

*. This 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.

A LITTLE BIT OF A BOY.

There was never a smile in a weary while,
And never a gleam of joy,
Till his eyes of light made the whole world bright—
A little bit of a boy!

He came one day when the world was May
And smiling with life and joy,
And with all the room he seemed to play—
A little bit of a boy!

But he played his part with a human heart,
And time can never destroy
The memory sweet of the patter of feet
(Of that little bit of a boy)

We wondered how he could play all day
With never a dream of rest;
But once he crept in the dark and slept
Still on his mother's breast!

There was never a smile in a weary while,
And never a gleam of joy,
Till the world seemed in joy we dreamed of him—
A little bit of a boy!

—ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

THE HOME.

The Source of Strength.

My mother's habit was every day, immediately after breakfast, to withdraw for an hour to her own room, and to spend that hour in reading the Bible, in meditation and prayer. From that hour, as from a pure mountain, she drew the strength and sweetness which enabled her to fulfill all her duties, and to remain unruffled by all the worries and pettinesses which are so often the intolerable trial of narrow neighborhoods. As I think of her life, and of all it had to bear, I see the absolute triumph of Christian grace in the lovely ideal of a Christian lady. I never saw her temper disturbed, I never heard her speak one word of anger, of calumny, or of idle gossip; I never observed in her any sign of a single sentiment unbefitting to a soul which had drunk of the river of the water of life, and which had fed upon manna in the barren wilderness. The world is the better for the passage of such souls across its surface. They may seem to be as much forgotten as the drops of rain which fall into the barren sea, but each drop adds to the volume of refreshment and purifying waters. "The healing of the world is in its nameless saints. A single star seems nothing, but a thousand scattered stars break up the night and make it beautiful."—Farrar.

Let in the Light.

Women occupying darkened rooms continually have a sorrow; sickly look, like potato-sprouts in a cellar. The housewife is careful to place her plants in the window, where they may get all the sunlight possible. This gives them color and vigor; but she keeps herself back in the shade; the rosy cheeks of girlhood gained by rambling in the sunlight fade, and hollow eyes, sallow complexion and listlessness, at least, ensue. For health, that best of all visitors to the household—sunlight, with its purifying and revivifying influences, should never be debarred admission, except, perhaps, when it becomes too demonstrative in the heat of summer. It may fade the carpets and drapery, but better that than to rob the cheeks of color. Sedentary people who have changed from apartments with verandas to those without would be unwilling to return to them. Being engaged continuously in winter, fall and spring with one's back to a window where the spinal column receives all the sun-rays that fall, one will feel renewed life and energy. Not only "sunlight" but "sunshine" for health and buoyancy of spirits.

Hints for the Housewife.

CLAM SOUP.—Fifty clams are drained from their liquor and chopped fine. The liquor is put over the fire and when boiling a pint of water is added and the clams turned in, with seasoning of pepper. This is left just to simmer, not to boil, and then two tablespoonfuls of butter and one pint of milk are added. When this is heated (it must not boil) it is poured over a dozen walrus greens broken into the bottom of the tureen.

CODFISH BALLS, when well made are always an acceptable dish, but it is not every cook who succeeds in making them light and just right. The fish must be picked fine and freshened sufficiently. Then mashed potatoes and fish in equal parts are put together and well beaten, after which a few tablespoonfuls of cream and a piece of butter are put in with a little pepper. This must be well beaten again, when the balls are shaped and fried in very hot fat. In freshening codfish it is well to put it on the back of the range for a quarter or half hour before picking it apart, and it is necessary to mash and beat the potatoes well separately and then beat all the ingredients well together. The success of fishballs lies in their being light and smooth, as well as seasoned.

FRICASSÉE OF OYSTERS.—Mrs. Rorer's is a most delicious way of preparing them. She says to boil twenty-five oysters in their own liquor and drain. Then put into a frying pan a large tablespoonful of butter and when it is melted stir into it a tablespoonful of flour, then add half a pint of milk and stir until it boils, when the oysters and half a cup of the liquor, with salt and cayenne pepper are added and all stirred again till it boils. It is then taken from the fire, when the yolk of two eggs lightly beaten and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley are added. All dishes of this kind must be served directly from the fire.

APPLE FLAT.—Three large baked or boiled apples, one cup sugar, one lemon. Scrape out the pulp of the apple, and stir in the sugar and juice of the lemon. When quite cold stir in the beaten white of an egg, beat all together until it forms a beautiful white mass. Sift grated cocoanut over the top, and serve with a sauce of boiled custard or sweetened cream.

—Use Skoda's Discovery, the great blood and nerve remedy.

THE FARM.

Pruning the Orchard.

The custom of going about an apple orchard with a hand-saw and cutting off limbs two or three inches in diameter is a great mistake. And yet, most farmers turn their spare time in winter to this task. If a man will prune his orchard in winter, he should confine his work to very small limbs and the spray. Little of such work should be necessary if the trees had been properly pruned and formed when young. It is certain that the removal of large limbs in winter, as a rule, tends to shorten the life of the apple tree, and gradually lessens its ability to produce and mature profitable crops. The large wounds made in cold weather rarely heal over; they are followed by cracking and decay of the wood. Gradually the decay adds to the trunk, conveying weakness and disease to sap and heart, and the end is certain. Vegetable surgery should be performed with as much skill and care as the amputation of a human limb by a surgeon. In the warm months, when the sap flows freely, pruning will be more successful.

Stone Drains.

Stone, being indestructible, is a good material for making drains, when it is to be procured on the land. Indeed, it will pay to put the stones in at once, merely as a way of getting them off the land and out of the way of the plough and harrow, and of turning them over and over every year. But a stone drain must be carefully made; it will not do to dump the stones in ditches and cover them merely. To build a good drain proceed as follows: Make the ditch wide enough, and at least thirty inches deep. Lay a row of long, narrow stones along each side of the ditch, and cover them with flat stones as closely as possible. Fill all spaces with small ones, and lay on all sides to within a foot of the surface, and cover with earth. It is well to heap this over the drain lest there may be a hollow in which water may gather and sink straight down into the drain, making openings in the covering and gradually carrying soil down, and in time filling the drain. The water should never go straight down into any drain, but should sink in the ground and come in at the bottom. A drain laid in this way will last a hundred years.—N. Y. Christian Advocate.

Skim-milk for Milk Cows.

When I was in Chautauque county, in western New York, fifteen years ago, it might be said that every dairyman in the county (and about every other farmer was a dairyman) fed the skim-milk back to the cows. I always thought and still think it the most profitable method of disposing of skim-milk. It is very easy to teach a cow to drink it by pouring dry meal on the milk; she licks it off and gradually gets a taste of the milk, soon coming to love it. The dairyman told me it had no tendency to make the cows sick themselves. At the same time there was one very bad practice among the dairymen. They all set milk shallow in those days, having it in the open air—that is, with windups—from thirty-six to forty-eight hours, or until it was distinctly clabbered at the bottom. This milk was then run into a cistern and from there dipped out for the cows. The natural result was, the cow's fresh milk had a decidedly "sour" odor. Of course the remedy was to feed the milk as soon as it was skimmed, and keep all the utensils clean and sweet. When cold-setting is used, or the centrifuge, then the sweet skim-milk must be just the thing for the cows.—Jersey Bulletin.

The Rough-Costed Scotch Collie Dog.

Any farmer who keeps a flock of sheep, or any considerable number of other live stock, can have no more useful helper than a well-bred Collie. Such a dog attends strictly to business at all times, and unlike many other kinds of farm help, never goes on a spree; never leaves work undone to attend a circus, nor strikes for higher wages just before harvest. It is quite probable that it was the study of collies and their doings which suggested to Madame de Sévigné her famous remark that the more she saw of dogs the less she thought of man. To witness the marvelous efficiency of collies on the Scottish highlands, or among the half-wild Herwick flocks of Cumberland, or on the great sheep ranges of Colorado, one might suppose that they were peculiarly a mountain race of dogs. But they are equally at home in the crowded stock-yards of the West. When the avenues and alleys of yards are thronged with almost countless flocks and herds, the active and vigilant collies may be seen moving among and around them, keenly alert to every movement, guiding, leading and driving each flock just where it is to go, with no confusion or intermixture. The collie is not only a useful and valuable helper, but also most devoted and affectionate to its master, while meeting the advances of strangers with suspicious difference. This is really a sort of instinctive nobility and dignity in the nature of a collie which leads it to expect kindness in return for its intelligent work and devoted attachment. A harsh, angry word seems to hurt it, as a buffed would a less sensitive dog, and, if actually struck a cruel blow, one of them will go around for days with a grievous and dejected air. A collie which was owned on a Colorado ranch, always with its master with exuberant demonstrations of joyful welcome, on his return from occasional visits to the nearest settlement. But if he showed evidence of intoxication, the dog was quick to recognize the fact, and its whole aspect changed instantly. With a look of chagrin if not reproach, to the disguised master, it would sink off until the following morning.

In form, color, markings, and general appearance, the collie is a comely dog. The also may be called medium, a typical specimen standing a little less than two feet high at the shoulders. The entire form is firm, muscular and well-knit, with no superfluous flesh. The head is long, wide between the ears, and tapering downward to the pointed muzzle. The dark, rather close-set eyes are bright, keen and watchful; the ears small, thin and drooping backward, save when pricked up in moments of excitement. The general expression of the countenance is kindly, intelligent and

alert. The hair upon most of the body, is long, straight and somewhat harsh on the outside, while beneath is a close, fine under-coat. A striking feature is the thick mane which extends from the top of the shoulders around the neck to the breast, where it meets the frill, which, especially if it is white, has a sort of dog-like resemblance to the ruffled shirt-fronts which our grandfathers wore when in full dress. The forelegs are straight and firm, covered with close, short hair in front, and feathered behind from the elbows to the feet. The hind legs are very muscular in the thighs, with well bent stifles, and feathered behind as low as the hocks, which are well let down. The tail is in its general appearance a marked characteristic of the breed. Long, and fully feathered, it is carried low to within a few inches of the end, which curls gracefully upward. It would be difficult to make in six lines a more life-like picture of a dog than Burns gives of his own collie, Lath:

"His honest, steady, brown face
We gazed at with a wondering eye,
His coat was white, his legs black,
We did not call it coat of glory black,
His gait was tall we saw him
Hug over his hinders with a swirl."

In the matter of color there is a great variety. A very popular combination is black with white markings and very pale tan points. There has at times been quite a fancy for black-and-tan collies—pure black with points of dark reddish tan. Such dogs are not pure bred, the dark tan indicating a cross of the Gordon setter. They are very handsome as pets, but lack the essential characteristics of the collie for practical usefulness. Various shades of sable, orange and gray are common colors of pure-bred collies. The young collie learns very readily if treated with pure kindness, patience and tact. It is essential, however, that one person, only, shall be the trainer, and that no other attempt to give orders or pay much attention to the pup while it is in training. The natural sagacity of the animal is so great that it quickly comprehends what is wanted and learns the best way to accomplish it.—American Agriculturist.

Spring Seeding to Grass.

The drouth last fall prevented germination of timothy-seed in some sections. Shall it and clover be sown together in March this year? I hardly think so. A sure way would be to wait until soil becomes dry enough to work, then sow immediately, and pass over the field with a sharp, fine-toothed harrow. I am more than ever convinced that land is usually seeded too thickly with clover and the grasses. A year ago I sowed to the acre 24 quarts of clover and timothy, mixed half and half, on wheat. In October a thick, heavy growth was cut for hay, clover tall and slim in stalk, and a pot of timothy at the bottom. When removed I found a stiffed seed, and the soil was full of clover roots as deep as ploughed. Because of this thick seeding the quality of hay was better, there was more of it, more roots to fertilize the soil, and a stiff seed for winter protection. It is not necessary to sow thicker seeding when clover-seed is \$10 a bushel; nevertheless, I would not spare the seed. I regard it as much better to get a good seed the first season than to be two years about it.—Galen Wilton.

How to Get a Community Dairy.

It should embrace 200 or more cows, because as much help will be needed for half as many cows as twice as many. The cows cover the less cost per cow. The building is the next thing, and this may be as plain as possible, so that it is laid out properly for use. The cost of the building and apparatus will be not far short of \$1,000 for 200 to 300 cows. If the cream only is gathered, the building will have to use the same setting apparatus, so that each may have cream alike, and the measure of the cans then serves to measure the value of the cream, which is usually paid for by the inch depth of the cream in the can. They are called, measured on slips of glass in the cans. But uniformity in this respect is necessary, and the gathering of the cream lessens the expense very much, as less apparatus is required. If the milk is gathered, the difficulty is in finding the value, which varies as much as the value of a cow or a horse does. If possible, it is desirable to get some experienced person to provide the creamery and take full charge of this part of the business, while the farmers provide the cream. This is paid for by the quantity, as said above, or by a stated sum for the butter per pound. If the farmers own the whole, a good manager and cutter-maker, chosen by all, and a percentage of the butter made.

Continuous Milkers.

For eight years I have owned a cow that has never been dry. The first year there was no period when we could dry her off, as she did not give less than 3 qts. at any time, so we kept on milking her. The period of least amount is about seven weeks before she is due to calve, and from then on she increases until at calving she gets back to a pailful again. At an institute three years ago she was a topic of discussion for a few minutes, and numerous farmers contended that I would ruin her by continuous milking, and that her progeny would be weak and valueless. She has had three calves since then, and two being helpers we are raising them, and the growth, vigor and health they are the peers of any young cattle in town. Her oldest heifer calf is now a cow standing beside her mother, and has now given milk thirteen and one-half months, and is due to calve in about six weeks.

We have been watching her with considerable interest for the last few weeks, wondering whether she would follow her mother's example and be a continuous milker. All doubt on this point is now dispelled, as she has begun to gain, and her lowest yield has been 1 gal. per day. We had reason to believe that this would be the case, as we were obliged to milk her for a week before she began to lactate. The cow we had previous to these would begin to fail in seven months, and was of little value after eight months. A difference of 33 per cent. in length of milking period is considerable, yet I do not think there is near as wide a range in every large dairy. To the objection that the milk is not fit

to use I can only say that it would take a skilled chemist to detect any difference in the milk up to within two days of calving. On one occasion it was the entire food of a thriving baby boy, and no deleterious effects could be detected. —L. B. Pierce, in N. Y. Tribune.

Field Peas and Oats for Cold Climates.

Where the climate is too cold for corn to ripen, peas can be grown for a grain feed. Oats are sometimes sown with the peas, but W. M. Hays reports that at the Minnesota station (R. 30), field peas made the best growth when sown alone and plowed under, on moist, rich soils where the stooling of the oats caused the peas to be a light crop when drilled in with the oats. On sandy lands the best results are claimed from plowing the peas four inches under, and then drilling or broadcasting the oats. Peas did nearly as well on timothy and as when following a grain crop. Varieties should be carefully chosen which are suited to the kind of soil. Peas for grain and for silage, for green feed, for hay, for hay and grain, and to get land ready for other crops are a very useful crop on the lighter soils of the Northern United States and Canada, replacing maize to a large extent.

A Screen of Evergreens.

There are places about the back-yard of every house where a screen of some kind is desirable, and for permanency and cheapness, there is nothing equal to evergreens. The only objection is the many years required to grow them to suitable size. While growing, a screen of trellises and vines may be used, and will be found quite satisfactory for summer use, but the *Arctostaphylos*, if the space is limited, and simply a neat screen is desired, plant some of the hardy arbutus; but when plenty of space is available, group some of the larger varieties of evergreens, planting at least ten feet apart, but so grouping them that when eight feet high they will afford the desired seclusion. For variety, plant one or two of the pines; do not set too close, but let them grow naturally, and do not deform them by trimming. Evergreens, in the form of a hedge, or singly, are an ornament to any lawn both winter and summer.

Notes.

—If now in later winter your stock finds no patches in the way, mix a handful or two of salt with a pan of dry ashes, and make paths by strewn them across; the salt melts the ice and lathers the ashes to it at once.

—The castor-oil bean and the elderberry are two wonders of Florida that attract attention of Northern visitors—both grow to be small trees sometimes 16 ft. in height, and with a stem from a foot to a foot and a half in diameter at the base. The castor-bean is gorgeous in the coloring of stem, foliage, flower and fruit; it is a bright plant at the North, but the perennial summer of the South makes it brilliant. The elderberry is in marked contrast to the castor-bean, with its immense cymes of cream flowers, and seems to be different only in size from the straggling bush known at the North.

—In Florida, where the soil is mostly sand, the leisurely but thrifty farmer has his ground lightly stirred in his groves about every two weeks, with a hoe, and, especially to those looking for commercial fertilizer is used. It is claimed that this surface cultivation checks evaporation, keeps down weeds, and puts the soil in a condition to absorb air and water readily. This accords with the well-known saying: "Tillage is manure." Until the list is increased of plants that may profitably be sown for shading and green manuring the soil, can anything better be proposed than frequent cultivation at seasons of time?

—Professor Dewar's success in producing intense cold by means of vacuum and pressure may lead to some interesting and important discoveries. Measured by the Fahrenheit thermometer, he has produced a temperature of 390 degrees below freezing, or 210 degrees Centigrade below zero. Oxygen liquefies at 162 Centigrade. Professor Dewar produced liquid oxygen in considerable quantities at his recent public experiments in London. He has also demonstrated that intense cold increases the electric conducting power of metals, and that if we could get metals down to absolute zero, they would be perfect conductors.—Watchman.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

UNLIKE ANY OTHER.

Think Of It in Use for more than Eighty Years.

Every sufferer from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gout, Gravel, Headache, Stomachic, Catarrh, Nerve Pain, Toothache, Sprain, Bruise, Burn, Scald, Frostbite, and all other painful affections, should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in their medicine chest. It is the only liniment that will cure all these affections, and it is the only one that will not injure the system. It is the only one that will cure all these affections, and it is the only one that will not injure the system. It is the only one that will cure all these affections, and it is the only one that will not injure the system.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY

CHIMNEYS, PEARLS AND BELLS. Most favorably known for over 50 years. The YANKEE PATENT of Buckeye Bell Foundry.



EDUCATIONAL.

We give the cream of business requirements in three months for \$20 or \$25. We fit for positions and get them—good ones. First Business College to teach business memory.

SNELL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Windsor, N. S.

IF YOU WANT

To learn to write an easy, rapid legible hand, a style demanded by business men, go to WHISTON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. Day and Evening classes, and use Whiston's College Pen, No. 1. This is the best pen for business writing in the market. For sale at A. & W. Mackinlay's and also at the College, 95 Barrington Street. New Catalogue sent free on application.

S. E. WHISTON,

95 Barrington Street, HALIFAX, N. S.



FACULTY:

S. KERR, Principal of Business Department, teacher of Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Commercial Law, and Typewriting.
WM. PRINGLE, Principal of Shorthand Department, teacher of Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Correspondence, etc.
GEO. DUNFELD, teacher of Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, etc.
MISS BLANCH HUNTLEY, teacher of Shorthand and Typewriting.
WM. GUN, B. A., teacher of French and German.
Send for Circulars and Specimens of Penmanship.

KERR & PRINGLE, St. John, N. B.

Horton Academy, WOLFVILLE, N. S.

THIS ACADEMY was founded in 1882. It is a boarding school for young ladies, and is situated in a beautiful spot. The school is under the management of Miss Horton, who is a highly educated and experienced teacher. The school is open for the reception of students from all parts of the Maritime Provinces. The school is situated in a beautiful spot, and is surrounded by a large and fertile farm. The school is open for the reception of students from all parts of the Maritime Provinces.

Acadia Seminary.

THIS SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES was founded in 1882. It is a boarding school for young ladies, and is situated in a beautiful spot. The school is under the management of Miss Horton, who is a highly educated and experienced teacher. The school is open for the reception of students from all parts of the Maritime Provinces. The school is situated in a beautiful spot, and is surrounded by a large and fertile farm. The school is open for the reception of students from all parts of the Maritime Provinces.

HAWKER'S TOLU WILD CHERRY BALSAM

IT HAS CURED HUNDREDS of cases considered hopeless after all other remedies had failed. Do not despair, take courage, be persuaded, and try this truly wonderful medicine.

IT WILL CURE YOU.

For sale by all Druggists and general dealers. Price 25 and 50 cts. a bottle.

Manufactured by HAWKER MEDICINE CO., Ltd., St. John, N. B.

WEDDING RINGS!

In plain Gold, 18 k. fine. All sizes and weights. We guarantee them to be as represented, and sell them 25 per cent. under usual prices.

L. L. SHARPE, 42 DOCK ST., 192 UNION ST. ST. JOHN, N. B.

NEW GOODS

Gentlemen's Department, 27 King Street.

NEW Long Scarfs, with Handkerchiefs, Madras Scarfs, Pongees, Braces, French Braces, Bag Straps, Cuff Bands, Dressing Gowns, Gloves, Men's Shirts and Drawers.

IN STOCK:

English All-Eden Collars in the latest styles; and the "Duchess" (Paper, Tissue-down) and "The Seal" (Paper, Banding) Collars.

Manchester, Robertson & Allison.

SPRING 1893.

Our Travellers are now showing complete lines of Samples of STAPLES AND FANCY DRY GOODS for the Spring Trade.

DANIEL & BOYD, Ltd.

JAMES S. MAY & SON, MERCHANT TAILORS, Domville Building, Prince Wm. St., SAINT JOHN, N. B. P. O. Box 508.

Groders' SYRUP IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR NERVOUSNESS AND LOSS OF SLEEP

Is simply quills put into corsets. There is nothing in the world so elastic or tough as quills. Feather-bone Corsets are therefore tougher and more elastic than any other corset. Wear them, and you will be convinced that this is so.

