



Raising Seed Corn.

The best way of raising corn for seed, as followed in the West, says C. W. Morrill in Tri-State Farmer, is to prepare a seed bed or testing ground of from one to two acres far removed from other fields. To begin with, no ear should be used which is imperfect from which to select grains for the seed crop, selecting such type of corn that you wish to grow, the work of selection should be followed year after year, selecting the best ears that show an improvement over previous years. Any plant that is deficient in any requirement should not be allowed to develop a tassel, and especially a barren stalk.

As to corn feeding, the seed plots should not suffer for want of plant food. From field experiments with fertilizers on corn in the West last year, on soils of average fertility, a higher per cent of potash than ordinary fertilizer contains gave remarkable results and would undoubtedly give similar results on the average lands of Georgia. In Georgia last year were used more fertilizers with corn than was ever used in years before, and with proper fertilizers and more attention to the selection of seed, and intensive culture, there is no doubt or reason why the average yield of well-bred corn should not be increased in the South, and especially Georgia.

Storing Winter Apples.

Many growers must be reminded of the importance of getting fruit to storage as promptly as possible after picking. The United States Department of Agriculture has demonstrated that fruit deteriorates more in a few days between the time of leaving the trees and the time it reaches storage than it does in as many months of storage at a low temperature.

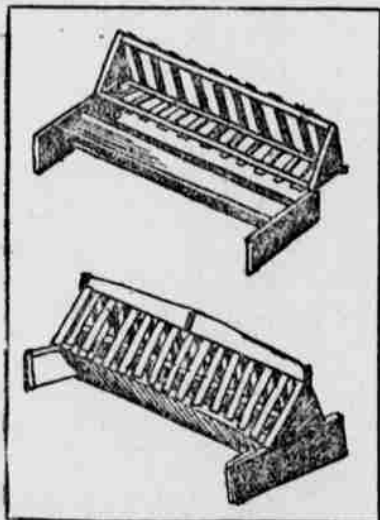
It was formerly thought necessary to put apples in piles in the orchard, to "sweat," but this has been shown to have been a mistake. Don't do this; but, on the contrary, send your apples to storage at once, in refrigerator cars, if the weather is warm and the distance is great. Many of the best apple handlers want their fruit in storage before night of the day it is picked, if at all possible, and there is no doubt that they are right in regard to this—Western Fruit Grower.

Safe Corn Shredder.

As the corn shredder has killed and maimed a great many people, the below suggestion for reducing the danger of using them will be welcomed. A man who runs one of them says: "To unchoke shredders with safety to the feeder, take a croquet ball and saw it in halves. Then bore a hole in the center of the flat side of one of these parts, through to the center of the oval side. Then insert the end of a broom handle in the hole, beginning at the flat side. Fasten this with a wedge or nail. Keep this tool in a convenient place, and when the machine clogs stir up the fodder with the ball end and all is right again. Try it."

Convenient and Cheap.

This feed trough, recently illustrated in Reliable Poultry Journal, is substan-



FOWL FEED TROUGH.

tial, cheap and easy to construct. The length is forty inches and it is sufficient for twenty hens.

Value in Cattle Foods.

The value of cattle foods depends largely upon their digestibility. There is more protein in straw than corn fodder, but the latter is more digestible. Some coarse foods are valuable, however, in assisting to digest the concentrated foods by giving bulk to the mass and separating the materials, especially when the coarse foods are reduced to a fine condition. Even if but a portion of the straw foods is digested, they are prepared for the manure heap by the animals and are thus increased in value compared with wasteful use.

Record Price for Land.
The following from Orange Judd Farmer shows what profits some men undertake to make farming:

Ten acres of farm land in Christian County, Illinois, sold for \$5,000 a few days ago, or \$500 an acre. True, the land lies just outside the city limits of the county seat, but it is not to be cut into city lots. It will be used for raising fruit and vegetables. In other words, the purchaser, W. O. Simpson, expects to make the interest on his \$500 land, and considerable profit besides.

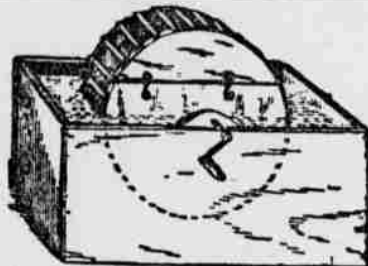
This shows what careful, intelligent farming and gardening will do. If Mr. Simpson can make money on his high-priced land, need his neighbors on farms equally productive feel discouraged? We in this country must practice intensive agriculture. There is abundant evidence that this will pay.

Influence of Dehorning.

Fourteen cows were subjected to the tuberculin test by the Wisconsin Station and then dehorned. The milk of these cows, as regards yield and composition, was compared with the milk of cows dehorned but not tuberculin tested, of cows tuberculin tested but not dehorned, and of cows neither dehorned nor tuberculin tested. The result showed on an average a decrease of about 8 per cent in the yield of milk for the first few days after dehorning, but a loss of only about 2 per cent in the yield of butter fat. Dehorning, therefore, increased the fat content of the milk .027 per cent. These results are noted as being in accord with the results of investigations at other experiment stations which are cited. The tuberculin test was apparently without effect upon milk secretion.

Handy Root Washer.

A handy root washer can be had by making a slatted cylinder with hinged top and hanging in trough. Cylinder



GOOD ROOT WASHER.

can be made any size, but one that holds one and one-half bushels is better than one made larger. Fill with parsnips or other roots, hook down cover and turn slowly a minute or two. Lift from the water and empty.

Sheep-Shearing Machine.

Sheep-shearing machines are a great improvement over hand work both in cleanliness of clipping and in the time required for each animal. It requires some skill to keep clippers sharp. Upon this much of the success and ease with which these machines are handled depends. It is necessary to know how to handle a sheep while clipping it.

A man who has had considerable experience in shearing sheep by hand will understand this part of the work and can usually handle a machine clipper with great ease. One man and a boy with a machine can handle about twice as many sheep in a day as is customary when they are hand-sheared. Every purchaser of a sheep-shearing machine should get a good sharpener with it.

Best Crop for Pigs.

In the spring and summer, rye and clover are used for pastures until the pigs weigh about eighty-five to 100 pounds. Then barley is added until some early variety of flint or sweet corn is ready. Only a small field of this last is necessary, or an amount sufficient to carry the pigs until the field corn is denting. Then the pigs are turned in small areas of the field corn at a time, until they are fat. By fencing in and using these crops in this order the cost of growing pigs is reduced to a very low figure. We know of several farmers who are following this practice and are highly pleased with it.

Fixed Wages on Farm.

Fixed wages for a "day's work" is not the proper mode of contracting. There is as much difference in a day's work between individuals as in the value of the products of the farm. Nor can any method be devised for determining the value of a day's work on a farm until the labor has been performed. Wherever work can be done by the piece it should be the rule, though this cannot well be the case on a farm.

Absorbing Powers of Milk.

In an experiment made to determine the absorptive powers of milk, there was included in jars a portion of milk, and in different jars, but not in connection, different substances, giving off flavors. At the end of eight hours a portion of the milk was drawn from near the bottom of each jar, by means of a pipette, so as not to disturb any part of the milk. In every one of fifteen trials the milk had absorbed the flavor to such an extent that it had penetrated the very lowest stratum.

THE POISON CUP.



In the time of James I. poison was too frequently resorted to, especially on the continent, as a means of getting rid of individuals who had rendered themselves obnoxious to certain parties who were prosecuting their own private ends; and so extensively did this infamous practice prevail that there was a class of persons who were known to have studied the art of secret poisoning, and whose services could be engaged for a high reward. In order to counteract the operations of the poisoners, various devices were employed, and among them was the art which the pretended magicians of those days professed to have discovered, of making a kind of glass which would fly in pieces of poison was poured into any vessel that was formed of it. The cut at the head of our article represents a tankard of this sort, in which the glass is mounted in silver gilt arabesque and silver filagree. It was believed that the large crystal which is seen standing out at the center of the lid would become discolored at the approach of poison. The tankard is a work of the sixteenth century, and was presented to Clare Hall, Cambridge—where it is still preserved—by Dr. William Butler, an eminent physician in the time of James I.

The Student and the Professor.

The scholarly William E. Byerly, professor of mathematics at Harvard, was once asked by a student how to develop a retentive memory. The professor answered that ordinary mental exercise was sufficient to secure a good memory, whereas the student asked if he might test the mental capacity of his instructor. Prof. Byerly agreed, and the student asked him to listen to and remember several varied items for a test. He began:

"One quart of whisky."

"Um!" said the professor.

"Six pounds of sugar, a pint of sour milk, three onions, half a gallon of molasses, and two raw eggs."

"Um!" said the professor.

"Two green apples, twenty-six peanuts, one and a half cucumbers and four mince pies."

"Um!" said the professor.

"A package of starch, sixty-seven cakes of yeast, and the skins of seven bananas. Got that down?"

"Yes," answered Dr. Byerly.

"How does it taste?" asked the student.—Boston Herald.

Thrifty Housewife.

They had seated themselves in the homeward bound car after a shopping tour, during which she had handled the cash, and yet had a well-filled pocketbook. "Give me a nickel," said the wife, and more or less astonished hubby complied, asking, "Why, haven't you any money?" "Yes," came the reply, "but nothing smaller than a dime. If I give the conductor a dime he will ring in a fare for Bobby," indicating the 6-year-old hopeful of the couple; "and if I only pass him a nickel he won't charge for Bobby." Such was the case, and hubby paid both fares, and wife, that dear little Yankee girl with the big roll in the pocketbook, worked hubby and the "L" road for a nickel each.—Boston Post.

Lloyd's Blackest Day.

Sir Henry Hozier, who has just retired after thirty-two years' service as secretary of Lloyd's, said not long ago that the blackest day he could remember was in October, 1881, when 108 vessels were posted as lost in twelve hours. When a vessel is lost it is announced by the tolling of the bell which hangs beside the crier's box. It is tolled once when a vessel is lost, twice when a missing vessel comes to port.—Kansas City Journal.

Evidently Not.

"I should think a woman would see so much of her husband after she is married that she would weary of him?" "You haven't kept very close tab on the average husband, have you?"—Houston Post.

Railroad Legislation in Montana.
Montana requires its railroads to maintain a station at plotted town sites of 100 inhabitants or more.

A soft snap is better than hard luck.

WHAT IS PE-RU-NA?

Is It a Catarrh Remedy, or a Tonic, or Is It Both?

Some people call Peruna a great tonic. Others refer to Peruna as a great catarrh remedy.

Which of these people are right? Is it more proper to call Peruna a catarrh remedy than to call it a tonic?

Our reply is, that Peruna is both a tonic and a catarrh remedy. Indeed, there can be no effectual catarrh remedy that is not also a tonic.

In order to thoroughly relieve any case of catarrh, a remedy must not only have a specific action on the mucous membranes affected by the catarrh, but it must have a general tonic action on the nervous system.

Catarrh, even in persons who are otherwise strong, is a weakened condition of some mucous membrane. There must be something to strengthen the circulation, to give tone to the arteries, and to raise the vital forces.

Perhaps no vegetable remedy in the world has attracted so much attention from medical writers as HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS. The wonderful efficacy of this herb has been recognized many years, and is growing in its hold upon the medical profession. When joined with CUBEBS and COPAIBA a trio of medicinal agents is formed in Peruna which constitutes a specific remedy for catarrh that in the present state of medical progress cannot be improved upon. This action, reinforced by such renowned tonics as COLLINSONIA CANADENSIS, CORYDALIS FORMOSA and CEDRON SEED, ought to make this compound an ideal remedy for catarrh in all its stages and locations in the body.

From a theoretical standpoint, therefore, Peruna is beyond criticism. The use of Peruna confirms this opinion. Numberless testimonials from every quarter of the earth furnish ample evidence that this judgment is not over enthusiastic. When practical experience confirms a well grounded theory the result is a truth that cannot be shaken.

The Only Doubtful Citizen.

"Everybody is telling exactly what you will do if you are elected to office."

"Yes," answered the candidate.

"Well, what will you do?"

"I don't know yet."—Washington Star.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.

Write Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a free sample of Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures sweating, hot swollen, aching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for corns, ingrowing nails and bunions. All druggists sell it. See. Don't accept any substitute.

A Choice of Evils.

Landlady—Would you advise me to send my daughter to a cooking school or to a music school?

Boarder (reflectively)—Well, I think I'd send her to a cooking school. It may be more fatal in its results, but it isn't anything like so noisy.

Steel rusts seven times as rapidly as iron.

BLOATED WITH DROPSY.

The Heart Was Badly Affected When the Patient Began Using Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. Elizabeth Maxwell, of 415 West Fourth St., Olympia, Wash., says:

"For over three years I suffered with a dropsical condition without being aware that it was due to kidney trouble. The early stages were principally backache and bearing down pain, but I went along without worrying much until dropsy set in. My feet and ankles swelled up, my hands puffed and became so tense I could hardly close them. I had great difficulty in breathing, and my heart would flutter with the least exertion. I could not walk far without stopping again and again to rest. Since using four boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills the bloating has gone down and the feelings of distress have disappeared."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

RHEUMATISM CAN NOT BE RUBBED AWAY

It is perfectly natural to rub the spot that hurts, and when the muscles, nerves, joints and bones are throbbing and twitching with the pains of Rheumatism the sufferer is apt to turn to the liniment bottle, or some other external application, in an effort to get relief from the disease, by producing counter-irritation on the flesh. Such treatment will quiet the pain temporarily, but can have no direct curative effect on the real disease because it does not reach the blood, where the cause is located. Rheumatism is more than skin deep—it is rooted and grounded in the blood and can only be reached by constitutional treatment—IT CANNOT BE RUBBED AWAY. Rheumatism is due to an excess of uric acid in the blood, brought about by the accumulation in the system of refuse matter which the natural avenues of bodily waste, the Bowels and Kidneys, have failed to carry off. This refuse matter, coming in contact with the different acids of the body, forms uric acid which is absorbed into the blood and distributed to all parts of the body, and Rheumatism gets possession of the system. The aches and pains are only symptoms, and though they may be scattered or relieved for a time by surface treatment, they will reappear at the first exposure to cold or dampness, or after an attack of indigestion or other irregularity. Rheumatism can never be permanently cured while the circulation remains saturated with irritating, pain-producing uric acid poison. The disease will shift from muscle to muscle or joint to joint, settling on the nerves, causing inflammation and swelling and such terrible pains that the nervous system is often shattered, the health undermined, and perhaps the patient becomes deformed and crippled for life. S. S. S. thoroughly cleanses the blood and renovates the circulation by neutralizing the acids and expelling all foreign matter from the system. It warms and invigorates the blood so that instead

S.S.S.
PURELY VEGETABLE

of a weak, sour stream, constantly depositing acid and corrosive matter in the muscles, nerves, joints and bones, the body is fed and nourished by rich, health-sustaining blood which completely and permanently cures Rheumatism. S. S. S. is composed of both purifying and tonic properties—just what is needed in every case of Rheumatism. It contains no potash, alkali or other mineral ingredient, but is made entirely of purifying, healing extracts and juices of roots, herbs and barks. If you are suffering from Rheumatism do not waste valuable time trying to rub a blood disease away, but begin the use of S. S. S. and write us about your case and our physicians will give you any information or advice desired free of charge and will send our special treatise on Rheumatism.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.