

FARM GARDEN

FEEDING YOUNG CALVES.

It should not be forgotten that milk has much solid substance, and does not supply all the water a young calf needs. I may often suffer from thirst while being fed wholly on milk. A drink of water should, therefore be given to the young calves daily, especially during the very hot weather.—American Agriculturist.

ORANGE BOXES FOR IDEN NESTS.

Orange boxes make good nests and can be bought for a small sum, or got for nothing oftentimes from a fruit dealer. If you have a well-planned poultry house it would be neater and more convenient to have a row of movable nesting compartments, each hooded together so that they may be quickly separated and cleaned when necessary. Earth, under a layer of hay or straw, is considered a good material for a nest of a sifter; the moisture from the earth is distributed in moderation over the eggs, making them hatch more easily at the proper time.—New York Independent.

MAKING FLOWERS PROFITABLE.

We don't mean that the farmer who grows flowers should vie with the florist in selling what he produces to the public. It is possible that the flowers produced by the farmer would come mostly at times when such flowers were abundant, and brought low prices. But they are worth just as much to beautify his home and give pleasure to the farmer's wife and family as if they sold at winter hot house prices. It is because farmers do not realize the pleasures and comforts they get from the farm that they think farming don't pay. Few rich men can deck their tables with flowers half the year at least as can the farmer if he tries. He can with some hardy perennials begin about as soon as snow is off in spring, and decorate his rooms with these and their successors until snow flies in the fall. When a farmer does this one or two years he will probably try hard for a greenhouse, and thus get more pleasure, though of course with some additional work. It is not easy to gain honest pleasure in this world without working for it, and it is always the work that precedes that makes the pleasure more welcome and enjoyable.—Boston Cultivator.

MILK AS MEDICINE.

In the long, trying days of summer, men who work as hard as the average dairyman does will be weary with the strain that they undergo. Mind and body will be tired, and night finds them nervous and out of temper. When this condition is reached, there is nothing so useful to work a cure as a glass of milk. It should be heated to about ninety-nine degrees and sipped a little at a time, and nothing in the way of food taken with it other than a very small piece of bread and butter and eaten slowly. Such treatment will more quickly restore a man with nerves unstrung and temper ready to explode to a normal, mental and physical condition, than anything else that is known. It will work with women equally well, and as it is always in the house a daily trial of it according to directions will result in improvement of nervous troubles that are often, when left to grow, the fore runners of protracted illness. Physicians in the search for remedies for diseases that drugs cannot cure have taken up milk and are surprised at the results. It has brought health where their knowledge had decreed death must occur. A western exchange tells us of a case of woman, where the physician had pronounced her incurable, getting well and staying so on a few ounces of cream used daily with the addition of some sponge cake. Sip warm milk when you feel out of sorts. It will relieve your nerves and fortify your stomach, and the world will look brighter to you after you have taken it.—American Dairyman.

FERTILIZING THE ORCHARD.

The question is often asked, would you manure just around the tree or the whole surface of the ground? The most approved practice is to manure the whole surface of the ground. It has been found that potash is one of the constituents that our fruit trees draw most heavily from the soil, and we must, therefore, in order to keep the balance even return this to the soil in larger quantities than other fertilizers.

The most convenient and cheapest way of applying this element is in the form of wood ashes, in a bushel of which there are about three pounds of potash, worth four cents per pound, or twelve cents for the bushel. Then we have about one pound of phosphoric acid, worth four cents, which will give us a total of sixteen cents for these two constituents alone. Both of these are very valuable agents for orchard use.

Besides these in wood ashes are lime, magnesia and iron, also important fertilizers. This makes a very valuable and almost complete fertilizer for orchards. But in addition we need nitrogen, and this can be supplied by a dressing of barnyard manure every second year. That gives a complete fertilizer for the orchard.

A good artificial fertilizer, according to Professor James, for an acre of ground would be as follows: Wood ashes, forty bushels; crushed bones, to give phosphoric acid, 100 pounds;

and sulphate of ammonia, to give us the nitrogen, 100 pounds. This would cost \$8.50 an acre and be a very complete fertilizer indeed. I would not advise that this should be used at once, but spread over the first part of the growing season in two or three applications.—Farmers' Advocate.

TOMATO CULTURE.

There are probably more tomatoes used, and served in a greater number of ways than any other vegetable, besides its taking the place of the fruits when served in its raw state. The tomato is a gross feeder, sending its roots down deep for food. The best way to grow tomatoes is to throw out the soil to the depth of two feet, with an equal diameter. Put six inches of well rotted manure at the bottom and fill the hole with the material thrown out, made rich. Where there is sufficient ground the hills should be eight feet apart. Plants treated in this way will yield far more fruit than if planted closer. The plants when set should be short and stocky. Those frequently sold in the markets, and set in the usual way, will not produce as much fruit, or as quickly, as would the plants from seed sown where they are to grow. Tall leggy plants can be planted to advantage by inserting the plant a little distance from the center of the hill prepared for it, then bending the plant down and covering it with earth to the depth of an inch, leaving the top more than two inches. The plant will immediately commence throwing out roots thickly the whole length of the buried stem, and make a strong rapid growing plant. The same plant treated in the usual manner, seems to grow smaller, instead of larger, for some days or weeks. If the plant has plenty of room to spread, it does best when trailing upon the ground, the influence of the warm earth being very beneficial upon the ripening of the fruit. But in wet seasons there are serious objections to this plan, as the fruit is quite liable to rot if lying on wet ground. Yet in average seasons the chances are in favor of "no care" in training the plants. The number of first class sorts is now so great that in the selection of varieties, one must be guided by individual preference. A medium sized fruit, perfectly smooth, of bright red color, ripening evenly clear to the stem, without a hard center, and with as little seed as possible, is the nearest approach to perfection. Yet under different conditions the same seed produces very different results. For a late crop it is advisable to sow some seed where the plants are to grow, about the first of June, or at any time before the 15th. The plants will come into bearing when the early set plants begin to fail. The cutting off of the first fruits that set is strongly to be urged. These early fruits rarely make good specimens, as the plant at that time has not sufficient strength for their development.—American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Turnips are one of the best-paying crops.

Cold storage for fruit is strongly recommended.

Manure and cultivation should go hand in hand.

The cherry does well with grass about its roots.

More tomatoes are used than any other vegetable.

Thinning the fruit improves both quantity and quality.

Cut hay, with ground feed, is most economical for horses.

Do not manure the roots of young trees when setting them.

The loss of bees will be lessened by keeping them in darkness.

For a late tomato crop, sow the seed about the beginning of June.

The Italian bee is generally considered the best for all purposes.

In order to keep beetles off cucumbers, cover the plants with netting.

To destroy dandelions, cut away the crown of the plant with a sharp knife.

It is said that bees will sometimes fly a distance of six miles for white clover.

Cabbages may be fed to cows at night, after milking, without flavoring the milk.

If the bee-keeper's supply of honey is small, he will find it better to sell it near home.

Black bees are not considered so liable to the "nameless bee disease" as the Italians.

If only the best fruits are grown there will be little danger of overdoing the fruit business.

A safe rule to follow is to cultivate all newly planted fruit trees the same as a crop of corn or potatoes.

Sealed covers are not to be recommended, particularly in a severe winter, with bees in the open air.

A succession of sweet corn may be secured for the season by planting different varieties the same day.

The Italian is the most prolific and best all-round bee. With its long tongue it is able to go right to the bottom of the flowers, as the black bee cannot.

The successful sheepman, he he breeder, feeder, dealer, or wool grower, owes his success to the fact that he keeps in closest touch with the buying and selling markets. He keeps an eye on sheep commercially.

The Public Domain.

There have been heavy inroads on the United States public domain of late, but the Government still owns nearly a billion acres—966,116,383 to be exact. Of this, however, 369,529,600 acres are in Alaska, and not likely to be ever brought into use, certainly not for many years to come, leaving 576,586,783 available in the other States and Territories. Much of the latter is not very valuable, and some of it is even classed as "desert land"—indeed, it is claimed that the bulk of the land remaining unsold and undisposed of by the Government is worthless, and will never be entered or cultivated. Montana contains the largest amount, 74,538,143 acres; New Mexico is second, with 54,720,863 acres; then comes Oregon, 54,608,531 acres; California, 50,000,000 acres; Colorado, 42,000,000 acres, and Nevada, 42,385,734 acres. Most of these States are within what is known as the arid region, where there is no rainfall, and they can be brought under cultivation only by expensive irrigation methods, if they can be improved at all. There are some public lands left in Nebraska and Minnesota, but none east of the Mississippi, except in the South, where it has been reserved for actual settlers.

The tide of interstate immigration, pushing constantly westward, is rapidly exhausting the public domain, and there is very little of any value left now except on the Pacific. The natural course of this population movement must henceforth tend toward the South, where there are still some millions of acres of United States and State lands left, and where, even when these lands are exhausted, there are millions of acres which, considering their fertility and productiveness, can be obtained as cheaply as the public domain can be entered under the homestead laws.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Reformed by Surgery.

A patient in a Glasgow hospital had received an injury which had resulted in melancholia. Though formerly a happy husband and father, he now repeatedly contemplated the murder of his wife and children. There were no phenomena connected with motion in any part of the body by which the injury could be located; but it was discovered by that careful, close investigation for which this surgeon is so well known that, immediately after the accident, for two weeks he had suffered from what is called "psychical blindness," or "mind blindness"; that is to say, his physical sight was not at all affected, but his mind was not able to interpret what he saw. I presume he was a stanch Scotch Presbyterian. He knew that, as was customary, his New Testament was lying by his side, but when he looked at it he was utterly unable to recognize it. While, however, his mental sight was thus affected, his sense of touch was perfect, and when he passed his hand over the smooth leather cover of his well-known book and felt the deep-indent letters on the back he recognized it as his familiar friend; but when he opened it, the printed words were unknown symbols to him. This gave to Dr. MacEwen the key to the injury. He located on the outside of the skull this A-shaped convolution known as the "angular gyrus," and found, on removing a button of bone, that a portion of the inner layer of the bone had become detached and was pressing on the brain, one corner of it being imbedded in the brain substance. The button of bone was removed from the brain, and after removing the splinter, was replaced in the proper position. The man got well, and, although still excitable, lost entirely his homicidal tendencies and returned to work.—Harper's Magazine.

How to Lighten a Hard Task.

Did you ever have a hard task set you, to which you looked forward with dread, and a determination to put off the commencement of it as long as possible? And did you ever find out that this latter course was the very way in which to add to its burdensomeness? The reason for this is plain enough. It only gives you longer time in which to do the dreading. And after all, this is the worst part of the work. The looking forward to it, the thinking that it is still all to do. This is what makes the bugbear of a difficult job.

Set to work bravely, with a determination to do your best, and you will find that a good part of the unpleasantness of the task has vanished.—Argosy.

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J. C. Simpson, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh." Druggists sell it.

Mornings—Beecham's Pills with a drink of water. Beecham's—no other. 25 cents a box.

For Pneumonia, no other cough syrup equals Hatch's Universal. 25 cents at druggists.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

The Saving of Money.

In the savings banks of New York there are \$350,000,000 deposited by women.

For a typical scene in a woman's savings bank, that is, a bank in which the depositors are women, one needs but step into the Emigrant, in Chambers street. Women can save where men see only ruin before them. The cheese paring is done at home, and here the evidences of thrift and economy among the women of New York is manifested. Hour after hour, during bank hours, there is a steady stream of all degrees in life's social and educational scale, intent on putting away their dollars for the traditional rainy day.

Nor should it be supposed that women do not know how to do business. They very quickly learn the routine of depositing and drawing out, signing and indorsing checks, and all the rest, and thus it is that they give the large corps of clerks little or no trouble.

Many women save money stealthily, for the purpose of buying a home, helping along the little ones with a slender but constantly growing fund, and for a thousand and one human reasons, such as women best understand and most willingly lend themselves to, no matter what the sacrifice. There are thousands of women in the city, so the ledgers in the big banking houses show, who, like the venerable Peter Cooper, never allow a day to pass over their heads without saving something, even if it be only a dime! In the so-called dime banks women depositors constitute a good percentage of the patrons, yet seldom are their average offerings above a dollar, and

often they are a half dollar. For it is by such mites as these that the rising fortunes are builded. And best of all women know how to accomplish the end, and will do it when a man will fail.

"As long as a year ago," said one cashier, "a number of working girls in New York came to this bank and opened accounts. As we grew better acquainted, week after week, the secret was gradually confided that the little funds were to be used to visit the World's Fair. All these weeks these girls have been laying by a dollar, two dollars, a half-dollar; whatever they heretofore spent for bonbons, gumdrops or gim-cracks. Will they go to the Fair? Well, I wish you could see their smiling faces when they know for certain that the end has been well nigh reached. Yes, they will go to the Fair, and have a good time, too. I tell you there is no one like a woman to save."—New York News.

Hardware of the Mormon Temple.

All the hardware used in the great Mormon temple at Salt Lake City was made to order, and bears either the device of the beehive—the Mormon name of their country being Deseret, or the land of the honey bee—or the clasped hands, which is also one of the symbols of their church. In the basement all the door knobs and hinges are of solid brass finished. Those upon the first floor are plated with gold, on the second floor with bright silver, on the third with oxidized silver, and those on the top floor are of antique bronze.—Hardware.

There are a few people left

who still follow antiquated methods of raising bread, biscuit, cake and pastry with home-made mixtures of what they suppose to be cream of tartar and soda, compounded haphazard,

but there are very few

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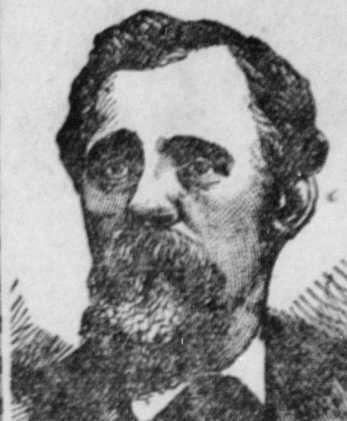
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