

Household Hints.

Perhaps the most palatable way in which wheat can be eaten is when boiled whole, and used with a little cream.

A clam shell is more convenient for scraping kettles and frying pans than a knife. It does the work in less time.

A spoonful of stewed tomatoes in the gravy of either roasted or fried meats is an advantage.

Lemons.—To keep lemons fresh, place them in a jar filled with water, to be renewed every day or two.

Housekeepers may be glad to know that a tablespoonful of ammonia in one gallon of warm water will restore the color of carpets.

To remove grease from wall paper, lay several folds of blotting paper on the spot and hold a hot iron near it until the grease is absorbed.

An uncorked phial of oil of pennyroyal left on the ledge of your window, or on a table at the head of your bed, will drive away mosquitoes.

Sick-headache can often be greatly relieved, and sometimes entirely cured by the application of a mustard plaster at the base of the neck. The plaster should not be kept on more than a quarter of an hour.

If you want good starch, mix it with cold water; add boiling water until it thickens, then add a dessert-spoonful of sugar and a small piece of butter. This makes a stiff and glossy finish equal to that of the laundry.

"Never put a particle of soap about your silver-ware," says the proprietor of an old silver establishment, "if you would have it retain its original lustre. When it wants polish take a piece of soft leather and whiting and rub hard."

For a damp closet or cupboard, which is liable to cause mildew, place in it a saucer full of quicklime, and it will not only absorb all apparent dampness, but sweeten and disinfect the place. Renew the lime once a fortnight or as often as it becomes alkali.

To clean decanters rinse the bottles, and put a piece of lighted coarse brown paper into each, stop close, and when the smoke disappears wash the bottle clean. This will remove all stains, but if the decanters are very dirty the process should be repeated.

Ladies who do their own work will find that in addition to a long apron a pair of calico sleeves with a rubber cord in the top is a dispenser of happiness. One can slip them on over cuffs and nice dress sleeves, get tea, and even wash the tea dishes without injuring the dress.

A teaspoonful or more of powdered borax thrown into the bath tub while bathing will communicate a velvety softness to the water and at the same time invigorate and rest the bather. Persons troubled with nervousness or fearful nights will find this kind of bath a great benefit.

A good way to keep cut flowers fresh is to lay them in wet cloths. Take them out of the vases at night, sprinkle with cold water, and wrap them with cloth made very wet. The weight of the cloth will not crush the most delicate flowers, while it keeps out the air and prevents their falling to pieces on opening their buds.

SNAPS.—Take one cup of molasses, three-quarters of a cup of sugar, one tablespoon of ginger, and a teaspoon each of powdered cloves, cinnamon, and allspice. Add these to one-half cup of melted butter and beat in two teaspoons soda, and flour enough to roll. Roll very thin, cut out with a tin cutter and bake in pans in a hot oven.

PEPPER CHOW-CHOW.—Cut in half, and remove the seeds from twenty-five peppers; soak in salted water for three or four hours; chop fine and twice as much chopped cabbage as peppers, one tablespoonful each of ground cloves, allspice, mustard seed, whole—and salt; mix thoroughly; cover with cold vinegar, and tie down.

STUFFED TOMATOES.—Take large, smooth tomatoes, take out a little of the inside at the top and stuff with a forcemeat made thus: Fry some minced onion in butter and add some bread crumbs, some cold chicken chopped very fine, some chopped parsley, and a little stock to moisten, and pepper and salt, mix well take from the range, add raw yolk of egg, stuff the tomatoes and bake them in the oven. Broil your chops nicely, butter them hot and arrange them around a platter with the stuffed tomatoes in the centre.

The paper lamp shades so fashionable just now can be made very easily. Fold a sheet of tissue paper in the centre forming a half square; then into an eighth, continue folding in this way as long as possible, always folding from the centre. Holding the thick part firmly in one hand draw it through the other till the paper is thoroughly creased; then partly unfold and draw it through the hand the centre to the outer edge. When it has become well creased cut enough from the centre to allow of its slipping over the lamp shade.

Exeter wants a J. P. appointed. Since the death of Thos. Chidley, J. P., considerable difficulty has been experienced in securing the services of a magistrate to act on cases submitted.

Farm and Garden.

OATS WITH WHEAT.—The sowing of a bushel of oats per acre, with the winter wheat, has often proved of material benefit to the wheat crop. The oats grow more vigorously than the wheat and aid in catching and holding the snow. The oats act as protection or mulch to the wheat. The little food the young oat plants draw from the soil is returned during the spring when, being killed by the winter, they rapidly decay.

IMPLEMENTS IN THE FIELD.—One in riding through the country is surprised at the manner in which farmers leave their valuable farm machinery in the field without any protection from the sun. A shed of rough boards costs but little, and will pay large interest on the investment, if used to shelter these machines. Because we do not see the slow decay, we are apt to forget that is going on, until reminded by some costly machine which goes to pieces just at the moment when most needed. This treatment of machines is excellent for the manufacturer, but it is one of the prominent reasons why "farming doesn't pay."

EARLY AND LATE SOWING WHEAT.—The farm manager of the Ohio State University writes to the Ohio Practical Farmer as follows:—"In the wheat crop of '79 we commenced a series of experiments designed to ascertain the proper time for sowing wheat in this neighborhood. Five sowings were made on bottom land, one each on the 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th of September and 7th of October, in plots two rods wide by 40 long, containing one-half acre each. The variety of wheat used was Clawson, and at the rate of six pecks per acre. The result was as follows:

Sown Sept. 9 yielded 33 2-10 bush per acre
" 16 " 30 3-10 " " "
" 23 " 36 4-10 " " "
" 30 " 32 7-10 " " "
Sown Oct. 7 " 26 2-10 " " "

The first two sowings were perceptibly injured by the fly. These experiments were continued in the crop of 1880, by making ten sowings on the same dates as those of 1879. The variety of wheat used was Silver Chaff, sown at the same rate per acre as before. The result was as follows:

Sown Sept. 9 yielded 32 1/2 bush. per acre.
" 16 " 33 " " "
" 23 " 33 1/2 " " "
" 30 " 29 1/2 " " "
Sown Oct. 7 " 26 1/2 " " "

In this we found no indication of the fly.

HOW MUCH WHEAT SHRINKS.—In order to ascertain the shrinkage which wheat undergoes from evaporation when held in the bin over winter, a very interesting experiment has been tried on the college farm. About six months ago a long sack was prepared and filled with 200 pounds of winter wheat, accurately weighed. On November 12, 1879, this was placed in a grain bin in the barn; and in order that the grain in the sack might fairly represent the average of wheat in the bin—the bin held about 150 bushels—the sack of wheat was sunk in the grain as far as possible say to an average depth of about two feet. In this position it has remained six months, or until May 12, when it was brought forth and again weighed. This second weighing showed a slight increase on that of six months before, the weight being 200 pounds, plus a fraction of one pound. The result was most unexpected to us, and we can only conclude from it that, during such seasons as those of 1879-80, wheat shrinks by evaporation none at all. The shrinkage so often complained of by millers and others comes chiefly from "rotting," leaks in the granary and other like obvious sources of waste.

THE BIG HORSE.—Our transatlantic cousins are nothing if not great in everything, says the London Live Stock Journal. But there is no denying the fact that the perception of the modern Yankee is keen, and that he possesses the perseverance necessary for experimenting upon a "notion." He talks "tall," and loves to do "tall" things; and the love of praise is as great with him as of the "almighty dollar." The American breeder has improved on the short-horn, the Hereford, the Ayrshire, the Jersey and the Holstein breeds of cattle, not to mention his efforts in the porcine families. But he has conceived a new idea, and there is no doubt it (his latest creation in the equine species) "licks creation"—if true. The Norman-Percheron is in great favor in the States, but the stock-breeders' love is divided. Some prefer the Clydesdale for draft and agricultural work; but a new horse has turned up which puts all other dry horses out of court. The big thing this time is a big cart-horse, standing 20 hands one inch high (or 81 inches), and is said to weigh about 2,500 pounds. It is said he was bred in Ohio from native stock, and is well proportioned and healthy. English horse-breeders must therefore look to their laurels, or the Yankees will be getting as high prices for their draft-horses as they do for their short-horns.

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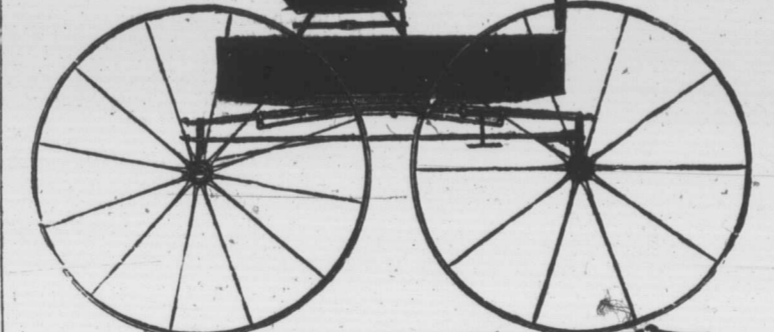
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READ THE FOLLOWING: OYAWA, Ont., March 3, 1880. The writer has been selling Perry Davis' Pain-Killer now for the last six years, and can confidently recommend it to the public as a sure remedy for Cholera, Dizziness, Sore Throat, Chronic Coughs, Bronchitis, Burns, Scalds, &c. Have known it cure a case of Syphilitic Sore Throat of two years' standing, when all the usual remedies failed. The patient took half a teaspoonful in water three times a day, and gargled the throat three times a day with a weak solution of water, and used as a gargle.

Yours, H. R. MCCARTHY. MAITLAND, Ont., February 26, 1880. I have much pleasure in adding to the number of the numerous testimonials you have already received, as to the value of your renowned Pain-Killer. I have sold it and used it in my family for twenty years or more, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the best patent medicine I have ever used for the purpose for which it is recommended; and, moreover, every person to whom I have ever sold it, has been perfectly satisfied with it, and I know many persons who will not go to bed at night unless they are sure there is a bottle of "Perry Davis" in the house. All who have used it once, will use it again; it makes friends and retards enemies. Yours truly, JOHN DUMBRILLE, Druggist.

SPENCERVILLE, Ont., February 25, 1880. We have much pleasure in certifying that we have kept Perry Davis' Pain-Killer constantly in stock for upwards of twenty years, during which time it has taken the lead in sales over all other patent preparations, and has become an old, reliable family medicine. No effort is required now on our part to sell it, as it is as staple an article as flour in our trade. Yours truly, W. P. IMRIE & CO.

MADOC, Ont., February 15, 1880. It gives me much pleasure to state that during a drug career of more than a quarter century, I can testify that your justly celebrated Pain-Killer has not only held its own as a family medicine, but still occupies the front rank wherever duty calls it. My customers speak very highly of it, and I could send no end of testimonials, showing up its merits and intrinsic worth, were it necessary, which it is not. It should, however, be called "Eccellior Pain-Killer." I pride myself in never being out of it. Yours very respectfully, JOHN G. DEANS.

Mint No. 3. When you ask for a bottle of PAIN-KILLER, and the gentlemanly store-keeper, without scarcely looking, remarks, "use 'are just out, but have another 'article as good or better, which will give you the same price," etc., etc., Turn on your heel and say, Good-bye, Sir! That man cares more for the two or three cents extra profit which he gets than he does for your health or happiness.

STOCO, Ont., February 17, 1880. We have great pleasure to state that the Pain-Killer holds its position in this place as the old, reliable family medicine. Although there are a great many other remedies in the market—some bearing nearly the same name—as Pain Relief, Pain Remover, Pain Destroyer, and such like names, we find the people know the difference, and are sure to ask for Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. We have been selling Pain-Killer for the last fourteen years. Yours truly, P. & P. MURPHY.

PORTLAND, Ont., March 3, 1880. I have been using the Pain-Killer for many years with results that justify me in recommending it. As a family medicine, we consider it almost indispensable; being good not only as a Pain-Killer, but for colds and sore throat, and many other ailments for which it appears specially adapted. I have used it myself, chiefly as a liniment, and find it valuable for rheumatism and stiffness belonging to old age. I pronounce the Pain-Killer a good and cheap medicine, and worthy of all acceptance. I send you this certificate that you may assure the public that it is so laudable. Yours truly, THOS. GRAHAM.

ESCOTT, Ont., March 3, 1880. We hereby certify that we have used Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in our families for several years. We consider it a very useful and necessary article to be kept in all households as a resort in case of accidents and exposure to attacks occasioned by cold. JEREMIAH CURTIN, J. J. DOWSELY, JOSEPH P. REDMOND, ARCH. GREER.

MAITLAND, Ont., February 25, 1880. I have used your Pain-Killer for the last twenty years. I would like to see all through the American War. I believe I would have been dead long ago, if it had not been for your Pain-Killer. I think it is the best remedy in the world for what it is recommended. Yours very truly, N. W. LAFONTAINE.

PORTLAND, Ont., February 25, 1880. I have sold the Perry Davis' Pain-Killer for over thirty years, and the same has always given my customers entire satisfaction, and I have much pleasure in recommending it as a good and reliable family medicine. S. S. SCOVILL.

PRESCOTT, Ont., February 27, 1880. I have sold your Pain-Killer for the last nineteen years in this place, and feel safe in recommending it to the public for the disease given in your circular. I can assure you my customers speak well of it as a general family medicine. It takes the lead of all other similar preparations. Yours, &c. GEO. DIRKS.

COBORG, Ont., March 3, 1880. I have been selling Perry Davis' Pain-Killer for the past six years, and have much pleasure in stating that its sale in this time has been larger than any other patent medicine that I have on my shelves, and in those years I have never heard a customer say aught but words of the highest praise in its favor. It is an article that seems to have combined in it all that goes to make a first class family medicine, and as long as I have a house and store, Perry Davis' Pain-Killer will be found in both. Yours, &c. J. E. KENNEDY.

MADOC, Ont., February 15, 1880. Your Pain-Killer as a family cure all has been in constant use in my household for a long term of years, and I would never desire a better one. It never fails me. I call it the "Old Reliable." Yours very truly, HORACE SEYMOUR.

TAMWORTH, Ont., March 3, 1880. For twenty-three years last past I have sold Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, and have always found it to give good satisfaction. I have frequently used it in my family, and received great benefit from the use of it in that way. Although many imitations of it have been put on the market, and are pushed hard, yet the old, reliable Perry Davis' Pain-Killer holds its own, and is a very popular domestic medicine. Yours, respectfully, JAS. AYLSWORTH.

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