*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.

TEACHING LAUNDRY WORK.

It remained for the practical Scotch to first organize a full course of forty lessons each in laundry work. In the School of Domestic Economy, Edinburgh, this is done, each lesson being two hours long. Sometimes the teacher does the work to show the pupils, and at other times the work is done by those taught. It is especially interesting to note the methods which have received the indorsement of the school as the best. There are a great many methods and almost every capable laundress has ways of her own. Some insist on soaking clothes over night. Others insist that this shall not be done. The authorities at Edinburgh are of the former opinion, and put all their white linen and cotton clothes in cold water after sorting them, into body and bedlinen, and table linen, and collars and cuffs and muslins. Flannels and colored clothes are washed by themselves, of course, without soaking previously. The white clothes are wrung out of the cold water, examined, soaped and rubbed when they are especially soiled. After this they are thrown into a thick lather of warm soapsuds. This latter is made by dissolving half a pound of shredded laundry soap in three pints of boiling water, and boiling the whole until a thick smooth mixture is the result. One pint of this mixture is stirred in every four gallons of warm water to make the lather. The clothes are soaked and thoroughly rubbed out of this lather and then removed to the boiler. Where a pound of soap and half a pound of washing soda dissolved in a little boiling water is added to four gallons of cold water, the clothes are transferred from the rubbing tub to the boiler, brought slowly to the boiling point, and boiled fifteen minutes. Excellent laundresses would disagree with the school in several of these processes. Half a pound of soda to four gallons of water is an enormous quantity of a powerful alkali, and is certainly hardly needed with a pound of soap. Very few of our best washers boil their clothes more than three minutes, or just enough to allow them to be well scalded. Longer boiling tends to make white cotton yellow. After boiling the clothes are lifted into a laundry tub and covered with the water in which they were boiled and are left covered up in this water for several hours to bleach. No person who has tried the last method will ever suffer from yellow clothes in winter, because there is no grass to bleach them. It is undoubtedly the easiest and most successful way to whiten them, to cover them with water in which they were boiled and leave them over night and complete the washing in the morning. If the clothes have been well covered in a stationary tub, they will remain warm all night and can easily be rinsed and the laundry work completed. Silk handkerchiefs are soaked for a short time in a prepared lather of boiled soap and warm water squeezed out with the hand and rinsed in cold water to which two tablespoonfuls of alcohol is added to every quart. They are then squeezed—not wrung out—with the hands as dry as possible, a wringing machine does the work perfectly, and laid in cotton, rolled up, and soon ironed on the wrong side with a cloth between the iron and silk.

HYGIENE OF THE BED.

The bed is a place where we spend about one-third of our lives. A woman who has reached sixty has spent twenty years in bed. Many bad habits and bad positions are formed during sleep. Some girls assume an attitude which cramps the chest so that respiration is not full and complete. This does their health much harm. The shoulders should not be drawn forward then, nor the arms folded tightly over the chest. A narrow bed is preferable for girls, so they will not have room to sprawl over a large space, nor be able to assume a dozen grotesque shapes. The pillow should be small and hard. A large soft pillow should not be tolerated by any girl who desires to have her head well set on her shoulders. The bed clothing should be light but warm, and allow the air to pass through it freely. If the air in the bed, which soon becomes saturated with the perspiration from our bodies, does not pass on, it makes us uneasy and restless, and sound sleep is impossible. Some women say they can sleep only on one side. If so, then there must be something wrong with them. One side is probably not evenly developed with the other. A healthy woman or girl can sleep, and should sleep, on one side and then on the other, even changing unconsciously in the night. Some women twist and contort their faces during sleep into bad shapes and thus form wrinkles which continue during their waking hours. The reasons for this are various. Indigestible food in the stomach is one cause. Going to bed in a depressed state of mind causes the corners of the mouth to be drawn down, and gives a sad expression. In going to sleep think of pleasant things, of your many blessings, the goodness of the great Spirit, of the joys of life, the blessings of home, friends, parents or children. Under no circumstances let the sun go down on your wrath, or on any other evil thought. If you have enemies, forgive them—even love them. Love is the great beautifier of the faces of women, and hate and evil thoughts act contrariwise.—Journal of Hygiene.

WHY THIS SILENCE?

In Canada nearly 68,000 people died in 1891, and of these 28,000 died under five years of age and 47,257 under forty-five.

These figures, which are about paralleled in any ordinary year, are perfectly appalling when one comes to realize what they mean. They mean that nearly two-thirds of the deaths which occur every year in this country would, under proper conditions, be delayed. This statement is based on the assumption that no person should die under forty-five save as the result of violence, if proper steps were taken to stave death off. The fact that over 47,000 people do die under forty-five in Canada every year is due to a variety of causes: unsanitary surrounding, intemperance in eating or drinking, lack of proper nourishment, want of knowledge, in dealing with infants particularly, and, greatest of all, defective constitutions to start with which are the result of the marriage of the unfit. It is to this latter cause—the mating of people who are unfit, owing to constitutional defects, to become the parents of children—is almost entirely due the frightful annual slaughter of 28,000 children under five years of age. The trade policy of the country, the Manitoba school question, the effect of the weather on the crops; these matters sink into insignificance beside this one appalling fact. And yet the vital question just referred to is seldom heard of. There seems to be a conspiracy of silence in regard to this most momentous problem that affects our race. Why?—Exchange.

CUTLETS AND ONION SAUCE.

There is an undoubted prejudice against onions still existing in country districts. French cookery has largely rooted out this prejudice in the cities, and many city housewives do not attempt their soup or meat braises and stews without a little of the flavor of the onion. Most croquettes and mince of meat and other "made" meat dishes require this among the many flavors of herb and vegetable which go to making them perfection. In all these dishes the onion is used sparingly, and does not assert itself as it does in soubise sauces, and onion soup, of which it is a component part. The onion is one of the most wholesome and valuable vegetables we have, and it is an ignorant prejudice that has so largely prophibited its use in general cookery. For cutlets with soubise sauce, egg bread crumbs and fry in boiling fat, six nice cutlets. Those taken from the shoulder and neck are juicy and inexpensive. Be careful to trim them if they are lamb or mutton, removing all the fat you can, especially on the outside of the chop, as this is the fat that often imparts a strong flavor. To prepare the soubise or onion sauce boil three white onions in water for half an hour, take them up, throw off the water, put them into a mixture of half-water and half-milk, and let them cook for a quarter of an hour longer, or until they are soft enough to mash through a colander. Thin this puree of onion with a little cream sauce or white sauce; let it boil up once and pour it around the chops.

HOT WATER.

A prominent physician of New York recently declared that hot water is woman's best friend. It will cure dyspepsia, if taken before breakfast, and will ward off chills when she comes in from the cold. It will stop a cold, if taken early in the stage. It will relieve a nervous head-ache, and give instant relief to tired and inflamed eyes. It is most efficacious for sprains and bruises, and will frequently stop the flow of blood from a wound. It is a sovereign remedy for sleeplessness, and, in conclusion, the doctor asserts, "wrinkles flee from it, and blackheads vanish before its constant use."—Womankind.

Relief from Asthma.—The following prescription for asthma is said to be of great value: Take of stramonium, or thorn apple, one ounce; dissolve half an ounce of saltpetre in enough water to saturate it thoroughly, so that it will burn freely when dry. When troubled for breath, burn a small quantity upon a plate, inhaling the smoke. Immediate relief, in nearly all cases, will follow, although not a cure.

Agitation in the world of homeopathic medicine has been its very soul of progress, as in politics and religion—the difficulties of opinion and the individuality of men have been parent to the disagreements by which the standard of these bodies have been elevated. So with most of our famous preparations—foremost in illustration of which truth stands the world-famous remedy to general debility and languor, "Quinine Wine,"—and which when obtained in its genuine strength, is a miraculous creator of appetite, vitality and stimulant, to the general fertility of the system. Quinine Wine, and its improvement, has, from the first discovery of the great virtues of Quinine as a medical agent, been one of the most thoroughly discussed remedies ever offered to the public. It is one of the great tonics and natural life-giving stimulants which the medical profession have been compelled to recognise and prescribe. Messrs. Northrop & Lyman, of Toronto, have given to the preparation of their pure Quinine Wine the great care due to its importance, and the standard excellence of the article which they offer to the public comes into the market purged of all the defects which skilful observation and scientific opinion has pointed out in the less preparations of the past. All druggists sell it. cow

THE FARM.

ARE OUR FARMS BECOMING IMPOVERISHED?

J. W. INGRAM.

The idea is prevalent with many persons that the ground is becoming impoverished, the soil getting less fertile, and the farms producing less and less. They know that some of the fertility at the surface, and some of the manure that has been spread on the fields, are being carried down with the rain water below the reach of the deepest rooted plants, or the best turning plough. They behold the rivers at floodtime loaded with rich sediment swept from the hillsides and surface of the fields, and bearing it down to the ocean, where it is designed to remain until in some future age it is pushed up by subterranean heat from beneath the waves, to become the prairies of a new continent.

Of the immense amount of fertility carried down by the rivers, and swept from the sewers of the cities by the tides, only a small proportion is ever returned to the land, in the shape of fish, oysters and clams.

Of the vast amount of food for man and beast shipped from the farms of the cities only a fraction is ever returned to restore the fertility removed. From this point of view the earth is sure to become barren, the period of universal starvation is slowly approaching and its day of arrival only a question of time.

Professor Julius Hensel says: "The yield of the ground is steadily decreasing." Dr. Galen Wilson says: "The farms in New York, and probably those in most of the old settled states are depreciating in available fertility." Others cite us to the abandoned farms in New England, and the impoverished fields in the South, as the beginning of the end, an omen of the approaching day of wrath.

These people seem to forget that the creative agencies which first formed the soils are still as active as ever, that the work of soil creation and replenishment is still going on as vigorously as at the beginning, that the rocks are crumbling to sandy atoms, and the atoms rotting down to fine fertile earths. More than this, the earth receives back and absorbs all the fertilizing gases which escape from it by the process of fermentation and decay, and holds them secure for the use of future plants that may be grown in it. The earth absorbs the effluvium from putrefying animal substances, dry earth renders inodorous the stench from the privy vault. In the economy of nature, the earth purifies the air, and in purifying it, obtains most of the materials wanted for the formation of new plants and new animals. There is no doubt that clover receives credit for restoring nitrogen to the earth, which the earth obtains for itself.

Dr. Wilson says: "Go in almost any section and it will be found that the yield of all crops is far below the average of years ago." This is not true as regards the section in which I reside. The farm on which I live has been cultivated a hundred years, and I think I am raising as good crops as my father or grandfather ever did. The farms on the opposite side of the river from mine have been cultivated still longer, and so far as I can see produce as well as ever, when the cultivation is good.

I took a trip in this county in July last, and particularly observed the farms and crops, as a farmer can hardly fail to do from the force of habit. It was a road that I have often passed over, and I was very favorably impressed with the improvement that has taken place everywhere within a few years past. Whether owing to a more general reading of agricultural papers, to the influence of farmers' institutes, or to the stern necessity of better farming forced upon us by low prices of farm products and hard times, or to all these causes combined, I do not know. It is certainly a fact that in this part of Pennsylvania the farming is better than ever before. The cultivation is better, there are fewer weeds to be seen in the corn and potato fields, the fence corners have been cleared of bushes and briers, the gardens are better, and there is the general appearance of thrift, neatness and good taste that is pleasant to behold.

Dr. Wilson must be mistaken when he says that the farms in most of the old settled States are depreciating in available fertility, and that "the yield of all crops is far below the average of years ago." In the United States, according to the census of 1880, the average yield of wheat was but thirteen bushels per acre; by the census of 1890 (with a far less favorable season), it was fourteen bushels.

The Secretary of Agriculture, in his report for 1892, says: "The yield per acre on old land is increasing, and on new land decreasing. New England, in the few fields cultivated, obtains more per acre than the richest soils of the West." He explains the falling off in yield of Western lands thus: "The yield declines in the newest and richest soils, not because of soil exhaustion, but because of its fatness in stimulating weeds."

Dr. Wilson, in speaking of the farmers in his neighborhood selling timothy hay, says: "There is little wonder that the crops here are getting poorer year by year, and is generally acknowledged." No doubt he states truly, and it must be very discouraging to see such bad management, and the crops growing poorer and poorer, after all the excellent agricultural advice and faithful warnings the doctor has given them for so many years.

It is another illustration of the truth of Scripture that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, among his own kindred, and in his own house."—N. Y. Tribune.

CORN STALKS IN MANURE PILES.

It is when the farmer is drawing out his winter-made manure pile that he regrets most strongly not cutting corn stalks fed to cattle, says the "Orange County Farmer," instead of feeding them whole. There is some loss of feed, for a greater proportion of the cut stalk will be eaten.

But the greater loss is in the manure pile. The uncut stalks keep dry, because the outside of the stalk is hard and flinty, so that the manure water from the soakings of the manure can only enter the stalk a little way. Each of the joints into which the stalk is divided is an inseparable barrier to urine or water. But when cut into short lengths each piece will soon become saturated with manure water, and will rot very easily.

Uncut stalks when ploughed under keep the soil, as they hold the furrow up and make an air space under it which prevents roots from getting firm hold of the soil. Such stalks are sometimes found after a dry season without any change, after lying under the furrow all summer and increasing the injury from drouth.—Colman's Rural World.

A YOUNG GIRL'S TRIALS.

Her Parents Had Almost Given Up Hope of Her Recovery.

Pale and Emaciated, Subject to Severe Headaches, She Was Thought to be Going Into a Decline—Now the Picture of Health and Beauty.

From the Richibucto, N. B., Review.

There are very few people, especially among the agriculturists of Kent County, N. B., who do not know Mr. H. H. Warman, the popular agent for agricultural machinery, of Molus River. A review representative was in conversation with Mr. Warman recently, when the subject of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was incidently touched upon. Mr. Warman said he was a staunch believer in their curative properties, and to justify his opinion he related the cure of his sister, Miss Jessie Warman, aged 15, who he said had been "almost wrested from the grave by Dr. William's Pink Pills. Miss Warman had been suffering for nearly a year with troubles incident to girlhood. She suffered from severe and almost constant headaches, dizziness, heart palpitation, and was pale and bloodless, and eventually became so weak and emaciated that

"A Picture of Health and Activity."

her parents thought that she was in consumption, and had all but given up hope of recovery. Her father, Mr. Richard Warman, who is a well-to-do farmer, spared no expense to procure relief for the poor sufferer. The best available medical advice was employed, but no relief came, and although the parents were almost in despair, they still strove to find the means of restoring their loved one to health. Mr. Warman, like everybody else who reads the newspapers, had read of the many marvellous cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but like some others, looked upon these stories as "mere patent medicine advertisements." However, as everything else had failed he determined that Pink Pills should be given a trial, with a result no less marvellous than that of many other cases related through the press. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have completely cured the young lady, so that in a few months, from a helpless and supposedly dying girl, she has become a picture of health and activity. The Warman family is so well known in this part of the country that no one would think of disputing any statement made by any of its members. Mr. H. H. Warman, on account of his business as salesman for agricultural machinery, is personally acquainted with nearly everybody in the county, and we feel assured that any enquiries made of him concerning the statements made above will be readily answered.

The gratifying results following the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, in the case of Miss Warman, prove that they are unequalled as a blood builder and nerve tonic. In the case of young girls who are pale or sallow, listless, troubled with a fluttering or palpitation of the heart, weak and easily tired, no time should be lost in taking a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which will speedily enrich the blood and bring a rosy glow of health to the cheeks. They are a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over work, or excesses of whatever nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company at either address.

Celery Vinegar—Cut a bunch of celery fine, and put it in a jar. Pour over it a quart of hot vinegar. Add one tesspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of sugar; cover and let it stand two weeks, and strain before using.

There is one good school—Snell's College.

Strange people waste so much time cleaning type—get the letters out of alignment too: Snell's ribbons are best—don't fill the type, any machine or color, $1.

Don't keep it a day unless it just suits. That's the way I do business.

Teach the new way too,
Ask for full particulars.

S. B. SNELL.

Truro, N. S.

Worthy Your Confidence.

The success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in conquering scrofula in whatever way it may manifest itself is vouched for by thousands who were severely afflicted by this prevalent disease, but who now rejoice over a permanent cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Scrofula may appear as a humor, or it may attack the glands of the neck, or break out in dreadful running sores on the body or limbs. Attacking the mucous membrane, it may develop into catarrh or lodging in the lungs lead to consumption. Come as it may, a faithful course of treatment with Hood's Sarsaparilla will overcome it, for working upon the foundation of all diseases, impure blood, the system is clarified and vitalized, and vigor, strength and health restored to the body.

Sea Foam

A Pure White Soap. Made from vegetable oils in possession all the qualities of the finest white Castile Soap. The Best Soap for Toilet and Bath Purposes, leaves the skin soft, smooth and healthy. IT FLOATS.

8 CTS. TOILET SIZE A CAKE.

ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO. ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

Kitchen Fruit

Always shows well when the housekeeper uses good materials: such are always found in

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER

Equity Sale!

There will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the second day of NOVEMBER next, at twelve o'clock, noon, at Cunnin's Corner, (so called) in Prince William street, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, pursuant to the Directions of a certain Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, in a certain cause wherein David R. Parviher and Margaret Ann, his wife, are Plaintiffs, and Robert McArdle and Mary his wife, Elizabeth McArdle, and the Sisters of Charity of the Diocese of Saint John, New Brunswick, are Defendants, and by amendment wherein Margaret Ann Parviher is Plaintiff, and Robert McArdle, and Mary his wife, Elizabeth McArdle, and the Sisters of Charity of the Diocese of Saint John, New Brunswick, are Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee, the mortgaged premises described in the Plaintiff's Bill, as follows:

"All and singular the Lands and Premises purchased by Richard Calvert, late of the City of Saint John, Painter, now deceased of James Sweeney, and conveyed by Deed bearing date the twentieth day of November, A.D. 1829, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the City and County of Saint John, in Book I, number two of Records, pages 411 and 412, and therein described as "All that certain Lot or Tract of Land and Premises situate near Red Head, in the Parish of Simonds, in the City and County of Saint John, containing 400 acres, more or less, being the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Ritchie, after deducting one hundred acres sold to Archibald Dougherty. And also all that piece of Land purchased by the said Richard Calvert, deceased, from Mary O'Dougherty, Daniel O'Dougherty and James O'Dougherty, and conveyed by Deed bearing date the twelfth day of July, A.D. 1827, recorded in the office of the said Registrar in Book S, number two of Records, pages 129, &c., and therein described as: "All that Lot, Piece or Parcel of Land situate in the Parish or Portland (now Simonds), being part of a certain tract of five hundred acres granted to one Andrew S. Ritchie, at the back part of Red Head, being the North side of the said tract of land, and commencing at a spruce tree, the South West boundary of a tract granted to one Thomas Bear, Junior, thence running North seventy-five East one hundred and twenty links, thence South fifteen East eight chains and sixty links; thence South seventy-five West one hundred and fourteen links, thence North forty-six West ten chains, to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less. Also, all and singular that other lot, situated in said Parish of Simonds, conveyed to said Richard Calvert by one Hannah Jeffrey, by indenture bearing date the twentieth day of March, A.D. 1838, containing three hundred acres, save and except so much thereof as was subsequently conveyed by said Richard Calvert and wife to one James McLean by indenture bearing date the eighth day of November, A.D. 1841, the above three lots having been conveyed to said Robert McArdle by Edmund O Kaye and Jeremiah Harrison, by indenture bearing date the second day of April, A.D. 1867. Also, all and singular that other Lot of Land situate in the Parish of Simonds, adjoining the land of the said James McLean to one Patrick McArdle, now deceased, by Deed bearing date the thirteenth day of August, A.D. 1842, and the westerly portion of that tract conveyed to said James McLean, by Richard Calvert, and containing about eighty-seven acres, more or less, said part being bounded as follows: 'Beginning at a marked cedar stump in the West line of the grant to James McLean at a distance of twenty two rods in the land at the South side of the lake situated thereby from the highwater mark thereof, thence in a South Westerly direction parallel to the shore of said lake to a marked cedar-stake standing at the distance of fifty rods measured on a line at right angles from the aforesaid line of James Mathews' grant, thence South fifteen degrees, East fifty-six rods, more or less, to a stake at a distance of sixty-four rods at right angles from the rear line of the Red Head grant, thence parallel to the said grant, North twenty three degrees, West forty-six chains to the North East line of a part of the above mentioned tract recently conveyed to James Ball, thence along the said North East line South sixty-seven degrees, East fifty rods, to a line running South twenty three degrees West from the South West angle of the above said grant to James Matthews, thence North twenty-three degrees, East fifty chains to the said South West angle of said grant, and thence North fifteen degrees West, to the place of beginning, together with all buildings, erections and improvements on the said lots standing and being."

For terms of sale and particulars apply to A. H. DeMILL, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

E. H. McALPINE, Referee.

Dated the twenty-second day of August, A. D 1895.

A. H. DeMILL, Plaintiff's Solicitor, E. H. McALPINE, Referee. aug 28 4i 101

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY
Established 1837.
The Great CHURCH LIGHT
Frink's Patent Reflectors for Gas, Oil or Electric, give the most powerful, safest, cheapest, and best light known for Churches, Stores, Banks, Dwellings, Hotels, etc. Now fill all urgent desiders. Send size of room, with dimensions, for estimate. A liberal discount to churches & the trade. Catalogue and price-list free.
I. P. FRINK, 551 Pearl St., N. Y.

SEND one dollar and get 100 McALVIN'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS. Which guarantee to give perfect satisfaction. Address JOHN D. McALVIN, Lowell, Mass.

BEACH'S

Are the ideal Family Medicine in Pills. Small, sugar coated, and therefore easy to take; THEY DO NOT STICKEN; a mild but prompt and safe Laxative, restoring the

STOMACH and LIVER

to healthy action, thus curing Constipation, Biliousness, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Bloating, Dizziness. Painless in operation. Sold only in bottles. 25 cents at all dealers.

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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.

Order now.

A. CHRISTIE WOOD WORKING CO.,
City Road, ST. JOHN, N. B.

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27 and 29 King Street,
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DRY GOODS, MILLINERY,
CARPETS, HOUSE FURNISHINGS,
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NOVA SCOTIA,
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STAMPS.

They will be found on letters between 1850 and 1868.

I pay from 1 cent to $50 for them—preferred on the whole envelope.

Stamps must be in good condition.

Address,
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A GIFT

Suitable for the Holiday Season
Would be one of
DR. HOPPER'S BOOKS!
"The Hereafter Life," price 50c.
"The Baptist Manual,"

Cardboard 40c., cloth gilt 60c. Can be ordered at Halifax Book Room, or the author, St. John, N. B. Send post paid.

Rev. H. T. Adams, Truro, N. S., says of the former, "It is gem of bright and cheering thought. I am sure that all its readers will feel better after perusing it."

The Daily Sun says of the latter, "Dr. Hopper has furnished the Baptists with a handy and useful work, which every minister and many members of that church will find convenient."

For comprehensiveness and brevity as well as cheapness and reliability, it is not surpassed if equalled by any Baptist Manual here or elsewhere.

NOTICE OF SALE!

There will be sold by Public Auction, in front of the store formerly occupied by George M. Branscombe, on the Branscombe Farm, in the Parish of Waterborough, in the County of Queens, on WEDNESDAY, the Thirtieth day of OCTOBER next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest of George M. Branscombe, late of the Parish of Waterborough, in the County of Queens, deceased, at the time of his death, in and to the following lots of Land, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon, viz:

"All that piece or parcel of Land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Waterborough in the said County of Queens, bounded as follows: Beginning at a Spruce Tree standing on the Eastern side of the reserved road at the south western angle of Lot number one, granted to Jesse Purdy in the Union Settlement, thence running by the Magnet south eighty-seven degrees and thirty minutes east one hundred and ten chains to a stake, thence south twelve degrees and thirty minutes east nine chains and seventy links, thence north eighty-seven degrees and thirty minutes west one hundred and ten chains to a stake standing on the eastern side of the Reserved Road above mentioned, and thence along the same north twelve degrees and thirty minutes west nine chains and seventy links to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less, and adjoining the Lot number Two in the Union Settlement."

Also, "All that certain piece or parcel of Land situate and lying on the south east side of the Grand Lake, (Dinnloes' Survey fourth range), being all that tract and parcel of Land lying adjacent to Lot number eight, known and distinguished as number seven and part of lot number six, formerly in the possession of Miller Branscombe, Esquire, containing two hundred and seventy acres more or less, and being the lands occupied by the said George M. Branscombe at the time of his death." Together with all the Buildings, Improvements, Privileges and Appurtenances to the said lots of Land belonging and appertaining.

The above sale will be made in pursuance of a License to Sell granted by the Judge of Probates for the County of Queens, dated the 11th day of July, A. D. 1895, for the purpose of paying the debts due by the Estate of the deceased, there being a deficiency of personal estate for that purpose.

Dated the twentieth day of September, 1895.

ELVA R. ROBERTS,
WILLIAM R. ROBERTS,
Administratrix and Administrator of the Estate of the late George M. Branscombe.

MONT. McDONALD, Solicitor, &c. 40 4i