Practical Talks and Plain Precepts for Farmers.

Edited for the Farmer readers of the MONITOR by an Annapolis Valley Agriculturist

When the Crops Are In.

(By Frank H. Sweet.)

There's a kind of happy feelin' down
in a feller when
He's got his punkins gathered and the
haymow' full agen;
There's hope in all the breezes that
come blowin' from the hill,
And you git to kind of thinkin' God
is up there somewhere still.
What a purty sight the wheat is as
it's piled up in the bin?
Oh, it's good to be a farmer when the
crops are in!

It's lively in the city and it's very
quiet here;
There the hurry and the racket keep
agoin' all the year;
There most every day's excitin', and
they keep it up at night,
Every way a person gazes there is
some uncommon sight.
And I s'pose it's never lonesome livin'
round the haunts of sin;
But the city people never have their
crops all in.

There's many a day of toilin', and
there's many an ache and pain,
And there's lots and lots of frettin'
at the dryness or the rain,
There's the weeds and worms and insects
that the farmer has to fight,
But the good Lord doesn't fail to
pull 'em through all right;
And the sweetest satisfaction that a
mortal man can win
Sort of hovers round the farmer when
the crops are in.

—Farm Journal.

Two Good Agricultural Papers.

We have just received the Xmas numbers of perhaps the best purely agricultural papers published in Canada.

The Farmers' Advocate comes out this Xmas in very artistic cover showing Canada as a buxom maiden kneading bread at an open window, through which may be seen the activities of a western harvest field while beneath the picture are the following humorously suggestive lines:

"The Golden fields are waking,
The Sun sets Golden Red;
A Sleeping Empire's waking,
An Empire's day is breaking,
A Maiden Empire's making
A Mother Empire's bread."

The paper is profusely illustrated with portraits of the men notable in agriculture and stock breeding interspersed with cuts of some of the best horses and cattle in Canada. It is filled with pictorial articles by Canadian writers. We consider this number alone worth the subscription price.

That its Annapolis Co. subscription list is small, is due, no doubt to the fact that its work is devoted more to the Upper Provinces where the agricultural work is of a higher grade than ours. But while its articles are sometimes over our heads, it gives us benefits by showing us that we do not yet know it all.

The other number, The Maritime Farmer, touches a warmer spot for it is a well conducted paper by and for our own Maritime people. It touches more clearly our conditions. It has a warm spot in our hearts and as a result reaches and brightens more of our firesides than the Canadian journal.

This Xmas number is almost all Maritime in its articles and illustrations, and numbers among its contributors some of our most practical men, as Prof. F. C. Sears, R. S. Eaton, Rev. Father Burke, J. W. Mitchell and others. Articles on Dairy conditions in the Maritime Provinces occupy considerable space, while a clear, yet comprehensive description of the recent Fat Stock Show at Amherst is given.

We are glad to see that the Farmer is making its way yearly into more homes in the provinces.

Poultry Parasites.

The following is a synopsis of an address by Mrs. Ida E. Tilson, of West Salem, Wis., who has been conducting a series of poultry institute meetings in Nova Scotia:—

"We may build a dry, sunny, warm hen house, feed well-balanced rations, and be kind, faithful masters, yet defeat ourselves in poultry culture by allowing everything to pour through the fowls into nasty parasites around and on them.

Besides some minor pests there are two great classes of poultry parasites, lice and mites. The latter have no thorax, only a proboscis, head and abdomen. They belong to the arachnidae or spider kind, and are nearly all blood suckers. Some of the lice, notably the large grey head-louse are blood suckers, but most of them are filth feeders. The blood sucking lice, when killed by oil, usually die slowly and roll up themselves and proboscis, Killed more quickly in alcohol the proboscis may sometimes be seen. There are about nine kinds of lice, and four kinds of mites, infesting poultry. The pests vary in size color and shape, but preventive and remedial measures do not differ so much.

While some lice breed in filth, others lay nits or eggs upon the birds. If possible the manure should daily be removed, and the perches scraped. This not only takes away breeding places for certain parasites, but gives fowls a better air and gets the fertilizer on the land or in a compost before its valuable ammonia has escaped, in the last particular fully realizing what Lord Palmerston said of dirt as only matter in the wrong place.

If a mellow dust box is provided, or a fresh spot of earth often spaded, fowls will clean and exercise themselves rather than exercise their owner. Wood ashes will discolor plumage and legs, a matter of consequence only to exhibitors. With a coarse seive from the fanning mill, I sift any kind of ashes, throwing charcoal or clinkers one side, for the biddies to eat; but rest assured their bath of dust is more patronized when free from chunks, keep it in a sunny place, stir and renew often. A little sulphur or lime, not enough to cause sore eyes, I frequently add. If fowls are very infested, I have found I can clean 25 birds in 15 minutes, by a puff box or little bellows of Persian insect powder. do not get personally acquainted with each individual parasite, but apply my powder to top of head, under beak, wings and vent. This is done in the evening when fowls are drowsy, or when I set a hen, and several times during her incubating. Sifted coal ashes will answer well. The Persian insect powder is volatile, and should be kept tightly covered when not used, and is of no use in nest-boxes, unless mixed and held with oil. Tansy, wormwood, and elder leaves, cedar springs and onion skins are good discouragers in nests. I also often use a sawdust filling.

Mites hide in perches, walls and nest-boxes by day, coming forth to feast on blood on night, hence our measures for destroying them must be directed to the house itself. They are more ruddy when they have had a good meal, and paler after fasting. A day-time search frequently discloses them on sick or sitting fowls, the pests seem on sick or sitting fowls, the pests seeming to realize that the latter are not going to shake them off. Mites, when very thick, will be found between nests and walls.

There is an important difference between lice and mites. I have done considerable work with the microscope and am convinced that hen-lice do not breed on horses and cattle The latter have their own kinds independently. Hen-lice will run over horses and cattle, causing great annoyance, but do not lay nits on them; while mites are cosmopolitan. They will bite all alike, even unto thy man-servant and thy maid-servant.

They do not bite the skin but puncture for blood. They multiply so fast I have actually known two hen houses to be burned when cleaning was thought to be hopeless. But from two sieges of them, I know they can be conquered. Hot, thin whitewash, (the lime newly slaked with hot water), kerosene emulsion, turpentine (singly or in combination), brine, hot tar paints and even hot water, have all, to my knowledge been successfully used. The main thing is to repeat the application every day for about a week, in order to catch every hatch, because the eggs are less susceptible to applications than are the adult creatures. On our farm, we found it necessary to clean some of the carriers, or cats and dogs, with pheno-chloro, etc.

It will be seen that a necessity to thorough cleaning is moveable furniture in the poultry house, or moveable nests and perches. Soap or cracker boxes hung to the wall by stout nails driven part in and tipped up like picture nails, then passing through the corresponding holes in those boxes, make nests easily taken down for cleaning, and also adjustable to any size or height of fowls, since active breeds would better have nests out of reach of their prying mischief, and large breeds cannot without injury, jump down from or fly to high nests. Perches must not be teeter-like, but whether they pull out of grooves or from under leather straps, will answer if moveable. Wide perches prevent crooked breast bones and are generally selected by modern heavy fowls given a choice.

As a pioneer retraces his steps by blazed trees, so, would that I could mine by a line of clean hen-houses with moveable furniture."

F. W. HODSON,
Live Stock Commissioner.

Winter Preservation of Squashes.

(Delbert Utter.)

My method has been to put the squashes upon shelves in a well-ventilated cellar. The shelves are 4 ft. wide next to the sides of the cellar. The remaining ones are six feet wide, with alley on each side. The first shelf is 6 in. from the floor and then they are 2 ft. apart until the ceiling is reached. I use 2x4 in. studding for uprights and crosspieces, and 1x6 in. stripe for bottom of shelves. One of these strips is sufficient for the side. The uprights should be placed 4 ft. apart, as the load they have to sustain is considerable. The temperature should be as high as possible without using artificial heat and interfering with good ventilation. This is best accomplished by keeping the cellar closed on very cold days and particularly during periods of foggy and rainy weather. Choose the bright days for opening during the middle of the day.

With the best of conditions and care there is quite a loss and more depends upon time and manner of gathering crop than all else. Because the squash has a hard shell and does not show the effect of a slight frost, it is often left too long on the vine. I plan to gather them just before the first frost. This can usually be accomplished if I am ready to put all my help to work as soon as I think a frost is on the way. I pick them and place in piles about six rods apart, covering them with their own vines. As the weather becomes colder I draw them on truck wagon with springs or hay rack with about 6 in. of marsh hay on that. I handle them as carefully as possible, loading only three or four deep on the wagon and carrying them to the cellar in baskets and placing on shelves two deep. I am careful to sort them, using the soft and bruised ones for feed or sell them for immediate consumption.

—"Letters from a Self-made Merchant to his Son," by George Horace Lorimer, (Briggs), is a book that has had an early popularity in the United States. Its sound common sense is expressed with a good deal of acuteness in the dry American colloquial. The young man's expenses at college, his social ambitions, his mistakes as a clerk and his choice of a wife are successively commented on in a kindly but discriminating way by a good father and successful pork-packer. An attractive and useful book for young men this, especially in pointing out some of the minor principles of business life. To quote as an example:—

I don't know anything that a young business man ought to keep more entirely to himself than his dislikes, unless it is his likes. It's generally expensive to have either, but it's bankruptcy to tell about them. It's all right to say nothing about the dead but good, but it's better to apply the rule to the living, and especially to the house which is paying your salary.

Just one word before I close, as old Doctor Hoover used to say, when he was coming into the stretch, but still a good ways from the benediction. I have noticed that you are inclined to be a little chesty and starchy about the office. Of course, it's good business, when a fellow hasn't much behind his forehead, to throw out his chest and attract attention to his shirt-front. But as you begin to meet the men who have done something that makes them worth meeting, you will find that there are no 'keep off the grass' or 'beware of the dog' signs around their premises, and that they don't motion to the orchestra to play slow music while they talk."

They Father Consumption.

Bad coughs, colds and catarrh are responsible for more consumption than is traceable even to heredity. Catarrhozone cures more quickly than ordinary remedies because it is the only antiseptic yet discovered that is volatile enough to reach the root of the trouble in remote parts of the lungs and bronchial tubes, and impregnate every particle of the air breathed with its healing, germ-killing vapor. Colds can't last ten minutes or coughs more than thirty minutes when Catarrhozone is used. It clears nose, throat and air passages at once, stops dropping, headache, and eradicates catarrh from any part of the system. Two months' treatment, $1.00; trial size 25c. Druggists, or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills are mild.

—The craze to possess rare and magnificent books would seem to have reached a climax when a shrewd and intelligent collector, such as Mr. George H. Richmond, of New York, pays $300,000 for one thousand volumes, as he did for the private library of Mr. George B. DeForest, a few weeks ago; when Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan invests $30,000 in a single copy of an old German Bible, inlaid with gold and precious stones though it be; when a publisher announces a sale of twenty-six sets of President Roosevelt's works at $3,300 a set; and to top all, when another bookmaker, a son of Maine, by the way, finds ten Americans to pay $50,000 each for one hundred volumes of the works of a French author, an author, too, who, to the majority of readers, and to most students of literature, has been a tradition rather than a living, literary force.

Minard's Liniment cures distemper.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

Amid the Singing Pines Away from Frost and Cold.

Just now a number of our readers are planing where they will go for the winter and no doubt the majority of them will do as they have done in the past, buy round-trip excursion tickets, good for six months, to Southern Pines, N. C., and those who want to make side trips of a few weeks to Florida, Louisana or Texas can get round trip tickets from Southern Pines to the points they desire to visit at the most favorable rates and thus save unnecessary expenses. Southern Pines is the headquarters for Northern Tourist. It is located in the high sand hills among the Long Leaf Pines on the Seaboard Air Line Railway, which is the most direct route between New York, Washington and Jacksonville, Florida.

We advise our readers who are expecting to make a Southern trip to write to Mr. John T. Patrick, Pinebluff, N. C., and he will send them, free of charge, printed matter that will be of much interest.

Americanitis.

THOUGHTS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

(A sermon by Rev. George Hepworth.)

My Father worketh hitherto, and I work.—St. John, v., 17.

I was looking over some plans with an architect the other day. He was so eccentric in some of his ideas that many people thought him mildly insane, but I discovered that he was simply religious.

"I am just as truly bound to be honest in building a house," he said, "as you are to be sincere in your prayers. If I can show when the time of reckoning comes that I have put my soul into my work I have no doubt about the welfare of that soul. I must look to my foundation to see that it has sustaining power, to my roof that it will not leak, to the arrangement of rooms and closets, to make everything convenient and comfortable rather than inconvenient and irritating, and I must do all this in the name of humanity and God."

He struck the bedrock truth of the religious life. If I could extend the principle which governed my architect to every department of activity and industry I should convert the world to the theory of the New Testament, change its complexion and make it a far better place to live in than it is now.

Every man a consecrated workman. All honest work God's work, as truly so as the work of the priest at the altar. The bricklayer, the merchant, the preacher, the woman of society, equally servants of the Most High. The winning of a livelihood by some kind of toil—whether on the farm or in the pulpit makes no difference—not simply a necessity, but a divine necessity in accordance with the plan of the universe, and this toil to be engaged in with skilful hands and a loyal heart, not as drudgery but as duty, not by decree of a harsh fate but by the will of a wise and overruling Providence. The millennium would come before our prayer for it had been finished, our mental attitude would be more cheery, and a gladness would prevail as the spring sunshine does, joy compelling and fruit bearing.

Although our life here is temporary and we may reasonably look forward to something better, still this life is a glorious opportunity. The real difference among men is not that some are rich and others poor, for that is a mere incident, a detail, but that some accept their task with faith and others think themselves unjustly used. The poor man who endures his poverty with a heart that makes the best of what he has can find more happiness in his meagre circumstances than the greedy soul discovers in his wider field if he feeds his appetite for more. If I could make all men plan to be happy where they are instead of wearing their fretful hearts out because they are not where they think God ought to have put them, I should make the very wilderness bloom with roses and raise a floodtide of joy that would sweep round the earth bearing blessings to every home. It is not so much what you have as what you are that brings happiness. You might have all and still be miserable, and you might have little and still have heaven.

To feel that what you do is drudgery makes it drudgery. It is not the work you are doing, but your attitude toward it, that is important. If you are a king, you will dignify a trivial thing by doing it in kingly way, and the glitter of the crown will be reflected thereon. A true christian, finding his way to glory through the sad and hard as well as the joyous experiences of life, always under the conviction that God and the angels will come with assistance at his call, presents an ideal of work well done, of sorrows bravely borne and of a heart at peace, because duty and pleasure are two words for the same thing.

You will have trouble—make good use of it. You will have happiness—enjoy it thoroughly. You will have sorrow—let the Master share it with you. Work, if God is in it, is made easy and cheerful, even death, if there is a home beyond to look forward to, loses its sharpest pang. Mix heaven and earth, tears and faith, life's tasks and life's hopes, and the days shall sing themselves away until the great dawn comes when you have your reward and your rest.

The Critical Time of Life.

Is between the years of fifty-seven and sixty-two. Nature's power slows down, vitality becomes less, and the progress of decay sets in. A means of extending old age and renewing decreasing vigor is to take Ferrozone after meals. Ferrozone keeps up the appetite, and in the formation of red, vitalizing blood, imparts clearness to the tiring brain, force, energy and spirits just where they are needed. To take Ferrozone regularly means adding from ten to twenty years to life. Large boxes 50c., or 6 boxes for $2.50, at Druggists, or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills are certain.

—It is good news that wealthy men like Rockefeller are arranging to expend millions in the South on education. The beneficiaries are to be selected regardless of color, creed or sex. The plans of operation we do not know. Rockefeller is credited with the intention of starting a University at Washington which shall excel in its equipments any existing institution. The United States will soon be amply supplied with universities.

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Because the tags are valuable for premiums until January 1st, 1904.
Because we guarantee every plug, and
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THE EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., LTD.

—A brave white man at the risk of his own life saved a negro the other day from a crowd of white men determined to lynch him. The white man boldly risked his own life and won the day. It is time there were much more of this spirit in the regions liable to the ferocious thirst for blood which has disgraced the civilization of the United States.

—Whiting mixed with ammonia will remove paint or putty marks from window glass. Mix to a cream and let it dry upon the glass, then wash off with warm soap suds. Whiting for cleaning and a good polishing with chamois (upon fine glass) gives the most brilliantly clear windows that it is possible to obtain.

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Sound Investment at Home in a Rich Mining Property.

The Eastern National Copper Company, Limited, whose Gold and Copper Deposits are at Cheticamp, Cape Breton, is capitalized at $500,000. The Board of Directors of eight includes some of the Best Known and Most Reputable Business men of Halifax, who have become members of this company, confident that the property it has acquired is one of the most valuable in Canada, and situated in one of the most promising mining districts in America.

The mining areas purchased by the Eastern National Copper Company, Limited, have been thoroughly prospected and have undergone expert examination by trustworthy engineers during the past eighteen months. It has been on the evidence of mining men competent to testify as to the worth of the property that many have already been satisfied to subscribe for stock, believing that they were joining in an enterprise giving promise of large returns and that their shares would assuredly advance in value as the development operations proceeded.

The Company is now Blocking Out a Body of Copper Ore estimated to contain 160,000 TONS. The average result of the tests so far made to determine the Value of the Ore is ELEVEN DOLLARS PER TON, and when the work now under way is completed it is calculated that there will be ORE IN SIGHT, to the Value of $1,600,000.

The Development Operations are Proceeding with Pay Ore on All Sides of a Two Hundred Foot Slope which is being driven through the Main Deposit.

Other Beds of Copper are known to Underlie and Overlie the Bed Now Being Developed, and it is confidently Expected that This Mining Property will prove of Vast Value when a Few Months' More Work has been performed.

Gold is Associated with the Copper Contents of the Eastern National Ore, in Quantity Probably More than Sufficient to Pay the Expense of Mining and Milling, Leaving the Other Contents to the Good.

The Operations now being conducted by the Eastern National Copper Company, Limited, were begun only after the proposition had been most carefully investigated and large expenditure of money had been justified by the results of such investigation. The Company considers the opportunity for investment one of the most attractive before the public. Stock which is now being sold at a low figure will certainly advance as progress is made on the Deposits. Several liberal offers to purchase this property were received and declined before the present Company acquired it. The former owners are shareholders in the Eastern National, having accepted stock in payment for their interests and so demonstrated their confidence in the worth of the Copper Deposit now being opened and other Deposits which it is proposed to develop at an early date.

The sum of $10,000 is to be expended in the present operations, in order to further establish the extent of the Copper Beds, and place a large quantity of Ore in Sight. Part of this amount is being raised by the sale of a block of stock at **20 per cent. of par, Fully Paid Up**. Additional stock will not be offered at present. That already marketed is held by the purchasers for higher prices.

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Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m.
Sunday Services: 1st Sunday in the month 7 p.m. All other Sundays at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m
Holy Communion: 3rd and 5th Sundays at 8 a. m., 2nd and 4th Sundays at 11 a. m.
Week Service: Fridays at 7.30, and other times according to notice.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BELLISLE.

1st Sunday in month, 10.30 a. m. (The Holy Communion is administered at this service.) All other Sundays at 3 p. m.
Sunday School: 1st Sunday in month at a. m. All other Sundays at 1.45 p. m.

YOUNG'S COVE.

1st Sunday in the month at 2.30 p. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. E Daley, pastor. Bible Class and Sabbath-school at 10 a. m.; preaching service at 11 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday and Friday evenings of every week.

GORDON MEMORIAL CHURCH (Presbyterian).—Rev. H. S. Davison, Pastor. Public worship every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath-School and Pastor's Bible class at 10 a. m. Congregational Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 7.30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. Prayer Meeting on Friday at 7.30 p. m. All seats free. Ushers to welcome strangers.

PROVIDENCE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. Benj. Hills, pastor. Sunday services at 11 a.m and 7.00 p.m., Sunday-school at 10 a. m. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30; Epworth League every Friday evening at 7.30. Strangers always welcome.
Granville: Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a.m and 3 p.m., alternately. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m.
Bentville: Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., alternately Prayer-meeting on Thursday at 7.30 p. m.

SALVATION ARMY.—S. M. Munroe, Captain. Public meeting every Sabbath at 7.00 a. m. and 11.00 a. m.; at 2.30 p. m. and 7.30 p. m. Week services Monday, Tuesday, Thursday. Friday and Saturday evenings at 7.30 p. m. Soldiers meetings on Wednesday evenings at 8.00 p. m.

—Parents cannot be too careful in impressing upon the children the danger of pointing deadly weapons at one another or playing with pistols and guns. loaded or not loaded. The number of victims that fall to the foolish idea that there is fun in pointing a gun at another person is very great. The accidents are so numerous and so dreadful that we would expect them to leave profound and lasting impressions. But the old folly is ever renewed.

Going South FOR WINTER?

If you are contemplating going South during the winter of 1902 and 1903 you can get valuable information free of charge by writing John T. Patrick, Pinebluff, N. C. He can save you money in hotel rates, can direct you which is the best railroad route to travel, can direct you where to rent neatly furnished cottages or single rooms. WRITE HIM.

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ARTHUR PALFREY.
Bridgetown, Oct. 22nd, 1890. 29tf

FARMS WANTED

I have a call for a number of farms. If you have a farm for sale either send me or call and give me as full a description of it as you can, giving locality and lowest cash price. No charge without special contract.

OLIVER S. MILLER.
Bridgetown, Oct. 9th, 1902. tf

The Household.

Bed-making for the Sick.

This differs greatly from that for the well, if the patient be too ill to sit up while the process is accomplished.

The patient must be gently rolled over to one edge of the bed and the soiled sheet folded back lengthwise toward the invalid. One half of the clean lower sheet should then be put in place, leaving plenty to tuck in securely at the top as far as can be conveniently reached. It will not be possible to tuck in the entire half. The clean sheet must then be folded lengthwise in the middle (or as near the invalid as convenient) and the patient rolled gently back to the other edge, a freshly covered pillow having been placed in readiness to receive the head. It will be then but the work of a few moments to draw away the soiled sheet, pull out, smooth and secure the remainder of the clean sheet, and right the rest of the covers.

In making a bed for an invalid two things must be observed; the patient must be moved as little as possible, and must be uncovered not at all. It will be necessary therefore, before the patient is disturbed, to have everything in readiness, the fresh pillow and extra cover at hand, so that the whole process may be completed as quickly as possible. Deft, rapid, noiseless treatment is absolutely essential in treating the ill, and most especially is this the case in changing the bed. —"Collier's Weekly"

Toilet Hints.

A salt bath at night wonderfully rests and invigorates the whole system.

Rub a silk handkerchief gently but steadily over the face after washing it.

To remove dandruff, use alcohol and castor oil, one ounce of oil to half pint alcohol. Rub in well with a nailbrush.

In some cases gray hair is due to a lack of secretion of sulphur in the blood. The occasional use of sulphur soap is good.

Do not steam or dry all the natural oil from the face, for all the skin burns twice as quickly, and the wrinkles prematurely appear.

The wrinkles called "crow's feet" should be prevented by daily stroking of the folds, or where they would come. Keeping the blood in free circulation under the skin is the sure wrinkle preventive.

Ammonia and powdered borax in warm water should be used frequently in washing toilet sponges. A sponge should never be used unless it is sweet and clean. After washing it dry in the air and sunshine.

Cream of Cheese Soup.

A cream of cheese soup that is recommended as delicate and delicious is worth trying by the housekeeper who wishes variety. Bring to the heating but not scalding point, in a double boiler, a quart of milk, to which has been added a tablespoonful each of onion and carrot coarsely chopped, and a blade of mace. When the milk is hot, add it, half a cup at a time, addition. When all the milk has been stirred smooth a quarter of a cup of butter and two even tablespoonfuls of flour. Stir the mixture constantly, and let it cook a little between each addition. When all the milk has been used, return the mixture to the boiler, straining through a sieve to remove the mace and vegetables, and add half a cup of grated cheese, stirring until melted. Season with salt and pepper, and pour over the beaten yolks of two eggs. Stir constantly that the egg may be cooked evenly. Beat with an egg whisk until covered with a fine froth, and serve at once with crusts or bread sticks.

Well Kept Hands.

Over my sink are two bottles and a nail cleaner. One bottle contains five parts of lemon juice to one of alcohol, which will keep indefinitely. The other contains the following lotion: One-fourth of an ounce of gum tragacanth added to one pint of rain water which has stood three days, then one ounce each of alcohol, glycerine and witch hazel, also a little, good perfume. After washing dishes or preparing vegetables, I apply a little of the lemon juice, then the lotion, and in a few minutes my hands are dry, soft and very smooth. All the stains disappear as if by magic and the nails are cleaned easily. The time required is not over two minutes. This process repeated five or six times daily will certainly repay housekeepers, for what is there more indicative of refinement than well kept hands? Then, too, the expense of these lotions is comparatively nothing. Be sure to have them in a handy place.— Woman's Home Companion.

Orange Marmalade.

Orange marmalade is made by first slicing the fruit. The ends are cut off so as to expose a good sized surface of the pulp. The remainder of the orange is sliced with a machine similar to a straw cutter, except that the blade is longer, which gives a longer draw. This makes a smoother cut and does not destroy the shape of the slices or make the juice run out as much as a knife would that is placed straight across the board.

Lemons are usually added to give flavor, different amounts according to the taste. One lemon to ten oranges is about the proportion. A syrup is then made of sugar and water. The strength should be somewhere between 20 and 25 per cent sugar. The oranges should be put in this and brought almost to a boil, but done quickly. The syrup should be heated first and the sliced fruit put in and left there for half an hour. It should be put in the jars hot.

—Now and then you find a woman who appreciates what the power of the mother may be, who knows that she is shaping souls for time and eternity, and looks at the task with the awed reverence it should arouse in the heart of every true woman. What is the influence she—one woman,—could wield compared with that she is exercising every day, every hour? She is making the man and woman she has gotten from the Lord. Their ideals, their conceptions of life and duty, their faith in the good, the true, and the beautiful, their knowledge of what they can make of their lives for the sake of others, all lie in her hands. They see God, the world, life, men, and women, work, happiness, duty, through her eyes. They are what she makes them. And so they go out in the world, their ideas, their creed, modified though this may be by experience and observation from what it has been in the beginning, is yet shaped by the mother. What they were at the first that they are likely to be at the last. It is what the mother taught, what the mother did, that is in nearly every case the final criterion, whether it be the pies of the mother or the prayers. In either case what was hers has a place apart from all others.

—For fruit rice pudding take a large teacupful of rice, a little water to cook it partially; dry, line a basin with part of it, fill nearly full of pared, cored and quartered apples or any fruit you may choose, cover with the balance of your rice, tie a cloth tightly over the top and steam for one hour. To be eaten with sweet sauce. Do not butter your basin.

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Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. F. W. Grove's signature on each box. 25c.

Joker's Corner.

Children's Sayings.

"When that boy threw stones at you, why didn't you come and tell me, instead of throwing them back?" "Tell you! Why you couldn't hit a barn door!" (And the mother went back to her washing.)

Little Bertha asked for a pickle at dinner. Although warned that it was very sour, she ate it hastily. The result was that she puckered up her mouth and exclaimed, "Doodness! 'at pickle made my mouth feel oful small! Can you hear me talkin'?"

Bobbie—You know them preserves out in the pantry wot you told me not to eat?

Mother—Yes.

Bobbie—You know you said they'd make me sick if I et 'em, didn't you?

Mother—Yes.

Bobbie—Well, they didn't.

"I wonder what makes my razor so dull," said a man, looking at the blade he had so carefully sharpened only a day or two before.

"Why, father," spoke up little Johnnie, playing marbles on the floor, "it was just beautiful and sharp only this morning when I made my wooden boat with it."

The pastor called at a Columbus home the other day, where little Freddie, a bright youngster, is a great pet. Freddie had previously heard his mother say that the pastor was very successful in saving souls.

During a pause in the conversation Freddie, who was sitting on the pastor's knee, asked:

"Do you save souls?"

"Yes, Freddie," replied the man of the cloth.

"Will you tell me," went on Freddie, seriously, "how many souls you got saved up?"—Ohio State Journal.

A Cheap Purchase.

Several years ago while Mark Twain was connected with a publishing house, he went into a bookstore in New York and, picking up a volume, asked the price. He then suggested that as a publisher he was entitled to fifty per cent. discount. To this the clerk assented.

"As I am an author," proceeded Mark, "it would appear that I am again entitled to fifty per cent discount."

Again the clerk bowed.

"And as a personal friend of the proprietor," the humorist modestly continued, "I presume that you will allow me the usual twenty-five per cent discount.

Once more the salesman managed to produce an impressive bow.

"Well," drawled the unblushing speaker, "under those conditions I think I might as well take the book. What's the price?"

The clerk calmly took up his pencil and began to figure the amount industriously. Then he announced the result with the greatest obsequiousness. "As near as I can calculate," said he, "we owe you the book and about thirty-seven and one-half cents. Call again."

Very Accommodating.

William Pruette, the singer, was one of a group of married men who were discussing housekeeping and servants the other evening in a Philadelphia hotel corridor. He told of a girl who served him and Mrs. Pruette well enough when they were living in a New York flat several years ago.

One day she went to Mrs. Pruette in tears and asked permission to go home for a few days,—she had a telegram telling that her mother was very ill.

"Of course, go," said Mrs. Pruette,—"only, Maggie, do not stay longer than is necessary. We need you."

Maggie promised to return as soon as possible, and hurried away. A week passed without a word from her; then came a note by mail, reading:

"Deer Miss Pruete i will be back nex week an plese kep my place for me. mother is dying as fast as she can. To oblidg Maggie.

An Apology.

There are times when an apology does not do all that is expected of it. Once two gentleman attended a temperance meeting, and on returning home by a dark and narrow lane, were thrown out of their conveyance. The incident was reported in the local paper, the account closing with the words:

"Fortunately both men were sober."

The editor received an angry letter from one of the gentlemen concerned, with the request for an apology.

He was equal to the occasion. "In our account of the unfortunate accident to Messrs.——," wrote the editor, "we stated that fortunately both men were sober. It appears this statement has given great offence. We therefore beg to withdraw it."

Anecdote of Senator Depew.

Chauncey M. Depew, Senator of New York, recently called at the house of a friend, where he attracted the attention of a bright boy of eight. The boy asked his father, "Who was that man?" when the Senator had departed.

"That is Senator Depew," answered the father, "the greatest story-teller in the world.

A few days later the Senator called at the house, and the small boy advanced and said, "I know you."

"Indeed, who am I?"

"My papa says you are the biggest liar on earth."

—The man with the cinnamon colored beard was observed standing at the counter and looking at the bottles on the shelves in some perplexity of mind.

"What is it?" said the druggist

"Isn't there an organization of Methodist young people," asked the man, "that's named after some place where John Wesley used to live?"

"You mean the Epworth League?"

"That's it!" exclaimed the customer, his brow clearing. "Give me 5 cents' worth of Epworth salts."

—The Indianapolis News tells the following incident of one of its townswomen.

She called up her grocer by telephone the other morning, and, after she had sufficiently scolded the man who responded, said:

"And what's more, the next order you get from me will be the last I'll ever give you."

"It probably will, madam," said the voice at the other end of the wire; "you are talking to an undertaker."

—"What on earth has come over the Jinks family I wonder?"

"Why—what's the trouble with 'em?"

"All hit heavy with the new food craze. Went over the other morning and found 'em at breakfast—grandmother eatin' Blank's Food. Jinks's wife tacklin' Dobb's Cereal and the children divided between ten different brands."

"And where was the old man?"

"In the stable eatin' a bale o' hay."—Atlanta Constitution.

—Say, Pat, why don't you go on a strike for more wages?" asked the inquisitive man of an Irish labourer.

"Faith," replied the son of Erin, "an' ef iver Oi go on stroike 'twill be whin Oi'm out av a job an' have nothin' ilse to do."

—"Cook, my husband complains that the coffee was cold, the meat overdone the biscuits burned and the oatmeal soggy."

"Yez hev me sympathy, mum. It must be awful to live with such a man."

—Minard's Liniment cures Diptheria.

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