

Freckles and Sunburn.

Of the approved remedies for these affections of the skin, what is efficacious for one is not always for another. Freckles caused by the sun are often removed by moistening a little salt-petre with water and applying with the finger or small brush three times a day. An excellent wash to be used several times a day is a saturated solution of borax and rose water. A good freckle lotion is made of half pound ox gall; half drachm each of camphor and burned alum, one drachm of borax and two ounces of rock candy; mix and shake well several times a day for three weeks until the gall becomes transparent, then strain. Apply during the day, and remove at night.

A teacupful of milk, into which has been stirred a tablespoonful of grated horseradish, is an old-fashioned remedy highly recommended; another is to bathe the face with milk into which has been sliced as many cucumbers as it will cover. Let stand an hour or two; apply, leave until quite dry, then wash in soft water. Boil and skim half pint of new milk, mixed with the juice of one lemon, a tablespoonful of brandy and one drachm of alum. Use when cold.

Those who freckle easily will find the following efficacious: Glycerine, half ounce; one ounce each of lemon juice and rose water, and a pint of powdered alum. A mixture of lemon juice and glycerine, to be applied directly after bathing the face, is excellent.

Sunburn.—Avoid the use of water; if any is used let it be quite hot. Apply carbolized vaseline to relieve the smarting sensation. Glycerine and carbolic acid is also good. Both should be prepared by a druggist. Cold cream is recommended but it does not act as quickly. It is an excellent preventive. After the soreness is removed wash the face in hot milk and dry on old, soft linen.

Recipe for Cold Cream.—Mix in an earthen dish, with a silver spoon, over gentle heat $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of white wax, 1 oz. of spermaceti, and 9 tablespoonfuls of almond oil. When melted add $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of glycerine, and 5 drops of any preferred perfume. Beat, as it cools, until snowy white. Apply twice a day a mixture of 1 oz. of dilute spirits of ammonia, 2 oz. of glycerine and 3 oz. of distilled rain-water. To $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of oat meal water add 1 oz. of carbonate of soda and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk.

The sensibility of the skin varies in different persons. If any of these preparations cause much pain or uneasiness, reduce the strength by the addition of rain water. Magnesia wet to a paste with rain water will often quickly remove tan. Apply it, let remain from three to five minutes, remove with warm soft water and castile soap, rinse in lukewarm water and rub with a soft towel until dry.—*Orna.*

Farming.

A PAPER FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CUTTING AND CURING THE CORN CROP.

To the Editor of **FARMING**:

I was pleased to see the article in last week's **FARMING** re hydro lactic cream separators. Such information is useful.

I am growing six acres of corn (Compton's Early) for husking. It is the first I have ever grown or have ever seen grown in this part and I would like some information about the curing, harvesting, husking, etc. Any information on the subject would no doubt be thankfully received by the general public, and I am sure it would be by me.

J. G. JULIAN.

Castlemore, Ont., July 28th, 1899.

The best way of preserving corn in large quantities for winter feeding is in the silo, and we would advise our in-

quirer if he has any large quantity another year to build one. When corn is grown for husking purposes it should be cut when the corn in the ear has reached the glazed stage.

The best way to cut corn for husking is to take a pole or two by four scantling, and at one end nail on the sides opposite each other two braces about four feet long so that the ends are a couple of feet apart when set on the ground. These will raise the end of the pole a few feet from the ground. About four or five feet from the raised end bore a half-inch hole through the pole so that an iron rod four feet long can be run through easily.

With this contrivance, which we may call a truss, the corn can be cut with a sickle or a sharpened hoe with a short handle and put in shock quite readily. When commencing to cut take this truss and place it between two rows of corn with the rod across about eight feet from the end of the row. Then begin cutting and stooking the corn by placing it in an upright position in each of the corners made by the rod and the pole of the truss. When a sufficient amount of corn has been set up to make a stook, tie it about a foot from the top of the stalk with binder twine or good oat straw. When tied pull out the rod and carry the truss further down the row and begin in the same way to make another stook.

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