. The matter which this page contains is carefully selected from various sources; and we guarantee that, to any intelligent farmer or housewife, the contents of this single page, from week to week during the year, will be worth several times the subscription price of the paper.

NEW YEAR'S HYMN.

Our grateful songs arise
To Thee, O God above;
Ascending to the skies
In sacrifice of love.
Almighty Thou, our God and King;
To Thee we bow, our praises bring.

In all the flowing years
Thy hand hath safely led,
In pilgrimage of tears,
The living and the dead.
O God Most High, Thou art the same;
Though mortals die, unchanged Thy name.

Wish gladness here we meet,
O God, before Thy face:
The new-born year to greet,
With all its wondrous grace.
Another gem—along the years!
In diadem—among our tears.

The hours before Thee lie;
We know not what they bring:
Or joy and glad supply,
Or ache of suffering.
Our trust in Thee, Jehovah Guide,
Shall ever be; Thou will provide.

Now, through the open gate,
We pass along our way;
To watch, to pray or wait,
As duty of the day.
Thy Spirit give, O God of might,
That we may live and walk in light,
—Francis B. Wheeler, in N. Y. Evangelist.

THE HOME.

Celery as a Sedative.

The habitual use of this vegetable is much more beneficial to man than most people are aware of. A writer who is familiar with its virtues says: "I have known many men and women who, from various causes, had become so much affected by nervousness that when they stretched out their hands they shook like aspen leaves in a windy day, and by a moderate daily use of the blanched footstalks of celery as a salad, they became as strong and steady in limb as other people. I have known others so nervous that the least annoyance put them in a state of agitation, and they were in constant perplexity and fear, were also effectually cured by a moderate daily use of blanched celery as a salad at meal time. I have known others to be cured of palpitation of the heart. Everybody engaged in labor weakening to the nerves should use celery daily in the season, and onions instead, when not in season.

To this we may add that a prominent New York druggist draws, in winter, from his soda fountain, a hot extract of celery, mixed with Liebig's meat extract, under the name of ox celery. It is a nourishing drink at lunch time, far better than coffee or tea, and is doing a great deal in this neighborhood to promote temperance. We give celery almost daily to our canary birds, and it cures them of fits; they are little animals, with very delicate nerves, easily frightened, and therefore they need such a remedy very much, and the relish with which they take it is a proof that their instinct guides them to eat what is good for them. A manufacturer of perfumery, of our acquaintance, some years ago commenced to prepare an extract of celery seed, put up in bottles, and intended to give strength to the old or exhausted persons who, by over indulgences, have reached such a state as to require restoratives.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

The Food Question.

Whenever bread is the only food man is able to procure, it is as important that such bread should be made of the entire wheat, and that none of the dark-colored gluten should be separated from the flour, as may be claimed by the most enthusiastic Grahamites. It is undeniable that the very poor classes, such as abound in the east end of London, and whose nourishment is made up very largely from bread alone, would be considerably benefited if they could be induced to use whole meal bread instead of that made from white flour, which has been robbed of a considerable portion of its gluten, and for this reason this class does not get the needed amount of nitrogen in their white bread diet.

It is only among the intelligent and well-to-do classes that entire wheat bread has found favor; and this bread has been and is a damage to this class. The well-to-do the world over habitually use a considerable portion of milk, eggs, cheese, fish, flesh and fowl. These foods furnish an ample supply of nitrogen in a form much more easily digested than the gluten of wheat; and these foods have the additional advantage of being rich in oil, a necessary element in man's dietary, and one he has insisted upon having throughout the ages. To those who are provided with flesh and animal products, in quantities sufficient to provide the needed nitrogen, bread made of fine flour is preferable, because it is much more easily digested than that having a large proportion of gluten.

A person provided with an ample supply of nitrogen and oil in animal products does not require the nitrogen of the gluten, which is more difficult of digestion; and if fine flour—white bread—is eaten with such animal products the needed nitrogen is readily obtainable from the animal products, and the starch foods soon pass on to the intestines to undergo transformation into glucose; whereas, if the entire wheat flour bread has been eaten, there is necessarily a considerable effort on the part of the system to separate and digest the extra amount of gluten, the need for which has already been anticipated by the animal products. This necessity on the part of the system to separate and digest an element which is not needed and not used is a very considerable strain upon the nervous system.

A glance at the history of nations will supply proofs of this contention. The Chinese, Japanese and the millions in India who subsist chiefly on vegetable foods are smaller in stature, shorter lived, are weak relatively, both mentally and physically, and have accomplished far less of the world's work than the English or German nations, who have been liberally supplied with a flesh dietary, and so far as England is concerned at all events, whose bread has been chiefly made of ordinary fine white flour. Another proof that bread and starch foods are a great strain upon the digestive powers is found in the phenomenal benefits accruing to invalids by the use of the Salisbury diet, which consists exclusively of the lean of beef or mutton and water.

When these patients recover their usual health they generally return to a diet of bread and starch foods, and frequently relapse again into invalidism, to be again cured by again adopting an exclusively meat diet. The increasing favor with which a milk diet for invalids is being received by physicians of all schools is another strong evidence in favor of a nonstarch diet. The German spas and continental health resorts are filled each year by tens of thousands of patients from the effete and luxurious idle class in Europe, to "undergo" a yearly "cure." These establishments insist upon a greatly diminished amount of bread, no potatoes and a corresponding increase of meat, eggs and milk.—*Dr. Emmet Densmore, in the Social Economist for December.*

Clothing and Comfort.

The best tests of the discomforts and inconveniences of our attire would be to take an untamed Indian of the plain and subject him to the adjustment upon his own person of the various articles worn by civilized men and women. In knickerbockers, a long flannel shirt, soft hat, long stockings and easy shoes, or a loose tennis or gymnastic dress, he would probably find that existence still had charms for him. The conventional business suit of man, with its hard hat, stiff collar and unyielding shoes, would probably extort a few yells of agony. The suspenders would hurt, the coat would, perhaps, cramp and annoy, but life would be endurable to him. Then put him into the garb of woman—feeble, delicate, gossamer woman—into the tight corsets, which would jam his elastic ribs into his pendulous liver, his writhing stomach up against his wabbling heart and gasping lungs, his whole nutritive apparatus up, down, backward, sidewise, anywhere so that nineteen inches of steel and whalebone should compass his twenty-five inch middle; add the dozen or more articles, with their aggregations of bands, strings, buttons, hooks, loops, clasps and pins; place about him zone after zone of tight bandages, from which are suspended dozens and dozens of yards of gathered, puckered, pleated and festooned material; tilt his body all out of plumb by fastening under his heels a wooden peg two inches high and crush his toes into the space of a good sized thimble; weigh him down with a long, heavy, outside wrap; perch a bonnet upon his head and stretch a dotted veil over his eyes; put his hands into tight kid gloves and into these a pocket-book and an umbrella; then send him out for business or for pleasure on a moderately wet morning or afternoon; let him keep his long, flapping skirts, his shoes and his ankles dry and clean, his feathers and bangs in curl and his temper unruffled. Then ask him when he gets back to you, if he lives to do so, which he would rather be—a lovely, civilized woman or a howling savage—and see what he will say.—*L. W. Hall.*

Talking to Boys.

It is a common thing for those who address schools and asylums and academies, where large numbers of boys are assembled, to make the following remark or something like it: "My young friends, any one of you may rise to the highest position in the land—you may become President of the United States." The amount of this kind of talk that is flung at the heads of boys and girls in our public schools and benevolent institutions is enormous, and its influence is almost entirely injurious. It inflames an absurb ambition; it deceives for a time at least, the ignorant and the simple, and it causes wrong estimates of ability and suitability and position and duty in life.

The speech of the orator to the school on one of the islands in Boston harbor is a better example of the kind of talk which can be usefully employed with such audiences. "Boys," said he, "when I was here a year ago there was a lad who was pointed out to me as the best boy in the school. He was prompt and industrious, and always obedient and good-natured. He was a good boy; he is here no longer. Where do you suppose he is now?" "In heaven," volunteered one of his eager listeners. "No, boys, not in heaven, but in a store in Boston." Could any recompense for good conduct be greater and more practical than that in the estimation of the boys of the farm school?—*N. Y. Observer.*

Cure for Consumption.

The cure for consumption discovered by Prof. Koch, which created such an excitement two years ago, may not be the failure which the public have accounted it. An English physician named Hunter and a German pathologist named Klebs, working independently of each other, are reported to have succeeded in eliminating from the Koch lymph the deleterious substances foreign to its true remedial principle, which gave rise to the unfavorable symptoms in the Koch treatment. This purified lymph, it is said, has been used successfully by both these practitioners in experiments upon animals, and Dr. Klebs reports that in man, over 18 per cent. of 75 cases of marked pulmonary tuberculosis were cured by him. It may turn out, after all, that Prof. Koch has contributed to an inestimable boon for the race.—*Watchman.*

A Bank Account.

It would be a good plan if every child old enough to read and write were taught to keep a bank account, giving his father his little board to keep, and opening a regular account with him. The child should have his small bank-book, in which his father might enter all moneys that he receives from him, and which should be balanced from time to time like an ordinary bank-book. When he wants money, he should draw a regular cheque on his father, and when his book is balanced, he should receive his vouchers in due form. Besides this, he should keep an account book of private expenditures. In this way he would acquire practical knowledge of how to take care of money, and of the value of it, and would learn business-like habits which would stand him in good stead in after life.—*Selected.*

THE FARM.

Two Notable Trees.

The robina, acacia or locust tree, and the maclura or osage-orange, are two of the most valuable woods of our country for durability when exposed to the weather, and for firmness as supports and excellence as fuel, being scarcely inferior to anthracite, and better in some important respects. The maclura is not properly appreciated, because of its growing indigenously where other more readily available wood is plenty. Its home is south of Kansas to the Gulf, but it will grow in soil where water is not stagnant up to the lakes, and no tree is more tenacious of life when once started. No insects harm it, and its foilage is beautiful—a rich dark green full of varying shades. The wood is so compact, hard, sonorous and unyielding when dry as to resemble metal. Its elasticity is known to the Indians, who use it for their bows. As a timber tree it attains a diameter of 2½ ft. It is a pity that these trees are thorny, but nothing excellent is perfectly so on the earth. Roses have their thorns, and the most of the berry fruits, so valuable to every housekeeper, can only be gathered by running the gauntlet of their spines.

Best Chance for Boys.

Looking over my farm accounts for the year one item strikes me forcibly—that of "hired help." I paid a man $20 per month, with board and washing (this price being the average given by farmers generally)—$200 for ten months' work—and he tells me he has saved $169 of it. I have been wondering why young men seek clerkships in the cities at $30 and $50 per month, when, if they would only go out on the farm, they would save more, and in a few years, if industrious and thrifty, be in position to farm for themselves and soon become independent. Farmers' sons living here, as soon as old enough to leave home, usually rent land and get to work for themselves, or else go farther West and buy a cheaper tract. Consequently there is a demand for young men in this country to work on the farms, and it seems to me it would be well for any young man looking for position in a city to study the situation in all its phases before making choice. Some time I will write you the history of a young man of my acquaintance who came here a poor boy from old Virginia, and is now a successful farmer.—*E. C. Hole, Neb.*

Horses' Brittle Hoofs.

Brittle hoof in horses originate in cutting away the frog too much in shoeing. The frog is the termination of the nutritive and secretory vessels of the foot; and a healthy foot depends upon the normal action of these. Pressure of the frog upon the ground as the horse moves about is the only manner by which this natural action can be secured and maintained. To cut away the frog, or a portion of its under surface, and put on thick shoes, prevents contact of the frog with the ground, that it may thereby keep up natural action within the foot and lubricate every part of it; hence the hoof becomes dry and brittle, and often cracks. Unshod colts never have brittle feet if the frog is not molested. Nothing should ever be done with the frog except to detach loose pieces. There are cures and cures recommended for brittle hoofs; but of little avail, except one.

A horse had brittle hoofs, was "hoof-bound" and exceedingly lame. The shoes were removed and the animal compelled to stand in a shallow box of fresh cow-droppings for two months, all the time not necessary to lie down and rest. This softened the hoofs, sure enough; but in a few days after removal of the cow manure, the hoofs had dried out and were more brittle than ever. Daily saturations of neatsfoot oil were then applied for two or three months, with little beneficial effect. Finally the animal was turned to pasture till winter, then kept in the barnyard until grass grew again, and after running in pasture till June, was taken up, shod right, and put to work, a sound horse. To treat such a case now I would pull off the shoes, pare down the rim of the hoof as much as it would bear (and keep it so) and then turn the animal out and let him remain until well.

Feeding for Service.

In the care of horses the man who puts too much fat on is no better to his animals than the man who keeps his team in run down condition. Of the two the thin horse will suffer least from exertion required of him. Fat is weight without strength, and the horse which has a hundred pounds excessive fat to carry goes through a day's work with as much extra fatigue as he would if he carried a man on his back, and excessive fat is more than weight. The accumulation of fat on the internal organs compresses them and weakens their action. Room for the lungs and heart to have free action is wanting, and thus panting and rapid circulation result. These exhaust the system so that practically a very fat horse is unfit for severe exertion.

There is a happy medium of condition which the horseman who wants to secure the best results in work should strive after. And while it is not to be expected that our draught stock should reach the pink of condition attained by the driving horse on the race course, that same condition should be approached. The race horses are to have strength without fat. Their food is served them often and in small messes. It consists mostly of oats. Hay is given sparingly and corn only occasionally when no severe work is in sight. The grain is often soaked or steamed to make it more easily digested and to prevent irritation of the digestive organs, which would cause the animal to crave water. In short, the feed is given with a view to maintaining such physical vigor in the horse as will enable him to enjoy the severe training and racing he gets every day.

The same end should be kept in view in feeding draught stock. There is a great deal of feeding of horses which is similar to feeding of beef cattle. The horses are practically turned into a corn crib and hay stack and advised to help themselves. In some cases this results in excessive fat; in the vast majority of cases it results in chronic indigestion. In any case it is bad feeding, though done in a spirit of generosity by a man who loves his team and wants to see it well provided for.

"Good provision" would be made if the team were given a small mess of food, and this food put into the most digestible form. If the food were divided into four messes per day instead of three it would be so much better.—*Western Stockman and Cultivator.*

Lengthening of the Trunks.

A correspondent is disposed to question a statement recently made in *Meehans' Monthly* that the tree trunk never elongates after having been once formed. He refers to some branches which he states certainly started from the trunk eight feet from the ground a number of years ago and are now nine feet, and this he thinks proves that the trunk elongates. These are no doubt ascending branches, and as the trunk thickens the lower portion of the angular divergence is of course covered, which makes it appear as if the branch started from the tree that much higher; if the branches had proceeded in a perfectly horizontal manner, the appearance would have been different. Any one can see this by examining a pine or spruce tree in which the branches come out horizontally. These pine trees seem, as it were, to sit on the ground by their lower branches, and although the tree may be fifty years old the branches are still there. This thought alone would show that the trunks never elongate after being once formed.—*Meehans' Monthly for December.*

Manure as Mulch.

If L. B. Pierce had never written anything else than his excellent paper advising the hauling out of manure as fast as made to topdress meadowland, he would still have done a good share of meritorious service to the public. I don't say "to the farmers" only because their success is a benefit to all, and ultimately indispensable to the general welfare. Grass grows more or less, whenever the ground is not frozen, says Mr. P., and why not set the manure to help it. "If put on the grass, it at once goes to work, regardless of day or night or Sundays." And a good growth of grass secures success with all other field crops.

Many still think that manure, when it dries on the surface, loses some of its virtue by evaporation. If this were the case there would be no such thing as pure air. Chemists have proved that there is no loss in this way. The only advantage of mixing the manure into the surface soil is that it is then more constantly moist, and if not buried beyond access of air it will decay faster, becomes soluble sooner, and give more of its aliment to the crop during the first year than if lying on the surface and often dry. But on the surface it has the useful effects of mulch, keeping the ground open and retaining moisture. If coarse manure is ploughed down it often makes the ground dry by causing cavities which cut off capillary ascent of water. Grass is especially benefited by a fine mulch, if the blades can pierce it and reach full light.—*Ex.*

Real Merit

Is the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is manifested every day in the remarkable cures this medicine accomplishes. Druggists say: When we sell a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla to a new customer we are sure to see him back in a few weeks after more,—proving that the good results from a trial bottle warrant continuing its use. This positive merit Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses by virtue of the Peculiar Combination, Proportion and Process used in its preparation, and by which all the remedial value of the ingredients used is retained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is thus Peculiar to Itself and absolutely unequalled in its power as a blood purifier, and as a tonic for building up the weak and weary, and giving nerve strength.

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Very gratefully yours,
Mrs. Frank E. Nadau,
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SHERIFF'S SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner, in Prince William Street, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, on SATURDAY, the eleventh day of February, A. D. 1893, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and five of the clock in the afternoon:—

ALL the right, title, interest, property claim, and demand whatsoever, either at law or in equity, of Robert Love, of, in or to that Lot described in the Deed thereof from James Stackhouse as in the neighborhood of the Third Loch Lomond Lake, in the Parish of Simonds, known as the Stackhouse Farm, bounded by lands owned by Robert Stackhouse on the south, lands owned by Charles Stackhouse and late John Brawley on the west, lands owned by Wm. Hayward on the north, and lands owned by Hugh Ryan on the east, containing one hundred and ten acres, more or less, with the building and improvements thereon being

The same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of David R. Parsons and Margaret Anne his wife, plaintiffs against the said Robert Love.

Dated this twenty eighth day of October, A. D. 1892.

JAMES A. HARDING, Sheriff.

N. B.—For particulars apply to A. H. DeMill, Solicitor, Palmer's Building.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner, so called, on Prince William Street, City of Saint John, on Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of March next, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and five of the clock in the afternoon,

ALL the right, title and interest of William Hunter and Robert Hunter, or either of them, in all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Parish of Saint Martins, in the County of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick, bounded as follows: On the north by land owned and occupied by William Hunter, on the south by the Salmon River (so called) and land owned by George McFarlane, on the east by land owned and occupied by the said George McFarlane, and on the west by land owned by the Dickson Estate, containing one hundred and fourteen acres more or less. Also to all that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Saint Martins, in the county and province aforesaid, bounded as follows: Beginning at a birch tree situate in the south-west angle of lot number two hundred and twenty-one in Thomas O'Kelleher's survey of A. D. 1842, thence running by the magnet east twenty-five chains, thence south twenty chains, thence west twenty-five chains, thence north twenty chains to the place of beginning, containing fifty acres more or less, and distinguished as lot number two hundred and twenty of the above mentioned survey, with the improvements thereon, the same having been levied on under an execution issued out of the Kings County Court, Joseph Hazen vs. William Hunter and Robert Hunter.

JAMES A. HARDING, Sheriff.

St. John, N. B., 13th Dec., 1892.

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