Practical Talks and Plain Precepts for Farmers.

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

A CHARACTER ALPHABET.

Attend carefully to the details of your business.
Be prompt in all things.
Consider well, then decide positively.
Dare to do right; fear to do wrong.
Endure trials patiently.
Fight life's battle bravely.
Go not into the society of the vicious.
Hold integrity sacred.
Injure not another's reputation or business.
Join hands only with the virtuous.
Keep your mind from evil thoughts.
Lie not for any consideration.
Make few special acquaintances.
Never try to appear what you are not.
Observe good manners.
Pay your debts promptly.
Question not the veracity of a friend
Repeat the counsel of your parents.
Sacrifice money rather than principle.
Touch not intoxicating drinks.
Use your leisure time for improvement.
Venture not on the threshold of wrong.
Watch carefully over your passions.
Extend to every one a kindly salutation.
Yield not to discouragement,
Zealously labor for the right and success is certain.

J. H. HALE ON THINNING FRUIT.

It is the large, fine fruit that brings the profit; pays the mortgage, labor, fertilizer and cost of everything. It leaves the dollar where you are going to have the fun out of it. To have high grade fruit we must thin. Have a thousand peaches and leave them all on the tree and you may have five half bushel-baskets with two hundred in each. You may throw five hundred away and still have five baskets of peaches. One may not have over 45 or 50 peaches in it and be worth $1.50 or $2. The other baskets with two hundred in will be worth 50 cents. Fine peaches will bring from ten to fifteen dollars a bushel, besides not weakening the trees, as little peaches, which are nothing but seed, skin and wool. You have a law that will not allow you to sell milk which is more than so much water. We fruit growers have the advantage over every stock producer: the more we water our stock the more they will pay us for it, and the more solids the less they pay us for it. Peaches that are 15 per cent solids and 85 per cent water are worth 50 cents, but those only 10 per cent solids and 90 per cent water are worth $3 or $4. I say, dose them with water; soak them, and this is easier done by thinning and so getting large fruit full of water. I was speaking with a friend in an adjoining town yesterday about apples and peaches of an inferior quality that have gone to the market from this state and others with first-class and inferior grades mixed in the same package. You understand that in manufacturing a thing there is not any standard price for damaged goods. When the manufacturer turns out damaged goods he is wise enough to keep them separate and sells them for whatever anybody will give. He means to have as few damaged goods as possible. We fruit growers have been producing a great many damaged goods, and then, instead of using good judgment and culling them out, we mix good ones with them and sell the whole business for the price of damaged goods. We had to throw in the good ones. By proper thinning we can get the damaged goods down so we will not have more than 5 or 10 per cent of inferior goods.

CONDITIONS AFFECTING FRUITFULNESS.

I shall attempt to show that there is a definite relation between growth and flower formation in our fruit trees If I can do this, it must follow as a corollary that we can control flower formation to the same extent that we can control growth, and a rift appears in the clouds at once, for most of our fruit growers feel competent to control the growth of their fruit trees pretty well.

My first proposition is, that during the warm season, the causes that favor growth are opposed to flower formation and vice versa. As evidence of the truth of this statement I submit four reasons:

1st. While growth is most active, flower formation is at a standstill, and when growth ceases flower formation begins. This is true not only of perennial plants, but of most biennial and annual ones as well. In Indian corn, for example, growth is rapid from the time the plants are well started until the tassel forms, then growth ceases and the flowers form. The same is true in tobacco, in the grains and grasses and in most strictly annual garden plants and weeds, it is also true in biennial plants, as the beet, carrot, cabbage, and we also know that it is true in our fruit trees also.

2nd. An artificial check to growth causes the formation of flowers. It has long been known that pinching the tips of growing shoots of fruit trees often favors the formation of flowers. Root pruning will do the same. The florist causes his plants to bloom by drying them off, or allowing them to become potbound. All of these operations check growth. Flowers form then, when growth ceases, provided the weather remains warm enough. It does not seem to matter much what causes the growth to cease. It may be from the direct act of the cultivator, it may be from weather conditions, or it may be from simple heredity. In all cases the flowers form provided the weather is sufficiently warm, and provided the plant is old enough to flower.

3rd. The percentage of buds that form flowers in any given part of the tree is inversely in proportion to the amount of growth in that part. On the very short branches commonly called fruit spurs, all or nearly all of the buds form flowers. As the annual growth becomes longer, the proportion of buds that form flowers is less; on the longest growths of rapid growing trees we find fewest flower buds.

4th. The more times the current of sap is diverted by branching, the shorter becomes the growth and the more likely are the buds to form flowers. Flowers rarely form directly on the main shoots of our fruit trees. They often form on the first branch from a main shoot, especially in the stone fruits. In the apple and pear we are more sure to find them removed two or more times by branching from the main shoots.

When the weather becomes warm, the buds are in the best possible condition for growth, being gorged with water themselves, and attached to branches that also are gorged. The raising of the temperature of this water causes it to expand, and so increases the pressure. The roots, too are in a soil that is often nearly saturated with water. But as the leaves unfold and the weather becomes warmer, active evaporation is resumed and the water supply in the wood is rapidly depleted. The roots are still absorbing, it is true, but they are unable to keep up with an increasing evaporation. Especially in large trees the distance from the root tips where the water is absorbed, to the leaves, where it is evaporated, is so long and the water has to pass thro' so many angles in its tortuous passages that it cannot reach the leaves fast enough to make good the loss from evaporation, and to supply the forming cells for any longer time, hence the growth rapidly declines and generally comes to a standstill before midsummer. Then follows the flower forming season. As growth declines the sap becomes more concentrated and more stocked with prepared food which appears to be the necessary condition for forming flowers.

A surplus of water in the tree results in growth, a surplus of prepared food results in flower formation.

Now that we are prepared for it, the practical corollary to these propositions comes without calling. If we provide the conditions for healthful growth and then hold this growth in moderate subjection by such wise treatment, we shall have a normal and regular formation of flowers and fruit. We must not fly to the opposite extreme and conclude that because growth is opposed to flower formation, therefore all growth must be suppressed. Normal growth is absolutely necessary to the continuance of the tree, for we must remember that the same bud can blossom but once. If our tree is to increase in productive power, it is imperative that the crop of new buds shall be larger than that of the buds that blossom. If we have normal growth, uniformly distributed over the tree, the flower formation will take care of itself.

COVER CROPS.

We believe that each year the practice of sowing some cover crop in the orchard after cultivation ceases, is gaining in popularity with the orchardists of Nova Scotia. The past season four different kinds of cover crops were sown in the experimental orchard plot at the School of Horticulture, with a view to testing their comparative value. The four were vetches field peas, mammoth red clover and crimson clover. The two former were sown at the rate of 1½ bushels per acre, and the two latter at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre. The orchard was given clean cultivation up to July 15 when all seed was sown. Both the peas and vetches have made a rank growth, and though the vetches were rather scattering when they first came up, they have spread out till they cover the ground fully. The mammoth red clover came rather poorly but what plants there were, have made a good growth. Still it by no means covers the ground. The crimson clover, however, has made a perfect mat over most of its plot, and is 6 or 8 inches high. We are very much pleased with it, though of course we don't consider this test of the two clovers conclusive. Still from our experience and observation we should choose crimson clover in preference to any other in most cases. We give below an article which appeared in a late issue of the Rural New Yorker, by our old friend Prof. John Craig. He says:

"This orchard cover crop business interests me immensely. It is of greater importance to the fruit tree than is realized by the fruit grower. We have much to learn. We cannot generalize on this subject as much as in many others. A cover crop good for apples may not suit pears, and may be away off for peaches. A cover crop suitable for sandy soil may not catch well on clay. Some plants are shade-enduring, while others in deep shade give up the struggle and the ghost without a kick. One thing is clear to my mind, the orchardist who neglects cover crops, is losing money, either through unfavorable soil conditions engendered, and weak tree conditions induced, or, on the other hand, in the purchase of barnyard fertilizers which are imperative under the system that does not employ them. To my mind, again the introduction of green manures is bound to bring about a change of ideals respecting distances of setting the trees. In a recent trip thro' New York, the two best orchards, bearing the best apples seen this autumn, were standing, so that at 40 years of ago one could drive comfortably between the rows without dodging to avoid switchings or scratches. One 60 feet apart, the other 50, both Bald wins. No cover crop with which I am acquainted succeeds in dense shade—well, I ought to except chickweed, and I am not sure but it is a friend to the fruit-grower. It grows late in the autumn and begins business in the early spring, but like "pusley" it is mostly water.

Regarding the relative merits of the various plants suitable for cover crop purposes, I do not feel competent to express definite opinions. Cow peas do better usually the second year than the first. Often the year's cover is uneven. Perhaps the soil lacks the particular microbe necessary to their full development. Certainly the cow pea is one of the surest crops for the mid-summer sowing. I have seen many fields during the past two weeks, which were sown with cow peas in July or early in August, now covered with a dense mat of vegetation, at least a foot thick. Last night's frosts left them shivering under bare stalks. The leaves drop, and are mostly collected by the stems, to be sure, but some loss of vegetable matter will undoubtedly occur before plowing time next spring. The cow pea is an excellent plant to begin the work of soil regeneration with. Its germination is reasonably certain and growth rapid, but it does not love shade, and it is not partial to heavy clay. With the ground in a good state of tilth, which implies the presence of humus in reasonable quantities, I believe other cover crops may be used with greater advantage. Hairy vetch does not make much of a showing at first—it may even be quite obstructed by weeds— but when the frost cuts the interlopers the vetch looms up and sticks to the business of growing right along whenever a favorable opportunity occurs. It has done better this year on sandy loam than on stiff clay.

By this most striking orchard cover I have seen this year was secured by sowing alfalfa on heavy sandy loam the first week in August at the rate of 22 pounds per acre. This was in the western part of Monroe county. Growth was exceedingly uniform and the plants average a foot in height. The growth was weak beneath the trees, but the plants were there in great numbers. The ground is to be "ganged" early next spring so that no trouble will be experienced in clearing the ground. Good catches of Crimson and Mammoth clover were rooted in orchards in several places. Some enterprising man should set to work and grow a lot of vetch seed. It is now scarce and high priced. When a fruit grower obtains a start with this plant, he can easily grow his own seed by maturing and harvesting his cover crop each year. Finally it is true economy in sowing cover crops to be generous in the amount of seed sown rather than niggardly."

We shall have more to report on the cover crops now growing in the experimental orchards of the school of Horticulture and meantime we should like to see a full discussion of this year's successes or failures by our readers.

F. C. SEARS.

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CEMENT FLOOR FOR CELLAR.

One barrel of good rock cement will lay about sixty square feet of floor. In preparing to lay the floor see that the foundation is dry. Floors are usually made about three inches thick in two layers. The first is gauged six of gravel and clear sand to one of cement. The finishing coat of half an inch is gauged two parts of coarse sand to one of cement. The sand and gravel and cement should be accurately measured and mixed thoroughly in dry condition. Now make a depression in the top of the heap and pour on say one pail of water. With shovel now carefully spread the heap so as not to allow the water to escape. As this is absorbed pour on more until the material is moist resembling damp earth, but it must not be sloppy. Beginners almost always err in using too much water. A chalk line on the wall three inches from the soil will be a convenient basis to work from. A two inch by three inch scantling is placed on edge at a distance to say three feet, the upper edge being leveled to the exact floor line. This space is now filled in to the depth of 2 and one half inches with coarse concrete mixed 6 to 1. After this is rammed as solid as possible the excess is taken off by a "screed," one end resting on the 2 by 3 inch scantling, the other on a thin narrow strip placed at the wall, the lower edge being the floor line. A notch is cut in one end to match the thickness of the strip. The surface is now ready for the finishing process of floating with the richer concrete. A good woden float is made of a piece of half inch pine 6 by 12 inches to one side of which a short handle is attached. With this float the surface, until a moisture appears in a moderate degree and all irregularities are reduced. At this stage use an ordinary plasterer's trowel with a long even stroke and heavy pressure to give a smooth surface to the work, and this strip of floor is finished. Take up the scantling and place it in position three feet from this work and repeat the process of filling with concrete, ramming, covering this with fine concrete also well rammed, screeding and floating. It will be noted that the screed runs on the scantling and thin strip every time so that by carefully using the spirit level a perfectly uniform surface can be obtained. In finishing each piece of floor, care should be taken to float the edges of the new and old work together, so that there will be no ridges to mar the surface. Piece by piece in this way the whole surface is cemented. After the floor is made it should be moistened occasionly until it has become set. It is well also to lay boards to walk on for a few weeks so as to avoid the possibility of breaking the surface before it has become thoroughly hardened.

THE BEST APPLES.

The American Pomological Society nearly fifty years ago began to make up lists of apples worthy of cultivation. The first group made consisted of the following thirty-two varieties:

Summer Pearmain, Baldwin, Bullock's Pippin, Denyse's Winter Sweet, Early Harvest, Early Strawberry, Fall Pippin, Fameuse, or Snow, Gravenstein, Hubbardson's Nonesuch, Sweet Rough, Lady Apple, Porter, Red Astrachan, Rhode Island Greening, Roxbury Russet, Summer Rose, Swaar, Vandevere, Seek-no-further and Winesap—twenty-two in all.

For particular localities the following five varieties were named: Canada Red, Esopus Spitzenburg, Newton Pippin, Northern Spy and Yellow Bellflower.

STEALING FROM THE FARM.

A man can steal from a bank, a merchant or a corporation, but he can not steal from old mother earth on the farm. The soil may be robbed in a sense by being made to grow worthless products, but the man is never benefited thereby. A man may never beat his farm. It is always and ever true that whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.—Field and Farm.

Why not Give Dumb Animals Summer Vacations?

The news that the Boston fire department has decided to give its horses a fortnight's vacation annually, came last year as a pleasant surprise to all lovers of the noble animal; it is the more surprising that this instance is the first on record where such a humanitarian step has been thought advisable.

I do not go so far as to assert that every man should dispense with his beast's services for a certain portion of each year, as in the case of a small storekeeper the loss for only say a week of his solitary horse would be a great and serious hardship.

But all employers of horse labor are not so situated. Let our wealthy folks provide an annual rest for the willing slave that drags their vehicles over all sorts of roads all day long, and every day in all weathers.

Let them turn their tired steeds into a grassy pasture with plenty of pure country air, and nothing to do, not merely when the poor beasts are run down and absolutely unfit for work, but every year. The owner deems a yearly visit to some seaside or country resort necessary in order to recuperate from business worries, but his horse may slave on from his birth to his death without a week's rest to breal the monotony of existence.

I would strongly recommend horse owners to adopt my suggestion. Their reward, apart from the humanity of the cause, will be found in their improved condition and strength, as well as the longer life of their hard-working dumb servants.

We have early closing, eight hours a day, and other movements, all calculated to benefit the human worker. Why not start a movement to provide our horses with a well-earned annual holiday?—Boston Globe.

Some Results of Impure Blood.

A blotched, pimply, disfigured face, feeling of exhaustion, wracked nerves, headache and a dull brain. The proper cure is one Ferrozone tablet after each meal. Ferrozone clears and beautifies the complexion by making rich, pure blood. It restores the enfeebled brain and unstrung nerves to a healthy vigorous condition. It invigorates all the physical and mental powers, and brings strength and ambition to the depressed. Refuse a substitute for Ferrozone—it's the best tonic, rebuilder and invigorator known. Price 50 c., at druggists or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Pure Cocoaut Candy for Children.

Take one pint of sugar, a quarter of a pint of desiccated cocoanut and a quarter of a pint of milk. Boil these ingredients in a granit-ware or porcelain- lined sauce pan for five minutes. Remove from the fire, set the saucepan in a dish of cold water and stir briskly until the mixture is creamy. Pour on a lightly-buttered dish and mark in squares while warm, so that it may be easily be broken when cold. Cocoanut cakes are very easily made and would be a variety. Beat the whites of two egges to a stiff froth; add gradually a small cupful of sugar, the same quantity of cocoanut, either desiccated or freshly grated, and one table spoonful of flour. Drop on a butterd tin in small round cakes and bake for five minutes in a quick oven.—January Ladies- Home Journal.

Between the Lights.

Dear heart, come closer while the light
Dies slowly in the darkening sky
And, marshalled at the call of night
The twilight shades troop softly by.

I would not have you sorrow so
Because it must be, soon or late
That one of us alone, will go
From out the light thro' death's dark gate.

For life at best is all too short
When measured with a love like ours
And death is but an open port
To broader fields and fairer flowers.

So, while the twilight shades troop past,
And night and darkness come apace,
We know the dawn will break at last,
And always there is light some place.

Home Life that is Overlooked.

Unelastic conventionality of view is a secret accomplice of crime and an open foe to the highest progress of humanity.

Both pulpit and press send forth their constant protest against divorce; decorous-minded and order-loving human beings declare against the dissolution of the marriage tie by any means save death, but the pulpit and the press are silent and the same decorous-minded individuals seem to consider it none of their business when a husband and wife live together in continual open warfare, and bring children conceived in hatred and reared in discord into existence.

When this harnessed hatred now and then results in murder the pulpit cries "How shocking!" and the conventional minded populace shakes its head disapprovingly, while it shuts its eyes to a score of cases within its circle where domestic life is made a criminal farce and a breeder of possible tragedies.

Not many moons ago, four small children, the oldest thirteen, witnessed the stabbing of their father with a potato knife in the hand of their goaded and infuriated mother, almost on the eve of her bringing a fifth child into loveless existence.

The story of the thirteen-year old daughter, as told to the reporters, caused not one editorial to be written nor one sermon preached upon the awful crime—the most awful of all of the crimes—marital infelicity and child breeding.

Yet divorce, so constantly preached and written against, is a shining virtue and a blessing to humanity—set beside this black and hideous condition of two human beings living in bitter strife and unfeigned hatred and repulsion in their hearts, while they periodically give rein to mere animal impulses and produce undesired offspring.

The little girl who saw her mother murder her father related in a stoical manner how "They were always scrapping. Father came in and began to scold, as he always did, Mother answered back, as she always did," and then the climax came—a more terrible one than usual—and the father was a corpse and the mother a murderess.

Quite as great in the eyes of God I believe are this woman's sins of moth ehood under those awful conditions which seem to have become perpetual is her final unpremeditated crime.

Dozens of married people in the higher walks of life are living together in similar discord. They are possessed of more education and culture, and their language is less coarse and brutal; but they find no pleasure in each other's society, and when under the same roof are constantly quarreling.

Their quarrels may only be expressed in "polite sarcasms" and cold glances and unvarying disagreements upon every trivial question, and in a stubborn lack of concession, but the children are nevertheless reared in an unwholesome and poisonous atmosphere of hatred and the home is shadowed by a cloud tenfold darker than the shadow of divorce and separation could produce.

All the laws passed by all legislatures of the world, and upheld by all the churches in the land, can never make children born under such conditions anything but illegitimate in the sight of God—for love alone sanctions birth.

If you, madame, whose eyes follow these words, are living as the legal wife of a man with whom you are constantly quarreling, and if you are the unwilling mother of his offspring, let me tell you that you have no right to look down upon the unfortunate fallen girl whose love led her astray.

She has broken man's law—you are breaking God's. Only by adherence to both can marriage be really lawful and parentage sacred.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

Saved a Painter From Suicide.

In the atelier of a certain French painter there seems to be a congress of yellow cats, or rather the same cat in portraits innumerable.

Eight years ago Maurice Lenoir dwelt in a garret, earning his bread by copying pictures, nourishing his soul with dreams of a great classic canvass of his own. Needless to recount the disillusions, privations, or the nervous reaction of the days when he received a few francs. The unrelieved pressure of poverty, the unremitting blows of ill-luck—tap, tap, like a paver's mallet—became unbearable. The thin blood of semi-starvation mounted to his head, creating visions of suicide.

One evening he bought poison. Reentering his room something brushed past his feet. He lighted a candle and began to write a few lines, merely to save trouble at the inquest. Suddenly there sprang upon the table a little yellow kitten. It rubbed caressingly against his face. Evidently a waif—one of the surplus ninefold lives of nobody's cat. It was thin and famished.

"One may be tired of his life," said Maurice, "but one does not leave a guest hungry!"

With bread and milk, all he had, he fed the kitten, then warmed it within the breast of his coat, where it caressed with its tongue the hand that held it, then purred itself to sleep.

Maurice reflected: "Suicide is the refuge of one who no longer hopes or has ties of affection or responsibilities. In receiving this kitten I have assumed a duty. To place this little creature for warmth upon my heart, and then turn that heart to ice, would be a betrayal. At least I will live until tomorrow."

In the morning the little cat appeared so pretty, Maurice painted and was able to sell his portrait. Another was painted, and another.

M. Lenoir's pussies became the fashion. He deferred his dream of a classic canvass and painted only cats in all postures and colors—yellow, black white, gray and tabby. He studied cats; he divined under their mask of drowsiness or caprice the subtle charm and wisdom adored in old Egypt.

The yellow kitten that saved his life also made his fortune. And M. Lenior proved not ungrateful; the yellow cat, now patriarch of a tribe, has his cushion and his cup in the atelier and wears a golden collar ascribed "To my benefactor."

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As I am an authorized agent of the Herbaroot Medical Company, of Montreal, for the sale of **Herbaroot Tablets and Powders,** the great family medicine and KING OF BLOOD PURIFIERS, for the cure of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Torpidity of the Liver, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Constipation, Pains in the Back, Female Weaknesses, and all impurieties of the blood, I would say to those in poor health that I will send by mail to any address on receipt of price, Herbaroot Tablets.

200 days' treatment, with guarantee,	$1.00
100 " " " "	.50
Herbaroot Powder, per package	.50
Inhaler	.25

Herbaroot Powder cures Catarrh, Sore Throat, stops Headache and relieves Asthma.

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Screen Windows and Doors a specialty.

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WANTED

Good, smart agent to represent us in Nova Scotia for the sale of hardy Fruit and Ornamental stock. Sample case supplied free. Good pay weekly. We offer special inducements to any one who will make a specialty of ornamental business, having over 60 acres in cultivation we are in a position to give best possible satisfaction. Apply now. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

TO LET

The Brick House belonging to the estate of late Robt. E. Randolph.
April 3rd, 1901.

The Household.

Mouth Hygiene.

In an editorial article in the Medical Brief on Mouth Hygiene, we find the following:

In the morning, on waking, the mouth of even the healthiest person is anything but wholesome. Warmth and moisture favor the decay of the food particles, the formation of corrosive and other deleterious products, which attack the teeth and injure the mucous membrane of the mouth. The slowing of the circulation during the night deposits a coating, and allows the secretions to become stale and thick. To swallow this septic matter deteriorates the gastric juice, and will at length overcome normal resistance to a greater or less extent.

The writer has succeeded in overcoming a morning nausea and want of appetite with many people simply by insisting upon hygiene of the mouth as a part of the morning toilet.

It is not enough to brush the teeth and tongue, though this is important. The patient should use an antiseptic mouth wash. Unquestionably the best thing for this purpose is listerine. It is pleasing, aromatic, stimulating and effective. It is prescribed by doctors and dentists all over the world to keep the cavities of the head in a hygiene condition.

The solution employed should be reasonably strong, say a tablespoonful of listerine to a glass of water. The mouth should be thoroughly rinsed before and after cleaning the teeth and tongue, and some of the solution gargled as far down the throat as possible. If any is swallowed harm is not done.

The sense of comfort and cleanliness which follows this procedure is indescribable. It should be repeated mornings and at bedtime. If it is followed in the morning by eating a bunch of grapes, an orange or apple before the regular breakfast is taken the whole digestive economy is invigorated and gets down to work in a most satisfactory manner.

The Uses of Ice.

During these hot months when every one looks to ice and ice-water to offset the effects of high temperature, we do not like to have the doctor tell us that it is not healthy for one in health to drink ice-water. And yet that is just what the good doctor will tell you. However, there is one comforting thought, and that is that there is no objection to eating ice, and we might also add that there is no harm in drinking cool water, but we should draw the line between cool water and ice-water.

In health no one ought to drink ice-water. It has occasioned fatal inflammation of the stomach, bowels, and sometimes caused sudden death. The temptation to drink it is very great in the summer. To use it with any safety the person should take a single swallow at a time, take the glass from the lips for half a minute and then another swallow, and so on. It will be found that in this way it becomes disagreeable after a few sips.

On the other hand, ice itself may be taken as freely as possible, not only without injury, but with the most striking advantage, in dangerous forms of disease. If broken in sizes of a pea or bean and swallowed as freely as practicable, without much chewing or crushing between the teeth, it will often be efficient in checking various kinds of diarrhoea, and has cured violent cases of Asiatic cholera. A kind of cushion of powdered ice kept to the entire scalp has allayed violent inflammation of the brain, and arrested fearful convulsions induced by too much blood there. In croup, water as cold as ice can make it, applied freely to the throat, neck and chest with a sponge or cloth, affords an almost miraculous relief, and if this be followed by drinking copiously of the same ice-cold element, the wetted parts wiped dry, and the child be wrapped up well in the bed-clothes, it falls into a delightful and life-giving slumber.

DON'TS.

Here are some worry dont's.

Don't start nervously if a child makes a noise or breaks a dish—keep your worry for broken bones.

Don't sigh too often over servants' shortcomings.

Don't get wildly excited if Bridget has neglected to dust the legs of the hall table; the welfare of neither your family nor the nation is involved.

Don't put too much of yourself into the ordering of the household, or the management of setvants, or the care of the ornaments. Let the ornaments of the house be the friends who frequent it.

Don't work when you are not in a condition to do so.

Don't go to bed late at night and rise at breakfast and imagine that every hour gained from sleep is really an hour gained.

Don't eat as if you had only a minute to finish the meal, or eat without an appetite.

Don't give unnecessary time to a certain established routine of housekeeping when it could be much more profitably spent in rest or recreation.

Don't always be doing something; have intermittent attacks of idling. To understand how to relax is to understand how to strengthen nerves.

Don't worry others, above all else, by forcing them to share your worry.

Don't fret and don't worry are the most healthful maxims.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Sugar and the whites of eggs whipped together and baked in cake form are called kisses. When nuts or cocoanuts are added they are called mac caroons.

Cotton is better than linen for bandages, as linen dries the skin too fast and absorbs the dressing. Plain white cheese cloth is the best for the purpose.

Ivory can be cleaned with alcohol.

Never eat heartily when over-tired. Never go to bed hungry.

Do not let ink dry in the fabric. Sponge at once with milk, and then sponge out the grease of the milk with benzine.

Useful Recipes.

For perspiring hands, after washing your hands, try rubbing the palms with alcohol and then dust them with a powder of French chalk three drams and arrowroot three scruples. Mix this well and put in a thin muslin bag.

The following is a good lotion for removing tan after being exposed to the sun: Rosewater, one pint; pulverized flax-seed, one-half ounce: strained lemon juice one ounce. Mix thoroughly and bottle. Apply a little to the face by means of a linen pad.

—To make the hair fluffy, occasionally give it a shampoo in water containing powdered borax, the proportion being a teaspoon of borax to one pint of water. Do not use too often, as borax makes the hair dry. Rub a little alcohol on the hair, about the face with a nail brush if you want to curl your hair in a hurry, and put it upon curl papers: in a few moments the hair will be wavy. Alcohol is also drying to the hair and must not be used frequently.

Minard's Liniment cures diphtheria.

Joker's Corner.

HE GAINED LITTLE BY GOING TO LAW.

Two Dutchmen, who had built and used for years in common a small bridge over a stream which ran through their farms, had a dispute concerning repairs, which it required one of them positively refusing to bear any expense necessary to the purchase of a few planks.

Finally the aggrieved party went to a neighboring lawyer and placing two five dollar notes in his hands, said: "I'll give you all dish monish if you will make Hans do justice mid de bridge."

"How much will it cost to repair it?" asked the honest lawyer.

"Not more than five dollars," said the Dutchman.

"Very well," said the lawyer, pocketing one of the notes and giving him the other: "take this and go and get the bridge repaired. It's the best course you can take."

"Yaas," said the Dutchman, slowly "yaas, dat is much better than to quarrel mit Hans."

But as he went along home he shook his head frequently, as if unable, after all, to see quite clearly how he had gained anything by 'going to law.'

HAD TO STAY.

An English nobleman whose entertainments are noticeably dull is nevertheless a man of much dry humor. One evening he was leaning against a wall for a few moments' refreshment, and surveying the throng of guests gathered at his wife's bidding with a speculative gaze, when a voluble man stepped up to him.

"Pretty slow, isn't it?" volunteered the lively stranger. "I wonder if the parties Lord and Lady — give are never any livelier than this."

"Never," replied the unrecognized host promptly.

"Then I shall make my bow and take myself off at once," said the young man.

"Lucky fellow." said Lord—, with a whimsical smile; "I'm obliged to remain."

Something in his tone enlightened the young man, who turned crimson and began to stammer apologies. But his host waived all such attempts, and held out his hand to his unwise guest.

"You can go with a clear conscience said he pleasantly, "for you've given me the only amusement I've had this evening."

A JOB FOR THE "MEENISTER."

In a certain parish in Scotland collectors were lately going round soliciting contributions for the kirk. On coming to a wretched little hovel they hesitated whether or not to enter, but finally decided to try their luck.

A hale old man greeted them, and to him they explained their errand. But he really had nothing to give them he said.

"Can't ye gi'e up your whisky?" one of the visitors asked.

No, he said, he didn't drink whisky.

Perhaps then, he could forgo the pleasure of snuff. No, he didn't use snuff.

The collectors