

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

LITTLE ALL ALONE.

Little All-Alone's feet
Pitter-patter in the hall.
And his mother runs to meet
And to him her sweetest
Ever perchance he fall.

He is, oh, so weak and small!
Yet what danger a fall he fear
When his mother's hand is near
And his little hand is near
"All-Alone!"

Little All-Alone's face
It is all aglow with gleam,
As around that rumpus place
At a terrifying pace
Length, plumpness he!

And that here seems to be
All unconscious of his cheer—
Only one dear voice he hears
Calling, reassuringly,
"All-Alone!"

Though his legs beat with their lead,
Though his feet seem so small
That you cannot hear his tread
Some disastrous episode
In that noisy hall—

Neither threatening bump nor fall
Little All-Alone's face
But with sweetest gleam
Whither comes that cheer call
"All-Alone!"

Ah, that in the years to come,
When he shares of sorrow's store,
When his feet are cold and numb,
When his eyes are dim and sore,
And his heart is sore—

Would that he could hear once more
The gentle voice he used to hear
Divine with mother love and cheer—
Calling from mother's spirit shore:
"All, All-Alone!"

—(Eugene Field.)

THE HOME.

Much depends upon a cheerful start for the day. The man who leaves his home with a scowl on his brow, and a snap at his children, and a tart speech to his wife instead of a kiss, is not likely to be pleasant company for anybody during the day. He will probably come home with a temper of a porcupine.

Wise plans should be laid for every day, so that it be not an idle summer or an aimless bustling and to. Yet, to make good speed on the right track, we must not start overloaded; not too many things to be undertaken, lest they prove heavy batch-work. The journey is not made in a cushioned car, but on foot, and the most galling load is vexatious and worrying care. One step at a time is all that the most busy Christian can take, and steady walking ought not to tire any healthy body or soul. It is the overstrained rush, whether in business or study, that breaks people down; especially the insane greed for wealth, or the mad ambition goading brains and nerves to a fury.

A good rule is to take short views. Sufficient to the day is the toll thereof; no man is strong enough to bear today's load with the morrow's piled on the top of it. The only long look far ahead that you and I should take should be the look toward the judgment seat, and the offered crown at the end of the race. That is the way to get a taste of heaven in advance.—The Rev. T. L. Cuyler.

A certain father constantly told his daughters: "Girls, get new words into your vocabularies. It was plain his admonition was heeded. Seldom were girls met whose language was as varied and picturesque as theirs. They were never at a loss to express exactly what they intended. They used different phrases to describe different feelings and sensations, and the proper one appeared where it was needed. After talking to the average girl, to whom everything is "awfully sweet" or "simply dreadful," and whose terms for joy or grief, content or denial, can be counted on the fingers of one hand, I was deeply impressed, it was a pleasure as well as a relief to listen to these bright young people, whose conversation showed what might be accomplished with a little effort.

The English language, made up as it is of words derived from the principal languages of the world, holds immense possibilities for the student. Those able to speak or write it easily, who have a ready command of correct phraseology, possess a power quickly recognized and strongly felt; and it is a power which a sufficient amount of study can give to those willing to take the trouble to acquire it.

Everyone may not be able to write freely and to the most agreeable effect to the reader, although, with the requisite amount of pains, more could be done in this direction than most people suppose; but it is at least possible for young people—and some older people—to get a few new words into their vocabularies. A book of synonyms is an easily accessible help. It could teach few adjectives besides those in everyday use, which are frequently worn threadbare. Indeed, some of these stock phrases have become meaningless.—Harper's Bazar.

In these modern days when so many of our dwellings are heated by steam or hot air or hot water, it is quite a common thing to find the bedrooms heated, and the old bed-room of our grandmothers' days is among the antiques and relics, like the spinning wheel.

Still, there are many homes in country districts where the bedrooms are cold, and such rooms are more wholesome, if not so luxurious as a superheated chamber. But, however cold the air of the room in general, it is always desirable that our beds be warm. Persons of a delicate physique may contract a serious congestive chill from a cold bed. An hour or so before retiring such beds should be thoroughly warmed by passing a hot-water bag over the surface of the sheets, and leaving it for all night at the foot of the bed. Or the time-honored response or hot brick may accomplish the same purpose. The old warming-pan, which was an affair of metal, generally brass, with a long handle, was filled with hot coals and passed between the sheets of the bed a few minutes before the occupant retired. It is still in use in some old-fashioned families in old-fashioned houses, and is even for sale in housefurnishing shops

in Boston and elsewhere in the East, although it is an unknown article in places more recently settled.

Household Hint.

That lemon stains on cloth may be removed by washing the goods in warm soap and ammonia.

That if diletich is laid down where the sun will shine on it, much of it will stick fast to the floor unless paper is laid under it.

The odor of onions, left on the hands after peeling, may be removed by rubbing the hands with celery or mustard.

The dust and marks of children's fingers can be removed from windows by rubbing with a sponge which has been dipped in ammonia and water.

If your shoestings have the bad habit of coming untied, rub them with beeswax and they will not slip or untie. Wax the ends, too, when the pin points are off.

In washing greasy skirts the addition of a little soda to the water neutralizes the grease and makes it much easier to clean. These are the best cleansed when hot.

That if grease or oil is spilled on a carpet, floor or fine material should be sprinkled over it as soon as possible and let it remain for several hours and it will absorb the grease.

The steel knives which are not in general use may be kept from rusting by covering the steel portion with a mixture of tallow, lard, and oil, wrapping them in paper and putting away.

Screws can be used in soft wood if powdered resin be put around the holes made for them and the screws be heated before using. Another way is to fill the hole with thick glue and driving the screw when cold.

When a glass stopper sticks in the bottle, pass a strip of wet cloth round the neck of the vessel and see-saw it backward and forward. This friction heats and causes the neck to expand, so that the stopper becomes loose.

On this principle of expansion by heat a tight screw may be withdrawn from a metal socket by surrounding the socket with cloth dipped in boiling water.—Scientific American.

Table linen towels, children's clothing, etc., should be well examined before putting them into the water, as soap, wash fluids, etc., will often set them so that they cannot be taken out. Many spots may be removed by simply using pure, soft rain water. Machine oil stains will come out with cold water and soap if washed out immediately. Mildew may also be taken out by mixing chalk and soap together, rubbing on well, and placing it where it will get the hot sun, keeping moist until the spots disappear. Light soot marks may be removed by simply moistening them with water and laying in the sun.

THE FARM.

Raising Draught Horses.

Draught horses can be raised and prepared for the market with less outlay of labor and capital than any other breed. The services of the very best stallions will cost from \$20 to \$25. The colts can be left in the stable and halter broken while the dam can do light farm work; they can be turned loose in a shed or stable the first and second winters with very little risk of blemishes. With oats and bran twice a day and plenty of good fodder and hay they will be in splendid condition for grass.

At two years old they will be large enough for farm work. The fillies can be bred at this age and will hereafter pay their way. When four or five years old they are ready for market, and will bring \$150 to \$200, according to weight and quality. In raising draught horses, the most costly outfit of harnesses, blankets, boots and toe weights; they require no tin cup records; pools are never sold and bookmakers are unknown in draught horse breeding. Why is it that farmers and small breeders will persist in losing their money and common sense generally in a vain endeavor to produce race trotters?

No other breed has ever attempted to supplant the draught horse because all others lack power and endurance. Important points to be considered. In all the large cities good draught horses find ready sale at good prices. Records of the Chicago horse market show that draught teams weighing from 3,200 to 3,800 pounds bring \$1,400 to \$1,800. In the large cities the heavy traffic requires big draught teams to draw loads of four and five tons, and on the hard pavements the best horses are short-lived when worked constantly.

Quick walking draught teams are wanted on the farms and heavy teams are needed in the lumber regions. For what other breeds does the demand come from so many sources? Do not breed with the idea that a draught horse will do for a general purpose animal on the farm; better say a special purpose horse. Yet for the special purpose horse there is a demand from city and country, and not from the race track alone, as is the case with trotters. Among the breeds to select from are the Clydesdale, English Shire, Percheron, Belgian and French draught, good representatives of which can be found in most parts of the country. The best pure bred mares can be bought for \$300 to \$500, stallions cost from \$1,000 to \$2,000. Finally, let one rule follow throughout all efforts in breeding. If it is draught horses one is after, raise draught horses exclusively and let every other breed severely alone. Follow business principles and breed carefully and there will be money in it.—New England Homestead.

Wheat Growing.

Wheat growers and wheat jobbers, if the term is permissible, are (says the Cincinnati Times-Star) slowly coming to the belief that product is not to be so much looked upon in the future as a prime necessity as it was ten or a dozen years ago, or before there had been an enormous growth in the canned goods business, and before corn, oats, and rye were recognized as a part of the possible appointments even of an epurated table. Ten years ago there were but three or four generally recognized ways of preparing corn meal so as

to make it palatable. For weeks one of the most interesting features of the World's Fair was an artist in culinary knowledge taught tractable women how more than a hundred palatable dishes could be made with corn meal as a basis. Twenty years ago about the only people in the world who didn't feed all their heads to horses were the Scotch. To-day oat flakes are almost as much of an essential on the breakfast table as coffee. About the only consumers of rye as an article of food twenty years ago were the Germans. Subsequently it has become common on an essentially American table as bread made from bolted wheat flour. The growth of the population has not kept pace with the growth of canned goods factories. The latter has far outstripped the former. There are now enormous quantities of wheat are still consumed, but not such quantities as the growth in population would warrant one in expecting would be consumed. The world has found substitutes for bread to make good wheat that is known as a "quasmeat" is often consumed into which the staff of life does not enter at all. If this condition continues, and other substitutes for bread come to us, is there any reason for believing that demand must go on getting back to the big figures that were wont to make the heart of the wheat grower glad.

NEW FEED FOR POULTRY.—It is said that some poultrymen in England feed horse-chestnuts to their fowls. The nuts are first steeped in lime water, then well washed and boiled to a paste. So prepared they are very fattening.

STORING OATS AND STRAW.—When the oats are drawn from the field to put in the barn they are run through a feed cutter, cut in short lengths, and mixed with all. The crop is run into the hay, or if into a scaffold, the front is boarded up to hold it. The following advantages are claimed: Economy of space; readiness at all times for feeding, and, above all, freedom from mice. It is said that mice cannot work in a mass of finely cut straw.

A PLAN FOR AGRICULTURE. The present experienced United States Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Morton, says: "Only three per cent. of business men are engaged in agriculture. It is the safest kind of business. There is not one healthy farmer who cannot make a good living for himself and his family, and that is as well as the successful men in other occupations are doing. The farmer has the most promising future before him. The land fit for cultivation is about all occupied. The supply of farm products has about reached its limits and must remain stationary while the demand must go on increasing every year. This implies a steady improvement in prices of farm products and in the value of farms."

Notes.—Fowls are so provided that they can grind any kind of food eaten. It is not necessary to grind their food for them.—American Poultry Year.

There seems to be a discussion going on as to whether fat is food. Will those who claim that it is not food tell why pigs and calves grow and fatten so much better on new milk and cream than on added to skim milk?—Mirror and Farmer.

The farmer necessarily lives a much in the future that plans for work must be laid out months in advance, and during the year none is to be taken for necessary work as soon as the crops are gathered in. The soil cannot do its share in producing crops if it is wet.—American Dairyman.

It is all very well to put hands in to bread and other cookery when necessary, but never, never put them into butter. Not only on account of the cleanliness, but the hands being warm will spoil the grain of the butter quicker than anything else.—Ella Rockwood, in Country Gentleman.

Growing and properly saving the food during the winter months is the way scores of farmers are trying to make the farm pay. In winter, prices of butter are the best, and there is not so much other work to do. There is yet plenty of room for winter dairying.—Mirror and Farmer.

The Babcock test is a great revealer of secrets. It shows the difference between cows; it shows the variability of each cow; it tells queer things of the farmer who brings milk to the factory; it writes down damning truths about the milk pedler. It checks up the work of the separator and the butter churn, and the deep setting. It has no baffle of compassion, but brings every shortcoming to light.—National Stockman.

Hogs are more often sufferers from lack of good water than any other stock. The milk they eat curdles in their stomach, and then their casing does not look so much like drink as it does like food. The dish water mixed with bran or middlings is more or less salty, and this makes more intense thirst than before it was drunk. It can do no harm at least to offer the hogs, especially those in pens, all the water once a day they can drink. More will drink than the owner is apt to think.—Culman's Rural World.

TEMPERANCE.

The physicians at Hamburg last year made special efforts to learn the prevalent habits of the victims of the epidemic in the matter of food and drink. They found that intemperance, especially heavy among inebriates. One of the daily reports said: "The deaths of eighty-nine heavy drinkers, twelve of them women, have been reported, and among the fresh cases a corresponding increase in the number of intemperate persons has been noticed."

Alcohol becomes a dangerous instrument even in the hands of the strong and wise; a murderous instrument in the hands of the weak. Used too frequently, used too excessively, this agent which in moderate doses was once a body, relaxes its vessels too extremely, spoils vital organs; makes the course of the circulation slow, imperfect, irregular; suggests the call for more stimulation; tempts to the renewal of the evil, and ruins the man. The healthy animal be fore its hour for ruin by natural decay should be at all near.

The poison of tobacco is the fiend which is robbing this nation by destroying the nerves and weakening the will power of individuals, families and communities. Public sentiment has been educated up to a high standard of morality in this country, but the people lack the courage to enforce their convictions. The great thirst for liquor naturally follows the use of tobacco.

Dr. Shepard says: "The drink curse is not accident or theory, but a condition—the direct result of cause and effect, and can be successfully grappled with only by the application of physiological laws and forces. These laws and forces the consumer of intoxicants defies, and through heedless fastens the unhappy consequences of his self-indulgent conduct upon succeeding generations. Illustrating this vital point, Dr. Shepard cites the remark of an eminent physician who once said: 'The proper way to treat such cases is to begin with the grandparents.' The children of to-day are the grandparents of the future."

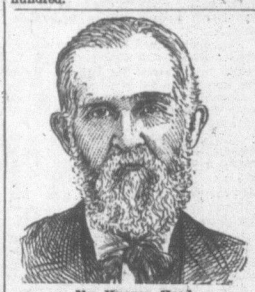
A billion of dollars is what the liquor traffic costs the United States every year. It takes by far the largest part of it out of the pockets of the laboring class and gives them nothing of value in return. The greatest foe of the poor man is the drink. It is the greatest monopoly in the land. What do the political papers say about the drink? In fact they are silent partners in this "gigantic crime of crimes of the nineteenth century." To turn the attention of the people from their iniquitous course, they make a great hue and cry about other matters of infinitely less importance. All their papers, with accounts of base-ball, horse races, bowling teams and sports generally.

Twenty-five cents well invested.—Economy is wealth; simple incidents have established the destinies of monarchies and of republics, monopolies and individuals.

Times appliances will often avert great evils; prompt action is frequently required and only a little of that to prevent serious consequences.

Take "a cold," for example. If not checked in time, like a spark of fire, it may cause great trouble, suffering and distress. To stop a fire in the beginning is comparatively an easy process to that of subduing an extensive conflagration. So Radway's Ready Relief taken in time will prevent all of the serious consequences arising from neglecting a cold. For a chill, take from a half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, drink it down and repeat if necessary to warm up.

For pains in the chest, side or back rub freely with Ready Relief, applied by the hand, till the skin comes to a glow; cover well up and keep warm; one or both of the above appliances will cure ninety-nine cases out of every one hundred.



Mr. Harvey Reed, Lafayette, O.

Catarrh, Heart Failure, Paralysis of the Throat

"I thank God and Hood's Sarsaparilla for Perfect Health."

"Gentlemen: For the benefit of suffering humanity I wish to state a few facts: For several years I have suffered from catarrh and heart failure, getting so bad I could not get out of bed. I had a cold scarcely walk."

I had a very bad spell of paralysis of the throat some time ago. My throat seemed closed and I could not swallow. The doctors said it was caused by heart failure, and gave medicine, which I took according to directions, but it did not seem to do any good. My wife urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, telling me of Mr. Joseph C. Smith, who had been

at Death's Door. I was entirely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. After talking with Mr. Smith, I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken two bottles I felt very much better. I have continued taking it, and am now well and happy. I thank God, and

Hood's Sarsaparilla and my wife for my restoration to perfect health." HARVEY REED, Lafayette, O.

HOOD'S PILLS do not purge, pain or grip, but act promptly, easily and efficiently. 2c.

ENGINES.
BOILERS.
SAW MILLS.
PLANERS.
BAND SAWS.
FURNACES.
SCHOOL DESKS.

ROBB ENGINEERING CO., Ltd.
AMHERST, N. S.

STAINED GLASS
CHURCH FURNISHINGS
& DECORATIONS
CASTLE & SON

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY
CHURCH FURNISHINGS
& DECORATIONS
CASTLE & SON

BAILEY'S
REFLECTORS
A perfect invention for
all purposes
BATTERY REFLECTOR CO.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

The most certain and safe Pain Remedy in the world that instantly stops the most excruciating pains. It is truly the great

CONQUEROR OF PAIN

and has done more good than any known remedy. For BRUISES, BRUISES, BACKACHE, PAIN IN THE CHEST OR SIDES, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE OR ANY OTHER EXTERNAL PAIN, a few applications rubbed on by the hand act like magic causing the pain to instantly stop.

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Inflammation, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Difficult Breathing, Influenza.

Rheumatism, Venereal, Scalds, Lumbago, Swelling of the Joints, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort.

ALL INTERNAL PAINS, PAINS IN BOWELS OR STOMACH, CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, NAUSEA, VOMITING, HEARTBURN, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHOEA, COLIC, FLATULENCY, FAINTING SPELLS are relieved instantly and quickly cured by taking internally a half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in half a tumbler of water.

MALARIA,

Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague Conquered.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, and other Fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief. Price 50c. per bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Bilelessness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs. RADWAY & CO., 410 St. James St., NEW YORK.

Be sure to ask for RADWAY'S.

Baptist Book Room, HALIFAX.

CHRISTMAS

Is Coming Very Soon.

Great Reduction In BIBLES, One Month Only.

500 BIBLES, TEACHERS' REFERENCE AND POCKET BIBLES.

SOLD FOR CASH ONLY.

Pocket Bibles, 60c., reduced to 49c.

Reference "75" "80

Teachers "1.25" "1.09

"1.50" "1.20

"2.15" "1.89

"2.50" "2.00

"2.60" "2.10

"3.00" "2.49

Post paid.

FREE—One of Pray's beautiful Christmas Cards with each Bible.

Order at once if you expect to get the reduction.

GEO. A. McDONALD, Sec.-Treas.

Sec.-Treas.

Sec.-Treas.

Sec.-Treas.

Sec.-Treas.

Sec.-Treas.

Sec.-Treas.

Sec.-Treas.

Sec.-Treas.

Sec.-Treas.

Sec.-Treas.

Sec.-Treas.

Sec.-Treas.

Sec.-Treas.

Sec.-Treas.

Sec.-Treas.

Sec.-Treas.

Sec.-Treas.

Sec.-Treas.

EDUCATIONAL.

Snell's Twins.

Two schools under one management in which our scholars carry on actual business between the two schools. The only way to learn business is by doing business. Our scholars have this opportunity.

It is surprising how many bright people are anxious to obtain a practical knowledge of a rapid, legible system of shorthand since they can learn it in a few weeks and acquire speed for practical work in a few months.

There are no failures in learning Simple Shorthand, even by mail. Send for a lesson free?

SNELL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, TRURO AND NEW GLASGOW, N. S.

Newton Theological Institution

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.

Fall term opens TUESDAY, Sept. 5. Examinations for admission at nine o'clock a. m. Seven Professors and three instructors. Regular course, three years; English course, two years. French Department—Elective studies in regular courses, and for resident graduates.

ALVAN KOVY, President.

EVENING CLASSES

Will re-open Monday, October 2nd, Hours 7.30 to 9.30.

Hundreds owe their success in life to the training received at these classes. We are now better equipped than ever before.

Specimens of penmanship and circulars containing full information mailed to any address. KEER & PRINCE, Odd Fellows Hall, Proprietors.

Whiston's Commercial College

Graduates can write well, spell correctly, write grammatically, run the typewriter rapidly, construct a good business letter, keep books by single and double entry, calculate rapidly, take business correspondence and legal matter in shorthand and can pass successfully the Civil Service examinations.

Send for new catalogue to S. E. WHISTON, 95 BARRINGTON ST., HALIFAX.

HORTON ACADEMY

WOLFVILLE, N. S.

OTHER ACADEMY TERM of this Institution opens September 15th, 1904. Winter Term, January 10th, 1905.

The Academy invites the attention of students generally. Last year it had a larger patronage than any similar school in the Maritime Provinces. Twenty-four students matriculated. Forty students voluntarily enrolled in the Manual Training Course. Sixteen students completed the course.

The Manual Training Department is now well equipped for mechanical, carpentering, instrument drawing, carpentry, wood turning and iron work, affording excellent opportunities for students looking toward mechanical engineering, etc.

The Academy House, equipped with modern conveniences, well furnished, and comfortable, three resident teachers, insures the comfort and good order of the students. Terms reasonable. Board and Laundry, \$2.50 per week. Write for Catalogue to I. B. OAKER, Principal.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The School of Telegraphy,

Under the management of an experienced instructor in connection with CURRIERS' SCHOOLS, thoroughly qualifying them to fill good positions in Railway or Commercial offices.

For terms and particulars address: J. R. OUBRIE, Principal of Business School, 26 Cornhill Street, St. John, N. S.

ST. JOHN'S Business College

ESTD 1894

We are filling up very rapidly and have now a much larger attendance than we have ever had at this time of the year.

Now is a great time to enter. No need of waiting till after New Year. We have only one week's Christmas vacation and that is made up to the student.

New Calendar (1905-4) and samples of Penmanship mailed free to any address.

Kerr's Bookkeeping 21 and our celebrated Penmanship Course \$1 per gross, mailed on receipt of postal note.

Old Fellows' Hall. St. John, N. S.

ARTISTS

Secure a rich and lasting pleasure from your own painting.

Manufactured by WINSTON & NEWTON, Manufacturing Artists, 1000 Broadway, New York City. Correspondence to Mr. Winston, the Queen and Royal Family. Every Art Teacher should have them. Demand them.

A. RAMSAY &