

FIND

experiment... which have... To make the old stanzas—the Sun—simply to... and health... Dyspepsia, Tumors, etc., are assured

Use

and AYER'S... pills can al... It does not... in effect. It is... proportion, that goes to... weakened by... reaches out... and ex-channels."

Y'S

trilla... Lowell, Mass... at Boston, etc... cure you

S. S. CO.

WEEK

ON.

John, Steamers will... Wednesday and... and Boston...

Railway

Management, 1893... Y, 17th October, 1892... will run Daily

AT ST. JOHN

Management, 1893

Y, 17th October, 1892... will run Daily... ST. JOHN... 7.00... 12.30... 16.90... 16.65

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The matter which this page contains is carefully selected from various sources; and we guarantee that the intelligence, accuracy, and interest, the contents of this single page, from week to week during the year, will be worth several times the subscription price of the paper.

STRETCH IT A LITTLE.

Trudging along the slippery street... Two childish figures, with soot on their feet... And hands numb from the biting cold...

Nobody noticed or seemed to care... For the little, ragged, shivering pair;... Nobody saw how close they crept...

"Come under my coat," said little Nell... As tears ran down Joe's cheeks and fell... On her own thin fingers, stiff with cold...

"It's not very big, but I guess 't will hold... Both you and me, if I only try... To stretch it a little. So now don't cry."

The garment was small and tattered... But Joe was lovingly folded in... Close to the heart of Nell, who knew...

Would doubt the warmth and halve the... Of the cutting wind and the icy rain... "Stretch it a little," O girls and boys...

See how far you can make them reach... Your helpful deeds and your loving... Let their stretch to household manifold.

THE HOME.

A Home Without a Man... Lucas Malet remarks: It must be admitted that, with all their many virtues, women have not nearly so innate a sense of the lesser dignities of living as men.

They cannot—perhaps owing to want of physical strength—pay as much attention to that outward ritual which makes life proceed, even in private, with self-respect and punctuality.

An establishment in which there is no man is liable to be uncertain as to hours, messy as to neatness, and forever making a mistake that outward ritual which makes life proceed, even in private, with self-respect and punctuality.

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Children's Teeth.

The close connection between the malinger of throat, so common among little children, and decayed teeth has already attracted the attention of wise physicians. It is a too common thing for mothers to allow their children to grow up without any care of their teeth, under the impression that the teeth are only temporary, and it is natural that they should decay. It is now known, however, that these teeth, if allowed to decay, become the habitation of the foulest bacteria, and it is almost certain that this is a frequent cause of diphtheria and kindred diseases, which attack little children more virulently than they do adults.

It is the greatest mistake to allow a child to be careless about its teeth. From the moment a child is born its mouth should be washed out daily or semi-daily with cold water, and as soon as teeth appear a soft baby brush should be used. When the child is able to use a brush for himself he should be taught to brush his teeth as well as to use the brush for the foulest secretions of tartar, which causes the decay of the teeth, usually find a resting place at the back of the teeth.

Any spot of decay in a child's teeth should be promptly attended to, cleaned out and filled with some soft cement to arrest its growth. There is probably no more fruitful cause of disease of the throat and stomach than four teeth in childhood. Clear cold water and a brush are all that a child needs for his teeth regularly. Once a week the teeth should be scrubbed out thoroughly with white Castile soap and water, using a brush. The soap tends, it is said, to destroy any animalcules, but it should not be used often, as it causes the enamel to turn yellow.

Who Are Our Best Servants?

It is difficult to say from which of our several nationalities the best servants come, writes Mrs. Lyman Abbott in a timely article on the "Mistress and Maid" question in the September Ladies' Home Journal. In a house where the family is very regular, the orderly and ambitious Swede is, perhaps, the best. Where there is much drudgery the sturdy German may be the best. Where the household is necessarily irregular, where the young people are coming home from school after the ordinary noon meal, where the house mother in her care needs the sympathy of her maid servant, the well-to-do English girl cannot be surpassed.

For qualities of loyalty and conscientious attention to duty the Scotch cannot be exceeded. So far as my experience goes, they are especially good in places of trust. Many persons much prefer colored servants, and if they become attached to the family their faithfulness and devotion may atone for their lack of ability to assume responsibility.

But in each case the treatment must be according to the disposition. If you expect from the mercurial Irish girl cordial acceptance of a great burden of work at one time you must be ready to give her a little outing occasionally, and

must take an interest in her burdens when they come. I find it much better to take my servants into a sort of partnership.

Sine Under Stoves.

In putting up hall stoves, it is well to recall the superiority of a zinc platform about an inch in thickness over the old-fashioned piece of sine. When the stove is raised a little in this way, the dust does not collect under it so easily. There is no rough edge to cut the hand of the scrubber, and to spring up and to leave a crevice under which dust is sure to gather. This method of mounting the stove should certainly be insisted on in the kitchen, and it costs but a trifle more than the ordinary sheet of sine. In fact, any clever workman can make such a platform. It is merely made of one thickness of board covered firmly with zinc at the top and over all the edges.

It is well to avoid all zinc covered with corrugations or other places sunken in it for ornament sake. The smoother and plainer the sine is, the better. It is well for housekeepers to remember, in purchasing zinc, that there are two qualities of this metal, the light and heavy sine.—Tribune.

Dusting.

There is an art in dusting, says the Popular Science Monthly, which does not receive the attention it demands. According to the various analyses of different observers, the components of ordinary dust exhibit special characters in almost endless variety. Mineral matters, animal and vegetable debris, mold germs, and whatever is small and light enough to remain for any time suspended in the air, falls into the category; and among these things are many substances that in the air do mischief. The spread of cholera and other contagious diseases has, doubtless with truth, been attributed to its influence. Methods of dusting, therefore, which merely remove the dust to another place, or fill the air with it, are not sufficient and are not harmless. It should be wiped off rather than brushed away, and carried away off, or destroyed. Then let the sunlight in to kill what infection may remain.

Household Hints.

One of the best household remedies for bruises, where the skin has not been broken, is arnica and sweet oil.

To clean articles of paper-mache, wash them with a little lukewarm water and soap and rub them vigorously with sweet oil.

It is a great mistake to believe that all bacteria in water is killed by freezing as was formerly believed; but pure, clear ice does not contain as much danger as the thick, snowy ice.

The silver moth is sometimes an intolerable nuisance. It may be got rid of, however, by a thorough cleaning, painting cracks in the room with kerosene, or corrosive sublimate or common benzine. The creature is said to come from dampness in the cellar or around the building and is quite likely to be found in buildings heated by steam, where there is any moisture.

Test your bluing by adding some washing soda to it in solution of water. If it turns reddish it is Prussian blue, and to be avoided because it is a compound of iron, which becomes decomposed by the use of soap and soda and makes iron spots. Pure iron, such as our grandfathers used, is very rare, but there are other good bluing in the market which are not so expensive.

THE FARM.

The Microscope as a Remarkable but Neglected Resource.

The more like school the farm can be made, the more interest there is developed in work, study and recreation, the more thought there will be of leaving the farm. Books are excellent in their place, but learning that combines doing is more attractive to most young people, as well as more truly educative. If a boy has a mechanical turn, a box of tools, a screw-driver, a turning lathe or a forge will occupy all his spare time, and make him forget there is a town. If he has a love of nature, a microscope will prove an inexhaustible resource of study, of work and of recreation; the winter evenings on the farm are as well as for the interest it will develop with careful handling. The study of nature is a fountain of youth, health and happiness. Not all can climb mountains and explore woods and streams, but with the help of a microscope any one, old or young, may develop a world of delightful interest at his own door, in his own room even, if he happen to be an invalid. Many most curious and valuable original observations were made by an old lady in daily contemplation of a little drop of water from a back-yard in the suburbs of London barely twelve yards long by four wide. Those who have a large yard or a farm are indeed rich in resources—resources which will, in the long run, yield much better return than the conventional amusements of the city, and cost less.

Then, again, there is no better manual training than the care and use of a microscope afford. A few minutes' reading each day in the enchanting book of nature in connection with the microscope is common to a monotonous round of work without society. I have known a little boy watch all the evening just to see one animalcule swallow another; both being transparent, it was "naght fun to see one inside the other at last." The little mop on the end of the fly's tongue—did you ever think how it was made? A whole evening is not enough to see all the wonders of its construction. Science has done nothing better than to give to the microscope a wonderful pair of new eyes as the microscope and the telescope afford.

The microscope has no higher use than to make us in love with the world we live in. Then any place is good enough, but especially the country, where there is so much natural life. But the microscope has other uses—many. With its help adulterations of food are easily detected and a knowledge of insects and plant structures attainable that is impossible without. To know the eggs of an insect is sometimes the salvation of a crop.

Our natural senses reach but a little way. The sense of smell in man is feeble compared with that in the dog. His keener sense noses out the footprint of his master among thousands of

others, and that, too, days after it has been made. The bee is a blind architect—or builder as wisely as the wisest there is no light, and all that is beneath are manifold, stupendous mysteries of life. We stand in the outer court of God's universe and catch but a glimmering of its glory, but if in good luck we see the wisdom and goodness of His infinite wisdom and goodness we shall know more and more of "the joys that are prepared for those that love Him." To love Him is to love everything He has made. The microscope is a good fairy that can transform us; it makes us like Jack the Giant Killer, it little enough to go wherever we like. It gives the power to see with the eyes of the gnat and the ladybeetle what is going on in their small world. The higher the power the smaller the eye you see with. Old-fashioned fancies scarcely dreamed of the places our good fairy the microscope can take us to.—N. Y. Tribune.

Our Wagons.

The tendency of population toward the cities, the abandonment of farms, and even the modern development of "alums," are largely ascribed to bad roads, which are said to be worse and more numerous here than in any other civilized country. Bad roads, it is thought, cause schools and churches to be neglected, prevent social intercourse in the country, and make life in the rural districts cheerless, isolated and narrow. Harper's Weekly says:

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was especially hard on the growing crop of tubers. Beets and tomatoes are also raised in small quantities, but the raising of these vegetables on a large scale, does not now pay in Bermuda as well as it did formerly.

A belief that the silo is the most economical method of preserving fodder for by no means universal. The Maine Farmer calls for a statement from anybody whose cows have been kept at "less cost on silage or fodder corn than on hay-fodder where both crops are produced on the farm."—Hartford Times.

One of the most successful early lamb raisers I know of, who raises a large number each year, and generally gets the top of the market, keeps a good share of his sheep in a common sheep shed. There are only two requisites for a good place to raise early lambs—warmth and plenty of light, and these may be obtained by lining the building with some sort of paper (tared is the best) and covering this with boards.

The boards need not be more than half an inch thick, and a height of eight or nine feet from the floor an upper door of poles and hay should be laid, to keep out cold from above. Lighting the place is merely a matter of putting in windows, preferably on the south or east side, and at least one on the west side if the building is raised very high on a common stone wall, the wall should be plastered roughly, which any one can do by mixing up some water, lime and sand to the proper consistency. Any old barn can be fixed up in this way on rainy days, and be made warm and just as good as a basement for early lamb raising.

There are now nearly one hundred asylums and reformatories for the treatment of alcoholism. Heretofore it is the chief factor in nearly sixty per cent. of the cases.

The wholesale liquor dealers in the United States, sixty-five per cent. are foreigners; of the brewers seventy-five per cent., and of the saloon-keepers, ninety-three per cent.

The consumption of tobacco in England is increasing in England as well as in France. In France the average amount of tobacco consumed by each inhabitant annually is two pounds.

No man but a total abstainer is allowed, under the laws of Michigan, to be employed as engineer, train-dispatcher, fireman, brakeman, or other railroad servant. Any railroad violating the law is liable to a fine of \$500 for each offense.

The constant use of beer gives the system no rest, and the steadily lowers the vital forces. Our observance is that beer-drinking in this country produces the very lowest kind of inebrity, closely allied to criminal insanity.

The most dangerous class of ruffians in our large cities are beer-drinkers.

Some times hear merchants complaining of hard times, but we hear no complaints from the saloon-keepers. They are getting the money, and the merchants will have hard times until the whisky traffic is stopped and the money that is spent for liquor is spent for the necessities of life. Business men, think it over.

For the cure of headache, constipation, stomach and liver troubles, and all derangements of the digestive and assimilative organs, Ayer's Pills are invaluable. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take, always reliable, and retain their virtues in any climate.

To tolerate dyspepsia opens the way for numerous other troubles. Nothing excels Burdock Blood Bitters as a cure for dyspepsia.

Preparation for Spring Planting. It is well, an exchange remarks, to plough gardens twice in the fall. The first time should be as early as crops can be cleared from them, so as to destroy weeds. The second should be just before freezing weather, turning the soil in ridges and leaving it rough, so as to expose as much as possible to the weather. On these ridges some of the earliest crops may be sown or planted without further ploughing, in fact before the land is dry enough to allow the sowing of heavy crops. It is this that the earliest crops of green peas are grown. The land for later-sown vegetables can be cultivated down to a melon tith, and except possibly for roots that run deep, such spring cultivation is not so profitable as the autumn work, which will turn under the mellow surface soil.—The Examiner.

Crops in Bermuda. One of the serious competitors our market gardeners have is with Bermuda cultivators, who raise vegetables in competition with our own cultivators, and who ship them here early in the season. The American Cultivator says: The 1892 crop of onions in Bermuda was the largest in the history of the islands. A deluge of onions from that section created a heavy decline in prices, the net results being so low that many of the shipments did not cover expenses. The average price to the farmers of Bermuda was sixty cents per box, of nearly a bushel. It is claimed that the average of \$1 per box is necessary to pay expenses and leave a fair remuneration to the farmer. Onions form the most important product of Bermuda, and the largest in the history of the islands. To that soil, and generally speaking, yields a larger return than either potatoes or beets; but if the supply of Bermuda onions exceeds the demand the farmers must expect to lose money.

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