## THE FARM AND GARDEN.

WELL-SHOCKED CORN. not penetrate them and they will stand up straight in all sorts of weather is of Farmers' Review. more importance than is often thought. The outside of the shocks will, of course, be considerably browned, but within the soil .- Courier-Journal.

the season required. This is a mistake. Cows are entirely artificial, and while undomesticated animals through the necessity of their condition, supply of of these, drop their young in the spring, this rule does not apply to domesticated animals.' Cows may be bred at any season of the year, and any farmer who wishes to change from summer to winter dairying will find no difficulty in the way mentioned if he will keep back his cows until the desired season. December or January is the best month for breeding cows for this purpose. It is not to be feared that every dairyman will make this change at the same time and so disturb the common order of things, for many preparations are required besides fresh cows.-American Agriculturist.

### WHEY FOR FERTILIZER.

There may be as much fertility in whey as in the best commercial fertilizer. A farmer who did not have Paris green enough to go over his patch of potatoes, and the Colorado beetle being quite destructive, tested very sour whey as bug destroyer. Its use checked the insects somewhat, and he made two subsequent applications of it. He found at digging time that the whey had more than doubled the crep. This could not be attributed to the moisture of the whey. for the season was wet. There are other evidences that whey and milk-washings are loaded with fertility. Let either of these be thrown on the turf in the same spot a number of times, and it will kill the grass. The stench soon arising from such a spot in warm weather is proof that these substances contain much animal matter. Milk-washings should be so disposed of as to conserve sweetness and fertility at the same time .- New York Tribune.

grass run. The greater part of the year they will get most of their keep, and, when not suckling, all the food they will To do up corn shocks so that rain will require in addition to grass will be a bucket of wash morning and evening .-

### KEEPING CABBAGE IN WINTER.

The different methods of keeping cabseaves should be nearly as green as when | bage during the winter are as numerous, cut. What is washed out of cornstalks almost, as are the varieties of cabbage is mainly carbonaceous matter, good for grown, and nearly all methods have their food, but of comparatively little value as | records of success and failure. There is a fertilizer. Hence its loss is absolute, no doubt that much depends upon the and not, as in the case of clover soaked meteorological conditions of the winter. by rains, partly compensated by the fer- and that a method which proved emitilizing matter washed from it into the nently successful during a severe winter would give indifferent results during a mild or open one. The cabbage grower WINTER DAIRYING NOT IMPRACTICABLE. must therefore either strike a medium It is thought and said by some that or else adapt his methods to suit the winter dairying can not be followed as a varying conditions of the winter. There rule because the cows will not breed in are two of the different methods of storing cabbage which we have found satisfactory. One is to select a high piece of ground to afford natural drainage. A light mat or bed is made with food and suitable weather being the chief dry straw, about the width of two cabbage heads, and as long as may be desired. The cabbages are pulled up, carefully carted to this place and then, having the outside leaves neatly closed against the heads, the plants are placed roots uppermost on the straw, and as closely together as possible, making two compact rows. A few inches of straw are put carefully on the cabbage and earth is thrown on gradually to the depth of about a foot, drawing in the roots to form the top of a ridge. The earth is taken alongside of the row, thus affording additional drainage, while the mound while the mound when finished must be well packed down with the back of the spade. When this is finished, a row of corn fodder is piled along each side to still further protect from the weather. This will keep off both rain

and cold, if properly placed. In taking out any cabbage during winter, at once cover up the row to protect the remaining heads. Another method is to plant the cabbage roots downward instead or inverting them and then pursuing the same general plan as above. If there is a root cellar (not underneath the dwelling house, as vegetables should never be stored there), the cabbage can be stored there in almost the same manner except that no litter need be used, and instead of earth a small quantity of sand. there being but little covering needed to protect from cold when thus sheltered, and what is used being to keep the cabbages from drying out. In whatever manner cabbages are stored, if it is desired to keep in prime condition, the roots must not be removed until the heads are needed for use or shipment. Rats and mice are very fond of this vegetable, and growers must do all they can to keep them out. As the straw used in storing makes fine nests for them and the cabbage affords plenty to eat, these rodents naturally like to find such quarters to pass the winter. - American Agriculturist.

# WHAT CURES !

### Editorial Difference of Opinion on an Important Subject.

What is the force that ousts disease: and which is the most convenient apparatus for applying it? How far is the regular physi cian useful to us because we believe in him. and how far are his pills and powders an i tonics only the material representatives of his personal influence on our health?

The regular doctors cure; the homeopathic doctors cure; the Hahaemannites cure; and so do the faith cures and the mine cures, and the so-called Christian scientists and the four-dollar-aud-a-half advertising itinerants, and the patent medicine men. They all hit, and they all miss, and the great difference-one great difference-in the result is that when the regular doctors lose a patient no one grumbles, and when the irregular doctors lose one tha community stands on end and howls .- Rochester Union and Advertiser.

Nature cures, but nature can be aided, hin dered or defeated in the curative process. And the Commercial's contention is that it is the part of rational beings to seek and trust the advice of men of good character who have studied the human sestem and learned, as far as modern science lights the way, how far they can aid nature and how ) they can best avoid obstructing her .- Buffalo Commercial.

It is not our purpose to consider the evilation that result from employing the unscrupul- and boil again, stirring frequently that ous, the ignorant, charistans and quacks to prescribe for the maindies that afflict the human family. We simply declare that the physician who knows something is better than the physician who knows nothing, or very little indeed about the structure and the conditions of the human system. O. course "he does not know it all."-Rochester Morning Herald.

have used Warner's Safe Cure and bu for its timely use would have been, I verity believe, in my grave from what the doctors baking powder and enough flour to make beart. ior Editor Scioto Gazette, Chillicothe, Ohio, in a letter dated June 30, 1890.

## A Correct Idea.

General Booth's idea of improving th condition of London's poor by attending first to their bodies is a correct one. You cannot expect to find a healthy soul, so to say, in a starved, dirty, and brokendown body. There is an interdependance of condition between the soul and boiled makes a delicious soup, seasoned body, which spiritual and physical doctors must recognize. -- Baltimore American.

Another Kind of Bar.

"Yes, Jimmie must belong to a gymnasium, now," remarked old Mrs. Jones. to her husband who inquired what the boy did in the evening. "I heard him tell a friend the other night that he could find him down at the corner hanging on to a bar most any evening in the week. - Texas Siftings.

# Housekeepers' Helps.

BAKED QUINCES. -- Bake ripe quine s until done and very soft. When cold, strip off the skins, place in a weep dish and sprinkle with sugar and serve with

PUMPKIN PASTRY. -Boil a pumpkin and mash it up. Season with pepper and salt to taste and add a teaspoonful of cream. Make a pudding paste to put. around it. Bake thoroughly.

CUP CAKE .--- Two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, four eggs, one cup of milk, four cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder and one teaspoon of lemon extract. Bake in a large flat loaf.

with cold water, let soak several hours or over night. Stew in this water, add tous and gently laxative.

POTATO SOUP .- Three pints of rich milk, one pint of mashed potato, two tablespoonfuls of butter. pepper and salt to taste. Boil the milk, add the potato the potato may become thoroughly dissolved, and season just before serving. Serve very hot.

SPICE CAKE .--- One cup of brown sugar, half cup of butter, two eggs, two tablespoons of molasses, half cup of milk, one teaspoon of cinnamon, one each of cloves and allspice, half a nutmeg, one cup of chopped raisins, two tenspoons of quite stiff.

CRISP COOKTES .- One-half pound sugar, one-half pound flour. one-quarter pound of butter, a third of a nutmeg, three eggs. Cream the Lutter, add the sugar and yolks of the eggs, beat until light; stir in the stiff-beaten whites, the nutmeg and flour; flour the board, roll, cut and bake in a quick oven.

ONTON SOUP .- Three pints of milk in which six good-sized onions have been to taste with butter, salt and pepper, thickcned, if desired, with a tablespoonful of corn starch made smooth in cold milk. Onions are much nicer boiled in milk than in water.

QUEEN FRITTERS-Take one glass of water and two ounces of butter and put on the stove in 'a saucepan. When this comes to the boil, add half a pound of flour and stir till stiff. Take off the fire and add six (aw eggs separately, beating each one as added till a soft dough results, then fry in lard in pieces the size of a walnut. CRAB APPLE JELLY .- Wash Siberian crab app es, quarter, but do not core, through a jelly bag. Put the juice on and boil twenty-five minutes, Add a pound of sugar to every pint of juice, with the juice of one lemon. Boil until

The Magnet and Hypnotism.

A curious fact is that if the hypnotized north pole of . magnet, he is filled with intense joy, and sees beautiful flames ssuing from the end of the magnet; if, pole he is profoundly miserable, and usually flings the magnet away in horror. If and the south pole in his left he becomes chtirely passive, the two currents pro-The over-excitability of the nervous system is such in the hypnotized person that you can bring about all the symptoms of STEWED PRUNES .- Wash, drain Ever tity of the poison in a sealed glass tube is placed on the skin in front of the neck. A tube containing brandy will produce sugar to taste, with just enough water to all the signs of drunkeness, and a tube of cover. Fine; served very cold, with any cpium will bring about all the symptoms forms of brend given, are highly nutri- of a man under the influence of that potent drug.-London Court Journal.

> WIFE-Horrors! Husband, I've just heard there is a case of smallpox in the flat above us.

Husband-Yes, I know about it. That's all right. It's the young man who plays the flute.

Owing to exposure I have been indisposed with acute requirestism about six months. My skill failed to afford me relief and 1 was induced to try Bull's Sarsaparilla, and must confess that it entirely curved me. It is decidely superior to all other preparations of Sarsa parilla.-B. B. Allen, M. D., Brundon, Ky.

All sanitary rubbings of the body or limbs should invariably be, in direction, toward the

BROWN'S Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Ma-laria, Bilionsness and General Debuity. Gives Strength, sides Digestion, tones the nerves-crea es appeilte. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

An English official report concerning diet. In prisons, says that a cent's worth of split peas is equal in nourishment to 9 cents worth of

Do You Ever Speculate # Any person sending us their name and ad-dress will receive information that will lead to a fortune. Benj. Lewis & Co., Security Building, Kansas City, Mo.



Let every enfeebled woman know it! There's a medicine subject, in s st de of lethargy, grasps the that'll cure her, and the proof's positive !

Here's the proof — if it however, he is connected with the south doesn't do you good within reasonable time, report the the north pole is placed in his right hand fact to its makers and get your money back without ducing entire ind fference to anything. a word-but you won't do it ! The remedy is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription-and it poisoning by strychnine if a small quan- has proved itself the right remedy in nearly every case of female weakness,

It is not a miracle. It won't cure everything-but it has done more to build-up tired. enfeebled and broken - down women than any other medicine known.

Where's the woman who's not ready for it? All that we've to do is to get the news to her. The medicine will do the rest.

Wanted --- Women. First to know it. Second to use it. Third to be cured by it. The one comes of the other.

The seat of sick headache is not in the brain. Regulate the stomach and you cure it. Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the little regulators.



### TRANSPLANTING ONIONS.

W. J. Green, of the Ohio Farmers' Experimental Station, reports a very great success in transplanting onions. The seeds were sown in beds in a greenhouse February 25, which is considerably earlier than they could be put in out of doors. The young plants were six to eight inches high when transplanted in April, at which time a bed was prepared and grown in the usual way. The manuring and cultivation of each bed tions was the same except the transplanting. The onions were left three inches apart in the row, which in those grown from seed involved extra labor in thinning nearly as great as that from transplanting. The difference between the two beds was markedly in favor of those a team can do. transplanted, from the very first. Six kinds of onions were experimented with, and in each case the yield of those transplanted was much the largest. Giant Racca yielding 1106 bushels and 596 bushels respectfully; Yellow Danvers yielding 591 bushels and 389 bushels: Red Wetherfield, 779 bushels and 560 bushels by the two methods. The greater size and uniformity of the transplauted onions made them much more salable, and they also matured earlier. Professor Green estimates that there was nearly half the labor of cultivating saved by having the onion transplanted. Even were it otherwise, it is evident that transplanting is well worth trying. It is especially adapted to market gardeners, but any farmer who is far enough advanced to grow onions as a crop will also need a greenhouse, so that in this respect he will have equal advantages with the market gardener.

### SELECTING A SOW.

An English swine-breeder says that in selecting sows three or four points demand attention. First, the animal should be strong and healthy. Delicate specimens are frequently dainty feeders, and they should be avoided, for they give much trouble. Secondly, the sow should be long, and have good shoulders, back and loins. A narrow-backed pig often rises with difficulty, and frequently smothers one of her offspring. Thirdly, long legs are to be condemned, for sows which have this defect carry too much of the race-horse in them. Lastly, there should be a full complement of teats. He adds: "It is very annoying to find your sow has but ten teats when she has

rell of

and few

etter th of some

oat is good poon-i por-every the and is

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

- Prepare ground well for winter wheat As the pastures shorten, lengthen ra-
- Calves need to be fed their food at blood heat.
- Cruelty to an intelligent animal begets viciousness.
- Always have something on hand that
- 'A good farmer is pretty likely to have a good garden.
- Keep ducks and geese separate from the other poultry.
- Turkey hens mature earlier, as a rule. than the gobblers.
- Don't pour your water on flower beds: always use a sprinkler.
- The profits of poultry keeping depend on attention to little things.
- The semi-starvation of young stock is one of the farmers' absurdities.
- As a rule, farmers cultivate their land too poorly and sow too much seed.
- It does not pay to keep an animal for its beauty. This world demands use.
- Don't have your pig's teeth kept sore by cracking hard, dry kernels of corn.
- Don't think that because a pig is thoroughbred he will thrive and grow fat on a less daily ration than the mongrel.
- Let the stalls be separated by partitions, not by bars. They prevent the horses from biting and kicking each other.
- It is said that typhoid fever has been traced to a dirty pig pen, the virus coming into the house on the unwashed feet of flies.
- Attend the fairs, farmers' meetings and institutes. If you have learned anything this season, don't be afraid to let your neighbors know it.
- The change from warm to cooler weather and the hot days-and cold nights are apt to produce in horses, if not looked after properly, severe colds.
- Duck culture is now a very important part of poultry keeping and yet within a brought you a litter of twelve strong pigs, few years, people did not suppose that for the two unfortunate members of the ducks were worth keeping for profit.

# Insurance Against Disease.

## In certain instances there have been ar rangements made between a physician and put in a kettle, and cover with cold the head of a family that a fixed amount should be paid for each day the various mem. bers of the family continued in good health-But should sickness enter the household, the physician's usual stipend was discontinued. Such an agreement is founded on common sense, for we don't want to be made weil, want to be kept well. There is a great deal of it jellies. unnecessary sickness resulting from a want of eareful attention to bodily requirements. Keep the blood pure, keep the functional habits of the body regular, counteract the effects of the exposure by always having a bot- of milk, two cups of flour, two the of Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilia in the order two town of the billiour, two household and using it in anticipation of an attack of illness or when the very first symptoms are manifest. Disease will not trouble you if you will heed this good advice. It is an excellent preventive of disease and decay, as well as a safe cure .- Marina Banner.

A medical philosopher says that matrimon appears like an inverted fever. It begins with warmth and ends with a chill.

MALARIA cured and eradicated from the system by Brown's Iron Bitters, which en-Acts like a charm on persons in general ill health, giving new energy and streng.h.

American dentists pack away every year in defective teeth about 1,800 pounds of gold, worth about \$450,000.

When medicine is given a child, parents like to feel it is a safe and proper one. Such a remedy is Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers.

The milk and pulp of the cocanut is said to annihilate tapeworms.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use, Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Woman, her diseases and their treatment. 72 pages, illustrated; price 50c. Sent upon re-ceipt of 10c., cost of mailing, etc. Address Prof. R. H. KLINE, M.D., 981 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Lee Wa's Chinese Headache Cure. Harm-less in effect, quick and positive in action. Sent prepaid on receipt of \$1 per bottle. Adeler & Co.,522 Wyanoottest., Kansas City, Mo

Timber, Mineral, Farm Lands and Eanches in Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas, bought and sold. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Oklahoma Guide Book and Mapsent any when on receipt of 50 cts. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thomp son's Eye-water. Druggists sell at25c per botti

BEECHHAM'S PILLS cure Sick-Headache.



the roper method by which to cure catarrh is to purify the blood. Its many disagreeable symptoms and the danger of developing into bronchitis or that terribly fatal disease, co. sumption, are entirely removed by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which cures catarri by purifying the blood; it a so tones up the system. "For 25 years I have been troubled with catarra in the head, indigestion and general debility. I never had faith in such medicines, but concluded to try bottle of Hood's Sarsap vills. It did me o much good that I continued its use ti I have taken five bottles. My he its has greatly improved, and I feel like a different woman "-ars J. B. ADAMS, S hick

HICKORY-NUT LAYER CAKE .- One cup of sugar, half a cup of butter, half a cup eggs, two teaspoons' of 'aking powder and a cup of chopped raisins stirred in last, Bake in layers and ice with boiled icing which has had a cup of chopped raisins stirred in. This is an excellent recipe for company. APPLE TAPIOCA PUDDING. -Soak a cup

of pearl tapioc in a pint of water two hours, stir in three-fourths of a cup of white sugar, add one-half teaspoonful of salt and a cup of thin cream or new milk. Peel, quarter and core eight large apples (Greenings preferred), and put in an earthen pudding dish, grate a little nutmeg on top, and bake an hour and a quarter in a slow oven. Serve with whipped cream.

CHOCOLATE FILLING FOR CAKE. -Grate such a quantity of chocolate as you may desire (I use about half of a square), into a small tin pan, and set it on the back of the stove to melt. Then beat the whites of one or two eggs with sugar as you do for unboiled frosting, and stir it into the pan with the chocolate. Flavor with vanilla, and spread between the layers and on top of the cake when the cake has cooked.

LEMON SAUCE -- Mix a tablespoonful of corn starch with three tablespoonfuls of cold water, stir into a tencupful of boiling water, boil till clear and bake; add grated yellow rind the juice of one lemon, with a cupful of granulated sugar. Simmer two minutes. Best one egg, add two tablespoonfuls cold water, pour the boiling mixture into this, stirring rapid'y, return to fire; remove soon as it begins to simmer.

any Order you belong to. CREAM CHOCOLATES, -- One quart of granulated sugar, half a pint of boiling water, half a pound of baker's chocolate. Pour the water on the sugar, mix well, and leave it to boil ten minutes without stirring. Place the saucepan in the cold water, and stir briskly until it becomes stiff enough to handle. Mold it in little balls and but aside to cool. Break the clocolate in small pieces and put it in a bowl in the top of a boiling tea kettle. When melted, remove the bowl and drop in the balls one at a time; take them out with a fork and place on a buttered paper.

## ONE ENJOYS Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts

gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY.

d Whiskey Habits



litter which are not provided for must They now know better.

either be killed (which no one likes to Twenty drops of carbolic acid to a tendo) or be reared at considerable incon- quart pail of drinking water, removing venience. Under such circumstances as cnickens and burning sulphur in the these I have found it the best plan to leave the pigs with their mother until it is clear which has to run short, and then Fowls that have free range in the

teach it to drink from a teacup. This can be very quickly accomplished by benefited and find plenty to live upon; Fowls that have free rauge in the holding the pig in one hand and the milk in the other, gently pressing the head into the cup. The young sow should be brought to the boar for the first times and the boar for the should be brought to the boar for the source farmers will, no doubt clear

Some farmers will, no doubt, clear first time when about eight months old. several hundred dollars out of this sea-If she has been carefully managed until son's flock of chicks. Can you not say that age she will be of good size, and nothing will be gained by keeping her longer unmated. She should not be not you?, pampered at any time, but be fed regu-

larly and be taught to run out in the grass-field from an early age. Breeding sows can be kept, I admit, in a close sty from year's end to year's end, but it costs more to keep them in this way, and it is more natural to give them a