About the House.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

Pillow shams that are taken off at night, with the spread and upright square pillows that support the shams, are still used upon many handsome beds, the shams matching the bed covering. But if the bedstead is low at the head, the "roll" is superseding the shams and the show pillows. This roll is a bolster as long as the bed is wide. It is made firm and round, with circular ends tufted in the middle like a mattress. This roll is covered with the material of the bed cover, and is laid over the bedspread after the bed is made. A good body ingrain carpet will give better wear and satisfaction than Brussels, and they can be had now in almost as choice rich colors as the higher priced carpets. A few pretty rugs in colors harmonizing with the carpet and furnishing, add materially to the coziness of a room. A good Smyrna rug, in size 2 ft.x4 ft., can be bought for $2.

The stiff upholstered sets of furniture that were so common a few years ago, have gone out of style, and it is something for which to be thankful. The hard wood rockers and chairs are so roomy and comfortable, and if one is so inclined, they can be dressed with cushions on seat and head rests, to look quite artistic. If you can afford it, get one large upholstered chair and a couch; these may match and be of plush or any of the brocaded stuffs. Your furniture dealer will show you sample and you can have them made up in any shade desired. Of course leather is the most elegant, but it is expensive.

For the windows, have next the sash dotted swiss sash curtains, looped back by white satin ribbon. Two narrow lengths are used for each window, and are fastened into place by two small brass sash rods at top and bottom. When all the windows of a house are thus draped with dotted swiss having ruffled edges, the effect is very good and gives a home-like, cozy air that more costly lace does not give.

Over these sash curtains have light green or cream holland shades, and over all have lace curtains of a good quality, hung from poles, either brass or to match the oak trimming of the room. If you cannot afford good lace, swiss scrim or even cheese cloth is to be preferred. These long curtains are made to just touch the floor, and are either left to hang straight down or looped back at the lower part of the window with ribbons.

As to wall paper there are so many beautiful patterns now that one can hardly miss it far in choosing. South rooms can bear light blues and greens, while north rooms would need some warmer tints. We would advise to paper as many rooms as possible, because hard, white finished walls are cold and glaring, and a few dollars spent in wall paper will help furnish your room more than if spent in anything else. As a last word of advice, don't furnish any of your rooms so fine that they will be too good for your dear ones at home.

CARE OF WOOLENS AND FURS.

When furs and woolens are put away in the spring they should first be freed from dust, which is best done by hanging them in the sun and wind for several hours and beating them gently. Wherever any spots or soiled places appear, they should, if possible, be well cleaned. There has been many preventives of moths recommended and one is just about as good as another. An old-fashioned preventive, used in our grandmother's days, is ordinary tansy. This is grown in almost every garden and is often found wild. If it can be procured and the leaves dried, it will be found to be as good as camphor or tobacco leaves which are used so extensively.

Furs should be securely wrapped in newspaper and all edges pasted down carefully allowing no entrance whatever for moths. If the same thing can be done with the woolens so much the better. The trunks or boxes in which the clothing is placed, should be thoroughly brushed clean and aired before anything is put in them. Plenty of the preventive used should be sprinkled among the clothing, and even with this care a good airing on a sunny, windy day is often necessary several times during the summer. Should moths appear they do their destructive work in such a surprisingly short time that the care bestowed cannot be too vigilant.

HOUSE CLEANING SUGGESTIONS.

To clean mirrors sponge them perfectly free from all dirt, drying with soft cloths, and when quite dry rub a little powdered blue over the glass, polishing it finally with a soft, old silk handkerchief.

The smoked and dusted globes of chandeliers may be nicely cleaned by soaking them in hot water to which a little sal soda has been added. Then put some ammonia into hot water, immerse the globes and scrub quickly with a stiff brush. Rinse thoroughly and wipe dry.

Bronze may be plunged into boiling water until warm, then cleaned with soapsuds and dried with old linen cloths. If this is ineffectual, try beeswax and turpentine, rubbed on and off with clean, soft cloths; sweet oil and polishing with a chamois is another remedy.

To brighten gilt picture frames take sufficient flour of sulphur to give a golden tinge to about a pint and a half of water, and in this boil four or five bruised onions or garlic, which will answer the same purpose. Strain off the liquid and with it, when cold, wash with a soft brush and gilding which requires renewing, and when dry it will come out bright and new.

To stain wooden floors, mix about one ounce of permanganate of potash in about a pint and a half of boiling water and paint it over the floor with a large painter's brush. If the appearance is not dark enough, a second coating may be given, or a little more permanganate of potash added to the mixture. Leave until quite dry and then polish with beeswax and turpentine.

A REMEDY AGAINST FLIES.

Flies will soon make their appearance, and no matter how good the care taken, they will get into the house. It has been stated that 5 cents' worth of essence of lavender mixed with an equal quantity of water and sprinkled freely where flies are apt to congregate, will prove so disagreeable to them that they will not venture near it. Lavender has to most people a fresh and grateful smell, and as it can be procured at any drug store for the trivial sum of 5 or 10 cents, it is a cheap remedy.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Transparent paper for copying drawings or needlework designs may easily be made by placing a sheet of paper over the drawing and rubbing it lightly with pure benzine. The tracing can then be made, and the benzine evaporating leaves the paper obaque as before.

Saturate the earth around house plants every day with the coffee left over from breakfast. It simulates them. Plants that have a red or purple blossom will be rendered extremely brilliant in color by covering the earth in their pots with about half an inch of pulverized charcoal. A yellow flower will not be affected in any way by the use of charcoal.

There is a general opinion that few people, especially among the young, have enough sleep. A famous German physician says that every one up to the age of 21 should sleep for nine hours out of the twenty-four. In middle life people who can perform ordinary routine work when they are half awake may suffer no harm for a time with six hours' sleep, but all who use their brains should have at least eight hours.

An excellent polish for mahogany is made of one part of boiled linseed oil to two parts of alcoholic shellac varnish. The mixture must be well shaken, applied in small quantities with a woollen cloth and rubbed vigorously. A fine polish will be produced.

An authority on the chemistry of foods cautions housewives against cooling loaves of bread too rapidly after taking them from the oven. "Much of the souring of bread," he says, "is doubtless due to lack of care during cooling." Bread is, especially while warm, a good soil for the development of various kinds of moulds and bacteria. A loaf of bread, hot from the oven, taken into a poorly ventilated room filled with people, will become sour in the course of two or three hours.

Excellent waterproof paper for packing may be made of old newspapers. A mixture is made of copal varnish, boiled linseed oil, and turpentine, in equal parts. It is painted on the paper with a flat varnish brush, and the sheets are laid one side until dry. This paper has been very successfully used for packing plants for sending long distances.

ELECTRIC HEATING.

The Experiment at the London Vaudeville —Electric Cooking.

The recent introduction of electric heating at the Vaudeville Theater, London, in competition with low-pressure steam-heating, marks a decided advance in the practice of heating by electrical methods. There are twelve heaters, each 2 feet long and 1 foot wide, arranged around the walls, and twelve heaters in the partition in front of the orchestra. There are in addition four large portable heaters, with flexible attachments, for use either in the center or around the sides of the theater, as necessity requires, although it has been found that they are rarely required. The advantages of electrical heating are especially marked in the case of theaters where pure, warm air, without powerful currents or draughts, is desired. The cost of heating the theater for four hours is found to be about $2.88.

The simplicity of the means and apparatus required for producing heat electrically, which consist in the mere passage of a current of electricity through a wire of some high resistance material, such as German silver, or iron, together with its manifest advantages of requiring no more attention than an ordinary incandescent lamp; that it can be instantly applied; does not require several hours' previous heating, as in the case of heating buildings by hot water or steam; freedom from odors, dirt and dust, are constantly enlarging its already extensive sphere.

Electrically propelled street cars all over the country are rapidly adopting electrical heaters, even though heating in this manner costs about four times as much as heat obtained by burning coal or oil in stoves. The cost of heating cars electrically in temperate climates, like our own, is about 2 1-4c. per hour, or 40c. per day of eighteen hours. This increased cost is compensated for by the greater cleanliness of the cars, the fact that electric heaters do not occupy useful space, and that the heat is more uniformly distributed in the car and near the floor, where warmth is most agreeable.

Electrical heaters are now supplied for cooking purposes; for heating gluepots in large book-binding establishments; sad-irons in linen factories; for the welding of spokes and tires of wheels; the welding of cables, bars, shafts, etc.; pipe bending apparatus; for the welding of car tracks in a continuous whole, thus doing away with bonding, and in many forms of electrical furnaces employed in the industrial arts for the production of carborundum, calcium, carbide, aluminum, alloys, and in many other processes requiring a very great degree of heat.

SEEING LONDON.

Guide (at the Stone Gallery, St. Paul's). Straight over there you see the Thames, to the right are the Houses of Parliament, and a little to the left is the wonderful Tower Bridge.

Gent. But where? I don't see anything.

Guide. Oh, well, that's where they are, but it's a bit foggy this morning.

THE FARM.

SUMMER FEED FOR DAIRY COWS.

The advantages claimed for constant stall feeding, or soiling, over pasturage may be summoned up as follows: A comparatively small amount of land is required per head; the food supply can be closely regulated; the animal does not waste its energy in searching for its food; and finally, the manure may all be preserved for use in growing cultivated crops. With good pasturage three acres are required to support a cow, while in the soiling system two cows may be supported on one acre. In 1892 the Storrs experiment station fed four cows on 2.4 acres from June 1 to Nov. 1, although no special effort was made to produce heavy yields of the various fodders used. The past season the station has fed six cows on three acres from June 25. to Oct. 25. In stall feeding, very little, if any, of the food is wasted, while in pasturing much is spoiled by the tramping of the animals if the ground is wet, or by the fee being covered or made unpalatable by the droppings. On large, rough pastures, where only a scanty supply of food is found at best, our cattle are often obliged to exert themseives to find more food than is needed for the support of the system, and hence have but little food and energy for the building up of products. Our periodic drouths, and consequent shortage of pasture feed, which is almost sure to occur at some time during the summer, makes the use of more or less supplementary feed necessary if we keep our cows producing to their full capacity. At the present prices of dairy products, anything but light grain feeding during the summer season is largely out of the question, except for milk producers and others getting high prices for their products. There are two ways in which a supply of coarse feed other than pasturage may be furnished—as silage, or by the growing of soiling crops, and feeding them in a green state. The use of silage to add to the supply of summer feed is increasing in favor. A few enterprising dairymen are growing sufficient corn fodder, and preserving it as silage, to supply the herd for the entire year. Where this can be economically done, it is one of the cheapest means of keeping up a regular supply of feed. It has the advantage over soiling of reducing the labor of getting the feed to the animals. Corn silage, however, does not furnish a perfect ration, and needs to be supplemented by the use of small quantities of one or more of the nitrogenious grain feeds, like cottonseed, gluten, or linseed. In a few cases, crops which are ready to harvest early in the summer have been preserved as silage, for feeding during the latter part of the summer.

There seems to be some difficulties experienced in the summer use of silage that do not appear during the winter season. Fermentation in the silo goes on more rapidly in hot weather, and one or two cases have been reported where clover has become nearly putrid during the time of using. Comparatively small, deep silos and solidly packed silage seem to be necessary to prevent too rapid fermentation during hot weather. In a complete system of soiling, it is important to have a succession of fodders throughout the growing season, with each, when needed for use, in its best stage of growth for feeding. There should be no breaks in the succession, and each crop should be used, as nearly as possible, at the time when it contains the largest amount of valuable food constituents. Forage crops are now available that will afford good feed in this climate from early in May until Nov. 1, and in this state rye has even been fed during the latter part of April.

In deciding on a series of fodder crops for use in soiling, or for partial stall feeding, the question of the quality as well as the quantity of food should be carefully considered. Total yield should not be the sole test of the value of any crop. The nutritive value of one crop, as indicated by the food constituents it contains, far exceeds that of another.

There is a vast difference in fodder crops in their effects on soil fertility. While some are rank feeders, constantly depleting the soil, others aid the soil in storing up the plant food. If a number of crops can be grown having the special power of obtaining much of their food supply from the air and subsoil, the question how to conserve soil fertility no longer bears as serious an aspect as formerly. The great class of plants having this peculiar power of gathering nitrogen from the atmosphere is known as legumes, of which the clovers are leading representatives. Their great worth consists, first, in their high feeding value; second, in their high manurial value; third, in their special power of gathering plant food from natural resources, and hence their tendency to improve the soil. Fodder crops are generally considered to be in the best stage of growth for feeding when in bloom. If fed much before this, they will not have made full growth, and light yields will result; while if allowed to remain standing till past the flowering period, the fodder becomes woody, and is not as freely eaten or as completely digested. The best results seem to be obtained when the fodder from a single planting or sowing is not fed longer than 10 or 12 days. The same kind of crop may be made available for longer periods by planting or sowing small areas of land successively and feeding from these as the fodder on each reaches its best stage of growth. By careful management in the practice of soiling or partial stall feeding, the same area of land may often be made to furnish two crops per year. For example, oats and peas cut and fed in July may be succeeded by barley, or barley and peas, which will afford good forage in October; rye or wheat fed in May may be followed by cowpeas, which will supply good feed from late in August till damaging frosts occur. Two moderately large crops of very nutritious forage may thus be found to possess greater value than one large slow-growing crop.

MILK FEVER PREVENTION.

"At present I am keeping fifteen Shorthorns and feed for milk for the London trade," says a correspondent in Farm and Home. "Last year they averaged over 700 gallons each; so far I have never had the above complaint, but my neighbors have. I do not know if management has anything to do with it. I always try to get them dry six weeks before calving if possible. About two months before calving I cease giving them milk-producing foods, and let them run on natural pasture, but should that be too luxuriant, I keep them in an open yard during day and let them out at night. The last fortnight I keep them in a small meadow close to the house where they are always under some one's eye and keep them in a loose box at night. About a week before their time is up I give them bran mash, followed in two days by a red drench. On the eve of their time being up another mash; during this time am very particular to see that they have plenty of water. If very cold weather I take what passes through the refrigerator, which just takes the chill off; if they go over their time I wait events. As soon as possible after calving I give them another bran mash, pretty soft, just warm; in about two hours after another red drench, followed in about an hour by a bucket of water, just warm, then a little bit of good hay, followed by as much water (just warm) as they will take. I continue to give their fill of water from a bucket for a week or ten days and gradually bring them on to their ordinary diet. In case they do not cleanse properly I use one and sometimes two drenches. I always take the water to them myself, and then I know they get it. The men think it too much trouble to take a cow four or five buckets of water a day, but will always swear they took them some an hour ago, which possibly means six or seven hours, and then did not let them have as much as they required. Always keep a lump of rock salt in their mangers, besides using powdered rock salt with the grains, and it is astonishing how quickly they lick a lump away."

SAVED HER LIFE.

What One Bottle of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Did for Mrs. J. L. Hillier, of Whitewood, N. W. T.

Only those who have so suffered know the distressing feelings that follow an affection of the heart. Let one who has been afflicted speak, and tell of the remedy which will cure. Says Mrs. J. L. Hillier, of Whitewood, N.W.T.: "For some time I was much afflicted with heart failure; in fact I could not sleep or lie down for fear of suffocation. I tried all the doctors in this section of country, but they failed to give me relief. A local druggist recommended a bottle of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart; I tried it, and with the result that I immediately secured ease that I did not know before, and after taking further doses of the medicine, the trouble altogether left me. The fact is, knowing how serious was my condition, this remedy saved my life.

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

WHY HE REGRETTED.

An old Scotchman who had been a long time in the colonies paid a visit to his "native glen," and, meeting an old schoolfellow, they sat down to have a talk about old times and acquaintances.

In the course of conversation the stranger happened to ask about a certain Geordie McKay.

He's dead lang ago, said his friend, an' I'll never cease regrettin' him as lang as I live.

Dear me! Had you such a great respect for him as that?

Na, na! It wisna' ony respec' I had for himsel' but I married his widow!

SEVERE KIDNEY TROUBLE COMPLETELY CURED.

Two Bottles of South American Kidney Cure Did It.

The idea that disease of the kidneys cannot be cured is a mistake. True, many so-called kidney cures do not cure, but in that great discovery, South American Kidney Cure, there is found an unfailing remedy. This is what Mr. David Hogg, of Sunnymead, N.W.T., says: "I was greatly afflicted with severe kidney trouble, suffering the many annoyances and pain that follow this disease. There was hardly any remedy that I did not use, in hopes of securing relief, but it was not until I bought a bottle of South American Kidney Cure that relief came. The one bottle immediately relieved me, and two bottles produced a complete cure."

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

DEFENCE OF NEW ZEALAND.

Another colony that appears to be on the point of adding to its debt in order to provide for its defence is New Zealand. The Hon. J. G. Ward, Treasurer and Minister of Marine in dowed a departure of this kind in a the Auckland Government, foreshadowed recent public speech. New Zealand being a group of islands, any system of defence it adopts would naturally be expected to favor sea power. The creation of a navy is the chief object contemplated in Mr. Ward's outlook. There has been so much war in the air during the last four months that it is little wonder if New Zealand should think it prudent to strengthen herself against foreign attack. Possibly, too, the fact that she is a country of islands may have given rise to dreams of future maritime greatness in the minds of her statesmen. Japan's brilliant example may have helped to give New Zealand a glimpse of like possibilities.

A Marvellous Statement by a Prominent Canadian—A Rheumatic Remedy Which is Curing the World.

Mr. E. W. Sherman, proprietor of the Sherman House, Morrisburg, Ont., is known by thousands of Canadians, hence the following statement from Mr. Sherman will be read with great interest and pleasure: "I have been cured of rheumatism of ten years' standing in three days. One bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure performed this most remarkable cure. I had suffered from this disease, as I say, for ten years, and I did not ever expect to be entirely cured. The effects of the first dose of South American Rheumatic Cure were truly wonderful. I have only taken one bottle of the remedy, and now haven't any sign of rheumatism in my system. It did me more good than all the doctoring I ever did in my life."

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

SUPERSTITION IN RENTING.

Janitors and Slow Payments Are Not the Only Woes of Agents.

City real estate agents tell strange stories about the houses which are placed in their charge by the owners, who shift on them all care and responsibility, and, for a certain percentage of the receipts, expect the houses to yield the regulation revenue. But sometimes houses will yield nothing but worry and expense.

With everything in the way of location and architecture in their favor, houses sometimes remain vacant for long periods, and in many instances the owners blame the agents, but find later that superstition and not laxity on the part of the agent bars the way to rents and revenue.

Houses in which several people have died within a short period are less valuable for a time on that account. "Of course," an agent said, "when deaths have occurred because of bad sewerage, and where the sanitary conditions are otherwise bad, no one would blame people for remaining away. But houses where a couple had died of old age would be looked upon by a certain class as 'unlucky,' and there are thousands who could not be bought to go into such a house.

"The worst people in that respect," he continued, "are the young mothers. We have had contracts broken because somebody said that 'babies never thrive on that block,' and because 'the last family that occupied the flat had twins.' But the greatest trouble in that line comes because of Friday and the number 13. When you find a man who will sign a lease on a Friday you may make up your mind that he will be a good tenant, and that he does not possess any of the qualities of the dreaded kicking tenant. As to the number 13, why it is as hard to rent a house with that number as one in which there is a cross-eyed hallboy or from which a contagious disease flag is flying."

To prove this the agent told of a beautiful apartment house which had been completed recently, and for which, despite its advantages as to location and superiority of construction, no tenants could be found, although its less attractive neighbors were occupied. It took the landlord only a short time to learn the cause, and when the number was changed from No. 13 to 11 1-2 he found that the home-seeking public appreciated his building.

TELLING TIME.

How the Mind Measures When There Is no Clock.

"Consciousness of the passage of time is determined by a consciousness of the sequence of events." This is true as a general rule. But the mere number of events is not the only thing that determines our estimate of the time during which they happen. Time seems long if we attend to the succession of events especially · for instance, if we are waiting for something to happen, because each being more vividly impressed on the mind, in retrospect we exaggerate their number, and so make the time seem longer. While, if we are busily engaged we do not notice each change of consciousness, and therefore the time seems short. This is true of long intervals, but not of short ones. The result of some recent careful experiments seem to show that for such short intervals we have, strictly speaking, no time-sense, but that our estimates depend upon the feelings of tension, of delay or of arrest, of ordinary physiological functions, and especially of the breathing. This was tested in the following way: A person's attention was directed to a certain interval of time, varying from 6 to 60 seconds. He was then asked to mark off an equal interval, beginning at the end of the first. The average error in so doing was 10 per cent. of the original interval. The experiment was then arranged so that the second or closing sound of the original interval should come at the same "respiratory phase," as the first or opening sound had done. The error was then only 2-9 per cent. In a second series of more difficult experiments, conducted on the same principle, the errors were respectively 24 per cent. and 5-3 per cent. In a third series, where the attention was purposely withdrawn from the respiratory and tension feelings, the time-judgment was utterly confused.

Michael Adams, M. P. for Northumberland, N. B., is Another Who Has Used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and Been Cured

It does not seem to matter where one looks for good results from that wonderful medicine, Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, they are to be found. Every one in his own province, and every member of the Commons knows Michael Adams, the popular member for Northumberland, N.B. When he says to the world, as he has done over his own signature, that Angew's Catarrhal Powder is productive of most satisfactory results for cold in the head and other catarrhal troubles, they know it means much. The medicine is one possessed of peculiar virtues and never fails to effect a cure.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in ten minutes, and permanently cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat,

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

KINGS AND CARDS.

The Emperor of Austria never touches cards unless something weighs heavily on his mind. Then he does not disdain to imitate his good subjects in Hungary, who never starts any business without previously consulting the cards. The King of Italy has a horror of cards, in which he certainly does not resemble his father. Queen Christine has prohibited every form of card playing at the Spanish court. As for the German Emperor, he has a whole system of secret police watching in even the most exclusive clubs, to see that no heavy gambling is done. His Imperial Majesty seldom touches cards except when aboard his yacht, where he is accredited with [illegible]ily.