IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE.

A boy will stand and hold a kite
From early morn till late at night,
And never tire at all.
But, oh, it gives him bitter pain
To stand and hold his mother's skein
The while she winds the ball.

A man will walk a score of miles
Upon the hardest kind of tiles
About a billiard table.
But, oh, it nearly takes his life
To do an errand for his wife
Between the house and stable.

A girl will gladly sit and play
With half a dozen dolls all day,
And call it jolly fun.
But, oh, it makes her sick and sour
To 'tend the baby half an hour,
Although it's one.

A woman will—but never mind!
My wife is standing close behind,
And reading o'er my shoulder.
Some other time, perhaps, I may
Take up the theme of woman's way
When I am feeling bolder.

THE HOME.

The Matter of Fresh Air.

In spite of all that has been preached and written upon the subject, it is doubtful whether the vast multitude of people yet appreciate the value of fresh air. A considerable acquaintance with the travelling public forces a person to this conclusion. Even persons of intelligence are inclined to endure with far more equanimity the dangers of a superheated house than the temporary discomfort caused by lowering the temperature to the degree called for by health. In order to experience all the benefits of pure air, it is not necessary to be what is popularly known as a "fresh-air crank." The amount of actual drafts of air which different persons can endure with equanimity is quite different. In due consideration for the welfare of those around us, we should not throw open the windows of a railway car or of any room suddenly, however close and unwholesome the atmosphere may seem. Persons who have been sitting in a close apartment have by that means become weakened, so they are quite liable to catch cold from the sudden change, caused by the entrance of pure air. In all cases of this kind the air must be gradually changed. Many a case of pneumonia may be traced to some robust persons coming in from the outdoors' air announcing "the room was close," and throwing open the windows to change it as suddenly as possible, despite the presence of other occupants who had been sitting in the close room. Such a sudden change of the temperature of the room is always safe for the person coming in from the fresh air, but not to those who happen to be in the room for some time.

But because it is necessary to exercise care in changing the air of a room which has become vitiated, it does not prove it safe to breathe such air. It simply proves the power of close air as an active agent in deteriorating the system. Nothing is more hazardous than to habituate one's self to a close, superheated house. Only persons of the greatest strength can endure such unwholesome surroundings. As a matter of fact the very poor, who necessarily suffer more from diseases caused by exposure, do not show as high a mortality as people in a well to-do or wealthy rank of life from the various symotic diseases caused by the foul air of over-heated rooms, poisoned as it so often is with dangerous gases of the sewer and furnace. The statement seems startling, yet it is supported by statistics of the highest authority, that diphtheria, that most dreaded of scourges, flourishes to a far greater extent in the dwellings of the rich man than in the homes of the very poor. The poor man's dwelling, in spite of the want of hygiene apparent in all the household management, has at least the advantage of being disinfected by that most powerful of disinfectants, cold and frost. The fact that his children have but scanty clothing does not affect their health to any such extent as the poisonous gases do the children of comfortable circumstances. The poor child becomes hardened to cold. No house is fit to live in that is not systematically washed out every day with fresh cold air. The windows in each room in the house that is occupied should be systematically opened for at least ten minutes some time during the day and should be arranged so that there is a continuous supply of pure fresh air coming in the room and an exit for the used-up air. An open fire-place is one of the best means of solving this difficulty. There are various systems of ventilation on which volumes have been written. The greatest need, however, is to adopt some system and not to neglect a matter so essential to the well-being of those whom you care most for. Where a furnace is used it is necessary to see that the cold air box opens out doors. As furnace or stove heat tends to exhaust the supply of pure air, it is essential that water be always kept on the furnace in the receptacle intended for it. It is also necessary that a constant supply of pure air be kept flowing into the room in some way so it does not produce a draught.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Work of Women in Reform.

The presence of women reformers in this city from all parts of the world turns attention to the place which women are winning in many of our great reforms. The purification of society is a work that lies peculiarly within their sphere. Temperance, education, the maintenance of the family, reforms in dress, the maintenance of good morals, the carrying of reform into the usages of what is called good society, the manifold works of charity, lie peculiarly within the reach of intelligent, large-minded and influential women. In all the labor questions which have to do with their sex, they ought to be far more influential than they are at present. Our social life is now so far under the control of women, and is to be so much more under their control, through their higher education, in the near future, that we cannot view the gathering of the representatives of the women's temperance organizations in this city at the present time without considering what it means in the future control of society by women. The field of politics and the science of government are likely to remain for a long time in the hands of men, but social economics, and the reforms which belong to social habits, and the ordering of individual life, are rightly conceded to lie within the grasp of women, and to be matters which they are specially qualified to deal with. The women reformers in the past have been mostly either too emotional or too strong-minded to deal wisely with the questions which they have undertaken to handle. They have been apt to run off at a tangent and to enlarge side issues as if they were of prime importance, but we are beginning to see a different order of women at the front, women who are not merely interested in social reforms as specialties, but are wise and broad enough to consider the bearing of these special reforms upon the whole of society. It is from this point of view that they will begin to enlist greater sympathy in behalf of their special efforts. They will cease to be emotional cranks and take their places as fair-minded, level-headed and wise philanthropists and social reformers, and in their management of social questions we shall feel that they can be trusted for not forcing issues beyond what they will bear. In this very Christian Temperance Union there has been much cause for criticism, because its managers have treated temperance as if it was the only reform in the world, and when the ardor of these women has been met by the sober and broader judgment of people who have had a larger knowledge of the world, they have been severely criticised on account of their methods when their principles demanded general admiration. In the work of charity, and in ministering to the poor, women have more and more the leading work to do, and their influence in the Associated Charities in this city has commanded the highest praise. Leading women have also won similar praise in other cities both at home and abroad. We look to the rapidly increasing number of thoroughly educated women in this country for a great re-enforcement of the wisest and best movements in social reform, and we recognize in the prominent women who are identified with the W. C. T. U. work the pioneers and champions of an immense and intelligent following in the near future. The public will give place to women and welcome them to larger spheres of influence just so far and just so rapidly as it finds them prepared to undertake the social and educational work with which they are especially fitted to deal.—*Boston Herald.*

Health Hints.

REMEDY FOR WHOOPING COUGH.—In a Finnish monthly Dr. Neovius of Joensuu, writes that he has tried the wild thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*) in a considerable number of cases of epidemic pertussis, one of the patients being a little child of his, aged one and one-half years. The remedy was employed in the form of an infusion, made of one hundred grammes of the herb, seven hundred of water, and fifty of syrup of mallow (*syrupus malvae*), the dose varying according to the child's age, from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, from eight to twelve times a day. The results, obtained from the single treatment, surpassed the author's highest expectations, every one and all of his patients making a rapid and complete recovery. The chief corollaries deduced by him from the observations, may be given as follows:

1. The thyme affords the best remedy for whooping cough yet known.
2. It should be administered, however, in the doses stated above.
3. When employed in sufficient quantities, the remedy almost invariably brings about a complete cure within fifteen days.
4. All painful symptoms, accompanying the affection, subside in one or two days from the beginning of the treatment. They reappear, however, if the administration is suspended before the end of a fortnight.
5. While rapidly decreasing the violence and frequency of cough paroxysms, and cutting short the course of pertussis, the remedy prevents all usual inflammatory complications or sequels of the disease.
6. It never gives rise to any disagreeable accessory effects, except some diarrhœa, which appears regularly on the second or third day of the treatment, and which, after all, may depend upon the mallow syrup, and not upon the thyme itself.
7. To secure the beneficial results, a perfectly fresh plant must be used.
8. As to the active or curative principle of the herb, it is just possible that it is constituted by thymol.

Hints for the Housewife.

CORKS steeped in vaseline are excellent substitutes for glass stoppers. They are not affected by acids and never become fixed through disuse.

A SIMPLE cement for broken china or earthenware is made of powdered quicklime sifted through a coarse muslin bag over the white of an egg.

OYSTER shells are good to clean the firebrick of the stove. Lay a number of them on top of the hot coals, and when the fire burns down it will be found that all the clinkers have scaled off the bricks.

INSTEAD of putting food into the oven to keep hot for late comers, try covering it closely with a tin and setting it over a basin of hot water. This plan will keep the food hot, and at the same time prevent it from drying.

FRUIT COOKIES.—Two cups of sugar, one of butter, two of chopped raisins, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sour milk, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of nutmeg, cloves and soda. Bake same as other cookies.

HOT milk is recommended by a medical journal as an excellent substitute for beer, whisky or other alcoholic stimulants, in cases of great fatigue and over-exertion of body and mind. Its reviving influence, when taken as hot as can be sipped is remarkable. Its effect is promptly felt and lasting.

ELECTION CAKE.—Two pounds of sugar, three quarters of a pound of butter, one pint of milk made into a sponge, four eggs, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, and flour enough to make a dough. Set a sponge the evening before with a pint of milk, a gill of yeast, a little salt and flour enough to make a thick batter. The next morning stir the butter and sugar together, whisk the eggs and add to it the sponge and other ingredients, and flour enough to form a dough, knead it, butter your pan, put in the dough, let it rise. When it is light bake it

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Mincemeat.

It is not too early at this time to prepare mincemeat for the holiday season. The meat most used for this purpose is a piece of the round or a lean piece of the shoulder of beef. This should be boiled in water enough fully to cover it, till it is thoroughly tender. Then remove it to a chopping-bowl and mince it as fine as possible. The water in which it is boiled should be saved to make a beef soup. After chopping up the meat, put in the bowl in which the mincemeat is to be mixed and put a pound of suet in the chopping-bowl. Select the kidney suet for this purpose and free it from sinew. After chopping it fine, add it to the meat. Chop up five pounds of tart apples, weighed after they have been peeled and cored. Add also, two pounds of seeded raisins, which should not be chopped, a pound of seedless Sultana raisins, and two pounds of currants, carefully cleaned and added whole. Add three-quarters of a pound of citron, shredded, two even teaspoonfuls of powdered mace and one of cinnamon, a nutmeg, and a tablespoonful each of allspice and cloves. Add a liberal teaspoonful of salt. Mix these ingredients with three pints of sweet cider; or, if you have it, the syrup from sweet pickled peaches, or any other sweet pickle, is a good substitute. Add sugar to suit the taste, remembering that the mincemeat should not be too sweet. Stir the mincemeat thoroughly after adding the liquid, and let it come to the boiling point over the fire. After it is cool, taste of it to see if there is sufficient sugar. Some housekeepers add a little candied orange peel, about two oranges to the quantity here given, and a few seeded raisins, when the pies are made up. Let the mincemeat stand in the store-closet shelf, or on a cool shelf in the cellar to "ripen" for at least three weeks before it is made up into pies. It should be kept as near the freezing point as possible. This mincemeat makes delicious pies without the addition of any brandy or sherry. As a matter of principle, we cannot give in these columns the recipe which a subscriber calls for and which requires these strong liquors. —*Tribune.*

THE FARM.

Respect the Stomach.

Having abundant exercise in open air, and choice of the most wholesome and nutritious products of the earth, fresh from garden, orchard and field, farmers possess the main factor of healthful growth and longevity. Yet a long acquaintance with them satisfies me they have their full share of that chronic dyspepsia, a terribly aggravating, depressing, disabling ailment. I might point out many errors of diet, such as too much fat salt meat and warm, or, at least, new bread, in its various forms, but I wish to call attention particularly to their frequent disregard of some of the fundamental conditions of normal digestion. One of these is that the physical system be not too much exhausted when food is taken into the stomach, and that eating shall not be followed immediately by such exercise as tends to divert the vital heat, the vital energies, from the work of digestion. The digestive function requires temporary rest of the other functions of the body, and I may say also, of the mind and emotions. Any form of exertion immediately after eating arrests digestion and, by prolonging the operation, impairs the powers of the digestive organs.

Now the farmer during the busy time of year (which generally lasts all through the growing season and much longer) does not take time to eat and digest food. He hastens to the house at meal-hour, and after hurried preparations, sits down with a wearied, exhausted feeling, eats without sufficient mastication to mix food thoroughly with the saliva and then hurries back to the work, summoning all the physical forces to the muscles so actively employed. Is it surprising that such disregard of health laws, often repeated, should result in loss of appetite, or a very capricious appetite, acrid eructations, fetid breath and a weight like lead on the stomach? Better take an hour's rest until digestion is fairly under way, and then resume labor in a good condition to accomplish it. A first duty in life is to take care of yourself; ability to fill your proper place, to be of use to family and to mankind depends in large measure upon the preservation of your health, obedience to the laws of being. Disregard them for an apparent temporary advantage, and the penalty will be surely exacted.—*P. C. Reynolds, Monroe county, N. Y.*

Miss F.'s Mems.

There is not a tool which the hand of man has fashioned but is already in use among the insects. Take the saw, for example. The sawflies handle skilfully the finest saws in the world. The saw of one species, the little green froghopper seen about the lamps at night (Aphrophora spumaria) has 5,000 teeth to the inch—fifty to one of the finest bracket-saw made. The saw of sawflies is a modification of the ovipositor in two saws which work past each other, and which, at rest, lie in a sheath, folded up like the blades of a penknife. The females place their eggs in small incisions, made by means of these saws, in the soft part of leaves, leaf-stems and bark of trees and shrubs. In an attempt to capture one of the larger species from the bark of a hickory, the ovipositor was left sticking in the bark, in the act of making an incision. Removed, brought carefully home and examined under the microscope the saw in this little sawmill was found to be still in operation, which it kept up for twenty-four hours.

2. There was a man, upon a time, who declared that "farming didn't pay." His experiment was just nine months long. It is not possible to know all the resources, the capabilities, the advantages, of any piece of land, or any neighborhood in that brief interval. What is true on general principles of every other business must be true of farming. "The mills of the gods grind slow, but they grind exceedingly fine." The mill of time and patience is preferred by the honest farmer.

3. One of the most successful farmers I ever knew—not in the size of his farm, but in the worth of his life, and the condition of his family and affairs—was accustomed to a short reading of Scripture every morning before going to the field with his men. He called it "a bit of something to chew on." He was no dreamer, but so close by practice that he never went to town by himself without a load of wood on his wagon. Along with the wood in the fall he never forgot red apples for some little favorites in town. Intelligently serene he jogged on in his own fashion. He reminded me very forcibly of the text: "There is nothing better for a man than that he should eat and drink and make his soul to enjoy good in his labor." "Make" is a very important word in that text. If there be one good thing more than another from the hand of God, it is work, intelligent work. It is the unintelligent, heartless work that is labor and drudgery.

4. To the farmer in love with nature; full of faith in her infinite resources; delighting to see things grow and to make it easy for them to grow; liking to be with his horses and cattle, and care for them in comfortable ways, each creature glad to see him coming; his work a revelation of kindness; who thinks and feels for everything on the place, and loves to do it—to him, farming is the best business in the world. He is as much a master in his sphere as is the leading musician or painter in his; indeed the farmer works in finer colors—the life blood of living creatures, and all nature herself is the background of his picture. One such farmer seemed to take more comfort looking after his stock, lantern in hand—late home from town—than most men take in daylight with plenty of time on their hands. Such farmers are sent to be the silent preachers and teachers of their class.

5. How soon the bloom becomes lifeless if not invigorated from the everlasting fountain of the air playing regularly into the lungs. So the spiritual life-blood of interest becomes feeble and nerveless if there be no regular current of practical thought playing into it from the great resources of intelligence, common to the world at large. One in earnest with work has found it a great help to take up each week some one thing among the many in which there is "room for improvement," letting all the rest alone. By picking out the task that bothers most, the job most unhandy or hateful, and going at it with a will, it is surprising how fast things come into better shape. This definite, regular, orderly relation of thought and things keeps up the interest and lightens the whole load; makes all the difference between drudgery and work. One of the most profitable weekly lessons I remember was a spring study on the arrangement of common garden and flowering plants with a view to appearances. Another settled the slop business for summer, and another gave me more intimate acquaintance with the proportions of meal and water in all kinds of mushes. I find if I miss a week the interest begins to flag.

Harold's Chicken-pie.

Ting-a-ling! rang the telephone in Mamma Day's pleasant sitting room, as prise sat there sewing, one morning. Three-year old Harold was busy with his blocks, building a train of cars.

"Yes, certainly; one, sharp; good-bye!"

"Come, Harold, help mamma get something nice for dinner, as Uncle George is coming home with papa," said Mrs. Day as she hastily tidied the sitting room.

Harold was delighted to be asked to "help," and trotted gayly into the kitchen, where he was soon standing in his little chair at the table close beside mamma.

"See kitty, mamma," said he, "she's got a little furry ella in her mouth."

"Why, so she has," replied mamma, as she fitted a tender, flaky crust over the chicken-pie, and commenced to pinch it down.

Just then the door-bell rang, and Mrs. Day hurried to answer it.

When she returned, Harold was smoothing down the crust and patting it with soft little hands.

"Harold must not touch mamma's pie again," said mamma, trying to look severe.

"Mamma asked me to help, and I put pretty little furry chicken in the pie for dear Uncle George," said the little fellow.

Mamma smiled.

"Harold got a ella in the pie, anyhow," insisted the child.

Soon the pie was in the oven, browning beautifully. Harold's golden curls were brushed until they shone; his pretty blue sailor suit put on, and everything was ready for the expected guest.

When they were seated at the table Papa Day flourished his knife and fork proudly before he cut into the pie.

"Maria is a first-class cook," said he. Mamma happened to glance at Uncle George's face, which was a comical mixture of fun and dismay. Upon his plate lay a tiny mouse, soaked with gravy.

When Harold caught sight of it he cried out joyfully: "That's the little ella I put in the pie for Uncle George."

Papa and Uncle George fairly roared with laughter; but poor mamma was so mortified that she could scarcely keep back the tears.

They had to dine on cold ham while the dog and cat feasted on chicken-pie.

Harold is now more than ten years old, but he still dreads to meet Uncle George, for he always says: "Let me see, aren't you the young fellow who put a mouse in my chicken pie?"—*Carrie N. Hall, in Our Little Ones.*

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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. 161 (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. 165 (one hundred and sixty-five) on the City Plan, together with the improvements thereon, and the appurtenances thereto belonging, and the reversion 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 mortgagor, 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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