MOTHER'S ROOM.

'Tis the cheerliest room in the household,
With window-seat battered and bruised;
Where the carpets, the chairs, and the table
Are never too good to be used.

Here the little ones come with their sorrows,
Or bubble with laughter and noise;
Bring sweetest caresses and kisses,
And scatter their books and their toys.

There's an uncessing patter of small feet,
An opening and shutting of doors;
And the room that was swept and garnished
Is covered with spoils and stores.

In the dawn of a summer morning
There's a scampering down the stairs,
And every one knows they are coming
They whisper so loud their affairs.

And when the day's lesson is over,
They come with their chatter and song,
To the sunniest room, where dear mother
And all that is lovely belong.

If the thread of their life gets tangled,
She quietly straightens it out,
And gathers them, sweetly united,
Her little low rocker about.

Dear Mother, o'er all presiding,
O, honored and beautiful queen,
You gather your loving subjects
With a grace that is rarely seen.

Then who, to keep spotless and tidy
The carpets and windows and doors,
Would lose the sweet laughter of childhood,
And love from such beautiful stores?

—*Vick's Magazine.*

THE HOME.

Don't Come to the City.

BY SALLIE JOY WHITE.

I have heard country girls talk of coming to the city for employment, giving as one reason that they wanted more social life. Well, that is just what they will not get; the woman of business is not a woman of leisure, and she has no time for society. She will find more social life in her home, even if she be a worker, than she could ever have in the city, and there is no lonesomeness more absolute than the loneliness of a stranger in a crowd. Salaries are not large enough to permit of much relaxation in the way of entertainments, and after the day's work is over one is too tired to go in search of enjoyment. In the country home, in these days, the daily paper and the magazine come, so that one may keep in touch with the world, even if she be at one side of the bustle and confusion of city life. The fashion articles tell her how to dress her hair and make her gown, and give her the latest notions in small toilet details. No town is so small that it has not its public library, where all the new books come; and the lecture and concert are not infrequent visits. Railways and telegraphs have brought the corners of the earth together, so that one is never far away from the centers of things. There are occupations, too, for the girls who stay at home, and particularly those who stay in the country. Do not throng to the cities in search of employment, for you will be doomed to bitter disappointment. The country stores employ women, as well as the city stores, and many a girl makes a good beginning in them. I myself know country towns where, a few years ago, nearly all the positions in stores were held by young men, which to-day are held by women. Everywhere it has come to be quite the accepted state of things, that women shall sell goods.—*Wide Awake.*

The Art of Quarreling.

The first words of a quarrel, which are generally too trifling to be remembered, are like the few sparks that fall upon the dry leaves of the forest. The angry retort is the puff of wind that blows them into a flame. Then the mischief is done, past recall. Then two hearts friendly a moment before are full of anger. Then words are spoken which may be forgiven, but hardly forgotten, and the friendship is seldom quite as it was before. Hence the old saying "It is the second word that makes the quarrel." That second word usually wounds the pride or the self-love of him whom it is addressed. It may take a form that implies a doubt of the other's veracity—a dire offence to anyone not wholly debased. Often it insinuates a low, small, unworthy motive. Sometimes the maddening word is a truth, as when Brutus told Cassius he had an "itching palm to sell his offices for gold." Cassius was so enraged, that he cried

"I an itching palm!
You know that you are Brutus that speak this,
Or, by the gods, this speech were else your last."

Ugly truths must sometimes be spoken, but not when two persons are quarreling. Another most irritating retort is one which attributes cowardice. Courage and truthfulness being the very foundation of respectable character, a remark which conveys an intimation of a want of either, is a sure provocation of quarrel. There are tones in the voice that cannot be described, but every reader, unless he is a high-class saint, has used them in the early moments of a quarrel. The most innocent thing in the world may be said in such a way as to rasp and humiliate, particularly if it is accompanied by a certain look out of the eyes.

Human beings, old or young, never appear in so poor or mean a light as when they are quarreling. A family quarrel is among the most sorrowful and vulgar of all displays of human infirmity. Among people living in the same house, sitting three times a day at the same table, being together in the evening, working together in the day-time, all possessing a nervous system and a tender self-love, it must needs be that offences come. Irritating words will be unintentionally spoken, expected attentions will be omitted, the material of a quarrel will frequently be created. Two things should be borne in mind by every inmate: one is that it takes two persons at least to make a quarrel; the other, that the quarrel usually dates from the second word.

Tom—"What did you take my bat for?"

Charles—"I didn't take your hat, *and you know it.*"

Tom—"You are a liar."

In this case Charles made the quarrel, because he met the merely irritating word with a grossly insulting second. Put down the brakes hard upon the second word.—*Youth's Companion.*

Let the Young People Work.

Teach your children that although drudgery is not desirable, work should be sought after. Every moment of the time should be filled and idleness unknown. In this way only is happiness assured. There must be breaks in the routine, of course. Sleep is essential and work has no right to encroach upon that. Pleasure is necessary as a relaxation and must not be crowded out. There must be plenty of time for exercise and digestion. In other words, work is used here in the sense of employment, and means quite another thing than continual manual labor or unbroken mental strain. When one reads of such instances as the secret suicide of a seventeen-year-old lad, whose mother was a widow and who preferred to slip out of the burdens and responsibilities of life rather than work for a living, it indicates something entirely wrong in the education of such youths. Their people work like drudges and encourage their idleness, until they attain maturity with a natural indolence which makes them prefer the support of charity, or that obtained by theft, rather than that gained by honest toil.

THE FARM.

The Manure Heap.

The character and consequent value of manure is greatly improved by its management during the winter. The roads are then usually in good condition, and market-gardeners in the vicinity of large cities avail themselves of the "good wheeling" they afford to haul their supplies from the city stables. Successful market-gardeners use manure with a free hand, that would make the old-style "skinning" farmer think the man out of his senses. Fifty to one hundred tons of manure are applied to the acre. And this because it pays; while some crops, unless so heavily fertilized, are raised at a loss. Not only are large quantities used, but the quality is vastly superior to that to which farm crops are too often treated. When the manure reaches the garden, the work of preparing for use begins. When crude stable manure is placed in a heap, fermentation soon begins; heat is generated in the operation, which not only alters the mechanical condition of the manure, but renders its constituents more soluble and available for the plants. But the proper condition of the manure is greatly influenced by the external temperature. If the heaps are small and the weather continuously cold, the temperature of the manure may be so lowered as to check fermentation, and even to freeze it. This trouble may be avoided by making the heaps so large that fermentation will keep them sufficiently warm. On the other hand, the fermentation may go on so violently that the heat is so great as to practically burn the manure. In this condition, "fire-fanged," as it is called, the manure is greatly injured, or quite valueless, according to the extent to which the fire-fanging has gone. One of the immediate losses from overheating is that of nitrogen, in the form of ammonia, in volatile form, usually the carbonate, the loss of which, by volatilization, is usually perceived by the sense of smell. Loss by overheating may be prevented by breaking down the pile and building another, bringing the manure that was at the outside of the pile to the interior, and *vice versa.* Whenever "the pile smokes," as gardeners say, whenever visible clouds of vapor issue from the heap, the pile is turned, and this may require to be done several times, until the action is so moderated as to be no longer dangerous. Fermentation greatly reduces the bulk of the manure, and if, when the heap is turned, care be taken to break up all lumps by a blow with the fork, or shaking out all littery masses, great benefit will result from this mechanical operation, and the manure, by the time it is needed for application, will be of a quality seldom seen outside of market gardens. However valuable the various kinds of artificial manures may be, and some of them are of great value to the market gardener, it is always best to supplement their action with stable manure, which is the most complete and the most lasting. Successful gardening is hardly possible without an abundant supply of this stand-by. Progressive farmers, who apply "brains" as well as manure to their crops, should experiment not only in following the example of market gardeners in the preparation of manure, but how far they can follow them profitably in the quantities applied.—*American Agriculturalist.*

Horse Sense.

Good care lightens the horse's load.

Exercise is just as necessary to thrift in winter as in summer.

To bring up a worn-down horse, give it light work, not idleness.

If the horse is subject to colic, give it a little salt and ashes on its grain once a day, and feed more oats and less corn.

It is a mistake to think mares can foal good colts when they can no longer work. The worn-out mare is not a profitable brood mare.

— CARE OF CALLAS (Arum Lily).—This plant is decided in its requirements; it either wants to grow, or it wants to rest. In its native habitat, it is an aquatic when in leaf or flower; but when at rest, which is at low water of the Nile, its roots are in dry hot sand, protected only from the burning sun by its own dried-up foliage. We find the best results in growing it in good heat, rich soil, and with abundance of water. After flowering, let them dry as dry as the dust; they will be benefited with from three to four months of this rest.

— Peter Henderson & Co., Seedsmen, 35 and 37 Cortlandt St., New York, send out their large, beautiful "Catalogue of 'Everything for the Garden.'" The catalogue is a costly one to publish, and it is only sent on receipt of 25 cents (in stamps), which amount, however, may be deducted from the customer's first order. Only a firm doing a great business could issue such a catalogue.

TEMPERANCE.

The Abstainer's Creed.

I believe that the Demon of Strong Drink is the gigantic foe of God and man; that it ruins man alike for happiness on earth and blessedness in heaven; and that two-thirds of all the pauperism, crime and woe of earth may be traced to him as his progeny; that he was conceived of Satan, born of the depraved appetites of men, and inflicts only suffering upon his victim; that under his rule reason is crucified, love dies, and conscience is buried; that man descends into a hell even upon earth, and has no resurrection for his manhood nor redemption for his enslaved soul but in the power of God; that no drunkard can enter into the kingdom of God, or abide His presence who shall come to judge the living and the dead.

I believe in the saving and keeping power of the Holy Ghost; that the whole Catholic Church should unite to assault and overthrow this awful traffic in strong drink, and deliver humanity from the curse of the drink habit; that the only salvation for humanity is in uncompromising total abstinence of the individual, progressive Prohibition for the community, and, above all, the embrace of the Gospel of Christ, who alone can redeem body and soul from the slavery of sin, and thrill us with the power of life everlasting!—*Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D. D.*

— What is a dram-shop? Let us have a just interpretation of it. It is a manufactory not only of paupers but of incendiaries, madmen and murderers. Is such an institution, if I may dignify the abominable thing by that respectable name, compatible with the public safety? No. I deny that civil government is faithful to its great province while it suffers the dram-shop to be in existence, so long as it establishes and permits it. The civil government that allows this enemy to the safety of person and property is unworthy of the name of civil government.—*Gerret Smith.*

— Edward Everett Hale says: "I am ready to acknowledge that the clergy are apt to be a little fanatical in this matter of temperance. Why not, indeed? They see the skeletons in the closets, which other people do not see. They receive the confidence, and they know why this lad never kept the fond promise with which he entered college. They know what is the hidden cause of the ruin in this household, and the fond hopes of that young married pair. If you want to make an active temperance member of any indifferent friend, let him to work in prisons, in charity organizations, in education; you will soon find that he says less about moderate drinking, that he looks less doubtfully on strong legal measures for keeping men out of temptation."

— The extent to which drink is cursing the colony of New South Wales is appalling. In Sydney, especially, the evils of intemperance, impurity, and infidelity are rampant. Only just recently the guard, driver, and fireman of a goods train, by their indulgence in drink, nearly caused a serious railway accident. They have been dismissed from their post with no hope of ever being reinstated. In another case a young man employed as a clerk in a financial company in Sydney, lost his situation through intemperance. He then began to drink so hard as to bring on the horrors, wandered into the bush; and died from exposure and exhaustion. "But these tales of woe," says one of the Methodist papers, "are told so frequently—and, alas! with such monotonousness as to their originating cause—that they seem to have lost their power to stir emotion or excite to action.

— The Chicago daily papers say that 1,800,000 barrels of beer were sold in that city during the year 1889. The output for the year was larger by from 57,000 to 100,000 barrels than the year before. The increase was due partly to the growth of population, but more especially to the fact that native Americans are learning to adopt beer as a steady article of diet. Twenty years ago it was difficult to purchase a bottle of beer at an English or American bar, its sale being almost exclusively confined to the German dealers. All this, however, is changed, and beer is fast becoming the national drink, to be had everywhere. The brewers, of course, are jubilant. In view of the general testimony of eminent authorities, that beer is a poison no less deleterious, and even more brutalizing than whisky and other intoxicants, that the beer-drinker "wears his heart on his sleeve, bare to a death wound even from a rusty nail," and that even according to several German scientists—notably Prof. Burge, of Basle, Switzerland—beer is the most injurious of "alcoholic beverages," especially because the most seductive—this New Year's greeting of the brewers will not be particularly gratifying to lovers of their fellow men.

Those of the gentle sex who have experienced the pain and annoyance caused by excoriated nipples and inflamed breasts, can well appreciate the value of a remedy which removes the trouble. This is precisely what *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil* does, besides curing, when used internally, asthma, croup and other maladies.

— Mr. Moody says he would rather have written on his grave "He did what he could," than to have a monument of gold reaching the sky.

"A customer claims it saved his life. I find it the best selling patent medicine I have in the shop," says J. E. Kennedy, chemist, Cobourg, regarding Burdock Blood Bitters.

EXTENSION OF TIME

Is often asked for by persons becoming unable to pay when the debt is due. The debt of Nature has to be paid sooner or later, but we all would prefer an EXTENSION OF TIME.

Puttner's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, may give this to all who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Consumption, General Debility, and all Wasting Diseases. Delicate Children who otherwise would pay the debt very speedily may have a long Extension of Time. Try PUTTNER'S EMULSION. Brown Bros. & Co., Chemists and Druggists, Halifax.

A Danger Signal!

A Cold in the Head may be aptly termed a danger signal warning you that if neglected that dangerous and disagreeable disease, Catarrh, is sure to follow, perhaps leading to Consumption and the grave. At no season of the year is Cold in the Head more prevalent than during the Spring months, and at no other season do the people of this country suffer more generally from Catarrh, with all its disagreeable and annoying effects. Do not let an insant neglect either of these troubles, but apply NASAL BALM, the only remedy that will give instant relief and effect a thorough cure. The following testimonials from among thousands in our possession bear witness to its sterling merit.

Wm. L. Lucas, Dempsey Corners, N. S., writing for a second supply of Nasal Balm says: On Sept. 21 I got two bottles from you, and it has done me more good for Catarrh than all the other numerous and costly remedies and treatment I had tried. I feel better now than I have for years, and have every reason to believe the two bottles I am now sending for will completely cure me. I consider Nasal Balm worth its weight in gold to any person suffering from Catarrh.

Wm. Clark, baggage master, W. & A. Railway, Annapolis N. S., writes: Please send me another bottle of Nasal Balm as my first bottle is gone, and I believe, had I used it according to instructions, it would have cured me; as it is I am very much better, in fact feel like another person.

Wm. Chas. Hanley, postmaster, Spry Bay, N. S., says: I submit the following to the public that any one who may be afflicted may be benefited by the same remedy. Two bottles of your Nasal Balm has restored to perfect health a four year old child of ours suffering from Catarrh.

Robert C. Woodman, Digby, N. S., writes as follows: Enclosed find $1 for another large bottle of Nasal Balm, which you will please send me by first mail. The bottle I sent for some time ago benefited me very much more than any other preparation I ever tried.

Mrs. M. Ray, Canso, N. S., writes: I have used Nasal Balm on several occasions with the children for colds in the head, and always find it effects a rapid cure.

Nasal Balm
Instantly Relieves
Cold in Head.

Nasal Balm
Positively Cures
Catarrh.

Mr. Alex. Moore, Mechanics' Settlement, New Brunswick, says: I am going on 75 years of age, and had very little hopes of anything to relieve my Catarrh. So long Nasal Balm advertised, I sent to you for a package. It has done me a great deal of good. I enclose you $2 for a further supply, part of which I intend giving to an afflicted friend. I advise all sufferers from Catarrh to use Nasal Balm.

D. S. McDonald, Mabou, C. B., writes: Nasal Balm has helped my Catarrh very much. It is the best remedy I ever used.

Abram Grant, Grant P. O., Westmoreland N. B., writes: My daughter has used one bottle of Nasal Balm, and it has helped her Catarrh wonderfully. It gives general satisfaction in this neighborhood.

Hanford Wolhampter, Bloomfield, N. B., writes: I wish to inform you that I have been a sufferer from Catarrh for a long time, and have continually tried so-called remedies and Catarrh cures, but all to no purpose. At last I heard of Nasal Balm and was induced to try that. To my astonishment I found relief from first application, and now after two weeks use feel myself PERFECTLY and THOROUGHLY cured.

James H. McLeod, Mink River Road, N. S., says: I have tried other remedies for Catarrh, but received no good from them. Your Nasal Balm is certainly the best remedy I have tried and all you claim for it. The fact that it is pleasant and convenient to use adds greatly to its value, but its chief worth lies in being a certain cure for that unpleasant disease—Catarrh.

If Nasal Balm is not kept in stock by your dealer it will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents for small and $1 for large size bottles) by addressing

FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

Coughs, Colds, Croup.

Allen's Lung Balsam was introduced to the public after its merits for the positive cure of such diseases had been fully tested. It excites expectoration and causes the Lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucus; changes the secretions and purifies the blood; heals the irritated parts; gives strength to the digestive organs; brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. Such is the immediate and satisfactory effect that **it is warranted to break up the most distressing cough in a few hours' time,** if not of too long standing. It contains no opium in any form and is warranted to be perfectly harmless to the most delicate child. There is no real necessity for so many deaths by consumption when Allen's Lung Balsam will prevent it if only taken in time. For Consumption, and all diseases that lead to it, such as Coughs, neglected Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and all diseases of the Lungs ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM is the Great Modern Remedy. For Croup and Whooping Cough it is almost a specific. It is an old standard remedy, and sold universally at 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. The 25-cent bottles are put out to answer the constant call for a Good and Low-Priced COUGH CURE. If you have not tried the Balsam, call for a 25-cent bottle to test it.

Allen's Lung Balsam

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All Diseases are Cured by our Medicated Electric Belt and Appliances. On the principle that Electricity is Life, our Appliances are brought directly into contact with the diseased part. They act as perfect absorbents, by destroying the germs of disease and removing all impurities from the body. Diseases are successfully treated by correspondence, as our goods can be applied at home.

READ OUR HOME REFERENCES.

REV. CHAS. HOLE, Halifax, N. S., is happy to testify to the benefits received from our Butterfly Belt and Actina. SENATOR E. D. STAFFORD, Sackville, N. S., advises everyone give anyone writing him full particulars. REV. FRANCIS PORTRIDGE, Halifax, N. S., will of intermittent fever in ten days, one year's standing; used Actina and Belt. Mrs. S. M. Whitehead, 578 Jarvis street, Toronto, a suffrer for years, could not be induced to part with our Electric Belt. Mr. J. Fuller, 441 Centre street, coughed eighteen months, cured in two treatments by Actina. J. McQuaig, grain merchant, cured of rheumatism in the shoulders after all others failed. Jas. Weeks, Parkdale, sciatica and lame back, cured in fifteen days. Wm. Nellis, The salon, cured of lame back, pain in breast and dyspepsia, after being laid up all winter. Mrs. J. Swift, 87 Agnes street, cured of sciatica in six weeks. D. K. Bell, 135 Simcoe street, cured of one year's sleeplessness in three days by wearing Lung Shield and using Actina. L. B. McKay, Queen street, tobacconist, cured of headache after years of suffering. Miss Annie Wray, Manning Avenue, music teacher, finds Actina invaluable. E. Riggs, 239 Adelaide street west, cured of catarrh by Actina. H. S. Pardee, 51 Beverley street, cured of lame back after all medicines had failed. Miss Della Clayton, Toronto, cured of paralysis after being in the hospital nine months. John Thompson, 109 Adelaide west, cured of a tumor in the eye in two weeks by Actina. Miss E. M. Forsyth, is Brant street, reports a lump drawn from her hand, 12 years' standing. Mrs. Hall, 342 St. Clarence avenue, Toronto, cured of BLOOD POISON.

"Your Belt and Suspensory have cured me of impotency, writes G. A. "I would not be without your Belt and Suspensory for $50." Writes J. McG., "For general debility your Belt and Suspensory are cheap at any price," says Mr. S. M. C. These letters are on file. Many more such testimonials on file.

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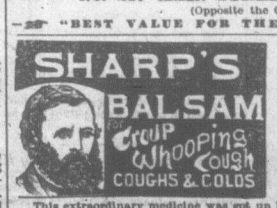

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Of Horehound and Anise Seed,

For Coughs and Croup, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Diphtheria, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Whooping Cough, Tickling or Huskiness of the Throat. It is Instant Relief in case of Croup.

This extraordinary medicine was got up by Prof. John G. Sharp, of St. John, N. B., a Pharmaceutical Chemist, over fifty years ago, and has been and now is the leading article throughout the Province of New Brunswick for the above diseases. Manufactured by

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OFFICE OF CHARLES A. SYTHER, BREEDER OF CLEVELAND BAY AND TROTTING BRED HORSES, ELMWOOD, ILL., Nov. 20, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Dear Sirs: I have always purchased your Kendall's Spavin Cure by the half dozen bottles, I would like prices in larger quantity. I think it is one of the best liniments on earth. I have used it on my stables for three years.
Yours truly, CHAS. A. SYTHER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

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DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Dear Sirs: I desire to give you testimonial of my good opinion of your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have used it for Lameness, Stiff Joints and Spavins, and I have found it a sure cure, I cordially recommend it to all horsemen.
Yours truly, A. H. GILBERT, Manager Troy Laundry Stables.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

BAYS, WYNCOTE COUNTY, OHIO, Dec. 19, 1888.

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Gents: I feel it my duty to say what I have done with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have cured twenty-five horses that had Spavins, one of Ring Bone, nine afflicted with Curb, three and seven of Hip Jaw. Since I have got one of your books and followed the directions, I have never lost a case of any kind.
Yours truly, ANDREW SHOWER, Horse Doctor.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All Druggists have it, or can get it for them, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price, by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., ENOSBURGH, VT.

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SALESMEN WANTED at once to sell our Nursery Stock. Liberal salary paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, traveling expenses, etc. For full terms address, Ontario Nursery Co., Chatham, Ont. (Established 1856.)

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Market Gardeners will find it to their advantage to see our seeds.

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A Superb Rose

"THE DINSMORE"

Should be in every garden that it is not already adorning. It is entirely hardy, enduring our severest winters, of large size, perfect form, deep crimson in color, deliciously fragrant, and blooms continuously during the whole season, so that roses can be gathered from it almost every day from June to October. Remember, it is ever-blooming, hardy as an oak, with the rich crimson color and delicious fragrance of Gen. Jacqueminot.

Price, 40 cents each; three for $1.00; seven for $2.00; twelve for $3.00; free by mail.

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