

## Farm Interests.

Hold Fast.

Cor. Country Gentleman.

Persistency wins. The gods are in league with the stout, steadfast heart. The iron will moulds and moves. Stickness is a good substitute for brains, and alone will accomplish the more. Vacillation moves, it is true, but it advances only to fall back and never gets beyond a short arc; steadfast purpose may prove more slowly, but always forward, till the prize is seized.

Farming is a good business, when made business of. Idleness, ignorance and thoughtlessness never made money in the banking house, manufactory or store; they have never made money on the farm. The same elements that bring financial success in the city, bring it in the country. The same traits of character are the foundation stones of prosperity and happiness everywhere. Farming does pay, when it should pay. A knowledge that is never satisfied with its own attainments; an enterprise that continually submits to good judgment; an energy that will not rest short of achievement—these bring success in agriculture, in manufacturing, or in commerce.

Too many men are dissatisfied with their occupation when they should be dissatisfied with themselves. Not the farm but the farmer is at fault. Farm work is not mean work, unless meanly done. If rightly done, it is as much brain work as manufacturing or trading. If the farmer is dissatisfied with his work because it is of low grade, he convicts himself of being a low grade farmer. Farming is hard work, but then it is healthful work. It tires, but it brings a good appetite and sound slumber. The farmer is not crowded in a foul factory confined in a small office. And if the work is hard, what of that? Who has found easy work that is well paid for? Labor saving inventions makes farm work much easier for the muscles than it was thirty years ago. If it taxes a man too much now, it is because he is behind the times or lazy.

The man who, born and bred in the country, desires to leave his farm and get to the city, is to be pitied somewhat, and likely more to be despised. He is to be pitied because he is foolish enough to suppose that in the city he would get the same pay for less work, or more pay for the same work. Cities are crowded full of laborers. Even those most skilled in city occupations find it hard to get steady work at living wages. He has not that skill required in the city; he must be a common laborer; and among common laborers competition is to the death. On the farm he has skill; in the city he has not—on the streets, excepted. How can he expect to receive more for labor without skill than for labor with skill? If he engages in business in the city he encounters competition as sharp, and against it he must contend without the aid of special training. We are almost justified in calling it sheer luck if he is successful, in competition with a hundred that, though trained in their business all their lives, must fall in nine cases out of ten. Almost every man who leaves the farm and engage in business in the city, loses all he has. Better is it to hold fast. The farm is a certainty; the city problematical, save the well-nigh certainty of failure. It is poor policy to sacrifice skill; better to hold fast to it.

Some men are continually trying to change their work on the farm. They have as many pet notions as a spoiled baby. One scheme is scarcely off until another is on. Something else always promises better than what they have. Truly, they "never are, but always to be, blest." When they have planted much corn, they wish they had given their land to wheat; when the land is wheat, they regret that they did not plant corn. When potatoes are a dollar a bushel, they plant a large area in potatoes. There are enough of them thus to make the supply of potatoes much greater than the demand; potatoes are then very cheap and they plant no potatoes this year; the result is a scarcity and good prices; then they all plant potatoes again. A better plan is to discover the products which can be most economically produced, and hold fast to these year after year. Difference in soil, climate, price of labor compared with price of land and markets, will always make some products more profitable than others. Select enough of the most profitable for a good rotation; and hold fast to them. In the

end they will prove the more profitable. Vacillation misses three good opportunities while it catches one; but he who holds fast gets all. If the product is cheap, he holds fast to it for a month or a year, and gets a fair price.

Of farm laborers there are good and bad. I believe that the latter outnumbered the former; yet I know that it is possible to get good help. A good laborer demands more for his service; but he is cheaper than the indolent, careless, thoughtless laborer. The best is the cheapest. It is very poor policy to let a good laborer become "a cheaper man will do" after harvest, or after seeding. Keep the industrious, energetic man, and find labor enough to keep him busy. This is easy enough. Make the fence yet stronger; fill that gully; clean up the woodland; lay a walk to the outhouse. A hundred things to do may always be found for the looking, on the farm, and they are profitable things to do. And by so doing you keep the good laborer until the next busy season. A man always works best when he has held out to him the reward of steady employment for good work. This man has learned you and your methods; he has learned your farm and your animals; he can work without direction. This makes him yet more valuable; he is "a jewel;" hold fast to him.

The farmer is the farmer's capital. The amount of his capital is measured by the productiveness of his land. He may make a large income by impoverishing his land. This is as if some merchant were to draw a part of his capital out each year; as if he allowed his stock of goods to decline; this would increase his income for awhile, but who would say it was good financial policy? By so doing he would not, in fact, increase his gain. Ultimately he would reduce it, for he decreases its source. The farmer who allows the fertility of his land to decrease, may get a larger income for a time, but in the end he will get less than to gain fertility.

Even indolence helps to pull down; but only hard work will build up. It is easier to hold fast to fertility than to let it go and get it again. We are nearing that day of the year whereon we are made to feel that our fathers left us a precious inheritance; and not the least of that inheritance was much fertile land. By our treatment of it we have shown our unworthiness of it. It behooves us to do better and to hold fast to what remains.

Land is impoverished, not so much by large crops, as by vicious tillage. There is much plant food in the soil, but we allow it to waste or make it unavailable. True, we make our land less productive by taking from it large crops and giving it little manure; but we take thrice as much from its productiveness by that treatment which does not produce large crops. This vicious tillage comes of ignorance and thoughtlessness. We do not keep up with the times. The remedy is some good agricultural paper like the Country Gentleman. This gives us information and sets us to thinking. Let us, then, hold fast to it. We cannot afford to have its visits discontinued; nor can we afford to fail to read it carefully through the busiest season. Hold fast to it and its teachings; store its teachings in memory, and it in a good file.

JOHN M. STAHL.

Adams County, Ill.

### The Season's Work.

Country Gentleman.

In looking back over the season's work in the poultry yard, there are certain facts which impress themselves upon my mind as being worthy of remembrance. One is, that it pays to invest in good pure breeding stock. You can then calculate almost to a certainty what results to expect; a Plymouth Rock, for instance, when properly cared for, will sit at the proper time in the spring, and if permitted will continue to raise chicks straight along until frost; while, with the exception of the severe cold weather, a pure bred Leghorn will lay eggs as long as there is breadth in her perfect little-body.

It pays to keep young chicks in a vigorous growing condition; they are less liable to disease, the young cockerels are ready for the market earlier and can thus be gotten out of the way while the pullets acquire strong healthy physiques and make profitable hens.

If you want your chicks to grow off strong and healthy from the start, feed them until one month old all the cooked food they will eat, then give them two good meals a day of half grain and half soft food, and compel them to take a wide range and

scratch between times. If they are protected from the dew and rain, and their bodies kept free from parasites they will not be troubled with gapes or any disease whatever, provided always that their quarters are kept clean and wholesome, and the parent stock is strong, healthy and vigorous. Should a few cases of gapes appear, as will sometimes happen even with the best of management, kill the ones worst affected and for a week following season the evening meal for the remainder of the flock with a few drops of turpentine.

Good milk, either sweet or sour, is wholesome for fowls of all ages, and during all seasons of the year. When given liberally it will largely take the place of meat, promote rapid growth chicks, increase the egg-production of laying hens, and give to the flesh of fattening fowls a certain tender juiciness and a most tempting white color. Judging from several years' experience, I am of the firm belief that a flock of chickens properly cared for will never have cholera as an epidemic. A sporadic case may appear, but when removed from the flock the others are not liable to become affected, and if the sick fowl be taken in time a cure may frequently be effected by the administering some good anti-bilious medicine, limiting its diet to flour bread moistened with sweet milk, and seasoned with black pepper and mutton suet. With this treatment I have seen a bad case cured promptly. When dust baths are kept within reach healthy fowls are not apt to be troubled with vermin during the day. Those lodge upon the wood work near the roosting places, and come out and prey upon the fowls at night. They are best destroyed by the application of a thick whitewash made of fresh lime and strongly tintured with crude carbolic acid, which seems to be especially obnoxious to all insect life. To be effective, this mixture should be applied to every crack and crevice, and must be used as often as the insects reappear; before applying it, however, the whole house should be thoroughly swept and dusted, and fresh earth sprinkled on the floor.

Chickens are so fond of lime and sand in the proportion commonly used for plastering, that it is a good idea to make up a lot now and then for their benefit. It may be mixed in a box in their yard and left there ready for them as they require it. This is preferable, I think, to putting sand in their food as some poultry keeper advise. Pure lime is too caustic; for soft-shelled eggs, make lime water and put a small quantity in their soft food once a day, one gill to a meal for 200 fowls being amply sufficient. The moderate use of lime water in their food or drink is also good for their general health; it cleanses and purifies the system and is corrective of superabundant acidity, the principal cause of disordered bowels.

While over feeding is always dangerous, yet experience teaches that it pays to feed poultry liberally at every season of the year; there is always some special purpose to be attained. In the latter part of summer and early fall there is the moulting season be well-tided over, then the fall and winter eggs, after which come spring chicks, and so on. Just enough food to keep the flock alive affords no material either for growth or for eggs—it is the surplus that brings in the profit. Neglect does not pay at any time, either in regard to cleanliness, sanitary arrangements, or in providing for them a judicious variety of suitable foods.

My neighbors sometimes complain that a flock of hens of a breed whose characteristics have been developed in a certain direction, have failed to support their reputation, and I know at once that the fault lies with the owner. If a fowl is worth keeping at all it is worth keeping well, and it pays to study its nature and find out the conditions under which it will do its best work.

### A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

We have a speedy and positive Cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker Mouth, and Head-Ache, in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by W. H. Fleming.

### Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints. If you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it. Use accordingly, and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by W. H. Fleming.

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# THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE TONIC

## AND Stomach and Liver Cure

The Most Astonishing Medical Discovery of the Last One Hundred Years.

It is Pleasant to the Taste as the Sweetest Nectar. It is Safe and Harmless as the Purest Milk.

This wonderful Nervine Tonic has only recently been introduced into this country by the Great South American Medicine Company, and yet its great value as a curative agent has long been known by the native inhabitants of South America, who rely almost wholly upon its great medicinal powers to cure every form of disease by which they are overtaken.

This new and valuable South American medicine possesses powers and qualities hitherto unknown to the medical profession. This medicine has completely solved the problem of the cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and diseases of the general Nervous System. It also cures all forms of failing health from whatever cause. It performs this by the Great Nervine Tonic qualities which it possesses and by its great curative powers upon the digestive organs, the stomach, the liver and the bowels. No remedy compares with this wonderfully valuable Nervine Tonic as a builder and strengthener of the life forces of the human body and as a great renewer of a broken down constitution. It is also of more real permanent value in the treatment and cure of diseases of the Lungs than any ten consumption remedies ever used on this continent. It is a marvelous cure for nervousness of females of all ages. Ladies who are approaching the critical period known as change in life, should not fail to use this great Nervine Tonic almost constantly for the space of two or three years. It will carry them safely over the danger. This great strengthener and curative is of inestimable value to the aged and infirm, because its great energizing properties will give them a new hold on life. It will add ten or fifteen years to the lives of many of those who will use a half dozen bottles of the remedy each year.

## CURES

Nervousness and Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache and Sick Headache, Female Weakness, All Diseases of Women, Nervous Chills, Paralysis, Nervous Paroxysms and Nervous Choking Hot Flashes, Palpitation of the Heart, Mental Dependency, Sleeplessness, St. Vitus's Dance, Nervousness of Females, Nervousness of Old Age, Neuralgia, Pains in the Heart, Pains in the Back, Failing Health.

Broken Constitution, Debility of Old Age, Indigestion and Dyspepsia, Heartburn and Sour Stomach, Weight and Tenderness in Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Frightful Dreams, Dizziness and Ringing in the Ears, Weakness of Extremities and Fainting, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Boils and Carbuncles, Scrofula, Scrofulous Swelling and Ulcers, Consumption of the Lungs, Catarrh of the Lungs, Bronchitis and Chronic Cough, Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhoea, Delicate and Scrofulous Children, Summer Complaint of Infants.

All these and many other complaints cured by this wonderful Nervine Tonic.

## NERVOUS DISEASES.

As a cure for every class of Nervous Diseases, no remedy has been able to compare with the Nervine Tonic, which is very pleasant and harmless in all its effects upon the youngest child or the oldest and most delicate individual. Nine-tenths of all the ailments to which the human family is heir, are dependent on nervous exhaustion and impaired digestion. When there is an insufficient supply of nerve food in the blood, a general state of debility of the brain, spinal marrow and nerves is the result. Starved nerves, like starved muscles, become strong when the right kind of food is supplied, and a thousand weaknesses and ailments disappear as the nerves recover. As the nervous system must supply all the power by which the vital forces of the body are carried on, it is the first to suffer for want of perfect nutrition. Ordinary food does not contain a sufficient quantity of the kind of nutriment necessary to repair the wear our present mode of living and labor imposes upon the nerves. For this reason it becomes necessary that a nerve food be supplied. This recent production of the South American Continent has been found, by analysis, to contain the essential elements out of which nerve tissue is formed. This accounts for its magic power to cure all forms of nervous derangements.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., Aug. 20, '86.

To the Great South American Medicine Co.:  
DEAR GENTLE—I desire to say to you that I have suffered for many years with a very serious disease of the stomach and nerves. I tried every medicine I could hear of but nothing done me any appreciable good until I was advised to try your Great South American Nervine Tonic and Stomach and Liver Cure, and since using several bottles of it I must say that I am surprised at its wonderful powers to cure the stomach and general nervous system. If every one knew the value of this remedy as I do, you would not be able to supply the demand.  
J. A. HARDEE,  
Ex-Treas. Montgomery Co.

Mr. Solomon Bond, a member of the Society of Friends of Darlington, Ind., says: "I have used twelve bottles of The Great South American Nervine Tonic and Stomach and Liver Cure, and I consider that every bottle did for me one hundred dollars worth of good, because I have not had a good night's sleep for twenty years on account of irritation, pain, horrible dreams, and general nervous prostration, which has been caused by chronic indigestion and dyspepsia of the stomach and by a broken down condition of my nervous system. But now I can lie down and sleep all night as sweetly as a baby, and I feel like a sound man. I do not think there has ever been a medicine introduced into this country which will at all compare with this Nervine Tonic as a cure for the stomach."

## A SWORN CURE FOR ST. VITUS'S DANCE OR CHOREA.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., May 19, 1887.  
My daughter, twelve years old, had been afflicted for several months with Chorea or St. Vitus's Dance. She was reduced to a skeleton, could not walk, could not talk, could not swallow anything but milk. I had to handle her like an infant. Doctor and neighbors gave her up. I commenced giving her the South American Nervine Tonic; the effects were very surprising. In three days she was rid of the nervousness, and rapidly improved. Four bottles cured her completely. I think the South American Nervine the grandest remedy ever discovered, and would recommend it to everyone.  
MRS. W. S. EISENINGER,  
State of Indiana,  
Montgomery County, } ss:  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this May 19, 1887.  
CHAS. M. TRAVIS, Notary Public.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., June 22, 1887.  
My daughter, eleven years old, was severely afflicted with St. Vitus's Dance or Chorea. We gave her three and one-half bottles of South American Nervine and she is completely restored. I believe it will cure every case of St. Vitus's Dance. I have kept it in my family for two years, and am sure it is the greatest remedy in the world for Indigestion and Dyspepsia, all forms of Nervous Disorders and Failing Health from whatever cause.  
JOHN T. MISH,  
State of Indiana,  
Montgomery County, } ss:  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this June 22, 1887.  
CHAS. W. WATSON,  
Notary Public.

## INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

The Great South American Nervine Tonic

Which we now offer you, is the only absolutely unfailing remedy ever discovered for the cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and the vast train of symptoms and horrors which are the result of disease and debility of the human stomach. No person can afford to pass by this jewel of incalculable value who is afflicted by disease of the Stomach, because the experience and testimony of thousands go to prove that this is the ONE and ONLY ONE great cure in the world for this universal destroyer. There is no case of unmalignant disease of the stomach which can resist the wonderful curative powers of the South American Nervine Tonic.

Harriet E. Hall, of Waynetown, Ind., says: "I owe my life to The Great South American Nervine. I had been in bed for five months from the effects of an exhausted Stomach, Indigestion, Nervous Prostration and a general shattered condition of my whole system. Had given up all hopes of getting well. Had tried three doctors with no relief. The first bottle of the Nervine Tonic improved me so much that I was able to walk about, and a few bottles cured me entirely. I believe it the best medicine in the world. I can not recommend it too highly."

Mrs. Ella A. Bratton, of New Ross, Indiana, says: "I can not express how much I owe to the Nervine Tonic. My system was completely shattered, appetite gone, was coughing and spitting up blood; am sure I was in the first stages of consumption, an inheritance handed down through several generations. I began taking the Nervine Tonic and continued its use for about six months, and am entirely cured. It is the grandest remedy for nerves, stomach and lungs I have ever seen."

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