I KNOW.

In the bitter waves of woe,
Beaten and tossed about
By the sullen winds that blow
From the desolate shores of doubt,
Where the anchors that faith has cast
Are dragging in the gales,
I am quietly holding fast
To the things that cannot fail.

I know that right is right;
That it is not good to lie;
That love is better than spite,
And a neighbor than a spy;
I know that passion needs
The leash of a sober mind;
I know that generous deeds
Some sure reward will find;

That the rulers must obey;
That the givers shall increase;
That duty lights the way
For the beautiful feet of peace;
In the darkest night of the year,
When the stars have all gone out,
That courage is better than fear;
That faith is better than doubt.

And fierce though the fiends may fight,
And long though the angels hide,
I know that truth and right
Have the universe on their side;
And that somewhere beyond the stars
Is a love that is better than fate.
When the night unlocks her bars
I shall see Him—and I will wait.

—*Washington Gladden.*

THE HOME.

Love in the Home Life.

We ought not to fear to speak our love at home. We should get all the tenderness possible into the daily household life. We should make the morning good-bys, as we part at the breakfast-table, kindly enough for final farewells. Many go out in the morning who never come home at night; therefore we should part, even for a few hours, with kind words, with a lingering pressure of the hand, lest we may never look again into each other's eyes. Tenderness in the home is not a childish weakness; it is one that should be indulged in and cultivated, for it will bring the sweetest returns.

A Happy Sabbath.

That is profound philosophy which counsels parents to make Sunday the happiest day of the week. And the chief requisite to this is that they give themselves to their children—at church as well as at home. The Sunday-school must not be allowed to usurp the place of the church service. The child nestled in the family pew at his mother's side, holding his father's hand, enters naturally from the shelter of warm human love, and the house of God very early becomes to him the gate of heaven.

For little children it is a pretty plan to set aside for Sabbath use the most attractive toys, the favorite pictures and stories, the sweetest child songs and hymns, and to join with them more than ever in their plays and their quiet moods, until, when they wake Sunday morning, they shall exclaim, with a four-year old of our acquaintance, "Oh, I'm so glad it's Sunday!"

Music is the heritage of the family Sabbath. Not church hymns and Sunday-school songs only, but the music of the masters as well, those great compositions that tell without words the story of human life, and tell it religiously because truly and profoundly; that speak to the children as plainly as to the elders; that open the heart, and intensify in each his own living and longing. Books belong to the family Sabbath. Not sickly or precocious story papers, nor sordid secular papers, nor scrappy religious ones, but real books, and all the real books, poetry as well as books of devotion, essays, and biographies, and every other kind of book that sets the heart throbbing with a wish to be something greater and better than we have ever been before. And often some will read aloud, while the chairs draw together, the reader pausing all the way along for the children's questions, and the commentary of the parents, and for reminiscences and hopes ahead.

Then, as the family walk abroad, the father assumes his most ancient, most sacred office of high-priest of his household. Then all become psalmists, all prophets. The harvest waves the promise of better things than loaves for the table. The solemn mountains, the deep skies, are more than backgrounds for landscapes, show-places for rainbows; for underneath the voices of the winds and waters they hear earth spirit in her most secret utterance:

"'Tis thus at the roaring loom of time I ply,
And weave for God the garment thou seest
Him by."

They who walk the earth together shall not be separated in heavenly places.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Hints for the Housewife.

Use all the scented soap you like at the bath but spare your face.

A wash of equal parts of glycerine and lactic acid will remove blotches and freckles from the face.

Horse-radish roots grated and moistened with vinegar, put in a bag and applied to the seat of pain will cure neuralgia.

Occupations which are of an out-door character are the best for the health; eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep, eight hours for play.

In cooking sweet potatoes wash and scrub those of uniform size; put them in a baking-pan, place in a very hot oven, and bake until tender. Serve immediately.

A round piece cut from worn-out cashmere hose and cat-stiched to the wrong side of the knee of children's hose with strong cotton will strengthen them greatly.

It should be borne in mind that headache may arise from internal eye troubles, and all cases which resist well-directed medication should be sent to an oculist for examination.

Fruit stains of long standing on white goods, or fresh stains that refuse to yield to ordinary treatment, may be removed by dipping into a very weak solution of chloride of lime, and spreading in the sun or on the grass, if possible, to bleach. As soon as the stains disappear, rinse thoroughly, as the lime is apt to injure the fabric. Use soft water both in making the solution and in rinsing afterward.

Hot tallow is said to remove machine oil from white goods. Repeated applications will also remove ink stains, if exposed to the rays of the sun.

Boiled eggs, to slice nicely, should be put over the fire in cold water, and should remain fifteen minutes after the water begins to boil, and allowed to cool in the same water. If cooled by dropping them into cold water they will not feel smoothly.

To keep glassware bright, wipe directly from the hot suds. Tumblers used for milk should be thoroughly rinsed in cold water before being immersed in hot suds as hot water seems to drive the milk into the glass and give them a dingy appearance.

Hot cakes, pies, etc., need not be removed from the pans in which they are baked, if precaution is taken to set them up on small supports, so that the air can circulate under them. This effectually prevents the moisture from steam in the bottom of the pan.

Nothing so quickly restores tone to exhausted nerves and strength to a weary body as a bath containing an ounce of aqua ammonia to each pailful of water. It makes the flesh firm and smooth as marble, and renders the body pure and free from all odors.

A simple and efficacious remedy for tender feet is to bathe them before going to bed in a strong solution of salt water, to which a liberal quantity of saleratus should be added. Dry the feet after having bathed them, and remove any roughness with a piece of pumice stone. If the feet are very tender the operation may with advantage be repeated on rising in the morning.

Every housekeeper has a right to insist that the members of her family shall promptly obey the summons to meals, otherwise she will undergo great annoyance, loss of time and derangement of her domestic routine. The food, too, loses much of its excellence by standing, and getting cold and stale. No matter how deeply one may be interested in any pursuit, how much absorbed in a book, go promptly to the table when meals are announced.

Use soap bark for cleansing woollen dress goods. Soak ten cents worth over night in a pail of warm—not hot—water. In the morning strain and add two-thirds of it to the water in which the goods are to be washed, and, if very much soiled, a teaspoonful of ammonia, also. Pour the rest of the water in which the soap bark was soaked, into the rinsing water, wring well and hang out of-doors where they will dry rapidly. When nearly dry, iron on the wrong side. The soap bark not only cleanses, but gives a little body to the material, such as new goods have.

To Restore Blue Flannel.—A lady in a contemporary writes: "I am sure your readers who have bestowed labor in embroidering blue flannel, and have grieved over the wretched washed-out appearance of the same, will be glad to know that the color may be renovated by rinsing the flannel in vinegar and water, or in diluted lemon juice. A friend assures me she finds the process satisfactory, and it can always be repeated with good effect."

Laundry polish for shirts, collars, etc., is made in the following manner: Dissolve on a slow fire one ounce of white wax and two ounces of spermaceti with one large tablespoonful of salt. Turn into a wet cup to cool. Make boiled starch as usual, cooked slowly for twenty minutes, and for every tablespoonful of dry starch used put in a lump of the preparation the size of a cherry. Use no cold starch and do not sprinkle. When the starched pieces are dried lay them in a wet towel for two hours, and with a rough polishing iron bring out the gloss.

Sweet Potatoes.—Peel, cut in slices half an inch thick, and boil till tender. Drain and dry on the stove for a few minutes, then mash with the potato masher; add salt to taste, milk, and plenty of butter. Mix all together and serve hot.

Pop-overs.—Two tea cups sweet milk, two tea cups flour heaped a little, butter size of a walnut, two eggs beaten separately, one table-spoonful sugar, a little salt; bake in hot gem-pans (filled half-full) for twenty minutes; serve when done.

Cold Cream.—Two ounces oil of sweet almonds, half an ounce of spermaceti, twenty grains white wax. Put these ingredients in a cup and set it in boiling water. When melted add half an ounce of pure glycerine and a table-spoonful of rose water. Stir till cold, put into jars. For lip salve, a little alkanet (tied in a cloth) may be added to a part of this mixture, to tint it.

Stopping Leaks.—To be obliged to wait the leisure of plumbers on the occasion of the bursting of a water-pipe, is one of the most exasperating of household treats. When the leak is visible, however, the housewife can cure the ill herself, at least temporarily, says a writer in *Harper's Weekly*. Shut off the water first, and then spread some white-lead on a cloth, like a plaster. Tie this firmly over the leak, and the plaster will soon harden, for the water cannot work its way out or prevent the plaster's adhering. Unless the plumber will make thorough repairs when he *does* come, the lead plaster is more permanent than any puttied joint or weak solder. Let a pound of white-lead stand a day or two until a skin has formed over it, and then cover it with water. It will be soft and ready for use at any time and the housewife can "snap her fingers at the plumber's ways," to paraphrase Sir Joseph Porter, as best suits a frosty morning. Strips of rubber cut from old rubber shoes and bound tightly over the leaks in hot-water pipes will close the holes and stop the dripping flood. When the water freezes in the traps of the bath-room or the kitchen sink, a quart of common salt thrown into them will thaw them out more rapidly than hot water. A lighted lamp placed under frozen water-pipe is more rapid and convenient in its work than pouring on hot water. A lamp, the flame partly lowered, placed under an exposed bend or length of pipe which is liable to freeze is a simple preventive of trouble in bitter weather.

—"Ayer's Medicines have been satisfactory to me throughout my practice, especially Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which has been used by many of my patients, one of whom says he knows it saved his life."—F. L. Morris, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
is an effective remedy, as numerous testimonials conclusively prove. "For two years I was a constant sufferer from dyspepsia and liver complaint. I doctored a long time and the medicines prescribed, in nearly every case, only aggravated the disease. An apothecary advised me to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and was cured at a cost of $5. Since that time it has been my family medicine, and sickness has become a stranger to our household. I believe it to be the best medicine on earth."—F. P. McNulty, Hackman, 29 Summer st., Lowell, Mass.

FOR DEBILITY,
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Is a certain cure, when the complaint originates in impoverished blood. "I was a great sufferer from a low condition of the blood and general debility, becoming finally, so reduced that I was unfit for work. Nothing that I did for the complaint helped me so much as Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a few bottles of which restored me to health and strength. I take every opportunity to recommend this medicine in similar cases."—C. Evick, 14 E. Main st., Chillicothe, Ohio.

FOR ERUPTIONS
And all disorders originating in impurity of the blood, such as boils, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, salt-rheum, scald-head, scrofulous sores, and the like, take only
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass
Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

THE FARM.

Difficulty With the Incubator.

C. T. Harding, Washington Co., Ark., writes us: "What is the difficulty with my incubator? The chicks peep all right, but the inside film on the shell is so tough that they cannot tear it. If I help the chicks out they die." The incubator probably has too many ventilator tubes. Draughts of air through an incubator carry off the moisture rapidly, the evaporation sometimes chilling the chicks in the eggs. Be sure and test your thermometers. If chicks are over twenty-one days hatching it indicates that the heat during incubation was low. We suggest that you plug the tubes and keep them closed—allowing no air other than when turning the eggs—until the chicks begin to hatch, when only *one* tube may then be open. For moisture simply keep wet sponges in the egg drawer.

Scarcity of Seed Potatoes.

T. Greiner, Niagara Co, N. Y., writes us: We have had few potato fields—except those of early varieties early planted—free from rot. The crop, already greatly reduced in consequence of the spring floods, and the dry spell in midsummer, and the hard, lumpy, baked condition of the soil throughout the season, has been so damaged, and in many cases ruined by the dread disease, that the most of us, instead of being sellers, will be buyers. We have every reason to anticipate very high prices during winter and spring. Where to get sound seed for next year's planting is now the great problem with us. Of course we want it from sections as yet uninvaded by the rot. I have seen fine Michigan potatoes, among them Beauty of Hebron, in the Buffalo markets offered at eighty to eighty-five cents per bushel. I think it would be wise to plant early sorts more extensively in place of the latter varieties for awhile; they usually escape the rot, and prices for the next crop of early ones promise to be high. For the later ones we will have to try the virtues of the knapsack sprayer, and some of the sulphate or carbonate of copper solutions to ward off the attacks of rot. If we can make a combination of solutions to protect the crop from rot and beetle attacks at one operation, we will have gained a good deal.

Sources of Nitrogen.

Now that scientific observers have confirmed the popular belief that under certain conditions some kinds of plants can get nitrogen from the atmosphere this question of manures is far less difficult to farmers than it has been heretofore. There are abundant sources of supply of mineral fertilizers, and they are now bought in cheapness and ease of distribution within the reach of farmers everywhere. Nitrogen has been the scarcest manure and much the dearest, whether procured in stable manure or in some of the nitrates. The use of clover and peas as green manure has given farmers cheaper nitrogen than they could buy. Cutting these crops and feeding them to stock may be a still better way in many places. Until very recently, however, farmers have been told that in growing clover and peas these crops took their nitrogen from the soil, and thus exhausted rather than restored its fertility.

Red clover is practically for Northern farmers the main source of home made fertility. We think that it will supersede the cow pea, which is largely used for the same purpose in the South. Clover roots extend into the subsoil more than do those of the cow pea. They are larger in amount, and probably equal in manurial value in proportion to bulk or weight. But a still more important reason is that the cow pea matures only so late in the season that if ploughed under no crop could get much advantage from it until the following spring. The waste by washing away of soluble plant food during winter is great on newly ploughed land. It is comparatively small on a clover sod. After cutting two clover crops, one for hay and the second for seed, there is an enormous mass of clover roots that will hold the land from being washed away during the winter. In the meantime also the clover hay, first and second growth, may be profitably fed to stock, making it a more effective fertilizer than it could be placed in the soil in an undigested condition.

More of the manure made on the farm or bought in commercial fertilizers should go to the growth of clover. By stimulating as large clover growth as possible the farmer is building up fertility in the soil faster than he can do it in any other way. Thus it has happened that the use of phosphate fertilizers with grain crops has been an advantage where clover is sown with the grain, but if commercial fertilizers have been used to grow grain or Timothy only, then the land has constantly tended to sterility. No better use of winter made manure is possible than to draw it out and spread thinly over fields which are to be clover seeded this coming spring. It will assure a rampant growth and even stand of clover, and it will be all the better if the manure is spread evenly over as large a surface as possible. Each particle of manure will shelter and fertilize a clover plant, and before midsummer it will give the clover such a growth as to make it smother the smaller annual weeds, besides being a serious check to quack grass and Canada thistles. So strongly are we convinced that clover growing is profitable that we would advise purchasing high-priced fertilizers to give the clover a start on land too poor to make a catch otherwise, rather than apply such fertilizers to crops to be sold from the farm. Growing clover is the beginning of good farming. Where clover can be and is grown the farmer may be trusted to find out whatever else is necessary for him to do.—*American Cultivator.*

Hog Manure and Mangel Wurzel.

Charles McKinstry, Dutchess Co., N. Y., keeps from one hundred to two hundred breeding sows, and fattens about one thousand pigs for market every year. "I have learned from the *American Agriculturist*," he writes, "that mangel wurzels were a profitable crop for a winter hog feed, as well as healthy and economical. I sow them about thirty inches apart, and cultivate them with a horse hoe. I use the hog manure pretty freely, and in a dry summer I apply the liquid that runs from the pens into a pool. I draw it in a molasses hogshead, and let it run between the rows after I have used the cultivator so that the ground will take it without much spattering on the leaves. Now, will you kindly tell me 1st, how much hog manure you would use to an acre of mangels; and 2nd, how much to an acre of rye if you meant to repeat the crop year after year; and 3rd, if I do right in using the liquor between the rows; 4th, should the manure be used in spring or fall, before or after plowing?" *Answers:* 1st. There is scarcely any limit to the amount of manure that can be used for mangel wurzel. It is somewhat doubtful, however, if the great crops of fifty, seventy-five and one hundred tons per acre that have been raised by excessive manuring are profitable. We think thirty tons of hog manure per acre would be a good dressing. 2nd. Fifteen tons per acre would be as much as would usually be profitable for rye grown year after year. In fact, we should be inclined to think the fifteen tons every other year, with a little artificial manure, would be enough. 3rd. We should think such strong liquid manure would be better applied before the crop was sown. So far as watering or irrigating the land is concerned, the amount of water drawn in the way described, or any other way, would not be sufficient to do much good. 4th. We should use the hog manure when most convenient to draw it out—perhaps, on the whole, giving preference to the fall or winter. For hog manure used in the fall surface application would, we think, be best, but much depends on the character of the land and the method of working it.

The True Use of Wealth.

The following extract is from a little book, called the Power and Weakness of Money, written by Dr. J. H. Worcester, pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian church in Chicago:

Money lengthens man's arm till it reaches across the sea, and strengthens it till it bores through mountains, yokes the steam to his cars and sends the lightning on his errands. Money is the power by which man converts his thoughts into reality. Columbus may guess at a new world, but only Isabella's jewels can enable him to find it. Michael Angelo may dream a magnificent temple, but it will take the Pope's treasures to transmute that dream into stone. Morse may invent an electric telegraph, but it will require the aid of the nation's treasury to stretch its wires between two cities. It is this—not its power to minister to indulgence, but its power to promote achievement—which gives to wealth its chief value in the eyes of the more high-minded of its pursuers. . . .

I would no more dissuade one from the pursuit of money—aye, of riches, if, on a careful review of the whole situation, he is convinced that in that pursuit he can do most for God and for his fellowman—than I would dissuade a physician from exposing himself to the small-pox to save life. But I would adjure the physician to vaccinate himself first; and I would commend to the money-getter a like precaution. Is it asked, "How shall this be done?" In three ways.

First, by a consecrated purpose—by penetrating the soul through and through with the conviction that the one thing needful is not money, that its value is solely as a means to an end, and that that end, to be kept in view as steadily in the counting room as in the closet, is to be the kingdom of God and His righteousness. Secondly, by a consciousness of stewardship—by remembering that in all our business we are simply the agents for a divine Principal, and that all our gains must be accounted for to the Owner. Thirdly, by the cultivation of a contented spirit—the spirit that knows both how to be full and to be hungry, both how to abound and suffer need; the spirit that, having food and raiment can be therefore content, *because* it has found in the true riches a satisfaction so real and abiding that it can accept without chafing or impatience whatever limit of earthly prosperity God pleases to set.

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— Ethel—does this picture do me justice? Maud—It does something nobler, dear. It shows you mercy.

— Among the many remedies for Worms, McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup takes the lead; it is the original and only genuine.—Pleasant to take and sure in effect. Purely vegetable.

— A pure heart at the end of life and a lowly mission well accomplished are better than to have filled a great place on the earth and have a stained soul and a wrecked destiny.—*J. R. Miller.*

Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.

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—UNLIKE ANY OTHER.—
Positively Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Tonsilitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Influenza, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Nervous Headache, Sciatica, Lame Back, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints and Strains.
AS MUCH FOR INTERNAL AS FOR EXTERNAL USE.
It is marvelous how many different complaints it will cure. Its strong point lies in the fact that it acts quickly. Healing all Cuts, Burns and Bruises like Magic. Relieving all manner of Cramps and Chills.
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THE GREATEST CURE OF THE AGE.
Not a Cure for all ills, but guaranteed to cure any Case
—OF—
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—OR MONEY REFUNDED!—
To those who have not tested K. D. C. and doubt its GREAT CURATIVE POWER, if they purchase one package and use it according to directions, if not benefited we agree to refund the dollar.
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Sample package with our guarantee and testimonials sent to any address on receipt of 3c. stamp.
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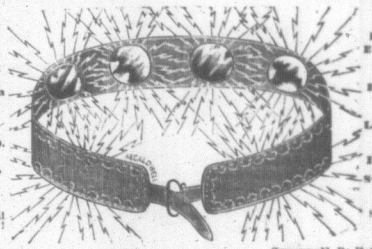
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Send for circulars.
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Messrs. W. T. Baer & Co., Toronto.—Gentlemen,—Some weeks ago I procured one of your "Electric Butterfly Belts" from your Agent for New Brunswick, and after giving it a fair trial I take pleasure in recommending the same. Before wearing it I was troubled with sleeplessness and pain in back. I am now able to sleep well, and it has also greatly helped my back. (Signed) J. S. TRITES.
MONCTON, N. B., Jan. 23rd, 1891.
Messrs. W. T. Baer & Co.—Gentlemen,—I can recommend "Actina" as being a good cure for catarrh and headache, having received great benefit from it myself.
REV. JOHN PRINCE, Methodist Minister.
MONCTON, N. B., Dec. 27th, 1890.
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GEO. McSWEENEY.
MONCTON, N. B., Dec. 27th, 1890.
Messrs. W. T. Baer & Co.—Gentlemen,—I can recommend "Actina" as the best catarrh cure I ever used. WOULD NOT TAKE ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR WHAT IT HAS DONE FOR ME.
A. E. KILLAM, ex-M. P. P.
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Messrs. W. T. Baer & Co.—Gentlemen,—I have been wearing your Electric Insoles and Shoulder Pad for Rheumatism, and find them quite satisfactory. My wife has also used one of your "Belts," which has helped her greatly. HIRAM HICKS.

Butterfly Belt and Suspensory, $7.
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