

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.

THE CROWN OF THE YEAR.

In spring, emerald, amethyst, Sparkles the sea by the morning kissed, And the mistle from the far-off valleys lie Gleaming like pearl in the tender sky. Soft shapes of cloud that melt and drift With tints of opal that glow and shift.

For the strong wind-blows from the warm southwest And ruffles the snow on the white gull's breast, Fills all the sails till the boats career; Low over the crested waves they lean, Driven to leeward, dashed with spray, Or beating up through the beautiful bay.

Ah, happy morning of autumn sweet, Yet ripe and rich with the summer's heat. By the ruined wall on the rocky height, In shadow I gaze at the changing light, Splendor of color that clothes the round, Huge orb of the earth to its utmost bound.

Near me each humble flower and weed, The daisy's rich umbels are good and sweet, The hawkbit's gold, the bayberry's spice, One late wild rose beyond all price— Each is a friend and all are dear, Pathetic signs of the waning year.

The painted rose haws, how they glow! Like crimson wine the woodbine shows: The wholesome yarrow's clusters fine Like frosted silver dimly shine; And who thy quaint charms shall tell Thou little scarlet pimpernel!

The jewelled sea and the deeps of the air, All heaven and earth are good and fair; Ferns at my feet and the mullain's spike And the soaring gull I love alike; With the schooner's grace as she leans to the tide The soul within me is satisfied.

In the mellow, golden autumn days, When the world is zoned on their purple haze, A spirit of beauty walks abroad That fills the heart with the peace of God; The spring and summer may bless and cheer But autumn brings us the crown of the year. —Celia Thaxter.

THE HOME.

The Queen's Dolls.

Many of the grandmothers of to-day will recognize in this description of the Queen's dolls the old favorites of their own childhood. "Jointed dolls" they used to be called, and the shop windows were full of them.

The Queen's dolls, be it known, comprise about a hundred different little figures, which were recently dragged from their hiding-place in one of the royal palaces, and which, sixty odd years ago, were very dear to the Princess Victoria of Kent, then a lone little girl in solemn training for the empty, but ceremonial duties of sovereignty. How bare that childhood was of all companionship and love is told by Her Majesty herself, who, after personally revising the article describing these dolls, sent to us as author a note containing these words: "Her Majesty was very much devoted to dolls, and indeed played with them till she was nearly fourteen years old. Her favorites were all dolls, small wooden dolls, which she could occupy herself with dressing and undressing, and occasionally others played with her, but with these exceptions she was left alone with the companionship of her dolls."

They are not esthetically beautiful, with their Dutch-doll type of face. Occasionally, owing to a chin being a little more pointed, or a nose a little blunter, there is a slight variation of expression, but with the exception of height, which varies from three inches to nine inches, they are precisely the same. There is the queerest mixture of infancy and matronliness in their little wooden faces, due to the combination of small, sharp noses and bright vermilion cheeks, consisting of a big dab of paint in one spot, with broad, placid brows, over which, nearly on each temple, are painted elaborate grayish curls, the remainder of which is coal black. The hair is relieved by a tiny yellow comb perched upon the back of the head.

A Sweeping-Day Convenience.

Among the minor conveniences of the household, a few large and well-made covers for protecting furniture from dust on sweeping-day will be found useful. The manner of making and using them is thus described:

These covers are made of cambric or muslin; ordinary paper covers will answer, but in this case the covers should be starched and ironed smoothly. This is necessary in order to prevent the dust from settling through, which it would do were the thin material laundered without dressing.

For an ordinary cover, two widths of cambric sewed together and hemmed will be sufficient. This will protect a sofa or a piano. Other large covers may be made, which can be put over chairs which are set together in groups, or smaller covers can be made for the individual chairs according to fancy. A cover two yards square will protect the bureau, arm-chair or centre table, and will save a great deal of work in the way of dusting and rearranging.

A model housekeeper has a number of these covers always at hand. When her guest chamber is put in order, every article in it is covered with one of these "throw overs" as she calls them. In case of emergency, the cover can be removed and the room is ready at a moment's warning. The dust of two or three days, which would show very plainly on the furniture, is gathered up in the wrappings and shaken out of doors. If this be carefully done, the room does not require dusting before being used. Any apartment which is not continually occupied is treated in the same way, it being but the work of a moment to whisk off these covers if occasion requires.

It must be borne in mind, however,

that it is necessary to launder and starch these pieces of cambric as soon as they become flimsy, else the dust will surely sift through them, and what was intended as a labor-saving arrangement will prove merely a snare and a delusion.

If care is taken in handling the cloth they will remain clean for some time, all the more so if a piece of ordinary glue the size of the bowl of a spoon is dissolved in the water before the starch is made. —N. Y. Ledger.

Borrowing Kettles.

The neighborly habit of borrowing household utensils is of a very ancient standing, and in one case at least has had the honor of mention in English literature. The Rev. Michael Balwhidder in his "Annals of the Parish," in 1760, tells very quaintly of the introduction of jam and jelly making in his parish by the great arrival of sugar from the West Indies, so that this style of preserving, hitherto known only among the gentry, came to be a common thing among the village folks, and he adds that "it occasioned a great epidemic of borrowing; for in the berry time there was no end to the borrowing of brass pans to make jelly and jam, till Mrs. Toddy, of the Cross Keys, bought one, which in its turn came into request and saved costs." It would now probably be very difficult to find any family even in the lowly village that has not a brass jelly pan of its own, but the ancient and unwise custom of borrowing household utensils continues in full force as ever.

Kitchen Cloths.

In this season of the year, when danger threatens of an epidemic of diarrhoea, attention must be taken to insure perfect cleanliness of food and of articles containing food. The frequent carelessness of otherwise unexceptional housekeepers in the matter of cloths and especially of dishcloths, deserves more than a passing word. A dishcloth should be made of some strong material, which is yet soft enough for use. It should be daily scalded out and hung out in the sun to dry or out in the rain to become thoroughly aired, if there is no sun. It should be frequently scalded in boiling soda and water, and should be thoroughly dried between the times it is used. A mouldy, foul smelling dishcloth is a most unwholesome thing about the house, and is one likely to attract the bacilli of disease. It is, nevertheless, a too common thing to leave a dishcloth hanging in a clump over the sink, so that it never can possibly become dry between its use at one meal and another. It is in such positions to one that it falls on the floor and is picked up and rinsed off carelessly to be used again. Any cloth which remains wet for any length of time becomes mouldy and mildewed, and is a poisoned and dangerous article to have about a kitchen, but especially to come in contact with dishes.

Molasses Cakes.

The old-fashioned soft molasses cakes calls for two cups of butter and two cups of molasses, one cup of milk, a teaspoonful of soda, two eggs, and flour enough to stir easily. Good many housekeepers boil the soda in the milk, pour it hot over the molasses and then stir in the butter. This is an excellent way to mix up this cake, when no eggs are added, but where there are eggs it is just as well to mix the batter cold.

Ginger and other spices may be added to this cake. It is a great mistake to bake it too rapidly. It should be baked in a square loaf, like sponge-cake, for at least one hour by a slow fire, and it requires proper richness. If the fire is too quick the cake will be dry. Harrison cake, a recipe which dates back to the candiary of the grandfather of our present President, is an example of the old molasses cakes made with an addition of fruit. These were always baked from three to four hours, in a very slow oven, and formerly in the brick oven after the first baking of bread and pies had been taken out and the heat had subsided.

In answer to several requests, we reprint this special rule. A cup and a half of molasses, a cup and a half of sugar, a cup and a half of butter, two cups of milk, four eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, and two pounds of seeded raisins. In this case, the butter is first creamed, the sugar and molasses are then added (or the molasses alone, if no sugar is used) then the eggs are added, then one cup of milk in which a teaspoonful of soda is mixed, and then another cup of milk. Then the four cups of flour are stirred in, and finally the two pounds of seeded raisins. No spice is used. The cake is allowed to rise gradually and should bake four hours.

Cookies.

The art of making cookies, or what are known in many families of English descent as jumbles, is one quite different from that of the ordinary cake-making. A definite rule can always be given for making soft cakes, but it is quite difficult in various grades of flour, to give a rule for the amount of flour to be used in these hard cakes. The difference between the Dutch cookie, or cookie, and the English jumble seems to have been one only of form. The English jumble was usually a cake baked in the form of a ring, while the cookie is a flat, round cake. The old rule in olden times required that the cakes be raised by yeast or by eggs, but like all other cakes, this has been superseded by the use of the simpler baking powder or soda and cream of tartar. The best rule for such cakes is one cup of butter, two cups of sugar, half a cup of milk or water, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one even cup of flour, and two eggs. Mix the butter and sugar to a cream, add the eggs, then the milk with the soda dissolved in it, and finally about three cups of flour, with the cream of tartar sifted through it. Beat this cake till it will make a rather stiff batter. Turn about half of this at a time on a well-floured rolling-board. Dredge more flour over it and roll it out till it is something over a quarter of an inch thick, or if you like a very thin cake, it must be rolled thinner. If you like caraway seeds these cookies may be converted into seed cakes, by adding two tablespoonfuls of these seeds when the cake is stirred up. If you like them sugared they should be dipped in granulated sugar or strewn with granulated sugar just before they are put in the

pan. They may be converted into coconut jumbles by the adding of half a cup of chopped coconut to this batter, or almond, walnut or any kind of nut cake by a similar process, substituting the nuts desired, chopped. In every case the cookie batter should be soft when it is rolled out. The cakes should be cut out as rapidly as possible, transferred to a greased pan and baked in a moderately quick oven.

A more expensive and a richer rule calls for a pound of sugar, a pound and a half of butter and six eggs. These jumbles resemble the old-fashioned Scotch cakes, which are so soft and crumbly when they are mixed up with the hands and pressed in shape. The popular "One-two-three-four" cake, which calls for one of butter, two of sugar, three of flour and four eggs, makes a somewhat richer cookie than the plain rule calls for, yet not so rich as the last.

THE FARM.

Points as to Ploughing.

Through a great part of my life I practiced soil culture on the principle that it was first of all necessary to make a deep bed of well-broken soil, through which plants could root freely and easily, and which should absorb and retain safely a large supply of the water of rain, and on this to grow the best and most abundant crops.

Thirty years ago I became convinced that a surface of leaf mold or its equivalent was a better security for healthful, thrifty plant-growth than any amount of loosening of the soil, although I still tried for some years, by using coulters or subsoilers followed by rolling, to secure a deep seedbed while retaining the surface on the surface, and adding stable manure or mulch of any kind whenever I could do so without risk of injury from its smothering law, young growth. This plan of action was not satisfactory; weeds took advantage of opportunities which it gave them, and it became evident that the plough is indispensable, but that its main service is to break up the surface of all unweeded plants by slicing them off at the most vulnerable point—their necks, between head and root—thus reversing a little of the surface, only an inch or so. This secures the effective destruction of weeds by the plough, and from underneath established runners, such as Canada thistles, toadflax, milkweed, etc. These require prompt beheading as often as they show new heads, even if it takes all summer, but completely extirpate them.

For some years I have been obliged to acknowledge how wrong I was when I felt the most assurance of being right, and that I have done a vast amount of toil, or paid for it, which has been entirely useless. The last retained shred of my old belief in the policy of a deep loosening up of the soil was that "of course it would hold more water." But the question is in which will supply the needed water to plants for the longest and best use. I have grown garden plants in soil wholly undug and have been able to compare their growth and their endurance of drought with that of those in deep-worked soil. In the case of a weed, there is no doubt that occurred the plants in the loosened soil suffered the soonest and the most. The others planted and growing with the aid of no other implement but a common shallow-set garden hoe, used as often as a weed shows its head, or even oftener if the natural mulch does not suffice, to keep the surface loose and open, look cheerful, thrifty and sturdy all the time. I don't grow potatoes. I still believe in a mellow bed of soil, but now every point is planted, and there in my undug heavy loam have shown that even they have the power of making themselves place and room in the firm soil to an extent that is really wonderful, even after it has learned that the soil is not to be dug, and the power of all the impermeable cells in a growing plant exert.

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For 950 carloads of melons sent to market this year the South Carolina growers realized by judicious marketing \$71,500, which is twice as much as they received for 1,169 carloads shipped last year.

It is not often that asparagus, the daintiest and most expensive of vegetables, is given as food for cattle, but the asparagus crop has been so large all over Brunswick, Germany, that in some villages nobody could be found to pay a cent for a pound, and whole baskets were given to the cows and sheep.

As one who grows to manhood on a farm, let me say to the mothers and fathers who read this paper: Give your children, both boys and girls, the best education you can afford. Encourage them to read and study from their earliest years. Prove to them in your homes that a farmer's house may be supplied with good books, good magazines and good newspapers, just as well as the house of a preacher or a college professor. Teach them there is as much need of the best trained intellect on the farm as anywhere else.

An old wood pile kept in the same place for many years (says The American Agriculturist) is frequently a source of corruption, and the earth, if naturally sandy or porous, will be found to be in an infected condition many feet below the surface. Should a well be located within twenty feet of the old wood pile more or less of the leachings will drain into it. A still greater danger lies in throwing the kitchen slops on the surface of the ground near the well. Aside from the danger of contaminating the well water, this is a filthy and disease-inviting practice.

An unusual noise in the stable the other day called me away from my dinner. I found one of the horses kicking and stamping almost wildly. The first thought was that he had been stung by bees, and I put soda water on his feet by means of a garden syringe. This gave no relief, and some one suggested carbolic acid, so the trouble might be some new and especially active insect. A teaspoonful of the crystal of carbolic acid was dissolved in about two gallons of water and part of it sprayed on the animal's legs. He became quiet at once and remained so. The rest of the water was sprayed on the other horses and gave them a few hours of quiet. The Texas hornly on cattle is also discouraged by the same treatment, though the relief for cows is more lasting if the carbolic acid be mixed with grease and applied freely.

The pretty little valley of the Greenhead lies too high for grain growing beyond a scant yield of rye, and the people, secluded by language as well as by position, were suffering and despairing, till one of them discovered, in 1706, that the soft wood of the stone pine, which covered their mountain sides, could be carved into salable figures. Two young neighbors of his—the brothers Vinzer—had the enterprise to travel to Venice and make a study there of wood sculpture and design. On their return they soon had all the population at work; the women and children learned to carve, and the men got out the wood and went through all neighboring countries selling the attractive wares. The poor peasants became rich and then became poor again, for the supply of trees, which had seemed inexhaustible, was used up before they thought of planting for the future. A whole generation had to live in penury before trees grew again large enough to use, but now every point is planted, and the beautiful growth in the stay and the pride of the valley. There is a useful lesson in this on the conservation of valuable tree growths of other sorts that are fast disappearing, such as the white pine, black walnut, wild cherry, india rubber and gutta percha trees and others.

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Stylish Clothing

Our Stylish Suits Would storm the Orient if they could be seen in that dreary locality, for they have created a furore in this the most civilized of all lands.

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A PROMINENT LAWYER said: "How stupid some people are. Here are several young men who want to get a start in the legal profession, overcrowded as it is nowadays, and not one had business wit enough to learn shorthand—the one thing that would secure an opening almost anywhere. I don't see what they are thinking of."

Why not be wise and fit yourself for the demands of the age? You can learn Simple Shorthand thoroughly by mail—no failures by this system. Write for primer, free. SNELL'S COLLEGE, Windsor, N. S.

OUR PATRONAGE For the last three months has far exceeded that of the corresponding period of any previous year, and has been more than 100 per cent. of the average year. We gratefully acknowledge this evidence of public appreciation.

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CIRCULARS, giving terms, course of study, and specimens of Penmanship, mailed free to any address.

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Acadia University. The next Session will open on THURSDAY, September 29. Matriculation Examination on Wednesday, at 9 a. m. For Calendars giving more particular information apply to the President, A. W. SAWYER. Wolfville, N. S., August 24, 1892.

Acadia Seminary. THIS SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will open on the next year with greatly improved accommodations—new Class Rooms, a new Dining Hall, a new Boarding House, and a new Library Room, and a new number of new and pleasant rooms for students.

A full staff of competent teachers, and a full course of instruction in all the branches of the liberal arts, will be under the direction of a German lady, who is highly recommended.

The next term will open on Wednesday, Sept. 7. Students should present themselves on the day preceding the opening of the term. Circulars giving full information will be sent on application. MARY E. GLAVES, Principal. Wolfville, N. S., July 28.

Horton Academy, WOLFVILLE, N. S. THE Autumn Term of this Institution opens September 7th, 1892. Winter Term January 4th, 1893.

This Academy invites the attention of students from all parts of the Maritime Provinces. Special attention is given to prepare students for College. It also provides a good general business course.

The Manual Training Department, to be opened in the autumn of 1893, affords excellent opportunities to students, especially to those looking toward Mechanical, Engineering, etc.

The Boarding House, equipped with modern conveniences and well provided for, insures the comfort of the students. Experienced and expert Teachers compose the staff. Board and wash \$2.50 per week. For particulars apply to J. B. OAKES, Principal.

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