

THE HOME.

Previous Ointment.

Do not keep your box of ointment, Breat it for your friends to-day; Do not keep it in the disease, Half forgotten, laid away, Little doses of love kindness, Don't forget to give them now; Don't forget to smooth the pillow— Don't forget to bathe the brow.

Send your flowers to the living, Do not keep them for the grave— They may ooz for some poor mourner, They may strengthen, help and save. Send them in their fragrant beauty— Show your friendship true and warm; What would care a rosewood casket? What would care a lifeless form?

Hearts there are with burdens laden, Bearing bravely till and oars; Ready to renounce your kindness Should you leave your ointment there, Don't forget the kindly counsel— Don't forget the loving tone; They will bring the cross seem lighter To some sorrow-laden one.

All along life's rugged pathway Stretch your hand and lift your voice, Bringing all your love and kindness, Making every heart rejoice. Keep your ointment ever ready— Use it freely—there is room, It will bring you richest blessings, Smooth your passage to the tomb.

Self-Operative Helps.

The power of self-education in the little matters that help to form the indefinable habits that go to make the lady, we rarely realize until we have reached the age when bad habits or mannerisms have fastened upon us so strongly that we never lose the taint of their control. Lady Billair says in her advice to girls—

WHAT TO AVOID. "A loud, weak, affected, whining, harsh, or shrill tone of voice. "Extravagance in conversation—such phrases as 'awfully this,' 'heavily that,' 'loads of time,' 'don't you know,' 'hate' for dislike, etc. "Sudden exclamations of annoyance, surprise, and joy—often dangerously approaching to 'female swearing'—as 'Bother!' 'Gracious!' 'How jolly!'

"Yawning when listening to anyone. "Talking on family matters, even to home friends. "Attempting any vocal or instrumental piece of music that you cannot execute with ease. "Crossing your letters. "Making a short, sharp nod with the head, intended to do duty as a bow.

WHAT TO CULTIVATE. "An unaffected, low, distinct, silver-toned voice. "The art of pleasing those around you and seeming pleased with them and all they may do for you. "The charm of making little sacrifices quite naturally, as if of no account to yourself. "The habit of making allowances for the opinions, feelings, or prejudices of others. "An erect carriage—that is, a sound body. "A good memory for faces, and facts

connected with them—this avoiding giving offense through not recognizing or bowing to people, or saying to them what had best been left unsaid. "The art of listening without impatience to noisy talkers, and smiling at the twice-old tale or joke."—Orestes Union.

A Hint for the Girls.

Many a girl is rude in little matters more from thoughtlessness than anything else, like the two mentioned in the incidents— "Ocella, let us try the piano while we are waiting for Nellie to appear." "Why, no, Tillie, I do not like to. What would Nellie's mother think of us?" "She wouldn't care. Why should she? The piano's here to be played upon, isn't it?"

"Yes, after we have been invited." "O Ocella, you are too particular! I always sit down and play if I have to wait for anybody." "But suppose somebody is the house is sick, Tillie, or lying down?" persevered Ocella, seriously.

This was an argument which appealed to Nellie's good nature, and she dealt with a half-smiling, half-veiled, "Well, I pre-empt you do not object to my exercising this album." Ocella smiled, and with a deprecating, "O Tillie," opened a book of copy of the Bible for her own inspection. In a few minutes Nellie entered the room, and invited her young friends to "perform," which they did much to the satisfaction of all three.

A peculiar smile passed between Tillie and Ocella a day or two after, when their teacher, in giving them a few rules of common etiquette, said— "Fourth: Never play on the piano or other musical instrument until you have been invited to do so by your host or hostess," but when Miss Agar reached "Fifth: After ringing the door bell, it is ill-bred not to wait a reasonable time for the bell to be answered before ringing again," both looked down ashamed, for both recollected transgressions of that law of politeness which they resolved not to infringe again.—The Examiner.

THE FARM.

A List of Garden Vegetables.

Those who have not yet made up their list of garden vegetables should now be about it, so as to get their orders to the seedman in time to secure what they want. As suggested in some recent articles in this department, it is not safe to trust to the seeds sold at groceries and similar places. The best way is to send directly to some seedman of established reputation. Nor is it advisable to buy the latest novelties, at extravagant prices, though it is well to purchase well-tested sorts which have proved to be of superior quality and productiveness, even at a slight advance on the cost of older varieties. A list of some of the newer kinds is given in the New York Weekly Times by the well known agricultural writer, Mr. Henry Stearns, who has found them worthy of recommendation:

Peas are the first planted, and of these there are an abundance of good and early kinds. Laxton's Alpha is a very sweet early pea, wrinkled, and bears abundantly. Little Gem is a dwarf which needs no support, hence is very desirable. Those

who have asparagus and spinach, and do not care for the very earliest peas, we would advise to plant Little Gem, and then plant them over and over again every week through the whole season. With plenty of manure in the drills, this kind is exceedingly prolific, and the peas are tender, large, and sweet. We have grown these peas all the season, and gathered the last in November. Telephone and Telegraph are so much alike that there is no choice between the two kinds. They are wonderfully prolific. Last season we took twenty-seven pods from one stalk, which ran up more than six feet, and some of the pods had nine large peas in them; none of them (as few) less than six or seven. The quality is excellent. A few steps only are required to fill a peck-basket of these peas. They are second early, and last until the best late kind, Champion of England, comes in. This is the best late kind, and comes in when the earlier kinds have ripened. All these varieties should be put in the ground at the same time and as early as possible, and continuous plantings made in ten days after the previous ones until July. Straggle is one of the new kinds, very tender and sweet.

BEANS.

Beans are planted later than peas, on account of their want of hardiness, and of these we plant only the wax-pod kinds, on account of their tenderness and abundant bearing. They are as early as a pea; indeed, the Golden Wax is a little earlier, and has been found for use in forty-three days from planting. Black, Golden, and Crystal Wax afford all that can be desired of the dwarf kinds, while the Extra Early Lion and the large White Lima furnish a sufficient supply of the delicious sort from the latter part of July to the end of the season. The Jersey Extra Early is a new variety.

BEETS.

Beets have been considerably improved of late, and the Early Egyptian, and the Eclipse, equally early and larger and better in quality, are the earliest kind. For the main crop there is none better than Deering's improved blood turnip.

CABBAGES.

Cabbages are indispensable for the garden, and the earliest of these should follow asparagus. Early Wakefield may be had in June, and is unquestionably the best of the early kinds. Head room's Early Summer is a large kind, very tender and good, and ten days or two weeks later than the former. Of these kinds twelve thousand plants can be set in one acre, and hence are most desirable kinds for the market garden. Wainwright is a second early kind, and Toller's Improved Brunswick follows as a fall cabbage. We have specimens of these now in the cellar three inches in diameter at the top and twelve inches long, and when cooked the roots are sweet and tender all through.

CARROTS.

Carrots may be had quite early by sowing the early Scarlet Horn, and for late crop the Long Orange Improved. We have specimens of these now in the cellar three inches in diameter at the top and twelve inches long, and when cooked the roots are sweet and tender all through.

Cauliflowers.

Cauliflowers have become quite common since the improved kinds have come into use. Henderson's Early Snowball is a

remarkable kind for its earliness and its good heads. This delicious vegetable is as early as a cabbage, and is quite as hardy. By the help of Persian Insect Powder the caterpillars, which are apt to eat its good qualities, may be easily kept in check. The large Late Algiers is an equally good fall kind, which we have kept in pits until midwinter.

SWEET CORN.

Sweet-corn is an indispensable vegetable, and is wanted as early as possible. The old extra early Tom Tombs is not surpassed by any of the novelties, and this may be planted in succession weekly until Howell's Evergreen comes in. The Mexican black, but coarsely and very sweet, and is intermediate between these two kinds. Those who keep a family cow should plant Narragansett, which has good ears, and stalks five or six feet high, which make the best fodder for the cow. We have grown two succeeding crops of this variety for this purpose, which have kept the cows until the latter Evergreen comes in in August.

CUCUMBERS.

Cucumbers for pickling should be small and tender, and the Green Proflid has these qualities in perfection. We have grown for sale over 120,000 of these per acre, while for domestic use there is none better. The Long Green is not surpassed for table use by any other kind.

LETTUCE.

Lettuce of many varieties are now offered. The old fashioned Bilecia is as good as any of the new kinds. We have had heads twenty inches in diameter and as crisp and tender as can be desired. Early Prize Head also produces large heads of very good quality. No other plant depends upon rich soil and constant moisture and cultivation than this.—New York Examiner.

TEMPERANCE.

Last year the collection for violations of the State Acts in Leeds and Granville reached \$4,500. In Brockville they amounted to \$5,122, and for the present year to date \$1,105.

The Western Brewer, published in the interests of the liquor trade, says the annual average sale of beer in the city of Chicago, is 1,560,000 barrels, which yield \$24,000,000 gross. Taking the population of the city at 700,000, the average would be 800 glasses of beer a year for each man, woman and child. The same authority gives the number of brewers in the United States at 2,269, with an annual production of 460,832,400 gallons of beer.

An Unassisted Small. A Christian worker from Boston was holding some evangelistic services in a neighboring town. At the conclusion of one of the church meetings a deacon of the church came to him and said: "Do you think you are sanctified, do you?" "Well, yes, I rather think I am."

"Then you think you can't sin any more?" "Oh, no! I do not think that I am afraid I shall."

"Well, said the deacon, 'I don't think you are sanctified.'"

"No," replied the brother with a little hesitation and deliberation, "I should not think you were; you don't smell like a sanctified man."

The deacon was spiced with tobacco juice from head to foot. The conversation closed; he went home and thought. For the first time in his life the idea dawned on him that there was any difference between the smell of a sanctified man and a tobacco user. He could not readily dismiss the matter from his mind. The words stuck to him, until at last he renounced the filthy weed, and now it is to be hoped that he smells more like a sanctified man.

The Secretary of Drink.

At the entrance of one of our College chapels lies a nameless grave; that grave covers the mortal remains of one of its most promising fellows—ruined through drink. I received not very long ago a letter from an old school fellow, a clergyman, who, after long and arduous labor, was in want of clothes and almost of food. I inquired the cause; it was drink. A few weeks ago a wretched clergyman came to me in deplorable misery, who had dragged down his family with him into ruin. What had ruined him? Drink. When I was at Cambridge one of the most promising scholars was a youth who years ago, died in a London hospital, penitent, of delirium tremens—through drink. When I was at King's College I used to sit next to a handsome youth who grew up to be a brilliant writer; he died in the prime of life, a victim of drink. I once knew an eloquent philanthropist who was a very miserable man. He would never know the curse which was on him; but his friends knew that it was drink. And why is it that these tragedies are daily happening? It is through the fatal fascination, the seductive society of drink, against which Scripture so often warns. It is because drink is one of the surest of the devil's ways to man and of man's ways to the devil.—Archdeacon Farrar.

A Daily Benediction.

On a granite shaft at the grave of a man who had filled many offices of honor and trust is this inscription: "He was a daily benediction in his home." What a splendid epitaph that is!

What a grand tribute it is to the character of any man to say of him that he made his home happy! A German poet has said: "He is happiest, be he king or peasant, who finds his happiness at home." May it not with equal truth be said that he is happiest who carries happiness into his home, even as it is "more blessed to give than to receive."

It was well for me to have a day set apart during the first week of the year "for the hallowing of the home in all its relation to God."

What a cluster of home-graces this is: "Love, joy, peace, long-suffering, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, meekness, temperance!" These are the fruit of the Spirit, and he who has them will "show by his good life his works in meekness of wisdom."

A friend of a good woman once said: "When I heard her giving orders to her servants I knew that her soul was at peace with her Master."

It is ever true that "the fruit of righteousness is sown in peace for them that make peace."

God homes are the surest foundation upon which the State can rest. Better for the State than bits and bars, are love and

law in the home. When these are wanting, there come reformatories and prisons. The home is the best place in which to sow the seed of the Word. A Christian home is a church in the home, and a mother's pulpit is a good place from which to preach. How many prodigal boys and girls have been brought back to home and to Christ by the measure of a mother's counsel and prayer! What greater sermons are ever preached than the sweet sermons of a godly life in the home?

"It wasn't master's sermons, but it was master's life that did it," said a clergyman's servant who had been brought to Christ.

Perhaps there never was a time when the family life more needed to be a Christian life within it than it does just now in these times of astounding temptations. How important it is that the young should be taught to "walk in the way of good men and keep the way of the righteous." A good way to bring others to Christ is to give ourselves to Him; a good way to each righteousness of life is by the example of our own right living. I was said of a distinguished New England jurist that "he lived the Bible all day."

Who can truly estimate the price of such a life to our others? A life like that in the home would be of greater worth to those who bear the family name than great riches or earthly honor. An eloquent orator, who fills a large space in the history of his country, after making the bequest in his will, added these words: "This is all the inheritance I can give to my family. The religion of Christ can give them one which will make them a rich indeed."

That was a good prayer of David's: "With thy blessing let the house of thy servant be blessed forever."—Lex in New York Observer.

Almost imperceptibly the cure accompanied by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In the case of R. L. King, Richmond, Va., who suffered for 14 years with an aggravated form of scrofula, Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected astonishing results.

WE DO NOT WISH

To say that four medicine will cure in every case, but we do say that the many testimonials we are constantly receiving show that SIMON'S LINIMENT is universally approved of, and the orders coming in show that the sale is largely increasing.

Mr. A. W. Archibald, Melrose, N. S., writes: "I find Simon's Liniment the best selling Liniment I have ever had in my store. Everybody seems to want it and the demand has quadrupled itself within the last year. I have used it myself and know it to be an article of merit."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Any child disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth, if you send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething, its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

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POWERFUL, STRENGTHENING AND FLESH GIVING PROPERTIES, MANIFEST THEMSELVES IN AN ADMIRABLE AND RAPID WAY IN CASES OF

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BECAUSE By virtue of the immense advantages it offers over the best plain Cod Liver Oil or other similar preparations, as demonstrated by the experiments made in Hospitals and Foundling Asylums, and confirmed by thousands of Physicians, it is with the use of SCOTT'S EMULSION that therapeutical results are obtained in proportion to THREE TIMES LARGER THAN WITH THE PLAIN COD LIVER OIL.

BECAUSE Being perfectly digested and assimilated, the patient can continue its use during the Summer without any inconvenience. BECAUSE Its use does not offer any of the great inconveniences and gastrical disturbances, intestinal irritation, and the repulsive taste, peculiar to the plain Cod Liver Oil.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS IN TWO SIZES, 50 CENTS and \$1.00.