### BEDTIME TALES.

It used to be, long time ago,
In days of boyhood sweet,
When you were my big brother Joe
And I was little Pete,
That when you took me up the stair
And stowed me into bed,
I turned, when I had "said my prayer,"
And "Tell a 'tory," said.

And you, old boy, what wondrous things
You told, of talking bears,
And ponies that flew by on wings,
And djinns with golden wares.
And princesses in silken gowns,
And Robin Hood's bold scamps,
And poor young men who built great towns
By rubbing magic lamps.

And soon that darkened room of ours
Became a fairy hall,
And everywhere were gorgeous flowers,
And diamonds over all.
And glittering lights from stone to stone
E'er seemed to dart and leap,
And strains of music floated in,
And then—I was asleep.

Ah, dear old boy, I cannot hear
Those tales you told, again.
That time is past now many a year,
And both of us are men;
But memory comes and dwells with me,
And visions rise to view,
And there are times I think I see
Those fairy scenes with you.

For there is one, a little tyke,
Who, when the night is new,
Commands that fairy army, like
His papa used to do;
And there beside his crib I greet
Those scenes of long ago,
When I, you know, was little Pete
And you were brother Joe.
—*Carl Smith, in Harper's Weekly.*

## THE HOME.

### For Father and Mother.

Do not—mother at your housework, father in your study—do not be *always* too busy. The little heart wants an outlet, the upraised rosebud wants a kiss, the little hearts have something to tell you, a little grief to bring, a small joy, a game of play expected now and then. Ah, beware! These requirements will slacken and will cease, if it be too often "Now run away, dear, father is busy." "Don't be troublesome, dear, mother must do her work."

Of course there must be checks sometimes; of course over-indulgence is worst unkindness. But be not, as a rule, repellant, unsympathetic; they will go elsewhere, after a while, with their little confidences, their little wants, their little losses, their little griefs and joys, their little winning ways, with the refreshments of their pure, delightful being. Perhaps you will be sorry then—then, when the mischief is done—sorry when the new toy is no longer, as a matter of course, brought first to "father" to see, when the toddling feet seek elsewhere than to "mother" for drying of tears, when the patter of the unsteady feet always passes your door. Ah, you will be sorry then that you were so foolish, sorry that you scared the birds away.—*The Quiver.*

### Company Manners.

Parents do not always show good judgment when they hold up other boys or girls as patterns for their own.

"I do wish, Arthur, you were more like Reginald Rogers," said a mother to her son. "He is always so polite and makes such a good appearance when he goes from home."

"I guess, mother, you would not want me to pattern after Reg. if you knew him as well as I do," replied Arthur, with a significant look at his brother. "You ought to see him when he is outside with us boys; he can swear like a pirate."

Arthur was an open-hearted square boy. His manners were not as fine as his neighbor's, but he was always the same indoors as when outside. He would scorn to let an oath soil his lips.

"Oh, dear, how I do wish that you, Louise, were like Florence Evans," said a mother, with a deep-drawn sigh, to her daughter. "She was so very thoughtful and helpful the week she was here."

"But you ought to see her at home, mamma, as I did, last summer," the daughter replied. "She was visiting here, you know, and wished to make herself popular with us all. Her mother said when I was there, that she wished Florence was more like your daughter, retiring and quiet in her ways. You ought to hear how she talked to her mother when she asked her to do anything she did not wish to do. I would not dare to speak in that way to you. Company manners and home manners are entirely different."

That is just what the trouble is with us all. Our manners should be just as polite when we are with those who know us well, as when we are trying to make ourselves popular with the outside world. How often one notices the lull in the house when a caller is announced. The voices that have been loud in arguments or in commands instantly change into a sweet toned "How do you do today? I am very glad to see you."

The children soon learn to discover the change of manners in their elders, and adopt the mode of home manners and company manners as their standard. Most certainly there are family matters which belong exclusively to the family, and which the stranger intermeddleth not with, and has no right to know. But even these can be managed in an upright, true-hearted manner. To be what you seem, when you wish to find favor with your friends, is the true way of living one's life. In the old school house, before writing-books were known the teachers used to set this copy for the scholars to follow on the page of the home-made copy-book: "True politeness has its seat in the heart." Any one whose heart is loving and kind toward all, will need no modern code of manners to go by. The Golden Rule will always tell the right thing to do, whether one is in a palace or a cabin. This we should teach our children, and prove the truth of by our own example.

*Example!* What a great and grand power it is! Words of precept without it are of little worth. Let the the children see that a high pitched, fault-finding voice at home, and a low, sweet one before company, are not considered a true way of doing things. Also that speaking unkindly of one's friends when they are absent, and kissing them and giving them a warm welcome a half hour later, is not consistent with the high code of the rule of the household. To speak rudely to one's father or mother, and neglect to do the duty of the hour towards them, and then go over to your friend's house and be very thoughtful and polite to the father and mother there, is not indicative of a sweet and noble soul by any means. Let us see to it that we keep "company manners" for each other in our homes every day, and our children will learn to scorn the deceit of seeming to be better than they are. *Evangelist.*

### The Care of Bedrooms.

The care of bedrooms necessarily implies proper ventilation. Abundance of air and abundance of sunshine are necessary to insure wholesome qualities in any living-room. Yet it is not an uncommon thing to find the air of the bedroom close and the room itself so situated that sunshine is impossible. An inside room, ventilated only by doors opening into other rooms, cannot under any circumstance be a healthy sleeping-room. A sleeping-room needs abundance of light as a disinfectant of impurities in the air, just as it needs abundance of air. One of the greatest mistakes made in the furnishing of a bedroom is to clutter the room up with unnecessary furniture. We are doing away with the ornate furniture which characterized the old-fashioned bedrooms. Massive carved wooden bedsteads are giving place to the simple and more graceful bedsteads of brass. The "shut-up" washstand, a piece of furniture in which there was everything to condemn, because it was pretentious and ill-suited to its purpose, is passing out of use. The simple metal English washstand is being generally used. It is enamelled, and no amount of water can injure it. It requires no elaboration of toilet covers to protect it, like a washstand of natural wood. It has no shut-up places, which are never aired, and which are very apt to be in disorder. It is simplicity itself. The old-fashioned bureau is succeeded in many of our rooms by a chest of drawers and a low comfortable dressing table, but, as this necessitates the use of two pieces of furniture in place of one, the bureau is often retained, and is the only piece of elaborately carved furniture allowable in a strictly fashionable bedroom. The cheval-glass, in which the full length of the figure may be seen, is a luxuriant but not a necessary part of the furniture. A few chairs with cane seats, but no upholstered ones, a low lounge, every piece of which may be taken apart and brushed, and a small bedside table, are all other pieces of furniture necessary for the most elaborately furnished bedroom. A superabundance of draperies is out of place in the bed-chamber. The only draperies allowed at the window are light sash curtains of sheer muslin or lace, or India silk, which may be easily laundered. The bed tester is the only drapery which is so graceful that some concession should be allowed to it. A great many of the new brass bedsteads have a half-tester, and so long as this is covered with a material that is easily laundered and is kept exquisitely fresh and clean, it is an ornament to the bedstead and so pretty that one would be loath to give it up. The pillow shams, supported by high ornamental pillows at the back, are not as often seen now as a round bolster of hair, which is covered by the upholsterer with some material to match the counterpane.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

### Deodorizers.

A deodorizer, it should be remembered, simply neutralizes the unpleasant odors of a room, and is in no sense a disinfectant. Where a disinfectant is needed, as in cases of sickness, it is always better to obtain one from a physician. Coffee is one of the best deodorizers which we have. It should be simply ground and passed around the room on a hot shovel, on which two or three live coals have been placed. Burned cotton or cotton rags are also valuable for this purpose. Aromatic vinegar and camphor are both excellent deodorizers, and may be sprinkled freely in a sick room. The practice of some nurses who use cologne water, sprinkling it freely through the room by means of an atomizer, is very commendable, as it proves grateful and refreshing to a patient. A pail of clean cold water set in newly painted rooms is said to have a neutralizing effect on the poisonous odor given out by new lead paint. It is safer, however, not to occupy such a room until it has become thoroughly disinfected and deodorized by pure fresh air. One of the simplest and safest deodorizers to use about the house is chloride of lime. Care should be taken to buy only the best quality and to purchase it only of a thoroughly trustworthy chemist or druggist. Even fresh whitewash is a powerful purifier and disinfectant of the atmosphere, and for that reason the cellar and the outbuildings, where there is any danger of poison from decaying animal or vegetable matter, should be frequently whitewashed, very few cellars are kept more than "broom-clean," and there must be some refuse always left in the vegetable bins and other portions of it. Hence the systematic use of some disinfectant like whitewash here is obvious, as the atmosphere of the cellar penetrates more or less into all parts of the house above it.

### Removal of Stains.

It is impossible to give any rule for any one thing which removes all stains. Different kinds of stains yield to different treatment, and there are various solutions which are perfectly successful in removing stains in white goods which yet cannot be used in colored goods because they would also remove the color. As a general rule, all stains produced by acid yield to the application of ammonia. Some acids on white muslin or linen must be treated by themselves. In such a case, tie some soda up in the stained part and boil it in soapy water till the stain disappears. Alkali stains, on the contrary, must be treated by weak acids. Where the color is taken out by whitewash, the cloth should be soaked in strong vinegar. A spot caused by a solution of soda may be removed by rubbing it with vinegar. Fruit stains, if perfectly fresh, may be removed by simply pouring boiling water over them. If they are quite old and on old linen or muslin, a little gavelle water must be used, but must be instantly followed by a solution of one part muriatic acid to five of water. Mildew stains on white linen or muslin should be treated in the same way. There is hardly anything more obstinate than mildew stains, though they may sometimes be removed by salts of lemon, though they should afterward be rinsed in clear cold water. Paint stains yield at once to turpentine, as everyone knows, but if they are old and obstinate a little chloroform will assist materially in the process of softening. Spots on a colored dress or on a carpet which have become faded may often be brightened by the use of ammonia mixed with a little alcohol. A stain of tar is one of the most difficult to eradicate. The first process in removing it is to wet it in oil or butter. Scrape this off after it has stood for a while and apply turpentine, rubbing it vigorously. Lay a smooth, heavy wad of white cloth under it and apply benzine to it. Then wash the goods, if they are washable, with a little warm water and ammonia. If it is not washable, apply benzine vigorously and it will probably come out. The pitch from pine trees is almost as difficult to eradicate, and as it is of a similar nature may be removed in the same way. Milk stains can generally be removed with benzine, washing the cloth afterward in a strong solution of borax and water. The stain of coffee yields only to boiling water, and that of tea to cold water.

## THE FARM.

### Forethought of Gardens.

Probably two-thirds of the farm gardens are now covered with dense growth of weeds that have ripened seed, which, if left, will fill the soil and give trouble for years. A large part of this can be destroyed by burning if the garden is covered with a thick coat of straw and fired when a good breeze is blowing. Straw makes a very hot fire, and even much of the seed which has fallen on the ground can be destroyed in this way. I find it great advantage also to plough the garden in the fall, and if ploughed deep the weed-seed still left will be turned down so deeply as to give much less trouble than it would if near the surface. Besides, if the garden is ploughed in narrow lands and the dead furrows opened so as to carry off the water, it will dry off so as to admit of being planted much earlier in spring than if left unploughed, and besides, it will be in much better condition.

I never made so perfect a seed-bed when I deferred ploughing in garden until spring as I do now that I always plough in the fall, although I formerly put double the work on it. Many farmers doubt the wisdom of planting early before the weather is warm, and this is true of beans and some other tender vegetables, but peas, lettuce, radishes, beets, cabbage, onions, spinach and cress may all be planted as soon as the land can be worked, and will be in use from one to three weeks earlier than if the planting is deferred until settled warm weather.

The manure for the garden should be fine and free from grass or weed seed, and is best applied on the surface after the garden is ploughed, as the frost will fine it and the soluble parts be taken up by the soil and be ready to boom the plants. I have never yet found a garden too rich; and I usually cover the surface of mine every fall.

Give the strawberries their winter protection as soon as the ground freezes hard enough to bear the team, and coarse manure is better than straw. The best plan I ever tried is to bed the horses with the waste from the corn-fodder, but the fodder should, before feeding, be cut into lengths of six inches to a foot, and then let it accumulate in the stall for a week or two, or as long as you can without inconvenience. The horses will tramp it flat, it will take up the urine and be mixed with the dung, so as to fertilize the plants, and by spring the rains will have washed it clean. The strawberry is not easily smothered, will bear heavy mulching, and when spring opens you need only open over the rows and leave the mulch in the spaces between to keep down weeds and retain moisture.—*Waldo F. Brown, in N. Y. Tribune.*

### Salted Cream Churned Sweet.

A dairyman, "not ashamed of his grandmother," as the *Jersey Bulletin* puts it, whs "does not find that all that is claimed to be improvement is such," and who "knows more about the business of buttermaking than some of the most self-assuming teacher" of the art, contributes, through the *Country Gentleman*, the appended notes of antiquated but still satisfactory practice which he holds in respect:

"We set milk in good old-fashioned tin pans used by our grandfathers. We tried the setting in water, in shotgun-cans, but found we could not get all the cream; so went back to the old practice. We have asked a number of dairymen who practice deep-setting if they get as much cream as they would by using shallow pans. They invariably say no, but 'it's less trouble, and the pigs get what is left.' Since cream-fattened pork is a luxury we can't afford, we use the pans and skim at twenty-four hours in summer and thirty-six in winter. We put the cream in the cream pail and stir in salt, two ounces for each pound of butter the cream will make, and set in as cool a place as is convenient, though I believe it would be all right in a 90 degree sunshine, as the salt stops all fermentation. When the creampail is full it is emptied into the well scalded churn; warm water added in winter and cold in summer, to bring the temperature to 62 degrees, churned fifteen to twenty minutes in winter and thirty to forty in summer. The difference in our practice and that of most buttermakers consists principally in churning salted sweet cream instead of ripened cream unsalted. We salt the cream to prevent souring, and to cause the cream to give up its butter-fat more readily. Cream not salted requires, with us, much longer time in churning."

— An exhibit of a kind hitherto unheard of, and which attracted much attention at a Kentucky county fair, is mentioned by *The American Bee Journal*, the article containing also interesting data as to a not-much studied phase of natural history: "On April 1, 1891, I put the queen bumblebee in a box with glass side and covered it with a shingle. She laid her eggs and soon reared a colony, which built their comb against the glass, where it could be seen when the shingle was removed. This box I exhibited in a glass case, so that the bees could go in and out. I fed them in the outer case. The colony starts from a queen in the spring. She makes her living, builds her nest, prepares five or six cups, lays eggs in them and feeds the larvae until mature; then these workers gather the honey and the queen remains in the nest and lays eggs. As with the honeybee, there are three classes—queens, drones and workers. In August the first drones appear and in the latter part of the same month the young queens appear in great numbers. They all hatch out about the same time, fly out to meet the drones, become fertile and the nest breaks up. The young queens burrow in the ground to winter, the drones and workers loaf around until cold weather and then die."

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"ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of Saint John, and described as follows:—Beginning at the intersection of the northern side line of Lot No. 164 (one hundred and sixty-four), on the City Plan sold by heirs of Richard Simonds to the late Robert Duncan, with the easterly side line of Brussels street, thence northerly along the said easterly side line of Brussels street twenty-five feet more or less, thence easterly parallel with the said northern line of Lot number 164 sixty-eight feet nine inches more or less, or to the western line of land sold by said Mary Ann Duncan to the Rev. Robert Duncan, thence along said last mentioned line southerly twenty-five feet more or less to the said northern line of Lot number one hundred and sixty-four (164), thence along said last mentioned line sixty-eight feet nine inches more or less to the place of beginning, being a portion of the western half of Lot No. 164 (one hundred and sixty-five) on the City Plan, together with the improvements thereon, and the appurtenances thereto belonging, and the reversions and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, also all the estate, right, title, interest, use, possession, property, claim and demand, whatsoever, both at law and in equity, of, her the said Mary Ann Duncan, of, in, to or out of or upon the said lands and premises, and every part and parcel thereof."

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Dated this thirty-first day of August, A. D. 1891.

JOHN L. CARLETON, Barrister.

E. T. C. KNOWLES, Plaintiff's Solicitor.


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