RIGHT AND WRONG.

Alas, how easily things go wrong;
A sigh too much, or a kiss too long!
And there follows a mist, and a weeping rain,
And life is never the same again.

Alas! how hardly things go right!
'Tis hard to watch in the summer's night,
For the sigh will come, and the kiss will stay,
And the summer's night is a winter's day.

And yet how easily things go right
If the sigh and the kiss of the winter's night
Come deep from the soul in the stronger ray,
That is born in the light of the winter's day!

And things can never go badly wrong
If the heart be true and the love be strong;
For the mist, if it comes, and the rain,
Will be changed by love into sunshine again. —*George McDonald.*

THE HOME.

The Fallacy of Plain Living.

Good, plain living is still spoken of by old-fashioned, middle class people as if it consisted of little more than a joint of beef or mutton, roasted or boiled, and as if cookery-books were consequently altogether mistakes; but better informed people know this is not the case. The prejudice in favor of a joint of meat with a simple made pie or pudding and certain vegetables is, in fact, a fruitful source of indigestion, under the influence of which life loses its enjoyment, and health suffers. Without undertaking anything costly or elaborate, a variety of admirable dishes may be placed upon the tables. Yet, to quote a sound authority, how often do we see, "partly upon the erroneous supposition that plain roast or boiled is the most wholesome species of food, and partly to avoid the trouble of providing anything else, a whole family, however various their constitutions may be, seated at a table before a single joint, to take their chances of suffering from the repletion which even a small potion may occasion to a delicate person, who could have partaken of three or four judiciously cooked dishes without sustaining the slightest inconvenience. The stomach, in fact, never performs its duties so effectively as when it acts upon food composed of much variety."

Indeed, the united testimony of high medical authority proves that a variety of well-dressed food is more easy of digestion than a meal confined to one sort of solid meat. As Dr. Herbert Mayo says, "Diet should be varied." And he adds, "a spoonful of soup, a flake of fish, a slice of cold beef, in succession, will often provoke an appetite, and with it digestion, where the nicest cutlet or the most tempting slice of haunch of venison would have gone against the stomach."—*English and French Cookery.*

THERE is not one man or woman in ten thousand who can afford to do without seven or eight hours' sleep. All those stories written about great men and women who slept only three or four hours a night make very interesting reading; but I tell you, my readers, no man or woman ever yet kept healthy in body and mind for a number of years with less than seven hours' sleep. Americans need more sleep than they are getting. This lack makes them so nervous and the insane asylums so populous. If you can get to bed early, then rise early. If you cannot get to bed till late, then rise late. It may be as Christian for one man to rise at eight as it is for another to rise at five. I counsel my readers to get up when they are rested. But let the rousing-bell be rung at least thirty minutes before your public appearance. Physicians say that a sudden jump out of bed gives irregular motion to the pulse. It takes hours to get over a too sudden rising. Give us time, after you call us, to roll over, gaze at the world full in the face, and look before we leap.—*T. De Witt Talmage, in Ladies' Home Journal.*

Hints for the Housewife.

RICE WAFFLES.—Beat three eggs separately. Add to the yolks a teacupful of boiled rice, a lump of butter. Sift in one and a half pints of flour, add a pint of sweet milk, a little salt, and lastly whites of eggs. Bake in waffle irons.

MOLASSES DROPS.—One cup of molasses, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of warm water, three cups of flour, one teaspoonful of soda and two teaspoonfuls of ginger. Drop from a spoon into well-buttered tins, and bake in a quick oven.

DRESSING FOR TURKEY.—Take stale bread crumbs, moisten with hot water, season with pepper, salt and butter and a chopped onion, if liked, or a few raw oysters. Some like sage and summer savory for seasoning, and add one half mashed potato to the crumbs.

CREAM CORN SOUP.—One can corn, three cups boiling water, two cups milk, one tablespoonful butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one egg, pepper and salt to taste. Drain the liquor from the corn, and chop the latter fine; cook it in boiling water for an hour, rub it through the colander, and return it to the fire. Have the milk hot in a farina kettle. Thicken it with the flour and butter, season; and pour a little at a time upon the beaten egg. Stir this in with the hot corn *puree*, and serve at once.

TAPIOCA CREAM.—Soak three heaping tablespoonfuls of tapioca over night in just milk enough to cover. In the morning add it to one scant quart of new milk and boil about ten minutes, being careful not to burn. Beat the yolks of three eggs and one-half cup of sugar well together, and add to the boiling milk, let it boil up, then take from the fire, flavor as desired, (I use one teaspoonful of vanilla), pour in a pudding dish, spread over it the beaten whites, and set away to cool. Serve as cold as possible.

TOMATO CHUTNEY.—Bake the tomatoes in a pan till tender, pour away the liquor, add to one pound of pulp one pint of vinegar, one ounce of salt, three-quarters of an ounce of garlic, one-quarter ounce ground white pepper, one teaspoonful of cayenne. Boil all together till the garlic is tender, then press it through a sieve, add to every pound one pound of sliced apples, one-half pound stoned raisins, one-quarter pound moist sugar and the juice of three lemons. Boil all over a slow fire till the raisins are tender, turn out of the saucepan, and when cold put it into jars, closely covered with bladders.

FOUNDATION CAKE (WITH VARIATIONS).—All housekeepers will agree that it is very convenient to have at their finger's ends a cut-and dried recipe for anything—one that never has to be routed from between the covers of a cook-book, when one is in a hurry. Such a treasure is the recipe christened above "Foundation" cake. Originally it was plain, white, simple "Silver" cake, and these are the ingredients:

Foundation (or silver) Cake.—One cupful of powdered sugar, one-third of a cupful of butter, three eggs (whites only), and be sure they are fresh; one half of a cupful of milk, one even cupful of flour (sifted), one teaspoonful of baking powder (even); flavor to taste.

Now the success in this cake depends entirely upon how it is put together and baked. If the following directions are closely obeyed, failure can hardly come. So, first of all, see that you have a medium oven, and do not let it get real hot throughout. Then butter your tin. The quantity given makes one cake. Then place all of the ingredients together on the table, for, after a certain point, the work must be done rapidly. Rub sugar and butter together until the mixture curls up after the spoon. Do not make the mistake of using, instead of powdered, the confectioner's sugar, for disastrous results follow. And granulated does not make so fine a grain. Beat the whites to a stiff froth with an egg beater. And then comes one great secret of the "fine light" that almost invariably is an attribute of this cake, and "that is this:" After adding the whites to the butter and sugar, beat all three together with the beater, until the mass is one white foam, then toss in the sifted flour, milk, baking powder and flavor. As rapidly as possible, beat all together for a moment after they are well mixed; then pour into the pan and set into the oven, without delay. The rule for "slamming the oven door" holds good in this case. If the oven is "medium," as prescribed, you need not even look at your cake until you are pretty sure it is done. Taken as it is given above, it is plain and delicate enough for a child or a dyspeptic. With its "variations," it suits the most epicurean taste. Any housekeeper can add to them ad libitum.

CURRANT CAKE.—Made like silver cake, with the addition of Zante currants and the whole of two eggs, instead of the whites of three. Lemon flavor.

CITRON CAKE.—Made like silver cake. Add sliced citron, and flavor with almond. Flavor the frosting with either lemon or vanilla, when almond is used in the cake.

THE FARM.

Blackleg Among Cattle.

In an essay on the subject it is stated that blackleg in cattle is due to parasitic bacteria, common in low lands or among luxuriant grasses. Very few animals recover from an attack, even with the best treatment, when the germs have once caused much disturbance among the organs. The first thing to do is to remove at once from the place where the malady started all the stock showing no sign of disease, and leave the sick ones there. Place the apparently well ones on higher and drier lands, if possible, or in a yard, or open, well-ventilated stable, and feed them dry fodder for a week or so and give them plenty of good clear water. During that period, if you can procure blackleg vaccine properly prepared, inoculate every subject twice; that is at six or eight days interval. Any man of ordinary intelligence can safely practise this vaccination. All that is necessary is good virus and a hypodermic syringe.

Merinos for Mutton.

An English writer gives some unexpected testimony in favor of Merinos for mutton. He says that Merinos are so much better suited to the prevailing conditions in most districts yet to be stocked with sheep that in spite of apparent inducements to give a preference to long wools, the great increase of the future—in Australia, at all events—will be in the Merino breed. But on this fact the British farmer, who is fearful of additional competition in the mutton market, need not build false hopes. In spite of the prejudice against the appearance of it in the London market, the fact remains that Merino mutton in good condition—the sheep having been killed right from their pastures, without being driven or transported long distances—is equal in flavor and texture to the best Highland, Welsh, or Southdown mutton, and distinctly superior to the more or less gross and coarse long-wool mutton. —*N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

Poultry Paragraphs.

ONE WOULD NOT MIND "going in" for poultry breeding if such prices could always be obtained for the stock as has been the case at the Crystal Palace show. Recently a dark Brahma cockerel fetched £23, and a light pullet £15. A Minorca cockerel sold for fifteen guineas, and a turbit pigeon for £15.

BRAN, meal and ground oats, scalded, make an excellent mess for laying hens on cold days. Feed it in the morning, and at night give wheat, allowing an hour or more for the hens to scratch for it, as the proper mode of feeding grain is to throw it in litter, such as leaves or cut straw, in order that the hens may work and exercise, which keeps them in laying condition.

WITH care ducks will often lay well through the winter, says an exchange. Give them hot food as far as possible, also boiled corn the last thing at night, when it is cold weather. Do not forget the grits; they require it as much as fowls, but it should not be so large as that given to fowls.

A FLOCK of geese will pay well. Their feathers are quite an item of profit. They can be picked once in six weeks, beginning in May and continuing later than October. Goslings usually command $1 each in market, and the feathers sell at forty-five cents per pound often. If the farmer cannot give his time to geese the women may make them pay.

WHEN THE HAIR

Shows signs of falling, begin at once the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation strengthens the scalp, promotes the growth of new hair, restores the natural color to gray and faded hair, and renders it soft, pliant, and glossy.

"We have no hesitation in pronouncing Ayer's Hair Vigor unequaled for dressing the hair, and we do this after long experience in its use. This preparation preserves the hair, cures dandruff and all diseases of the scalp, makes rough and brittle hair soft and pliant, and prevents baldness. While it is not a dye, those who have used the Vigor say it will stimulate the roots and color-glands of faded, gray, light, and red hair, changing the color to

A Rich Brown

or even black. It will not soil the pillow-case nor a pocket-handkerchief, and is always agreeable. All the dirty, gummy hair preparations should be displaced at once by Ayer's Hair Vigor, and thousands who go around with heads looking like 'the freiful porcupine' should hurry to the nearest drug store and purchase a bottle of the Vigor."—*The Sunny South*, Atlanta, Ga.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is excellent for the hair. It stimulates the growth, cures baldness, restores the natural color, cleanses the scalp, prevents dandruff, and is a good dressing. We know that Ayer's Hair Vigor differs from most hair tonics and similar preparations, it being perfectly harmless."—From *Economical Housekeeping*, by Eliza R. Parker.

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TEMPERANCE.

Following are some extracts from the address of Miss Frances E. Willard, delivered before the 17th annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union recently held in Atlanta, Ga.:

"Twenty-one countries have translated our motto, 'For God and Home and Native Land;' it was seen in Chinese, Japanese, Siamese, Norwegian, Dutch, French and Maori at the World's Exposition. Thirty-four different nations are now federated against opium, alcohol and tobacco."

"The Arab Anti-Rum Congress in Khartoum was the most striking temperance feature of the year. While Christian nations were holding their Anti Slavery Congress at the capitol of Belgium, and resolving to search all vessels suspected of having slaves on board, confiscating the vessels and returning the slaves, the Arabs passed the following:—

"'Resolved, To surround the entire coast of Africa with a cordon of armed ships to confiscate every European vessel containing liquors, and sell the crews into slavery.'

"Would that some of the Boston ships that carry rum might fall into the hands of these righteously indignant Arab heathen! Poetic would then be providential justice."

"The ever feminine draweth on in church no less than State. Miss Greenwood, our superintendent of evangelistic work, reports 701 names and addresses of women ministers and evangelists. Even the Congregational church, descended from the Puritans, and notably conservative upon the woman question, lately voted to ordain a woman, Miss Juanita Breckenridge, who had been permitted to graduate from one of its own theological seminaries. The vote on admitting her to ordination stood 33 in favor to 15 against. Women are freely permitted the hardest tasks. Competition does not crowd them out there! Bishop Thoburn, of India, says that in ten years there will be more missionaries from their ranks than from the ranks of men, and he says, too, they are equal to all emergencies, even to those of leadership. Bishop Taylor, of Africa, says that his hardest stations are manned by women, and in the very hardest of all a Canadian woman, saintly and true, works all alone among the natives, and is almost worshipped by them."

"We are not to be drawn aside by questions of expediency, but evermore, as a good minister has said, we will sound in men's ears, '*the sin—the sin—the sin*,' of legalizing the sale of that which is accursed. Men see this plainly enough (except down in New Orleans!) when the lottery curse is spoken of. They applaud with us that noble governor who stood for the people and homes against the bribing lottery men and the bribed law-makers. They rejoice with us in the timely action of Congress and President, by which a national anti-lottery law was passed, although they know right well that it can be but partially enforced. They do not send such a law up and down in the scale of values according to the likelihood of its enforcement, but approve it on the 'God and humanity' basis of eternal right and brotherhood. These same men would for like reasons stand by the prohibition law if they were not divided in two political camps, in each of which the saloon vote holds the balance of power."

"Evermore we journey from the negative to the positive in thought and action. Social virtue—that is the object of the White Cross and the White Shield work. We often see the encomium upon some famous character that he was 'one who glorified virtue in women and honor in men.' Is it not about time to reverse the panegyric, and to glorify honor in women and virtue in men? Each sex most needs building up along its lines of least resistance. One of the best methods of protecting our children in public schools from evil habits is to induce the wives or mothers of the men who form the board of education, or the women who may be on such boards in commonwealths of great liberality of sentiment, to use such an influence as shall result in a course of lectures from clergymen and physicians (who would undoubtedly give their work gratuitously) once a month, in the interest of boys from ten years old and upwards. These lectures would of course be *extempore* and in simple language, accompanied perhaps by literature of the best class. This method seems to us altogether practicable and reputable, and we earnestly desire that good women should note the suggestion and do all in their power to carry out its provisions."

TO THE DEAF.—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John St, Montreal.

Trust the Children.

"My! Look at the raisins! Let's have some."

"I'll ask mamma," replied the young host.

"Pooh! She won't let you. Let's help ourselves; that's the way I do at home, only mamma hides her raisins."

"Hides the raisins!"

"Yes, and the cake and jam, locks 'em up."

"What for?"

"Oh, so I can't get 'em, I s'pose."

"Why, are you a burglar or a thief?"

"No, indeed, I guess not; but I love raisins, and she knows it."

"So do I, and my mamma knows it. She'll give you all you want; but I don't meddle with her things, for she trusts me."

There was the key-note—one boy was brought up to be trusted, the other was not.

For once he had all the raisins he wanted, was advised to eat them slowly, and chew them fine before swallowing.

Being an inquisitive boy, he asked the why of this, as well as why the mother dared to leave her sweets exposed, adding that his mother hid all her nice things.

"Well, my boy," answered the wise woman, "that is your fault. She finds she cannot trust you. We lock our doors against thieves, but it's pretty hard if we can't trust our dear boys. Show your mother that you are worthy of confidence, and your goodies will not be hidden. Ask for them, and, if she can spare them, she will not refuse you; or if for any special reason she cannot spare them, you should be the last one to wish for them. Do you see?"

"Don't you ever hide your money or anything?"

"Not from my children. My boys and girls are honest and obedient. I thought you were so."

"So did I, but I guess mamma don't. I wish she did," he added, with a pathetic, perplexed look on his face.

"Let me tell you what to do. You have probably troubled mamma without thinking that you were doing wrong, and she has taken this way of keeping you from temptation and herself from annoyance. Now try my boy's way. Have a good, faithful talk with mamma; tell her just how you feel—that you'd like to be worthy of trust, and would certainly ask her for all you want. Then be careful not to tease every day, and *never*, *never* put your fingers on anything you ought not to touch. Mamma will see that her boy is honest and manly. It will make her very happy, won't it?"

"Yes indeed."

"As you grow older, the principle will follow you. You will learn to see things and not want them; and, better still, perhaps want them, but be strong and upright enough not to even think of them as possibly yours. You will be a true boy and a true man; every one who deals with you will trust you. It will be worth more to you than raisins now, or any amount of money in the years to come. Try it, and stick to it. Why, if I couldn't trust my boy to look at a silly little raisin and be true enough not to touch it, I should think he was made of poor stuff."—*Christian Observer.*

— A new use has been thought out for the phonograph, which will save the expense of a burglar alarm: A fierce bull dog is made to bark into it. It is then attached to the inside of the door of the house to be protected, and but little machinery is needed to produce the most fearful alarm as soon as the door is meddled with.

— There is only one thing worth our living, or worth our dying. It is the opportunity to render service to others. He who seeks this opportunity, who, in the seeking of it, flings aside as unworthy his consideration all offices, emoluments and honors, wins the real, true honor, and in the final and eternal adjustment, when the things that are now darkened become illuminated, the words now whispered in the ear are spoken on the housetop, the first become last and the last become first, these oftentimes unknown and unhonored servitors of their fellow-men will be found to have won the only real honor, because they won the thorn-crown of self-sacrifice.—*Lyman Abbott, D. D.*

Inflammation of the Eyes Cured.

Mr. Jacob D. Miller, Newbury, writes: "I was troubled with inflammation of the Eyes, so that during nearly the whole of the summer of 1882 I could not work; I took several bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and it gives me great pleasure to inform you that it cured me of my affliction. It is an excellent medicine for Costiveness."

— Toast for a dinner in honor of Saint Crispin: "The Women.—May we have them all to shoe; and the men to boot!"

— Customer: "Is the manager in? I want to buy some doors." Boy—"Yes, he's in; but he's out of doors."

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