

*The matter which this page contains is carefully selected from various sources; and we guarantee that, to any intelligent farmer or housewife, the contents of this single page, from week to week during the year, will be worth several times the subscription price of the paper.

THE LITTLE BIRD TELLS.

It's strange how little boys' mothers can find it all out as they do. If a feller does anything naughty, Or says anything that's not true! They'll look at you just for a moment, Till your heart in your bosom swells, And then they know all about it— For a little bird tells.

You may be in the depths of the closet Where nobody sees but a mouse; You may be all alone in the cellar, You may be on the top of the house; You may be in the dark and silence, Or out in the woods and the dells— No matter! Wherever it happens The little bird tells!

And the only contrivance to stop him Is just to be sure what you say. Sure of your facts and your fancies, Sure of your work and your play; Be honest, be brave, and be kindly, Be gentle and loving as well, And then you can laugh at the stories The little bird tells!

THE HOME.

A Matter of Complexion.

There are certain people, though their number is growing less every year, who consider that an attempt to prevent the ravage of wrinkles is a work of the evil one, and a wicked and useless waste of time.

The only belief has been frequently exploited. It seems strange that the woman who should seek to keep her gown in perfect repair should yet not seek to keep from her skin the ravages of time. It is perfectly true that all sorts of dangerous lotions are in use, but there are also harmless and yet valuable ones, and to refuse to use them where they are efficacious is a foolish concession to a foolish theory. It is impossible to find any lotion which agrees generally well with all complexions. That which is "one man's meat may be another man's poison." To some complexions glycerine is soothing and healing, to others is an irritant, when it should never be used unless it is mixed with rose water.

A cold cream, made from the oil of almonds is more generally efficacious to heal the chafing caused by the wind and cold, and to protect the skin before going out on a chilly windy day, as well as in cases of sunburn and other irritations of the skin. When the complexion has lost its freshness and needs some toning as a preparation which will give nutriment through the pores of the skin, nothing is better than this same cold cream. The ordinary cold cream, such as is purchased in drug stores, is made of lard. Such animal fats as lard and mutton tallow are not so good, for they sink into the pores, tend to enlarge them and thus they render the skin, in time, flabby and full of wrinkles.

But emollients in the form of oil of almonds or corn oil are also a veritable ure, and lay as sort of poultice over the surface of the skin, healing and protecting it. Vaseline, it should be remembered, tends to increase the growth of hair, and while it is valuable for the scalp it should not be applied to the face, as it is responsible for much of the prevalent growth of superfluous hair on women's lips and faces.

A cold cream of oil of almonds is easily made at home, as follows: Take four ounces of oil of almonds, half an ounce of white wax and half an ounce of spermaceti. Put them in a cup, set the cup in boiling water, and let them gradually melt together at the back of the stove. It will take half an hour or more before they are thoroughly melted together. When this is done, add two ounces of violet essence, or of orange flower water, and pour the liquid preparation into a covered porcelain or metal box in which you intend to keep it. Where the skin needs nutrition and care, an application of this cream to the hands and face on retiring to rest will prove efficacious. The skin must first be washed with scrupulous care, using warm water and afterward steaming the skin in water as hot as you can bear. Dry it with a soft, absorbent towel. The old-fashioned damask towel is also thought the best for this purpose: the knobby towel is too harsh. Then apply the cold cream, rubbing it on the skin with the hand. In the morning every portion of this oily coat must be washed off with warm water, followed by the application of abundance of cold water to give the skin tone. Apply the cold cream, also, before going out in a wind, to prevent chafing, or use it after coming in from a walk, being careful first to wash out any dust that may clog the pores. This cold cream is also a healing ointment, which may be safely applied to any irritation of the skin or scalp.

The Ventilation of Cupboards.

The cupboard, so long the cherished object of the housewife, and so evidently necessary to a well-ordered house, has at last found an enemy in the modern hygienist, who condemns all such stowaway places as receptacles of close, foul air. While it would be impossible to do away with such household conveniences, there is reason for this complaint.

Where closets are not properly ventilated and are hung with damp clothing, or clothing which is dank with perspiration, they are certainly very unwholesome adjuncts to a sleeping-room, but the trouble is not so much in their use as in their abuse. When clothing is taken off the body and is not at once put in the wash, it should be hung across a chair or in some other place where it will be open to the air, and if possible to the sun. A description of the clothes-pole or customer was recently given in these columns. This is an inexpensive, useful article to hold temporarily clothes which need ventilation. Not only should every care be taken to avoid any sources of dampness and mould in the clothes closet,

but the closet should be frequently ventilated, so that it will not have the close, unpleasant odor that such receptacles so often have.

Bedding for Babies.

Babies of the last generation were raised on beds of down. Now, in the fashion and common sense prescribes curled hair for the first pillow, as well the mattress. This material affords better circulation, an even and healthy temperature is maintained, and it is believed that there is a chance of the infant who is put to sleep on feathers and air proof down. Very many parents discard pillows altogether, and in the interest of animal perfection the dimpled, double fluted creature is put to sleep on a level with the puppils and pussy cats. No linen is used in the up-to-date layette. The sheets and pillow-slips are made of cambric; the little swaddling bands are knitted or woven of wool, and bands of the barrow coats and flannel petticoats, instead of being clumsy folds of linen or muslin, are sheer nainsook, delightful to the touch.

Caring a Cold.

Just as soon as a chill is felt which closes the skin glands, steps should be taken to open the glands. As soon as any one feels that he has taken cold, he should put his feet into hot water as hot as can be borne, and containing a tablespoonful of mustard. Having it in a vessel so deep that the water will come up well toward the knees. "Throw a blanket over the whole to prevent rapid evaporation and cooling. In from five to ten minutes take the feet out, wipe them dry, and get into a bed on which there are two extra blankets. Just before or after getting into bed, drink a large glass of lemonade as hot as possible."

Aluminum in Skirts.

The French couturiers are somewhat in advance of the American dressmaker in making aluminum perform its duty in the modern gown, says *Hardware*. They place in the bottom of the skirt, about two inches above the hem, a hoop of that metal, perfectly supple, and of course, extremely light. It is concealed by a ribbon matching the color of the lining of the dress. It is the best material made up in this manner to use for the purpose of making the skirt hang well and gracefully, and its adoption is a tribute to the shrewdness of the foreign dressmaker.

Our Morning Meal.

Breakfast should be the most enlivening meal of the whole day, for then we are to be nerved for another day's duties and cares, and perhaps for great sorrows also. Let there be no exciting argument, from which personalities may crop out, around the breakfast table. Let there be if possible, only pleasant topics and affectionate salutations, that may go forth on their separate ways with rest, peaceful memories of one another; for some food may never again cross the family threshold, some eye never witness another day's dawning.

Care of the Eyes.

Avoid using the eyes by a poor light, and have the light come from the left side if possible. Do not read or study when ill, very tired or lying down. If doing work that must be held very near, stop often to rest the eyes. A stooping position is bad, and when the eyes are in use. Avoid improper hygienic conditions, and take open air exercise. Reading by the firelight is very bad, as is also working at a table where the glare from the light falls full on the eyes.

Fried Parsnips.

If you wish your parsnips to be especially nice, try this way of frying them, which I have never seen published and have only just learned myself. Scrape the parsnips and parboil in salted water, then before putting them in to fry, dip each piece in molasses, then fry as usual, and see if they are not pronounced by all who eat them as "the best parsnips I ever ate."

The clergy have tried K. D. C., and recommend it to take away that feeling of oppression and over-fullness. Read testimonials, and try K. D. C.

Hurly: "I hate to see ladies standing in a street-car."

Hurly: "So do I."

Hurly: "I always carry a paper to read while on a street-car."

Dr. McElvay, of Sydney, C. B., says: "I unhesitatingly offer my testimony in favor of Putner's Emulsion. I have used it extensively for a number of years with the most satisfactory results. In wasting diseases of children it has no equal."

Miss Abby See: "Boys, give the feminine term of one who washes clothes."

The Boys: "Laundress."

Miss Abby See: "The masculine term?"

(Pause) "One Boy—" "Chinaman."

Rev. T. W. LEIGHTON, Brooklyn, Ont., writes: After giving the K. D. C. a fair trial, I am satisfied it is the best remedy for Dyspepsia ever brought within my reach. I have found it all that it is claimed in its behalf, and have much pleasure in recommending it as a most excellent remedy. Free sample of K. D. C. mailed to any address. K. D. C. Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, N. S., or 127 State St., Boston, Mass.

An unfortunate Remark. Bagley—How's the pretty little widow over in Harlem that you've been raving about lately.

Bagley—O she's married.

Bagley—You don't seem to have very good luck in your matrimonial ventures, do you, Bagley?

Bagley—O I don't know. You see I'm the one she married.—*Judge*.

USE SKODA'S DISCOVERY. The Great Blood and Nerve Remedy.

Young Editor (reflectively)—If I don't publish this poem Grace has written she will have nothing more to do with me. And if I do publish it, I shall probably lose my position.—*Life*.

THE FARM.

HUMAN FOOD.

The Dairy Furnishes Human Foodings With the Best and Cheapest.

Prof. Dean of the Guelph dairy school, at the recent meeting of the Western Ontario Dairyman, presented the claim that the dairy furnished the best and cheapest food obtained; that the dollar spent for milk, butter and cheese, supplied more food value to the system, unapproached in digestibility and nerve stimulation. There was no waste to dairy food while all other foods ranged in waste from 30 to 75 per cent, that the ration that made a pound of beef in the slaughter made a pound of the finest cream cheese if fed to a cow. One was worth 34 cents, the cheese 123 cents. The cheese was all digested and transferred into human food, while the meat made the pound of beef was over 50 per cent. water and the balance not nearly all digestible. The plea for dairy food was fortified by charts, showing a great variety of foods and their digestibility in different phases and show that with comparisons of their value with milk products, and the proof seemed conclusive that the cow is the producer of the cheapest and best food, and that it could be more profitably raised in connection with other food supplies.

The probability that within five years Canada will be largely interested in winter dairying makes this subject one of great importance, and how to make the clover approach to human consumption is a large problem. Hence, warm barns and summer food for cows calls out the closest attention. The "silos and silage" is a live topic, and the lecturer first as best he could to present the subject in the different phases and show that with a warm barn, water in the stables, and a big pit of silage, a man may succeed in this new departure in dairying.

The talk called out the liveliest discussion, both as to building and filling, and the feeding as well. Canada is the possessor of thousands of silos already, but wants more. Those who had them spoke in highest terms of their success, and their agency in the cheap production of winter milk. Prof. Robertson stood ready to back the statement up, and told of their new forage or combination of crops that they are growing at the Government farm this winter. Corn, three-fourths to human consumption, and sunflower heads, one-fourth, cut and mixed into the silo when filling. The object sought is to so fortify the corn with nitrogen that no bran will be needed to balance the ration, and more so, to be satisfied, the only question being its adaptation to various localities. It is presumed that corn will continue to be the great reliance, and peas and oats and clover forms to be used largely, and all can grow these in any province or locality.

A Good Plan That Should Not Be Forgotten This Year.

Every winter good farmers make their plans for the coming season; and deciding the crop to be grown on each field, if preparations have not already been made in some cases; and the proper method of cultivation to be given in order to secure the best results. This matter is many times the main study of most farmers. When manure can be had in large quantities there is no trouble in getting good crops. But there are very few farms where there is sufficient manure made to fill all needs. Hence it is necessary to buy more or less from some source outside of the farm. There are plenty of commercial manures in the market, and most, if not all, of the good ones are sold at reasonable prices. There are some, however, that are dishonestly made, of which it is best to beware. They are invariably sold at a lower price than an honest article can be afforded, and that, fact is a pretty sure guide in buying. In any case it is best to make the maker or his agent give a guaranteed analysis of the fertilizer, and then if there is any doubt as to the honesty of the makers, a sample should be sent to the Government experiment station, where it will be analyzed and a prompt report made to the sender. It will pay almost any farmer to buy commercial fertilizers to use in addition to the farm manure, but only the best guaranteed manures should be bought.

Will Have to Learn for Yourself.

There is no "royal road" to success in poultry breeding, so far as our experience teaches. We have given many years of close attention to this interesting work; we have indulged in a wide field of practical experiments with domestic fowls of all kinds, and we have learned what we know about poultry after long trial and careful study of poultry.

Among the scores and hundreds of letters that reach us from week to week throughout the year, we frequently meet with requests for information as to the "most expeditious mode to be adopted in chicken raising"—whereby the ambitious novice may arrive in the least possible time at prime success. We can only say in reply to such queries that we know of no royal road in the business. It requires some skill in the right direction, application, a love of this work, a share of good common sense, a kindly disposition, and a due modicum of patience to rear and breed fowls satisfactorily and successfully.

There are two things to be remembered. There is nothing excessively difficult to learn in the process of raising good birds, either for show, for sale or for the market. But it takes time to produce and reproduce live stock, and if we

would excel in this matter of chicken raising, we must begin the undertaking considerably, and by following it up with due attention to details, study, perseverance and devotedness, there is little doubt that success, as of last year, crown our efforts.—*American Poultry Yard*.

A New Enemy to the Bee.

The worst enemy of the bee is, according to a new naturalist, the thick humbled fly. Phora incassata—a little black fly with a well defined hump. It has lately been observed in Germany, and also in Russia and Sweden, as a terrible enemy of bees.

The insect sneaks into the hive at the first opportunity, and gives it a still unsealed cell in which the queen has laid an egg, and from which the larva has lately emerged, and then, by means of a long ovipositor, inserts an egg into the mouth of the bee, which, in its immature state, has a terrible tenacity of life; for after three hours this larva creeps out and bores itself deep into the fat of the bee pupa, with the result that the pupa is capped with wax. After forty-eight hours the larva of the phora sloughs its skin for the first time; but at the end of another day and a half it goes through the same operation again. A pupal excretion of the worst kind issues from the mouth of the phora sloughs its skin for the first time; but at the end of another day and a half it goes through the same operation again. A pupal excretion of the worst kind issues from the mouth of the phora sloughs its skin for the first time; but at the end of another day and a half it goes through the same operation again.

Raising Onions—Points on Raising a Profitable and Very Toothsome Crop.

E. T. Perkins, in *Mirror and Farmer*, says the character of the soil on which plant onions is sandy. The ground is plowed quite deep early in the spring, when it can be worked easiest. Then it is harrowed until well pulverized. It is very important to have it fine, for onion seeds are small and would otherwise drop down too deep. The land is then furrowed and a liberal quantity of well rotted stable manure and ashes are strewn in the furrows. I draw the earth which was thrown out back and thoroughly mix it with the manure by hand; probably should do differently if growing onions on a large scale.

The ration to be used in early sowing for a good crop—4 c earlier the better—so they will germinate quickly, as the ground is then moist. Cover about half an inch. If planted late, on rather moist soil they are liable to form thick necks and become nearly worthless. I have broken down the tops of specimens that acted in this manner, but have never seen much good resulting from the treatment.

The Wild Camels of Arizona.

"The wild camels in Arizona are increasing in number," said E. W. Hughes, of Tucson, to a St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* reporter recently. "It is to be regretted that they are not captured and put to service. Ever since they were purchased by the government and turned loose they have thrived and increased a good many of them, probably three or four hundred. No attempt, so far as I know, has ever been made to tame them, but if this was done they could be of much greater value than the ponies or burros, except as mountaineers. They could carry great loads, and could endure the arid plains better than any of the beasts of burden now in use. A few of them have been caught and sold as messengers or zoological gardens, but not enough to make an appreciable difference in the size of the drove. They are seldom seen, keeping away from the haunts of mankind, preferring to remain in the most barren parts of the arid lands. They are now difficult to capture, but it could be done, and they would prove of great value on the Western plains."

Feeding Wheat to Sheep.

Moderate feeding of wheat to any animal is not necessarily unwholesome. Wheat is a rich food, on account of the large quantity of gluten it contains, and when fed in excess to any animal this causes the masticated grain to gather in masses in the stomach, and thus interfere with the digestion of it. They, of course, trouble follows, and sheep are most liable to this kind of thing than any other animal. If wheat is to be fed, and its present low price makes this desirable, it is better to grind it coarsely and mix it with some oat hay, and thus avoid the usual result of feeding it alone.

Dwarf Peas.

When the common marrowfat peas make a growth of 12 to 15 feet of vine it indicates exceedingly rich soil, and in such a case the peas should be sown quite thickly. It is the too thick sowing that causes this extreme length of vine, as the plant will try to reach the light and get all the air it can, and so extends the stem for this purpose. The small Canada pea, sown in drills, three feet apart, will doubtless make a less vigorous growth of vine and yield more grain. In this case the intervals between the rows should be cultivated to keep down the weeds.

A Remedy for Hoarseness.

A subscriber to the *Farm, Stock and Home*, says he has never found a remedy for hoarseness equal to a compound of eggs, honey and vinegar. He beats three eggs into one quart of pure fruit vinegar, and after about three days, or when the mixture is well together, he adds one pound of strained honey. In tablespoonful doses it can be given with the feed twice a day or placed on the tongue of the horse.

Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipesew, Juniper berries and other well known remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative powers not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures when other preparations fail.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness.

Many can testify to the great healing properties of LARDER'S LINIMENT.



A Racking Cough

Cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Mrs. P. D. HALL, 217 Genesee St., Lockport, N. Y., says:

"Over thirty years ago, I remember hearing my father describe the wonderful curative effects of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. During a recent attack of Grippé, which assumed the form of a catarrh, soreness of the lungs, accompanied by an aggravating cough, I used various remedies and prescriptions. While some of these medicines partially alleviated the coughing during the day, none of them afforded me any relief from that spasmodic action of the lungs which would seize me the moment I attempted to lie down at night. After ten or twelve such nights, I was

Nearly in Despair,

and had about decided to sit up all night in my easy chair, and prepare what sleep I could in that way. It then occurred to me that I had a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took a spoonful of this preparation in a little water, and was able to lie down without coughing. In a few moments, I fell asleep, and awoke in the morning greatly refreshed and feeling much better. I took a teaspoonful of this Pectoral every night for a week, then gradually decreased the dose, and in two weeks my cough was cured."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Prompt to act, sure to cure

soils, and we cannot store up the fertility in such earth far ahead. On clay soils all manure and vegetable material will be retained until used by crops. Fertility can be stored up for a half dozen years in advance, and the amount of loss will be retained until used by crops. Fertility can be stored up for a half dozen years in advance, and the amount of loss will be retained until used by crops.

While sandy soil may be of great advantage for strawberry and small-fruit culture, the heavy clay soil, well cultivated, underdrained and manured freely with clover, will, in most cases of farmyard, prove the more satisfactory.—*Colman's Rural World*.

More Variety for Hogs.

The fattening hog has usually less variety in his food than any other animal. What is worse its nutriment is concentrated in small bulk, and when this feed is corn, as it usually is, there is too much starch in it and too little other nutriment. The result of such feeding is that the hogs become surfeited and their digestion is injured. They may increase in fat, but it is not good healthy pork, and they will not gain so rapidly as if they had greater variety. They will eat out clover hay in considerable amounts if it is steamed and wheat middlings put on it. Hogs thus fed will continue to grow and may be fattened until a year old with profit. It is indigestion caused by poor feeding more than in number," said E. W. Hughes, of Tucson, to a St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* reporter recently. "It is to be regretted that they are not captured and put to service. Ever since they were purchased by the government and turned loose they have thrived and increased a good many of them, probably three or four hundred. No attempt, so far as I know, has ever been made to tame them, but if this was done they could be of much greater value than the ponies or burros, except as mountaineers. They could carry great loads, and could endure the arid plains better than any of the beasts of burden now in use. A few of them have been caught and sold as messengers or zoological gardens, but not enough to make an appreciable difference in the size of the drove. They are seldom seen, keeping away from the haunts of mankind, preferring to remain in the most barren parts of the arid lands. They are now difficult to capture, but it could be done, and they would prove of great value on the Western plains."

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