THE FARM AND HOME

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

Best Way to Care for Sweet Corn—Cooking Grain for Stock—Hedges Are Soil Robbers—The Farm Workshop a Valuable Building.

Caring for Seed Corn.

I like to shuck my seed corn in the field to judge the stalk, says a correspondent of the "Indiana Farmer." This year I gathered it about fair time, and spread it out on a hay loft. It will keep well in a house loft which a pipe goes through, or fairly well in grain sacks, not shelled in a shop. The sack is some protection. But I am going to try this winter a plan given by a progressive farmer at Winchester Institute. After corn is quite dry he puts it in cracker barrels mixed well with dry threshed oats, the corn still on the cob, and places them in a dry place. This protects the grain much as nature does from sudden changes of moisture and temperature. He says his corn always shows great vitality. It is not enough that corn may "grow," it should grow with vigor.

The loft of a workshop is a typical place. I once bought seed that had been corded under the ceiling of a dry cellar. It was swelled tight on the cob, but was good seed. I never like to shell seed that shows a crumpled or blistered face. You all know what that is. It should be glossy and bright, clean and smooth. I used to keep a knife handy and examine the germ of most every ear, but have now become so accustomed to the "feel" of the grain that I seldom need a knife. If it shells off the cob a little tough and leaves little white points broken off of the grain and left sticking in the cob, I reject that ear at once. If any mold shows anywhere on the ear, it is cast aside. If it is a good ear and shells rattling dry and the grains are bright, glossy and flat and broad and deep, so as to drill one at a time and avoid thinning, it passes. Very much extra thinning is caused by planting slim grains, "rat-tooth," so that two are often dropped at once.

Boiling Grain for Stock.

While we believe every farmer who keeps stock in any quantity should have a steam boiler and mill to grind the grain he feeds, still those who lack this can find the next best substitute by boiling the grain until swelled and feeding it in this shape. More of the grain must be fed to produce the same result as whole unboiled grain, because the cooking increases bulk without increasing its nutrition. But the boiled grain is partly digested in the cooking process, so that it is less likely to injure when stock is fed on it largely. It is better to boil grain, cheap as it now is, than to draw a grist eight or ten miles, as we have often done, and wait a whole day for a 25-bushel grist to be ground, besides paying in money the cost of grinding.

Hedges as Soil Robbers.

Land in this country is not so valuable as it is in England, so the waste of ground occupied by hedges and their roots extending either side has never been regarded as of much importance. But as the hedge grows older it extends its roots in every direction, until as in the osage orange each hedge plant becomes a large tree. In England hedges are kept closely trimmed, and this restricts the extension of roots on either side. We cannot get the labor to do this in this country without making the hedge fence more expensive than a more permanent fence made wholly of iron or of woven wire. If the hedge is allowed to grow, the waste of land it will cause will make its cost greater still. Most owners of hedges on farms would be glad to be rid of them if they could do so at little cost.

A Farm Workshop.

No more useful building, or one that will save more money to the farmer, can be found than a workshop, in which should be kept a complete set of tools for working in wood. Such a set will not be very expensive, and having a house where they can be kept it will encourage habits of neatness, which always pay in every business. We would have the tool house large enough to be used as a general receptacle for all farm implements, wagons, sleighs, drills and carts when not in use. One room should be partitioned off and have a small stove, so that it can be kept warm for working in it in winter.

Make All the Land Pay.

It is one of the advantages or disadvantages, as the case may be, of renting land that the man who rents has fully impressed upon him the need of getting full returns from every acre that he pays rent for. If the farm is owned this point is not often thought of. If the farmer gets a living, and if he can still lay by a few dollars in the bank at the end of the year, he thinks he is doing all that can be expected. Quite likely this is true in times of low prices, when it is most difficult to make farming pay. But it is not the result at which a farmer should aim. His attempt should be even if not realized to get some profit from every acre, and to make his best land produce as large profit as it is capable of doing. Whenever farmers aim at these purposes they will be able to withstand competition unless it comes from those whose natural facilities for cheap production are superior to their own.

Crops that Fatten the Soil.

Some of the recent investigations in vegetable physiology are of extreme importance to agriculture. I have before referred to the growing knowledge of plants that do not rob the soil. It is a fact that some growths actually enrich the soil. Corn and wheat and tobacco deplete it of such constituents as are not easy to be had, but, on the other hand, leguminous plants and clovers make it more fertile. Prof. Paul Wagner, at one of the German research stations, puts plants in two classes. In the first are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, tobacco, vines, chicory, buckwheat, mustard, cabbage—all of which use up nitrogenous material and cannot help themselves to more from the air. On the other hand, he shows that there is a class that does not depend on the nitrogen in the soil, but helps itself from the air freely. In this class he places peas, vetches, beans, lentils, clovers. These assimilate nitrogen from the air, and the more the roots and stubble become incorporated with the soil the richer it is in nitrogen for other plants. As nitrogen is an expensive manure to purchase, this discovery is of vast importance. If you wish to restore wheat and corn land sow peas or clover or plant beans for a few years.—The Independent.

Disease in the Soil.

In a valuable paper on the relation of soil ferments to agriculture, Prof. Wiley, of the Department of Agriculture, draws attention to the dangerous possible results of burying animals that have died of some forms of contagious disease. Our veterinarians have for years past insisted on the propriety of burning immediately after death of all animals that have died of anthrax, and Dr. Wiley, in his essay on ferments on the soil, says: "There are forms of ferments in the soil of a dangerous nature, as well as those which contribute to vegetable life. It has been observed in France that in localities where animals that had died of charbon (anthrax or splenic apoplexy) had been interred the germs of this infectious malady have persisted in the soil for many years, and that especially when cereal crops are cultivated on such soils there is great danger of healthy cattle getting contaminated with the same disease. In one case where an animal died of charbon, sheep fed two years on the land where it was buried were infected with the same disease and died." The same thing is quite likely to happen with hog cholera. Every effort should be made by farmers to avoid infecting the soil by burying the carcasses of any animals that have died of any zymotic disease. Burning is the only safe way to dispose of carcasses. Science has fully established that several diseases of this nature may have their germs kept alive in the soil for several years, and for all such cases fire is the only safeguard.

Dehorning.

An expert will dehorn an animal very quickly either with a saw or clippers. Sharp clippers with a shear cut will take horns off very nicely and quickly. A good operator will take off both horns in ten seconds, either with a saw or clippers. Calves can be dehorned when one or two weeks old by touching the embryo horn with a stick of lunar caustic or a hot iron. By the exercise of proper care and applying some healing mixture afterwards the calves suffer but little.

Dehorning can be done at any time, except during hot weather, when the wound is apt to be fly blown, unless pine tar is applied daily to prevent it. Young cattle are best dehorned when about a year old. If dehorned when much younger the horn is more liable to grow again. They suffer but little, and only for an instant during the operation. They almost invariably begin eating as soon as liberated, which they certainly would not do if the pain continued. As a rule they do not bleed so much as to make it necessary to apply anything to stop it. The older the animal the less they bleed usually. They should always be kept stabled until the bleeding ceases. The quieter they are kept the less will be the danger.

Methods of Tillage.

The method of plowing is not so important as the act of plowing or turning the sward, yet the method should differ with the soil. Sandy soils deficient in organic matter and already open should receive a different furrow from a compact clay. The former should have a close and closed furrow or flat furrow, while the latter requires a lap furrow. Such a furrow loses nothing in breaking longitudinally and crosswise in the act of turning. As such furrows plow harder, their advocacy is of doubtful propriety, for we are in the age of effective after-tillage tools in the cutaway types to harrows. No harrow with a tendency to pack the soil, like the old spike-tooth class, whose teeth act as wedges, should be used. As before stated, no harrow should be used for the purpose of pulverizing and of soil decomposition that does not open the soil more freely to the air than before its use. After a moderate use no harrow continues to make the soil more porous so far as individual investigations throw light on the subject.—Country Gentleman.

Golden Wax Beans.

The Golden Wax beans, from the tenderness of their pods and absence of strings, are much the most popular bean for use when green. But not many know that next to the Lima bean the Golden Wax is also best for use in its dry state. It has a richer flavor, recalling the Lima when it is cooked dry. There is, however, such a demand for wax beans for seed in spring that not many of them can be afforded for eating purposes. Probably if the superiority of the wax bean was understood more would be grown and used dry. The only drawback on growing the wax bean largely is the difficulty of shelling it. The waxy condition of the pods keeps the beans from drying out, as most other beans will do, and unless shelled by hand some beans will be left in the pod.

Poultry Yard.

Fatten the fowls just as quickly as possible. When the fattening process is begun, stuff them.

Are those broken window lights replaced by whole ones to keep out the wet and cold?

When the wings are cut, the feathers do not renew until the bird molts, but where the feathers are pulled new feathers will appear in a short time.

Secure a quantity of leaves for the hens to scratch in this winter. Place them in the hen house and scatter the grain therein. The fowls will get needed exercise in hunting for it.

It is well to make an occasional change in the ingredients of mixed foods. Oats which have been boiled for two or three hours are excellent for an occasional breakfast for the fowls in winter, or for an evening meal in summer. Buckwheat boiled is a great egg-making food.

Select and make a purchase from some reliable breeder of such variety as may be desired, and then prepare good, warm, airy and comfortable quarters, and reap your reward in the well-filled egg baskets when eggs are high.

FREE SILVER.

The coinage of silver might have been too free, but the free use of it in a small sum may be a very big investment with very sure and large profits. What it costs to buy a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil for the cure of rheumatism is within the reach of the poorest. It is the best investment in this line—best cure, and the profits are sure, because it will surely cure. This is so well known it is almost a maxim, and so much good is wrought out of the free use of so little that a strong, active wurkman can be made out of a man who before may have been a helpless invalid or a hobbling cripple.

Napoleon's Will.

His will displays his qualities in their entirety. The language sounds simple and sincere; there is a hidden meaning in almost every line. His religion had been, at best, that of a deist; at the last he professed a piety which he never felt or practiced. During his life France had been loved and used as a skillful artificer uses his tool; the last word of his testament suggest a passionate devotion. To his son he recommended the "love of right, which alone can incite to the performance of great deeds;" for his faithless wife he expressed the tenderest sentiments, and probably felt them. It was his hope that the English people would avenge itself on the English oligarchy, and that France would forgive the traitors who betrayed her—Marmont, Augereau, Talleyrand, and Lafayette—as he forgave them. Louis he pardoned in the same spirit for the "libel published in 1820; it is full of falsehoods and falsified documents." The blame for Enghien's murder he took to himself. The second portion of the document is a series of munificent sounding bequests, disposing of his supposititious private fortune, estimated by him at 250,000,000 francs, to a list of legatees, which includes every one who had done the legator any important service since his earliest childhood. In codicil he remembers one Cautillon, who had undergone trial for an alleged attempt to assassinate Wellington. "Cautillon had as much right to assassinate that oligarch as he (Wellington) to send me to the rock of St. Helena to perish there."—Century.

A Good Showing.

What a Reporter Learned About a Certain Medicine.

From the Journal, Minneapolis, Minn.

There is one proprietary medicine in use in this city, the name of which has become a household word and that is the preparation known as "Pink Pills for Pale People." Shakespeare said, "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." That may be so, but pills put up by any other name would not have the same attraction nor popular sales that Pink Pills have in Spokane, Wash.

A representative of the Minneapolis Journal started out the other day to investigate the merits of this popular and widely-sold household medicine. The evidence was on every hand. Hamilton B. Merrill, a young money loaner of Spokane, was seen by the newspaper man. Mr. Merrill made no secret of his remarkable cure by these little pellets.

"Do I know the efficacy of Pink Pills?" he reiterated. "I should rather think I do, they have been a blessing to me. I am not in the habit of praising proprietary medicine, but I must say that Pink Pills as far as my case goes have no equal in the world. A little over a year ago I began ailing and commenced to lose flesh rapidly. The doctor told me to stop smoking; this I did, but the result was even worse. My heart beats decreased to less than forty a minute. I was prescribed for by my doctor, but without receiving any benefit whatever. I continued daily to grow worse and my parents became alarmed over my condition. Some one suggested Pink Pills; I thought I would try them anyway. And I tell you I cannot endorse them too highly; they worked like a charm in my case. My heart soon became normal again, my flesh increased and I felt like a new man. To tell you the truth I am still taking them. I have a sort of fondness for them yet and I am loath to give them up.

"I know of a young lady living in this city, whose condition was even worse than mine, she took Pink Pills and is one of society's gayest young ladies now. I wish I were at liberty to give her name, as I am sure she would only be too delighted to give them a hearty send off. I believe Pink Pills cannot be too highly recommended. They are gems, indeed."

Mr. Merrill is a young man of 22 or 23 years of age and today is the pink of health. He has a splendid complexion and would be the last person to be taken for one who has been so seriously ill only a few months ago. He is a splendid athlete besides and moves in the best circles of society here.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

The war department estimates for the next fiscal year aggregate $52,875,388.

No one would drink poor tea if he or she knew the difference in tea.

Good tea is not costly.

Your grocer will sell you *Schilling's Best,* and return your money in full if you don't like it.

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SURE CURE FOR PILES

Itching and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to DR. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY. Stops Itching, absorbs tumors. A positive cure. Circulars sent free. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. DR. BOSANKO, Phila., Pa.

OUT WITH OLD NOSTRUMS.

Try Paine's Celery Compound, the Most Advanced Remedy That Science Can Give.

MRS. R. R. PRATT.

MRS. W. R. JOHNSON.

There are very intelligent men and women who still prefer open fires to steam pipes and furnaces.

But only a very shallow-minded person would deliberately choose an old-fashioned remedy in case of sickness.

Sufferers from neuralgia, rheumatism or kidney trouble want the surest and most advanced remedy science can give them. Getting well is not a matter of sentiment, but the most seriously practical matter. That is why the most thoughtful and conservative people now use Paine's celery compound, and recommend it to friends and relatives who are threatened or afflicted with nervous exhaustion, sleeplessness, disordered liver or blood diseases.

That wonderfully acute and patient investigator, Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth college, embodied in Paine's celery compound the most progressive, yet thoroughly established, views on the cure of diseases of nervous origin.

All of the imitators of Paine's celery compound—every one knows how many there are—have proved to be entirely wide of the mark. Their promises of astonishing curative abilities are easily made on paper; but they are not kept.

It is easy to verify every claim made by Paine's celery compound. There is no village so small but it contains families in which this wonderful remedy has made some member well. Men who weigh their words and are careful what they write above their signatures have publicly given this great invigorator its deserved credit for health-making powers such as no other remedy ever received.

That Paine's celery compound certainly cures such diseases as neuralgia, sleeplessness and dyspepsia does not admit of a doubt. It builds up the entire nervous system, plumps out the tissues, starts the blood into healthy circulation and regulates the action of the nerves. It makes people well, strong and energetic. Mrs. R. R. Pratt of Center Brook, Conn., whose portrait is given here, says plainly:

"I find Paine's celery compound a perfect medicine. I took several bottles for general debility, and it did for me all I could ask. It made me well. I have recommended it to my friends, and they all speak in its praise."

Paine's celery compound is the most assured and direct means of getting back a full store of vitality. It is a true nerve regulator. It exterminates all vicious humors that linger in the blood. It cures rheumatism, and is used by physicians as a specific for this disease. Says Mrs. W. R. Johnson of Cape Rozier, Me.:

"I was attacked with rheumatic fever in its worst form. I employed the best physicians, but received no permanent relief. When I commenced to take Paine's celery compound my feet and hands were swollen so badly that they were useless. I could not walk a step, and was suffering very much. When I had taken four bottles of Paine's celery compound I could walk well, and I continued until I took six bottles. It made me perfectly well, and I have been so ever since. I wish the whole world might know of its great value."

Paine's celery compound makes people well!

Winter searches out the weak parts in the body; colds settle in the deranged organs and develop disease. Make every part of the body sound; build up the strength and be ready for the shock of cold weather by taking Paine's celery compound.

No Choice.

Young Man—Ah! How do, Dick? Is your sister at home?

Little Dick—Which sister? The homely one what's goin' to get all pa's money, because she's likely to be an old maid, or the pretty one what ain't goin' to have anythin?

Young Man—Um—er—both of them. —Woonsocket Reporter.

Strength and Sex in Royalty.

It is noted that the women of the royal families of Europe are, on the average, much stronger, mentally and physically, than the men.

When you can't say anything else complimentary of a man, you can usually say that he means well

AN APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE.

The man who is charitable to himself will listen to the mute appeal for assistance made by his stomach, or his liver, in the shape of divers dyspeptic qualms and uneasy sensations in the regions of the gland that secretes his bile. Hostetters Stomach Bitters, my dear sir, or madam—as the case may be—is what you require. Hasten to use if you are troubled with heartburn, wind in the stomach, or note that your skin or the whites of your eyes are taking a sallow hue.

The production of Bessemer steel during 1895 amounted to 9,500,000 tons.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. C. Albright, Mifflinburg, Pa., Dec. 11, '95.

In one week last summer 112,000 tons of ice were used in New York city.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL}

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Power of Thought.

Miss Alice Berry, a boarding house keeper on State street, Bridgeport, Conn., called a doctor one morning, stating that she was in terrible agony, having swallowed her false teeth, plate and all. She could feel the choking object in her throat and was in constant danger of strangling to death. On consultation it was decided to resort to tracheotomy, as the patient was liable to die. Dr. C. E. Sanford and Dr. C. N. Payne got their instruments ready and were about to administer ether to the woman when one of them stepped on some object under the edge of the bed. Picking it up, he found it to be the missing plate and teeth. It was shown to the woman, who was about to go into another convulsion, and as soon as she recognized it the pain left her and she at once recovered.

Medical Students.

The ratio of medical students to the population in this country is about twice as great as it is in Europe. The reason of this curious difference is found in the greater ease with which a diploma can be obtained in the United States—the medical schools of Europe requiring more complete previous preparation, and compelling the student to undergo a longer course of study before he is eligible to a degree.

A man who has a boil ought to have sense enough to keep away from a circus.

Bill of Particulars.

Good minister (to a man wishing to be married)—Do you wish to marry this woman?

Man—I do.

Minister—Do you wish to marry this man?

Woman—I do.

Minister—Do you like the city as a place of residence?

Man—No; I prefer the suburbs.

Minister—Do you like the suburbs?

Woman—No, indeed; I prefer the city.

Minister—Are you a vegetarian in diet?

Man—No; I hate vegetables. I live on beef.

Woman—I can't bear meat. I am a vegetarian.

Minister—Do you like a sleeping-room well ventilated?

Man—Yes; I want the window away down, summer and winter.

Minister—Do you like so much fresh air?

Woman—No; it would kill me. I want all windows closed.

Minister—Do you like a light in the room?

Man—No; can't sleep with a light; want the room dark.

Minister—Are you afraid in the dark?

Woman—Indeed I am. I always have a bright light in the room.

Minister—Do you like many bedclothes?

Man—All I can pile on.

Minister—Do you?

Woman—No; they suffocate me.

Minister—I hereby pronounce you man and wife, and may the Lord have mercy on your souls.—New York Weekly.

There is a little girl in Columbus, O., whose mother is in the habit of using the phrase, "Oh, don't mention it!" when any one apologizes to her. This little girl was naughty one day and her mother said to her: "Elsie, what will God think when you tell him tonight how bad you have been to-day?" "My mamma," said Elsie, "he will say: 'Elsie, don't mention it!'"

When a man has a little time in which to improve his mind, he spends it in thinking what the women ought to do.

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The test of 115 years proves the purity of Walter Baker & Co.'s Cocoa and Chocolate.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited, Dorchester, Mass.

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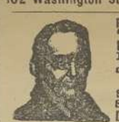

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Only One for a Dose.

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MME A. RUPPERT'S FACE BLEACH.

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Chicago
AND
Portland, Or.

MME. A. RUPPERT says: "I appreciate the fact that there are thousands and thousands of the ladies of the United States that would like to try my World Renowned FACE BLEACH; but have been kept from doing so on account of the price, which is $2 per bottle, or 3 bottles taken together $5. In order that all of these may have an opportunity, I will mail free a sample bottle, safely packed, plain wrapper, on receipt of 25 cents. FRECKLES, pimples, moth, sallowness, black heads, acne, eczema, oiliness or roughness, or any discoloration or disease of the skin, and wrinkles (not caused by facial expression,) FACE BLEACH removes absolutely. It does not cover up, as cosmetics do, but it is a cure.

Send for my book "How to be Beautiful," free on application. Address all communications or call on

MME. A. RUPPERT.
Room 6, Golden Rule Building, Portland, Or

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This circular is issued for the benefit of our country customers who cannot avail themselves of our Daily Special Sales. Send us your address. You will find both goods and prices right. WILL & FINCK CO., 818-820 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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Many thousand dollars worth of valuable articles suitable for Christmas gifts for the young and old, are to be given to smokers of Blackwell's Genuine Durham Tobacco. You will find one coupon inside each two ounce bag, and two coupons inside each four ounce bag of Blackwell's Durham. Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon—which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

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