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Books For The Young.

This is the season of the year when the counters of booksellers are crowded with books for the young. Christmas is pre-eminently the festival of the children, and they are, therefore, the first consideration. It is well that it is so, for, otherwise, few pocketbooks could stand the depletion they would be subject to were it the fashion to buy more for the elders than for the youngsters.

On various human anniversaries the former get their share, but at Christmas-tide the children are the main and almost entire object of consideration. Fortunately, there is a good selection of books specially adapted to the young from which to choose. Sale of George A. Henty's numerous works will be accelerated by the lamented death of their writer. Time was when Mayne Reid and Capt. Marryatt were all the rage, but of late years Henty has almost entirely supplanted them.

One of the charms of Reid's works, and, in a lesser degree, of Marryatt's, was the air of reality, of actual contact, that they carried with them. This was because in both instances the authors had lived some of the lives the described themselves and had thus become possessed of vivid ideas of them.

Henty was a more voluminous writer than either Marryatt or Reid, although each of their books make no mean muster on a library shelf. Henty had more in common with the latter than the former. Nobody who read, back in the fifties and sixties of the recent century, Reid's "Rifle Rangers," "Scalpd Hunters," "Osceola," the "Boy Hunters" and the rest of the books which emanated from that writer's ready pen will forget them, no matter how much of other sorts of literature he has perused since, or what his occupation may be in the world.

Like his great forerunner, Henty mixed up history with his fiction, and he was pretty successful in this, but he never delved so far into physics, ornithology, astronomy or the other science as Reid did. A good deal of solid knowledge was administered by him in sugarcoated doses, which most of his young readers would never have imbibed at all if they had not got it in this way.

To be a successful writer for the young is a difficult task in which not many have succeeded. Mayne Reid, Marryatt, Frank Smedley, Tom Hughes, Lewis Carroll, W. O. Stoddard, Fenimore Cooper, Beaton, Henty and a few others made fame and money in this field and won friends all over the world. Reid's works were translated into the languages of more countries than he ever visited, tireless and ubiquitous as he was as a traveler. Henty, too, it is said, is read in Germany, France, Russia and other countries, and thus had a wider acquaintance than any of the statesmen, publicists or political magnates of any sort commanded. Fashion changes, even in the literature for the young, and some of the books that interested us in our youth are not in profound favor with the school-boys of today. But stories of adventurous spirits will always command their place in boyish affections and it will be a bad day if they are ever supplanted.

Truck-Farming.

No longer ago than 1847 a clerk on a Charleston boat chanced to speak to some friends in New York of the fresh vegetables to be had in the Southern city. It was winter, and his statement was challenged by one of the listeners. On his next trip North, therefore, he brought a basket of vegetables, including two boxes of strawberries. They

That was the beginning of truck-farming in the United States. Until the middle of the century the fruits and vegetables raised on nearly all farms were intended for home consumption, or for sale in markets close at hand. Today California fruit and vegetables go all over the world, and the Northern cities live all winter on garden produce raised in Florida or the Gulf States.

Many of the improved facilities now offered by the railroads are directly due to the handling of perishable agricultural products. Routes have been shortened, cars ventilated, refrigerators provided, and the number and speed of trains increased, until vegetables are now landed in good condition a thousand miles from where they were raised.

Intensive rather than extensive farming is the watchword of the producer of garden truck. The average size of the farms is only about fifteen acres, but some of the ten-acre plots are so well cultivated that they produce two thousand dollars' worth of truck in a season.

In the neighborhood of Boston much of the land used for this purpose is under glass, and the soil in which the vegetables are started is carefully sterilized by steam. The expense is, of course, great, but the extra quality of the product and the higher price at which it sells make the profits larger than in any other part of the country. The services of electricity even have been enlisted, and many of the greenhouses are lighted at night by large arc lamps, by which an improvement of fifteen per cent. in the growth of the plants and of ten per cent. in the quality is secured.

To the money value of the truck farms must be added the greater service they perform in placing fresh vegetables within the reach of almost every family, even in winter. That is a contribution both to general comfort and to public health.

THE OPTIMIST.

Some people seem to think this world is full of base deceivers, Of interested persons, who, with fraudulent intent, Assume the mark of virtue and are callous unbelievers In piety and goodness that are plain and evident. My nature is confiding; I am really optimistic; My faith in human nature has been long securely pinned. Concerning it I feel that I can't be too eulogistic; Still, it is just as well to keep your two eyes skinned.

My loving friends are dear to me; I know that they are loyal; I wouldn't make a statement that would be considered rash. I hold them staunch and trusty and with natures fine and royal, And I would even trust them—well, to some extent—with cash. I like to have them round me; there's sufficient reason why, too; At times they are quite useful, and it's rarely I have sinned. By doubting them, I'm sure they nearly all are safe to tie to. Still, it is just as well to keep your two eyes skinned.

I have no sort of doubt about the teaching of the teachers, The physic of physicians or the justice of the law; My confidence is boundless in the preaching of the preachers; The truth of lovely woman's without the slightest flaw. I do believe policemen have an honest sense of duty, That politicians' promises are not mere empty wind. In short, our good old world is full of loveliness and beauty; Still, it is just as well to keep your two eyes skinned.

—Chicago Daily News.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale recently described the philanthropist of thirty years ago as "a man with long hair who did not know what he was talking about." The world now possesses better specimens of the genus philanthropist, and although the species described by Doctor Hale still survives, it is called by another name.

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long poem of the poet, the poet of which is a specimen of the poet of a refined nature, the poet of an Adamless Eden. The attempt, of course, is to show the poem is somewhat of a satire on the so-called new woman, if by no means, as some have thought, "a legend of the chivalry of Spain" by means of Don Quixote. Tennyson's poem, apparently refuting the theories of Shelley and Goodwin, no doubt anticipated the avalanche of miscellaneous literature on the subject of "Is Marriage a Failure?" "Tears, Idle Tears" was written, so Tennyson said, as an expression of longings. "It is, in a way, like St. Paul's 'groanings which cannot be uttered.' It was written at Tintern, when the woods were all yellowing with autumn, seen through the ruined windows. It is what I have always felt even from a boy, and what as a boy I called the 'passion of the past.' And it is so always with me now; it is the distance that charms me in the landscape, the picture and the past, and not the immediate today in which I move."

Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean, Tears from the depth of some divine despair Rise in the heart, and gather to the eyes, In looking on the happy autumn fields, And thinking of the days that are no more.

Fresh as the first beam glittering on the sail, That brings our friends up from the underworld, Sad as the last which reddens over one, That sinks with all we love below the verge; So sad, so fresh, the days that are no more.

Ah, sad and strange as in dark summer dawns The earliest pipe of half-awakened birds To dying ears, when unto dying eyes The casement slowly grows a glimmering square; So sad, so strange, the days that are no more.

Dear as remembered kisses after death, And sweet as these hopeless fancy feigned On lips that are for others; deep as love, Deep as first love and wild with all regret; O, Death in Life, the days that are no more.

Eggs and Meat.

Six large eggs will weigh one pound. As a flesh producer a pound of eggs will equal a pound of beef, says an exchange. It is true that the shells will weigh a trifle, but not nearly so much as the bones in the beef, to say nothing of the gristle, which usually accompanies the steak. About one-third of the weight of the egg is solid nutriment, which is more than can be said of the meat. Practically, the egg is animal food, and yet there is no labor required like that of the butcher's to obtain it. At the prices prevailing, eggs are among the most economical articles of food, and many are quite fond of them served in one or more of the various ways possible to good cooks. It is well known that, like milk, the egg is a complete food, containing everything that is necessary for the development of a perfect animal. It is easily digested and equally as easy to prepare for the table.

It is quite true that eggs may take the place of meat on many tables, and it is also true that meat scraps, which would otherwise go to waste because it is wholly unfit for food, if fed to hens will assist largely in the production of eggs. Meat and meat scraps need not be furnished laying hens if it has to be furnished at an expense that will not justify its use. Feed the waste meat scraps to the hens and feed the eggs to yourself and children, or sell them to feed other people's children; but whatever you do, do not forget the value of the egg as a food product. There is no going behind the real value of some things, and all the fluctuations of the market will not affect the food value of an egg. They are just as valuable for food at five cents as they are at forty cents per dozen.—Farm and Trade.

The Saliva.

The saliva is the secretion of three pairs of glands whose ducts empty into the cavity of the mouth. One of its functions is to keep the mucous membrane of the mouth moist, so that taste may be preserved and the tongue and other parts may move freely; but its most important office is a digestive one. By mastication the food is finely divided, and then the saliva mixes with it, softening it and converting some of its starchy portion into a form of sugar—a change which is necessary in order that it may become absorbed into the system. This mixture of the food and saliva is most important, and upon it depends in great part the comfort and sense of well-being which accompanies good digestion. If the food is not thoroughly chewed the unchanged starch passes into the stomach, where it cannot be digested, and remains there as an inert body, causing discomfort and heaviness. Deficient mastication also allows the food to enter the stomach in large pieces, and so its softening and digestion by the gastric juice are greatly retarded.

This is an added factor in the desquamation of those who bolt their food. But in order that its work may be properly done, the saliva must be healthy. Normally it is a clear, slightly opalescent fluid, neutral or faintly alkaline in reaction. Sometimes it becomes acid in reaction, and loses much or all of its digestive power over starch. This action of saliva on starch varies according to the nature of the food containing the starch, and also, as said before, upon the



Mr. Job Costain, Minnigash, P.E.I., writes: "In the Spring of 1900 I started to clear up a piece of land, but had not worked many days before I was taken with a very lame back, and was compelled to stop work. The trouble seemed to be down in the centre of my back and my right side and I could not stoop over. I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and before I had taken the whole box I was completely cured and able to proceed with my work. I take great pleasure in recommending them to all farmers who are troubled as I was." 50c. a box, or 3 for \$1.25. All dealers or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

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thoroughness with which it is mixed with the food. Salt increases this action, but alcohol, tea and, to a less extent, coffee, retard or abolish it.

Sometimes the secretion of saliva is increased abnormally, this condition being known as salivation. This is less common than it used to be in the days when physicians, and their patients, too, looked upon mercury as one of the most precious drugs and almost a panacea for physical derangements. Certain other drugs, such as iodide or bromide of potassium, may at times produce it, and it is an accompaniment of excessive nausea.

A diminished secretion occurs in fevers and many exhausting diseases; it may also result from nervousness or anxiety, and it is within the experience of nearly everybody that eating is almost impossible during a period of great mental strain, owing to the difficulty of moistening the food sufficiently to allow it to be swallowed.

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Notice of Sale.

To Herbert Turner of the Parish of Grand Falls in the County of Victoria and Province of New Brunswick, painter, and Edith E. Turner his wife and to whom else it may concern: NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the thirteenth day of February, A. D. 1898, between the said Herbert Turner and Edith E. Turner his wife of the one part and Benjamin Kilburn of the Parish of Perth in the said County of Victoria, merchant, of the other part and registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the said County of Victoria in book "D" of records numbered seven thousand three hundred and four (7304) there will for the purpose of satisfying the money secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage default having been made in payment of the same be sold at Public Auction in front of the office of Alexander Stratton, Barrister-at-Law, in the Parish of Andover in said County of Victoria on THURSDAY the FIFTEENTH day of JANUARY next at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon the lands conveyed by the said Indenture of Mortgage and thereon described as follows:—A tract of land situate in the Parish of Grand Falls in the County of Victoria and Province of New Brunswick and bounded as follows:—Beginning at the northeast corner of lot number six in Colebrook West granted to one William Hartt thence running by the magnet of the year 1892 north seventy-two degrees and forty minutes west sixty chains and fifty links along the northern line of said grant and its prolongation to the commissioner's line thence along the same north seventeen degrees and twenty minutes east seventeen chains thence south seventy degrees and forty minutes east sixty chains and fifty links thence south seventeen degrees and twenty minutes west seventeen chains to the place of beginning containing one hundred acres more or less and known and distinguished as lot number five in Colebrook West together with the improvements thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging. Dated at Andover in the said County of Victoria the fourth day of November, A. D. 1902. ISABELLA GRAHAM, Assignee of Mortgage.

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