THE FARM AND GARDEN.

WHEN TO WATER HORSES.

A writer in some agricultural paper ys: "Never water a horse within three says: "Never while a horse within three hours after eating;" This must be a mis-take. He was right in saying: "Wate them before they are fed." But some times they will not drink before eating the more them der. Now it would umes they will not drink before eating if more hungry than dry. Now, it would be cruel to drive a horse, especially in a hot day, fifteen or twenty miles before giving him drink. How would a man like such treatment? A horse may be given a little water in half an hour after eating when he is being worked. eating when he is being worked. Some think it safe to let a horse drink all he wants while going right along on the road, but many valuable horses have been killed by doing this. A little and often is a better way-New York World.

GRASS FOR PIGS.

GRASS FOR PIGS. Various agricultural journals are re-marking that there is meat in grass for pigs as well as for cattle and sheep. It is very true, but it is a mistake to sup-pose that the natural diet of pigs is grass, as it is for runniant animals like covers and sheep. The true latter here grass, as it is to. The two latter have cows and sheep. The two latter have a very bulky double stomach, and will thrive on coarser fare than the pig, that has only one digestive apparatus. With-out doubt pigs are often fed on too con-centrated food, and are benefited by a run at pasture, especially by the exercise it involves. But the notion that grain or some concentrated food is not needed even by growing pigs is a mistaken one. It is true pigs thrive well on milk, but, even with the cream taken from it, milk is much more nutritious and therefore a more concentrated food than it is often supposed to be.—Colman's Rural World.

HOW BEST TO USE FODDER

The hay crop is scarce in some parts of the country; corn fodder, like the poor, is always with us. Now, learn how to use that fodder to the best advantage. If you have a silo, cut the fodder short and put it in. This is undoubtedly the best plan now known, but if you have no silos and the chances are about one in a thousand only that you have such a "modern improvement," then cut the fodder and shock it in the field the best you know how and can afford. Take read care to set through the field every good care to go through the field every week and set up or haul to the barn all the shocks that show an inclination to fall apart or get otherwise injured. There is no economy of the farm like carefully looking after things, and this is particularly the case with corn fodder in a year en hay is scarce and high.-American Dairyman.

EFFECTS OF SPRAYING PEACH TREES. Professar Bailey, in a bulletin issued from the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y., gives a full re-port of experiments made with spraying peach foliage with London purple and Paris green. Following is a summary of same:

1. Peach trees are very susceptible to injury from arsenical sprays. 2. London purple is much more harmful to peach trees than Paris green, and it should never be used upon them in any manner. Injury is more liable to occur upon full-grown foliage and hardened shoots than upon young foliage and soft shoots. 4. The immunity of the young growth is due to its waxy covering. 5. Injury late in the season is more apparent than early in the season, because of the cessaearly in the season, because of the cesa-tion of growth. 6. Injury from the use of London furple may be permanent and irreparable. 7. The length of time which the poison has been mixed appears to accessing an influence. 8. Londer to exercise no influence. S. London purple contains much soluble arsenic, and this arsenic is the arsenic is the cause of the injury to peach foliage. 9. A coarse spray appears to be more injurious than a fine one. 10. A rain following the application does not appear to augment the in-jury. 11. Meteorological conditions do not appear to influence results. 12. Spraying the peach with water on a bright and hot day does not scorch the foliage. 13. Paris green, in a fine spray, at the rate of one pound to 300 gallons of water, did not injure the trees. Probably one pound to 350 gallons is always safe.

Professor Bailey does not discourage the general use of London purple, as he uses it freely upon other plants than the peach.

ENSILAGE AT \$1 PER TON.

In regard to the cost of harvesting and storing foods for ensilage, Professor Hay-ward, of the Maryland Experiment Stastoring foods for ensilage, Professor Hay-ward, of the Maryland Experiment Sta-tion, says: An accurate record was kept of the cost of harvesting and storing of the cost of harvesting and storing of

perimental Stat Ion give some result of an experimental in feeding i sugar beets to milch cows, made during the past winter, together with a summary of two similar experiments, one mades by the station in 1889 and one by the ferm, department of the Ohio/State Urtivers styrin 1879. In the last named experiment eight cows were kept under test for eleven weeks; in 1889 twelve cows for eight weeks, and in 1830 twelve cows for nine weeks, the cows in , each case being

weeks, the cows in each case being weighed; daily, as well as their feed and milk.

milk. In each of the three, experiments the cowsute more my and more total dry matter when feeding /on beets than in other focds (hay, me: and bran in 1879, corn silage in 1889 and 11890), and in each case more milk/was given from the beets than from the other foods, but it is not not down and that the increase of not yet demonstrated that the increase of milk was produced economically. For twelve years records have been

kept on the farm now accupied by the station which show that the average yield of beets over this period has been nearly sixteen tons per acre against an annual yield of about fifty-five bushels of shelled

But a crop of fity-five bashels of shelled corn with its fodder will contain nearly twice asimuch drymatter as sixteen tons of beets, and these, experiments indicate of beets, and these experiments indicate that, whether fed dry, as corn imeal and dry fodder, or as corn ensilage, the dry matter of the corn erop will be found about as effective, pound for 'pound, as the dry matter of the beet crop.

possible to raise much more than It is It is possible to raise much more than sixteen tons of beets to the acree. One crop of two ucres is reported at thirty-seven and one-half tons per acre, and smaller areas have given still larger yields, but such crops require very richland and thorough culture. Whether it is possi-ble to produce a pound of dry matter in beets as economically as it can be done in over is not very definitely isselfed, but the corn is not yet definitely settled, but the probabilities are against it.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Keep the wagon well greased. Neglect is the worst weed on a farm.

Prepare ground well forwinter wheat. Manure ongland is concentrated activi-

ty Always have a hitching post at your

door. Long evenings coming; read and

study. If you work early and inte, rest at

midday. Buy nothing you can produce as

cheaply. Put the manure where it willido the

most good. Always plan to save labor and thereby reduce cost.

The market is seldom voverstocked

with the best. Have you done all you cantfor your fowls' comfort.

The best time to do athing is before

it is actually needed. Do everything in the simplest and

most sensible manner. Better pay a good price for #seed than use poor if given you.

Getting money out of dirt is dirty business, but it is honest.

Have you made your plans for next year? It is time you had.

During the rainy days repair the tools, oil the harness and fix up the cow/stable.

Remember that one of the most imporcares of the farm is the care health.

Add the uncounted comforts to the money income before you say the farm does not pay.

When threshing take good care of the straw. Bright, clean straw is better for bedding as well as for feeding.

If you have nothing better, lay in a good supply of dry earth to use as an ab-sorbent in your stables when needed.

Many diseases of the horse's feet are due to wearing shoes too long a time. Knock off the shoes during vacation.

Apply lime whitewash in your stables, your hen-house, your pig-pen and every-where that insects can lay their nits.

When you dig your potatoes, dry them before storing, but do not expose them to the sun, if you can avoid it.

This is a good time to open up the ditches or to put in tile from that sinkhole that makes ugly jogs in all your

hot. under cover.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

HOW TO MAKE AN EGG-TESTE

HOW TO MAKE AN EGG-TESTER. Take a piece of leather five inches wide and six inches long. Now bring the edges together (with the dark side of leather inside) and sew them, and it is ready for use. Take the egg to be tested, hold it up to a bright light, place the eye at the other end and you see ex-actly what condition the egg is in. The leather adjusts itself to the egg so as to exclude all the light. Another good point in its favor is that there is no dan-ere of headbing the acre by accidental point in its favor is that there is no dan-ger of breaking the egg by accidentally letting the tester fall or by striking the egg against it.

A GOOD LAUNDRY POLISH.

A laundry polish that is recommended by an authority on such questions is made as follows: Dissolve on a slow fire one ounce of white wax and two ounce of spermaceti with one large tea-spoonful of salt. Turn into a wet cup to cool. Make holid, stream or work Make boiled starch as usual. cool. cool. Make boiled starch as usual, cooking slowly for twenty minutes, and for every tablespoonful of dry starch used put in a lump of the preparation the size of a cherry. Use no cold starch and do not sprinkle. When the starched pieces are dried, lay them in a wei towel for two hours, and with a polishing iron bring out the gloss.—New York World.

NOODLE PUDDING.

Three eggs beaten light, a little salt and flour to make a paste that will roll. Roll the paste an eighth of an inch thick, lay on a clean paper for five minutes, let-ting it stand either in the sun or in a warm oven with the door open. After taking them out cut in strips two inches wide; cut fine, then put them in clear, salted water which is boiling and allow them ten minutes for boiling, but do not let them stick together. Take them out and drain well; add two well-beaten eggs, mix them in a quart of milk and stir in the nodles; add salt, sugar and spice to suit the taste. Bake forty-five minutes. Noodles are very nice used in soup instead of maccaroni.—New York World.

WHOOPING COUGH.

A physician of well-known repute, talking about whooping cough, says it is a contagious disease peculiar to childhood, although it occasionally attacks adults. It is spasmodic in its action, generally protracted, and is always accompanied with inflammation of the mucous mem brane of the windpipe, bronchial tubes and the cells. A dry cough, an occa-sional sense of constriction in the chest, fever, quick respiration and other symp toms of a common cold mark its beginning. These disappear and the spas-modic stage ensues, in which there is a frequently recurring and obstinate cough At times the child is convulsed with a paroxysm of coughing which is continued until the lungs seem to be incapa ble of further action. The spasm after a second or two is relaxed and the breath is drawn with a prolonged, almost con-vulsive sob, or "whoop" which is pe-culiar to this disease and prevents it from being confounded with any other malady. Children who are weak teething or being weaned are liable in whooping cough to inflammating of the lungs or brain, which often results fatally. Vigorous treatment in its earliest stages is of the treatment in its carnest stages is of the utmost importance, and great care should be exercised in regulating the diet and avoiding sudden changes of temperature.—New York World.

RECIPES.

Potato Pie-Slice eight raw potatoes and cut into small pieces one-half pound of bacon. Line a basin with some suct pastry and put in the bacon and potatoes; add boiling water and a little flour to make gravy. Put to steam for four hours.

Cocoanut Cream-One pint of milk, yolks of three eggs, one-half cup of sugar, flavor with vanilla. Cook as for boiled custard. Put one dozen cocoanut cakes in a pretty dish and strain the hot custard over them, When cold, whip the whites and pile on top.

Crab-apple Preserves—Take the red Siberian crab-apple. Wash, and wipe dry, leave the stems on, put in water to cover, and let come to a boil. Take up, let cool, and carefully remove the skins. Weigh allow one pound of sugers to Weigh, allow one pound of sugar to every pound of fruit. Make syrup, flavor with the juice of one lemon to every three pounds. Put the crab-apples on, and cook until clear; put in jars while bet

Blackberry Mush-Bruise one pound lackberries and add a very Put in porcelain-lined or granite kettle, add one teacupful of boiling water and stew for three or four minutes. Meantime stir smoothly in a bowl two heaping tablespoonfuls of flour with water to make a thick cream; add to the berries, and stir constantly till thickened. Re move, set in very cold place. Serve with sugar and cream. Beef-Loaf-Get two pounds of lean beef and chop fine. Season with salt, pepper, a little parsley, summer savory or something of the kind, and chop and add a very small onion. Press into a square or long baking pan and fit a tin over rt. Bake an hour and a half. Put a weight on it when done and do not turn out until it is perfectly cold, when it may be cut in nice slices with a sharp thin-bladed kuife. Rice Cream-Lovers of rice will enjoy this: Bake one ounce Carolina rice in half a pint of milk with three bayleaves. When sufficiently cooked, re-move the scum and bay-leaves. Dis-solve one-quarter ounce gelatine, previ-viously soaked in two tablespoonfuls of whomsy soaked in two tablespondus of milk, in half a pint of boiling milk, add the yolk of an egg and two ounces of loaf sugar. Stir over the fire for five minutes, mix with the rice, pour it into the mould, and let it remain until set.

LINCOLN'S MELANCHOLY.

His Sympathetic Nature and His Early

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> Animal Worship.

state religion in Dahomey .- Brooklyn

The number of lunatics under restraint in the district criminal and private luna-tic asylums of Ireland on the first day of this year amounted to 16,159, being an increase of 474 over the total recorded in the previous return.

Is it economy to save a few cents buying a cheap scap or strong washing powder, and lose collars in ruined rotted clothes? It not, use Dobbins's Electric Scap, white as snow, and as pure. Ask your grocer for it.

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lous than a dozen doctors'

prescriptions, but they're not

those that profess to cure

Everybody, now and then-feels "run down," "played out." They've the will, but

no power to generate vitality. They're not sick enough to

call a doctor, but just too

where the right kind of a

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Animal Worship. Among primitive peoples all animals are supposed to be endowed with souls, which in many cases have formerly ani-mated human beings. Hence a likeness is often recognized between an animal and some deceased friend, and the animal is addressed as the person would have been, and honored with a kind of worship. Many tribes call themselves by the name of and even derive their pedi-cree from some animal. Its crise begree from some animal. Its cries be-come the omens of the tribe, and thus originate the divination and augury of more civilized nations. In the modern world the most civilized people whom animal worship vigorously survives lie within the range of Brahminism. Here the sacred cow is not merely to be spared; she is as a deity worshiped and bowed to daily by the pious Hindoo. Siva is incarnate in Hanuman, the monkey god. The divine king of birds, Garuda, is Vishnu's vehicle, and the forms of fish and boar and tortoise assumed in the avata legends of Vishun. assumed in the avatar legends of Vishun. assumed in the avatar legends of Vishun. Perhaps no worship has prevailed more widely than that of the scrpent. It had its place in Egypt and among the Hebrews; in Greece and Rome; among the Celts and Scandinavians in Europe; in Persia and India; in China and Thibet; in Mexico and Peru, and in Africa, where it still flourishes as the state religion in Dahomey.—Brooklum

forty-five tons, put into the silo in three days, beginning the 16th of September. The force employed was as follows: porta-ble engine, power cutter, one two-mule cost one single art one two holds cart, one single cart, one mule hauling fuel and water for engine (making four mules), one foreman, one engineer and fireman, two drivers, three corn cutters, two men at cutting machine, one man packing in silo and one boy helper on water cart.

The items of cost were these: Hire of engine and engineer three days, at \$4 per day, \$12; fuel, \$3; teams and manual labor, in all \$46.40; putting cover and weights on silo, \$3, total, \$64,40, or \$1.43 ton. It was estimated that the tan gled condition of the corn in the field fully doubled the labor of cutting and loading it. Had the feed cutter been larger the same engine and fuel could have doubled the quantity cut per day, although another cart would have been needed in hauling. It is easy ould to see how these improvements might have reduced the cost of storing per ton to about one dollar. The season for to about one dollar. The season for growing and cultivating the crop was so exceptional, and the crop itself so small, that no computation was made as to cost of production to time of harvest. These figures, if recorded, would not apply to an average season. But it may be roughly stated that the cost of making the orop, exclusive of harvesting, need never exceed \$1 per ton,

Clear away the masses of foul stuff around the trunks of your fruit trees. They are harbors for vermin and ininrious insects.

Eggs are the most marketable product that the farm yields. They are ready for the market the minute they are laid, and the sooner they are gotten to market the better.

A solitary yellow-dock, burdock or mustard plant is best preserved by being carefully cut off close to the ground, gently carried to the house and con-signed to the kitchen stove just before the water boils in the tea-kettle.

Commencing to breed high class fowls, solely with the object of making money from them, is the rock on which many an enthusiastic beginner has split. Profit must always be a secondary con-sideration at the outset. It means hard work and plenty of it for a year or more; the profits come later if you only stick. An item in making the most of the corn crop is to begin feeding the fatten-ing stock early. Under average condi-tions the moderately cool weather in the fall is the best time to fatten stock, and with good, thrifty stock a much better gam can then be made in proportion to the quantity of food supplied than at any other time.

eed \$1 per ton. BEETS FOR MILCH COWS. A builtein of the Ohio Agricultural Ex-BEETS FOR MILCH COWS. Cal., is eighteen miles in length and three in width, and contains 1,500,000 sares of orchard ground.

In Florida sugar cane grows luxuriantly without fertilizing, and the average cost of preparing and planting a sugar crop is \$10 per acre, as compared with \$18 in Cuba and \$24 in Louisiana.