

# Chaloner's Croup Cure.

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The matter which has been contained in 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.

### THE SEASON OF GIVING.

The season of the holidays is especially the season of gifts. Even the closest and hardest-hearted money grinder is likely to be haunted at this time by some ghostly Maxley, who will wake up his better nature in spite of himself. These days of giving and of gift-receiving bring up many memories—some of them painful, some of them happy. There is a certain tact and discretion necessary in making a present. It is not too much to say that gifts as often give pain as they give pleasure, owing to the thoughtless manner in which they are given. Gifts to the poor or to those whom we choose to consider of inferior station to ourselves, are often given in such a spirit that the self-respect of the recipient is grievously wounded. There is a certain class of vulgar rich people who are especially insidious in their power in this way, and forever complaining of their ingratitude when they really have nothing to be grateful for.

Never is the refinement and true character of the gift or "love-gift" so well exemplified as in an act of giving. A gift, however necessary and valuable to the recipient, when given in the spirit of patronage, is an insult to a beggar. The true lady presents a gift as though she were the recipient of the favor.

In making a gift there must be three things specially considered. The gift must be something appropriate; it must be given at the suitable time, and, if possible, it must be something that the receiver desires, and does not feel inclined to purchase for herself. The gift of necessary clothing, even to a near relative, has always a taint of reproach in its reception. Such utilitarian presents cannot be given even to a needy person, except in the most delicate manner. There is, it is true, a coarse class of beggars in every community, in nearly every nation; people who are not to be given to, but to whom they can. But even among the poorest and most unfortunate there are persons of delicacy to whom a gift is three times blessed when given in the spirit of Christian charity, that respects their self and is not puffed up." The gift of solid, half-worn clothes to the poor often carries so much reproach in their unlovely condition that they are only glad to receive them. It is not so much the gift for those who have time "that hangs heavy" on their hands to clean and repair such garments. If you have not time to remember it is charity to pay a seamstress to do this work for you. It is a curious thing to examine the clothes sent out in an intelligent community for a mission barrel. It should be remembered that these clothes go to worthy and intelligent people, who work in Christian fields at the normal price of the market. Some times keep them exceedingly poor. Garments utterly unfit for any place but the trash barrel; old guide books and various literary trash are not infrequently sent by people who desire to ease their conscience by giving something, but are too selfish to make any sacrifice of time or money. It remains an unchallenged fact in every community that the busiest women who have the largest number of calls upon their time do the largest and most efficient portion of the church work, and that those least able to give contribute most liberally in proportion to their means. The very poor are especially self-sacrificing to each other. Were it not for the spirit of sisterhood and mutual dependence in case of sickness and other troubles, there would be a much larger amount of human suffering. It is in these lowly places of the Master's charge, "Bear ye one another's burdens" is fulfilled from practical necessity.

### THE CHILDREN'S ROOM.

Nowadays the children seem to be remembered and provided for in many ways unthought of years ago. The many publications for them which are found in all our homes, and which are doubtless well read and thoroughly appreciated by the large majority of little folks, were not known to their mothers and fathers thirty and forty years ago. The Children's Building at the World's Fair, in Chicago, elicited as much interest as any one building there. The Kindergarten schools all over the country give additional emphasis to the fact that the children of this generation are being cared for and planned for as never before.

The children's room in the beautiful new Public Library in Boston is one of the most interesting rooms in that building. It is arranged for and devoted entirely to the children. About 1,200 volumes are shelved along the walls, all within easy reach which they may look over and choose at their pleasure without having to ask the permission of any attendant. The books are mainly, of course, the better class of "juveniles"—boys' and girls' fiction and books of travel and adventure written for the young. Besides these, however, there are many volumes of a more mature character, especially illustrated books, devoted to the popular sciences, biography, history, or travel. Large tables are provided at which the children may sit and read by themselves, or if they choose, have one of the attendants read to them. Cards are not loaned to children under twelve, but any boy or girl, no matter how much younger, is welcome to take any of the books from the shelves for use in the room.

The attention of the children who frequent this room is often directed to the walls upon which hang four framed documents of almost unique interest—the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the Articles of Confederation, and the Address of the King, all, of course, reprints of the originals, but followed by the genuine autographs of the men who signed them, cut from letters and documents. Near by, moreover, hangs one of the copies of the Declaration issued immediately after its adoption to each of the thirteen original states, authenticated by the signature of the president of the congress, John Hancock, and attested by the secretary, Charles Thompson—Standard.

**THE UMBRELLA AND OVERSHOES.**

The winter season, when the umbrella as well as the overshoes is likely to be brought into frequent requisition, is at hand. An authority on the care of the umbrella says: "Always dry them carefully after using, and store them in a cool, dry place. Do not hang them by the ribs, because the water drips off in this way from the tips of the ribs, and the umbrella dries more rapidly." There is no special reason why the umbrellas should not be stored in a cool, dry place, when not in use. It certainly looks much better. But when it is put away it is better to loosen the ribbons that bind it in a tight roll. If it is kept rolled the umbrella soon wears at the crease of the ribs.

Overshoes of rubber are a vexation and necessity in wintry weather. Few walking shoes are snowproof, and the overshoes is then essential. They certainly should not be worn for a moment longer than is necessary. It is very important that the rubber fit the shoe, especially at the heel, where the rubber overshoe usually wears out first. Select a rather thin rubber shoe, as such shoes are more easily put on and worn as well as the heavier shoe. Clean rubber shoes by brushing off the dust and rubbing them clean with a greasy paper or cloth. There is a preparation of kerosene which is excellent for this purpose. Where there is a crack in the rubber the following cement is recommended: Get about five cents' worth each of rubber dam and red rubber at a dentist's. Cut a piece of red rubber an inch and a half square, in tiny pieces, put in a small bottle, pour a teaspoonful of chloroform on it and cork up tight. In ten minutes it will be melted enough for use. If the hole is large, shake a few shilshins in it, then larger than the hole. Wet the piece to be mended with chloroform, then as rapidly as possible put on a thick layer of the melted rubber on as large a piece as you have already cut your dam. This can be done with a stick. Now wet your dam with chloroform and stick it on. If it is a bad hole, you can put on a little more melted rubber and another piece of dam.

The rubber in the bottle is ready for use next time by adding the chloroform.

You may eat cheap food and not be seriously hurt by it; but you cannot take cheap medicines without positive injury. If you use any substitute for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, you do so at the peril of your health, perhaps of your life. Insist on having Ayer's and no other.

For Biliousness—Minard's Family Pills.

## Timely Warning.

The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of Walter Baker & Co. (established in 1780) has led to the plying on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocos and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures.

Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods.

**WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited,**  
DORCHESTER, MASS.

## BEANS AND PEAS.

As household economists we do not pay proper attention to the humble pulse family. This is a race of plants that contributes extensively to the food of animals and man. From the clover the ox obtains the food that is his staple nutriment. The peas and beans, which are the vegetables of this race of plants used by man, are especially valuable as well as inexpensive articles of food. Proteids, so necessary to support animal life and found in all animal food, are liberally supplied by either beans or peas. Where salt meat is the chief dependence of the family and fresh meats are scarce and high, a very wholesome, economic table may be kept up by liberal use of beans and peas.

The best peas in the market are not the ordinary yellow split, but the whole green peas. The latter is dried while it is still tender, green and young, and is therefore much easier cooked than the hard, ripe yellow peas, which grows bitter as it turns hard and yellow. Dried green peas seldom cost over 10 cents a quart, or about the same price as beans. These peas require to be soaked over night in cold water, which should be thrown away in the morning and the peas put over to stew in fresh cold water. Add a teaspoonful of salt to every quart of peas, and the peas will tender add a tablespoonful of butter, a little more salt if necessary and pepper. These peas make a most excellent soup with or without the use of meat. Take a pint of green peas. When fresh peas can be obtained they make a delicious soup, but the dried peas are also good and just as nutritious. Soak the dried peas in two quarts of cold water. Pour off this water in the morning and put the peas in a fresh quart of cold water. Let the water gradually come to the boiling point. A small hambone that is perfectly sound, or a beef or veal bone, may be added, though it is not necessary. The peas of the family are so rich in the very elements of food generally supplied by meat that it seems unnecessary to use stock in their preparation. When the soup has simmered for six hours, peel one leek, two small onions, and half a winter carrot or one summer carrot. These vegetables should be sliced fine when they are added. Put in also a sprig of celery and a few blades of parsley. Boil for half an hour when the vegetables are put in and let the soup cook slowly one hour longer. It is now ready to strain it through a sieve a common flour sieve bound in a wooden back will do for this purpose. Strain the soup into a bowl and add a cup of cream or rich milk. Let the soup boil up, and season it again with another teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of butter, and turn it into a tureen. Add two teaspoonfuls of cream to half pint of butter, and add a couple of squares of toast. A soup of beans may be made in the same way of white beans, adding the parsley mixed fine the last moment before pouring the soup into the tureen. An excellent soup, which the French eat so highly they flavor it with red wine, though this is not necessary and does not render the soup any more palatable. Black bean soup, made in the same way, substituted slices of hard boiled eggs and very thin slices of lemons as a garnish in place of the squares of toast or fried bread.

**A UNIQUE GRASS FARM.**

Everybody knows Mr. J. B. Olcott, the unique agricultural correspondent who enjoys the distinction among some of his friends of knowing how to grind out ketchup pyramically—the ideal cultivator of small fruits, expert in grasses and all-around farmer, of South Manchester. Mr. Olcott has, within a few rods of his pleasant home, a tract of some ten acres of land devoted to the cultivation of grasses, which is perhaps the most remarkable grass-plot in this country. It contains 1,500 distinct varieties of turf, originally collected from every civilized country on the face of the globe and from all parts of the United States. Last winter Mr. Olcott went abroad "grass-hunting," and the contributions of his trip added several hundred specimens to his previous collection. The entire area of this "grass-plot," as its proprietor terms the tract, is laid out regularly in strips and squares, there being as many sections as there are varieties of grasses in the collection. The ordinary observer, varying from one another only in their respective sizes and the shades of universal green. But he who transplanted and has watched them through their various stages of development, recognizes each individual specimen at a glance, and calls them all by name. No weed or other vegetable intruder dares any portion of the surface, the dividing lines and spaces between the respective sections are as sharp and distinctive as if drawn and cut artificially every morning. Some of the older squares and strips show a carpet of grass as fine as needles, and so thick and firm that the ear beneath is indistinguishable only after breaking through it by actual force. There's considerable fun and no end of solid satisfaction for a man of Mr. Olcott's composition in getting together and cultivating the grasses of the world. It is a most interesting and profitable pursuit, and one which would think this one-half or one-quarter the number would answer the purpose as well—but we suppose the chief end of it is to demonstrate that the soil and climate and brains of Connecticut will produce here as perfect turf grasses, for lawns or pastures, or any other use, as are produced in any other land under the sun. Let us have given this proposition a complete demonstration so that little now seems to remain for him except to make the fact completely available for the benefit of all whom it may concern—and that is everybody who owns a foot of land to beautify or utilize for lawn or pasture.—(Connecticut Farmer.)

**BRAINS AND THE MILK YIELDS.**

A theory is now advanced that the milk-giving capacity of a cow depends upon the amount of brain matter she has. Or that a cow with a wide forehead, large protruding eyes, is apt to be a better cow than one with a small head, and a general look of stupidity. This is but the theory that has been held by ex-Governor Hoard, that the production of milk in a cow is the direct result of her "nervous energy," or that an animal has a certain amount of force to expend, and that this force is expended in the production of milk, consequently the value of the cow depends upon the amount of nervous force or energy that she has.

This seems to us to be a very tenable theory, and at least one that we may hold until we get something better. Granting that it is true, there is another side to the question that is deserving of attention.

Now let us look at our "brain theory" again. How can we milk precisely the same process that we make use of when we write about her giving milk, and the same rule holds good in both cases. And if we disturb the cow by rough language, blows or otherwise ill-treatment, the result is seen in the lessened yield of the milk, just as bodily pain will prevent her owner from doing his best work when writing.

This theory also receives additional evidence of truth when we apply it to male animals. One of the best butter-breeds—the Jersey—is noted for the viciousness of its bulls. This viciousness is readily explained by this theory, that violent nervous energy seeks an outlet, and it has been our experience that the more vicious or active the bull the better her offspring. Our faith in this theory is such that if we had to choose between two bulls, we would choose the same way we would take the one that displayed the most temper. But when we had gotten the bull home we would try and

## THE FARM.

### USE OF PURE CULTURE FOR BUTTER.

The difficulty of getting a good flavor in butter at all times has long troubled dairymen, and others to study and investigate, in order to find some method that would be safe and practical to use and to insure a good flavor at all seasons of the year, and through these investigations many new ideas and methods have been introduced, all tending to the same purpose. The latest one of these flavor producers to be brought to the attention of the butter-makers is a little bacillus, known as No. 41. The short time it has been among us has already gained a reputation, and is becoming very popular among the intelligent, thinking butter-makers. I have been, like a good many others, improving the flavor of butter, and have always advocated that the necessary requisite for a good flavored butter was pure milk, and that the energies of the butter-maker be directed toward getting such milk and then there would be no need of a germ to produce the flavor. But during the present year I have had a better opportunity to look into the matter and my views have changed somewhat. I still believe that the butter-maker's first duty is to try and educate the patrons to bring him nothing but first-class milk; then after that to use the latest improvement methods of handling the milk and butter, not only by having the best separator and churns, but by having the best bacteria also. Conn's bacillus No. 41 is being talked about by every one nowadays, and a person connected with the dairy business cannot help becoming interested. I have talked with butter-makers who are using it both in gathered cream and separator factories and they all pronounce it a success. Early in the spring I gathered cream and immediately used it, but I now find quite a number of separator factories adopting it also. In fact, I was talking with one of the largest creamery owners in central Iowa a few days ago, and he informed me that it improved the flavor more in his separator butter than in the gathered cream. I recently examined two different lots of gathered cream butter (the cream being brought in the same day by the separator) and found that the one inoculated with bacillus No. 41, and the other made in the usual manner, and it would not have taken a very fine taste to detect the difference. The one with the germ in it had the one flavor which was so pronounced in the other lot, and which is always found in gathered cream butter more or less. This trial convinced me that there was something in Professor Conn's discovery, and I be-

find some way of letting him work off his surplus energy so that we should not have to endanger our lives every time we had to handle him.—(National Stockman.)

**WHY GOOD ROADS ARE NEEDED.**

It is reasonable to predict that road improvement is destined to spread with great rapidity in the next ten years, and that capital which heretofore built railroads will now seek investment in fine macadamized roads, says "The New York Post." The first necessity for developing a country of the size of the United States is a system of railroads that would bind together the widely separated points of industry and population, and the construction of such a stupendous system absorbed most of the energy and capital of our financiers. But the country now is better supplied with railroads than any other on the face of the globe, and the limit to the extension of long railroad lines is reached. The only way to be solved until every small place and farm of any size is connected with the great arteries of commerce by means of fine macadamized roads. It is this necessity for building more and better common roads that makes the construction such a burning one today. The next generation must devote itself to the construction and improvement of common roads, feeding the railroads with the products of the great agricultural regions.—(Connecticut Farmer.)

**CONSUMPTION CONQUERED.**

A. P. K. Island Lady Restored to Health. Attached with a Bleaching Cough, Loss of Appetite and General Feeling of Lassitude. Fink Pills Restored Her Health After Doctors Failed.

From the Charlottetown Patriot.

Times without number have we read of the wonderful cure effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but generally the testimonial will prove here as perfect as the scene in some of the other provinces. This time, however, the matter is brought directly home, and the testimony comes from a much respected and Christian woman, Mrs. Sarah Strickland, now residing in the suburbs of Charlottetown, has been married many years, and blessed with a large family and although never enjoying a robust constitution had, until a year ago, been in comparatively good health. About that time she began to feel "run down," her blood became thin and a general feeling of lassitude took possession of both her mind and body. Her family and friends viewed with alarm the gradual development of her illness, and when a cough—at first inconstant, but afterwards almost constant, especially at night,—set in, doctors were summoned and everything that loving, kind hands could do, which every member of that church will handily remember, was done, but all to no purpose. For comprehensiveness and brevity as well as cheapness and reliability, it is not surpassed if equaled by any Baptist Manual, here or elsewhere.

Cardboard set, cloth gilt \$50. Can be ordered at Halifax Book Room, or the author, St. John, N. B. Sent post paid.

Rev. H. T. Adams, Turro, N. E., says of the former, "It is a gem of bright and cheerful thoughts. I am sure that all its readers will feel better after perusing it."

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A Pure White Soap. Made from vegetable oils, possesses all the qualities of the best white Castile Soap. The fine Soap with Bath Purpose, is soft, smooth, and healthy.

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Cures Lameness, Sprains and Swellings. The Best Family Liniment. 25 cents. At all Dealers.

**Winter Sashes.**

Have you got outside Sashes for your house? You should have. They make the house comfortable, save the fuel and keep the windows free from frost.

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