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TRUSTING.

In His grace abiding, hopefully we go To the bitter conflict, fierce and wild; Trusting in "the Master," we will fear no foe, Nought on earth can harm "Our Father's" child; While the Spirit holds our hands in love, He will point the way to heaven above. Fierce has been the conflict long against the foe, We have held in dark temptation's hour; Though we knelt in anguish, and in bitter woe, Dreaded lest the foe might soon devour, While we held within the Saviour's light, Gleaming rays of glory greet our sight.

Soon will end the conflict, soon probation past, Ushered in the golden light of love, No more need of trusting, for, at home, at last, Nevermore to quit the home above. Then no more the sun needs give us light, For we move within His glances bright.

Mount Hope, Dartmouth, N. S.

THE HOME.

Rainy Day Amusement.

I never found any thing which gave more satisfaction than a pair of blunt pointed scissors and paper. When a rainy day comes, one busy mother whom I know places a large comfortable on the sitting-room floor, and provides her small brood with newspapers and dull scissors. They cut out from the paper men, horses, cows, sheep, etc., also tubs of butter, webs of cloth, buttons, anything, in fact, of which they may think, and open a store. Sometimes they are partners, and all their joint energies are bent toward putting a first-class store. Sometimes one has a farm, the other a store, etc. As mamma sits by with her sewing, she of course helps them plan, quells any tendency to quarrel, and keeps matters straight generally, as mothers have a habit of doing. This play gives pleasure to the little ones for a long time. When, all through, they collect their "goods" in their little carts and wheel them out into the kitchen to light papa's fire with in the morning. The comfortable is gathered up, the tents shaken out, and all is in order again with very little trouble.

Here is another plan, which even young children can take part in. Show the child the word "the" in some news paper; then let him find other "the's" and, with a lead pencil, mark each one. He will at once feel all the joy of a discoverer, and consequently will find the employment fascinating, and never dream that he has taken the first step in learning to read. When he has become thoroughly familiar with this word (after several days) let "and" be added, and other common words, until unconsciously the child has taught himself to read simple sentences.

Here is another use for the scissors. I know a little four-year-old girl who watches eagerly for the postman, in order to get envelopes from which to get postmarks and stamps. These she puts carefully away in a box and calls them her "treasures," although she has dolls, doll-carriages, tea-sets and a variety of toys. She has learned, too, to cut out pictures with surprising accuracy, and sometimes helps her mother by cutting out marked articles for a scrap-book. Other favorite amusements for little children are shelling pop-corn, and putting the string bag in a circle by winding the string on a pool or ball. A box of anagrams furnishes occupation for many hours, as even a child who does not know his letters will enjoy picking out those that look alike and putting them together in a pile.

Of course with all these things, care must be taken not to let the child become tired and nervous. They are valuable to give variety on a stormy day, to answer for a time that perennial question "What shall I do?" but they should never be continued till they produce weariness. —Western Rural.

Neatness in Girls.

Neatness is a good thing for a girl, and if she does not learn it when she is young, she never will. It takes a great deal more neatness to make a girl look well than it does to make a boy look passable. Not because a boy, to start with, is better looking than a girl, but his clothes are of a different sort, not so many colors in them; and people don't expect a boy to look as pretty as a girl. A girl that is not neatly dressed is called a slob, and no one likes to look at her. Her face may be pretty and her eyes bright, but if there is a spot of dirt on her cheek, and her fingers' ends are black with ink, and her shoes are not laced or buttoned up, and her apron is dirty, and her collar is not buttoned, and her skirt is torn, she cannot be like I. I went into a little girl's room once, and all her clothes were on the floor, and her playthings, too. Learn to be neat, and when you have learned it, it will almost take care of itself. —Interior.

Hints for the Housewife.

CHRISTIAN CAKE.—One-half cup of butter, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of milk, one cup of flour, one-half cup of corn starch, whites of four eggs and two teaspoons of baking powder.

LEMON JELLY CAKE.—One cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, whites of three eggs, one half cup of sweet milk, one-half cup of corn starch, a little more than one cup of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder.

PINEAPPLE PIE.—Peel and grate a pineapple, add to it a cup of sweet cream, a cup of sugar, and half a cup of butter beaten together, the beaten yolks of five eggs, and lastly the beaten whites. Line pie plates with pastry, fill with the pineapple mixture, and have no upper crust.

SPONGE CAKE.—Three eggs, one-half pint sugar, one-half pint of flour, two tablespoons of sweet milk, one teaspoon of baking powder, the rind and juice of a lemon. Beat the yolks with the sugar and the rind of a lemon; add alternately the whites and the flour with which the baking powder has been sifted, and the milk, mixing gently, add the lemon juice. Bake in one loaf, or patty pans. To improve sponge cake grate fresh orange peel over the loaf before icing.

THE FARM.

Permanent Pasture—Practical Points Collated from Experience.

"All flesh is grass." Grass indirectly feeds mankind. It even feeds the soil itself. Anything, therefore, that tends to multiply the blades of grass is the nearest benefit that can be bestowed upon us. A valuable article in the Iowa Homestead, on pasture lands and grasses, insists strongly on the policy of seeding on the natural surface humus, without ploughing this down. Wherever there is sufficient rainfall to sow on the natural soil with assurance of germination, it is a fatal mistake to plough. All over the country many of the very best pastures are those that seeded themselves and have been closely grazed; the open commons were free to all. All broken surface, inconvenient for tillage, should be seeded with grasses best suited for the region, including the earlier, later and latest. The native Poa pratensis (June-grass or Kentucky bluegrass) is both early and late, but fails during the heat of summer. Timothy and the clovers resist the heat of summer grass, which gives the earliest bites in spring, is also early in recovering from the heat, beginning its second growth in August, while June-grass does not recover from its summer rest till in September. For low, wet land, other grasses are eligible, as reed-top, plow meadow grass and also clover. For very dry regions orchard grass, fescue and oat grass, with others native to the dry districts. The importance of a compact condition of the soil for plant growth is further illustrated in the case given in Nebraska. Former experience in making cattle pasture there, where drouth is the great obstacle. The writer says that "if grass seed is sown on ground that has been ploughed, it generally dries and dies out; and in any case it always looks pinched; while, where tame grass has been sown on the trampled out soil, it looks green and thrifty. This applies to timothy and clover and bluegrass, which all make surer and better growth on ground never ploughed than on any part that has ever been cultivated. Grass never grows well unless the surface is well covered with a coat of humus, naturally or by surface manuring."

At a late meeting of the Illinois Dairy-men's Association one speaker said he prefers sowing all kinds of grass-seeds, excepting clover, early in the fall, and that, as every square inch of ground is capable of containing seven grass plants, he uses 45 to 50 lbs. of seed to the acre; or—as some seed weigh but 7 lbs. to the bushel—from 2 to 3 bushels of seed. For permanent pasture a mixture of varieties is necessary, so that animals may always find some fresh growth, but for mowing ground it is best that all ripen at the same time. He gives orchard grass the lead, both for pasture and mowing, as yielding most seed, most dense on the soil, and least liability to die out. It is a social grass, doing better in company with clover and other grasses than alone. He has had twelve years' experience with meadow seeded in early fall with 25 lbs. orchard grass, 4 of meadow fescue and 1 of oat-grass, following these 14 lbs. with 4 of red clover or 2 of alsike, to be sown in the spring. All these mature at about the same time. For permanent pasture-ground his preference is for 20 lbs. orchard-grass, 5 of blue (green) grass, 4 of meadow fescue, 3 of meadow fescue, 2 of rough-stalked meadow, 3 of timothy, 2 of fall oat grass, 2 of alsike clover, 2 of red clover and 4 of crested dogtail, making, in all, 47 lbs. to the acre. An important point, brought out by the speaker, was the policy of sowing seldom taken into consideration. Grass grown in the shade, either of its own blades or of trees or bushes, is never eaten by animals except under pressure of starvation, and cannot be supposed to have much nutritive quality or to increase the yield of milk or flesh. Every one who has occasion to notice pasture-ground has seen the short, sweet, nutritious grass growing in the full light eaten down constantly and patiently to the very dust, while close alongside, whole mouthfuls might be taken at a bite of long blades looking as good, but utterly rejected by the instinct of the grazing beast. A large part of the heavy growth mowed and carried in for soiling must often be of this unsavory character. —W. G. Waring.

Stonk Milk Calves.

One of the most successful calf raisers in Illinois is credited by The Prairie Farmer with the statement that stonk milk always forms the principal part of the early bill of fare of what grows to be his best dairy cows. He cites instances in favor of this ration, instead of allowing the calf-springs to suckle the dam, and adds the following points from personal practice:

"When the calf is a day old I take it away from the cow, but do not deprive her of the milk of that cow, which is a time especially adapted to the calf, and is necessary to it, to put its digestive organs in the right condition. I feed it on new milk thirty days, and at the same time teach it to eat a little corn. At that time I put it on stonk milk, and feed it that for six months. The feeding of corn I find to be very essential in the handling of stonk milk calves. The temperature of the milk is another important consideration for the growing of stonk milk calves. It should be ordinarily warmed up, to 80 degrees, and if the weather is cold, warmed to 100 degrees. If I had the choice of using cold stonk milk for feed or not using stonk milk at all, I would not use it, but after the calf is six months old the cold milk will not hurt it. In feeding calves each one should be fed by itself, and with its milk ration measured out."

"Some calves will drink three times as fast as others, and if they are fed together some of them will get too much and others not enough. For this reason I have stanchions, and station them up when I feed the milk. I then turn them loose and feed them corn right after giving them the milk, because a calf always wants to suck just after finishing drinking the milk. If you do not give corn or some such ration, they will begin sucking each others ears, and in cold weather some of their ears will be frozen from being wet. I have had several such cases. The corn is fed dry and not ground, and from a box where all the calves can take it at will. It is thoroughly ground down between the teeth, and thus promotes flow of saliva. Begin

Good News!

No one, who is willing to adopt the right course, need be long afflicted with boils, carbuncles, pimples, or other cutaneous eruptions. These are the results of Nature's efforts to expel poisonous and effete matter from the blood, and show plainly that the system is ridding itself through the skin of impurities which it was the legitimate work of the liver and kidneys to remove. To restore these organs to their proper functions, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the medicine required. That no other blood-purifier can compare with it, thousands testify who have gained

Freedom

from the tyranny of depraved blood by the use of this medicine. "For nine years I was afflicted with a skin disease that did not yield to any remedy until a friend advised me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. With the use of this medicine the complaint disappeared. It is my belief that no other blood medicine could have effected so rapid and complete a cure."—Andrew D. Garcia, C. Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico. "My face, for years, was covered with pimples and humors, for which I could find no remedy till I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Three bottles of the great blood medicine effected a thorough cure. I confidently recommend it to all suffering from similar troubles."—M. Parker, Concord, Vt.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

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with a small quantity and increase as the needs of the calves require. If corn and oats are fed the calves will select the corn. Experience with oilmeal has not been satisfactory. Have not fedilage, but calves take kindly to good hay."

Wood Ashes for Gardens.

A great deal of potash is exhausted from the soil by garden vegetables, and even in land naturally rich in this substance it is apt to set into insoluble and unavailable forms for use by growing crops. In garden always well manured in other respects, a lack of potash may make them less productive than their condition otherwise will warrant. Wood ashes mixed with soil aid powerfully in keeping it moist. The potash then becomes a solvent, and by keeping soil moist it generally increases the value of any manures that have been applied. It is often remarked that gardens dry up quickly despite good cultivation. This is often caused by an excessive amount of coarse stable manure. It needs wet weather to enable crops to grow without injury over so much coarse manure. When it becomes dry it is an injury rather than a help to plant growth. Wood ashes are a more effective, because more constant remedy for drouth than watering the plants can be. —Journal of Agriculture.

Stony Orchard.

An instance of successful planting to apples of an exceedingly rough and brush-covered Missouri ridge is reported in Colman's Rural World, of St. Louis. As incentive to effort to rescue from nature's waste other unattractive and profitless fields, the account may be useful to some of our readers:

"With pick, shovel and crowbar we dug the holes the best we could; for all we took out was more stone than soil. So we had to do a great deal of borrowing soil, but we planted the four acres, all the same, to Ben Davis trees. After planting we hauled straw that had been trampled under foot by the stock (this was in spring). It answered as mulch and manure; I put it three or four inches thick and two feet around. The summer was dry, but the trees grew right along, contrary to neighbors' prediction; not one died; that was five years ago, and none are dead yet. In the fall we cultivated around the trees with pick and mattock; the straw had killed the grass and made the soil loose and mellow."

"Remember, we had to sprout and keep the sprouts down, so every spring we hauled horse straw and kept around the trees, still getting farther away from the tree; so by this time we are half way with our work of covering the ground. The trees grew faster, look thrifter, bear better and have nicer apples than any young orchard in the district. I am selling growing orchards on smooth land, with the same care and attention as the stony

one, but the stony one seems to be taking the lead so far, and I think from my experience with the two kinds of land in orcharding that the stony land is just the kind for Ben Davis apple trees. This much I do know, that where I had a waste four acres, I have a nice, thrifty, young orchard."

TEMPERANCE.

From Montreal it is reported that there is much activity in temperance circles, and the prohibitionists expect a stronger vote on the question this session than ever before. The legislative committee of the Dominion Alliance meet in Ottawa on the 10th of May, after which Mr. Jamieson, M. P., of Lanark, will introduce a square prohibition resolution, seconded either by Mr. Scrier of Huntingdon, or Dr. Christie of Argenteuil.

"Opposition to the saloon," says the Christian Advocate, "is not confined to a few unreasonable fanatics. Millions of citizens hold the opinion that this institution is inimical to the welfare of society, threatens the existence of the country, and has no right to exist. This is not merely an opinion; it is a profound conviction. Among those who hold this view are multitudes of the wisest and best men in the country—ministers, lawyers, physicians, judges, teachers, business men, mechanics and laborers."

"I claim the right to smoke under the guarantee of the Declaration of Independence and the constitutions of the United States and of the state of Nebraska, which secure to every man the right to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," said a Nebraska legislator, the other day, when the speaker of the house ordered him to stop smoking while the house was in session. His brother legislators entertained different views, however, and assigned the right to have him put out, which was done by the sergeant-at-arms.

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