

Cut out the fallen and dry trees for fire-wood. It is best to get good wood...

Self as fast as made to get the most for butter.

On a farm or other sown on too rich soil will fall down and be worthless for grain.

Nothing adds more to the value of a farm than good roads in the country surrounding it.

Hardly anything is of more importance to the cultivator of the soil than the quality of the seed.

The application of white hellebore to the currant bush when the fruit is ripening will not render it unfit for use.

He is a poor farmer who cannot find a job to do on the farm on any of the three hundred and thirteen working days of the year.

In Walla Walla, Washington Territory, may be seen eighty miles of wheat fields along the foot hills of the Blue Mountains.

It is best to water plants in the evening. Make a few holes around the plant so to allow the water to run down to the roots.

Many farmers do too much guessing in their business; trust too much to luck, chance and the moon, and do too little close figuring.

Do not feed breeding sows very largely on grain. They may be kept in good condition, but it should be done by more bulky or partially green food.

The following are said to be the symptoms of hog cholera. Drooping ears, low-hanging head, diarrhoea, vomiting, rapid breath, and an aversion to light.

Permanent pasture lands are the main anchor of agriculture, and the farmers of this country will find this out after awhile, as they already have in England, and will commence seeding their land with permanent grasses.

Vegetables and fruits, as well as the grain crops, require deep working of the soil. A moderately heavy soil that has been underdrained and subsoiled and then carefully worked is capable of producing the heaviest crops.

In these times of cheap prices and close margins, farming requires more judgment and management than almost any other business. A good farmer can still do so on these close margins of profit; a poor farmer must run behind.

The great profit in agriculture lies in keeping every acre actively producing. This is the way gardeners on the high-priced lands near large cities make their money—as soon as one crop is off they sow another, and supply the proper nourishment by high fertilizing.

Clover growth is helped by lime and plaster. Large quantities of nitrogen are contained in the earth and air, and clover absorbs nitrogen more than any other plant. The plant and air work together in furnishing an exhaustless supply of food for all kinds of food plants.

To destroy the cabbage worm bruise a quantity of tansy in a wooden bucket, over which pour cold water, and let stand until the water is quite bitter, and then sprinkle it over the plants, being sure to reach the worms with it. It is absolutely necessary that the water should be quite bitter.

House plants that have been planted in the border need to be carefully watched and supplied with water; otherwise in a dry time they will suffer far sooner than plants with their roots unconfined. As these make their growth they will also need some care in pinching and training with reference to their future forms.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman has tried Prof. Forbes' method of repulsing the cut-worm by dusting slaked lime in fine powder repeatedly over plum trees. He reports a tree which formerly was entirely decimated now hangs full of plums, and believes if the operation is begun early and oft repeated the crop can be saved.

Keep a constant supply of oyster shells before the fowls, not ground into coarse pieces. They may be quickly pounded if placed in the oven of a stove and heated. Where they cannot be conveniently crushed, the ground article, which is for sale by all dealers in poultry supplies, should be used, as they assist in providing the shells of the eggs.

Dr. Arnold says: "The best way to remove grubs from a cow's back in spring is to enlarge the opening made by the grub enough to admit of pulling it out and then draw it forth with a small hook, such as might be made by bending up the point of a large pin."

The grubs can be easily killed in their nest by touching each one with a drop of kerosene on the end of a pointed stick, but a long and tender sore will follow before the grub will rot out so as to allow the sore to heal.

The Poultry Yard gives the following remedy for the disease known as "bumble foot." "As soon as the swelling ripens fairly out open the puffy protuberance and let out the gathered pus freely. To effect this thoroughly the incision should be made crucially, that is, X, and quite down to the bone or ligament beneath the skin. It is useless merely to prick the swelling. It must be cut through, cleansed of the matter entirely and washed in a mixture of alcohol and water, equal parts, to cleanse it. If it gathers the second time repeat the process."

A correspondent calls for methods of raising colts by hand. I can give one which may suit his case and may not. Last summer I lost a mare by tetanus. She let a two-months old colt. The problem was to raise it. It would eat nothing but dry hay—which it would soon have starved. I tried to teach it to drink or suck—out of a bottle—cow's milk. Had no success. Tempted it with green corn and with everything I could think of, but failed. At last I saw that whenever it could get into the stall with one of my horses, to which it had taken a liking, it would eat everything the horse did. This was the solution. By putting into the box for both the horse and colt, I accomplished the object. That was a year ago, and the colt is strong and well.—F. H.

We had often heard of pack trains, but our ideas had never assumed a definite form until it was our good fortune to witness the packing and departure of fifty mules and three horses with five drivers. The merchandise all having been previously collected and carefully packed, (a labor requiring many days, as every whiskey barrel must be enshrouded in burlaps, and other goods made into bales), the mules are led into a large open shed, and placed opposite each other, and facing the bales, upon which the weight of each is marked. The animals are then called out of the ranks by their respective names, and respond by taking a step or two forward. Leather blinders are placed over the eyes of the animal to be laden, then a saddle cloth or blanket, then the "apparatus"—immense pannier-like arrangements,—which are securely fastened on by the united efforts of two men, while the mule, who is no novice in the business, restrains their efforts as much as possible by puffing him self up, making it difficult to accomplish the operation. The smaller animals are packed first and with the lighter goods, two bundles of corresponding weight being placed in opposite panniers. Two or three men are required to lift these burdens to their positions, were they must be held until as many more strap and rope them. The mule, meantime, makes all the trouble he can, knowing that he is being imposed upon; he kicks and squeals, groans and grunts, and in some instances lies down and tries to roll over, as soon as released from the hands of his tormentors, and it requires all the persuasion of kicks and blows, vigorously applied, to induce him to rise. The weights placed upon them vary from two hundred and twenty-five pounds to four hundred and eighty, the latter being the weight of two barrels of whiskey. They have merely been piled one upon another to an immense height; others are almost lost to sight between two square boxes; two have stoves on their backs, whose protruding pipes look bruised and battered, after the attempts of their carriers to roll over. Beans and sugar, kerosene and candles, tea, coffee and oysters, with everything else that is consumed in a mining camp, is placed on the backs of these animals.

Words of Wisdom. Keep little annoyances out of the way. Pay as you go, and don't go till you pay. Nobody is so wise but has a little folly to spare.

Keep your conduct abreast of your conscience. Hide your own troubles, but watch to help others out of theirs. A wise man should have money in his head, but not in his heart.

Common sense in an uncommon degree is what the world calls wisdom. Long sentences in a short composition are like large rooms in a little house. Conscience is a great ledger, in which all our offenses are registered.

The proverb that light gains make heavy purses, is true; for light gains come often; great gains, now and then. Without a case, and the manner of a gentleman has ease without freedom. Divine Providence holds in one hand the "sorrow" which "endureth for a night," and in the other the "joy" that "cometh in the morning."

There are some people who never have an abiding word for a stranger. They make life just as hard as possible for all who are striving to do right. Teach self-denial, and make its practice pleasurable, and you create for the world a destiny more sublime than ever issued from the brain of the wisest dreamer.

A Plague of Rabbits. First the white man took Australia, driving out the aborigines; and then came the rabbit and drove out the white man. It would be a pity if our colonial history had yet to be written in this way. Nevertheless it is the white man who introduced the rabbit to the Australian continent, and he is now having a hard fight to hold his own with it. Preliminary to this was a rabbit destroyer; a committee of inquiry is at present inquiring into the devastations by rabbits; in Victoria there is a rabbit department. The very causes that have made the colonies grow grain so wonderfully under the care of the settler are responsible for his greatest enemies, the hordes of rabbits. It is the country that "agrees with them so." By-and-by some man of science may come to the colonists' assistance. In the meantime they should take comfort in the fact that affairs in Brazil. There the field mice are like the sands on the seashore; it being calculated that a single pair may increase to twenty-three thousand in a year.—St. James' Gazette.

The Buffalo and the Indian. Whatever may be said against the buffalo destroyers of the far west, the most robbers, the tongue buzzards and the robe seekers, they have added no small item to the settlement of the Indian question on the plains. The winter of 1881-2 saw their deadliest work, and over a quarter of a million of robes were shipped from the Yellowstone valley, holding now about the same number of cattle. The true plains buffalo is now practically annihilated in the United States, there no doubt being droves of them on the Canadian rivers further north, but in this district even they are rapidly disappearing under the rain of bullets that has been poured upon them for the last ten years. There is still left a species called the wood, or timber, or mountain buffalo, that congregates in very small herds, and that occupies the district of the Big Horn and the Wind River mountains. They are also found in the Yellowstone National Park, and will no doubt remain undisturbed there for years to come.

HALF a century ago in Turkey it was considered a shame for a woman to read. To-day two schools for girls in Constantinople have been established by the Sultan himself.

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The cultivation of bananas in Costa Rica began about six years ago on the banana farms which have been established along the coast...

It is only necessary to cultivate the banana in Costa Rica, to cut down the forest, and then the land is ready to receive the seedling. The trees are allowed to lay where they fall. What is called the banana sucker, a bulb resembling an onion, is planted about eighteen inches deep, and from fifteen to eighteen feet apart, in among the fallen trees.

At the expiration of nine months the banana plant has reached a height of fifteen feet, and bears one bunch of fruit. Fifteen or twenty of these plants or trees in various stages of development are to be seen at once sprouting from the same "sucker," bearing fruit successively the year around from seven to ten years from the first planting. Along the river banks, where the soil is renewed, they bear twenty years from the time of first planting.

When the bananas are ready to cut, a farmer who cultivates a mile square of land, will take about forty men, five of whom are regular cutters, and the others convey the bunches to the packing sheds as fast as they are cut. In a day and a half the crop is harvested. The laborers are all Jamaica negroes and natives, who receive \$1.25 per day for their work. The laborers are almost all English subjects, and like the negro of the southern states, they always have complaints to make. They call themselves "English objects," and if they imagine themselves imposed upon they threaten to "go an" tell Mrs. Queen, an' she'll 'ber grubst" alluding to Queen Victoria, whom they look upon as the most powerful person in the world. When a ship flying the English flag comes into the harbor, they say, "Dat Mrs. Queen's ship, she go an' tell some'n to English councilman; dat's what Mrs. Queen sends dem for." They work hard all day, drink rum and dance nearly all night, and are ready for work early in the morning as bright and apparently as well rested as if they had slept all night. After the bananas are loaded on the train they are taken to Port Limon, placed on a vessel and brought to New York. The steamer Foxhall, named after the American horse, but flying the English flag, and owned by Mr. Keith of Brooklyn, carries 12,000 bunches of the fruit to New Orleans every fortnight. So, all along the line of the road the succulent banana is making the fortune of those who had the courage to tempt the climate.

The stakes make a stranger feel rather uncomfortable. They have a variety of them, and when the traveler reflects that the bite of almost every species is fatal, he is quite likely to keep a wary eye on his surroundings. Quite a number of New York people expect to go to Costa Rica during the coming fall.—N. Y. Star.

Power of Fascination in Snakes. Some animals are held in universal dread by others, and not the least terrible is the effect produced by the rattlesnake. Mr. Pennant says that this snake will frequently lie at the bottom of a tree on which a squirrel is seated. He fixes his eyes on the animal, and from that moment it cannot escape; it begins a doleful outcry, which is so well known that a passer-by, on hearing it, immediately knows that a snake is present. The squirrel runs up the tree a little way, comes down again, then goes up, and afterwards comes still lower. The snake continues at the bottom of the tree, with his eyes fixed on the squirrel, and his attention is so entirely taken up, that a person accidentally approaching may make considerable noise, without the snake so much as turning about. The squirrel comes lower, and at last leans down to the snake, whose mouth is already distended for its reception. The Vaillant confirms this fascinating terror by a scene which he witnessed. He saw on the branch of a tree a species of shrike, trembling as if in convulsions, and at the distance of nearly four feet, on another branch, a large species of snake, that was lying with outstretched neck and fiery eyes, gazing steadily at the poor bird. The agony of the bird was so great that it was deprived of the power of moving away, and then one of the party killed the snake, and the bird was found dead upon the spot—and that entirely from fear—for, on examination, it appeared not to have received the least wound. The same traveler adds that a short time afterwards he observed a small mouse in similar agonizing convulsions, about two yards from a snake, whose eyes were fixed intently on it, and on frightening away the reptile, and taking up the mouse, it expired in his hand.

Don't. Don't snub a boy because he wears shabby clothes. When Edison, the inventor of the telephone, first entered Boston, he wore a pair of yellow linen breeches in the depth of winter.

Don't snub a boy because his home is plain and unpretending. Abraham Lincoln's early home was a log cabin.

Don't snub a boy because of the ignorance of his parents. Shakespeare, the world's poet, was the son of a man who was unable to write his own name.

Don't snub a boy because he chooses a humble trade. The author of Pilgrim's Progress, John Bunyan, was a tinker.

Don't snub a boy because of physical disability. Milton was blind.

Don't snub a boy because of dullness in his lessons. Hogarth, the celebrated painter and engraver, was a stupid boy at 13 books.

Don't snub a boy because he stutters. Demosthenes, the great Grecian orator, overcame a harsh and stammering voice.

Don't snub a boy because some day they may fall outstrut you in the race of life, but because it is neither kind nor right, nor Christian.

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There is a considerable difference between the ice cream of the present day and that which would have been eaten by the pilgrim fathers, had they had it, as the art of making the cooling and refreshing dish has made a surprising advancement since the early days of the manufacture. Ice cream, so the history of it goes, is not an invention, but a discovery, which has fallen to the use of man, and was discovered, strange to say, almost simultaneously with the discovery of this great continent, and, strange still, it was made by an Indian wanderer of the tribes in northern Pennsylvania. The aborigines in that part of the continent used the milk of the cow milk, and kept their milk in jugs laced out of stone. The milk frequently froze, and was generally thrown away as worthless, but one of the squaws took to freezing it regularly, until her husband, a lord made a vigorous kick at the extravagance of her using up all the milk during every time the husband went on a hunting trip she had her from milk, which was the real predecessor of ice cream, and many of the squaws of her own tribe followed her example, until it became quite a custom. When sugar was brought among them, the Indians took to sweetening their frozen milk. The white settlers took to the new dish, and the avidity with which it was consumed led to the regular establishment of its manufacture among the trades.

The primitive method of making ice cream by the confectioners of the Revolutionary days was vastly different from the way it is made now. At that time the sweetened milk was simply congealed and then broken up with a ladle, and it was found that cream alone was a better dish, and also that an egg or two added to its richness and body, and that if air was beaten into it, it increased the cream nearly twice in quantity. The trade fell entirely into the hands of the bakers and confectioners, and the first work at which the taker's apprentice was put in those days was beating up ice cream with a wooden spoon. The ice cream season had no pleasure for him, for he spent his days, frequent nights, agitating the frozen sweetness with his wooden paddle, while his companions with their girls, helped at the fruit of his labors.

As the demand for the delectable dish increased the old paddle method was found to be too slow, and machinery was devised by which the work could be done by steam, water and horse power, and now the beaters revolve within the closed can while revolving blades cut the frozen cream from the sides of the vessel.

The growth and development of the trade has brought so much machinery into use that upon it depends a vast number of people for their livelihood. Thousands are engaged in its manufacture, and different appliances for its manufacture, thousands more are employed especially in the making of it, and thousands more are indirectly supplied with work through it. Even doctors and lawyers owe many a fee to it—the doctors earning theirs in prescribing for colds brought on by over-indulgence in it, and the lawyers getting, if not earning, their fees by means of suits for breach of promise made over the tempting and seductive dish.

Formation of a Feather. In the case of a fowl, where a feather is to appear, there is to be seen a little pit, and at the bottom of this little pit a little mound or granule. Around this granule certain little groups extend, deeper at the base, and seeming to radiate from one large groove at the side, all crowing shallower and finally disappearing at the top. The whole granule is covered with a skin composed of the same scales, or flattened cells, as those which cover the whole body. In the process of growth the new formation on the surface of the body (the skin) is a matter of the outer part of the skin; but here they are granules, and become so closely united to each other that they form a sort of beard, but, more or less strong, according to the age, over the surface of the granule. As new cells grow at the base, they push up this little horny protuberance until it breaks at its thinnest part, and is opposite the large groove. Then a new growth still push it forward and faster it. It assumes the form of a feather, the ridge in the main furrow or groove for the separate barbs of the web.

When all this web of the feather is formed, the pyramid loses its grooves and becomes smooth. All parts are of equal thickness, and so hard as not to break easily, but remain tubular, and form a quill, which is attached to what remains of the pyramid. The finger nails and even single hairs are developed and formed in the same way, and every one who has injured and lost a finger nail, knows by how long a process—some three or four months—the missing nail to his digit is being reproduced.

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