

.. The matter which this page contains is carefully selected from various sources; and we guarantee that, to any intelligent farmer or housewife, the contents of this single page, from week to week during the year, will be worth several times the subscription price of the paper.

TAKE CARE.

Little children you must seek  
Rather to be good than wise.  
For the thoughts you do not speak  
Shine out in your cheeks and eyes.

If you think that you can be  
Cross or cruel, and look fair,  
Let me tell you how to see  
You are quite mistaken there.

Go and stand before the glass,  
And some ugly thought contrive.  
And my word will come to pass  
Just as sure as you're alive!

What you have and what you lack,  
All the same as what you wear,  
You will see reflected back,  
So, my little folks, take care!

And not only in the glass  
Will your secrets come to view,  
All beholders, as they pass,  
Will perceive and know them too.

Out of sight, my boys and girls,  
Every sort of beauty starts:  
So think you less about curls,  
More about your heads and hearts.

Cherish what is good, and drive  
Evil thoughts and feelings far;  
For, as sure as you're alive,  
You will show for what you are.

—Alice Carey.

THE HOME.

The Economical Woman.

The really economical woman doesn't buy a cheap dress. She selects something that is good, something that will not crease or catch dust easily. She remembers that black is safe, useful, and generally becoming. She selects well-patterned material for some time, and then allows a satisfactory making over. She puts her material in the hands of a good dressmaker, and insists upon a perfect fit. She buys whatever will give the dress a finished, handsome appearance, knowing well that a dress properly made will look well while there is a piece of it.

She wears her dress with care. If it rains she leaves it in the wardrobe and puts on an old one. When she wears it she is careful to dust it and see that it is hung or folded so that no creases will mar it when she next dons the suit. Sometimes she presses it nicely, removing spots and looking after buttons. She buys the best gloves, not the most stylish perhaps, indeed she avoids "fads." She buys, then, the best gloves, and is careful of the fit. When she has worn the gloves she puts them away folded, as when she bought them. When it rains or at night she wears an old pair, neatly mended. Her shoes fit. They are good and she keeps the buttons on. Her bonnet always looks well. She buys trimming of a kind that can be used on different shapes, and changes, in a quiet way, with the fashion, for the bonnet itself is not necessarily expensive. She never wastes money on fancy neck wear or flimsy ribbon or cheap flowers. She has a few good things and takes care of them. She spends very little money and always looks well.

This really economical woman knows that it never pays to buy cheap goods for the children, and she knows that great piles of underclothing and a whole closet full of dresses are not needed for a growing child. She will make three each of all undergarments, and they will always last, with a bit of mending and darning, until the child is big for them. In winter one pretty flannel dress is sufficient for "best," and two of commoner material, or made from the dresses of some larger person, for every day. In summer everybody likes white frocks, and they are very cheap.

In "handing down" clothes, a careful mother will always change the garment in some way, so that the child will feel comfortable in it. A few fancy stitches in some bright silk will often work wonders. I know two little girls who wear terra-cotta flannel coats. The smaller girl outgrew hers, but the other, with cuffs to lengthen the sleeves, did pretty well. The little girl was tired of it, and a bit jealous, when her sister's new cloak came. A thrifty and sympathetic aunt took the full skirt of the smaller cloak and gathered it under the collar of the larger one, forming a full, deep cape. Then she bought some pale blue silk and feather-stitched the collar, cape, cuffs and the front of the cloak. The garment was prettier than it had ever been, and the child was happy.

Don't let the little ones wear the outgrown hats and dresses just as they are. Always make them look dainty and new. The economical woman knows how to dye little garments nicely. She doesn't begin until she knows the cloth is all wool. She doesn't attempt fancy colors. She believes in a good, dark brown or a warm, bright red. She knows that it is better to buy a dark dye, even if she wants a light color. A package of cardinal red will dye pink and scarlet, if only a little of the dye is used. She rinses and washes the garment, dyes carefully and presses well. There is a great deal in pressing. A tailor told me that he depended upon it to give style and finish to the best garments he made, and that it took him longer to press a pair of pants than it did to cut and make them. A darn well pressed will disappear almost entirely, if the material is good. Nothing can be done with a goods that is a mixture of cotton and wool. It ought to be against the law to make such stuff. Honest cotton is all right, but the mixture is all wrong.

The darning ought to be done with silk before the garment is dyed, then you can hardly find it. The economical woman knows that with a bright, clean face and tidy hair, a very plain hat will be becoming to her little girl. She

doesn't buy feathers or flowers, for good ones cost too much, and cheap ones are so abundant, so she gets pretty stylish abacuses and trims them with a bow of good ribbon, or a band of nice velvet. These little hats are trim and dainty when the flowers are crushed and faded and the feathers out of curl and bristly.

This woman teaches the children to take care of their clothes. They never romp and play in their best dresses, and their garments are always brushed and folded neatly when taken off. In this way one dollar does the work of two.—*Mary Wilson, in the Housekeeper.*

Housework.

Mrs. Stowe, who is well-known as a practical and successful housekeeper, wrote many years ago:  
"No woman can work at dress-making, tailoring, or any other sedentary employment, ten hours a day, year in and year out, without enfeebling her constitution, impairing her eyesight, and bringing on a complication of complaints. But she can sweep and cook, and dust and do the duties of a well-ordered house, with its modern conveniences, and get healthier thereby every year. The times in New England when all women did housework a part of every day, were the times when the great majority of women were healthy. At present, the heritage of vigorous muscles, firm nerves, strong backs, and cheerful physical life has gone from most American women."

Getting Ready to be Happy.

Too many of us are looking forward to happiness in the future years instead of getting all the enjoyment possible out of the present. It is well to remember that the time never will come, in this world, when we shall have everything we want, just where and when we want it. The only way to be happy is to enjoy all we have to the utmost as we go along. It is right to lay up for old age in youth; right to prepare for a rainy day, but it is not right to bend all our energies to this end, and put off until the future the happiness we enjoy every day. It is far too common to see people working and saving, denying themselves all recreation and many comforts to lay up money to buy more land, to build a larger and finer house, or to save for their children, thinking that when they have accomplished this they will be happy and begin to take comfort. The hoped-for point may never be attained; or, if it is, sickness or death may have come first, and the dear ones whom we expected to be happy with may be gone forever. How much better to use some of the good things of life as we go along; to make our humble homes as cheery and bright as possible now, instead of waiting for a better house! Don't starve to-day, either body, mind, or soul, thinking that you will not to-morrow. Don't hoard and scrimp through all the best years of your life, that you may be generous in your wills. Life is uncertain, and it is better to make your children happy while they are under the home roof, to call to the boys and girls to be anxious to leave you. Take time to read, to rest, and to enjoy the society of friends. Especially take time to enjoy the companionship of your children. It will only be a few years at best that they will be with you, and these ought to be years of happiness to both of you. If we are ever happy in this life we must enjoy what every day brings us. We must be grateful and glad for all the good which comes into our lives, and patiently bear our trials, believing that all, if rightly used, will fit us for the enjoyment of perfect happiness hereafter.—*Selected.*

The Little Blind Girl and the Monkey.

Prof. R. L. Garner, who is much interested in monkeys and is trying to prove that they have a language of their own, tells, in the April Forum, this interesting story of one who is an inmate of his household:

While writing this article I have by me a little capuchin named Nellie. She is gentle, affectionate and one of the most intelligent of her species that I ever have seen. A frequent and welcome visitor to my study is a bright boy about six years old, for whom Nellie entertains an inordinate fondness, as she does also for my wife. At the sight of the boy Nellie goes into perfect raptures, and when he leaves her she calls for him so earnestly and pathetically that one cannot fail to pity her. On his return she laughs audibly and gives every sign of joy. She never tires of his company nor gives any part of her attention to others when he is present. I must tell you how I first became acquainted with her. When she arrived at the dealer's I was invited down to see her. After I introduced myself she showed no inclination to be formal and we were soon engaged in a chat about something to eat, the subject above all others that will interest a monkey. On my second visit she was like an old acquaintance, and we had a fine time, and on my third visit she allowed me to put my hands into the cage and handle her at pleasure. On my next visit I took her out of the cage and we had a real romp. This continued for some days, during which time she would answer me when I would use the words for food and drink. She grew quite fond of me and allowed me any liberties.

About this time there came to Washington a little girl who was deaf, dumb and blind. One of her greatest desires was to see a live monkey, that is, to see it with her fingers. She was accompanied by her teacher, who acted as her interpreter, and the dealer sent me to come and show the girl the monkey as I could handle her for the child. I took her from the cage, and when any one except myself would put hands on her she would growl and show temper, but when I stroked the girl's hair and cheeks, first with my own hands and then with the monkey's, she looked up at me inquisitively and uttered a soft, flute-like sound a few times and then began to pull at the ears and cheeks of the child. In less than a minute they seemed like old friends and playmates, and for nearly an hour they were a pleasure to each other and it was with

reluctance that they separated. The little simian acted as if she was conscious of the admiration she was exciting, and at perfect ease with her, though she would decline the tenderest approach of others, and the child appeared not to know that monkeys could bite at all.

As long as the light is kept burning, Nellie cannot be induced to retire, and although it is now two o'clock in the morning she is wide awake and playing with her toys. To avoid disturbing her rest, I drew heavy curtains around her cage, lapped them over and pinned them down in front. I turned down the light and kept quiet to allow her to go to sleep. After a little while I slowly turned up the light and resumed my writing. In an instant I heard the curtain rustle and saw her little brown eyes peeping out while she parted the curtains with her little black hands. When she saw what it was causing all this she chattered to me in her soft, rich tones until I removed the curtains so that she could look around the room. To see her holding the curtains apart and talking to me suggested a real flirtation. Only those who have experienced these attachments can know how warm and sincere they become. When once you enjoy the confidence of monkeys nothing can shake it, but some set of your own, or one, at least, that they attribute to you. Their little ears are proof against gossip and their tongues are free from it.

Small Philosophers.

Some surprising answers of children in England to questions put to them are given in the *Saturday Journal*. Though not exactly a child, perhaps, a lad once appeared before Bishop Wilberforce for confirmation; the bishop, feeling sure he had confirmed him before, went over and said in a low tone, "My boy, I think I have confirmed you before." The lad opened his great wide eyes and replied, "You be a liar."

"What would have happened if Henry IV. of France had not been murdered?" asked a teacher of a sharp-looking boy. The prompt reply was, "He probably would have died a natural death."

In a Sunday-school, "What did the Israelites do when they came out of the Red Sea?" drew forth the answer: "They dried themselves. Where was Bishop Latimer burned to death?" was immediately answered: "In the fire."

While youngsters appear to get considerably "mixed" in digesting their historical information, their ideas of geographical facts are also not infrequently, say the least, original. A young hopeful said that the surface of the earth consisted of land and water. "What, then," asked the teacher, "do land and water make?" "Mud," was the instant rejoinder.

"What comes next to man in the scale of being?" enquired an examiner. "His shirt," was the reply. Asked to give a distinction, if any, between a fort and a fortress, a boy nicely defined them: "A fort is a place to put men in, and a fortress is a place to put women in."

On being asked what the chief end of man was, another boy, without any hesitation, said: "The end what's got his head on."

A teacher asked a very juvenile class which of them had ever seen a magnet. A sharp retcher cried he had seen lots of them. "Where?" enquired the teacher, surprised at his proficiency. "In the cheese."

Another lad was asked what he understood by "celebrity," and, "perhaps from experience," says the contemporary account, "he described it as something to put hot plates down with."

The members of a girls' class were asked a few questions. One was interrogated as to what was meant by "bearing false witness against your neighbor." "It was," said she, "when nobody did nothing and somebody went and told of it."

Another was asked how beef tea was made, and she replied, "Buy a tin of beef extract and follow the directions on the lid." "What are war-time production foods?" a third girl was asked. The reply was, "Cayenne pepper and Jamaica ginger."

"What is the feminine of friar?" asked a teacher of his class. First boy: "First any." "What are war-time production foods?" a third girl was asked. The reply was, "Cayenne pepper and Jamaica ginger."

"That's just what I said."

"And now, dear," asked a governess, "what can you tell me about Minerva?" "She was the goddess of wisdom, and she never married," was the reply.

THE FARM.

Use the Wind.  
There is much force in the wind, as many of us know almost too well. A wind that blows to man any good is a rare one, but a wind that cannot be harnessed and made to do much good is more uncommon. There are many things upon the farm that need a steady expenditure of force, such as the tilling of land and harvesting of crops, and the winds may not be able to do this kind of work. But there are, likewise, many offices that the winds can do, and their good effects may be stored up against a day of calm. The most familiar is the pumping of water, and windmills are almost synonymous with pumping. May not the windmill well raise a huge weight, and thus store up power that may be liberated when needed? The corn-sheller, fanning mill, buzz saw, grain mill, and many other implements, requiring a steady power, could thus be run at slight expense. Think of these things, and attempt to catch the breeze that now blows where it listeth, and make it a useful servant. The brain of man can do even more than this, as has far for the advancement of the farmers.

Curing Meat.  
H. Baldwin, Queens Co., N. Y., finds the following recipe for curing meat reliable at all times: To one gallon of water take one and one-half pounds of salt, one-half pound of sugar, one-half ounce of saltpeter, one ounce of bicarbonate of potash. In this ratio the pickle can be increased to any quantity required. Boil these until all the steam rises, then skim it off. Pour the hot pickle into a tub to cool, then pour it over the meat. The meat must be weighed down to insure its being kept covered. Meat should be slightly sprinkled with saltpeter to remove the surface blood, and rinsed in cold water and laid to drain. In this way, two days

after slaughter, the meat is put in pickle clean and neat. Blood is the tainting element. By following this method the meat will be always uniformly sweet, delicate and of good color. Thin, lean meats only require to remain in pickle a few days, when they may be used for cooking. Corned beef three to six days. Ham, bacon, chops, etc., should be signed for smoking may be left in pickle four weeks, and smoked from a week to ten days.

Driving Away Ants.  
A. A. Fink, Essex Co., N. J., writes us that he lives near a woodland, and the rooms of his house were overrun with large black ants. He used powdered borax and sugar, mixed together in equal parts, putting the mixture in an ordinary pepper box and sprinkling it all over the closet shelves and around on the floor. This was done four months ago, and the ants have not put in an appearance since.—*Agriculturalist.*

Reducing Bones on the Farm.  
The dissolving of bones with sulphuric acid cannot be done easily in a small way. The safest and easiest manner in which bones may be made available for fertilizers is to break them up into coarse pieces with a sledge hammer and mix through a heap of fresh horse manure. The heap is to be kept moist for about two or three months after which the pieces of bone will be found soft and brittle. If the whole bones are used, it will require a longer time to dissolve them.

Manner Fit.  
If your soil is firm and naturally compact you can make a pit for holding liquid manure by puddling the bottom and sides with good loam clay applied in the consistency of mortar, and then beaten down and into the sides with a heavy wooden rammer. But on light sand and gravel it may be necessary to make a stone or brick pit and have the sides and bottom laid with concrete. It is always a good plan to have the rim of a pit made of either hewed or sawed timber to prevent breaking away when filling or emptying the pit. With a good clay bottom and sides there is little danger of loss of liquid, where the ground is naturally firm. Liquid manure may be distributed from a tight farm wagon-box, or a large cask may be mounted on a wagon, if preferred. Almost any country carpenter can construct a liquid manure distributor at a small cost for lumber and labor.—*Agriculturalist.*

TEMPERANCE.  
—Those who advocate the use of light wine as a preventive of drunkenness, and point to France as an illustration, should read an article in a recent issue of the *Temperance*, which declares that of all the dangers menacing the agricultural population of France the alcohol and most difficult to fight is the alcohol power.

—The society for the abolition of strong drink in Holland certifies that in a population of 3,500,000 there are 35,000 licenses for the sale of liquor annually granted. Computing two-thirds of the total population to be women and children, there is a saloon to every 83 men—a woeful condition.

—As there are so many temperance organizations with languishing treasuries, in most instances due to the insignificant sum demanded for initiation and the inadequacy of the revenue derived from dues to meet current expenses, is it not time that there should be a general advance all along the line?

—Listen to the decision of the United States Supreme Court concerning the liquor traffic. Its words are: "There is no inherent right in a citizen to sell intoxicating liquors by retail. It is not a privilege of a citizen of the state, or of a citizen of the United States. As it is a business attended with danger to the community, it may, as already said, be entirely prohibited."

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Yours sincerely,  
E. A. DYKEMAN,  
Commercial Traveller, St. John.

—Isaac Levy: Let me tell you, mine friend, we are selling dose chinchilly coats at de same price as before der chinchilly affair in Washington.

—For inflammation, cramps and pains in the stomach, apply Dr. Kendrick's White Liniment.

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