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"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 page from week to week during the year, will be worth several times the subscription price of the paper."

THE HOME.

NERVES AND PRESENTS.

There is a good old adage that advises us to suffer small ills in order to avoid greater misfortunes. This applies especially to affairs of the household. Happy is the house mother who is possessed of that sanguine disposition that enables her to look beyond the transient clouds of to-day into a happier future. The number of women who habitually conjure up mountains out of mole-hills is much larger than is generally supposed. Imaginary ills are just as hard to bear as real, although the sufferer rarely has any sympathy. "Nervous nerves" cries the practical, hard-scrubbed, strong woman, as though the possession of a damaged nervous system was a crime, and not the subject for a physician.

Women of healthy physique do not suffer from imaginary ills and do not magnify petty troubles into great misfortunes. "Whenever I find one of my children fretful in the least," said a great physician, "I watch his health, and I invariably find something wrong. It is not natural for a healthy person to be cross." Of course persons may be born with nervous dispositions, just as they may be born with distorted frames or malformed brains, but it should be considered an abnormal condition.

The spirit often conquers the body and we see chronic invalids enduring the most painful suffering with a heroic patience that forebodes that realm where all our tears will be wiped away. This is simply a sublime instance of the complete triumph of the spirit. It is even harder for the woman broken down in health, yet struggling to keep up her work, to completely conquer her nervous suffering, just as it is often easier to bear great suffering than an accumulation of petty annoyances.

The first place where nervous strength has broken down is not recognized as an invalid. She is treated to sermons on patience when she needs wisdom and rest. Patience will weaken in such a case, but it is needed by the friends as well as by the sufferer from overwork and nervous exhaustion. It is usually a weakness of individuals of the nervous temperament to attempt more than they can accomplish. They are overambitious and often make a cool judgment that would enable them to plan their work to the best advantage. As a rule these nervous people do more than their share of the world's work; while their brothers and sisters who are doing work for people all over the Maritime Provinces. Everybody is pleased with our work. We honestly believe that no other printer can do better for you than we can. We want an order from you—no matter how small—just to get acquainted and let you see what we can do.

The habit of looking on the bright side of life can be cultivated, but where the nervous system is seriously impaired it is a part of the disease for persons to be fretful and magnify petty troubles. There is also a class of ill-fortunate women who suffer from ennui rather than overwork.

"Doing nothing is their curse; Is there a vice can vex us worse?" It is as necessary for healthy individuals to occupy themselves with absorbing work of some kind as it is for them to take physical exercise in order to enjoy a healthy body. Most married women are fully occupied with home cares. There is little sympathy to be wasted on these poor little women who suffer from morbid nerves. They have failed, like so many, to recognize the truism "that produce or wealth is eternally connected by the laws of Heaven and earth with restful labor; but hope in some way to cheat or outgrow the everlasting law of life, and to feed where they have not furrowed and be warm where they have not woven."

THE MANAGEMENT OF COOK STOVES.
Mrs. E. L. writes: "Under the heading 'The Thrifty Housewife,' the writer says, among other things, that the average cook stove in family use will burn successfully and do excellent work for from five to six hours after the fire is built with no more attention than the proper management of the dampers. Four hours after the fire is made the oven should be in admirable roasting order, providing the dampers were turned off at the proper moment. All first-class stoves will do this; and it is a rare thing for a cook to understand how to manage her stove systematically. It is not too much to say that as much fuel is annually wasted by bad management of dampers as is needed to run the cook stoves of the country. The writer of this article will do me and many thousand other readers a great favor if she will kindly give through its columns some instructions on building the fire and managing the dampers of a cook stove, that we may be able to get better results, as I have never seen any stove managed in a way that would do anything like such work."

The apparent doubt of the writer and the suggestion that a number of others feel the same doubtfully make the case given the stronger, and it becomes more apparent that a large number of kitchen workers do not understand the use of the draught of the ordinary cook stove. The wonder which our correspondents feel at a cook's accomplishing at any time at one of Miss Parlow's or Mrs. Lincoln's cooking lectures. We will repeat the directions already given for the management of a stove. A well-known writer on cookery has said that the excellent work which the average stove does under the most perverse management is one of the every-day wonders of his era of general intelligence. A stove requires exact and scientific treatment. The flues must be kept clean, and the ashes daily emptied—Every good range and there are few bad ones nowadays, has a card of directions for use of the draught that ought to be a sufficient guide. There are a few general rules which may be given that will apply to all stoves. The main draught of the stove, generally placed over the oven, opens directly into the flue of the stove leading to the chimney. This smoke damper should be opened when the fire is first kindled with wood and coal, but it should not be opened after the smoke passes off. Close this smoke damper as soon as the fire kindles up, and as soon as the fire is bright close all the other dampers, and unless a very hot oven is needed, open the check damper in the pipe or next to it. When the fire is not in use, open the little slide over the stove a half an inch or one inch on top of the fire. In general, when heat is required, open the damper under the fire that carries cold air through it, and when you wish to slacken the heat open the check damper that throw cold air out of the flue. Let the smoke damper alone. Do not poke the fire, except when you put on fresh coal. By remembering these simple rules, one can easily do all the work of any family with the largest size single range and use only a single bushel of coal every six hours the stove is in full working force. It is an easy matter to use twice as much and have no better result. If the coal is piled against the side of the stove it is possible to burn more than double this amount of coal and never have the stove in prime working order. Any family that consumes more than a thousandweight of coal in a month is a range of full working capacity (the use of a single bushel of coal every six hours the stove is in full working force. It is an easy matter to use twice as much and have no better result. If the coal is piled against the side of the stove it is possible to burn more than double this amount of coal and never have the stove in prime working order. 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