*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 HOME.

THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME.

Grandfather and Grandmother have come to live with the children. Both have been for some time on the retired list, and it was felt all round that it was the best thing to do. They need careful attention and cheerful society, and these they have in the household of their son and his wife, who rejoice to anticipate their wants. It is pleasant to look at them in their new quarters. They have the sunniest room of all, and everybody is anxious to make them comfortable and contented. The children who have been taught to love and reverence them, seem to think that nothing could be finer than to have them domiciled beneath the same roof with themselves, and are so loving and thoughtful that the old folks bless the hour when they concluded to make the change that has brought them hither. John and Mary are doing just what they should, and if there were only more like them, this would be a happier world. The aged have an unforfeitable claim upon the sympathy and care of those who are able to minister to them, and the young cannot be too much encouraged to pay them respect. Old people are not always easy to manage; they frequently have their whims and crotchets and, in some instances, they are peevish and fretful. But such things are to be endured considerately and patiently. Old age often bears a striking resemblance to childhood, and if it is wise to overlook much in the conduct of children, it is wise to do the same in the case of old people. When they have closed their eyes for the last time on earth, we shall never regret having done our duty by them. Do you want to see a pretty picture? Go up to Grandfather and Grandmother's room. There they both are, and the little ones, too. He is by the window, hearing Jack say his lesson, and she has the baby in her arms, and is singing to it a sweet cradle song. About them are the other children, not too noisy, but having what Ben calls "a jolly time." Isn't it a pretty picture? —*Watchman.*

REMEDIES FOR THE "BLUES."

A discussion as to the best remedy for "blues" has been going on in various journals, and the prescriptions are of all orders, depending very much, as would be imagined, on the mental status of the prescriber. A Boston maiden announces: "I sit down to the hardest mathematical problem I can find," and another, the happy possessor of a share in the Atheneum, well known to be equivalent in Boston to a patent of nobility, writes: "I go into one of the alcoves in the reading room, with the new magazines and a pile of local histories." "To go and see some one worse off than yourself," adds another, who is instantly answered by a practical sister: "Nothing of the sort. To add another misery to mine would be suicidal. I just think, it isn't illness; it isn't death; nothing else matters." This is according to Mistress Dolly Madison, who said at eighty, "My dear, when you have reached my age you will learn that nothing matters." These and sundry other mildly pessimistic replies came from those who had no enforced occupation, a tired little bookkeeper adding her word: "I try to do something for somebody else. For, as I heard a Salvation Army sister say, 'If you make other people 'appy, you've a 'appiness in your 'art that don't come no other way.'" "A ten-mile tramp," concludes an athletic young lady: "that settles the internal organs, and dyspepsia and blues go out together." From these formulas each reader can draw her own.

SANCTIFIED HOMES.

The happiest, sweetest, tenderest homes are not those where there has been no sorrow, but those which have been overshadowed with grief, and where Christ's comfort was accepted. The very memory of the sorrow is a gentle benediction that broods over the household, like the silence that comes after prayer. There is a blessing sent from God in every burden of sorrow. In one of the battles of the Crimea a cannon-ball struck inside a fort, gashing the earth and sadly marring the garden beauty of the place; but from the ugly chasm there burst forth a spring of water, which flowed on thereafter, a living fountain. So the strokes of sorrow gash our hearts, but they open for us fountains of blessing and new life. Our pain and sorrow, endured with sweet trust and submission, leave us purified and enriched, with more of Christ in us. In every burden that God lays upon us there is a blessing for us, if only we will take it.—Dr. J. R. Miller.

FOR THE MEMORY'S SAKE.

It is suggested for a woman who has in her daily life a multiplicity of things to remember, that a memorandum book, in which to put down house requirements for the table and otherwise, social engagements, and details for shopping purposes, is a great relief to the mind, which, in the case of a busy woman, is likely to be overtaxed with the burden of keeping too many things—some of them trifles, perhaps—in the memory, to be used on call. The memorandum book can carry many of these just as well as not, and a glance at it suffices to remind one. The weariness of mind which brings with it weariness of body is in this way very much alleviated. The memory has its limitations, like other portions of the human organism, and though it requires exercise to retain its strength, it will not bear to be overtaxed.

DON'T SNUB.

Don't snub a boy because of physical disability. Milton was blind, and also was deaf.

Don't snub a boy because he chooses a humble trade. The author of "Pilgrim's Progress" was a tinker.

Don't snub a boy because he stutters. Demosthenes, the greatest orator of Greece, overcame a harsh and stammering voice.

Don't snub a boy because of the ignorance of his parents. Shakespeare, the world's poet, was the son of a man who was unable to write his own name.

Don't snub a boy who seems dull or stupid. Hogarth, the celebrated painter and engraver, was slow at learning, and did not develop as soon as most boys.

Don't snub a boy because he wears shabby clothes. When Edison, the great inventor, first entered Boston, he wore a pair of yellow linen breeches, in the depth of winter.

Don't snub anyone, not alone because they may far outstrip you in the race of life, but because it is neither kind nor right nor Christian.—Exchange.

FOR CLEANING THE FACE.

Did you ever come home from a dusty ride, perhaps in a railroad car on a hot day, and after a most vigorous bath still feel dirty, particularly as to your face? And to those who answer affirmatively, as almost every one will, a lady says: "There are few soaps that one can risk using on the face, and even soap will not remove the grime as well as the least bit of cocoa butter. You should be able to get it at any drug store, but be careful that it is not rancid, and get only a small quantity at a time, as it is best to have it sweet. If you want to test its cleansing powers, put a little of the cocoa butter on a soft rag after you have washed and dried your face, wipe off your face with this, and you will see by the blackened cloth that it does its work more thoroughly than soap and water. It softens the skin, and, unlike other oils leaves no traces of greasiness behind it."—Country Gentleman.

HOW TO HANG PICTURES.

An artist being asked for a simple rule for hanging pictures, gave the following directions: The height, size and decoration of the room should be taken into account, but it is best, when only one row of pictures is hung, to have the central point in each on a level with the eye of the ordinary person. For instance, in a vignette portrait the centre point is the chin. You can make no mistake about the point in any picture, for the eye involuntary rests upon it at the first glance. That reminds me to speak of a frequent error on the part of farmers who lack artistic knowledge. This central point should be at the exact intersection of two diagonal lines drawn from the corners of the frame, not the mat. Many pictures appear to those who know this rule as if they were slipping out of their frames.

HINTS TO THE HOUSEWIFE.

Sprinkling ordinary salt over coal, either in the bin or as it is put into the furnace, will make it burn more evenly to a clean ash, and will also prevent clinkers.

Stop the circulation of the blood by binding tightly with a cord or strip of cloth above the part affected. This never fails to give instant relief, if the cord is drawn sufficiently tight.

Never frost or ice a fruit-cake until ready to use it, then only as much of it as will be used within a day or so, as the frosting becomes discolored when allowed to stand for a long time.

TEA A LA RUSSE.—Peel a juicy lemon, and slice in thin slices, taking out the seeds; put one slice in each teacup, and sprinkle the lemon with sugar; pour hot tea over it. It should be served without cream.

SCOTCH EGGS.—Boil five eggs very hard, take off the shells and cover the whites with a veal forcemeat, highly seasoned. Brush them over with the yolk of a beaten egg, breadcrumb them, and fry them a nice brown, and serve them whole with a little good gravy in the dish.—American Cultivator.

PLUM PUDDING.—One pound stewed prunes, whites of four eggs, one cup of sugar. After the prunes are stewed, drain off the juice, remove the stones and chop. Beat the eggs very stiff, add the sugar, gradually beating all the time, then stir in the chopped prunes. Bake twenty minutes. Serve cold with whipped cream.

HAM TOAST.—Cut some thin slices from a stale loaf, toast them, and cut them into square pieces. Put the yolks and whites of two beaten eggs into a stewpan with an ounce of butter. Stir them two minutes over the fire. Spread them over the toast, and lay over them a sufficient quantity of cold ham or tongue, grated or minced, to cover the eggs. Serve very hot. Exchange.

THE INTELLIGENT SCHOLAR

Goes to a good school. There are not enough good bookkeeprs or stenographers to waste on people that don't appreciate "quality." Let me send you information that "shows" what my scholars learn. A carriage will meet all scholars at the station and bring them to the College free. Good board only $2 a week.

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THE FARM.

SMALL FRUIT GARDENS.

It is the rule, to which there are very few exceptions, that no good thing can be obtained without effort. The growing of small fruits is not one of these exceptions. But while care and labor are needed to secure fair crops, the difficulty of growing these fruits for home use has been greatly overrated. Much easier methods than those which once prevailed, and which are now adopted in many places, have been devised. Thus it has been possible to greatly reduce the labor that is required, and to still obtain very fair yields. One of the great errors into which many farmers have fallen, and which has done much to give the impression that the growing of small fruits is both expensive and difficult, has been putting this class of plants into the kitchen garden. In the great majority of cases the garden was too small before any portion of it was taken for the small fruits. In order to save space as much as possible, the plants were so crowded as to make cultivation difficult and render a good yield out of the question. It is not a matter of surprise that under such circumstances the effort to grow small fruits on the farm has so often resulted in discouragement. There is no objection to having the small fruits grown on land which adjoins the vegetable garden. On the contrary there are some advantages in this arrangement. But the small fruits should be grown on ground entirely distinct from the regular garden. A plot of liberal size should be set apart for the especial purpose of a small fruit garden. This piece of ground should be long in proportion to its width, and the rows of plants of those classes which reach a considerable size, as blackberries and raspberries, should be far enough apart to admit of cultivation by horse power. If a wheel hoe is not owned, or is not to be bought, the strawberry plants also should be set so that the cultivator, when well closed, will pass between the rows. This plan will not give a yield of fruit per acre as will the closer setting which is followed by expert growers, but it will save a great deal of time and labor, either of which is worth far more to the average farmer than is mere area of ground. Land can be furnished far more readily than can the extra time and labor which closer setting of the plants would require.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

GRUBS IN MANURE.

The large white grubs, of the so-called June bug, that large, brown, clumsy beetle that flies into open windows on spring evenings with such a great buzzing, are found only in the soil, and mostly in the meadows, where they feed on the roots of grass; or in cornfields, where they eat the roots of the plants and cause the common withering of them during the summer. This beetle has a white body, with brown head and jaws. There is only a short dark line at the posterior end of the body, where the digested food gathers before it is ejected. On the other hand, the manure-eating beetles are marked by a dark line the whole length of the body, due to the decomposed condition of the food, and one of the beetles, known as Ligyrus—probably the one mentioned as being found in manure—is very frequently so found in old heaps that have laid from the preceding summer. These insects are not injurious to plants in the least, as they feed only on decayed vegetable matter. They are of no use, either, but, not being injurious, it is not worth the while to kill them. Indeed, it may be said they are helpful rather than otherwise, as they undoubtedly help in the final decomposition of the manure.

BUYING SEEDS.

At this season of the year the farmer should know what seeds and nursery stock, of all kinds and varities, he will need in the spring. Make out a list of nursery stock, including small fruits, ornamentals, etc., that you wish to plant, and send to some reliable dealer for an estimate of cost. If your list is small, try and club with your neighbors; in this way considerable can be saved. Oftentimes stock can be had in this way much less than prices; and the same with farm and garden seeds. It is a good plan to get catalogues from several leading seedsmen. Much valuable information can be gained by a careful perusal of these catalogues. Do not depend upon some wandering agent for your stock of any kind. The farmers of this country are fleeced out of thousands of dollars every year in this way. For example, the other day a well-dressed man appeared with a horse and carriage of the latest pattern and wanted to sell a hundred strawberry plants. These plants were a wonderful variety. All you had to do was to bore 100 holes in a barrel, fill the barrel with earth, set one plant in each hole, water frequently, and in berry season you would be rewarded with over a barrel of berries, and all he asked for these 100 common strawberry plants was the modest sum of $10. They could be bought, express paid, of any reliable grower for $1. Yet this man found enough farmers ignorant enough to support him in the best of style.—New York Tribune.

FEEDING POTATOES TO SHEEP.

There is no doubt of the value of the potato for feeding sheep, but as this animal has but a weak digestion, it will be advisable to cook the potatoes for them, and add bran to the food. The starch of the potato is very indigestible when raw, and, as by cooking, the cells in which the starch is contained are broken, and the starch-granules are swollen and burst by the expansion caused by the heat, the food thus prepared is fully and easily digested. There is more to be learned by experience in the management of sheep than from science, for this animal is peculiar, and always will be, and thus the results of feeding other animals upon certain foods do not apply to sheep. So that it is wise, when one has got a good feeding ration for a flock, to avoid changing it, unless by the most careful preliminary experiments. But experience has shown that potatoes, boiled until they are mealy, in consequence of the rupture of the starch cells, and fed with the usual ration of bran—a pound for each full grown sheep—with a quart of potatoes, not broken up, have been both digestible and nutritious.

HONEY LOCUST FOR AXLE HELVES.

I have made a discovery—new to me, at least—that the timber of the honey locust, Gleditschia triacantha, is as good, or nearly, as hickory for axe halves and handles of all kinds. The sap wood of the yellow locust is not much good. The honey locust, like the hickory, has strong timber clear to the bark, at least in young trees. The honey locust is easier to start from the seed than the other. The nurseries sell the yearling plants for almost nothing; it has no borer that I know of; its tough limbs are not torn off by the wind; it seldom suckers, and is perhaps the hardier of the two. A butt I cut this fall has annual layers half an inch thick, and the wood is hard and heavy.—E. S. Gilbert, in the New York Tribune.

WHITE BUTTER.

The effect of freezing the cream is to destroy the coloring matter of the butter. Why this is thus no one has been able to explain, and it does not seem possible to avoid this except by keeping the cream in a warm place. It is not only the loss of the color that results from the freezing of the cream, but the flavor of the butter is injured, as well as its texture, which becomes crumbly and granular. The color may be restored by adding to five gallons of cream two teaspoonfuls of solution of annotto in hot water, or an equivalent quantity of any of the prepared butter colors in the market, of which that consisting of an infusion of saffron in oil is the best.

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At this moment hundreds of school teachers are invalids, or go about the performance of their duties in a half-dead way. Nervous troubles are prevalent amongst teachers; headache, dyspepsia, languor, irritability and despondency are common troubles, and make life truly miserable.

The school teacher's friend and life-giver, Paine's Celery Compound, has done a wondrous work in the ranks of the afflicted ones. During the year 1894 scores of cases have come before our notice, of sick and suffering ones having been restored to new life, energy and activity through the use of nature's wonderful medicine.

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