

FARM AND GARDEN.

Possibilities of Corn Fodder. Perhaps no crop the farmer grows can be the subject of more imaginative speculation than corn fodder. Its possibilities are immense. Thirty tons per acre are easily grown on rich land, and with the large varieties planted closely more has been produced. Thirty tons is an immense amount of feed. Preserved green it will give sixty pounds a day to ten cows for 100 days. Divide this by half or by three for a moderate yield, and it still gives far ahead of the capacity for keeping stock by an acre of ordinary hay. It must be remembered, however, that corn fodder at its best is not a perfect ration. It is always deficient in the elements for making much of bone. When grown in excessively large crops corn fodder is beside watery and unwholesome. Considering the amount of labor required to handle these large yields it is better to plant so as to allow cultivation and at least some rubbings of ears. Ten or twelve tons of fodder may be grown on an acre in this way, and with, in most cases, more profit than the feeding than the larger and more expensive crop. -Ocultivator.

Hot Water for Plants.

It is a fortunate circumstance that a plant will endure a scalding heat that is fatal to most of its minute enemies. Water heated to the boiling point, poured copiously over the stem of an infested peach tree, will allow it to stand about its collar, will often be the happiest restorative effects. Trees showing every symptom of the yellows have often been rendered luxuriantly green and thrifty by this simple means. The heat is presumably too much for the fungus which had infested the vital layers of the tree, immediately under the water bark. The London florists recommend hot water, up to 145 degrees Fahrenheit, as a remedy, when plants are sickly owing to the soil sowing—the acid, absorbed by the roots, acting as a poison. The usual resort is to the troublesome job of repotting. When this is not necessary for any other reason, it is much simpler to pour hot water freely through the stirred soil; it will presently come through tinged with brown. After this thorough washing, if the plants are kept warm, new root points and new growth will soon follow. A lady friend had a fine calla in a three gallon pot which showed signs of ill health. On examination the outer portion of the filling was found mouldy, it being in large part horse manure. As repotting was inconvenient, the plant being in flower, hot water was freely used. It killed the mould, and the plant began to revive and was soon all right. -The N. Y. Magazine.

Tomato Culture.

At a meeting of a New England market gardeners' association one of the members read an interesting essay on tomato culture. He said he had tried various dates, from January to June, for starting tomato seed, but he considered about March to be the best time for the earliest plants. It is not well to start the seeds too early. The plants, if held back and checked in their growth, as they must be when started early, are apt to suffer from blight. To start tomato seed requires a good heat so that the seed will come up in four or five days. A sash bed will be ready to plant out, 200 to a sash, in another bed also prepared with a good, fresh heat, so as to keep the plants growing. At the second transplanting, when they are set about seven or eight inches apart, they need some heat, though far less than before, and it is usual to set them at this time in an old heat, after lettuce or radish crops, raising the planks of the frame so as to give a foot of space between the bed and the glass for the plants to grow. The bed must be well aired, taking the glass entirely off in fine weather for a week or two before setting out, which is done May 15 to June 1. Well grown plants are stocky with branches over a foot high. Before planting, the bed must be well watered day before and so as to have the loam stick to the roots. Tomatoes will grow on very poor land in a wet season, but to insure a good crop they should have rich land; a side hill with gravel subsoil, will give excellent crops; land that has been heavily manured the year before will grow better tomatoes than land freshly manured with coarse manure. He liked to set them seven or eight feet by three or four, the wide spaces giving room for picking. Cultivate often and keep clean till the vines run so as to prevent working.

The few scattering tomatoes that are borne on the ends of the plant do not amount to much, although they often sell for \$3 or more a bushel. The part of the crop that usually brings the most money is the first and second settings of fruit upon the branches. The late picking is required, although some varieties are usually not very profitable on account of the low price. Rough, gnarly fruit showed want of thrift in the plant, often caused by rough land or rough manure. To grow a profitable crop skill in handling the plants is required, and more depends on this than on the seeds. The seeds are usually earlier than others, and after all chance or luck has a good deal to do with growing an early crop. The tomato is used all the year round in all civilized countries, and its use has become a necessity.

Milk Dairying. Henry Stewart says in the American Agriculturist: The production of milk for sale is a business of very large extent. The quantity of milk sold and used for domestic purposes by others than farmers is unquestionably equal to one-tenth as much as that used in butter and cheese making. With six million farms no produce milk in our whole population, and whose families comprise thirty million persons, there are as many more in the United States who consume milk, and estimating one quart as the daily consumption of each family of five persons, there must be at least a million cows kept for the production of milk for sale. This business is always increasing with the growth of cities and towns, which require systematic supply. The cows most desirable for this industry are large-bodied animals, that give an abundant yield of fairly good milk, containing sufficient solid matter to make a specific gravity of 1.030 on a scale of the lactometer. It will not pay in this business to rear calves, or to have dry cows feeding three months without profit. A constant succession of fresh cows must be kept up by purchase, and the falling cows must be disposed of to the butchers. It would be more profitable to give them a way than to keep them for rear calves. Hence costly pure-bred cows cannot be kept, unless a profit can be made of the calves sufficient to pay for the expenses of carrying the cows through their dry time. The cows most desired for this business are the half-bred Shorthorns, or grade Holsteins-Friesians. Many breeders of fine pure-

breed Holsteins, which are large milkers, and whose milk is excellent for this purpose, devote their herds to the production of milk for sale, finding a good demand for the calves, which sell at prices which repay the cost of rearing them. Some Ayrshire breeders do the same with equal profit. But, as a rule, it is best to attend to one thing at a time in business, and the milk raiser will find the best cows for his use to be the grade Shorthorns, Holsteins, or Ayrshires. The first being the best cattle for local consumption. Each kind is a good milking cow and produces a heavy, well-flavored and dense milk which goes a long way in coloring tea and coffee, and suits the necessities of consumers in every way. In the summer the cows are pastured, but get their usual ration of corn meal, and when the grass begins to fail, are fed green crops cut and carried to the yard, or into feeding lots where they are kept. The principal crop fed is corn fodder, grown in drills and cultivated as well as if planted for grain. The main crop on these farms is grass for pasture and hay, and Western corn is purchased for feeding. The reason for this is, that corn is thus produced more cheaply and easily than it can be grown here, and can be purchased, while hay is not easily transported, and cannot be bought profitably. Coarse feed should always be grown in preference to grain food, and this can be procured outside of the farm, while the other cannot. Partial soiling is indispensable for feeding the cows on a milk farm, for a regular supply of milk must be had every day, and this can only be kept up after the grass falls by liberal feeding of succulent green fodder. Ensilage is also a most useful resource, as it provides succulent food in winter. Where a satisfactory supply of brewers' grains, glucose meal and malt sprouts can be procured cheaply, these will take the place of ensilage and can be preserved in the same way. With these foods, hay must be fed as a complementary fodder, and the two kinds will be sufficient for all purposes without ensilage.

Farm and Garden Notes. The refuse from celery trimmed for market is excellent for poultry. Never breed a sow before she is a year old, as it retards her growth. Dry paths tend to comfort outside the house and cleanliness within. Fast walking horses are better for farmers than speedy trotters. Two thicknesses of newspaper make a good lining for apple barrels. Never attempt to keep geese or ducks where water is not accessible. C. M. Clay, of Kentucky, does not believe in the common practice of burning stubble and refuse on the land. All who aspire to gardening honors should at some time get in the way of raising many of their own seeds. Avoid root grafts in selecting apple trees. If only a single stock has been used for the root graft it is not so bad. A New York horticulturist recommends pure ground bone as one of the best fertilizers for fruit trees and grapevines. If every man would take care of his stock and be sure to have some to take care of, the fertilizing question would be greatly simplified in the opinion of a Florida grower. Heron's Dairyman tells of a New Hampshire man who increased the time of the solids in his milk two per cent by feeding a half-pint of molasses to each of his cows daily. Separate crops of broadcast peas or pea fallow, to prepare and manure the land for a succeeding wheat crop, furnish the most valuable use to which the pea crop can be applied, according to the experience of a Southern planter. An authority on hogs states that if we take all the hogs fattened in the United States in a year, and change the time of fattening from cold to warm weather, one-half the grain now fed will make all the pork. This would be a saving of at least \$75,000,000 per year. For cholera add a teaspoonful of liquid carbolic acid to a pint and a half of water. Mix their food with the water, and give the fowls no other water to drink. Cholera is indicated by great thirst, greenish droppings (changing to yellow and white color), prostration, and a nervous, anxious expression. The Canadian Horticulturist recommends as a ready means for the necessary assorting of fruit for market, that as a full basket is brought in it should be placed between two empty ones, and as the fruit is carefully picked up of fruit goes into the right-hand basket, second to the left, and the poor laid aside. More attention should be given to the growing of trees for lumber; on every farm, almost, there is some corner where the land is too rough or hard for profitable cultivation; such places should be encouraged to produce trees that will eventually be of value for timber; root out useless trees, and encourage the desirable ones, should be the practice of every farmer. The disease of the skin known as mange is easily recognized by the dry, scurfy appearance of the skin from which the hair falls off. The skin cracks and a yellow matter oozes out and forms crusts, which must be broken up to give effect to the remedies applied. It is caused both by an insect and a plant which burrow in the skin and form different varieties of the disease. The most effective remedy, says the New York Times, is sulphur rubbed up with four times its weight of lard with one-fourth its weight of creosote added, well rubbed into the bare patches after thorough washing with soap and water and rubbing with a corn cob to break the crusts.

An "Assault" in Arkansas. Senator Berry, of Arkansas, tells his friends of a trial for assault in his State, in the course of which a club, a rail, an axe-handle, a knife and a shotgun gun were exhibited as "the instruments with which the assault was done." But it was also shown that the assaulted defended himself with a revolver, a scythe, a pitch-fork, a chisel, a hand-saw and a dog. The jury, Mr. Berry says, came to the conclusion that they'd have given a dollar apiece to have seen the fight. -New York Tribune.

While a herd of cattle were being driven through a piece of woodland in Maine, three cows were encountered driving in the roadway as if waiting for them. Without a moment's hesitation the oxen in the herd charged ahead and drove the bears before them until they were lost in the forest. One ox pursued the bear for nearly a mile and tossed the animal with his horns a number of times.

A fifty-horse-power electrical plant, including the station building, plant, boiler, dynamo, distributing wires and fixtures, can be erected at present prices at an expense not much exceeding \$150 per horse-power, and the gross cost of operating such a plant may be fairly estimated at about \$4,000 per year.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Tucks appear in all fabrics, from tulle to cloth. Wool is the correct thing for this season's wear. English brides are wearing for day weddings mixtures of white serge. A hideous mixture, but one which bids fair to be stylish, is terra cotta with green. A member of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington is said to have chosen a "Treasury girl" for his wife. The first woman doctor in Mexico has lately been honored with a complimentary bull fight for her entertainment. One of England's greatest beauties, the Countess de Gray, formerly Lady Londale, has the typhoid fever. The Mayor of Aragona, Kan., Mrs. Salter, gives \$100, her salary for the year, to the Temperance Temple fund. The Cuban women cannot go out of doors in the daytime, except in their carriages, and accompanied by a parent or guardian. An association of lady dressmakers has been started in London in order to provide work for a large number of high school girls. The silver and gold passementerie brings in an era of silver gilt and silver buttons. They are of small size, not to be obtrusive. Blue and white, a popular combination for the summer, is this season rather supplanted by green, and white which is to be very stylish. Russian net is utilized for bridesmaids' dresses and is very pretty and soft, being in various bright tints, there is as much choice as in tulle. Cheviots were never in so many attractive mixtures as this season. They are lighter than usual but very soft and artistic in coloring. When buttons are used on the waist they are in small sizes, usually little balls of crocheted silk to match the costume; these are in three rows. Smocked sarah fronts are seen on some lovely challi gowns which promise to be the most stylish and attractive dressy costumes for summer wear. White petticoats of heavy woolen fabric are very stylish when made up with a stylish overdress, the petticoat being made in wide plaits. Fancy taffets with this season are employed as underskirts as well as trimmings, and in cor, bars, stripes and plaids they are quite charming. Dark blue with suede color is effective for spring wear and is seen in cashmere and Bengaline, which will be a popular mixture of materials this season. Green is a color seldom used in cotton fabrics, but this season it will be seen in combination with all sorts of colors in steans, in gingham and in lawns. It is said that Miss Amelia Rives, the popular Southern writer, has been overwhelmed with offers of marriage since the Harper's portrait. White wool vests for colored gowns, either fully shirred or box-pleated in the favorite shirt effect, are very new, immensely stylish, and more than immensely ugly. A new idea for bodices of soft stuff is to have the full front caught in at the waist by bands of inch wide ribbon so crossed as to form a double diamond and give a slender effect. Pink fluffs of silk or clusters of pretty ribbon bows appear as face trimmings in some of the new French bonnets. The irregularity of the fluffs gives them a very charming appearance. The Greek women of the upper class are generally clever, well-bred, well-informed and might rival in accomplishments, culture and conversational powers their sisters in the West. Many skirts are made without front or side draperies, the material being pleated down the middle of the front, flat on the sides, or gathered there and massed in great fullness behind. For simple home toilets are pretty models made of crepe, French cambré, hair, or Henrietta cloth, showing a long, waisted pointed bodice, to which a single rather full skirt is applied. Diamonds are not so closely associated with weddings as formerly. Colored stones are in fashion for engagement rings, and the groom's bride gift is more often pearls than diamonds. The Danish Parliament is considering the advisability of giving women the right to serve on Poor Law Boards and School Committees and the right to their own property and earnings. Wide Breton vests are pretty for youthful dresses. They are now made to reach only to the waist line, being embroidered across the top like a yoke, and draped at the waist by a soft sash or a pointed belt. The professional mender has become a necessity in every fashionable house. This lady charges so much per day, and she has more to do than the maid attend to. What she cannot mend is not worth mending. The young ladies of Brooklyn have adopted the conceit of wearing single blossoms of flowers in their mouths. Brunettes affect red ones, blondes take to violets, and carnations, heliotropes and daisies are used. A summer hat which has been started into Parisian popularity by a pretty actress is of coarse yellow straw, fastened low on one side and standing up on the other as high as a square crown. This upturned side is waved in and out. It is trimmed with knots of oats and grasses and a wealth of field flowers. Yoke bodices will appear again this season, not, however, those made with an unsightly straight seam across the chest and across the middle of the back, but finished off in sweeping curves and simulating very closely an ornamental low bodice or peasant's waist, supplemented at the top by a high bodice of silk or fancy materials. A woman of fine complexion has admitted that it is due to the milk in the cocoanut. Her formula is this: "Take a fresh cocoanut, grate it, place it in a cloth and squeeze out the milk. Wash the face and hands with the liquid, rubbing a great deal, the more the better, and wipe with a soft cloth. The effect is wonderful and instantaneous." Maria Mitchell, the celebrated professor of astronomy at Vassar College, is seventy years old. 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'Nasal Voice, Catarrh and False Teeth.' A prominent English woman says the American women all have high, shrill, nasal voices, and false teeth. Americans don't like the constant twittering they get about this nasal twang, and yet it is a fact caused by our dry stimulating atmosphere, and the universal presence of catarrhal difficulties. But why should so many of our women have nasal voices? Both conditions are unnatural. Catarrhal trouble is everywhere prevalent and ead in cough and consumption, which are promoted by mal-nutrition induced by deranged stomach action. The condition is a modern one, one which our ancestors who prevented the catarrh, cold, cough and consumption by abundant and regular use of what is now known as Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy and Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, two old-fashioned remedies handed down from our ancestors, and were equally sure to give the strongest guarantees of purity and efficacy for the world-famed makers of Warner's safe cure. These two remedies plentifully used as the spring and summer season, give a positive assurance of freedom, both from catarrh and those dreadful and neglected, avoidable consequences, pneumonia, lung troubles and consumption, which so generally and fatally prevail among our people. Commodore Ed. Fisher, of Salem, Henry Cox, Iowa, served four years in the late war and contracted a disease called consumption by the doctors. He had frequent hemorrhages. After Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy, he says, under date of Jan. 10th, 1888: "I do not bleed at the lungs any more, my cough does not bother me, and I do not have any more smothering attacks." Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy and his "sound and well." "No one can do like to have our women called nose talkers and false teeth owners, but these conditions can be readily overcome in the manner indicated.

A Big Price for a Tree. Curly Walnut is highly valued by veneer makers, if it contain the right kind of figure. A curious story comes from a woodsman found in a tree somewhere in the region about Kanawha Falls. He concluded was very valuable. He secured a sample and forwarded it to a handler of such wood in Baltimore. The result was that the discoverer received an offer for the tree, probably amounting to \$2000. Subsequently the Baltimore man sold a share of the chance to an Indianapolis dealer, who opened negotiations with the woodsman for the possession of the prize, at length going to West Virginia to prosecute the enterprise. When the affair had reached this stage the woodsman concluded that the tree was worth \$3000, and demanded the sum for it, or he would not yield his knowledge. Seeing that the Indianapolis man was bound to find the tree, if possible, the discoverer cut it down and buried it in the earth. A thorough search has, as yet, failed to reveal the hiding place of the log, and the man who holds the secret declares that nothing but \$4,000 will bring it to the surface. -Detroit Free Press.

Seasidekness Ashore. When Mr. Lincoln made his visit to Gen. Grant's camp at City Point, Va., in 1864, he was met by the General and his staff, and upon being asked how he was, said: "I am not feeling very well. I got pretty badly shaken up on the bay coming down, and am not altogether over it yet." "Let me send for a bottle of champagne for you, Mr. President," said one of the staff officers; "that is the best remedy I know of for seasickness." "No, no," the young friend, said Mr. Lincoln; "I've seen many a man in my time seasick ashore from drinking that very article." -Richmond Herald.

I Bring You Sweet Flowers and Good Medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 per box. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses. One Dollar.

For a first-class spring medicine my wife and I highly prize Hood's Sarsaparilla. We both took it last spring. It did us a great deal of good and we felt better through the hot weather than ever before. It cured my wife of sick headache, from which she has suffered a great deal, and relieved me of a dizzy, tired feeling. I think every one ought to take something to purify the blood before the hot weather comes on, and we shall ever use Hood's Sarsaparilla in every household. N. B.—If you have decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

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