## BEARTH AND HOME.

HOUSEWORK.—"I am so tired of housework," sighs the tired wife. "And after all, what does it amount to ! I seem to be a mere cypher in the world. "Don't you feel one bit discouraged, my dear little woman. Your work is of just as importance as any man's. Even if it is nothing but sweping, dusting, mending and during, brolling and baking over and over again, it is a business that would wear out a stout masculine heart. Let your round of everreapating duties be neglected for a few days, then the importance of your work is painfully visible. Home is what man works for and what we ail live for.

TAKING THINGS EASY.—There is no small art in taking things easy, so long as we must suffer annoyances in this breathing world, saying as little as possible about them, and making no parade of our martyrdom. If making a fuss and rendering every one else about us uncomfortable in any way abated the ills that flesh and spirit are heir to, there would be some slight excuse for the folly and selfishness; but, since we cannot escape tribulations of one kind or another, fretting only aggravates them. Either let us be silent and endure, or take arms against our woes, and by contending end them.

MORAL COURAGE.—A great deal of talent is lost in the world for want of a little courage. Every day sends to the grave a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity, because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort, and who, if they could have been induced to begin, would in all probability have gone great lengths in fame. The fact is, to do anything in the world worth doing, we must not stand back shivering and thinking of the zold and the danger, but just jump in and scramble through as well as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating tasks and adjusting nice changes. It did very well before the flood, where a man could subsist his friends upon an intended publication for a hundred and fifty years, and then have to see its success afterward. But at present a man waits and doubts, hesitates and consults his brother and his nucle, and particular friends, until one fine day he finds he is sixty years of age; that he has lost so much time in consulting his first cousin and particular friends, that he has no more to follow their advice.

Our Library.—These cool, shortening days draw us closer to our library, where we can hold converse with the goodly leliowship of authors dead and living. This spartment need not be



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mere book-lined walls; we can adorn the room with such objects of taste and interest as not a whit to detract from its dignity. Some classic busts set upon the cases will, of course, be in harmony with their contents. A few choice paintings and an occasional engraving will relieve the uniformity and rest the eyes. It is to be supposed that you have a good wife,—miserable is the man that has not,—let her have her window garden, her fernery, hyacinths, jardiniers, hanging-baskets and trailing vines in your sanetum; it will be a source of pleasure to both of you. Have your centre-table large enough to accommodate several persons; your children will want to sit around it and look at picture books before they go to bed, and on Sundays. Make them feel at home; there they may develop faculties which otherwise might be dormant. The evening lamp in the library should make the brightest part of the day for them. Let your library be, at certain hours, the living room of the family.

APPEARANCE.—When a man begins to go down hill he is apt to betray the fact by his exterior appearance; he wears a long face, allows his clothes to look shabby, and acts like one bereft of hope or prospects. Now this is very poor policy; the sympathy of friends is not gained by wearing a dirty shirt; and unless a man acts as though he had some confidence in himself, he must not expect to inspire it in others. And so with the external appearance of everything. Neatness of appearance does not end with man's credit, but often enhances the value of acticles which he may have for sale. This is especially true upon the farm, and we will venture to say that the farmer who attends to the exterior of things in general, such as clean stables and animals, clean yards and buildings, and fences in good repair, will obtain five to ten per cent. more for the products of his farm than one who neglects such simple matters. If anyone doubts the effect of external appearance upon values in market or elsewhere, let him try sending butter to market in an old weather-beaten firkin, no matter how good the butter or clean the vessel may be inside. If this does not satisfy, try some stained or dirry eggs, or half-plucked pouitry. Producing a good article is one thing, and selling it to advantage is quite another, and the good salesman generally makes the most money of the two. The importance of a fair exterior can hardly be over-estimated. This principle is potent in any branch of trade, and in every grade of society; therefore it is too important to be overlooked or passed unheeded.

