

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

**Hints to Housekeepers.**  
 Emptied spoons are utilized in making hanging book shelves or brackets. Strong upon strong wire they divide the shelves, and of a smaller size, they are used to edge the shelves. They may be painted any color with enamel paint, and touched with gilding, at pleasure.

To clean carpets: When the carpet is well beaten and free from dust, lay it lightly down and scrub it with soap dissolved in soft water mixed with black's gall—about four gallons of water to a pint of gall. This will restore the colors of the carpet to their original brightness and make it look almost like new. The brush employed should be of a soft character, with long bristles.

Blankets and furs put away well sprinkled with borax, and done up airtight, will never be troubled with moths. It is a much better plan than to do all at once to take up some carpets in the fall and the rest in the spring, and so divide the work, unless you want to feel that it is all out of the way at once.

In binding coats, vests or tailor-made dresses, do not use the silk binding braid, for it soon frays out and needs repairing again. The worsted that is fine and looks so much like the silk that it can hardly be told from it can be procured, and is far more durable and lasting.

Pigs' feet, after being thoroughly cleaned, may be pickled by first boiling them in slightly salted water, then packing in a jar; pour over them very strong vinegar, with or without spice, to suit the taste.

To take out bruises in furniture wet the place well with warm water, then take some brown paper five or six times doubled and well soaked in water, lay it on the place, apply on that a hot flat-iron till the moisture is evaporated, and if the bruise is not gone repeat the same; you will find, after two or three applications, the dent or bruise is raised level with the surface; or if the bruise is small, soak it well with warm water and apply a red hot poker near the surface, keeping it continually wetted, and you will soon find the indentation vanished.

For washing furs, nice flannels, nothing will cause them to look so nice as borax in the water, a tablespoonful of borax to a pint of water being the right proportion. Always wash baby's little flannel skirts, shirts, etc., in this.

Furniture covered with repp, or similar goods, should be first whipped; then carefully brushed, and all dust wiped away with a damp cloth. A soft cloth is best for satin-covered furniture. Black walnut or mahogany furniture may be washed quickly with soapy water and a soft brush, then wiped dry and rubbed with an oily cloth. Rotten stone and sweet oil are used to polish, and are excellent. Then all that can be rubbed off is removed and a chamous skin makes it good as new.

Merino underwear should be watched carefully, for when the stitches commence to break, unless mended at once, large holes will appear before long, and then it will soon go. Pieces of old underwear should be used for mending, and by placing it under the torn place or hole it can be darned down nicely.

A very pretty way of adorning the fireplace, which even with the customary "summer piece" can scarcely be called ornamental when deprived of its chief charm, a glowing fire, is to place a glass screen or mirror in front of it, but not close enough to deprive it of usefulness as a ventilator. In front of this stand a long, narrow box in shape like a window box, provided with a zinc tray for catching moisture. Have the box filled with growing ferns and vines, and train the latter up the sides of the mirror, in which the reflection of the ferns and drooping vines adds greatly to the beauty of the whole.

**Domestic Receipts.**  
 To Gloss Linen.—Make good cold water starch with a little turpentine in it. Iron it as usual, and when done rub it lightly over with a damp rag, and apply a polishing iron to it. It glazes it immediately.

Household Soaps.—One pound flour, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon tartaric acid, a little sugar, some sweet milk; rub the lumps out of the soda and tartaric, and mix the whole with the milk and roll out your soaps. You can't make soaps without carbonate of soda, for they would not rise or be nice unless it be this; so use it; but if you use the tartaric acid the soaps won't be brown; it is the want of an acid that makes the soda taste and brown them.

Rhubarb Marmalade.—Cut the rhubarb as if for tarts, and to every quart give 1 pound of good moist sugar; put the sugar over the rhubarb and leave it 24 hours to macerate in the juice. The sugar sinks but does not dissolve. Boil the sugar and juice together for 30 minutes; after it begins to boil just at the edge of the pan add the rhubarb and boil slowly twenty minutes longer. Stir the syrup or preserve slowly. Put into jars. Cover while hot.

Brandy Snaps or Spice Wafers.—1/2 pound syrup, 2 ounces butter, 2 ounces flour, 1/2 teaspoon ginger, a little cinnamon; melt the syrup and butter together, pour it over the flour and spices; stir well and grease an oven shelf, heat it, and drop the mixture in small teaspoonfuls a good bit apart; when they are brown and cooked take them out of the oven, and in a few minutes take them from the tin and roll them round a greased stick or spoon handle; they may be taken off at once.

Wheatmeal Meal Soaps.—One pound wheatmeal, 1/2 pound common flour, 1 ounce butter or dripping, 1 dessert spoon sugar, 1 teaspoon carbonate of soda, 1 teaspoon tartaric acid, about 1 breakfast-cup of milk. Rub the dripping or butter in among the dry ingredients, mix with the milk to a paste, make it up into a large soap, at least an inch thick; put it on an oven-pan, cut it in quarters, dab the top with a fork and bake in a pretty quick oven till ready—about a quarter of an hour.

Dough Nuts.—2 teaspoonfuls flour, 1 teaspoonful acid, 1 teaspoonful sugar, 1 egg, 1/2 teaspoonful soda, 1/2 teaspoonful milk. Mix in a basin the flour, sugar, carbonate of soda, and the acid. Beat up the egg,

and mix the milk with it; pour this among the flour, etc., and stir well. Put some dripping in a steepsan to get smoking hot, which is at 350 degrees. Drop the paste in dessertspoonfuls among it, and fry the dough nuts till they become brown and cooked to the heart. Have some sugar in a paper; roll them in this and they are ready.

Cookies.—One and one-half pounds flour, 1 ounce German yeast, 2 ounces fat or butter, 2 eggs, 1/2 pound sugar, about 1/2 breakfast-cup milk. Mix the yeast and one teaspoonful of the sugar together, add a little lukewarm milk to it to mix it, add half a pound of the flour and the rest of the milk lukewarm, cover it with a cloth and set it to rise in a warm place for half an hour. Then mix in a large basin the rest of the flour, the butter, sugar, eggs; pour the yeast in and give it all a good beating, and set it to rise again for an hour and a half. Then take it and shape it into buns and put them on a greased pan in the oven for half an hour; then brush them over with milk and sugar and put them back to brown for a few minutes. It must all be kept warm and in a warm place the whole time.

Quick Cookies.—Use equal parts of sweetened cream and sugar, with flour to roll. Sweetened cream is made by stirring dry soda into sour cream until it forms a stiff froth. Add to the above, favoring to taste; a quarter of a spoonful of good baking powder improves the whole. The rule as first stated, however, is invaluable for shortness, and holds good whether there is one cupful or six of the ingredients used.

Jellied Chicken.—Jellied chicken is prepared by boiling the birds until tender; then they are skinned and the meat cut from the bones and chopped in small pieces. Pour a quart of the water in which they were boiled over half a box of gelatine for the meat of three chickens. Season with salt and pepper. Pour this over the chicken and set it in a cool place until the liquor becomes a jelly.

To Restore Elasticity to Cane.—The elasticity of cane chair bottoms can be to a great extent restored by washing the cane with soap and water until it is well soaked, and then drying thoroughly in the air, after which they will become as tight and firm as new, if none of the canes are broken.

Mamma (to her little boy). "Now, Bennie, if you'll be good and go to sleep, mamma'll give you one of Dr. Ayer's nice sugar-coated Cathartic Pills, next time you need medicine." Bemie, snoring sweetly, dropped off to sleep at once.

**Social Reform From the Kitchens.**  
 It is a well ascertained fact that, with respect to about ninety per cent. of the community, the price paid for food comes to one-half the income or more. After this food is bought how much of it is wasted in bad cooking? How much human force is wasted in consequence of bad cooking? How much does dyspepsia or indigestion, caused by bad cooking, impair the working capacity of the people of the United States and diminish their product? Can five cents' worth per day be saved? Is not that a very insignificant measure of the difference between a poor wasteful cook and a good economical one? If five cents a day can be saved on food and fuel, while at the same time that which is bought and cooked may be converted into more nutritious and appetizing food, the difference in each community of 6,000 people would be \$100,000 a year, or about nine percent. of the total product of the typical community, which we have assumed to be \$1,200,000 a year in gross. When the attention of the labor reformer is brought down from grand schemes for altering the whole constitution of society, by act of Congress or of the State Legislature, to the simple question of how each person, each family or each community may better itself under existing conditions, great progress will have been made in solving all the problems which are now pending.

**Minard's Linnment for Sale Everywhere.**  
**FARM AND GARDEN.**  
**Poultry.**  
 A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker who keeps 350 hens says:—Every day I boil half a bushel of small potatoes, mash them, and mix with them, adding some ground bone, a little charcoal and cayenne pepper. I soak over-night about four quarts of pork scraps, boil them up in the morning and mix the whole mess together, making a large tubful in all, and give it warm the first thing. I then cut up in a barrel, pour over it a kettle of boiling water, cover with bags until it steams at noon I mix in a little middlings and serve it warm. The birds soon eat it up clean. One hour before sundown, I give them wheat, oats, corn and buckwheat, thrown in a lot of cut hay so that they have to scratch lively for the grain. In every house a dust bath, oyster shells and gravel are placed.

**Dairy Calf Raising.**  
 In Great Britain they have an industry not yet developed here, and that is raising the calves of the dairy farmer. Calves are contracted for and taken away when young. They are raised partly on milk and partly on specially prepared feeds, are well cared for, well fed and well wintered, and the following fall are sold to the feeders as store stock. A special business is made of this. For this purpose the dairy cows are usually crossed with a bull of a good beef breed.—Rural New Yorker.

**How to Raise Turkeys.**  
 Turkeys are considered by many farmers very delicate and hard to raise, and for this reason they are not found on many farms. If farmers understood the nature better, turkeys would become more common. Every poultryman or farmer that has ten acres of land or more can easily raise turkeys to advantage; if the conditions are favorable they are one of the most profitable kinds of poultry to raise. Get a pure breed, either for market or home use. Such are cheaper in the long run, and do not let size be the only qualification; a sick bird of good medium-sized, square-bodied, well-matured birds at Thanksgiving time

is what you want. Two plump, ten-pound turkeys will bring more money at that time than one lean, lank fellow that weighs twenty pounds. I do not strive to get size in my breeders, either male or female. We do this for the reason that the eggs of the largest hens are not as a rule as large as those from fair to good-sized birds, and it is pretty generally conceded that for activity and sure breeding the male must not be too large. It is mostly a question of feed as relates to size and heavy weights. I have taken the common turkey and made them weigh twenty-five pounds in two years. With pure breed turkeys a good weight can be made with ordinary care and a small amount of feed. Here lies the superiority of the thoroughbred over the scrub. In picking out hens do not let great weight influence you. Good form, fine stout legs, square bodies and breast are what is wanted. Much the same will be proper with the male in buying. He should not be related to the females. One male is sufficient for a dozen females, all things considered. I have found the White Holland turkey the most profitable for the farmer to raise, as they are hardy, mature early, do not doze in the laying of eggs, the turkey hens lay under the chicken-hens. When they hatch I examine to see if they have any vermin on them; if so, I dust them with insect powder and keep them cooped closely for three or four days, until they get used to the call of the hen. If I find any vermin they are likely to stray after any hen that comes along. I feed often and very sparingly the first week, with hard boiled eggs and corn bread crumbs, with a little barley meal, onion tops and lettuce chopped fine. Milk should be given them as a drink, as it keeps them healthy. Corn meal dough should not be given them, as they are liable to diarrhoea, and it increases that tendency. Their food should be strictly fresh. Keep cooped in the morning until the dew is off the grass, until they are six weeks old, for cold spring rains and the first laying of eggs. The second laying of eggs I let the turkey hen sit on and raise the brood. I do not pay much attention to them except to feed a little each evening to get them accustomed to come up at night, and keep them young. They will pick up most of their own food from the corn. If you breed thoroughbreds, breed only from the best, and if you succeed in raising good birds let it be known by exhibiting and advertising. The owner of really good, high-scoring stock usually gets for them all conscience will allow him to ask.—Mass. Ploverman.

**Minard's Linnment Cures Dandruff.**  
**Success in the Poultry Business.**  
 A prominent eastern poultryman says: "People have an idea that any one can manage a farm or the poultry business, but it requires a person of greater intelligence to manage a large poultry farm and make a financial success of it than it does to be a successful lawyer, minister or merchant. It is the lack of attention to the details and the departure from nature's laws that cause failure. There is always a demand for fresh eggs and nicely-raised chickens. The market is often over supplied with ordinary poultry and eggs, but if you work up for yourself a reputation of always producing first-class article you can be depended upon to find a ready sale at paying prices."

**Our Fruits and Insect Life.**  
 Few realize how dependent we are for our fruit crop upon the ministrations of bees and other insects. The tree fruits are especially influenced by the visits of insects whose mission it is, all unawares, to distribute the pollen. The apple, for instance, has five beautiful pink petals surrounding the yellow pollen-bearing stamens in the centre. Each of these blossoms has five stigmas, and each stigma is connected with the core fruit. At the proper time the tiny nectaries are filled with nectar, when the flowers are prepared to receive the pollen grains from the dusty bees as they are flitting among them, intent upon their own honey-making for the honey, wholly unconscious of the wonderful part they are playing in a still more wonderful nature. But there are five of these stigmas, and without a distinct fertilization of each one separately an imperfect fruit is formed, which in most cases is the bitter and fall. Opposite the hollow cheek on an apple will be found immature seeds, showing that an imperfect fertilization had taken place, if any at all, in that particular part. The apple being one of a large class of blossoms in which the stamens and pistil of the same flower do not mature at the same time, self-fertilization is impossible, and a cross must be obtained from another blossom of the same species of plant. Gooseberries, currants and raspberries are also largely indebted to insect life for the fruit they bear, and in the last two undeveloped parts are often found due to imperfect fertilization, as in the apple and clover. It has been stated that unless we have a few hours of sunshine when early cherries are in bloom we shall have no cherries at all, and we frequently have a season when cold rain storms so prevent the bees from getting out that not a cherry is produced. Rheumatism is caused by an acid in the blood; therefore, external treatments afford no permanent relief. To eliminate the poison and make a thorough cure of the disease, nothing else is so efficient as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Give it a trial. Price \$1. Worth \$5 a bottle.

**Horse Notes.**  
 ZAMOR—This celebrated thoroughbred stallion will be on the road for the season of 1890. The proprietors, Messrs Aikenhead & Gundry, claim to have the best material for breeding park, saddle and strong carriage horses. "Zamor" is brother to "Anzibar," the champion steeplechaser of America.



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 Men to take orders for Nursery Stock, on Salary or Commission. I can make a successful SALESMAN of any one who will work and follow my instructions. Will furnish handsome outfit free, and pay your salary or commission every week. Write for terms at once to—W. G. GRAHAM, Nurseryman, Toronto, Ont.

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 Rub your peepers  
 Open wide each eye;  
 Don't be creepers  
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 Now's the time to buy.

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 HAVE opened out a GROCERY and BAKERY on Kingston Street, and are offering BARGAINS in NEW BLACK, GREEN and JAPAN TEAS, COFFEES, FRUITS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, Etc. All kinds of PLAIN and FANCY BREAD.  
**PLAIN and FANCY CAKES and PASTRY ALWAYS ON HAND.**  
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**THE FASHION!**  
 Variety of Jettings that the Fair sex.  
 Dress skirts continue to be made with Van Dyke gold braided work in points. Most of the fresh and not appropriate only for the majority. A gown peculiar as to be striking, a rilliance of color, its undertone, or its oddity of outline, should never be elected. It is a mistake to have large masses of color, and that is not a few times.  
 Some attractive novelties made of silk, with black and a narrow frill plaiter fall.  
 Graceful princess dresses of gray silk-cord passe favorite goods. The new English beautiful dye, with a pink in its reflections.  
 There is no fixed rule in regard to choice. Proving is becoming, and a woman may wear her best. Most of us are wearing brims, yet a little at the back of the head is nothing visible of hair of the wearer, a so-called "turning" toward the brims on some of the over a quarter of a year. When the hat is with pleated lace, the effect is to make the face appear to be in the direction of the hair of the wearer, a so-called "turning" toward the brims on some of the over a quarter of a year. When the hat is with pleated lace, the effect is to make the face appear to be in the direction of the hair of the wearer, a so-called "turning" toward the brims on some of the over a quarter of a year.  
 A contributor to the describes a flexible stone curiosity. If the reader to see the splitting of wedges, he will gain some flexibility and elasticity of stone, which is, nevertheless equal to that of a turned below; but asbestos, and the fibres of an soft as silk.  
 This geological curiosity of the active chief clerk of a department at Washington, is a stone weighing about thirteen inches in width, of an inch thick.  
 There is no doubt about agate stone, but it is seen the flexibility of a rubber. When taken in shakers, the free centre of it will bend backward with a dull sound, apparently, than an elastic stone. When held horizontally the other drops and reposition. With the two on rests, the free centre on half inch below it. With one on held firmly the other can be bent an inch.  
 The movement is not in one direction,—in the upper surface,—but the entire stone, which is, nevertheless equal to that of a turned below; but asbestos, and the fibres of an soft as silk.  
 To Quiet a Baby  
 The mother of a baby twenty-second-st., who fifty babies in her care over rubbing as a means of getting a nervous child, and getting a nervous mother, has found a morsel of humanity, apple-sauce, soapy water, dry it a soft towel, beginning; soles, rub it all over. A rebellion, but gradual the youngster will begin with enjoyment, and an influence in the infant's sleep, rest well and waking refreshed and cheer of this operation can be the little limbs and pink until the flesh be the motion rotary,—that the ankle in one hand, and the child. In and down the legs until quiet. The body may stroked in the same way treatment of the child, with the hand moistened oil or vasoline, will trouble or relieve a colic.  
 "Many men, many men and all minds agree of Burdock Pills, small ed.