

The Family.
Down the Street.
Down the street, down the street,
The children come with skipping feet,
Filling the air of the midsummer day
With their merry shouts of laughter and play.
Little they think, and less they care,
That the path they tread, so smooth and fair,
Leads on, still onward, till they shall stand
On the shore of the shadowy "Unknown Land."

Down the street, down the street,
The tall steed comes with prancing feet;
Delicately stopping, as proud to bear
The graceful form of his rider fair.
Fair, and youthful, and gay is he,
Fed both with corn and the breezes free,
Yet the gleam that flash from her slender hand
Are lighting her course to the "Unknown Land."

Down the street, down the street,
An old man comes with halting feet;
Heavily throbs the pulse, and slow;
The sands of life are running low;
His eyes are dimmed with frequent tears,
His form is bowed with the weight of years,
And he longs to join with his household band
That has passed before to the "Unknown Land."

Travel they slow, or travel they slow;
Whether unwilling or willing they go;
Whether they travel in ease or pain;
Whether they travel for loss or gain;
Whatever their errands down the street;
Whatever their fortunes, their paths all meet;
And haughty and lowly alike stand
At last on the shore of the "Unknown Land."

Bread Upon the Waters.
A SKETCH FROM LIFE.
"Ah, Jacob, you see how all your hopes
are gone. Here we are, worn out with age—
all our children removed from us by the hand
of death, and ere long we must be the inmates
of the poor-house. Where, now, is all the bread
you have cast upon the waters?"

The old, white-haired man looked up at his
wife. He was, indeed, bent down with years,
and aged tremulously upon his face. But there
was something in his eyes, a certain gleam,
and his white hair shined like silver. He
said, "Don't repeat, Susan, said the old man,
"True, we are poor, but we are not yet forsaken."
"Not forsaken, Jacob? Who is there to help
us now?"
Jacob Manfred raised his trembling finger
toward heaven.
"Ah, Jacob, I know God is our friend; but
we should have friends here. Look back and
see how many you have befriended in days long
past. You have cast your bread upon the waters
with a free hand, but it has not returned to you."
"Haah, Susan, you forget what you say. To
be sure I may have hoped that some kind hand
of earth would lift me from the depths of utter
want; but I do not expect it as a reward for any
thing I have done. If I have helped the
unfortunate in days gone by, I have had my full
reward in knowing that I have done my duty to
my fellows. O, of all the kind deeds I have
done to my suffering fellows, I would not for
gold have one of them blotted from my memory.
Ah, my fond wife, the memory of good deeds
in life that makes my old age happy. Even
now, I can hear again the warm thanks of those
whom I have befriended, and again I see their
smiles."
"Yes, Jacob," returned the wife, in a lower
tone, "I know you have been good, and in your
memory you can be happy; but, alas! there is a
reality upon which we must dwell—there is a
reality upon which we must dwell.—We must beg
for food, or starve!"
"Dag!" he replied with a quick shudder.
"No, Susan, we are—"
He heaved, and a big tear rolled down his
furrowed cheek.
"We are what, Jacob?"
"We are going to the poor-house!"
"O, God! I thought so!" fell from the poor
wife's lips, as she covered her face with her hand.
"I have thought so, and I have tried to school
myself to the thought; but my poor heart will
not bear it!"
"Do not give up, Susan," softly urged the old
man, laying his hand upon her arm. "It makes
but little difference to us now. We have not long
to remain on earth, and let us not wear out
our last days in useless repinings. Come
come."
"But when—when shall we go?"
"Now, to-day."
"Then God have mercy on us!"
"He will," murmured Jacob.
That old couple sat for a while in silence.
When they were aroused from their painful
thoughts, it was by the stopping of a wagon in
front of the door. A man entered the room
where they sat. He was the keeper of the poor
house.
"Come, Mr. Manfred," he said, "the select-
men have managed to crowd you into the poor-
house. The wagon is at the door, and you can
get ready as soon as possible."
Jacob Manfred had not calculated the strength
he should need for this ordeal. There was a
coldness in the very tone and manner of the
man who had come for him that went like an
ice-bolt to his heart, and with a deep groan he
sank in his seat.
"Come, be in a hurry," impatiently urged the
keeper.
At that moment a heavy, covered carriage
drove to the door.
"Is this the house of Jacob Manfred?"
This question was asked by a man who entered
from the carriage. He was a kind-looking
man, about forty years of age.
"That is my name," said Jacob.
"Then you are truly," uttered the new
comer. "I told you from the alms-house?"
"Yes."
"And are you after these people?"
"Yes."
"Then you may return. Jacob Manfred goes
to the poor-house, while I live."
The keeper gazed inquisitively into the fea-
tures of the man who had just entered.
"Don't you remember me?" exclaimed the
new comer, grasping the old man by the hand.
"Do you remember Lucia Williams?"
"Williams?" repeated Jacob, starting up and
gazing earnestly into the stranger's face.
"Yes, Jacob Manfred—Lucia Williams—
This little boy whom, thirty years ago, you
sawed from the house of correction; that poor
boy whom you kindly took from the bonds of

the law, and placed on board one of your ves-
sels."
"And are you—"
"Yes—yes. I am the man you made. You
found me a rough stone from the hands of
poverty and bad example. It was you who
brushed off the evil, and who first led me to
the sweet waters of moral life and happiness—
I have profited by the lessons you gave me
in early youth, and the warm spark which your
kindness lighted up in my bosom has grown
brighter and brighter ever since. With an
alms-house for life I have settled down to enjoy
the remainder of my days in peace and quiet-
ness. I heard of your losses and your brave-
ments. Come, I have a home and a heart, and
your presence will make me both warmer,
brighter and happier. Come, my more than
father—and you, my mother, come. You made
my youth all bright, and I will not see your old
age doomed to darkness."
Jacob Manfred tottered forward and sank
upon the bosom of his preserver. He could not
speak his thanks, for they were too heavy for
words. When he looked up again he sought his
wife.
"Susan," he said, in a choking, trembling
tone, "my bread has come back to me!"
"Forgive me, Jacob."
"No, no, Susan. It is not I who must for-
give—God holds us in his hand."
"Ah," murmured the wife, as she raised her
streaming eyes to heaven. "I will never doubt
him again!"

A Pity to have an Empty Seat.
A few weeks since, a gentleman was obliged to
go on a distant trip at an hour when there was
no constancy hither. So, although very weary,
and not strong, he was obliged to set out on a
walk of two or three miles. After he had gone
a little way, he was overtaken by a gentleman
and a little boy in a carriage. The fine horse
was at once reined in, and the owner said with
a smile, "I presume, sir, you are going about
your work; but this little fellow insists on my
taking you to a ride with us. I told him I had
no doubt, but he would not be satisfied until
he had ridden with me. The gentleman is a strange, father-
ly; it is very easy to ask him. It always seems
to me such a pity to ride with an empty seat."
Now, that ride, which cost the gentleman nei-
ther money, time nor trouble, was a real blessing to
a weary minister of Christ; and he told him so
when he thanked him and the dear boy who
prompted the kind civility.
"It is a very hard, and always had, sir," replied
the little fellow, "but my little head he could
not resist; but he could not share with others
if he has any new gift or pleasure, his first
thought is for those he favoured. It is a way
he got from his mother."
It is a truly beautiful way that boy had; and
it should be a lesson to all boys' and all boys'
mothers too who hear of him. Remember this,
you who have horses at your control to use for
your convenience or pleasure. "It is a pity to
have an empty seat." Remember it, mothers,
when training your boys for lives of usefulness.
The little things of to-day will grow into
great things of years to come. The boy who is
fond with his toys and his combs will be so
with his money and his sympathies when a man;
for the heart grows harder rather than softer by
the flight of time.
"It is not the only place where 'it is a
pity to have an empty seat.' It is a pity to
have one in the Church or the Sunday school,
and there would be a less number, if all the
boys had the spirit of the little fellow of whom
we have written. Say with him, 'It is so easy
to ask.' And then go among the boys you know
and urge them to fill an empty seat. You can
do more in this way than your minister or your
teacher can. Let every empty seat in the
house of God and in the Sunday school be a
voice for you that shall send you out into the
highways and hedges to compel less favoured
children to come in; and in so doing, you will
yourself receive a blessing. The noble boy who
insisted on offering a ride to a stranger thereby
made a new friend who will never forget him,
and who may return the kindness a hundred-
fold in ways he little dreams of now; and better
than this, he pleased God, who commands us to
be careful to entertain strangers, and reminds
us that many, in doing so, have entertained an-
gels unawares."

Harry's Sermon.
"Eddie," said Harry, "let's play at going to
church; and I'll be minister, and preach you a
sermon."
"Well, said Eddie, "and I'll be the people."
So they went up stairs together. Harry set
an old fire-screen up in front of him, by way of
a pulpit, and thus began—
"My text is a very short and easy one; 'Be
kind to one another, as the kindness which you
have received from the Father in heaven; and this
is love. These are the heads of my sermon:'"
Firstly, Be kind to father, and don't make a
noise when he has a headache. I don't believe
you know what a headache is, but I do. I had
one once, and I didn't want to hear any one
speak a word.
Secondly, Be kind to mother, and don't
make her tell you to do things more than once.
It is very tiresome to say, 'It is time for you
to go to bed,' half-a-dozen times over.
"Thirdly, Be kind to baby."
"You have left out, 'Be kind to Harry,'"
broke in Eddie, forgetting that he was "the
people."
"Yes," said Harry, "I didn't mean to men-
tion my own name in my sermon. I was saying
—Be kind to little Minnie, and let her have
your red soldier to play with, when she wants it."
Fourthly, Be kind to Jane, and don't
scream and kick when she washes and dresses
you."
Here Eddie looked a little ashamed, and said—
"But she pulled my hair with the comb."
"People mustn't talk in church," said Harry.
"Be kind to Kitty, and do what will make
her scratch and squeak."
"Isn't the sermon pretty done?" asked Ed-
die, "I was to sing, and I didn't want to sing
for Harry to finish his discourse, or to give out
a hymn, he began to sing; and so Harry had to
stop; but it was a very good sermon after all.
Don't you think so?—The Christian."
"Why, you would have us like the angels?"
exclaimed a young girl with whom a friend had
been talking.
"Truly would we have women like the angels.
We need that they are very beautiful—
full of love, truth, purity—compassionate, sin-
less. Are these forbidden traits? Angels, stand-
der not each other. They have no circles in
their glorious home where character, like a worn-
out garment, is picked to pieces. Angels never
wreath the face with smiles when every is grow-
ing in the very heart-strains in tears. Angels
never rejoice over the downfall of another. Ang-
els are not with the eye and then coldly cast
off with the lip—Angels suffer not passion to

paint the brow dark with discontent and ha-
zard.
"Would you not wish, eventually, to become
angels? Or do you think that ever after with
the multitude that cross the mind's threshold?
Why not prepare, then, for this high destination?
Why not discipline the soul till it grows glow-
ing with sublime thoughts, and beautiful in good
deeds? Cultivate your affections, be pure in
motives, gentle in spirit. Banish forever decep-
tion, evil speaking, insidious love of pleasure!
Why become, as near as you may be, angels on
earth? Ah! young ladies, believe us when we
tell you there is no harm in striving to be like
the angels.—Spectator."

The Sceptic and the Child.
Mr. Hone, the well-known author of the
"Every-Day Book," was, in the days of his in-
fidelity, travelling in Wales on foot. Being ir-
rested and thirsty, he stopped at the door of a cot-
tage where there was a little girl reading a large
Bible. He asked the child if she would please
to give him a drink of water.
"Oh, yes, sir," she said, "if you will come in,
mother will give you some milk."
Mr. Hone followed the little girl into the cot-
tage, where he partook of the nutritious break-
fast; the little girl again returning her seat and
her book. After a short conversation with her
mother Mr. Hone came out, and accosted the
child at the door.
"Well, my little girl, are you getting your
text?"
"Oh, no, sir," she replied, "I am reading the
Bible."
"But," said Mr. Hone, "you are getting your
text of the Bible, is it not?"
"Oh, no, sir; it is no task to me to read the
Bible, it is a pleasure."
These words of the child had such an effect
upon Mr. Hone that he determined to read the
Bible for himself. By God's blessing this led to
the sceptic's conversion, and he became a cham-
pion in upholding and defending the great truths
contained in that blessed book.

Agriculture.
How to Clear Land of Brush.
Our pastures are encroached upon by shrubs
and trees of inferior growth, making nesting
places for weeds, and shading much land which
otherwise would produce grass. We prefer to
use the brush-burn and cut up everything, to
lay the dry brush over the stubs and burn it.
If sheep are kept on the lot afterwards, they will
feed down the young growth which starts from
the roots, for the most part, and also clear out
the weeds and the remainder of the brush. A con-
siderable quantity of brush may be used in ex-
change for goods, the sum of Twenty-Five Cents
is applied as price to enable them to sell it.
Dr. Radway & Co. of New York, respectively of
the Homeopathic gives his views as follows—
"This is often a problem of much importance,
and the solution of it is attended in some sec-
tions with difficulty and expense. After cutting
and burning the brush piled up in heaps, many
think the best and perhaps the only mode of
extermination is plowing and thorough tillage.
This is an effectual remedy, and where circum-
stances will admit, a good one. But there are
many fields that cannot be treated in this man-
ner. Either the occupant cannot stand the re-
quisite expense, or impediments to plowing
stand in the way.
"In many sections there are large quantities
of land now comparatively useless, that will
be cleared, destroyed, be valuable for grazing.
Last year I tried burning the land over without
cutting the brush, and have been so well pleas-
ed with the result that I wish to recommend
the practice to others, and also clear out the
experience and the opinions of others. Now is the
time, as soon as the ground is dry enough. The
fire runs best in the middle of the day. From
a single experience I have come to the conclu-
sion that fire running over the land a few consecu-
tive years, will run out the brush, and the land
be benefited by the operation, especially if a top
dressing of gypsum or something else is applied
afterward."

Summer Pruning.
Summer pruning or pinching in of dwarf
pears, apples, etc. should be mainly performed
during this month. Watch the trees from day
to day, and by means of the thumb and finger
take out the end bud of a too strong and vigor-
ous shoot, thus compelling it to form its elongat-
ed growth into the side buds, and to produce
increase the breadth and form of the tree, rather
than to add to its height. Weak shoots, not
wanted for keeping the form, may be pinched
back and made to form fruit spurs; but such
weak shoots as are wanted to fill up and keep
the form regular and perfect, will require main-
tenance to be alone. A little will attention in
forming trees by means of pinching out buds
at this season will obviate any necessity for
keeping severe pruning, and many a tree can be
formed into a tall and regular shape by means
of one season's pinching better than would re-
sult from two or three spring or winter prun-
ings.—Horticulturalist.

Cutting Hay.
A correspondent of the Country Gentleman
makes the following sensible remarks on early
and late cutting of hay:
"It is now better understood than formerly
that some kinds of hay should be cut early,
especially for cows. But in the declaration of
new doctrines we are disposed to go to the ex-
treme. Because some grass, cut in June or
early in July, makes better hay, it is not to be
assumed that all grass should be cut early, and
grass and timothy attain their growth and ma-
ture rapidly and early, and very soon, it is not cut,
nor their good quality; and this is also true of
some other kinds of grass growing on rich and
warm uplands, and on highly cultivated land.—
But there is a great deal of meadow which
affords a very superior quality of hay, though
cut late in August. This is the case with much
of the bottom lands, or river meadows, where
the grass does not attain half its growth by the
fourth of July, and if cut so early would want
great deal of upland, and it dries up rapidly, the
juices being only partially developed, and it
lacks nutriment. Any one who has had occa-
sion to mow a strip of such grass in the early
part of July, and to cut the grass adjoining this
strip four weeks later, will be struck with ob-
serving the difference, not only in quantity, but
in the quality of the two cuttings. There is a
great deal of natural meadow, where the
grass is of slow growth and late, and where
the quality of it grows, retaining its good color
and rich aroma quite late in the season. In
seasons of low temperature, such meadows will
furnish an excellent quality of hay, cut as late
as the first of September."
Clover left until the blossoms turn brown,
is of little value. We know that opinions
differ as to the proper time to mow grass; some
intelligent farmers prefer to let their grass stand
until going out of blossom. This we do with
hard grass or timothy, but not clover. We are
strongly in favor of cutting all grass early, save
grasses that have been made thin by far more
nutritious and valuable.

WOODILL'S WORM LOZENGES.
ARE THE ONLY
CERTAIN, SAFE, AND EFFECTUAL
REMEDY FOR WORMS
"Beware of cheap imitations, and be certain to purchase only the genuine."
WOODILL'S WORM LOZENGES are the only medicine which properly used, and in a certain number of cases, will cure the most obstinate cases of WORMS which inhabit the different parts of the intestinal system. They do not contain Calomel. They do not contain any other mineral substance, but are purely vegetable and therefore SAFE. They act on the WORMS only, producing their effect on the intestinal system, and not on the system generally. They are composed of SENNA, CASTOR OIL, and SALT. In the treatment of WORMS the principal indication is the EXPULSION of the WORMS from the bowels. They are to be administered by active Purgatives, which expel their action by destroying the ordinary contraction of the bowels by destroying them, or rendering them less able or less disposed to resist this contraction. Other preparations in this class, for to produce it is necessary to give large and nauseous doses, and on the following day some purgative to carry off the effects of the previous day's medicine. The combination of these two modes constitutes Woodill's Worm Lozenges, thus not only destroying by their antelmintic, but removing the cause of the disease, and thus rendering it impossible for the WORMS to return. It is upon this union that we claim the SUPERIORITY and ORIGINALITY of Woodill's Worm Lozenges, as they are the only preparation combining these essential qualities. The ingredients both ANTHELMINTIC and PURGATIVE, composing them, are eminently calculated to produce the desired result, while they are both pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Be particular to ask for WOODILL'S. They are the only kind free from danger, and there are many other imitations. They can be had of all Druggists and Medicine Dealers throughout the United States and British Provinces of North America. The price is on 25 cents per box. Dr. RADWAY & Co. of New York, respectively of the Homeopathic gives his views as follows—
"This is often a problem of much importance, and the solution of it is attended in some sections with difficulty and expense. After cutting and burning the brush piled up in heaps, many think the best and perhaps the only mode of extermination is plowing and thorough tillage. This is an effectual remedy, and where circumstances will admit, a good one. But there are many fields that cannot be treated in this manner. Either the occupant cannot stand the requisite expense, or impediments to plowing stand in the way.
"In many sections there are large quantities of land now comparatively useless, that will be cleared, destroyed, be valuable for grazing. Last year I tried burning the land over without cutting the brush, and have been so well pleased with the result that I wish to recommend the practice to others, and also clear out the experience and the opinions of others. Now is the time, as soon as the ground is dry enough. The fire runs best in the middle of the day. From a single experience I have come to the conclusion that fire running over the land a few consecutive years, will run out the brush, and the land be benefited by the operation, especially if a top dressing of gypsum or something else is applied afterward."

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"In many sections there are large quantities of land now comparatively useless, that will be cleared, destroyed, be valuable for grazing. Last year I tried burning the land over without cutting the brush, and have been so well pleased with the result that I wish to recommend the practice to others, and also clear out the experience and the opinions of others. Now is the time, as soon as the ground is dry enough. The fire runs best in the middle of the day. From a single experience I have come to the conclusion that fire running over the land a few consecutive years, will run out the brush, and the land be benefited by the operation, especially if a top dressing of gypsum or something else is applied afterward."

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