

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

VALUE OF SALT AS A FERTILIZER.
All plants contain more or less salt, and the more of it as the soil is sufficiently provided with it. Salt is necessary for the digestion of food, hence salt is an indispensable element of plant food. Grass and pasture are especially benefited by it. Five hundred pounds of cheap salt, sold for the purpose at about \$6 per ton, may be applied now as soon as the grass starts growth. Clover is equally benefited by it. Mangels and other root crops should receive from four hundred to six hundred pounds per acre; cabbages, and especially asparagus, need salt. Oats and wheat are benefited by it, the effect of it being to stiffen the straw and enlarge the grain, giving it a clear, bright skin. The salt has also a beneficial effect on the soil by its chemical action.

CARE OF LAMBS.

At lambing time the pen should be made extra warm and comfortable, as lambs dropped during severe cold weather (especially if Merinos or fine wools) soon become chilled unless the room is warm, or prompt attention is paid to them by the attendant. Should the ewe fail to own her lamb, it is best to tie her up in a separate stall; or, better still, partition off one corner of the pen so that she may not be shut away from the flock. If the lamb becomes chilled it may be fed a few tablespoonfuls of warm milk, mixed with one-tenth part of brandy or whisky; or, in the absence of these, a few drops of Jamaica ginger or pain-killer may be administered with the milk. This treatment, with wrapping in a woolen blanket and placing near the stove, should soon restore the lamb to vigor. If it is placed in the pen with others, it is a good plan to place upon the nose of the mother a few drops of the same material that was mixed with the lamb's drink. This hint will often cause the ewe to own her lamb, or even a strange lamb, when otherwise trouble would be experienced.

The first six hours of a lamb's life is the most critical time; hence many farmers will go to the barn at midnight to look after their flock, and it often pays to do so, as a well-kept lamb is worth in October not less than \$2.50, and often \$4 is obtained for them. When a week old lambs will begin to eat the leaves and clover heads, and also the fine leaves of timothy, cornstalks, etc. But clover is their favorite, and should be given them if possible. It not only adds growth, but makes them strong and hearty. No doubt some of the ewes will become thin in flesh. These, with their lambs, should have a separate enclosure, and be fed an extra ration of grain, placing the feed trough low enough so that the lambs may also eat a portion of it. Remember that to be successful in lamb raising one needs healthy sheep, good food, warm quarters and prompt attention.—*New York Examiner.*

CARE OF MILK.

A cheese manufacturer in this State, says George E. Newell in the *American Agriculturist*, has had the following pointed advice printed at the head of the dividend sheets he issues to his patrons: "Take good care of your night's milk, it will pay you." Where milk is delivered at the factory only once in twenty-four hours, more than ordinary attention at the dairyman's hands is necessary to preserve its quality. Especially is this true in hot weather, and on nights when the air is disturbed by electrical storms. It is of vital interest to the manufacturer to always receive good milk, for the reputation of his stock must be maintained, and profitable money returns yielded to his patrons. Of deeper significance also is the public health, which may be jeopardized as greatly through carelessness and ignorance in the dairy as by those sanitary conditions in the face of a pestilence. The thought of eating "hurt meat" fills every one with abhorrence, yet the consumption of tainted milk is as dangerous to human health. Milk may develop a fatal poison, and yet reveal little of it to the sense of smell. There are two general species of taint that affect milk. When warm from the udder and lying in a deep vessel it generates one character of decomposition, and rank odors emanating from decaying animal or vegetable matter cause the other. To avoid both, milk must be set in a draught of pure air, and be aerated thoroughly by stirring, or by driving air through the mass. The fluid should not be violently handled while it is cooling and airing, or a partial separation of the butter globules ensues. In whatever character of vessel milk is stored over night, the material of course being tin, free circulation of air should be secured under the bottom as well as around the sides. Cans of large diameter should be employed, and only a moderate quantity of milk be stored in a can. For a dairyman who regularly patronizes a cheese factory and makes a day delivery of milk once a day, a properly constructed cooling stand should be a part of his equipment. It should stand on an elevated location convenient to the milking barn, and one open to a free circulation of air from all quarters. Posts are set on ten feet high with a shingled roof, and a floor as high above the ground as a wagon box. This will make a structure that the wind can not blow down, and it will be rain-proof unless from a driving storm. A low roof, or boarded-up sides should be avoided as the object is to offer no obstruction to the freest aërial circulation. The cans of milk should rest on cleats raised at least six inches above the floor, and they never should in any case be covered over night unless by a screen. A flight of strong steps should lead up to the platform for the use of milkers, and the opposite side face a driveway for facility in loading on a wagon. Milk thoroughly freed from the animal heat before it is massed in bulk is quite certain of keeping sweetly till morning.

It is a good practice to have plenty of pails, and let the milk stand in them an hour or more before storing in greater

bulk. Not over one hundred pounds should be kept in one can, and the greater the diameter of the can the better. Don't put sour whey in milk cans, but rather take a barrel to the factory for that purpose. After a thorough cleansing of the receptacles, they should be treated to a rigid scalding with boiling water. This may seem an unnecessary precaution; it is often neglected to the detriment of the milk. Taint in milk can not always be detected by the sense of smell, and it presents its most dangerous character when, odorless in the lactical fluid, it arises as gaseous effluvia from the cooking cheese.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Many repairs are now in order. Frequently give your hens new, clean nests. The market is seldom overstocked with the best. A light and effective movable fence is a desideratum. Cut the burs and cockles before turning in the sheep. Keeping the weeds cut is better than pulling them out. Rats destroy millions of dollars' worth of grain annually. Wait until the frost kills the flies before painting your buildings. The fall is the seeding time for weeds. Destroy them before the seed falls. The toad is one of the best friends of the farmer and destroys many insects. To kill blue grass growing between bricks around the lawn, wash the bricks with salt water or strong solution of soda. It is said that typhoid fever has been traced to a dirty pig pen, the virus coming into the house on the unwashed feet of flies. Care should be taken to keep castor beans out of horse or cattle feed, for they are fatal to stock. Horses will, however, eat the stalks while gathering. Bright oat straw run through a cutting box and mixed with bran and a little ground oats, slightly moistened, makes one of the best fodders for horses. In cutting seed potatoes cut the eye with a slant toward the butt or stem end, and cut past the middle of the potato leaving as much of the eye on the potato as you can. Be careful that your hay does not become heated in the barn. Hay, to be kept well, should be well cured and dry before storing, and it should not be packed too heavily. Professor Augur, of Connecticut, recommends sprinkling cabbage with brine strong enough to bear an egg as a remedy for the cabbage worm. It is also good for the cabbage. It is only in exceptional cases that it will pay the average farmer to breed horses for speed. Generally, all things considered, good draft horses will return a safer and better profit.

In plowing stony land for seeding to grass, put all small stones into the furrow and cover them, and lay all larger ones out on the furrows and afterward draw them off on a stone boat. Three-quarters of an ounce of salt to the pound of butter will be the right quantity for most markets for immediate consumption, and one ounce to the pound for packed butter. When tomatoes are on stakes or trellises it is a good plan to nip off the tops. Side shoots push out the sooner, and from these come the fruit. There is no advantage in so much height. Kickers among colts and calves are usually bred, not born. Handle them gently and kindly and kickers will be rare. Teasing by heedless boys and hired men originates most of the farm kickers. Teach the boy to do his farm work so that it will be admired, and you give him something to think about that adds zest to his work. Teach him to be as neat and tasteful in his work as in dress, and you develop valuable qualities, such as may hold him to the farm.

If the corn crop is not harvested and siloed when there is moisture in the stalks to start rapid fermentation, we should certainly, says *Hoard's Dairyman*, add water to the contents of the pit, and if the water was hot, it would be all the more effective in starting the fermentation. Early cabbage are not usually as hard and large as the later kinds. They are intended to afford a supply while waiting for the better varieties to come in. They are but of little value unless early. It is time to have the seed for early plants sowed in the hot bed, and the young plants should be set out as soon as possible. The introduction of the bush lima bean is a valuable aid to the bean grower. The chief expense in growing lima beans is the poles, which require labor in staking and replacing when affected by winds. Those who have tried the bush beans claim that they are fully as prolific as the pole beans, as well as being equal to the latter in quality. To make thorough work of the weeds they should be carted off the land at once and burned up if dry enough, or dumped in a pile and worked over for two years before returning to the land as compost. This working over may be done with a cultivator and harrow in a large pile; it does not take much time, but needs attention every ten days in the growing season. One of the reasons why peaches do not succeed on land long cultivated, is lack of mineral plant food. The peach is usually planted on light or sandy land, that has at best very little mineral. The seed cannot form without potash, and lacking this the seed fall off soon after setting. It is believed by some that lack of potash is the predisposing cause of the disease known as peach yellows. When taken early enough this disease has been cured by heavy applications of German potash salts.

Of every million people in the worse 800 are blind.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

GRAPE PIE.
Pop the pulp out of the skins into one vessel and put the skins into another. Then simmer the pulp a little and run it through a colander to separate the seeds. Next put the skins and pulp together, and they are ready for jugging or for pies. Pies prepared in this way are nearly as good as plum pie, and that is very good.

GOOSEBERRY FOOL.
A very delicious dish with a queer name—"gooseberry fool"—comes to us from our great-grandmothers, and is particularly acceptable in warm weather. Boil green gooseberries until tender, mash the fruit to make juice, adding but little water; mash through a hair sieve. To a quart of the strained berries allow a coffee cupful of sugar, and boil up once. It is delicious when cold, and should be eaten with cream. If the latter is fresh it will not curdle. It is also very nice with boiled custard. Rhubarb may be prepared in the same manner.—*New York World.*

RECIPE FOR ANGEL CAKE.
The *New York World's* Housekeeper finds the following recipe for angel cake very good: Sift the flour once before measuring, then take one tumblerful of the sifted flour and add to it a level teaspoonful of cream-of-tartar and sift six or seven times. Sift the sugar once—powdered is the best—and measure a tumblerful and a half of the sugar and mix with the flour and cream-of-tartar. Take the whites of eleven eggs and beat them to a stiff froth. Add the flour and sugar slowly, beating all the time. Flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilla. Bake about forty minutes in a very slow oven. Cover the cake for the first twenty-five minutes. It should be a very light delicate brown when done. Let it remain in the pan when done. Slice with a sharp-pointed knife held perpendicularly.

POTTED LIVER.
Farmers who live at a distance from a market will find this a delicious use for the liver of the veal which they may kill, as country butchers often do not appreciate the value of a veal's liver and will give as much for an animal without either that delicacy or the sweetbread. Boil the liver until tender, turn out in a wooden chopping bowl and beat with a wooden potato masher while hot. Remove all skin and gristle and pound to a paste, seasoning with salt, cayenne, cloves and mace; add enough of the gravy to make a smooth and creamy paste and pack in small cups or jars. Pour melted butter over the top of each until well covered and keep in a cool place. It is very nice for luncheons or supper in hot weather. Turn out in a platter, slice thinly and serve with thin strips of buttered bread, white or brown, or spread over hot buttered toast.—*American Agriculturist.*

HASTY PUDDING OR MUSH.
As this is a favorite American dish, the recipe is for a large quantity. The flour in this case is added for advantage in frying the pudding when it is cold; the pudding when hot is eaten with milk, sirup, butter or gravy. Put two quarts of water into a clean saucepan, with a level teaspoonful of salt; set it over the fire, and when it boils stir in a pound of Indian meal and a quarter of a pound of flour mixed to a smooth paste with a pint of cold water; add the flour and meal gradually, stirring constantly with a pudding-stick to prevent the formation of lumps. When the pudding is quite smooth let it boil steadily for an hour, stirring it often enough to prevent burning; constant boiling improves the flavor of the pudding. When there are no measures convenient, enough meal is stirred into the boiling water to hold the pudding-stick upright. That portion of the pudding intended for frying should be poured into a tin or earthen dish wet with cold water and allowed to cool.—*Juliet Corson.*

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.
For polishing furniture beeswax and turpentine are very good, but plenty of elbow grease is essential. White paint that has become discolored may be nicely cleaned by using a little whiting in the water for washing. Save all your old white muslin. It makes good dusters and will also be useful for cleaning windows, as it is free from lint. A good way to remove ink stains from carpets is to sprinkle salt over the soiled spots and pour on boiling water; do it several times, if necessary. For cleaning glasses belonging to mahogany furniture, use either powdered whiting or scraped rottenstone mixed with sweet oil, and rub on with a chamois skin. Eggs shells crushed into small bits and shaken well in decanters, three parts filled with cold water, will not only clean them thoroughly, but make the glass look like new. The walls of each room should be brushed, a duster should be tied over a broom, and then passed up and down. The duster must, of course, be shaken from time to time. For cleaning windows and mirrors one of the best things is plain soft water and chamois leather, having a dry chamois leather as well to polish with afterward. This process will not answer near the sea, because of the salt in the atmosphere. The scrubbing of floors should be done with bath brick dust or sand and ordinary household soap. The object of the brick dust or sand is to whiten boards. After washing leave all the doors and windows open for it to dry very quickly, which also helps to whiten the boards. When tablecloths are worn beyond mending cut square pieces from the best parts of them and hem them neatly. They make nice napkins for the little children to use at the table, and also do nicely for them to carry their lunches to school in, for if they are stained or lost it will not matter much, as your sets will not be broken.

A Curious New York Law.

What may strike the average citizen as a curious law went into effect recently. It is chapter forty-one of the Session laws of 1890, entitled "an act for the prevention of blindness." It provides as follows:

SECTION 1. Should any midwife or nurse having charge of an infant in this State notice that one or both eyes are much inflamed or reddened at any time within two weeks after its birth, it shall be the duty of such midwife or nurse so having charge of such infant to report the fact in writing within six hours to the Health Officer or some legally qualified practitioner of medicine of the city, town or district in which the parents reside. Sec. 2. Any failure to comply with the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$100, or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both. Sec. 3. That this act shall take effect on the 1st day of September, 1890. An *Express* man asked Health Officer Balch to explain the law, but he only said that it was to prevent blindness. If the reading was not clear that was the fault of the lawmakers. He said no cases had been brought to his attention yet. When he learns of one probably Dr. Balch will endeavor to find out what his duties are in the premises. Redness of the eyes, perhaps, may mean granulation of the lids, which needs attention, but whatever it may mean it is apparently a duty hereafter to make a grand hustle to notify the Health Officer or some physician the moment that a very young infant's eyes may become red. What the duties of the man to whom the information is brought may be he will have to guess, as the law is silent on that point.—*Albany (N. Y.) Express.*

How Cetywayo Became King.
Umbande was desirous to see his eldest son Umbulazi placed at the head of the Zulu nation; but Cetywayo, a younger and more ambitious prince, was determined to dispute the succession, and the father, seeing no sign of having his own way, said to his sons, "You may fight it out." The nation was immediately thrown into intense excitement. Swords were sharpened, ox hides converted into shields and a day fixed on which the two parties of Zulus under their respective chiefs were to settle the matter of sovereignty. A more bloody battle was perhaps never fought in Zululand. No mercy was shown to either sex. The infant was speared on its mother's breast, old and young alike were butchered. Umbulazi was probably assailed, as he was never seen afterward; and it was reported that nearly or quite 10,000 Zulus were either killed in battle or drowned in the river Tugela which forms the northern boundary of this colony. In time Cetywayo became king.—*New York Observer.*

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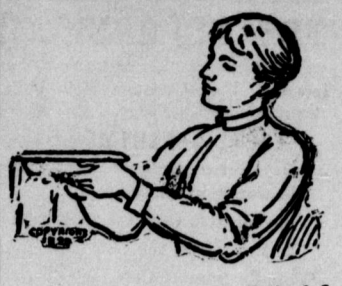
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