BABY'S BEDTIME.

This is the baby's bedtime;
Dimple chin climbs on my knee,
With "Mamma, I's dest as s'eepy
An' tired as I tan be."
So I take up the little darling,
And undress the weary feet,
That have been making since daylight,
A music busy and sweet.

"Tell me a pitty 'tory,"
She pleads in a sleepy way,
And I ask as I cuddle and kiss her,
"What shall I tell you, pray ?"
"Tell me"—and then she pauses
To rub each sleepy eye—
"How 2s big pid goes to martet,
And ze 'ittle pids all cy."

Then I tell as I smooth the tangles,
Ever at war with the comb,
How the big pig went to market,
And the wee ones stayed at home;
And I count on the rosy fingers
Each little pig once more,
And she laughs at the "pitty 'tory,"
As if unheard before.

Then I fold her hands together
Upon her breast, and she
In her lisping, sleepy fashion,
Repeats her prayer with me,
Before it is ended the blossoms
Of her eyes in slumber close.
But the words that are left uttered
He who loves the children knows.

— *E. E. Rexford, in Household.*

THE HOME.

Value of Children.

It is strange that so many men and women are destitute of a due appreciation of childhood. It has been but a short time since they were children, and yet they seem to have lost all sympathy with the life of childhood, and outside of their own households they scarcely notice or care for a child. The most exalted pleasures may be found in associating with children, and the most valuable improvement may be derived from a frequent study of their characters and experiences. If the loveliness of heaven is reflected anywhere on earth, it is in the life of the child into whose mind no impure thought has yet entered. The affectation which fills one with disgust when he witnesses the movements of men and women in society is unknown to the child; the arts by which grown people attempt to deceive their neighbors and win admirers never enter the mind of the innocent child. Of the vices which blacken and blast so many other souls they are totally ignorant, and their unperverted minds are open to receive every lesson of goodness and every impression of love. To escape from the hollow pretense of social life, the suspicious gaze of the busy world, the crooked ways of business and the dark schemes of political strife to the artless, honest, sincere and pure companionship of children, is like passing from the chilly blasts of December into the genial atmosphere of June. It would be well both for the children and adults if they mingled more together than the customs of advanced civilization sanction.

Health Hints.

JAMAICA GINGER.—Jamaica ginger contains more alcohol than the strongest whiskey, and aggravates its inflammatory effects with an additional and violent irritant. It is almost unequalled as a cause of uncontrollable inebriety, and should be banished from the house and from public sale, as a dangerous preparation that for all supposed useful purposes can be readily replaced.—*Sanitary Era.*

REMEDY FOR EARACHE.—"I am afraid I have greatly interfered with my own practice," said a celebrated aurist, "by giving the following advice to many of my friends: At the first symptoms of earache let the patient lie on the bed with the painful ear uppermost. Fold a thick towel and tuck it around the neck; then with a teaspoon fill the ear with warm water. Continue doing this for fifteen or twenty minutes; the water will fill the ear orifice and flow over on the towel. Afterward turn over the head, let the water run out, and plug the ear with warm glycerine and cotton. This may be done every hour until relief is obtained. It is an almost invariable cure, and has saved many cases of acute inflammation. The water should be as warm as possible, but not too hot."

THE VIRTUES OF BORAX.—The excellent washerwomen in Holland and Belgium, who "get up" their linen so beautifully white, use refined borax as a washing powder instead of soda, in the proportion of one large handful of powder to about ten gallons of boiling water. They save in soap nearly one-half. All the large washing establishments adopt the same mode. For laces, cambrics, etc., an extra quantity of powder is used; for crinolines, requiring to be made stiff, a strong solution is necessary. Borax being a neutral salt does not in the slightest degree injure the texture of the linen. Its effect is to soften the hardest water, and therfore it should be kept on every toilet table. To the taste it is rather sweet; it is used for cleaning the hair, and is an excellent dentifrice, and in hot countries it is used in combination with tartaric acid and bicarbonate of soda as a cooling beverage. Good tea cannot be made with hard water. All water may be made soft by adding a teaspoonful of borax powder to an ordinary sized kettle of water.

BLOOD PURIFIERS.—When a person has been slightly ailing for a time with ill-defined symptoms, and the cause does not appear, he is quite apt to assume that his blood needs purifying, and straightway he doses himself with nostrums reputed to have the desired effect. Such people should understand that there are no medicinal blood purifiers, notwithstanding the emphatic claims to the contrary. The blood of many people contains waste matters which render them uncomfortable, if not really ill. Dosing is not the way to remove them. The food should be carefully selected, and limited to simple and easily digestible substances. Water, perfectly hot, should be freely indulged in, for the purpose of rendering the kidneys more active and washing out the system. Fruits should also be freely indulged in, for the purpose of keeping the intestinal canal open and promoting the elimination of waste through this avenue. The lungs should be made to do more work, and this end is best attained by means of brisk walks in the open air. The pores of the skin are minute sewers. These are liable to close up somewhat unless quite free exercise is taken. To assist in the work of purifying the blood, exercise should be pursued until perspiration is induced. Of course, to keep the skin clean is one of the essentials. These simple measures are about all that are needed to purify the blood of those who suffer simply from derangements. They are also the best nerve tonics, and not only restore lost vigor, but extend the development of the nerve system; much as exercise develops the muscles.—*Boston Journal.*

Things to Remember.

That salt fish are quickest and best freshened by soaking in sour milk.

In boiling spinach or other greens a little soda should be used as well as salt.

That fish can be scaled much easier by dipping into boiling water about a minute.

That ripe tomatoes will remove ink and other stains from white cloth, also from the hands.

That a bit of charcoal put in the saucepan with your cabbage destroys much of the disagreeable odor.

That a teaspoonful of turpentine boiled with pure white clothes will aid the whitening process.

Onions, turnips and carrots should be cut across the fibre, as it makes them more tender when cooked.

That milk which is turned or changed may be sweetened and made fit for use by stirring in a little soda.

That kerosene will soften boots or shoes which have been hardened by water and render them as pliable as when new.

That egg shells are nice to clean bottles or cruets, also little bits of raw potato and soapsuds. Shake well, then rinse several times.

That boiled starch is much improved by the addition of a little sperm or a little gum arabic dissolved; some like a few drops of kerosene.

That salt curdles milk; hence, in preparing milk porridge, gravies, etc., the salt should not be added until the dish is almost finished.

That varnished woodwork should be cleaned with cold tea. Soap takes off the gloss. Wash thoroughly with weak tea and rub dry with a soft cloth.

That alcohol or benzine is a good thing to clean glass, and clean paper is better than any cloth, sponge or towel. Dry paper leaves an excellent polish.

That kerosene will make a tin kettle as bright as knew. Wet a flannel cloth and rub with it. Kerosene will also remove stains and dirt from varnished furniture.

That cracks in furniture may be filled with putty mixed with Indian-red or burnt umber to get the desired shade. When dry it will take on equal polish with the wood.

That meat slightly sour or tainted can be made sweet by holding over the fumes of ground coffee, burned on a shovel or stove lid. Game and fowls can be treated the same.

That when hams or tongues are cooked they should be instantly thrown into cold water, as the change from the boiling water they were cooked in to cold water loosens the skin from the flesh and it pulls off without trouble.

Plenty of hot boiling water should be used in cooking vegetables, as the greater the quantity of water the greater the heat. If only a little water is used, the whole soon gets cool, the vegetables become tough and no length of time will render them tender.—*Chicago News.*

THE FARM.

House Plant Hints.

House plants are healthy for you if healthy for themselves. That is, a healthy growing plant gives out pure oxygen and ozone, but a sick, diseased plant gives out malarious gases. Throw away sick plants. Health is one item to be considered in growing house plants; cheerfulness another. They do us a great good by affording some pleasant occupation in the months that confine us. Window-cases have gone out of style; but they are very fine things for all that. Have a glass case built to set down over a plot of plants—a stand 2 feet by 3 is a fair size. Under here you may grow ferns, or begonias, or caladiums, and almost any house plant, except heliotropes and geraniums. A larger case with a door is very useful. Gauge the size to the expense you care to incur. I have them built 7 feet long and 7 feet high. A window-case can be built with doors to shut when you sweep, if you care to stand the slight expense. Nothing hurts house-plants more than dust in the pores. I recommend especially a small roof-garden built over a low story of the house, and covered with a lean-to of glass. These for cities are available and furnish not only flowers, but vegetables. I have seen them full of cucumbers, lettuce, pieplant, etc. Many farmers can easily add to their houses with home labor and slight expense a lean-to glass house which will be profitable for growing lettuce and other vegetables as well as flowers.

Try but few sorts. It is far better to have five handsome plants than twenty-five crowded. If much attention is paid to bulbs, I prefer tulips to hyacinths. The moment the first flower of a hyacinth spathe begins to decay, it emits a poisonous odor, a kind of a sensuous smell. A very fine effect can be made and much pleasure secured by growing a few tropical plants. I had an orange tree not 2 feet high with a dozen oranges on it, in all stages of development, yellow and green. There are flowers nearly all the time. The Ficus elastica or India rubber fig is another grand and easily managed tree. One of the best vines is also a tropical, the philodendron, with great cut leaves. It is a bearer of fine edible fruit when it can be kept at a high heat. The morning glory and the tropæolum or masturtium make easily grown vines and bloom delightfully. Sow the seeds in the fall and they are soon on the climb and in full bloom. Of all winter flowers, however, my own choice goes to the ordinary garden shrubs, forced. The best are the lilac, Spirea prunifolia, Deutzia gracilis and bush honeysuckles. Keep pots always clean and do not let any water stand in the saucers, except for callas. Water soaked roots cause much disappointment in window plants. To keep bugs off, keep plants in good growth; they rarely attack a thoroughly healthy plant. They are scavengers. But if they do, use buhach and tobacco dust. For mildew, reduce the moisture and dust with sulphur. But there is nothing so generally used as sprinkling your plants, say twice a day. When you do water, do it thoroughly; but do not always be putting on water. Use water about the temperature of your room.—*Popular Gardening.*

Fertilizer Facts.

Mr. J. B. Smith, of Ohio, tells of the production of twenty-seven bushels of wheat per acre of poor land, by use of 200 lb. of bonemeal alone; but on the other hand, he has noticed the rapid deterioration of land, good at the start, in consequence of exclusive use of bone, or of superphosphate made from rock phosphate; these observations led him to the sound conclusion that one-sided manuring, that is, manuring which supplies only a part of the needed food for a larger crop, causes a heavier draft on the soil for those nutrients that are not supplied in the fertilizer, and thus leads to exhaustion. He exposes a case of adding ground phosphate rock to bonemeal, which came to light through the sale of a bone-mill by the sheriff on the claim of a firm that had sold South Carolina rock to it; and he affirms that "a manufacturer who claims to sell pure bone" nevertheless "sneered at the idea that there was any really pure bone in the market." If these things be so, then he is right in suggesting that the farmers should carefully watch the reports of the analyses of fertilizers at the experiment stations, many of which are doing this work, and buy only those brands shown to have an estimated value equal to what is asked for them, or even greater than is asked, as it may be in a few cases. Then he would put this phosphate on wheat, make and save all the stable manure possible, for a liberal dressing of the corn, and let the rest of the land lie in grass till its turn shall come to be also liberally fed, field by field.—*Dr. G. C. Caldwell.*

Grow a Variety of Crops.

As a rule, it isn't wise to depend upon one crop, either in the North or South. Diversified farming is the safest. Director Whitcher of the New Hampshire Experiment Station, pertinently advises that the farmer who is following a mixed course of husbandry, should raise apples and some small fruits as a source of income. Not that he will necessarily do as well with them as the man who makes a specialty of fruit, but in the long run it will pay to have a few of these things to sell. The dairy farmer must breed his own stock to get what he wants. Breeding dairy cows should be part of the business of every dairy farmer. Every general farmer should have a variety of crops to fall back upon, making some one of them a special crop, to which the greater part of his time and attention is given. Specialties are all right for the men who were "out out," as the saying is, for this line of farming, but the bulk of farmers are not in a position to devote themselves to one crop or line of live stock.

Sure to Bloom.

How in the world do you make your Callas bloom, one bud after another, all winter? said a lady, looking at my plant shelf. The easiest plant to manage, said I, is a Calla. Let it rest all summer in some out-of-the-way corner of, the yard, and late in August pot it with the richest earth you can find. A little dried and powdered hens droppings please the Calla immensely. I put this in the very bottom of the pots, so that the roots will not come in direct contact with it; keep the large saucer full of water, and your Calla will bloom. Abutilons are good companions on the window shelf. The red and yellow are constant bloomers, and they almost care for themselves. If you can raise enough Calla blossoms at one time, and want to give a surprise at your tea table, cut the flower, remove the yellow part inside, fill the pure white cup with ice cream, and place at the plate of each guest.—*Country Gentleman.*

— It is quite near the best time for setting out trees and shrubs. The sooner it is done after the leaves can be stripped off the better, and the less exposure of the roots to dry air the better, for they have no waterproof bark covering them as the parts above ground have, and dry out like a cut apple compared with one with entire rind. Pack the mellow mould as tightly and completely into close contact with all the roots as possible, but give no water and see that all rainfall drains off promptly during the winter. New rootlets will form before the ground freezes if the planting be done early enough, and the trees will start into growth early in spring and often make shoots as strong as those which have not been moved.

— The profitableness of pruning grapevines in November and letting the canes lie down close against the soil during winter has been sharply proved here this year. Such vines have ripe, rich, marketable fruit, while those left exposed—even the hardy Concords—are yet sour and many vines are not likely to attain sweet ripeness. The trouble of sheltering the canes from parching winter winds in this way is very little. Some blocks of wood or other weights are necessary here and there to hold the vines down so as to be covered with snow, but these can remain at hand for use at pruning time, year after year. And the time to prune is as soon as may be after the leaves are ripe or frozen.

— Morning ration for fowls that kept them healthy and in good laying condition through spring and summer has been: One third each of oats, wheat-bran and chopped corn, mixed and dampened to mealiness. Since moulting began a tablespoonful of linseed-meal is added for every fifteen birds, and three or four nails are kept in the drinking water. Tablescraps are given the middle of the afternoon and the fowls are allowed to forage for themselves in a grassy yard the rest of the day. When cold weather comes they will be given another feed, of whole corn, before going to roost. Not a case of cholera or over-fatness has occurred in this flock, and the egg production has been surprising.

TEMPERANCE.

— A world's W. C. T. U. convention will be held at Boston, November 12th.

— The money paid in one year for three glasses of whiskey a day would pay for an outfit of household furniture.

— Of the 30,000 criminals in German prisons, 14,000 were arrested for crimes committed under the influence of intoxicating drinks.

— The second annual convention of the National Non-Partisan W. C. T. U. will be held in Brooklyn, N. Y., November 10 to 13, inclusive.

— Dr. Norman Kerr, of London, has treated 1,500 cases of inebriety, and of these he was able to trace a family history of intoxication in 746 cases.

— Mendon Centre, N. Y., a small village near Rochester, has a marble monument at its four corners which tells the passer-by that no liquor has been sold therein since 1845.

— General Neal Dow, referring to the Maine law amendment of last winter, says they have "wrought wonders all over the state, especially in Portland and Lewiston," and adds: "The grogshops are no longer in these places."

— Senator Allison in a recent speech at Cherokee, Iowa, said: "The prohibitory law was enacted as a result of the non partizan election, at which the people said by 30,000 majority that they desired to try the experiment of prohibition. The law should remain and be respected until the people by a similar election demanded its repeal."

— Dr. Ezra M. Hunt, of the New York *Independent*, says: "Outside all questions of home and of morals, the physical harm done by beer is appalling. Even Germany has been compelled to raise its voice against it. Binz, who is an advocate for alcohol as an economic factor in sickness, expresses his profound conviction of the terrible evil it is inflicting on the health of the nation."

— The wives, mothers and guardians of drunkards are making life a burden for the liquor dealers of Lynn, Mass. Since March not less than 1,100 persons have been complained of by their friends for being common drunkards, and the liquor dealers have been notified not to sell to those persons. Within a week it is said that 275 more names will be added to the black list. One liquor dealer has already been fined $700 for the benefit of a wife who had notified him not to sell drink to her husband, and the result enforces great caution.

— An essential to the success of a country boy in a great city is to let drinking alone and absolutely. He does not need the stimulus, and the habit of drinking is responsible for most of the personal and business failures in both country and town. It is a bad sign when a young man's breath smells of alcohol. Confidence in him is impaired, and oftentimes more among those who drink themselves than among those who abstain. The drinkers know what it means. They know by experience that the first effect of alcohol is to weaken the judgment. They know that when the habit of drinking is once formed it usually becomes more and more fixed and demands greater and greater quantities of the stimulant, so that habitual drinkers are never in their real sober senses. You never can tell when it is safe to trust them. Drinking by a young man, too, suggests the possibility of dangerous companionship, of which employers are always fearful.

— A Temperance Congress will be held at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago the first week in June, 1893. An elaborate program has been arranged by the committee of the National Temperance Society, who have the matter in charge. The congress will be for deliberation only; no resolutions will be entertained or action taken. Papers prepared by specialists in different parts of the world on thirty eight assigned topics will be presented. The reading and discussion of these papers will be conducted in French and English, in four sections of the congress, sitting simultaneously and arranged as follows: 1. Scientific and medical; 2. educational and economic; 3. religious and miscellaneous; 4. legislative and political. The State Department will further the purpose of the gathering by instructing consuls of the United States to report, for the information of the congress, concerning the alcoholic liquor traffic in the countries in which they are located. The National Society has shown commendable wisdom and foresight in planning thus early and adequately for the presentation of the best views on temperance reform at the meeting-place of the nation.

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SYDNEY, N. S., Oct. 5th, 1891.
WM. McCABE, Esq.,
Managing Director,
North American Life Assurance Co.,
Toronto.
MY DEAR SIR,—
I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 8th inst., enclosing cheque in favor of Mrs. Cummings and myself for $2,000, being the full amount of the claim under above Policy on the life of my brother, the late Oliver C. Cummings. You will kindly accept the thanks of Mrs. Cummings and myself for the promptness in which you have attended to this matter and paid the claim. I communicated the contents of your letter to Mrs. Cummings, and she wished me to express to you her appreciation of your words of sympathy.
Regarding the promptness with which you have attended to this claim, I may say that proofs of death were delivered to your Company, the Confederation and the Canada Life the same date, but your Company is ahead of all others in time of payment.
Herewith enclosed please find discharge executed as requested, and also Policy with last Premium receipt.
Yours very truly,
S. W. CUMMINGS.

EQUITY SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the nineteenth day of December next, at twelve o'clock, noon, at Chubb's Corner, so called, on Prince William Street, in the City of Saint John, pursuant to the directions of a certain decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity made on the fourth day of July, A. D. 1885, in a cause wherein Benjamin B. Rustin was Plaintiff, and Mary A. Duncan Deceased, with the approbation of me, the undersigned Barrister, the mortgaged premises described in the Plaintiff's Bill, as follows:

"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 heirs of 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. 160 (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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35 cases Domestic Stiff Hats;
50 cases New York Soft Fur Hats;
10 cases New York Stiff Fur Hats
2000 doz. Domestic Straw Hats;
250 doz. English Sailor Hats;
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and have subjected same to chemical analysis. The samples were found to consist of FRESH, WHOLESOME MATERIALS, PROPERLY PROPORTIONED. This Baking Powder is WELL SUITED FOR FAMILY USE and has been employed, when required, in my own household for many years.
GEORGE LAWSON, Ph. D., LL. D.,
Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland.

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