. The matter which this page contains is carefully selected from various sources; and we guarantee that, to any intelligent farmer or housewife, the contents of this single page, from week to week during the year, will be worth several times the subscription price of the paper.

A MODEL HUSBAND.

Most wives will end their story with:
"Ah, well, men are but human";
I long to tell the secret of
A truly happy woman.

Through all the sunshine-lighted years,
Lived now in retrospection,
My husband's word brought never tears,
Nor caused a sad reflection.

Whate'er the burdens of the day,
Unflinching, calm and steady,
To bear his part—the larger half—
I always find him ready.

Housecleaning season brings no frown,
No sarcasm, pointed keenly;
Through carpets up and tacks head down
He makes his way serenely.

Our evenings pass in converse sweet,
Or quiet contemplation;
We never disagree except
To keep up conversation.

And dewy morn of radiant June,
Fair moonlight of September,
April with bird and brook atune,
Stern, pitiless December—

Each seems to my adoring eyes
Some new grace to discover,
For he, unchanging through the years,
Is still my tender lover.

So life no shadow holds, though we
Have reached the side that's shady;
My husband? O! a dream is he,
And I'm a maiden lady!

—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

THE HOME.

Quickly Over.

In the old pioneer days of the Green Mountain state the marriage ceremony partook of the simplicity which was a distinguishing characteristic of life in Vermont at that time. A native of the state tells a story of those early days which his grandfather used to take great pleasure in relating:

Elder Brown, a much beloved Methodist minister, was sawing in his front dooryard. The day was warm and the minister's occupation was naturally heating in its tendency, so Elder Brown was in his shirt sleeves, just like any unministerial wood sawyer of his parish.

Presently there came riding along the road and up to the fence a tall, lank, ungainly country bumpkin on horseback, with a fresh faced girl on a pillion behind him, with her arms clasped around his waist.

As they came to a halt Elder Brown advanced to the fence and rested his arms comfortably on the top rail.

"You want to get married, I calculate?" he said, addressing the smiling pair impartially.

"Ya-as," they replied in unison.

"Well, then," proceeded Elder Brown, "James, will you take this woman for your wife?"

"Ya-as," replied the grinning bridegroom.

"And you, Hetty, will you take this man for your husband?"

"Ya-as," replied the bride with unfaltering promptness.

"All right, then," remarked the minister, reaching out his right arm and bestowing a parting handshake on each of the newly married pair, "you can ride on."

And they rode on, as happy as if the ceremony had been much more elaborate, while the elder returned to his woodsawing.—*Youth's Companion.*

Notes for House Cleaning.

The warm days of Indian summer, when all the flies are gone, is a good time for the fall house cleaning. A solution of warm water in which a little washing soda is dissolved, though not enough to injure the hands, is much better to wash paint with than soapsuds. Wash the paint with a flannel cloth first, and dry it perfectly with a dry cotton or linen cloth.

A little turpentine dissolved in warm water is the best thing to wash window glass, mirrors or glass globes. A little alcohol will also do wonders in brightening glass. Turpentine is excellent for washing sinks which have become dull and dirty.

Carpets should be shaken on a clear sunny day when there is no wind.

A good whitewash is prepared as follows: Take six quarts of nice lime, slack it with boiling water, then cover it till it cools a little and strain it, add then a quarter of a pound of alum, burnt and powdered, one pound of sugar, three pints of rice flour boiled to a thin paste with water, and a pound of thin glue dissolved. When all these ingredients are well mixed, add five gallons of hot water. If this whitewash is applied to outside buildings while it is hot, it will last for a long time; it may be colored. A little copperas as large as a hickory nut is said to give a buff shade. A certain proportion of salt is ordinarily added to common whitewash to make it stick, but salt is not used in this rule, other ingredients taking its place.

Spots on the wood of furniture may often be removed by rubbing vigorously with turpentine and sweet oil, and then renewing the polish by brisk rubbing.

Kitchen Martyrs.

Some one asked a little girl whether her mother's hair was gray.

"I don't know," was the reply, "I can't see to the top of her head, and she don't ever sit down."

Solomon says of the good housekeeper, "She looketh well to the ways of her household." The woman who is always overrun with work, never a chance to rest for a single minute, who is always bustling about, anxious, burdened, her whole aim being, to all outward appearance, to get her work done. Busy, busy, busy, catching the broom to whisk away an infinitesimal spot of dirt here, flourishing the dust-brush to tear down an imaginary cob-web over yonder, ripping open all the feather-beds in the house to see whether some stray moth has stolen a march on her and sought rest within the downy contents, scalding up all the preserves in the cellar once a week for fear they might begin to work when she didn't know it, running upstairs and down, out to the barn and into the attic, tiring herself and every one else in the house.

We have all seen such women; and probably not one of us believes such an one to be the woman to whom Solomon in his wisdom referred to as looking well to the ways of her household. There are better and nobler methods of doing this than cooking, washing, cleaning and scrubbing. A woman's work is not finished, her duty not entirely performed for her family when she has made and mended their clothes, cooked their food and mopped the kitchen floor. If she looks well to the ways of her household she will see to it that her husband has her companionship, as well as a starched shirt front; that her children have food for their minds as well as good dinners; that her own face wears a smile of love and contentment instead of the vexed frown and wrinkles of daily worry over the absorbing question, "What shall we eat, drink and wear?"

No woman who is a drudge in her kitchen can do justice to her family. The husband of such a wife eats his meals as quickly as possible, and goes where he can find somebody to talk to him and with whom he can talk upon something besides bread and potatoes, and wood and water.—*Golden Rule.*

Wheat and Indian Bread.

Wheat and Indian meal make a coarse, wholesome bread, which has a pleasant pastoral flavor. This old-fashioned bread used to be common enough, but it is rarely seen now, when the majority of households depend wholly on fine bolted wheat for their bread. Sweet white bread is undoubtedly the best "dependence" for general use, but it is foolish not to vary the bill of fare by introducing occasionally some of the various coarse sweet bread made of unbolted flour, wheat and Indian; bolted rye flour and unbolted rye and Indian. Sift into a pan for wheat and Indian bread, four quarts of Indian meal; stir in enough boiling water to make a very stiff batter, stiff enough to hold a spoon upright. Let the batter cool till it is blood-warm, then stir in two quarts of sifted wheat flour, a tablespoonful of salt and two spoonfuls of molasses. Finally add a small teacup of yeast. Mix the bread thoroughly, put it in a pan, grease it well on top and let it rise over night. In the morning, when it shows signs of cracking, put it in a moderately hot stove oven and cover it well with brown paper and let it bake for two or three hours, or, if you prefer, steam it for five hours and bake it one hour covered in a slow oven. If the bread is simply baked in the stove oven it may be left in overnight, well covered, with the dampers turned off, so it may be served warm for breakfast. All the baking, however, depends upon the stove. In some ovens it would certainly form a hard crust if left in in this way overnight. If the stove oven cannot easily be graded to the slow, steady heat of a brick oven, which is what this bread really requires, it is better to steam the bread.

Cream toast is a delightful, old-fashioned supper dish, not at all like its modern substitute. Heat the cream by setting the dish containing it in a dish of boiling water. When the cream is thoroughly heated salt it and drop thin slices of delicate brown toast in it. When all the toast is dipped serve what hot cream remains in a gravy boat. As the toast is served pour a little cream from the boat over it. This toast must be served very hot.

THE FARM.

Ensilage.

In your issue of the 2nd inst. you quote a paragraph from the *Maine Farmer* in regard to ensilage. This calls for the testimony of those who did not find ensilage any cheaper than hay or other feed for stock, and to those who had had no experience with ensilage would indicate that it was not as cheap and that the experiment would not need to be tried. I send you the result of an experiment made on the Guelph Experimental Farm with different kinds of feed, which shows the superiority of an ensilage ration in feeding steers for beef, both in the gain in beef and in cheapness of feed. Experiments with milk cows give even better results. These may be found in various reports of agriculture. The following is from the St. John *Daily Telegraph* of the 7th inst. W. C. S.

ENSILAGE FOR MAKING BEEF.

The Ontario government has just published the result of some experiments that have been made at the Ontario agricultural college experiment station, under the auspices of Professor Shaw, for the purpose of ascertaining the value of ensilage to cattle that are being fattened. The experiment, which covered a period of 150 days, beginning December 16th, 1891, and closing May 13th, 1892, was the third of a series conducted at the experiment station having the same object in view. Six short horn grade steers were selected, as nearly uniform as possible and divided into three groups of two animals each. The animals in group 1 were fed all the ensilage they would eat clean. The aim was to give them 10 lbs. of meal per day per animal. Those in group 2 were given 30 lbs. ensilage per day, the same amount of meal as the animals in group 1, and all the cut hay they would consume. Those in group 3 were given 45 lbs. sliced roots per day, the same amount of meal as was given to each of the other groups, and all the cut hay they would consume. The hay was principally timothy, and the roots were turnips and mangels. The meal consisted of equal parts by weight of peas, oats and barley. The foods fed to the respective groups were mixed just before being fed, and were given in three feeds per day. They had salt and water at will. One of the animals in group 1 died when the experiment had been carried on for 40 days, and a post mortem examination showed that death was due to a rupture of the stomach, caused by gases formed from the food. The experiment therefore had to be continued with but one animal in each group. The following amounts of food were consumed daily by each animal:

	Ensilage. lbs.	Roots. lbs.	Hay. lbs.	Meal. lbs.
Group 1	33.5	....	....	9.64
Group 2	28.39	....	7.22	9.55
Group 3	....	41.43	10.39	9.67

The weights of the animals at the beginning and at the close of the experiment were as follows:

	No. 1. lbs.	No. 2. lbs.	No. 3. lbs.
Weight at commencement	1,298	1,339	1,364
Weight at close	1,581	1,601	1,607
Increase per animal	283	262	243
Average daily increase per animal	1.89	1.35	1.62

The cost of the daily ration was estimated at 13.07 cents for group 1; 14.04 cents for group 2; and 17.24 cents for group 3, so that the ensilage ration was the cheapest of the three. At the beginning of the experiment the animals were valued at four cents per pound, live weight, which was the average value of steers of this class at the time, and they were sold for shipment to England at five and seven-eighth cents per pound, live weight. After making allowance for cost of food and attendance the net gain on steer No. 1 was $24.98, on No. 2 $20.66, and on No. 3 $17.61. The ensilage was therefore the most profitable ration of the three. The conclusions at which Prof. Shaw arrives as the result of this experiment are as follows:

1. That the total cash gain on the investment when the three animals are taken into account, without including the manure and the cost of attendance, was $43, and the average gain on each animal $14.33. When these items are included the total gain is $63.25, or an average of $21.08 on each animal.

2. That in this experiment the cost of food in making one hundred pound of increase in live weight from the ration of ensilage and meal was $6.93, from that of ensilage, hay and meal $10.43, and from the ration of roots, hay and meal $10.64.

3. That in this experiment an average individual daily gain was made of 1.62 lb. at an average cost of 14.78 cents for food used.

4. That there is some hazard in feeding a full ration of ensilage to animals that are being fattened when it is fed with the meal only.

5. That in this experiment the value of animals for beef purposes was increased by the fattening process an average of 1¼ cts. per lb. live weight.

6. That while the shrinkage in weight from a 12 hours' fast in the stable was 42⅔ lb. per animal at the commencement of the experiment it was but 31 lbs. at its close.

The estimated value of the food is an important factor in the experiment. The meal, the roots, and hay were estimated at the current market values in Guelph, less the cost of marketing from an Ontario farm under average conditions. The home value put upon the oats therefore was 26 cents per bushel, peas 50 cts., barley 40 cts., roots sliced 6 cts. per bushel, and hay, when cut, $9 per ton. Corn ensilage was valued at $1.75, as in the corresponding experiment of last year. The grinding of the grain was put at 6 cts. per 100 lbs. The cost of the attendance was estimated on the basis of one person at $25 a month being able to attend to 40 animals. The value of the manure was put down at $1.50 a ton, and the cost of bedding was deducted from it. Finally it may be noted as an interesting fact that the amount received for the three animals of the experiment, when sold on May 18th, was $281.35, which was within 65 cts. of being twice the sum paid for them on July 25th, 1891, when they reached the farm.

Fruitful Improvement.

Thrice worthy he who beautifies his home and farm for the sake of self, of family, of neighborhood and of the passing stranger. Few realize the effect of symmetry and beauty in nature on the life of individual and community, unless by travel they have had opportunity for comparison, or have noted the good work accomplished in a town's morals indirectly by application of the laws of order, neatness and ornament. It may be a village improvement association was organized; perhaps one man from an advanced quarter of the globe bought a place and beautified it, or a resident awoke to the prevailing depravity and ordered himself to arise and enjoy the glorious things which a wise Creator has put within reach. Somewhere a beginning was made in changing places once chaos into present charm, the same as in forming character strong in rectitude. It may be that the reader is the one person on whom the destiny of his town depends. Though perhaps living in ungrateful desolation, he may make a beginning, however small. With unfaltering determination, as the months pass, the man of determination will gradually emerge as a leader of reform or an inciting element to it. Nor are public improvement and the enhancement of values in property which it naturally precedes, together with heightened ethics, the only goal. There is more than possibility, yes, strong probability, that the fortune and consequent comforts of the refined creator of embellishments may increase.

Has any one failed to note the modern tendency of the wealthy in commercial centres toward rural ownership of real estate? The movement is of comparatively recent origin, yet in the few years past note the increase in volume and its effects in many places. Yet who ever saw a city man buy in a neglected, disorderly locality, reached by bad roads, much less a rundown farm half hidden by brush, weeds, rubbish, and general ugliness? Having sold to advantage, the individual of taste and improvement can in less than a decade repeat the process by investing in the same vicinity. After a beginning, succeeding sales will be less difficult, until a genuine demand is established. Once an urban family or two become owners, their wealth and influence will be added to the momentum of progress. Leaving unspoken any sentence relative to the refinement and culture these persons may infuse, has the presence of such, with a desire for the good things of life and means to pay for them, proved detrimental to producers in any community? I am acquainted with many whose weekly supply of broilers, butter, eggs, spring lamb, canned and preserved fruits, etc., is obtained through the winter from farmers among whom the warm season is delightfully passed. That material recompense shall follow in the orbit of improvement is an unalterable law of nature.—*Hollister Sage, in N. Y. Tribune.*

— The average richness of good Jersey milk is about an ounce of butter to the pound of milk, that is, 1 to 16.

Cold Churning.

"Thirty-six to thirty-nine!—why, that is revolutionary. How long, pray, does it take to complete the churning process with the cream at that low temperature?" "You will be surprised when I tell you that it takes only twenty to thirty minutes. When we began to churn sweet cream we started in with the cream at sixty-two degrees. But in spite of most careful and painstaking work, the Babcock tester applied to the buttermilk showed that we were losing about two per cent. of our butter-fat. We then began a gradual reduction of the temperature, testing the buttermilk carefully all the time. The indications were favorable—we were on the right track. When we had got down to thirty-six or thirty-nine degrees we found we were practically getting all the fat, the buttermilk showing only about one-twentieth of one per cent. As you say, this low temperature churning seems to set aside many preconceived opinions and theories, but it works perfectly with us."—*Rural New-Yorker.*

THE PROHIBITION "COMBINE."

(Tune—"When Johnny Comes Marching Home Again.")

Let temperance men of every class
Combine! Combine!
Let "orders" all their forces mass—
Combine! Combine!
Let bickerings mean be put aside
That all our strength may be applied
To pulverize the cursed tyrant, Drink!

We'll have to join in this refrain—
Combine! Combine!
And every nerve and sinew strain—
Combine! Combine!
Before success can crown our work;
So let not one stand back or shirk
The present task, to overthrow the Drink.

Go up! Possess this whole fair land!
Combine! Combine!
Let's wrest it from the spoiler's hand!
Combine! Combine!
To overcome we're able well!
To drive Drink's legions back to hell!
To overthrow the power of Satan's drink!

Against all crooked politics
Combine! Combine!
'Gainst Parliaments that play us tricks
Combine! Combine!
By union we can break their power,
And make them humbly cringe and cower—
Those politicians that support the Drink.

The traffic's doomed—of that we're sure!
Combine! Combine!
Our public life must be made pure!
Combine! Combine!
The Juggernaut of Alcohol
Shall crush no more, or cause to fall!
We'll pulverize the hideous idol, Drink.

One man 'gainst hosts can little do—
Combine! Combine!
But union gives us strength, tho' few—
Combine! Combine!
With solid front let's face the foe,
Determined all that drink must go!
We'll soon suppress the pauperizing Drink.

Now, Grit or Tory, come along—
Combine! Combine!
Come, Christians all, join in this song—
Combine! Combine!
Let nothing swerve us from our course,
Let's throw at once our greatest force
Against this stronghold, Hell's destructive Drink.

—*Thomas Bengough, in the Templar.*

— Whiskers that are prematurely gray or faded should be colored to prevent the look of age, and Buckingham's Dye excels all others in coloring brown or black.

Minard's Liniment cures diphtheria.

Baby's croup is cured by Hacknomore.

JOHN A. KIMBALL.

Neuralgia of the Heart! Chronic Dyspepsia! Awful Constipation! Rheumatism!

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., October 11, 1892.

TO THE GRODER DYSPEPSIA CURE CO., L'TD.

Gentlemen: I, John A. Kimball, of the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, shoemaker, do solemnly declare that:

I cannot speak in too high praise of the wonders that Groder's Botanic Dyspepsia Syrup has worked in my case. It is an act of justice as well as duty for me to tell the public through you just what your remedy has done for me. I am 45 years of age. My life during the past 23 years has NEVER BEEN FREE FROM SUFFERING UNTIL NOW. Since I began to take GRODER'S Syrup; KIND CHRONIC NEURALGIA of the heart of 20 YEARS STANDING has entirely disappeared. My distress from SEVERE CONSTIPATION has been an unending torture for the past ten years, but your remedy is fast restoring healthy action of the stomach and bowels. Rheumatism THAT is of long-standing has ceased to trouble me. I am no longer a gloomy, melancholy dyspeptic. There is NO ACHE or pain in any part of my body. My food digests readily and causes me no distress whatever. Your medicine is the first of the hundreds I have tried that has given me any relief. I am ready to answer any inquiry concerning this statement, for I firmly CURES believe in Groder's Syrup and desire other sufferers to obtain help as I have. *It will cure them as it has cured me.*

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the "Act respecting extra-judicial oaths."

Done and declared at the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 11th day of October, A.D. 1892.

JOHN A. KIMBALL.

Before me, J. E. BARNES,
A Justice of the Peace in and for the City and County of Saint John.

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"A number of years ago, by recommendation of a friend, I began to use Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop the hair from falling out and prevent its turning gray. The first effects were most satisfactory. Occasional applications since have kept my hair thick and of a natural color."—H. E. Basham, McKinney, Texas.

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Restores hair after fevers.

"Over a year ago I had a severe fever, and when I recovered my hair began to fall out, and what little remained turned gray. I tried various remedies, but without success, till at last I began to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and now my hair is growing rapidly and is restored to its original color."—Mrs. A. Collins, Dighton, Mass.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Prevents hair from turning gray.

"My hair was rapidly turning gray and falling out; one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor has remedied the trouble, and my hair is now its original color and fullness."—B. Onkrupa, Cleveland, O.

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