol.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

### In the Supreme Court, 1896.

A. No. 635.

Between FRANKLIN PALMER, - *Plaintiff.*

AND

EDWARD C. PHINNEY, and JOSEPHINE PHINNEY, - - - - *Defendants.*

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his Deputy, in front of the Post Office, Melvern Square, in the county aforesaid, on

**FRIDAY, the 26th day of MARCH, A. D. 1897, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon,**

Pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein at Chambers by his Honor Judge Savary, Master Ex-Officio of the Supreme Court, on the 12th day of January, A.D. 1897, unless before the day appointed for such sale the amount due the plaintiff for principal, interest and costs upon the mortgage sought to be foreclosed herein be paid to the plaintiff or to his solicitor, all the estate, right, title, interest, property, demand and equity of redemption of the defendants, Edward C. Phinney and Josephine Phinney, the mortgagors, at the time of the mortgage had and thereby mortgaged, of in to and out of all that certain lot or piece of land situate at Melvern Square in the said County of Annapolis, bounded as follows: Beginning at a Spruce Tree standing at the North-West angle of land deeded by James Gates to the said Edward C. Phinney on the East side of the Stronach Mountain Road; thence North four degrees and thirty minutes West five chains and fifteen links to land belonging to the estate of H. B. Magee; thence north 84 degrees 45 minutes east along said Magee's South line sixteen chains and twenty-nine links to a stake; thence South four degrees and thirty minutes East about twelve chains and thirty-five links or to the North line of land formerly owned by Eric VanBuskirk; thence West on said Buskirk's North line four chains and seventy-two links to land owned by the said E. C. Phinney; thence North six degrees West seventeen chains and nine links along said Phinney's East line or until it comes to said Phinney's north line; thence South eighty-four degrees and forty-five minutes West along said Phinney's North line eleven chains and fifty-seven links to the place of beginning, containing by estimation twelve acres more or less together with all the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging.

Terms.—Ten per cent deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of deed.

EDWIN GATES,
*High Sheriff in and for the County of Annapolis.*

J. M. OWEN of Annapolis in the County of Annapolis, *Plaintiff's Solicitor.*

Annapolis, February 22nd, 1897. 48 5i


**Liver Ills**

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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THE ENTIRE NOVELTY of many of the plans for 1897 is noticeable. For instance, the series devoted to

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**** It is impossible in a small space to even mention the many attractive features for 1897. A beautiful illustrated booklet has been prepared, which will be sent, postage paid, on request.*

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Respectfully yours,

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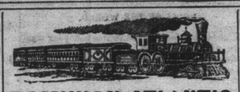

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On and after MONDAY, 1ST MARCH, 1897 the trains of this Railway will run daily, unday excepted).

Trains will Arrive at Bridgetown:

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| Express from Halifax..... | 11.26 a.m. |
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For all other information apply to Dominion Atlantic Railway and Central Railway agents, or to

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Yarmouth, Nov. 1st, 1896.



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Bridgetown, March 19th, 89.



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Bridgetown, Oct. 22nd, 1890. 22ly



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TO LOAN: On real estate, a small sum of $500.00.

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You can't go on losing flesh under ordinary conditions without the knowledge that something is wrong, either with digestion or nutrition. If the brain and nerves are not fed, they can't work. If the blood is not well supplied, it can't travel on its life journey through the body. Wasting is tearing down; Scott's Emulsion is building up. Its first action is to improve digestion, create an appetite and supply needed nutrition. Book free.

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**Single and Double Harnesses**

*OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.*

A Large Stock now on hand comprising **Nickle-Plated and Solid Nickle Harnesses, Rubber and Silver Harnesses, Team Harnesses and Team Collars.**

LARGE STOCK OF

**Blankets from 50c. to $6.00;**
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**Trunks & Bags. Sleigh Bells, Heavy Wool Lap Robes, fine stock of Men's Driving Gloves.**

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NOVA SCOTIA

**CARRIAGE COMPANY AGENCY.**

I desire to inform my many acquaintances that arrangements have been made for me to represent the Nova Scotia Carriage Company, of Kentville, organized a few weeks ago for the manufacture of a superior grade of vehicles of all descriptions.

The make of the establishment will be particularly confined to

Light Single and Double Riding Waggons, Phaetons, Express, Grocery and other Delivery Teams, etc., etc.

The stock used in the construction is the best of American manufacture, the waggons are built by thorough workmen, and each and every feature pertaining to their make will meet the heartiest approval of the eye of the critic, besides carrying a guarantee of the Company. For full particulars write me for catalogue, and don't make any arrangement for the purchase of new vehicles till you have obtained my prices and other general information, which will be promptly and cheerfully imparted.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN HALL, Agent.

Lawrencetown, April 14th, 1896



**Pyrethrum Cinerariæfolium!**

**B. W. B. & CO.**

1863. - - Oldest Brand.

**Powdered Dalmation Insect flowers**

This Insect Powder is the Highest Grade Manufactured.

Put up in ¼-lb. Sifting Tins and in bulk.

**DEARBORN & CO.,**

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N. B.—Our Sifting Tins contain from 1 to 2 oz. more than other makes.



THIS IS THE PLACE

*TO BUY*

**CLOTHING,**

Men's Shirts, Boots and Shoes.

A Large Stock of

**CHILDREN'S BOOTS.**

B. STARRATT.

Paradise, June 4th, 1895.



**CAUTION!**

All persons indebted to the estate of the late J. AVARD MORSE, either by accounts or promissory notes, are hereby notified that all payments of the same must be made to the undersigned, as no person has been authorized by them to collect said accounts or notes.

E. BENT, J. B. GILES, } *Executors.*

Bridgetown, March 10th, 1896.



**Direct Evidence**

in favor of the BANKS OR RED GRAVENSTEIN, is they sold for $1 per bbl. more than the ordinary Gravenstein. My near neighbors who have carefully examined the fruit on the trees, and also my nursery stock, are now setting them by the fifties and hundreds. First-class trees, $30 per hundred, $5 per doz.

A. STANLEY BANKS.

Waterville, Kings Co., Nov. 13, 1895. 18 1y



**POTTER OYLER,**

Spitalfields Market, London,

RECEIVER OF APPLES.

Established 80 years in the fruit trade. Apples sold at private sale. Best prices secured, prompt returns. Consignments solicited. Apply to T. L. DODGE & CO., Kentville, General Agents for N. S.

EDWIN RICKETSON, Bridgetown,
C. J. WEST, Aylesford. 42 8i



**Portland Cement.**

The subscribers will have a car load of sixty bbls. Best Portland Cement landed here about middle of April. This having been bought at a low figure, and through rate of freight from Antwerp to Bridgetown, we are enabled to offer it at lower rates than it has ever been bought for in Bridgetown.

CURRY BROS. & BENT.

Bridgetown, March 17th, 1896. 15 tf



**FOR SALE!**

SCHR. "CRUSADE," now lying at Annapolis, 43 tons, good sailer and well found. Will be sold cheap.

JOHN H. LONGMIRE, Bridgetown.

41 tf.


## The Household.

### Talk on Table Manners.

There are many tests in society of good breeding, but truly there is no surer one than that of table manners.

So just a word as to those tell-tale attributes.

All the world knows that, primarily, the knife was not intended as an implement to convey food to the mouth; that it is an unwritten law that soup should not be eaten from the end of the spoon, and that the use of a tooth-pick at the table is an abomination in the sight of polite society. Too obvious are these branches to dwell upon for one instant. And yet there are so-called minor faults of etiquette quite as glaring in their way.

Who does not know the agony of sitting at the table with one who gives audible evidences of the enjoyment of his food? Or—and this, perhaps, is the gravest crime of all—who has not suffered from being obliged to sit with one who does not realize that the use of the handkerchief is a right of the toilette which requires privacy as much as does the manicuring of the nails, or the dressing of the hair.

Emerson, a perfect type, always and under every circumstances of a true gentleman, has not disdained on his essay on "Manners" to say a word as the table etiquette. "I pray my companion," says the philosopher, "if he wishes for bread to ask me for bread, and if he wishes for sassafras or arsenic to ask me for them, and not to hold out his plate as if I knew already."

Again says the sage: "The maiden at her first ball, the countryman at a city dinner, believes that there is a ritual according to which every act and compliment must be performed or the failing party must be cast out of this presence. Later they learn that good sense and character make their own forms every moment and speak or abstain, take wine or refuse it, stay or go, sit in a chair or sprawl with children on the floor, or stand on their head, or what else soever in a new and aboriginal way; and that strong will is always in fashion, let who will be unfashionable. All that fashion demands is composure and self-content."

Is not that a whole chapter on good manners? What does it matter if we do not know the use of this or that fork or spoon in the perplexing array to left and right of our cover? A favorable mistake, the use of the salad for the fish fork if it be accompanied by severe self-composure.

The law of table etiuette is fundamentally the law of all good-breeding—that we do unto others as we would be done by!

Again I agree with Emerson, who says: "I could better act with one who did not respect the truth of the laws than with a sloven and unpresentable person." And if it was worth while for the greatest philosopher of our age to give time and contemplation to such matters as table manners is not worth while for us too, to give them some thought, so that we may fulfil the first law of good breeding, which is none other than the union of kindness, independence and gentleness?

### Treatment of Diphtheria.

As diphtheria is so very serious a disease, whenever a child seems languid and miserable, fretful and depressed, without apparent cause, examine the throat carefully. If it is swollen and covered with patches of gray membrane looking like slate-pancil dust send for the doctor. It is always safe to have medical advice when the throat is affected

Until the doctor comes keep the child in bed. If the throat is painful procure a lump of lime, pour cold water upon it; when the effervescence subsides strain off the clear water and apply it to the throat with a brush or swab. If the child is old enough the throat can be gargled with the lime-water. Inhaling the steam from a pitcher of boiling water sometimes gives relief. The neck may be rubbed with warm oil and bound with flannel.

Milk, either hot or cold, should be given every two hours. The cold milk may have the white of an egg shaken with each cupful. Strong beef-tea can be given and the doctor may order stimulant. The strength may be supported by nourishing liquid food. The trouble in swallowing makes feeding a matter of difficulty.

There is no illness in which the mother requires to exercise more firmness than in nursing a child with diphtheria. Life depends upon the applications being faithfully made, and food being given in sufficient quantities. It is often difficult and distressing beyond measure to persist in doing this to the annoyance of the little suffurer, and yet if the membrane gains headway or the strength succumbs there is little hope of recovery.

Plenty of fine linen, old table cloths or napkins, should be provided, used instead of handkerchiefs, and immediately burned.

Diphtheria being infectious there should be comple isolation. Children between two and seven years old are said to be peculiarly susceptible to the disease, and if possible should be sent out of the house. If it does not develop in twelve days after exposure they have probably escaped the danger.

### Mock Duck.

Take three of four pounds of nice round steak about an inch in thickness, and pound it enough to break the fibre a little. Prepare a large amount of dressing as for a turkey—bread-crumbs, minced salt pork, or melted butter, an egg, salt and pepper, sage, adding a finely chopped onion