THE HOME.

God Bless Our Home.

We come from the fog-laden streets of the city,
From wide windy spaces where the cold has no pity,
From close darkened room, or from bleak hill and moor,
To thankfully enter the welcoming door,—
And God bless our home!

We come from the fights and the races of life,
From the fierce din of voices, the conflict and strife,
From the tempests of words that are thundered loud,
From the riot, unquiet, and press of the crowd,
And God bless our home!

O snug little nest, in a shelter so cheery,
O place of sweet rest for the troubled and weary,
Each day has its Sabbath of prayer and of psalm,
Where the church in the House is kept sacred and calm,
So God bless our home!

No spot is so near to the heart, nor is any
Ignored by so few, or beloved by so many;
Where dear eyes smile on us and kind voices speak,
There we find the pledge of the Heaven we seek,
And God bless our home!

Yes, God give the home His abundant good blessing,
God shelter its roof from all evil distressing,
And grant to its inmates the spirit of love
Which rules in the House of our Father above,
And so bless our home.

God make us unselfish, devoted and dutiful,
Meek, merry, and kindly, wise, tender and beautiful,
And not only hear when we offer our prayer,
But himself love our home, and abide with us there,
And so God bless our home.

—*Marianne Farningham.*

Reserve Your Nerves.

Although we know there are many women who do work entirely alone, it is very hard, indeed, for one woman to take down bedsteads and shake carpets and move heavy furniture, not to speak of taking down and moving stoves; yet I have known women do all this and more, but to some it would be physically impossible, and many who do it ought not to do it; they may suffer all the latter part of their lives from abuse of the inexhaustible energy which leads to overtax themselves. To women so situated and so constituted, I would give the advice which I fear they will not, perhaps cannot, follow. Cultivate a wholesome habit of negligence; it is better that the stove remain up all summer, if heavy, than you should move it; better a dusty carpet for a few months than that you should lay up for yourself an early old age. Not that housework, scrubbing, cleaning, even beyond what is looked upon as a woman's limit, is hurtful, if not carried beyond your strength, if you can trust yourself to cease when you are really and heartily tired, when rest is refreshment. But too many women work just to finish this or that, long after fatigue has set in. Their bodies may not feel much more tired than they were an hour or two earlier, but instead of cheerful physical fatigue, when it is real comfort to sit down and rest, and laugh and talk perhaps, or read something pleasant. Instead of this good feeling has come nervous fatigue, a very different matter; the least word irritates us, and when we finally cease it is not to rest with cheerful talk or reading and a delicious sense of work done and repose earned, but we sink down too tired to rest, feeling worn out, ill and ready to cry rather than laugh. We may get over once, such abuse as this, or two or three times, but by degrees the nervous irritability will become, not a rare experience consequent on rare fatigue, but will follow even very little exertion, and the result will be, the shattered, pallid woman, faded and worn out long before life's prime. And probably the time will then have come for her, when she not only is not able to do very much, but she is unable to refrain from trying to do. Therefore, I say, if the work that seems so necessary causes more than a healthy fatigue, let it go. Keep the house "broom clean"; do just what *must* be done; and reserve your nerves for your husband and children; it is your duty. If you do your own washing, since cleanliness is next to godliness, and it must be done, use every labor-saving article within your reach; iron only the necessary. Use the wringer as a mangle; when sheets and towels and undergarments are dry and smoothly folded, run them through the wringer instead of ironing them; they will be just as wholesome and your back will be saved.—*Catherine Owen, in Good Housekeeping.*

Make Your Homes Attractive.

Mothers and fathers who have sons and daughters growing up, do not always realize as they should the great necessity of making home not merely a place in which their children eat, sleep, and are clothed, but one in which they find positive happiness and enjoyment. In nine cases out of ten where you see a wild youth or giddy girl, go to their homes; you will find them cheerless, unattractive, or perhaps actually disagreeable.

The nature of youth is excessively restless; it has a longing for action and excitement, ambitious more or less vain, and always the irresistible desire to know a broader life. Repress these natural instincts, and you will be sure to throw them into any society that in a measure will gratify their longings. Your sons to not go to the public bar rooms at first for the taste of the liquor which they have not yet acquired; they go for the gay companions they find there. The influence for good or evil that a mother has over one, the control that she exercises over their destinies, is a grave responsibility. Throw open your best room to the children in the evenings. Have books and a magazine or two, even if you put away less money. Stimulate their ambition, and invent occupations and amusements for the children. Give them games and endeer yourself to them by sharing their joys and plays. Encourage them to be affectionate. Do not with formal coldness starve them for want of caresses.—*American Agriculturist.*

The Family Pocket-Book.

Mr. Thomas E. Willson, editor of the New York *Weekly World*, has just the right kind of talk about "The Family Pocket Book" in *Daughters of America* for February. Here is something on the same subject which I find in the Chicago *Advance*; if it was not inspired by Mr. Willson's article, it was inspired by the same spirit of common-sense and common justice:

"There are many marriages which are true unions of 'twain in one flesh' in everything except money matters. There is the common home, the common name, the common interest in all other affairs of daily life, but there is not the common pocket-book. The husband earns the money. The wife is a pauper, unless she has something which stands in her own name, which has come to her by inheritance or otherwise, she is regarded as 'dependent' on her husband. What she has he 'gives' her. She is a pensioner on his bounty. Often his thoughtlessness, or something worse, makes it necessary for her to become a beggar. She is obliged to explain and justify her request for the means to supply her own and the children's daily needs. While as for little comforts and luxuries, she does without them rather than incur the disagreeable discussion of their necessity if she asks her husband for the money which they would cost. The happiness of many a home has been shipwrecked on this rock. And there is many another in which the wife is really loved by the husband, who never suspects that he is not fair and even generous in all his financial relations to his family, but in which there would be a new and deeper happiness and a more complete union if the same oneness which is recognized in all other matters were extended to the family finances, and the wife were allowed to feel that the money is hers as truly and in the same sense as it is his.

Show this to your husbands—if they need it, and I am sadly afraid a majority of them do.—*Aunt Betsey.*

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that *Green's August Flower*, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of *August Flower* will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it.

TEMPERANCE.

Gough and Spurgeon.

Mr. Spurgeon very kindly wrote: "You wish to see me not more than I wish to see you." I went to his house, and he captured me. I fell in love with him at first sight, and I believe my wife fell in love with his wife. He is a wonderful man, and his wife is a remarkable woman. . . I wish to say here that Mr. Spurgeon is a thorough total abstainer. His wife, too, is a pronounced total abstainer. She has not been out of her house, except when taken out in a chair, for twelve years. She has some internal disease that is exceedingly painful, so that about one one day in three she is confined to her bed, and can see no one, Mr. Spurgeon said to me: "My wife is a brave little woman—she said to me, when she was taking wine and ale by the doctor's prescription eight years ago, 'Charles, did you ever hear of a lady becoming a drunkard?' 'Yes, my dear.' 'Did you ever hear of a lady in my position becoming a drunkard?' 'Yes, my dear, I have.' 'Then,' she said, 'you will never hear that of me, for I will never touch another drop.' 'But, my dear, you must; the doctor will oblige you to do it.' 'No, the doctor will not oblige me to do it, for I will never taste it; it shall never pass my lips again.' From that time to this, in all her sufferings and spasms, she has never used intoxicating liquor."

Mr. Spurgeon says she is very slowly getting a little better. He said to me that a certain physician prescribed for her, and said she must learn to be an opium eater, if she would be relieved from her pain. "That doctor," said Mr. Spurgeon, "has been dead for several years, and my wife is living yet." I wish to say that Mr. Spurgeon has not been a total abstainer for a great length of time. He said to me: "My constitution is such that I need and must have *bitter*. I am very fond of bitter beer. I enjoyed it, and drank it freely. But now I have substituted something that is bitter without a particle of intoxicating spirit in it, and that I use." He asked me to taste it, and I did. It was very bitter, but there was no alcohol in it.—*From "Platform Echoes," by J. B. Gough.*

—As I looked at the hospital wards to-day and saw that seven out of ten owed their diseases to alcohol, I could not lament that the teaching about this question was not more direct, more decisive, more home thrusting than ever it had been. . . . It is when I think of all these, that I am disposed to give up my profession, to give up everything and go forth on a holy crusade, preaching to all men:—"Beware of this enemy of the race."—*Dr. Andrew Clark.*

From my long observation, extending over a quarter of a century, in the care and treatment of the insane, the impression has become very firmly fixed in my mind that more than one-half of the idiocy, imbecility and insanity of our day is due, either directly or indirectly to the use of alcoholic liquors.—*Superintendent of the Alabama Insane Asylum*, 1884.

In the spring, hundreds of persons suffer from boils, carbuncles, and other eruptive diseases. These are evidences that the system is trying to purge itself of impurities, and that it needs the powerful aid which is afforded by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Public Benefactors are not alone confined to the higher orders of scientific research. Indeed but few have done more for the welfare of the working masses than James Pyle through the introduction of his labor-saving Pearline.

I can tell you, but you will never know the remarkable hair producing qualities of Minard's Liniment until you or your friends have used it. As a hair dressing it is perfectly clean, makes the hair soft, and glossy, removes dandruff, and prevents hair from falling.

Close Confinement in poorly ventilated work rooms, and want of proper exercise, are often unavoidable, but tend to produce Dyspepsia, want of energy, and loss of appetite. In such cases Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron is the best medicine to use. See that you get "Hanington's," the *original* and *genuine*.

THE FARM.

—By far the greater part of farmers and home-gardeners burn wood, hence have a generous supply of wood ashes. These, especially when leached, are hardly ever considered to be of much account, and in many cases are emptied out and left somewhere near the house. It is true that leaching removes a part of the fertilizing material in ashes (the potash), but there is enough left, especially phosphoric acid, to pay for carting it to the garden. Few things are as effective in protecting garden crops against injury from a prolonged drouth as a generous top-dressing of wood ashes. Carbonate of potash, the chief constituent of unleached wood ashes, has a natural affinity for water. It absorbs and holds moisture until the plant can take it up. Wood ashes in their double capacity—as providers of food as well as of moisture—must be valued very highly, and the home gardener should save every bushel, both leached and unleached, very carefully and apply as a top-dressing after plowing. I believe that all wood ashes will pay much better in the garden than when used in the home manufacture of soft soap. Where *good* wood ashes can be bought for 25 or 30 cents per bushel, a cheaper fertilizer and irrigator need not be looked for.

Planting Trees in Manure.—As the time of planting trees approaches, enthusiastic beginners in this business need cautioning against mixing manure with the soil on which they are to be planted. The common idea is to make the trees grow vigorously, but manure in contact with roots torn or broken by transplanting may rot them before they can start the new fibres which alone can take up plant food. Pack the clean soil firmly around the roots; leave it loose on top, and as soon as it becomes hot and dry apply manure to the surface around the tree, and this mainly as a mulch the first season.

—Please note and follow these directions: Take a piece of saltpetre half as large as a hen's egg and dissolve in a quart of warm water, then add one quart of squash seeds, and let soak from six to eight hours before planting. This will give strong, healthy plants. Thin them out to four plants in a hill, and have the hills from ten to twelve feet apart. Corn soaked in this way will start quicker, grow ranker, and crows will not pull up the third kernel after they get the taste of saltpetre. I consider hen manure the very best kind of fertilizer for squashes.

If you are troubled with squash maggots, put saltpetre around the hills in this manner.

Saltpetre is a grand fertilizer. I am not a Greenbacker by any means, but will warrant all seeds to come up, if these directions are followed, unless they are the Hard Shell kind of Greenback seed.

N. Easton, Mass. E. F. W.

—It is a risky practice to keep cattle, especially milch cows, stabled all spring, and then, without warning or preparation, turn them into a full pasture. The change from winter diet to summer feed ought to be a gradual one, else the critters may suffer. The best way, perhaps, is to turn them early into an *old* pasture lot, and at the same time continue the rations of good hay and mixed meal, especially wheat bran. Afterwards they may be given new pasture grounds with perfect safety. If stabled until later in the season, green food should be fed in the stables or yard for some time, before it will be safe to turn cows into rank pastures.

—Continuous Laying or Hens.—It is not fair to expect an egg every day, even during the laying season, says a poultry fancier. Even the non-sitters will not do this for any great length of time. The size and nutritive value of an egg approach too nearly to that of the hen herself. An occasional rest for two or three days will allow the hen to recuperate, and where forty or fifty are kept together so many eggs will be got that it will seem as if the hens laid without any rest.

—Hot water is the best thing that can be used to heal a sprain or bruise. The wounded part should be placed in water as hot as can be borne for fifteen or twenty minutes and in all ordinary cases the pain will gradually disappear. Hot water applied by means of cloths is a sovereign remedy for neuralgia or pleurisy pains. For burns or scalds apply cloths well saturated with cool alum water, keeping the injured parts covered from the air.—*American Analyst.*

—Transplanting Evergreens.—This is the month usually preferred for transplanting evergreens. The essential point is to prevent the roots from drying. From the minute they are taken from the soil to the time when they go into it again, the roots must not dry. Shelter them from the sun and air, and, if possible, keep them wet.

—The growing of coffee on the Shire Hills, Lake Nyassa, Central Africa has proved a great success. From one plant, set out eight years ago, there were produced last year seventy bags of the finest coffee. It is thought that the culture and trade which are likely to proceed from this beginning will prove a great foe to the slave traffic.

Many ladies admire gray hair—on some other person—but few care to try its effects on their own charms. They need not, since Ayer's Hair Vigor restores gray hair to its original color. Sold by druggists and perfumers.

Inflammation or sore eyes can be cured in a few days by taking equal parts of Minard's Liniment and new cream, and bathing them freely at night and morning.

SIMSON'S LINIMENT.

If you have Diphtheria, Lame Back, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, or if your hair is coming out use

SIMSON'S LINIMENT.

It is good for all external and many internal diseases. No home is complete without it. Brown Brothers & Co., Halifax, N.S. Family chemists.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor—

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address.

Respectfully,
Dr. T. A. Slocum,
Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto

No lady who delights in Flowers, and likes to see them do well and bloom abundantly, should be without *Hanington's Food for Flowers*. Ordinary package 25c.—sufficient for 20 plants for one year.

Separation From The World.

"They are dead fish which are carried down the stream," says Manton. Living fish may go with the stream at times, but dead fish must always do so. There are plenty of such in all waters; dead souls, so far as the truest life is concerned, and these are always drifting as the current takes them. Their first inquiry is—what is customary? God's law is of small account to them, but the unwritten rules of society have a power over them which they never think of resisting. They stand in awe of a fool's banter, and ask of their neighbor leave to breathe.

Good men have generally been called upon to walk by themselves. We can sin abundantly by passively yielding to the course of this world; but to be holy and gracious needs many a struggle, many a tear.

Come, my heart, canst thou go against the stream? It is the way of life. The opposing waters will but wash and cleanse thee, and thou shalt ascend to the eternal river-head, and be near and like thy God. O thou who art Lord of the straight and narrow way, aid me to force a passage to glory and immortality.—*Spurgeon.*

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
In Indigestion.

Drs. Marshall and Longacre, Olney, Ill., say: "We have used it in cases of indigestion, with good results."

Our druggists keep for sale Halls Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, the best preparation ever made for restoring the vitality and color of the hair. 2i

The New Hair Restorative sold by D. O. L. Warlock, we believe to be the best preparation in use for the hair. It does not dye gray hair, but brings back the original color. Many persons in St. John will remember when Mr. Warlock's hair was almost white. He has been using it for over 20 years, and his appearance is a proof of its good qualities.

Boys and Girls who are growing rapidly should (to ensure strong and healthy constitutions) be given regularly Phosphorized Emulsion, to keep up the waste that is continually going on in the system during the growing period. Always ask for Phosphorized Emulsion, and be sure you get it.

Consumption Cured.—An old physician retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrah, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 *Powers' Block* Rochester, N. Y. eow.

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Yours truly,
DANIEL T. KIERSTEAD.
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Aylesford, N. S., February 7, 1887.
Mr. Calder Gazzet

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I have been troubled with the Dyspepsia for about two years, and have taken almost every kind of medicine within my reach that has been prescribed for the disease, but could find no relief. I took one bottle of your

BITTERS,

and one bottle of your

INVIGORATING SYRUP,

which effected a complete cure. You are at liberty to publish this for the benefit of other sufferers.

I am, respectfully yours,
Mrs. W. H. Graves.

Sworn to before me, Lucius E. Tupper.

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Geo. A. McDonald, *Secretary.*

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CANADA AND WEST INDIES.
TENDERS FOR STEAMSHIP LINES:

The Advertisement of the 4th February, 1887, calling for tenders for the performance of the above service is hereby cancelled, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

Tenders will be received at the Finance Department, Ottawa, up to and including the 15th day of May next, from persons or companies, for the performance of the following steamship services:—

1st. A line of mail steamers sailing from Halifax to Havana, thence to Kingston, thence to Santiago de Cuba and Cienfuegos on alternate homeward trips, and thence to Halifax. Trips to be made every three weeks. Steamers to be not over 3,000 tons, nor less than 700 tons registered tonnage. The contract to be for a period of five years.

2nd. A line of mail steamers sailing from Halifax to St. Thomas, thence to Ponce, thence to Mayaguez, thence to San Juan in Porto Rico, and thence to Halifax, calling at Bermuda going and returning. Trips to be made every three weeks. Steamers to be not over 700 tons, nor less than 500 tons registered tonnage. The contract to be for a period of 5 years.

Tenders will be received for the above services either separately or together. Tenders to be marked on the outside "Tenders for Steamship Service to West Indies." The Government of Canada do not bind themselves to accept any tender.

By command,
J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.
Finance Department,
Ottawa, 16th April, 1887. 18.19

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