

FARM AND GARDEN.

Best Use of Bones. The earliest and quickest way to reduce bones known to me, says a Correspondent of the New York Tribune, is to break the large ones into pieces about the size of a boy's hand, place them in a large iron kettle (the larger the better), then fill the kettle with strong lye made from wood ashes and boil them. In a few hours all the softer bones will be dissolved; the harder ones may be returned to the next batch. After the dissolution is accomplished, the liquid may be mixed with the leached ashes, with an equal quantity of well dried and pulverized muck or other earth. On land where there is a fair amount of humus, this compost is one of the best known. A half pint of the mixture on a hill of potatoes or corn works wonders; and there is no better fertilizer for the vineyard, where it has the effect not only to produce large clusters and large berries, but to greatly improve the quality of the fruit. There is nothing better for onions than this, applied or sprinkled along the rows after the first weeding. Hen manure should not be mixed with this compost, as the potash decomposes it, discharging the ammonia into the air, entailing the loss of its most valuable ingredient.

A Change of Seed. The prevalent belief among farmers that a change of seed is beneficial and that the best seed is brought from a colder climate has been proved by tests made at the Canadian experimental farm at Ottawa. The vitality or germinating ability for wheat brought from Manitoba was found to be 95 per cent., of barley 97 per cent., and of oats 95 per cent., against 79, 72 and 70 per cent., respectively, of seed produced in the Eastern provinces of Canada. This fact has a most important significance in regard to the choice of seed. The average yield of oats in the Southern States is 20 to 25 bushels per acre of grain, weighing 24 to 28 pounds per bushel, and this low yield is due in a great measure to the use of seed of this inferior character. Where oats imported from Scotland and weighing 51 pounds per bushel has been sown in a Southern State the yield was over 60 bushels per acre measured, and the grain was nearly as plump and hearty as the seed used. The same will no doubt apply to the Southern wheat, of which the average yield is no more than seven bushels per acre. Much the same occurs in the Northern and Western States, and, indeed, everywhere that seed is used from the crops grown in the locality and without selection. A change of seed proves more vigorous and productive crops, and the grain necessarily possesses superior vitality. The careful selection of seed is a matter for present consideration and is a matter for present consideration and discussion. —New York Times.

Raising Pork. Pork, says W. H. Yeomans in the New York Times, has become an important production of the farm in the past, and is likely to be in the future, although a speaker at the meeting of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture, hoped the day would come when pork would cease to be produced and cease to be an article of diet. Upon the farm, other matters are to be considered than produce, and the direct and indirect profit coming from pork raising will likely to exert an influence for some time in the future. In the raising of pork there are several points that have an important influence: hogs or pigs will consume for food, and drive thereon, vast material that would hardly be turned to any other purpose, and which is an important help in promoting the growth and development of the animal, especially while young and before the time for fattening arrives. It is not an uncommon thing for a farmer having an average family, and well provided with milk cows, to secure the early growth and development of several pigs upon waste material alone. There is nothing better for pigs than a skim milk, and this, when supplemented by scraps of stale bread and other refuse from the table, will cause rapid growth. While it is true in case of farmers in the vicinity of cities, villages, or near shipping stations that skim milk represents a commercial value comparatively few farmers consider it, and hence it is classed as a waste product, although some recent trials point to its use as a feeding product for other animals. Again, hogs are profitably employed in orchards in devouring insect infested fruit, and so render important and valuable aid in the prevention, to some extent, of some of the pests that threaten to overrun the farmer. So during the summer and early fall quite a number of hogs may be very cheaply raised.

And so long as they serve so useful a purpose as that of turning to some use the waste substance of the farm, and with the remembrance of delicious sausages, nice pork-chops, the juicy spare-rib and the much sought pork ham, to gether with the demand that arises for lard in the culinary department, as well as the piece of nice pork with which to season the pot of baked beans, or of corn and beans, the vision of the time when pork raising will cease will grow dim and fade away.

Another important consideration, and one which has much weight with intelligent farmers, is the ability of hogs or pigs to convert refuse material into a most valuable fertilizer, especially when confined. In the more general custom of the present day, the manure is well supplied with turf, leaves, weeds, and in fact almost anything that has fertilizing elements in its composition, a large amount of manure will be made which for some crops possesses a peculiarly beneficial effect.

For home use a pig that can be made to weigh say three hundred pounds, when eight or nine months old, furnishes the most desirable pork, and if fed as an objection, the experiments of Professor Henry, of Wisconsin, go to show that it can be diminished to a considerable extent, and lean meat supplied in its place by a change in the mode of feeding; that instead of supplying a large amount of fat, the animal should be fed on corn meal, the food contains mucous and bone-producing elements, more protein material is fed. So if fat meat which in the eyes of some is so objectionable can be replaced by a large proportion of lean meat, or is well marbled with it, pork may still be received with a good degree of favor. There is also much less liability of disease when animals are fed protein food, than when fed exclusively on fat-producing food.

In the general process of fattening the animal should be fed all the food that it can assimilate, and sufficient to keep it quiet, since exercise tends to a waste of so much material as may be necessary to restore the waste occasioned by muscular effort. So, too, if the animal is kept growing cold the animal should be kept warm for the same reason, that while it is necessary that every animal should maintain a normal temperature, if this must be supplied by food it occasions an unnecessary waste. To avoid this condition many prefer to complete their

feeding before the approach of very cold weather, and think they make a saving thereby. A hog should occasionally be fed a small quantity of sulphur and some charcoal to insure its health.

Farm and Garden Notes. Gentleness cannot be kicked into animals. Even impure air has a deteriorating effect on butter. Walnuts are the latest wrinkle for fattening turkeys. Turkeys too closely confined will lose flesh, no matter how much feed is given them.

"Feed is more important than breed," is the conclusion of Dr. E. L. Sturtevant, after six years' experimenting in butter-making.

Warm cooked food early in the morning, with a little pepper in it, will warm up the hens and assist their laying in winter, says a poultry man.

A cow needs a volume of water in proportion to the amount of milk she gives. If the water is too cold she drinks little, while the milk shrinks in the pail.

A pailful of fresh water in the morning and another at night, both warmed to keep from freezing, will now do much toward coaxing eggs from the hens.

Cows fed with meal mixed with straw, cut and moistened, says Prof. Arsoold, give more milk and considerably richer than when fed on the best hay alone.

The farmer gets a much better return for the manure used when the land is plowed and re-seeded than when the same amount is put on as a top dressing, writes Professor W. W. Cook.

At the Ontario Agricultural College, a recent experiment with peas showed that it took thirty-five pounds more of cooked than of uncooked peas to make 100 pounds of pork, live weight.

A Wisconsin apple grower says he made his money by reducing his orchard fifty per cent., and giving the part which he retained the same amount of care formerly spread out thinly over the entire field.

Twelve hens are as many as ought to be kept together in one room; in a building 20x30 feet, thirty hens will lay more eggs in winter than fifty hens. If you keep one hundred hens in one house, have eight pens for them.

Nothing will pay better for time and means expended, than to card your cattle every morning. It helps to lay on fat, promotes the health by keeping the coat soft and oily, and, in case of milk cows, the milk is more pure and healthy.

Few things will do farmers more good than well-managed Institutes. A few things will do more to make a guy of intelligent agriculture than poorly managed Institutes, where politicians and other interested parties are given space, thinks the Rural New Yorker.

No land is cheap but good land; one acre that will produce thirty bushels of wheat is worth a good deal more than three acres that will produce but ten bushels each. "Many a man who has struggled for a lifetime on 100 acres of thin, hungry land would be better off if he had given his farm away in early manhood," says the Philadelphia Press.

Corn cobs should be saved for using in smoke houses. They are excellent for turning hams and shoulders the right kind of brown. The housewife, too, finds their ashes very strong in potash. In olden times corn-cob ashes were often used, as salicatus is now, for correcting acidity. Much of the mineral substance in the corn crop goes into its cob, and this may often be of value for highly fed stock, to correct acidity of the stomach.

The complete fertilizer for potatoes is best applied broadcast on the plowed ground and harrowed in; the potatoes are then planted. It is worth in the market about \$10 per ton or less, according to the locality. Any dealer in fertilizers can supply you or procure it for you. A good home-made complete fertilizer may be made of 500 pounds of unbleached wood ashes, 200 pounds of superphosphate of lime, and 100 pounds of meat and blood fertilizer. This is enough for one acre.

At least once a year says the Cultivator, the farmer should take account of his stock and make a careful estimate of his property and of his gains or losses during the year. For some reasons, this month may not be as good a time for the farmer to do this work as would be March or April. The hay in the barn, the corn in the crib and the vegetables in the cellar are greater in amount, and if they must be accurately weighed or measured, it would be quite a task. But there is more leisure time to do this work than there would be in the spring, and it is not difficult to make an estimate of amount and value of all that is on hand which will be sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes.

Precocious Children in New York. Shopping one day in one of the great New York emporiums, my change was brought to me so expeditiously by a brilliant young maiden that I put some trifling question to her, and a conversation ensued which was very suggestive. I asked her at what time she reached home in the evening?

"Oh, in holiday week it's going on 12 most nights. You see, ma'm, we don't close up till half-past 9, and then there's putting away and getting off, and I live out at Kingsbridge, you know."

"What time are you here in the morning?" "Half-past 7, sharp, if I don't want to be fined."

"How much do you make?" "Three dollars a week, if I'm real smart. You see, I'm paid by check, so I run over so hard to get before the other girls. "Can't you tire?"

"Oh, yes; but—" a deep sigh—"oh, well, it'll be better when I'm grown a little; I'll be satisfied then, and make five dollars and maybe more, if I'm real persuasive."

"The real persuasiveness" of the incipient saleslady has often occurred to my mind. To be real persuasive on five dollars a week argues a degree of philosophy worthy of the philosopher of the East.

Think of the position of this child; a pretty, bright little maiden of twelve, going home night after night in the depth of winter by the 11 o'clock train! Public opinion is a very curious factor in civilized life. —Epoch.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

The women of Buffalo, N. Y., support six different lecture courses. A small gold crane, with enamelled wings and head, is now fashionable. Pretty demi-trained toilets for young ladies are of white wool braided with silver.

Venetian green and terra-cotta are combined in some of the newest tailor gowns. An oxidized silver scarf pin in the form of a miniature ear of corn is a novelty.

Mrs. Young, of Creston, Iowa, is completing a bedspread made wholly of pop cotton. Two old ladies who have passed three score and ten recently took their first look at a locomotive at Blakely, Ga.

A young Spanish lady is a medical student in Paris. Her mother is the author of several scientific works. Small handkerchiefs-like squares of pinked cloth of all colors are used as a decoration on hats, bonnets and mufts.

Sea otter is only now known to Europeans as a fur for about 150 years. It is the rival of seal in fashionable favor. Bridesmaids who follow the newest fashion carry walking sticks of ebony and silver, to which bouquets are attached.

A Woman's Committee has been formed in London to help in the work of the International Arbitration and Peace Association. A joint-stock company composed entirely of women has been incorporated in Stockton, Cal., for the purpose of dealing in real estate.

In spite of the great popularity of broadcloth long coats and pelisses, jackets still hold their sway and appear in almost endless variety. The delicate embroideries in metal threads on gauzy organdy or sheer India mill ball gowns take the form of the figuring on Turkish-carpet scarfs.

Mrs. Jeannette Thurber, herself a good business woman, has offered five hundred dollars toward the establishment of a school for the business training of women. Ladies' pocketbooks continue to increase in size. One recently noted was made of Congo leather with silver trimmings, and was fourteen inches long and seven inches wide.

There seems to be a tendency with the best dressmakers to return to short tunic frocks, in place of the long ample draperies which have covered nearly the entire front of the skirt.

Although slender-throated women sometimes arrange a sort of jabot of Spanish lace about the neck, the accepted neck-dressing is still a plain, straight linen collar or simple ruche. The preparation of the trousseau of the future Empress of China is under full headway, although the wedding will be in 1890. Thousands of hands are now busy, and it will be the greatest ever made. The hats are particularly numerous.

Plain velvets are being extensively imported, and are used for long Russian coats, for entire costumes, for outwax jackets with fancy vests to be worn with wool skirts, and for the bodice and train worn with lace petticoats for full dress occasions.

One of the latest crazes among fashionable French ladies is to study astronomy. Many ladies are having small observatories built in their gardens. Another fashion is the collection of rare books, curious editions and beautifully bound volumes.

A tiny Spanish cap which fits the back of the head like a bowl is one of the prettiest things which Parisian ladies wear with matinee gowns. The cap is of velvet with tiny golden pendants or coins. Its artistic effect is quite bewitching.

A novel fabric, suitable for "utility" dresses, shows stripes, woven to represent lines of braid sewn to the fabric. Wider stripes have six or eight rows of what appears to be soutache or diagonal braid, but which is really woven into the background.

"A string of pearls is worn about the neck," says a foreign fashion journal, but it does not say that they need be real gems. The Roman pearl or fish skin article is worn by young girls on whom any but the simplest of jewels look out of place.

A new bow, to be placed on the left side of bonnets, is called the ten-end bow. It has ten drooping ends of watered ribbon, cut bias and gradually lengthening toward the back, above which are four or five short standing loops closely strapped.

The dinner costumes this season as seen in the importations from Paris are very gay and full of lightness, no longer very décolleté they make up in dressiness for this lack, and the low cut neck is filled in with a very fine chemisette of tiny folds of Brussels net.

The season for making up remnants is at hand and if judgment and taste are called into play one may buy and have made up at reduced prices their next summer's wardrobe and rejoice when the warm season comes that the trial is over and done by this forthrightness.

A pretty, though sometimes expensive, hair ornament consists of small side combs, less than two inches in length, of real or imitation tortoise shell, set with a row of real or imitation diamonds, or a contrasting color and worn under the coil of hair surrounding the forehead.

The new hotel which John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, has erected for the benefit of the women employed in his store, has ample accommodations for 100 boarders. It contains a bowling alley, several reception rooms, a dancing-room and numerous apartments (or bathing). The rate for a week's board and lodging, including the laundering of one dozen pieces, is \$1.25.

The Greek gown is spreading, slowly but surely. A late adaptation of it shows a petticoat of plush, bordered with a row of gold or silver, or a contrasting color and worn under a garment whose back and right front form a polonaise, while the left front is gathered full into the shoulder and draped across in soft folds, caught down on the opposite hip with a medalion or clasp.

Purity and Strength. The force in the blood and the latter throughout the system, are necessary to the enjoyment of perfect health. The less way to secure both is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts on impurities from the blood, purifies the kidneys and liver, and cures that tired feeling, and imparts that freshness to the body, which makes one feel perfectly well.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. It is for sale. Prepared only at 100 Dope One Dollar.

The President's Tailor.

John Brown, of New York, who has been the tailor of every president, since Andrew Johnson's time, went over to Washington to measure President Cleveland for seven new suits of clothes recently. The orders that the President gave Mr. Brown rather surprised the tailor. He was also somewhat astonished when Mr. Cleveland exhibited his wardrobe. It is much more elaborate than Mr. Brown had expected. Up to the time of Mr. Cleveland's marriage four suits of clothes a year were considered abundant for his wants. Mr. Cleveland's desire to dress better is, therefore, attributed to Mr. Brown.

Mr. Brown says that the President is given a larger man than he looks. He measures fifty-six inches around the waist and forty-seven around the chest. The President said that he is very fond of a saque coat, and would rather wear them than any other, but he does not appear to advantage in any other than a Prince Albert coat.

While the President was very patient and affable, he admitted that the process of getting measured was a very tedious one, and had not Mrs. Cleveland had him believe that his position as President demanded it he would wear ready-made clothing. In persuading him to pay more attention to matters of dress, Mrs. Cleveland argued that a person in a public position like her husband, meeting so many people and continually before the public gaze, should dress differently every day.

As we neared a neighboring ranch, says a letter from Mexico to the Rochester Democrat, our glance forsook the surrounding country to wander after two herders, a man and a woman, driving a herd of cattle across the flat. As one little bull determined to go back to the corral, the cowboy went on with the herd while the lady gave chase. Lound and round the corral they raced, until, wheeling suddenly, she met her victim face to face, with a few sharp cuts from her rawhide seat him scampering after his brethren. These cowgirls, when encountered by chance on lonely trails, may be observed riding with a foot in each stirrup, a clothes-pin.

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The Correct Time. There are very few men who do not pride themselves on always having the correct time, and wonderful as it may seem, they are devoted to enable them to do so. But the more subtle a chronometer is made, the more subtle it becomes to the wearer, and unless it is kept always perfectly clean, it soon loses its usefulness. At the present time, the best man machine—a much more delicate an intricate than any work of man—should require the best of the most delicate cleaning.

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A Sensible Man

Would use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. It is curing more cases of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Crup and All Throat and Lung Troubles, than any other medicine. The proprietor has authorized any druggist to give you a Sample Bottle Free to you if you of the merit of this great remedy. Large bottles, 50 cents and \$1.

FRANCE lost in Napoleon's disastrous Russian campaign in 1812 more than 60,000 men. "Royal Ointment" - Nothing! Broken China, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro.



AFTER THE BATH. CLARA: "I have had a most refreshing bath. The Ivory Soap is, without exception, the most luxurious soap for bathing. It lathers freely and is so easily rinsed off, leaving a sense of comfort and cleanliness such as no other soap will."

LOUISE: "Yes, and isn't it nice to use soap that floats like the Ivory; for if you drop it, you don't have to feel it, but pick it off the top of the water."

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5000 Reward

is offered, in good faith, by the manufacturers of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which they cannot cure. It is sold, soothing and healing in its effects, and cures in the least Catarrh of the Throat, Bronchitis, and many other complications of this distressing disease. 50 cents per bottle.

MANY fine farm lands in the South and West are mortgaged to foreign capitalists at vast rates of interest.

If, after a ten day's trial of Taylor's Hospital Cure for Catarrh, the remedy fails to meet the requirements of the case the price will be returned. Address: City Hall Pharmacy, 304 Broadway, New York, for free pamphlet.



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Radway's Ready Relief

In from one to twenty minutes never fails to relieve Pain with or without application. No matter how violent the pain, whether it be Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Stomachache, Heartache, Backache, or any other kind of Pain, it will relieve it in half a minute. It is a most valuable remedy for all kinds of Pain, and is sold in every drug store.

Rheumatism, Coughs, Cold in the Head, Asthma, Pleurisy, Toothache, Sciatica, Inflammations, Congestions, Difficult Breathing.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for every Pain, Sprain, Bruise, Pain in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the Only PAIN REMEDY.

It not only cures the most excruciating pains, but it also cures the most distressing diseases. It is a most valuable remedy for all kinds of Pain, and is sold in every drug store.

There is not a medicinal agent in the world that cures so many diseases as Radway's Ready Relief. It is a most valuable remedy for all kinds of Pain, and is sold in every drug store.

It is not only a cure for the most excruciating pains, but it also cures the most distressing