

A BLESSED OPPORTUNITY.

God gave me something very sweet, to be mine own this day; A precious opportunity, a word for Christ to say; A soul that His desire might reach, a work to do for Him; And now I thank Him for this grace, ere yet the light grows dim.

THE HOME.

Power of the Home as a Motive. A man of large experience in promoting reform lately said that men in the depths of degradation seldom are willing to yield to the highest motives of conduct. The honor of God and the salvation of one's own soul are main springs of action, which seem to lose their force on character which has descended below a certain level.

The millionaire grows prematurely old, haggard, careworn, as he bends over his accounts in a dingy office. What a change comes over him when he lies in his suburban home, and there greets, with brightening eye and flush of pleasure, his lovely children and beautiful wife. The miner delves all day in darkness, hundreds of feet under ground, with bent form and aching feet. The planter which he earns a little to him in itself, but everything when he thinks of the wife and babes who watch for him from the humble cot on the mountain side.

On a stormy night a man in the thralls of drink angrily left his house and his loved ones. A cold rain was falling and the wind was pitiless, but the outer tempest was nothing to that which raged within his breast. He wandered far away into streets along which the lamps in cheerful homes were duplicated in the glare of the earth with faces begrimed and weary step, but with a lightsome heart, to climb the winding path to the home where light and love await him.

Have a strong clothes-line stretched as tight as possible out in the yard. Strong sun is apt to fade the colored borders of blankets, so choose a shady, breezy place to dry them in. If you can take them out in a tub do so, otherwise lift them, saturated with water, into a basket, and carry them full of water to the clothes-line. Hang them exactly through the middle lengthwise on the line; then the colored borders of the blankets will hang vertically. See that the fold of the blanket is slightly wrinkled, that is, a very little full, as the blanket lies over the line, else the middle of the blanket will be found to dry at a slower rate than the edges. The blankets after this process will be clean, soft, and not shrunken.—Good Housekeeping.

Hints for the Housewife.

BREAD CAKE.—Into a piece of raised bread dough large enough for a loaf work a piece of shortening the size of an egg, a cupful of sugar, a teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, and a cupful each of currants and raisins. Let it rise, which will take some time, and bake slowly till done. This is good cake for children.

TAPIoca CREAM.—Two heaping tablespoons of tapioca, cooked over steam until clear and soft, then put in a dish to cool partially, while cooking a quart of one pint of milk, two eggs, a pinch of salt, two tablespoons of sugar, and a small teaspoon of corn starch; cook until it thickens, do not boil, pour over the tapioca and gently mix; set away to cool. Beat the whites to a stiff froth, spread over pudding, set in the oven a moment to stiffen. To be eaten cold and will keep nicely for two days. (Flavor custard to taste.)

BRATEN CREAM.—Place a bowl in a pan of pounded ice, pour in it a pint of rich cream and set it there until it is as thick as the butter; beat it with an egg beater until thick and stiff, sift in, beating gently, a gill (8 tablespoons) of powdered sugar and half a teaspoon of vanilla. This may be used with sponge cake for Charlotte russe, and for cream cakes; it is also very good over a cold pudding with small bits of fresh pineapple, stiff currant jelly, or stewed citron stewed in lightly; or cut the citron in strips one fourth as large around as a common lead pencil and an inch long; and when the cream is spread over the pudding, stick them in the top a la porcupine.

SNOW SOUFFLE.—Take half a small box of gelatine, dissolve it in a pint bowl filled with cold water. When quite melted fill the bowl with boiling water and stand it on the back of the range; then add one cup of white sugar and the strained juice of two lemons. When all is dissolved and cooled, begin to beat in a large basin the whites of two eggs, and add as you do so one table-spoonful at a time of the gelatine mixture; continue this process slowly till all is mixed. A great deal depends on putting in the mixture by slow degrees and steady beating. It should be quite stiff and white like snow. Set in a mold on ice till stiff. This will make one quart of jelly.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A SUGGESTION.—When the stove is to be blacked, do it before you wipe the paint or washing the dishes, but first draw a paper bag over the hand. The paper bag and the dish washing and cleaning will keep off and take off the soil from the hands inevitable in stove-blackening.

HOW TO CLEAN BLANKETS. If bound with colored ribbons, rip them off, and thus prevent the color from running into the blankets while they are wet.

Prepare the following mixture in the forenoon: Shave one pound bar and a half of any good laundry soap into thin small shavings. Entirely melt it in a basin with the aid of water. Strain the melted soap through a colander into a tub half full of lukewarm water. Add half a pound of powdered borax and a table-spoonful of molasses. Thoroughly stir the mixture; put in the equal of one double blanket, and take notice as you do so where the stains are. Leave the blanket simply soaking, well covered in this nice soft suds, for nearly twenty-four hours. Next morning look for the stains. If they are not all soaked out, pat them and gently wash them in the water, but never rub them. Rubbing makes wool harsh like felt. When the stains are gone, press what water you easily can from them, and lift them into a tub of clean rinsing water. Wave the blankets in that till most of the suds is gone, then put them into another rinsing water. Sometimes two rinsings are enough to clear them. If a third is needed it may be bleached a little, if one likes.

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THE FARM.

THERE are about 34,000 registered Holstein-Friesian cattle in the United States, and 43 per cent. of these are bulls. There are over 32,000 head of registered Jerseys and only 28 per cent. of them are bulls. The Ayrshires number 14,367, the Devons 11,382, Guernseys 9,671, brown Swisses 1,029 and reds 744.

By the report of the secretary of the Missouri Horticultural Society it appears that State is the third in importance in fruit growing, New York and Michigan alone exceeding it. There are some five thousand fruit farms, employing twenty-five thousand persons, and the crops this year is estimated worth \$5,000,000, and is selling at highly profitable prices.

The original Farmers' Alliance was organized in Texas (1875), against the cattle kings. In October, 1887, it held its first National Convention, with delegates from the Southern States. The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry preceded it by about eight years. It grew in five years to claim 12,000 granges. It is a strong power, but less in numbers than formerly.

PROFESSOR HENRY, of the Wisconsin Agricultural College, fed two lots of pigs, one on corn exclusively and the other on a ration of mixed grain, in which mill-stuff largely predominated. When killed the power required to break the bones was 435 pounds for the corn fed pigs and 1,140 pounds for the others. This shows that pigs fed on corn alone are liable to have weak bones and often give out.

HAVE THINGS HANDY.—Every unnecessary step on a farm in doing the chores is just so much abstracted from the time and strength needed to do them. It is but common wisdom, then, to plan a proper contiguity of stables, pens, cribs,

CHILDREN

Are always liable to sudden and severe colds, to croup, sore throat, lung fever, etc. Remedies, to be effective, must be administered without delay. Nothing is better adapted for such emergencies than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It soothes the inflamed membrane, promotes expectoration, relieves coughing, and induces sleep. The prompt use of this medicine has saved innumerable lives, both of young and old.

One of my children had croup. The case was attended by my physician, and was supposed to be well under control. One night I was startled by the child's hard breathing, and on going to it found it

Strangling.

It had ceased to breathe. Realizing that the child's alarming condition had become possible in spite of the medicine it had taken, I reasoned that such remedies would be of no avail. Having a part of a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house, I gave the child three doses, at short intervals, and anxiously waited results. From the moment the Pectoral was given, the child's breathing grew easier, and in a short time it was sleeping quietly and breathing naturally. The child is alive and well to-day, and I do not hesitate to say that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved its life.—C. J. Woodbridge, Wortham, Texas.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

granaries and waterworks and the shortest route from one to the other. On old farms this plan can be carried out only as new buildings are required, but make your plan now and work to it as new buildings take the place of old ones or are built to meet the demand of increased stock.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

YOUNG FRUIT TREES.—We have never found a better way to judge of the bearing of young fruit trees, and to decide whether they are bearing too little or too much, says the Albany Cultivator, than to observe the length of the animal shoots. The treatment is then to be given in accordance with the result of this examination. If the growth is slow mellow culture or fertilizers will be necessary. If as generally happens, slow growers bear too much, thin out most or all the fruit when small, which will aid in giving the trees more vigor, and what little fruit there is will be worth more than the numerous small and scrubby specimens. Small growth and too much small fruit go together, and thereby growth furnishes a few large and fine ones. If the annual shoots are not over a foot long in the early years of fruit trees, more vigor must be given them. Nothing is better than top dressing with barn manure late in autumn or early in winter.—American Cultivator.

Sensibility of the Horse.

The Horse and Stable says: The horse will leave dusty hay untouched in his bin, no matter how hungry. He will not drink of water objectionable to his questioning sniffs or from a bucket which some odor makes offensive, however thirsty. His intelligent nostril will widen, quiver and query over the faintest hint offered by the faintest hands. A mare is never satisfied by sight or whinny that her colt is really her own until she has certified the fact by means of her nose. Blind horses, as a rule, will gallop wildly about a pasture without striking the surrounding fence. The sense of smell warns them of its proximity. Others will, when loosened from the stable, go directly to the gate or bars opening to their accustomed feeding grounds; and when desirous to return, after hours of careless wandering, will distinguish the one outlet and patiently await its opening. The odor of that particular part of the fence is their guide to it. The horse in browsing, or while gathering herbage with his lips, is guided in his choice of food entirely by his nostrils. Blind horses do not make mistakes in their diet. The scent alone of the buffalo robe will cause many horses to evince lively terror, and the floating scent of a railway train will frighten some long after the locomotive is out of sight and hearing.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

TEMPERANCE.

Temperance Education.

The preventive work for temperance now going on in the United States, known as temperance education in the public schools, is rising like a star of hope for other lands. In 1887 this instruction concerning the nature and effects of alcoholic liquors, and other narcotics, was introduced into the schools of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. In the following year one of the American textbooks on the topic was translated into Japanese, and is now in use in the schools of that country. In Australia temperance education is made compulsory in primary grades.

The Siamese minister of education has recommended the translation and introduction of one of the American temperance physiologies into the government schools of that country, where not only alcohol and tobacco, but opium and Indian hemp as well, have united in their work of extermination. A resident missionary of Siam, writing to Mr. Henry H. Hunt, the originator and leader of the temperance education movement in the schools of this country, and now superintendent of the same for the World's W. C. T. U., says that among the Siamese there is hardly one temperate man in one hundred; that also he never sees a man or boy among them who did not use tobacco, while some use opium and Indian hemp as well; and that the blood of the whole race is vitiated by these poisons. One slave to opium said that "if his mother's flesh were opium he could cut it out, piece by piece, and smoke it."

In India, where drink is said to be on the rising tide among the masses, the missionaries are looking to physiological instruction as a means of saving the coming generation from the threatening evil, and are actively engaged in a movement for securing the introduction of the study into the government schools. Mr. Maurice Greory, of the Bombay Guardian, Rev. H. C. Stuart, editor of the Indian Witness, and other missionaries in the Madras Presidency, in Bombay, Calcutta and Northern India, are in correspondence with Mrs. Hunt, concerning the preparation of the necessary text-books, and other ways and means essential to the success of the movement.

Application for copies of the American Temperance physiologies have also been received from Turkey, where, according to Rev. A. Fuller, president of the Central College of Turkey, tobacco is almost a greater curse than alcohol. Other countries in which movements have been begun for the introduction into the schools of this saving knowledge of the narcotics, which are weakening the strong and destroying the weak of all races, are France, Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, the Danish West Indies and Iceland. Several leading philanthropists of the latter country have written for copies of the American school textbooks on this topic, and the British Women's Temperance Association is preparing to work actively for the introduction of the study into the English public schools.—Selected.

Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.

"I am very economical these days. I have given up smoking, and I even shave myself; so you see, in order to have a little pleasure, I have bought me a saddle horse."—Fliegende Blätter.

Health giving Herbs, Barks, Roots and Berries are in Burdock Root Bitters which regulate all the secretions, purify the blood and strengthen the entire system. —The poet and the editor were playing tennis, and the latter was beaten. "You serve well, but you can't return," said the poet. "Can't you?" asked the editor. "Send me a poem and see."

Women who suffer from nervous and physical debility and great help in the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It produces the rapid effect of a stimulant, without reaction—the result being a permanent increase of strength and vigor, both of mind and body. To the Deaf.—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John St., Montreal.

Parsons' Pills



Make New Rich Blood!

BAIRD'S FRENCH OINTMENT

THIS Ointment has been used with the greatest success in the speedy cure of all eruptions arising from an impure state of the blood or from impurities in the liver and spleen. It is especially adapted for the cure of Eczema, Salt Rheum, Itch, Scurvy, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, Chapped Hands and Lips, Insect Bites, etc., in use 30 years. At all dealers, 25 cents.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

CHANGE OF TIME. ONE TRIP per WEEK. AFTER MONDAY, July 19th, 1891, and until further notice, one of the Steamers of this Company will leave

ST. JOHN BOSTON

Via EASTPORT & PORTLAND. Every THURSDAY morning at 7.30, Eastern Standard Time. Returning, leaves Boston every MONDAY morning at 8.30. Through first and second class Tickets can be purchased and baggage checked through from all booking stations of all Nova Scotia railways, and on board steamer "City of Montreal" between St. John, Digby and Annapolis. Also, freight billed through at extremely low rates.

C. E. LAETHEL, Agent St. John, N. B. E. A. WALDRON, General Agent, Boston. J. B. DOYLE, Manager Portland.

GATES' ACADIAN LIMIMENT. A VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Possessing a well-concentrated combination of soothing and healing virtues for external and internal diseases, INFLAMMATIONS, OF PAINTS, and all parts of the body. CHILBLAINS, COLIC, CRICKS, TOOTHACHE, QUINCY, BITES, STINGS OF INSECTS, CUTS, and WOUNDS of every description on man or beast, and all ailments for which Liniments are used.

Sold Everywhere at 25 cents a Bottle. Manufactured by C. GATES, SON & CO., MIDDLETON, N. S.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

'90. Winter Arrangement. '91. ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 23rd NOVEMBER 1890, the Trains of this Railway will run Daily (Sunday excepted) as follows: Trains will leave Saint John,

Day Express for Halifax & Campbellton, 7.10 Accommodation for Point du Chene, 10.40 Fast express for Halifax, 11.30 Express for Sussex, 11.30 Fast Express for Quebec and Montreal, 11.30 A parlor car runs each way on express trains leaving St. John at 7.10 o'clock and Halifax at 11.30 o'clock. Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Montreal leave at St. John at 10.45, and take sleeping cars at Montreal. The train leaving at St. John for Quebec and Montreal on Saturday at 10.45 o'clock will run to destination, arriving at Montreal at 10.00 Sunday evening. Trains will arrive at Saint John,

Express from Sussex, 8.30 Fast express from Quebec & Montreal (Monday excepted), 8.55 Accommodation from Point du Chene, 12.05 Day express from Halifax, 12.30 Fast express from Halifax, 12.30 The trains of the Intercolonial Railway to and from Montreal and Quebec are lighted by electricity, and heated by steam from the locomotives. All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent, Railway Office, Montreal, P. Q., 25th November, 1890.

DONALD KENNEDY

Of Roxbury, Mass., says

My Medical Discovery why I have held of two people alike? Why? Because no two people have the same weak spot. Beginning at the stomach it goes searching through the body for any hidden humor. Nine times out of ten, inward humor makes the weak spot. Perhaps it's only a little sediment left on a nerve or in a gland; the Medical Discovery slides it right along, and you find quick happiness from the first bottle. Perhaps it's a big sediment, or open sore, well settled somewhere, ready to fight. The Medical Discovery begins the fight, and you think it pretty hard, but soon you thank me for making something that has reached your weak spot. Write me if you want to know more about it.

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Since 1844 celebrated for superiority over all others made only of Purest Bell Metal, (Copper and Tin), Rotary Moulding, warranted satisfactory. For Prices, Catalogues, etc., address H. FRANKLIN BELL, Founder, 200 BALTIMORE ST. BALTIMORE, Md.

A HARD FIGHT.

IT has been a hard fight. The long, cold Winter, combined with the severity of the storms, has produced countless colds and tended to destroy health. The constitution, weakened by resistance, repels with less and less vigor each attack of the enemy. But the supreme struggle is yet to come. The enemy holds in reserve the March winds with which to deal the fatal blow. The cry comes up for reinforcements. "Send for Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda." Wonderful how such reinforcement does increase the resisting power, heal the lungs, cure the cough and restore to health. Use now SCOTT'S EMULSION.

CAUTION! Be sure you get the genuine SCOTT'S EMULSION. "Palatable as milk." Put up always in salmon color wrapper, and prepared only by SCOTT & BOWNE, Mfg. Chemists, New York and Belleville.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.