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If God sends us a rod, let us ask him to make it blossom and bear fruit.


✍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.

## THE HOME.

### THE DRAWING-ROOM.

The term drawing-room, formerly the room to which company withdrew from the dinning-room, is a much more appropriate term in its origin than the more common parlor, which was the room in which the sisters of the old nunneries met to gossip and parley. It has been the practice of late to decry the necessity of a separate room in an ordinary dwelling house for the reception of company. In a large house, where there are plenty of servants to look after the house and control the depredation of children, there is really less need of a special room than in a plainer home where the mother and housekeeper does her own work. The plea which some housekeepers make, that they must have one room that is kept in order, free from the inroads of dust, and which will always be in readiness for the reception of the casual guest, is founded on reason. It is not possible for any woman with a large family, and one who does her own work, to keep every portion of the house in that ideal state of order which can be attained with sufficient and capable household help. She does not care to display the necessary makeshifts of her housekeeping to the critical eyes of casual friends. It is not necessary that this "company room" should be so elegantly furnished that the rest of the house is bare and uncomfortable. It may be simply and tastefully furnished at a comparatively small expenditure of money. A simple matting, with a few bright rugs of tastefully chosen rag carpet, makes a more desirable floor covering than a gaudy tapestry Brussels. Any carpet in an apartment which is not in general use is likely to be attacked by moths. Cotton draperies are now found in most attractive colors in "velvets" and tapestries, as well as in sheer colored muslins and Madras cloths in stained glass effects.

These tapestries and hangings, in the designs of the English art decorators, are no more expensive than the showy, cheaply made chenilles, and will last much longer, either as furniture covering or as drapery.

An open fire is an agreeable feature of a room of this kind. If one lives near the mountains, pine cones and knots of pine supply a beautiful fire, readily kindled when needed. If one lives near the seashore a supply of driftwood can be easily obtained, and it is unnecessary to rehearse the beauty of this opalescent flame. A few simple vases of bittersweet and fluffy swamp-grasses, ferns ripened to a golden hue and bleached a ghost-like white, supply the most beautiful decoration. Good casts of masterpieces are even cheaper than good photographs, and both are to be preferred to inferior oil paintings.

### COMFORTABLES AND BLANKETS.

The first cool days of fall, and even the days of late summer, frequently call for warmer bed-clothing. Nothing is likely to be more serious than a night chill, such as is frequently brought on by insufficient protection from the cool night air. The sudden changes of this season are too well known not to warn every one to be cautious. Flannels of light quality and warm cashmere stockings are as much needed now by infants and invalids as heavier flannels are in the depth of winter. Where expense is of no moment, blankets of soft wool are the first choice, but a vast number of people are forced, from necessity, to use comfortables.

There is really very little choice on the score of economy if the comfortables are purchased all ready-made, as a good light one that is properly made costs almost as much as a pair of blankets of the same warmth. The ready-made comfortable is, moreover, seldom put together so that it can be laundered.

It is a very simple matter to make a good-sized comfortable at home, if there is a quilting frame in the house. It is very difficult to find ready-made comfortables of proper size for a double bed. "Double comfortables" are usually too short and always too narrow. A comfortable can be made at home for less than $1.25 that is three yards square, though two yards and a half by two yards and a half is a very good size. Use the patent cotton, which is much softer and lighter than the cheap "batt" that require spreading. Tack the comfortable with Germantown yarn, and finish it on the edge with a buttonhole stitch in Germantown yarn. Such comfortables are easily ripped up when they are soiled. Do not attempt to wash the cotton, as it does not pay. Wash the outside and use fresh new cotton.

### THE WINTER DOUGHNUT.

There is some difference of opinion among cooks as to which variety of fried cakes should be called a doughnut. The term is usually applied by descendants of the Dutch to a rather rich, sweet cake of raised dough, usually made in the form of a ball with a raisin or some other dainty sweet often concealed in the centre. These cakes were called by the dames of New-Amsterdam cleykooks, because they always cooked them in lots fat or oil. The descendents of these ancient housewives still preserve the old rule, but call their cakes doughnuts. The rule given is one of these recipes: Beat a cup of butter to a cream, with two cups of sugar; add half a teaspoonful of salt and two eggs well beaten, and finally two cups of scalded milk cooled until it is blood warm. Now add a cup of yeast and flour enough to make a batter as stiff as you can stir it. Beat the batter hard and let it stand over night, well covered, in a warm place where it is at an even temperature. It should be about three times its original bulk before it is rolled out. Roll out the dough, using a little flour with a dredger to prevent its sticking. The dough should be as soft as you can handle. When it is about an inch and a half thick cut it into balls with the top of the tea caddy, or any cutter, about an inch and a half in diameter. Let the balls rise for half an hour, then fry them for ten minutes in hot fat, smoking in the centre. If you wish them in perfection, slash each one to the centre, put in a seeded raisin or a small spoonful of cranberry sauce, or any preserve, and moisten the edges and seal up the doughnut. Let it rise. If this has been properly done, and the doughnuts are turned about three minutes after they are put in hot fat, they will not split, but remain in perfect balls. Drain them and roll them in powdered sugar, and lay them away. They will keep a week or longer, but are excellent the day they are cooked.

Miss Parloa, using the New England momenclature, applies the term doughnut to a rather plain cake raised with baking powder, or with any substance for lightening the dough. This distinction is observed at the West among descendants of New-England families. For this species of "doughnut," called in New York State universally a cruller, takes a quart of milk, two cups of sugar, half a cup of butter and two eggs. Mix the butter and sugar, add the eggs, well beaten together, and finally the milk. Sift six cups of flour with two generous teaspoonfuls of cream tartar and one of soda, or with four heaped teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Repeat the process three times, and stir the flour in with the other ingredients. It should be a very stiff dough. Dredge it with flour, turn it out on a floured board and cut it into rings about three inches across on the outside. Fry them in hot fat. These cakes are served in many sections of the country with coffee. A genuine cruller is a richer, sweeter fried cake, if the Holland cake by that name is to be the criterion.—N. Y. Tribune.

### BULB WINDOW GARDEN.

This is the proper season to plant a window garden of bulbs. Few plants give so much pleasure for the pains bestowed upon them and there cost as a box of winter-blooming bulbs. Hyacinths are among the first choice. These now come in all shades of red and pink, as well as pure white, and the old-fashioned porcelain blue and purple, and in yellow and shades of violet and blue so dark that they are called black. A group of pink, black, purple and yellow, or of yellow, blue and white makes a lovely group for a single pot. There will always be a prejudice among genuine lovers of old-fashioned flowers in favor of the single hyacinths. The best earth to pot hyacinths is composed of equal parts of well-rotted cow's manure, leaf mould, turfy loam and clean sand. Turfy loam is the soil found directly under sod. Sift all these materials together and pot the bulbs carefully, taking care not to cover the crown of the bulb. The best effect is obtained by massing several bulbs together in the same pot. A charming window garden may be arranged from a mixture of tulips, Roman hyacinths, daffodils and narcissi.

Hyacinths are especially attractive grown in a glass. It is not universally known that crocus can be grown in a low platter in sand and water.

All bulbs for winter flowering should be put in a dark place where it is quite cold to form their roots. This will take from five to six weeks. When the pot is full of roots, and not till then, bring them up to the light. Expose them by degrees to the light of a sunny window. The spike of flowers, or the single flower, will soon make its appearance, and when this is well developed, the green leaves. If the leaves show at once the flowers will not come to perfection.

## THE FARM.

### SHALL WE GRIND OUR GRAIN FOR FEEDING?

Recent discussion of this question in a prominent agricultural paper by two well-known writers makes it one of greater importance than is usually supposed. From experience and reason I can but answer the question in the affirmative. The plea of the one who feeds whole grain to his hogs is that the swine need exercise, and the mastication of the corn supplies it. Also that saliva is better mixed with the food when pulverized by the teeth. My answer is that a much greater quantity of saliva is required in this case, because it is swallowed in a crude form. The flow of saliva is no doubt greatly increased, but it cannot be well mixed with the food because of the imperfect mastication. The saliva is an important digestive fluid, and many have attempted to secure its greatest service by feeding grain without wetting. With me this is not satisfactory, as I find in feeding it to fowls that they do not relish it. The avidity with which farm stock eat anything that is placed before them is an excellent criterion of its value as a food. Most all stock like their food best in a succulent condition. This is the secret of the high feeding value of ensilage. We know that hogs like their corn best finely ground and either cooked or nicely mixed with swill. The one who makes the hog his own miller is placing a severe tax upon the animal and a drain upon his income.

Digestion is weakened by improperly prepared food. Our mills are the teeth's first assistants. They place our grain in a form that enables the woman to prepare many toothsome dishes for the family, and the farmer to place before his stock an easily digested ration. The hog is appropriately named, and possibly the name was given from his manner of eating. Seeing that he hogs his food, it behooves us to place it in as easily digested form as possible. To make him do his own milling, in order that it be taken slowly, is placing too much confidence in his hoghood, for he will surely shirk the task, especially when his molly stones get tired and sore. All of us have seen whole kernels, halves and quarters evacuated by the hog when fed on whole corn, and the hens will bring the waste to our notice by their efforts to save it. How do eggs made from this kind of food strike you as to palatability and healthfulness? The evacuations of any animal are not calculated as food for another, but as food for the soil. Where digestion is perfect, any attempts of this kind will not often occur.

An animal having poor digestion is not a healthy one, and from a hygenic standpoint the hog that does not perfectly digest its food is not fit for human consumption. Fowls, perhaps, masticate and digest their food better than most farm stock as they have no teeth to become sore, and are supplied with a scraper and plenty of millstones in summer. It has been found that even with hens quicker returns may be had from ground than from whole grain. Swine that are forced by hunger to the unnatural alternative of a second eating are unquestionably unfit for food. Instinct teaches them to avoid their own excrement, and when they go so far as to eat it there is a great mismanagement somewhere.

The general trend of opinion among our best dairymen is that both grain and stover to be fed to cows should be well fined before feeding. If better results can be had from feeding dry corn fodder uncut, thus wetting it with the saliva, why prepare it in a succulent condition in the form of ensilage. There is too much theory connected with the matter of salivary aid in digestion and the method of applying it.

A gentleman, with whose method of applying it, I am well acquainted seldom has any grain ground for any farm stock. Asking him one day how much corn it took to fatten two large hogs, he replied, "Not over fifty bushels of ears." The hogs had plenty of skimmilk in the time. I leave it to the judgment of intelligent readers if this is not a large amount of corn to only fairly fatten two hogs. He feeds whole oats to his cows, and the hens spread the manure, not on the land, but in the stable, in search of the whole grain.—C. M. D.

### TREACHEROUS ANIMALS.

A few years ago the famous Jersey bulls, One Ton 2,000 and Marius 760, stood side by side in my stable, and were both regarded as altogether safe and harmless. One attendant had entire charge of both for several years, and their uniform docility caused the man to grow careless and off his guard. One day while leading Marius by a strap he turned upon his attendant furiously, and quick as a flash tossed him high in the air; then with eyes like balls of fire he waited his opportunity for a second attack. Circumstances favored escape, and the man received but a few bruises, together with an indelible conviction that bulls in general were treacherous, and this one particularly so. It was noticed, however, that the staff, so long unused, was thereafter employed when the bulls were to be led out. The little incident was more potent as a reminder than volumes of advice and warnings which had from time to time been given. Marius soon after that was ignominiously chained to the rear of a cart and sent to the butcher.

One Ton continued a model of gentleness for three or four years. Nothing had been observed in his everyday life to cause the slightest suspicion that he, too, was tricky. Charles S. Dole bought him, and about the first thing the bull did to distinguish himself at Crystal Lake was to astonish his keeper by hoisting him skyward, and that he was not murdered outright was no fault of the bull. Rumor said that a strap was used instead of the staff in this case also, but of this I am not in a position to speak. One Ton had cost Mr. Tole over $300, but that circumstance was no barrier to the giving of immediate orders that the bull be killed. It was doubtless change of surroundings and attendants that caused the trouble, but it is none the less a warning to watch with vigilance the "gentle bull."—George Jackson in Breeders' Gazette.

### A LESSON OF WIDE APPLICATION.

Mr. Hiram Howard, of Marshall, Mo., called at the Tribune office last week and showed the editor of this department three ears of dried corn 14 inches in length, and weighing one pound and eleven ounces each. He said they fairly represented the average crop of a field of 104 acres, and he had picked many ears weighing two pounds each. About forty-seven ears make a bushel, and he produced from 90 to 100 bushels to the acre. Mr. Howard said that there was nothing remarkable about the soil of his farm, or peculiar in his method of cultivation. He attributes the uniformly large production of his "Pride of Saline"—as he has named his corn—to careful selection of seed year after year. Eighteen years ago he procured a supply of seed corn from Illinois, an ordinary variety of the dent. In the fall he saved for seed the largest ears and those growing lowest on the stock. It continually improved for eight years, and for ten years has remained about the same. He has sold seed to many farmers in the West, and where the same care has been exercised that brought the corn to its present condition, it has maintained its character; but where it has been allowed to mix with inferior varieties, or where the best ears have been sold or used for feed, and the "nubbins" were considered good enough for planting, deterioration has followed quickly. This corn seems to be well known in Missouri, having taken prizes at the World's Fair at Chicago, and at many State and county fairs, but the subject seemed worthy of this brief notice, for the importance of seed saving is not as fully appreciated by the average farmer as it should be. Mr. Howard claims to have had no special "luck," and he is not aware of any extraordinary virtue in his land. He thinks that any farmer can do what he has done with any crop adapted to soil and climate. It costs no more in labor—except in harvest time—to raise 100 bushels to the acre than twenty-five.

In making cheese for the British markets particular attention should be given to neatness in outside appearance, so as to give the buyer a good impression. All cheese should be neatly boxed and branded. Then the quality inside should be perfect. No one wants a dry, hard cheese, but one that is meaty and fine flavored is always in demand. A dealer once said that selecting cheese was very like selecting a wife. First, they should be rich; second, they should be mild; and, third, they should be good-looking.


**STRAIGHT TALK.**

Get a good start in life; have a thorough business training in "real business" methods. My school affords the best facilities for the best, quickest and most thorough business training. Full course, three months, $25.00. If you need more time than it and pay $20.00. Handsome catalogue free.

S. G. SNELL, Truro, N.S.



# Trust What Time Has Endorsed

Since A. D. 1810.

There is not a medicine in use today which possesses the confidence of the public to so great an extent as JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. For more than eighty years it has stood upon its own intrinsic merit, while generation after generation have used it and transmitted the knowledge of its excellence to their children as a valuable inheritance. The best evidence of its value is the fact that in the state where it originated the sale of it is steadily increasing.

I. S. JOHNSON, Esq. My Dear Sir:—Fifty years ago this month your father, Dr. Johnson, called at my store and left me some Johnson's Anodyne Liniment on sale. I have sold it ever since. I can most truly say that it has maintained its high standard and popularity from that time to this.

JOHN B. RAND, North Waterford, Maine, Jan., 1891.

I have used your Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for more than fifty years in my family. Have used it for colds, coughs, sore throat, stings, cramps, sore stomach, rheumatism, lameness, colic, toothache, neuralgia, etc., and found it always good every way. I would not let my house be without it. I am a man 71 years old. Johnson's Liniment is my family remedy.

THOMAS CLELAND, Sr. Robbinston, Me.

This certifies that Dr. A. Johnson, whose name is signed to every genuine bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, in the month of Jan., 1840, first left at my store some of the same. I have supplied my customers with it ever since, (over fifty years) with increasing sales. I have used it in my family for sprains, coughs, colds, lame back, and consider it the best.

JABEZ KNOWLTON, Newburg, Me.

The Doctor's Signature and directions are on every bottle.

If you can't get it send to us. Price 35 cents; six $2.00. Sold by Druggists. Pamphlet free.

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when one is warmer? That is if the one is interlined with **Fibre Chamois**. It gives such a wholesome comforting warmth without adding weight or bulk, that you can enjoy outdoor exercise or labor as much again as if you were all muffled up. Besides you know it is only a matter of time till the piercing wind gets at you even through three ordinary coats, while neither the frostiest winds, nor rain, nor sleet can penetrate this invaluable **Fibre Chamois**. See that it is put in your ordered clothing and find the **Fibre Chamois Label** on every ready-to-wear garment you buy. Then you're sure of perfect satisfaction.

SELLS FOR 25 CENTS A YARD.


If you are not a happy Christian something will happen if you try to be a useful one.

### RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.

**Geo. Scales, a Well-known Contractor of Niagara Falls, Completely Restored by the Great South American Kidney Cure—Thousands More Can Bear the Same Testimony.**

I was a great sufferer for years with acute kidney disorder and pain in my sides. When almost all other known remedies had been fairly tried and had failed, I was advised to take South American Kidney Cure. One bottle did me so much good I purchased two more. I am now completely restored—feel better than I have for five years. It's a great cure; will give relief in six hours, and I delight in recommending it to others.

Applying at headquarters—"I beg your pardon," said the passenger in the skull cap, leaning over and speaking to the young man in the seat immediately in front of him, "but are you not just returning from college?" "Yes, sir," replied the young man. "I am one of the graduates. In fact, I was the valedictorian."

### MIRACLES TO-DAY.

**William H. White of Portuguese Cove, Racked by the Tortures of Rheumatism Is Quickly Relieved and Permanently Cured by the Great South American Rheumatic Cure.**

"I was a martyr to acute rheumatism for years. All the known remedies and best doctors were given a trial, but nothing ever gave me any permanent relief until I tried your great South American Rheumatic Cure. It has done so much for me that I gladly give my testimony, that other sufferers from the agonies of rheumatism may take my advice and try the great remedy. I am satisfied it will cure them as it has me."

A little boy was taken by his father into a cafe for dinner. As they were eating their dessert, the father handed the waiter a bill, which that worthy carried to the cashier's desk, returning presently with a little pile of change on a silver plate. Robby's eyes grew bright. "O papa," he said, "I'd like a plate of that, too!"

### I CAN'T SLEEP.

**In the Daily Wail of Thousands of Humanity Who Have Suffered as Wm. Proudfoot of Hunterville Has—Read What the Great South American Nervine Did For Him.**

I was greatly troubled with general nervous debility, indigestion and sleeplessness. I tried a number of cures and consulted best physicians, without any benefit. I was finally induced to give South American Nervine a trial. I took it, got relief from my sufferings, and after using one bottle sweet sleep came to me. I slept like a child. Six bottles have completely cured me.

First Moth—"How are the children?" Second Moth—"All well, thank you. We were a little worried about Flossie this morning. She ate too many fresh camphor balls. Somehow, I haven't the heart to deny the dears the delicacies of the season."

### HEALTH'S PARADISE

**Regained After Twenty Years' Torture From That Dread Disease, Catarrh—Rev. Geo. Taylor of Scranton, Pa., Tells the World What Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Has Done For Him.**

I was a martyr to catarrh for twenty years—tried every known remedy, but got little or no relief. Was troubled with constant dropping in the throat, terrible pains in my head, and my breath was very offensive. I was induced to give Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder a trial, and the result was magical. The first application cleared my head instantly. I persisted in its use, and today I am a cured man, and it affords me pleasure to lend my testimony.

Mother—"Elsie, your sister tells me you took a second helping of pudding at Mrs. Brown's today." Little Elsie—"So I did, mamma." "Do you think that was right, Elsie?" "Yes. You know you have often told me not to contradict any one; and Mrs. Brown said, 'I know Elsie will have a second helping of pudding,' and I couldn't contradict her, could I?" Mamma smiled, and said nothing.

### BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH.

**For 35 Years, Says Mrs. J. D. Stoddard of Ashbury Park, N. J., and Two Bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure For the Heart Restored the Lost Treasure.**

For twenty-five years I have been a great sufferer from heart disease, palpitation, dizziness and severe headaches. I saw Dr. Agnew's Cure for The Heart advertised, and determined to try it. Two bottles have done wonders for me. The dizziness and palpitation are gone, the headaches have disappeared. I never cease telling my friends the wonderful benefit this cure has been to me, and I cheerfully recommend it to any and everywhere.

One day Millais was engaged in painting his famous picture, "Chill October," among the reeds and rushes on the banks of the Tay, near Perth, a voice came over the hedge, "Man, did ye never try photography?" "No, never," replied Millais, painting slowly. A pause. "It's a hantle quicker," said the voice." Yes-es I suppose so." Another pause. The final thrust was, "An' its mair liker the place."

### PILES CURED IN 3 TO 6 NIGHTS.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of itching piles in from three to six nights. One application brings comfort. For blind and bleeding piles it is peerless. Also cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, eczema, Barber's Itch and all eruptions of the skin. 35 cents.


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THE BEST MOUTH TONIC IN THE WORLD

**Odoroma**

THE PERFECT TOOTH POWDER.

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