

## FARM-FIELD AND GARDEN

### RYE ON POOR SOILS.

The growing of rye can be made quite profitable in many sections of the east upon the cheaper farm lands, giving perhaps better money returns than almost any other crop would from the same soils, writes John T. Fox. If you have some thin land that will not grow good wheat, or if you have better land and are tired of growing wheat, plow early in August fully as deep as the soil has been turned before, give frequent cultivation after plowing so as to get the soil free from weeds and in fine condition, with good, firm seedbed.

For fertilizer, common barnyard manure well worked in the surface soil will give good results. If this cannot be secured, commercial fertilizers rich in phosphoric acid always produce good results. The profit of the crop depends upon the production of straw as much as grain, consequently any fertilizer that will produce large crops of good stuff, heavy straw increases the money returns.

This fertilizer should be used in quantities varying from 300 to 600 pounds per acre, as the needs of the soil demand. I would apply with fertilizer drill as even as a very large quantity of this kind of fertilizer can be used without injury to the germination of the seed. If soil is very poor use more nitrogen in the makeup of fertilizer. A good proportion for me is 400 pounds ground bone, 1,000 pounds acid phosphate, 400 pounds muriate of potash, and 200 pounds nitrate of soda. Rye can be seeded earlier than wheat, because it will not be injured by the hessian fly like wheat. It can also be seeded later, because the plant is more hardy; in fact, on high, dry land, it often makes a good crop seeded as late as November 1. I would not advise late seeding at all, if it can be avoided.

It should be sown between September 1 and October 1 for best results. About 14 bushels of well-cleaned seed per acre is sufficient. No additional care or attention need be given the crop until harvesting time.

Cut with a self-binding harvester before it gets too ripe. As soon as the milk hardens in the grain it should be cut and shocked with about a dozen sheaves in a shock. After standing two or three days, in good weather, it is ready for stacking. It can be threshed as soon as the sweating period is passed, or will keep in good condition if well stacked until ready to thresh. Always use the self-binding long straw thrasher, unless the work is done by hand, which method is now almost entirely abandoned. Rye is also a good crop to follow corn. After the corn is removed, if the land is clean, a thorough disking is sufficient; if not clean, plow, roll and harrow the ground until you have a moderately firm bottom with the surface well fined, and you will get good results.

This treatment ought to produce 18 to 20 bushels and three-fourths of a ton of threshed straw per acre, under very favorable conditions considerably more. Avoid low or undrained land. The demand for straw for paper making and other purposes will increase year by year. The progressive farmer, if he has a rather poor farm, had better not abandon rye growing. On the richer and higher priced lands, rye should not be sown, perhaps, unless it is to plow under to increase humus in the soil. If seeding to grass is intended, apply timothy seed five to six quarts at time of sowing rye. Sow clover seed in it in the spring.

## Skin on Fire With Eczema

Mr. McDougall Was for Twelve Years a Dreadful Sufferer—Now Proclaims the Virtues of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Eczema's itch is torture, the skin seems on fire with the burning, stinging humor; at times it becomes almost unbearable, and in desperation you could tear the skin to pieces. You dare not exercise for fear of aggravating the itching, neither can you sleep, for no sooner does the body become warm than the trouble begins, and instead of restful, refreshing sleep, it is scratch, scratch, scratch all night long. There is scarcely a moment's respite from this maddening malady at any time. Of course you have tried nearly all the washes, salves, lotions and medicated soaps, but like thousands of others have been disappointed and disgusted.

Mr. Alex. McDougall, postmaster, Broad Cove Marsh, N.S., writes: "For twelve years I was a great sufferer from eczema on the inside of the leg. There was a raw patch of flesh about three inches square, and the itching was something fearful. One-half box of Dr. Chase's Ointment completely cured me, took away the itching and healed up the sore. I have no hesitation in recom-

### A PROFITABLE HOG.

My experience in the raising of hogs has included the Berkshire, Yorkshire and Tamworth breeds. The latter were found profitable for crossing with the two former, says W. Owens.

Of late years I have confined my attention to the improved large Yorkshire for several reasons. They mature early, as pigs farrowed in March are ready for market in August or September, when they command the highest price. It is generally possible to receive \$2 per hundred weight more in August and in the early part of September for pork than in October or November, when the majority of farmers market their hogs.

An excellent point with this breed is the fact that the sows produce large litters, are good mothers and are quiet and easy to handle when in the breeding pens. My Yorkshires give two litters yearly of 10 to 18 pigs each, or an average of 13 pigs a litter. Animals of this breed have good limbs and are seldom troubled with rheumatism or paralysis, making it possible to keep good breeders for years.

It pays to keep a certain number of old sows for breeding purposes. There are 22 sows on my farm. Six have farrowed since February 1 and eight are expected to farrow early in March. The remainder are young sows and will come in about the latter part of April. Had I sufficient warm breeding pens, my swine would be bred to litter about March 1. As soon as the pigs are weaned, the best sows are bred for a second litter and the remainder are fed off for the spring market.

The majority of the pigs are sold when six or eight weeks old at \$5 each for breeding purposes. The balance are fed for market. There is a large piggery on the farm, but the pigs winter better in the basement of the cow and horse barns, where they receive plenty of exercise turning over the manure. The brood sows are invariably in a good healthy condition when moved to the breeding pens. I consider swine as profitable as any stock, especially on a dairy farm.

### DRY WALKS.

Nothing is appreciated more around the house and barns during the winter and spring than dry walks and drives. A plank walk is the finest but is too expensive for working farmers. But a good graveled walk is within the reach of nearly everybody. The usual way of making them is to draw a bank or creek gravel and spread it several inches thick where the walk or drive is wanted. It should be made high in the centre and sloping to the sides. If you cannot get gravel, then ashes, cinders, slag from blast furnaces or even swadust may be used.

A much better job may be made by laying out the walk or drive of the desired width and digging out the surface soil to a depth of several inches or a foot. Fill up with stones, placing the largest at the bottom and smaller ones in between and on top. Over this spread a layer of gravel, or other material as mentioned above, and you will have a walk that is dry at all times. If it runs through a hollow or wet place it will not be necessary to do any excavating, but pile the stones on top of the ground and the gravel on top. Such a walk will last for years and be of great comfort and service.

### CONSTANTLY OCCUPIED.

The lazy man, though he may shirk his finds his enjoyment small. He keeps so busy dodging work He gets no rest at all.

"Oh, yes," she said proudly, "we can trace our ancestry back to— Well, I don't know who, but to've been descending for centuries."

## CURED BY PRETTY NURSES

CHARM INNOVATION IN SICK-ROOM.

Instances Where a Beautiful Nurse Has Been the Means of Saving Life.

"You ask me if a pretty nurse has any influence for the better upon a patient? So far as my own experience is concerned, I must emphatically say 'Yes.'"

Thus spoke the leading physician of one of our most prominent hospitals. "You see, a doctor can prescribe pints of medicines and stimulants to build up the body; but what good are those when the patient's spirits are at a low ebb? No; there is nothing more bracing for dejection and melancholia than a pretty and vivacious nurse, possessed of high and gay spirits. Her cheerfulness is infectious, and her appearance fascinating, with the result that the invalid does not have an opportunity of thinking about his own ills, and his spirits therefore do not sink."

### A TRUE LOVE-STORY.

"I remember one instance very forcibly. There was a patient under my care who was suffering from a most insidious malady. To make matters worse, he was of a very brooding temperament, and was subject to frequent attacks of melancholia. What was the result? I was doing all in my power with prescriptions, but all the benefit they bestowed was completely undone by one of the fits of dejection. His nurse was highly skilled, and she could not have bestowed more attention upon anyone than she did upon this patient.

"For weeks the man lay hovering between life and death. One day, however, his regular nurse fell ill, and I temporarily appointed a fascinating young lady to attend to him. Do you know, the change acted like magic upon the invalid! The fairy vision in her uniform and cap completely dispelled his melancholia. He could not take his eyes off her, and whenever she left him for a brief rest he lapsed again into listlessness. Deeply interested in the change, I requested the nurse to stay with him continuously, snatching such brief intervals of rest as opportunity offered.

"The patient mended with remarkable rapidity. He regained his strength and good spirits. In a few days he was on his feet. The nurse became interested in her charge, and finally—as is so often the case in such instances—the artful sprite Cupid entered upon the scene. The result was that when the man left my charge, cured not by my medicines, but a woman's beauty, the nurse accompanied him, and they are now passing through life together.

**PREMIUM ON PRETTINESS.**  
"There was another case where a man was lying in this hospital afflicted with cancer. He suffered indescribable agonies, but cheered by the presence of a pleasant and sympathetic nurse, he bore his pain with extraordinary stoicism. That her beauty and bright company enabled him to forget his own torment there is not the slightest doubt, and he marked his appreciation when he died by leaving her a comfortable nest-egg.

"In common with myself, there are several other of our leading surgeons and physicians who regard the pretty nurse almost as part and parcel of their prescriptions. Prettiness is at a premium to-day in the profession. There is one hospital in London where they will not employ a nurse who has not an attractive face and manner. Should one be sent from the nursing home who does not quite coincide with their ideas on this point, she is immediately sent back, with a polite, tangible excuse. Consequently the nursing institutions and hospitals are becoming more careful and particular in their selection of probationers. Prettiness is now an indispensable qualification to her who would achieve success in the nursing profession—though, of course, she must

### POSSESS SKILL AS WELL.

"This demand is possibly strongly emphasized in connection with wealthy private patients. They simply will not tolerate a woman who is deficient in their idea of beauty. Of course, sometimes materfamilias, who is afraid of a pretty face capturing her poor invalid son's heart while she, of course, has other ideas in view, sternly resists the doctor's orders, and the pretty attendant is strictly tabooed. Perhaps in some respects the over-watchful mother is not to be blamed, for there are dozens of marriages which have been brought about in this manner.

"Beauty is also well repaid. Whereas the nurse who has no pretensions to a Venus-like grace can command a salary varying from \$15 to \$20 per week, or more, the pretty nurse can command anything from \$25 upwards. On one occasion I had a young South African magnate down with one of the complaints indigenous to that clime. I sent him a nurse whom I engaged at \$25 a week; but he was so pleased with her that he raised the sum to \$50 a week. Furthermore, as a mark of appreciation, although he did not enter the bonds of matrimony with the attractive young lady, he handed her a cheque for \$1,000 when he was able to return to South Africa.

### BEAUTY LENGTHENS LIFE.

"There was one lady patient of

mine to whom I sent one of the prettiest nurses I had ever seen. The old lady was most profuse in her thanks. 'I am so much obliged to you, doctor, for sending me such a bright little lady! You know, I feel quite well and strong when she is with me!' Of course, I complimented myself on my good fortune; but I did not appreciate my patient's gratitude so much when the nurse told me she had agreed to stay with her invalid. Her affliction was incurable; but, all the same, she lived five years longer than I thought she would, and, really, I believe her longer lease of life was only attributable to the personal beauty and charm of the nurse. Unfortunately, I never had the opportunity of her services again, as her patient had left her quite a comfortable income. Although she is still a nurse, she devotes her services entirely to charity, cheering the poorest with her sunny face and smiles."—London Answers.

### HOW IRON IS MADE.

Usual Process of Extracting the Metal From the Ore.

The first process in the preparation of iron from ore is to break the ore into small pieces and burn it with considerable heat. By this means the grosser parts are burnt off the material. The second is that of smelting by which the metal is reduced by the intense heat of the furnace into the condition of iron, a flux of lime being added to prevent the iron from running into a glassy state. Some ores have sufficient lime in their composition for this purpose, and others made too much lime in combination, so that clay has to be added to neutralize the effect. Some blast furnaces hold from 40 to 50 tons of fuel and ore, and are kept alight for several years, and will smelt about 500 tons in a week. There is usually a gallery at the top of the furnace, and from this the fuel and ore are continually thrown into the top of the furnace, with as much lime, etc., as may be required for the flux. Under the influence of the intense heat the iron in the ore melts and run downwards towards the tapping hole, the slag and cinders being at the same time drawn off at the upper level of the furnace. The melted ore is now run out of the furnace into small moulds made of sand or iron. The larger moulds into which the iron is run are called sows, and the smaller moulds, which are entered from and are branches of the larger moulds are called pigs. In this way is prepared pig-iron, which is the first, or preliminary stage, of cast-iron, as used in articles of commerce and utility. The pig-iron, however, is as yet unsuitable for many purposes. It will not run into fine mouldings or thin plates; and it is necessary to melt the pig iron again, and probably to add other materials to it, before a quality of cast-iron, suitable for the builder's purposes can be made.

### A DANGER TO BABY.

Doctors have preached against the so-called soothing medicines for years, but they are still used altogether too much. The fact that they put children to sleep is no sign that they are helpful. Ask your doctor and he will tell you that you have merely drugged your little one into insensibility—that soothing medicines are dangerous. If your little one needs a medicine give it Baby's Own Tablets, and you give it a medicine guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug. You can give these Tablets just as safely to a new born infant as to the well grown child, and they will cure all the minor ills of childhood. Mrs. J. M. Gilpin, Bellhaven, Ont., says: "Since I gave my little one Baby's Own Tablets there has been a marvellous change in her appearance, and she is growing splendidly. You may count me always a friend to the Tablets." Ask your druggist for this medicine or send 25 cents to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and get a box by mail post paid.

### ORIGIN OF BLACKGUARD.

First Applied to Link-boys and Menial Servants.

The earliest record of the term blackguard is in the Churchwarden's Account of St. Mary-at-Hill, London, where, under date 1532, is—"Item, received for iij Toches of the Black Guard ligg." This and the following old lines seem to show that the name was then applied to link-boys—Her Cupid is a blackguard boy. That rubs his link full in your face. The name was also given to menial servants in the King's kitchen. In the "Calendar of State Papers" is the following entry—August 17, 1535 Sir William Fitzwilliam to Mr. Secretary Cromwell. Refusal of the workmen to work for less than 5d. a day. Two of the ringleaders had been for some of the time Blackguards of the King's kitchen. These "blackguards were responsible for all cooking utensils and coals.

According to Miss Strickland, the historian, the scullions of the royal kitchen were for many centuries clad in black, and were called the blackguards of England.

The poor, deluded bride thinks she is marrying the best man at the wedding.

### ANAEMIA—POOR BLOOD.

Headaches, Dizziness, Heart Palpitation and Consumption Follows.

Anaemia—watery blood—is a treacherous trouble. It steals insidiously from slight symptoms to dangerous diseases. The thin watery blood shows itself at first in pale lips, wan face, breathlessness, heart palpitation, lost appetite. If the trouble is not checked and cured, consumption follows; coughing, spitting, clammy night sweats, a total breakdown and death. What the anaemic sufferer needs is more blood—more strength. And there is nothing in the whole wide world will give new blood and new strength so surely and so speedily as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every dose helps to send new, rich, red blood coursing through the system, bringing strength to weak lungs and all parts of the body. Thousands testify to the truth of these statements, among them Miss Emerine Villandre, St. Germain, Que., who says:—"While attending school my health began to give way. The trouble came on gradually and the doctor who attended me said it was due to overstudy and that a rest would put me right. But instead of getting better I grew weaker. I suffered from headaches and dizziness, and at night I did not sleep well. I was troubled with pains in the back, my appetite left me and I grew pale as a corpse. Finally I became so weak I was forced to remain in bed. As the doctor did not help me, I asked my father to get me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before I had used two boxes there was an improvement, and when I had taken a half dozen boxes I was again in perfect health. I believe all weak girls will find new health if they will take the pills."

Anaemia, indigestion, heart trouble, rheumatism, kidney trouble, and the special ailments of women are all due to poor blood, and are all cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You can get these pills from any medicine dealer, or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### SOAP ARTISTS.

Street Decorators Take to Windows in the Winter.

During the winter months many of the street artists, or "scriveners," as they are generally called, get a good living by going round to the small publicans and tradesmen in the poorer districts of London, and by means of sticks of yellow soap, drawing fanciful drawing, accompanied by lettering, on the mirrors and on the shop windows.

One street artist, who has a "pitch" during the summer months in the West End, decorates all the mirrors in a seaport town up north from September to January. He admits making so much as £3 a week, and getting his meals and drinks free in addition.

Bacchus, surrounded by a number of pretty women drinking from cups, is a drawing in soap to be seen at a small inn at Liverpool. It was drawn by a well-known exhibitor in his young and impetuous days. The artist received five shillings for it at the time, and recently he offered the owner £5 for it. The offer was refused, however.

Some public-house artists prefer whitening to soap for drawing on glass and some beautiful designs can be drawn with this material if one is gifted with any amount of artistic ability.

A young artist named Gibbens recently set forth from Birmingham to London without a penny in his pocket, but with a supply of whitening. He stopped at wayside inns and offered to draw designs on glass for a meal and a few pence. Out of seventy houses he called at he was given work at fifty. When he reached London he had sum of £10 3s. 2d in his possession.

### SAW BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

Belgian Woman Remembers Scenes on Battlefield.

Madame Dupuis, residing at a little village in the neighborhood of Brussels, appears to be the last known surviving witness of the battle of Waterloo.

She is a hundred and four years old; fifteen, eighty-nine years ago. She is still very active and intelligent. Madame Dupuis is by no means weary of life. "I cannot think of leaving my boys alone in the world," she has been heard to say. Her boys are jolly bachelors, aged respectively eighty and seventy-eight.

Madame Dupuis still has many hideous memories of the field after the battle—when bands of prowlers went about among the forty-six thousand killed and wounded, searching for money and other valuables, stripping the living as well as the dead of their clothes, and murdering those who had sufficient energy to resist.

With the exception of yourself, everybody is more or less deceitful. No man is a nonentity unless he is a prominent woman's husband.

## Piles

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 50c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment