C.C.C.

The Three C's.

Mothers, this is the season of the year for that Croupy Cough which often alarms the anxious mother in the dead of night. Be prepared! Have a bottle of

Chaloner's Croup Cure

in your house, and when your little ones have a Cough or a Cold use as directed.

It has been tried and proven. It is the next best thing to the family doctor.

If your local dealer does not keep this article

Send 25 cents to

S. McDIARMID,

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ST. JOHN, N. B.

and he will send you a bottle.

conditions

In some conditions the gain from the use of Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is rapid. For this reason we put up a 50c. size, which is enough for an ordinary cough or cold or useful as a trial for babies and children.

In other conditions gain must be slow, sometimes almost imperceptible, health can't be built up in a day. For this Scott's Emulsion must be taken as nourishment, food rather than medicine, food prepared for tired and weak digestions.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 50c. and $1.00

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BECAUSE you are not located in St. John is no reason why we should not do your PRINTING. We are doing work for people all over the Maritime Provinces. Everybody is pleased with our work. We honestly believe that no other printer can do better for you than we can. We want an order from you—no matter how small—just to get acquainted and let you see what we can do.

ADDRESS

PATERSON & CO.,

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For Your Health DRINK Real Fruit Syrups

STRAWBERRY,
RASPBERRY,
LEMON,
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Unequalled for Length, Strength and Smoothness

350 DIFFERENT SHADES

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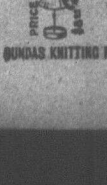


The Improved "Family" KNITTER

DOLLS Knit in pairs of sex s complete. Will do all Knitting required in a family, homespun or factory yarn. SIMPLEST KNITTER on the Market.

This is the one to use. A child can operate it. We guarantee every machine to do good work. We can furnish ribbing attachments. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

DUNDAS KNITTING MACHINE CO., DUNDAS, ONT.

*.*The matter which this page contains is carefully selected from various sources; and we guarantee that, to any intelligent farmer or housewife, the contents of this single page from week to week during the year, will be worth several times the subscription price of the paper.

THE HOME.

NOBLE MOTIVES.

It seems strange that any mother who loves her child should ever instill into his mind anything but the noblest motives for conduct. Children easily appreciate high motives, and learn to despise unworthy ones. It is a great mistake to ask a child to be good because some one is looking at it, or for some paltry reward or from fear of punishment. The motive from which a child acts should be more carefully considered than its action. Conscientious children are often guilty of grievous blunders. The child in such a case needs only instruction, and never condemnation. So long as the motive was sincere the action is of trivial consideration, because it does not affect the formation of character. On the other hand, a most worthy action may sometimes be clouded by a contemptible motive. Where it is clearly shown that a child acts merely from love of praise the matter is one for the serious consideration of the mother. No trait of character is more easily acquired by a child and none is more disagreeable or difficult to overcome than that of the infantile prig. Self-sufficiency is a common fault of petted children, and one that is particularly unlovely.

Until taught by motives of fear or greed to be cunning and underhanded a child is naturally frank, and is easily susceptible to the noblest motives. The mother should appear to the little one to be good and truthful, because goodness is lovely, and because such a course is the only noble one. It is rare that the child does not instantly appreciate the motive. Nature has implanted in every childish heart a natural love of beauty and truth. It is instructive for a child to speak the truth until fear causes him to do otherwise. A vivid imagination sometimes causes children to relate wonderful tales of their experiences. This is not to be considered as untruthfulness, but the habit is one to be watched, for it may develop in adult life into an unhappy habit of exaggeration. The child should be questioned and taught to distinguish between the unreal world of its fancy and the real world in which it lives. The habit of exact and truthful statement cannot be formed too early.

All the instruction of the child of today tends to make him methodical in thought. A bright child soon recognizes inferior motives, and estimates accordingly those who advance them. If you expect to retain the respect of your children do not give them a motive for action that you yourself would despise. Teach them to understand and live up to the highest standard.

"If there is anything that will endure
The eye of God, because it still is pure,
It is the spirit of a little child."

WINTER MOTHS.

As every cloud is said to have its silver lining, so every blessing seems to have its shadow. No sooner has every one discovered the blessing of steam-heated houses than it is found that these homes, where the heat is kept at a wholesome and uniform temperature during the cold weather, are places where the clothes moth luxuriates.

Under ordinary conditions the winter puts an end to the ravages of the moth. He is usually frozen out by the cold of winter, and even in houses thoroughly heated by furnaces or by stoves he is never known to effect much activity, but remains quiescent until the warm days of April.

In our steam-heated houses we have an atmosphere most favorable to animal and plant life, and it is discovered that the common clothes moth, and especially the buffalo moth, that pest of recent importation continue their ravages. They do not die at their appointed time, and they even hatch out fresh generations under the favorable influence of the heat, so that their work of destruction goes on without interruption.

Sometimes under such conditions it may be necessary to fumigate with sulphur a closet where this "moth" has taken up his quarters. There are some portions of the country where the buffalo beetle has not yet arrived or is just taking up quarters. For the benefit of such localities we give his description. The grub which is the only creature that is likely to be seen about the house is a hairy little creature not over an eighth of an inch long or so large as a common lady bug. It moves very fast. Benzine poured freely around the edges of any carpet that has been attacked by buffalo "moths" is an effectual remedy. The creature seems especially fond of certain colors. It has been known to eat all the red figures and stripes in the border of a carpet and leave the rest alone. One housekeeper, taking advantage of this peculiarity, placed bits of red flannel in the corner of a closet inhabited by buffalo moths, and each day destroyed all she found collected on the flannel. Finally they ceased to appear. The peculiarity of this moth is that it may be introduced with hardware, china, straw or in almost anything. In one new house it was discovered that buffalo bugs were introduced before the house was inhabited in a box of window weights. All the crevices of the floor around the weights had become inhabited and large numbers were found in the box of weights.

There is no remedy so effectual as a prompt upheaval of the carpet where this pest has become established, with a thorough scrubbing of the floor. Benzine must then be poured around the edges of the room and in the cracks of the floor. It can be purchased at an oil store or a paint store at so low a price that it can be freely used around the edges of the floor and in any crack where this bug may lodge. If the room is well aired afterward there is no danger from its use.

CHICKEN PIE.

Almost every housekeeper has a recipe for chicken pie. A great many of these rules demand that the pie be made of uncooked chicken. Such pies are never a complete success, because either the chicken is unduly done or the pastry is overdone. To make a perfect pie of meat the meat should be cooked before it is put in the pastry. A young chicken seldom makes quite so rich a pie as a fowl at least a year old. An ancient bird that has served years in the chicken-house is not to be mentioned among culinary possibilities, and is fit for nothing but the soup kettle. On the other hand, a well-developed chicken from a year to two years of age is in the very best condition for table use. What are termed "spring chickens" at whatever season they appear are too young for anything but broiling, or that delicious Southern dish of fried chicken with cream sauce. Select a pair of well-developed, fat fowls for your Thanksgiving pie. All the fat must be removed before cooking them, but the flesh of a properly fattened bird is always far superior to those which have been less carefully fed. Kill the chickens the night before they are to be cooked and let them hang by their feet all night to become thoroughly drained of blood. This precaution is too often neglected. Draw the chickens the next morning, which should be the day before Thanksgiving Day, and prepare to cook them. Remove all the fat you can. Truss them into compact shape; lay them on their breasts in a soup kettle and cover them with boiling water. Let them simmer in the water for one hour. Skim the fat off the chickens as well as you can while cooking. When they have simmered fifteen minutes add a stalk of celery, a small white onion sliced fine and about two half-inch slices of carrot. Put the chickens in a stone jar when they are done and strain the hot liquor in which they were cooked over them. Set the jar where its contents will cool as rapidly as possible, and when it is cold put it in a safe place to wait until Thanksgiving morning. Remove the fat that has arisen to the top of the liquid and lift the chickens out. Skim them and remove the bones and lay the flesh by itself. Take a pint of the stock or liquid in which the chickens were cooked and cool. Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter; stir in two even teaspoonfuls of flour and add the pint of stock slowly, so as to create no lumps. Season this mixture with salt and pepper and add a cup of cream or rich milk in which the yolks of two eggs have been slowly beaten. Stir the sauce constantly. After adding the milk and eggs and the moment it bubbles up remove it from the fire. Meantime put the pieces of cooked chicken in a large earthen pudding dish lined about the sides with pastry. Pour the sauce over the chicken. There should be abundance so as to thoroughly moisten it; if not, add a little more stock to the sauce. Put a cover of rich pastry over the pie. This cover may be as ornamental as you please. Old-fashioned housekeepers always stamped leaves out of thin layers of pastry and arranged a wreath around the edge, while a large rose of pastry ornamented the centre of the pie. It is rather easier to decorate the centre with a cluster of green parsley and arrange a wreath of it around the edge. No plant survives the first frost better than the parsley. It can frequently be dug from under the snow and kept early in the winter fresh and green and fit for decoration. It is the alternate freezing and thawing of our winters that finally destroys the leaves.

TAKING COLD.

Any one who is not in robust health easily falls a prey to illness, says Dr. Pallidhoe. Of all causes of "cold," probably fatigue is one of the most common. A jaded man coming home at night from a long day's work, a growing youth losing two hours sleep over evening parties two or three times a week, a young lady heavily "doing the season," or young children overfed and with short allowances of sleep, are common instances of the victim of cold. Very hot rooms, feather beds, and soft chairs create a sensitiveness that leads to catarrh. Probably many chills are contracted at night or at the fag end of the day, when tired people get the equilibrium of their circulation disturbed by either overheated sitting-rooms or underheated bedrooms and beds. This is especially the case with elderly people. In such cases the mischief is not always done instantaneously, or in a single night. It often takes place insidiously, extending over days or even weeks.

RUNNING FOR HEALTH.

Running is a fine exercise, but should be indulged in moderately. Restrictions have fettered the feet of our girls, many of whom, if untrammeled by fashion and their mammas, would be as fleet of foot as their brothers. If you hear them say, "She's a little romp," depend upon it, "she" is a bright, energetic girl, who will follow the footsteps of Hygeia wherever she may lead—in the fields, through the brooks, over the fences, and when she returns from the race, mark the joyous laugh and the bright glow of health. When nature moulds her form into the delicate outlines of womanhood, cruel fashion says she may no longer vie with her brothers in fleetness, although running is unwomanly only so far as it is unhealthful.

HEALTHFULNESS OF SUNLIGHT.

Seek the sunlight, is the advice of all present-day hygienists. Patients on the sunny side of hospital wards recover soonest. The person who takes the sunny side of the street outlives his shade-seeking brother by many years. Sleep in rooms in which the sun has shed its rays all day. Bask in the sun all you can, and you will seldom need much medicine.—Popular Science News.

Dr. H. Maxwell states as the result of fifty years' experience that cancer is the result of eating too much meat, and especially pork. Beware of bacon and sausages.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians.

OAR FARE PAID TO TRURO

Within 200 miles. Good board. Tuition and books. A total cost of $60 for three months in my actual business school. The very best school and the cost much less than most schools.

S. G. SNELL, Truro, N.S.

THE FARM.

DRESSING AND MARKETING TURKEYS

So many farmers' wives raise turkeys for the market and each year finds some new to the business, so I will venture to give the points learned by one who has sometimes shipped turkeys, and also sold them in the home market. I do not say that I have done this myself, but I know those who do such things very well.

It makes a difference upon the market, how turkeys should be dressed. In Chicago, the commission men want the birds well picked, but not trussed, the heads and feet are also left on.

To kill the turkey it is best to make an incision in the head, this causes instant death and the bird may be bled by making a very small cut. Be careful not to get the blood on the fowl, and another thing which requires extreme care is the handling and picking of the birds. When young fowls are used these require caution, as the skin is so tender the novice will bruise it, often unaware, and the skin once broken the place soon blackens and spoils the appearance of the fowl.

After the bird is killed, hang up by the feet and pick quickly, and carefully; do not try to take too many feathers at once, but take a few and remove as swiftly as possible. Never scald a bird that is to be sent to the market, either chicken or turkey, or in fact, any other; the scalding warms the bird, and it will spoil sooner than it would cold picked. The fowls should not be killed until you are all ready to hang up and begin picking immediately, this gives a medium warmth in the body of the fowl, and it will pick much easier than if left to get cold.

After picking be careful in laying the birds down anywhere, as the skin is so easily bruised. As I said before, one will make a bad place almost without knowing it.

Birds that are a year or more old really look nicer than those of tender age. The skin on the young turkey is thin, and the general look is rather bluish than yellow, while the year old birds and older take on a rich yellow look that will deceive some who do not know the difference between an old fowl and a young one.

The time for marketing the turkeys is always a mooted question. Of course, before Thanksgiving is the time that so many birds are sent to the market, some who do not mind keeping the fowls later will sell them at the next holiday season, quite likely at as good price and maybe better. Last year, after the holidays, turkeys went right up in price, and one might have made a good thing if they had kept their birds for this rise; but, of course, most of them were gone, else the price had not risen so. One must judge for herself about the time. It is best to use the home market if possible, as the fowls must be sent by express, and if shipped far, this takes out quite a bit from the first price received. Do not wait until the week before Thanksgiving before you make arrangements about selling the fowls, see your dealer, or your customer, and arrange beforehand, and then you will know just what to do and how to do it. But if shipping, remember the birds must be on hand at least four or five days before the holiday in question.

Do not stuff the birds with food before killing to make them weigh heavy, any one can tell whether or not a bird is full or empty, and the fowl will keep much better if all food is withheld at least twenty four hours.

In packing, take care to do this firmly, as shuffling about will bruise and deface the finest looking bird, and if you are packing turkeys for the first time you will probably feel rather discouraged with the abrasions, the pinfeathers and general appearance of the young fowl. Any one who raise turkeys for the Thanksgiving market will appreciate the advantage of having them hatched early, so that the pinfeathers will be grown out before the killing time.

Still with all its disadvantages, turkey-raising is a profitable employment for the farmer's wife, and she may raise a goodly flock without very much care or trouble.—Rose Seelye-Miller.

STAY BY THE COWS.

We do not say that cheese will ever sell again at 22 cents and butter at 55 cents per pound, but we do distinctly remember drawing cheese to the market in October—the summer's make—and selling them at 4 cents and butter at 9 cents per pound, and that is very much below the sums realized for the same articles now. True it was then that Australia, Sweden, Denmark and the Argentine Republic had not been discovered—as dairy countries, and they are competitors now, as well as the vast western country that now produces the greater half of our dairy produce. But up to a certain period—less than two years—the demand kept up with supply. There are just as many people now and not quite so many cows. "When the mills start," we believe the pendulum will swing back a good part of the way, and fair prices will again obtain, and if the man has in the meantime shifted around so as to have better cows, has cheapened their cost of keep about half, which he can do, and uses better appliances in manufacture, the prices obtained will put him about where he was before the "drop." That is to say, don't sacrifice good cows to go out of dairying. Stay in with fewer but greatly better cows. The dairy business cannot be suddenly boomed if prices should go skyward. Cows have to be raised, and it takes three years at the best to do this, and half of them will be of little value bred as they would be. With prices as they are cows are the best selling stock we have, and most in demand. Cows are selling for full 1893 prices, and what is commendable about it is that they are of the better class, as "scrubs" are not wanted, a hopeful sign in itself.—Practical Farmer.

"Papa," said Jimmieboy, "you are the nicest man in the world." "And you are the nicest boy in the world," said his father. "Yes; I guess that's so," said Jimmieboy. "Isn't it queer how we both managed to get into the same family?"

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

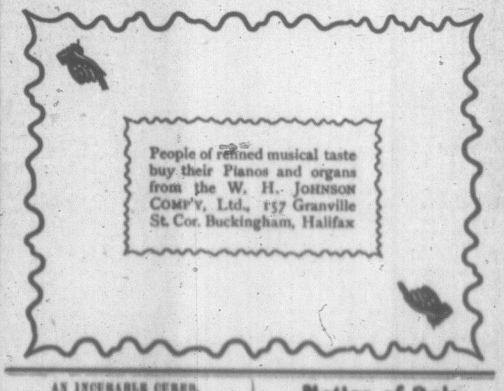
It was originated in 1810 by the late Dr. A. Johnson, an old fashioned, noble hearted Family Physician, to cure all ailments that are the result of irritation and inflammation, such as asthma, abscesses, bites, burns, bruises, bronchitis, colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, chaps, chilblains, colic, cramps, cholera-morbus, diphtheria and all forms of sore throat, earache, fractures, gout, headache, influenza, la grippe, lame back, lame side, lame neck, mumps, muscular soreness, nervous headache, neuralgia, pimples, pains in chest, stomach or kidneys, ringworm, rheumatism, scalds, stings, strains, sprains, stiff joints, sore lips, sore lungs toothache, tonsilitis, wind colic and whooping cough. The great vital and muscle nervine.

For INTERNAL as much as EXTERNAL Use

Its special province is the treatment of inflammation. Its electric energy everlastingly eradicates inflammation without irritation. It is important everyone should understand the nature and treatment of inflammation. Send us at once your name and address and we will send you free, our new illustrated book, "TREATMENT FOR DISEASES." This book is a very complete treatise in plain language, which every person should have for ready reference.

The Doctor's Signature and directions are on every bottle.

If you can't get it send to us. Price 25 cents; six $2.00. Sold by Druggists. Pamphlet free. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., Sole Proprietors.



AN INCURABLE CURED.

After Treatment in Canada's Best Hospital Had Failed.

One of the Most Remarkable Cases on Record—Ten Years of Intense Suffering from Acute Rheumatism—The Whole Body Contracted and Out of Shape in Every Limb—Again Restored to Active Life.

From the Newmarket Advertiser.

We suppose there is not a resident of Newmarket who does not know Mr. J. A. Moffatt, who does not know of his years of suffering and who has not heard of his release from a life of helplessness and pain through the medium of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Indeed we doubt if in the annals of medicine there has been a more remarkable restoration than has been accomplished in Mr. Moffat's case, and he deems it his duty to mankind to make the facts known through the columns of the Advertiser.

Ten years ago Mr. Moffatt was working in the Newmarket Hat Factory. Through the influence of the damp room and possibly some carelessness in regard to his health, he was attacked with a severe cold which eventually settled in his limbs. For some years he was an almost constant sufferer from rheumatic pains and spent much money in treatment for the trouble, but with no result beyond an occasional temporary release from pain. Finally to make matters worse he was attacked with malaria and rheumatic fever. He was then forced

to go to the Toronto general hospital when it was found that he was afflicted with torticollis (wry neck). During the first six months in the hospital he was under the treatment of the staff electrician, but the powers of electricity entirely failed, and after a consultation of physicians it was deemed advisable to perform an operation. Six weeks later a second operation was performed. The operations proved successful only in so far as they afforded temporary relief. He remained in the hospital from November, 1890, till January, 1892, and with all the modern remedies and appliances known to the staff of that well equipped institution no permanent relief could be obtained. He was then advised to go home, partly in the hope that the change might prove beneficial, but instead he steadily grew worse, and in March, 1892, was again forced to take to his bed, and those who knew of his condition did not believe he had long to live. At this time every joint in his body was swollen and distorted, and he suffered the most excruciating agony. If a person walked across his bedroom it intensified the pain as though he was being pierced and torn with knives, and if touched he would scream aloud with agony. In this state of hopeless suffering he remained bedfast for eighteen months, all the while using all manner of medicines from which relief might be hoped for. Then he was put under the treatment of a celebrated Toronto specialist, but with no better result. After this last experiment failed, he determined to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, at the same time discontinuing all other treatment. At the end of three months there was a very noticeable improvement in his condition, and so much so that his mother thought he could be lifted outside. He was still so weak, however, that he was only able to remain up a few minutes as before. When taken back to bed he felt a sudden tingling sensation going up from his toes and through his joints and spine. The next morning when he awoke the pain had left the body and lodged in the arms, and then for some weeks the pain flitted from place to place in the arms and then disappeared, and he has not had a particle of pain since. All this time he was taking Dr Williams' Pink Pills and slowly but surely regaining his strength. Then an invalid's chair was procured, and he was wheeled out, eventually he was able to wheel himself about. The continued use of Pink Pills constantly added to his strength, and then the chair was discarded for crutches, and then the crutches for a cane. At this time (Sept. 1895) Mr. Moffat had so far recovered that he was a frequent contributor to the columns of the Advertiser and procuring a horse and buggy he was enraged as local reporter for the paper. The once utterly helpless invalid is now able to go about, and get in and out of his buggy without any assistance, and is at his post of duty whenever called upon.

Thus we find that after years of suffering and helplessness Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved successful after all other remedies and the best of medical treatment had utterly failed. With such marvellous cures as this to its credit its no wonder that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the most popular medicine with all classes throughout the land, and this case certainly justifies the claim put forth on its behalf that it "cures when other medicines fail."

Notice of Sale.

To PATRICK McGARTEN, formerly of the Parish of Gagetown, in the County of Queens and Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and to the heirs, executors, administrators or assigns of GRACE McGARTEN deceased, formerly the wife of the said Patrick McGarten, and all others whom it may concern:—

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the ninth day of June, A. D. 1876, and made between the said Patrick McGarten and Grace his wife of the one part, and one Sarah Gallagher, of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, Spinster, of the other part, registered in the Queens County Records in Book H. No. 2, pages 48, 49 and 50, which said Indenture of Mortgage has been duly assigned to me, the undersigned, George Palmer, by indenture dated the twentieth day of July, A. D. 1877, and registered in the said Queens County Records in Book I. No. 2, pages 580 and 581, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, at Proudfoot Square, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick, on Saturday the sixth day of February next, at twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as follows, namely: "All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Parish of Gagetown, in the County of Queens and Province aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a boundary on the southerly angle of Lot letter B, now occupied by Owen McCoskee, on the West side of the Oatnabog Road leading to Gagetown. Now these premises commence at the Gambol, and running down the Oatnabog Road until it comes to a stake put up by Surveyor Carr, and the fence and the fence made by Cameron and Bowlin a westerly direction until it comes to the rear line of said lot; thence North until it strikes the North line of Gambol Road, so called the Road above mentioned; thence along said road in a Northeasterly direction to the place of beginning containing two hundred "acres more or less"; together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon.

Dated the sixth day of October, A. D. 1896.

HAVELOCK COY, Solicitor. GEORGE PALMER, Assignee of Mortgage.

Manchester, Robertson & Allison,

27 and 29 King Street,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY,

CARPETS, HOUSE FURNISHINGS,

CLOTHS AND TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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Send your name for a Souvenir of the Works of Eugene Field.

FIELD FLOWERS

The Eugene Field Monument Souvenir

The most beautiful Art Production of the century. "A small bunch of the most fragrant of blossoms gathered from the broad acres of Eugene Field's Farm of Love." Contains a selection of the most beautiful of the poems of Eugene Field. Handsomely illustrated by thirty-five of the world's greatest artists as their contribution to the Monument Fund. But for the noble contributions of the great artists this book could not have been manufactured for 25cs. For sale at book stores, or sent prepaid on receipt of $1.00. The love offering to the Child's Poet Laureate, published by the Committee to create a fund to build the Monument and to care for the family of the beloved poet.

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