HOUSEHOLD.

OUR FONDEST LOVE.

Only a baby!—so say you,
And yet those eyes so bright and blue
Can pierce our hearts—yes, through and through,
With love—their love.

Our every smile and every glance
They seem to watch, and then perchance
They wound us with a Cupid glance—
A baby's love.

Only a baby!—to recline,
Or round a mother's neck entwine!
But, oh! what innocence divine,
What love—pure love!

When tiny rosebud lips invite
We kiss them, and our hearts unite;
And so we to the baby plight
Our fondest love.

CHATS WITH MOTHERS.

Occupation for children means happiness; the little ones who have nothing to do are inevitably fretful and mischievous, so it behooves mothers to find suitable and varied employment for their young folks. A favorite pursuit becomes monotonous if indulged in too long, and the guiding spirit of the nursery and school-room must rack her brains for a change of occupation when the children are confined to the house by bad weather.

Silver paper, which comes from chocolate, packets of tobacco, and elsewhere is generally prized; though the little ones don't know what to do with it; if a tiny ball is formed of the first piece, and other portions are added snowball fashion, a very young child can make for itself a capital ball. Spills of paper neatly folded for father to light his cigar are another source of delight, and the boy or girl making these has the additional pleasure of knowing it is love's labor.

It is always advisable to inculcate the lessons of good nature and unselfishness when the children set to work. Let the older ones paint pictures and fill scrapbooks for the hospitals, whilst the wee ones can tear up paper as a stuffing for simple charity pillows. Well-to-do little people are so lovingly and thoughtfully treated nowadays, that they are in danger of thinking that everything is theirs by right, and it is all important to teach them to share their playthings really and cheerfully and to be ready to give up to others less fortunate than themselves.

Children's colds should never be neglected. It is a great mistake to send a little one out in the Winter with an incipient or a developed cold. There are mothers who fear to coddle and weaken the child by keeping him in the house, and so let him go out to increase the mischief, which may perhaps end in an attack on the lungs.

"Prevention is better than cure" and as soon as a cold shows itself, the little patient should be given remedies. A day spent entirely in one room, where the tempeature is evenly kept, often effects a cure, while frequent drinks of warm lemonade, made with the rind, are efficacious; the addition of the peel renders the beverage somewhat bitter and less toothsome, but it is much more of a medicine than the plain lemon water.

Dry rubbing the chest, back and sides of the body with a handful of mustard, and flour, in about equal proportions, is another good remedy for a cold on the chest. The mustard draws a little, but not nearly so much as a poultice, whilst it is a far more agreeable application than any sort of oil, which makes the little patient damp, and his clothes greasy.

One of the worst things that can happen to a child is to be frightened. The mischief that has resulted from a sudden shock cannot be overstated; fainting fits, weak nerves, illness of the brain, hysteria and St. Vitus' dance can often be traced to a severe fright. It is not, however, an easy matter to avoid everything calculated to arouse fear, but parents must try and educate their children so that their nerves are good and steady.

Teach the little ones to love animals, and whilst discouraging the habit of petting and stroking strange dogs, let them have no fear if one runs by barking. One of the greatest bugbears of child-life is the darkness, and how many little hearts sink down to zero, when left alone in the dark bedroom! If a boy or girl from babyhood sleeps in a room where there is no light, and knows nothing to the contrary, this terror will not exist, unless some thoughtless or ignorant person succeeds in frightening him or her, a contingency urgently to be guarded against.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Salted popcorn is a novelty offered in place of the always welcomed salted almonds at some recent dinners. Large kernels of popcorn are taken and lightly browned in hot butter and then salted. This brown corn has been quite favorably received and really deserves a favor.

"Sugaring off" parties are given nowadays. The delicious new maple syrup is cooked until it is like wax, and then in place of the pure white snow piled up in bright tin pans that are used by country cousins for their parties, clear, even blocks of ice are substituted and the hot liquid wax poured upon them. This wax is eaten with a fork and toasted crackers and pickles are served at the same time. Maple candy making and pulling also form part of the evening's amusement.

For serving a soft-boiled egg in the shell pretty holders now come made of delicate silver wire, twisted around in such a manner as to form a graceful egg-shaped holder and standard. At the top is a tiny circular knife, which smoothly cuts the shell from one end of the egg. This is a great improvement over the ugly looking little china cups so long in use.

When purchasing sheer linen handkerchiefs, those that are pure linen may be readily recognized by moistening the tip of the finger and stretching the fabric over it. Linen will show the moisture through immediately; but cotton threads take more time to absorb the moisture.

And regarding the boiling of eggs: If when the shell is cut from the end the egg is found not to be sufficiently cooked to please the palate, it may be again put into boiling water and cooked still longer if the top is sprinkled thickly with salt. When it is done remove the coating of salt and the egg will be the same as if the shell had just been taken off.

An old cook noted for making the most delicious of loaf cakes was asked her secret for never having a failure and replied: "It's all in the baking; the richer the cake the slower must be the oven."

When woollen dresses or any woollen garments have become badly creased and wrinkled, do not attempt to use a hot iron upon them, for it is likely to leave the mark of the iron and give the material a shiny look without producing any good results. If the crushed and marre dplaces are wiped with a woollen cloth wet in hot water and the clothing is then hung out in the air or in a cold place the marks will all disappear.

When meats are being roasted and there is danger of their becoming too brown place a basin of water in the oven. The steam will prevent scorching and the meat will cook better.

HEALTH OF GIRLS.

In an age when the higher education of women is so much considered, and when so many sacrifices are made by parents and guardians that the girl's mental training should be quite up to the standard of that accorded her brothers, it is well to voice the caution that her physical health should be more thoroughly looked after. Educators who are also observers of the relative characteristics of men and women say that it is the girl always who is most painfully conscientious to make all possible use of her opportunities. The boy, they tell us, will, without urging take to exercise and healthy bodily training, even if school tasks are neglected. The girl, being morbidly careful to fulfil her whole duty, has to be sent to the sports to which her brother betakes himself naturally.

When mothers complain of their daughters immature figures the hygienist retorts, "What gymnastic exercises did you require of them? It is the age for exercise of the body as well as of the mind. Boys' spines are straight and girls' crooked because the former use all their muscles and the latter do not. When the body is making its most rapid growth the evil of improperly used muscles is particularly baneful. Sitting overlong in a slouching attitude will tend to contract the chest, as carrying too heavy weights over the back will spoil the normal spinal curves. Leaning too much on one side, standing too long upon one foot, even carrying constantly a pocketful of weighty articles on one side of the dress, might suffice at the developing age to induce spinal curvatures.

The daily use of the trapeze, the swing, or other appendage of a gymnasium, the playing of a lively game in which arms and legs are employed and every muscle brought into due action, are essential to the development of the thorax and the muscles of the trunk. Girls should run and row and ride and swim and skate no less than lads do. Only so can they best fulfil in the future the natural duties of life

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease is 30 Minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side, and all Symptoms of a diseased heart. One dose convinces. This is the only remedy known to the medical world that will relieve in a few moments and cure absolutely. The ingredients of Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure are essentially liquid, and hence neither it or anything like it can be prepared in pill form.

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

ONE WAY TO ECONOMIZE

Do you economize while you're so hard pressed, Drummie?

You bet; I've told my wife to cut down all household and personal expenses to the low water mark. Come and have a cigar with me, will you!

OH! THE MISERY.

Mrs. Galbraith, of Shelbourne, Ont., was a Great Sufferer from Indigestion, the Bane of so many Lives—South American Nervine Released its Hold—It Relieves in one Day.

"I was for a long time a great sufferer from indigestion. I experienced all the misery and annoyance so common to this ailment. I tried many remedies and spent a great deal on doctors' bills without receiving any permanent benefit. I was strongly recommended to try South American Nervine. I procured and used it, after using only two bottles I am pleased to testify that I am fully restored to health, and I have never had the slightest indication of a return of the trouble. I recommend it most heartily.

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

THE FARM.

REASONS AND RULES FOR PRUNING.

A fruit grower gives some good reasons and rules for pruning. He said:

"We prune for two reasons—to produce a symmetrical, long-lived tree, and to cause fruitfulness. A thrifty, fast-growing tree is not apt to produce much fruit. Anything that will diminish the flow of sap to the top of the tree will check the exclusive limb growth and tend to the production of fruit. This may be accomplished by root pruning. The same result is obtained by some orchardists by running a thin-bladed knife entirely around the trunk of the tree, cutting clear through the bark. This will almost invariably cause a thrifty, barren tree to produce fruit without injury to the tree, if it be done as soon in the spring as the tree has entered into vigorous growth and the wound is kept from the direct rays of the sun.

"June is said to be the best month in which to prune. April, May, July and October are fairly good. If properly done in the spring or early summer months, the wound of a reasonable-sized limb will heal over in about three years. It is not usually advisable to prune in the winter. If done during or shortly before severe freezing, the bark about the wound will split and die back to an uncertain extent, making a wound slow to heal. And yet if it be impossible to prune at any other time, it had better be done in winter than not at all.

"At the base of each limb is an enlargement more or less prominent, called the collar by some. Cut as close to this as possible and upon the same slant, whether that be straight across or at an angle. Use the saw upon the under side of the limb first, sawing about as far as possible. Then finish from the top, being sure to cut the bark entirely around before the limb breaks. Smooth with a knife or chisel if necessary and cover all large wounds with thick paint. Prune frequently, but never excessively. Excessive pruning tends to the production of water sprouts, which are not desirable. Never remove the "leader" or allow two or more branches to start from the same point of the trunk. Never remove a limb that starts near the trunk of the tree from another limb, as the latter will almost invariably break off after a time at the point where the other limb was removed.

"It is possible to strengthen to some extent a crooked tree by drawing a knife lengthwise, cutting through the bark on the inside of the crook. The demand for beautifully straight trees by ill-informed buyers has caused nurserymen to cease the propagating of trees of some of our most desirable fruits because straight trees of those varieties cannot be grown until they reach several years of age. The Rhode Island greening and Belmont apples, the Winter Nellis pear and some varieties of plums are of this class."

HENS' OR PULLETS' EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Is there a difference in hens' or pullets' eggs for hatching, or is it a matter or fancy?

If we consider them separately, what shall we find? Pullets begin to lay first, naturally, and if we should use their eggs in October or November, the chances are they would not produce as strong chicks as we desire. Take for instance the S. C. W. Leghorns. Theirs are the ideal hatching eggs, especially for an incubator. The shells being thinner than the dark egg strains, the chicks free themselves quicker and hence seem, at the start, much more lively. But, as a rule, eggs from this breed are not used so early, hence the early pullets' eggs are not apt to be set. At the regular hatching season for this breed, which is from April 1st to 15th, the pullets would then be eleven months old and in full lay, meaning from ten to twelve eggs per day from about twenty head. If their eggs are then not strong enough to produce first-class chicks, it is our opinion they never will be, for the birds are fully matured and are in the pink of condition in all their qualities. If we take the heavier feathered breeds, like the Plymouth Rocks, we find their pullets fully as matured at the regular hatching season as the White Leghorns, as they are hatched earlier and grow slower. Therefore it all hinges on when we want to set pullets' eggs, whether they are strong or not. If for early broilers, we should prefer decidedly hens' eggs, as we feel quite sure of their maturity, but if for hatching chickens in the regular spring season we cannot see any particle of difference. A correct mating, however, would very materially increase our chances for strong, healthy chicks—a one-year-old vigorous cock for pullets, and a well-matured, lively cockerel for one-year-old hens.

As to the belief of some breeders that two and three-year-old hens hatch the strongest chickens, we think it rather stretching the point. There is but little profit in keeping hens after they have passed through their hen year. The White or Brown Leghorns frequently continue to lay well when two or three years old, but it is an exception and not the rule. Females of all the heavy breeds deteriorate materially after their hen year. Of course there is occasionally an exceptional hen, but we never find her in large flocks for the reason that breeders of large flocks have no time to study each old hen's peculiarities—this is left almost entirely to the back-yard fancier.

In all such experiments it becomes a matter of care and feed. Pullets badly cared for and indifferently fed will not mature as they should, and hence their eggs will not be fit to produce chicks of any kind. Hens allowed to sit around and grow fat will develop into useless ornaments, and their offspring will not be strong enough to grow up.

LOCATING THE PEAR ORCHARD.

A slightly descending slope is most favorable in order to precipitate drainage and the discharge of surplus surface water, but it is not essential that any particular point of the compass should be secured. Shelter from the rake of the wind is important. The pear is a companionable tree and will luxuriate when supported by other trees around it. In close garden culture a degree of humidity is preserved and there is less evaporation from the foliage where the strong winds are broken, the growth will be more vigorous and healthy. There must, however, be sufficient air and sunlight to mature the wood and the fruit. If the site is high, it will be an advantage to plant an evergreen belt to the windward, both for the health of the trees and also to prevent the falling of the fruit during high winds. On the other hand, a low, cold and peaty position, subject to fogs and frosty nights, is objectionable. A strong, retentive loam inclined to clay is a preferable soil.

THE HOME DAIRY.

If on every farm more attention is paid to the home dairy, a better product of butter will be turned out, and a greater yield per cow will be realized. The better the article the more sure the sale; and the larger the yield per cow the greater the net profit.

Never try to do dairy work with beef cattle. Never trust alone to the pasture to supply the food. Be sure to have necessary conveniences of the best kind for securing the full quantity of butter fat from the milk. Every home dairy should raise its choicest heifer calves, in order that the supply of good dairy cows may be kept up.

It will pay for the trouble and expense. Beside the ready sale at all seasons for good butter, the milk can be utilized in many ways, and the droppings in the barnyard will be valuable as a fertilizer Build up the home dairy on a strong basis.

FEEDING VALUE OF APPLES.

We do not think enough of the value of the orchard for feeding its fruits to the farm animals. Apples are nutritious, and an aid to the good digestion of other food. The mild acid of them is excellent for the health of the stock and we all know how gratefully they will receive a feed of them at any time. For the cows they are especially desirable; a peck of them chopped and sprinkled with meal of any kind, will help much to add to the flow of milk of the cows. Horses love this fruit, and they tend to help in the shedding of the coat, by their gently laxative effect. When the selection is made for the spring planting, a few of some of the sweet varieties, ripening from the summer to the winter, should not be forgotten for this use. We may begin with the early Sweet Bough for the first, then the autumn Sweet Bough and the old Pumpkin Sweet, and for later use there are the Talman Sweet and the Winesap, all productive sorts and unexcelled for this use as well as for market.

AN ENGINEER'S STORY.

LIFE ON A RAILROAD CONDUCIVE TO DISEASE.

Mr. Wm. Taylor, of Kentville, Attacked With Kidney Trouble—So-Called Cures Proved Useless, But Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored His Health.

From the Kentville Advertiser.

There are very few employments more trying to the health than that of a railway engineer. The hours of labor are frequently long, meals irregular, and rest and sleep hurriedly snatched "between runs." One of the troubles which very frequently attack railway trainway is kidney disease, which up to a late period has been looked upon as a disease difficult, if not impossible, to totally cure. Although there exist numerous remedies claimed to be cures, the truth is that nothing had been found to successfully cope with this terrible disease until the advent of the now world-famed Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Chancing to hear one day that Mr. Wm. Taylor, a resident of this town, had been cured of kidney trouble through the agency of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a reporter called upon him at his home to hear from him personally what he thought of his

cure. Mr. Taylor is an engineer on the Dominion Atlantic Railway, his run being between Halifax and Kentville, and he is one of the most popular drivers on the road. When asked by the reporter concerning his illness he said: "It was in the spring of 1896 that I had a severe attack of kidney trouble, brought on by continuous running on the road, and I suppose it is caused by the oscillation of the locomotive. It affected me but slightly at first, but gradually grew worse. I consulted a doctor and then tried two or three varieties of so-called cures. Some helped me for a time, but after stopping the use of them I grew worse than ever. I had noticed numerous testimonials in the papers concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and reading of one cure that was almost identical with my own I decided to give them a trial, and purchased four boxes at a cost of $2. But it was $2 well spent for I was completely cured by the use of the pills and have not been troubled with my kidneys since. I can therefore recommend them to others similarly afflicted.

The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due to a vitiated condition of the blood or shattered nerves, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not promptly cure, and those who are suffering from such troubles would avoid much misery and save money by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills every time and do not be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy from a dealer, who for the sake of the extra profit to himself, may say is "just as good." (Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail.

CATARRH CONQUERED.

IT IS A BLOOD DISEASE.

PROOF POSITIVE THAT RYCKMAN'S KOOTENAY CURE THOROUGHLY ERADICATES THIS WIDE-SPREAD DISEASE.

Of all the diseases that have been exploited by charlatans and quacks Catarrh is one that has received more than its share of attention.

Snuffs, sprays, douches, inhalations, etc., have all had their day, and after their use the Catarrh has remained as bad as before so that now many sufferers have become convinced that they are possessed of an incurable affection that must remain with them to their dying day, sapping their strength and rendering them miserable and disgusting to their friends.

Let's tell you that Ryckman's Kootenay Cure gets at Catarrh through the blood. It destroys the germ that is the immediate cause of the trouble and sends rich pure blood to the part, so that all offensive discharges cease and a rapid cure is effected.

Here's a case in point, Mr. W. G. Cox, who conducts a flour and feed store at 37½ King Street West, Hamilton, was troubled with Catarrh for ten years, tried nearly all the catarrh remedies advertised without success till he began taking Ryckman's Kootenay Cure. He says the results have exceeded his most sanguine expectations.

Mrs. Margaret Sovereign, living at 37½ King Street, in the same city, under oath makes a declaration to the effect that her daughter Lulu, aged 14, was troubled with Catarrh for two years and had poor health. The doctor said she had inflammation of the lungs and Catarrh. She became so run down that until she commenced taking Kootenay her mother was alarmed about her. After she had taken a bottle and a half of this wonderful remedy and the "new ingredient" had a chance to get in its work, the Catarrh disappeared, her cheeks became rosy and she gained seven pounds. These cases ought to be enough to convince the most sceptical, but if you are desirous of more proof, send to the Ryckman Medicine Co., Hamilton, Ont., and sworn statements of cures will be sent you free.

One bottle lasts over a month

FOR TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

THE INDEPENDENT MAN.

A printer doesn't rush to the doctor when he is out of sorts. Nor to the baker when he is out of pi. Nor to the Bible when he wants a good rule. Nor to the gunshop when he wants a shooting stick. Nor to a cabinet shop when he wants furniture. Nor to a bank when he wants quoins. Nor to a girl when he wants a press, or to a lawyer when he has a dirty case. Nor to a butcher when he wants phat. Nor to a pump when he's dry—and has 10 cents in his pocket.

A BEAR IN HER PATH.

This baby carriage with a canopy top is a good thing, said the early spring nurse girl to the policeman in the park.

Then push it along, grimly ordered the bobby.

BEST AND CHEAPEST

Never was a greater truth than when said of Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills, 20c. a vial

Little priced, little doses, but little terrors to drive out impurities and leave you a clear brain and a bright eye.

Do you suffer from Constipation or other disorders arising from this cause? Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are a safe and pleasant cure. At all druggists, 40 doses in a vial.

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

HIGHEST INHABITED POINT.

The Buddhist Monastery, of Haine, in Thibet, is the loftiest inhabited point in the world. It is 17,000 feet above sea level.

A SUBTLE THIEF.

Kidney Troubles Steal on one Insidiously—A Slight Cold — Then Congestion—Then Inflammation— Then the Deadly Malady Bright's Disease—South American Kidney Cure is a Kidney Specific—It Relieves in Six Hours and Cures—Never Fails.

Mr. James McBrine, of Jamestown, Ont., says: "I believe South American Kidney Cure saved my life. I was so severely afflicted that my friends had to attend me daily to take the urine from me."

Mr. A. Williamson, Customs Officer, Kincardine, Ont., writes: "I can highly recommend this specific as the greatest of boons to suffering humanity for all affections of the bladder and kidneys."

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

Elder—"Why, Jock, I heard that ye were drowned." Jock—"Na; that wasna me; it was ma brither." Elder—"Eh, mon, what a pity; what a most awfu' pity!"

A PREACHER'S STORY.

Like Other Mortals he fell Victim to Disease—Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder was the Agent Which Restored Him to Health and he Gladly Allows His Name to be Used in Telling it That Others May be Benefited too.

Rev. Chas. E. Whitcombe, Rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, and Principal of St. Matthew's Church School, Hamilton, was a great sufferer. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder cured him, and he now proclaims to the world that as a safe, simple and certain cure it has no equal. It never fails to relieve catarrh in ten minutes, and cures permanently.

Sold by W. E. Richardson.