*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.

NOT KNOWING.

BY SORINA BROCK.

You think that she could never fret,
That trouble she would soon forget
Because she smiles so sweetly?

Know that beneath the sunshine bright
A strong will crushes out the light;
Her heart's tomb lies deep hidden.

And he, you say, you must despise,
Walking through life with half-closed eyes
And knowing naught of wisdom?

Ah, 'neath that rough and stupid guise
A soul of rarest beauty lies—
The law of sacrifice he knows.

And she is guilty of dark sin,
She let the wily tempter in!—
In her place you were lower.

Oh, say this is high or low,
The whole soul thou canst never know—
Come, think on thine own meanness.

THE HOME.

A SAD MISTAKE.

While there are, maybe, people whose charity begins at home—and ends there—who should be encouraged and urged to reach out into other fields of well-doing, yet there is a possibility that people may go beyond strength and duty in outside labors, to the serious neglect of home duties and home cares. There is a great deal of so-called "church work" which God has never commanded, and which were better left undone—work that sometimes ministers to pride and vanity, and amusement and folly—and yet women will ruin their health and wreck their lives in their zeal for performing these needless services, looking on church fairs, bazaars, socials, amusements, and what not. Many a fit of sickness and heavy doctor's bill, and some premature deaths, might be traced to such causes, and many a home has been robbed of its brightness because some too willing woman has been persuaded to do a lot of things which others would not do, and which in many cases were better left undone.

And is it possible to do purely religious work to such an extent that the home will be neglected, and the husband and the children will become wearied and perhaps go to ruin.

The Apostle Paul desired that the aged women should "train the young woman to love their husbands, to love their children, to be sober-minded, chaste, workers at home, being in subjection to their own husbands, that the word of God be not blasphemed." (Titus ii. 5, Rev. Ver.) The duty of working at home, or doing house-work, is not to be shirked or forgotten; and the fact that Martha is needlessly "cumbered with much serving," does not excuse Mary from exercising proper care to make the home the joy and blessing which the Lord would have it to be.

A writer in the Temple Magazine, W. J. Phillips, says: "I have a friend, a wise little woman in many ways, but she fails to estimate household affairs at a proper value. If the day's work is only done, it matters little how; or if some of it is left undone, it does not disturb her mind, which is busy all the time with plans for doing good. She renders valuable assistance to charitable associations, works zealously for her church, for missions. She enriches her mind by attending lectures; gratifies her love of art and music in all possible ways; entertains most delightfully, because wide experience and liberal lines of thought have given her something in common with all. She said to me the other day, 'I wish I could live my life over again. I have made so many mistakes; have been so selfish; have lived in my own way, and now I see it has not been God's way. I have neglected my home, my husband's comfort, my children's welfare. We have drifted apart—they have gone astray, and now it is too late; they are beyond my control. I did not like the work God gave me; thought I could do something better, and I have made a miserable failure of it all."—The Christian.

A SPECIFIC AGAINST THE BLUES.

If a remedy for the blues could be offered the public of the efficacy claimed for a quack medicine to cure all the ills that beset mankind, a fortune would surely await the patentee. But of several receipts given by persons of different sorts and conditions, it may be possible to choose one to suit one's own case.

"I take a walk," said one young woman, vigorous of mind and body. "If the trouble comes from indigestion, as it usually does, there is nothing like a ten mile tramp to put your internal organs to rights." The reply of a Boston maiden may be deemed characteristic: "I sit down to the Boston marathon mathematical problem that I can find." "I go into one of the alcoves in the reading room," said another, the possessor of that Boston patent of nobility, a share in the Athenæum, "with the new magazines or a pile of local histories." "I suppose the saintly-minded would say that the best plan is to go to see someone who is worse off than yourself," said a young woman of feeble constitution, but brilliant mental endowments. "I only add this misery to mine, and the sum total is suicidal. I just think 'It isn't illness and it isn't death; nothing else matters.' Or I try to bring myself to the admirable frame of mind that Dolly Madison attained at eighty: 'My dear, when you have reached my age, you will learn that nothing matters.' "—I sweep my room," said an energetic little housewife, "usually to the indignation of the maid, who has just completed the same task." Perhaps the best suggestion of all came from the tired little bookkeeper: "I try to do something for somebody else." For, as the Salvation Army sister phrased it, "If you make other people 'appy, you've a 'appiness in your 'art that don't come in no other way."

But whether caused by a derangement of the liver, by some one walking over our future grave, or rising like an exhalation without known cause, it is safe to insist that the blues should be struggled against. There is a certain critical period in the life of every man or woman, at or near middle life, when he or she becomes morally tired. It may be that it is because then the ambition of youth is stilled in its "wild pulsation," and that the vague sense of the future holding a beautiful something is seen to be only a mirage.

A FRAGRANT WINDOW GARDEN.

There are a great many plants that produce showy flowers that are not agreeable to have in a living-room because they have a odor though not decidly unpleasant odor. This is true of the old-fashioned fish geranium and others. The slightly disagreeable aroma of the plant, which is hardly noticeable in the open air, becomes intolerable when shut up in a room. The same is true of some plants considered fragrant in the spring and summer. Confined in a close room their powerful odor is sickening to the senses.

For this reason hyacinths are frequently forbidden in the living-rooms. Nurses and physicians usually object to the presence of plants of such strong fragrance in the sick-room, because of the supersensitive nerves of invalids. A window-garden, with heliotrope, fragrant-leaved rose-geranium cyclamen, and those plants of faint, fresh fragrance, is soothing and is welcomed by every one. No one was ever known to object to the fragrance of violets, but the violet, unhappily, delights in a cool moist atmosphere, and dries up and sickens in the over-heated living-room of our furnace-warmed dwelling.

If the temperature of some sunny room is kept sufficiently low and the house is warmed by hot water or steam, just enough to prevent freezing, it might be possible to grow these blossoms that "woo the winds of March" within doors. Such experiments, however, are very uncertain, and no flower is more cherry of the wiles of the amateur force than the violet. Even experts succeed but partially, else a comparatively small bunch of the "modest flower" would not command $2 and $3 in midwinter. Heliotrope usually blossoms fairly well within doors. Narcissi, cyclamen, some tulips and other flowers of the lily family, and some of the begonias are all valuable in a fragrant window garden.

THE BACKWARD CHILD.

The backward child may indeed be deficient in application, not in capacity. Should this be so, arouse him, not by a hailstorm of nagging or a downpour of fault-finding, but by a system of rewards lovingly adapted to his disposition and character. Suffer no discouragement to creep into your own heart concerning him, and do not allow him or her to feel that there is reason for any doubt about the reaching the top of the ladder in due season. The top, mind, not the middle rounds; anyone can reach these. Set a definite aim before your child, cultivate a high and noble ideal, but be willing to climb slowly. Haste is at the root of many a failure, haste and lack of thoroughness as one goes on.

With a tender regret for lost opportunities, who has not sometimes seen a mature woman timid, self-conscious, handicapped from youth to gray hairs simply because she was a "backward" child once, and therefore was snubbed and ridiculed and pushed into the background, while her sisters and brothers bore off the honors and were the objects of universal estimation? A wrong for life was done to the little daughter, and her daughter may perhaps suffer from the same old mistake, for wrongs are far reaching. Be pitiful and just to the backward child in your home.—Margaret E. Sangster.

A PLACE FOR SHOES.

A convenience for shoes and hosiery was lately devised by an ingenious woman in this manner: She directed the village carpenter to make a box four feet long and a yard or more in height. In the top was a stocking and glove drawer, the latter portion being a compartment in the middle, while the hosiery occupied the receptacles at either end. Below, the space was divided into a series of large pigeon holes, each of which were intended for one pair of slippers or boots. This portion of the case, if so it may be called, was covered with a full curtain of India silk, old rose in color, to match the large central rug and some of the other furnishings. It had a lining, was ornamented with a border of deeper colored plush and, for the sake of convenience, parted in the middle. One side overlapped the other to prevent the gaping of the curtain. Over it hung an oval mirror, framed in plush like the curtain border, and in the drawer were small receptacles for holding keys and other personal belongings. The entire arrangement was most convenient.

ARTISTIC PIANO DRAPERY.

As it is well known that the usual method of standing pianos with their backs to the wall prevents the giving out their fullest tones, music lovers are now inclined to reverse the instrument and place the back toward the centre of the room. In this case it needs drapery. Various methods have been tried to make this artistic. In one case a long mirror, in a dark frame, matching the piano case, is fastened to one side of the back, and drapery looped back over the other side. This drapery ought to be heavy and rich, like plush. If of silk, it should show rich embroidery. Another way is to cover the entire back with three-inch double box-plaitings of silk, and drape over the top and one side a hanging of the same colored plush. Another method is to embroider the hanging in a pattern of musical instruments grouped. This work should be done in a monotone.

SCRAMBLED EGGS.

Like anything else into which egg enters, the cooking of scrambled egg demands undivided attention. If this fails, they are certain to be the disagreeable dish which is too often served up under this title. For the most delicate form of doing them, break half a dozen fresh eggs into a bowl and beat to a cream with a Dover egg-beater, adding a tablespoonful of milk for each egg and half a teaspoonful of salt and a saltspoonful of pepper. Beat for a moment. Do not begin to cook them until all are seated at table. Melt a spoonful of butter in a frying-pan, and when it is hot pour in the egg and stir constantly to prevent scorching. About five minutes will make them a creamy mass to be served on slices of buttered toast, or simply in a deep covered dish. Plates and dishes must be hot.

You would give thousands to get rid of that bad case of catarrh, and still you are loathe to invest twenty-five cents in a box of Hawker's catarrh cure, which will cure and save you thousands.

Think of the consequences of a neglected cough or cold. Do not court them, but get at once a bottle of Hawker's balsam of tolu and wild cherry, a sure cough cure.

Facial neuralgia is promptly relieved by a free application of Dr. Manning's german remedy, the universal pain cure.

A pleasant cure for coughs and colds, Hawker's Balsam.

MR. ERNEST PUTNAM,

Middle Stewiacke, won the $10 scholarship in shorthand by mail. You can learn this new and easy system by mail—no matter where you are; children learn it. If you can afford a good school, write me. Good board $2 a week.

SNELL'S COLLEGE, Truro, N. S.

ITS ELECTRIC ENERGY EVERLASTINGLY RADICATES Inflammation without Irritation

Every Mother should have it in the house. It acts promptly. It is always ready for use. It is the best; it is the oldest; it is unlike any other; it is superior to all others; it is used and recommended by physicians everywhere; it has stood upon its own intrinsic merit and excellence while generation after generation have used it with entire satisfaction and handed down the knowledge of its worth to their children as a valuable inheritance. Could a remedy have existed for eighty years except that it possesses great merit for family use?

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

It was originated in 1810 by the late Dr. A. Johnson, an old fashioned, noble hearted Family Physician to cure all ailments that are attended with inflammation, such as asthma, abscesses, bites, burns, bruises, bronchitis, colds, coughs, croup, diarrh, chaps, chilblains, colic, cholera-morbus, all forms of sore throat, earache, headache, in grippe, lame back, mumps, muscular soreness, neuralgia, pains anywhere, scalds, stings, sprains, stiff joints, toothache, tonsilitis, whooping cough.

and healthy; it gets your pullets to laying early; it is worth its weight in gold when hens are moulting; it prevents all disease, Cholera, Roup, Diarrhœa, Leg-Weakness, Liver Complaint and Gapes.

It is a powerful Food Digestive.

Large Cans are Most Economical to Buy.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Therefore, no matter what kind of feed you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It ensures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce health and form eggs. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated, in quality costs less than a tenth of a cent a day. No other kind is like it.

If you can't get it send to us. Ask First

Samples for 25 cts. Five $1. Large twelve can $1.50, six cans, $5. Exp' paid. Sample "First Poultry Paper" (Prairie Farmer Poultry one year (50 c.) and large can, both $1.50. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 38 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

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SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

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THE FARM.

TO MANY HENS FOR PROFIT.

I have kept 50 hens and made them pay a handsome profit. I have kept 150 to 200 hens, and while this number have required very much more extra care and attention per hen than the 50 did, yet by giving the same I have been able to make a moderate profit, no greater than could be obtained from many other occupations on the farm, and not as much as one might secure from making a specialty of some particular branch of farming or fruit-growing. I have increased my flock of hens to from 500 to 1,000 and at the same time increased my facilities for housing and caring for the same, and when depending upon their products of eggs and chickens for market alone for my revenue, as is the case with people who keep poultry in general, I have not been able to make their expenses, and have met with loss. Quite a number of people within a few miles of me, people of intelligence, energy, good judgment and determination, have attempted the same thing, and all without exception have met with the same results, and the general verdict is that it does not pay to keep hens in very large numbers. As a general thing the advice to do so comes from people who have not had any experience, but who have made a fair profit, with a few hens, and assume from this that larger numbers must pay in the same proportion! Without knowing anything about the matter, with no practical experience in keeping large runs, they imagine that if their hens, in the flock of 50 or 100 that they may be keeping, average them a profit of $1 each (with no cost of labor and time charged to them) 1,000 hens will pay $1,000 a year profit, and that it is only necessary to increase their numbers to these figures to secure this result. So they rush into print with this idea, the poultry papers publish the articles, the young man swallows it all, becomes hen crazy and rushes into the business in a wild way, invests lots of money in extensive buildings, yards, coops and hens, stocks up with a thousand or two, as he is going to devote his whole time to the business—and has he not the assurance of the fellow who keeps 50 hens and make no charge for labor, that it is wonderfully profitable? He is after the $2,000 yearly profits this hen-crank assures him there is in the business and nothing but a big flock is going to satisfy him—alas! the young victim will have to be satisfied (or disappointed) with a very different kind of result, and after he has spent about three years of his life in looking for this nice little income and his capital and energy are about used up in trying to find it, he will conclude that there are other occupations that pay better than keeping hens on a large scale, and that the advice which prompted him to go into the business must have been slightly twisted.

To sum it up in a few words, hens pay fair profit when kept in limited numbers. In large numbers they do not pay, and are frequently a source of loss.—George Q. Dow, in Country Gentleman.

GIRDLED TREES.

The rabbits, mice and other rodents usually injure trees in the winter so that by spring it is necessary to repair them in some way before summer. Unless the pests have eaten the inner bark all around the trees, they will recover with proper treatment. The best remedy to apply is to make a stiff plaster out of clay and cow manure, adding a little water to make it more plastic. If such a plaster is placed over the barked portion of the tree, and secured into position by a covering of old bagging or cloth, the wound is likely to heal up in a short time. If the weather is very dry it will be necessary to wet the bandage occasionally.

The great object of the application is to keep the wound moist while nature heals up the injury. If the wound is a large and serious one it may be necessary to cut off many of the top limbs of the tree. This is to equalize the flow of the sap, which is necessarily diminished by the wound. Other remedies for girdled trees are recommended, but for a simple and effective device, which any orchardist can apply, this one cannot be surpassed. It is an old-fashioned remedy, but is as good to-day as it was in the days of our forefathers.—(George Wilson in New-England Farmer.

The Plain Truth Tells.

Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, and Bad Blood are promptly cured by Burdock Blood Bitters, which acts upon the stomach, liver, bowels, and blood, curing all their diseases.

BARLEY MEAL FOR COWS.

Barley meal constitutes a perfectly wholesome food for milk cows, but is certainly not remarkable for its milk or butter producing qualities, being better calculated to form flesh than milk. If the grain is on hand it may as well be used as an auxiliary food, but if it has to be purchased it might be advisable to spend the money in bran, peas, oil-cake, wheat and oats, the two latter being the most superior milk-producing grains. As the best food for butter producing, we put little faith in rules for feeding, and believe that the health and appetite should be watched carefully, and the food varied in both quantity and quality, according to the evident needs of the individual. The following ration for butter-production may serve as a guide, but the observant and intelligent feeder will try what can be done with the foods produced on the place and according to the requirements of individual animals:

No. 1.—Clover hay, 10 pounds; oats or wheat straw, 10 pounds; linseed cake, 2 pounds; bran, 3 pounds; pea or wheat meal, 2 pounds; ground oats, 4 pounds.

No. 2.—Meadow hay, 16 pounds; bran, 8 pounds; linseed meal, 3 pounds; wheat or pea meal, 4 pounds.

No. 3.—Ensilage, 35 pounds; bran, 4 pounds; corn or pea meal, 4 pounds; oat chop, 3 pounds; straw, as much as will be eaten.

Mangles, turnips and carrots are all good for milking cows. Three pecks per day may be fed along with any of the above rations, except No. 3, in which ensilage is present, forming the succulent portion of the ration. The turnips should be fed after milking, or else, there is danger of tainting the milk.—(Farmer's Advocate.

HORSES WANTED!

Must be sound and healthy.

Use the GRANGER CONDITION POWDER

Worth their weight in gold. Make poor animals fat and healthy. Assist digestion, and assimilation of food; removes all fever, swellings, &c. 25 cents at all dealers.

A PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND MIRACLE.

A Mount Pleasant Lassie Saved From Death, and Restored to Health in a Wonderful Manner.—Her Parents Give the Particulars of the Case.

From the Summerside Journal.

The readers of the Journal can hardly fail to have been interested in the series of well authenticated wonderful cures in different parts of Canada, reported in these columns, but probably very few of them knew that as marvellous a cure as any of those described was being affected right here on Prince Edward Island. A short time ago, however, it became noised abroad that little Bertha Mabel Robinson, of Mount Pleasant, had been brought back from what seemed certain death to health and strength. This rumor having caused no little commotion, we determined to investigate the matter, and the result is a complete confirmation of the remarkable story.

A very enjoyable drive through several farming settlements, brings one to the comfortable farm home of Mr. Horatio N. Robinson, Mount Pleasant, one of the most prosperous and progressive farmers of the western part of the Island. Here we receive a hearty welcome from Mr. and Mrs. Robinson. "This is the little girl," said Mr. Robinson, "whose restoration to health is little short of miraculous. Some time ago she lost the use of her left limb entirely, and could not use it in any manner whatever. About a year ago it was that her leg became useless, and she had to be lifted in and out of bed. We were naturally much alarmed and tried various doctors and remedies, but without the least particle of benefit. We had frequently read of the cures affected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and at last made up our minds to give them a trial, though our hopes were faint where so many other remedies had failed. We sent for a supply and before a half dozen boxes were gone, Mabel was able to walk and play without her crutches. She is now quite lively, eats and sleeps well, and is in good spirits, and we are satisfied that she is far on the way to complete recovery. I am perfectly satisfied that if we had not given Pink Pills a trial she would have been a cripple for life, if indeed she had survived the illness, and I shall be greatly pleased if our experience proves of benefit to others." Mr. Robinson also informed the Journal that his brother, Mr. Peter W. Robinson, of Brackley Point, was in the spring greatly debilitated, and suffering severely from rheumatism. He began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and is now about as well as ever. The facts above related are indisputable and can be confirmed by the neighbors of the worthy persons on whom the cures have been effected.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are offered with a confidence that they are the only perfect and unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer and when given a fair trial disease and suffering must vanish. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents a box or $2.50 for six boxes, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schnectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and refuse trashy substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

"Who pulled that bell-cord?" asked the street car conductor. "I did," answered a passenger. "What did you ring both ends for?" "Because I wanted both ends to stop."

COLD IN THE HEAD AND HOW TO CURE IT.

One of the most unpleasant and dangerous maladies that afflicts Canadians at this season is cold in the head. Unpleasant, because of the dull, heavy headache, inflamed nostrils and other disagreeable symptoms accompanying it; and dangerous, because if neglected it develops into catarrh, with its disagreeable hawking and spitting, foul breath, frequent loss of taste and smell, and in many cases ultimately developing into consumption. Nasal Balm is the only remedy yet discovered that will instantly relieve cold in the head and cure in a few applications, while its faithful use will effectually eradicate the worst case of catarrh. Capt. D. H. Lyon, president of the C. P. R. Car Ferry, Prescott, Ont., says:—"I used Nasal Balm for a prolonged case of cold in the head. Two applications effected a cure in less than twenty-four hours. I would not take $100 for my bottle of Nasal Balm, if I could not replace it." Sold by all dealers or sent by mail postpaid at 50 cents per bottle, by addressing G. T. Fulford & Co., Brockville, Ont.

BATHE the THROAT Well with Kendrick's White Liniment

For Sore Throat, Swelled Tonsils, The greatest modern household remedy for all pains and swellings. At all dealers.

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ROAD CARTS, CONCORD WAGGONS,
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the Brain
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and Kidneys.

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HAWKER'S Nerve and Stomach TONIC.

It gives new strength and vigor to Nerves, Brain, Stomach, and Blood, and all weakened organs.

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