



Flowing Cow Peas Under.

When cow peas produce pods and the pods begin to turn yellow, they should be plowed under. If grown for hay cut the vines when the pods are about four inches long. When grown as a manure crop the longer the vines remain on the ground before they are plowed under the more nodules will be formed on the roots, hence the more nitrogen added to the soil.

Food for Laying Hens.

For our laying hens we prepare the food as follows: We get green bones and bony meat that are suitable to run through the bone cutter, are pulled out; the rest we put into a large iron kettle, and boil them until the whole is thoroughly cooked; then we pick out the bones, and mix with the soup, or broth, chopped clover and mill feed. We stir in enough of this to make a stiff mush, boil it well, cover it, and as we need it, feed it. In the winter when it is very cold, we take enough for one feed and place it into the mixing trough, put hot water on it, and put with such mill feed as we have at hand. This is the principal meal for the morning. At noon, we give about one quart of wheat to eight or ten chickens, and in the evening we give about the same amount of corn. During the day we have mangels or rutabagas hanging around in their pens.—M. Harter, in The Epitomist.

To Prevent Loss of Moisture.

Rolling is an advantage in preventing the loss of moisture from soils not compact enough to hold much water. The compacting of such soils by repeated rolling decreases the amount of water that passes through them and beyond the reach of roots. When the object of rolling is to save soil moisture, tooth harrow should be used if possible after rolling, so as to form a layer of loose soil on the surface; otherwise rolling will decrease the soil moisture. The roller should be used with caution on clayey lands. The purpose of using the roller after seeding during dry weather is to compact the soil, thus increasing the capillary action, which carries the necessary amount of moisture to the seeds to cause germination. The roller is sometimes used after the plants are up, which of course favors the rise of water to the young roots. The addition of humus to soils deficient in organic material will greatly increase their capacity for holding water. This may be supplied by using vegetable mold, cover crops, rotations, green manures, and stable manures. Soil moisture may be saved by other means but those mentioned above are the most important.

Profit in Buttermaking.

To sell milk off the farm is to sell all the fertilizing elements there are in the milk, but these are not as great as those that were in the grain and fodder that the cows ate. Of the grain no small part of those elements are left in the manure heap; not quite as much of clover hay, yet more than of the grasses. If one is selling his milk he should determine that a part of the money he receives for it, shall be returned, either in grain bought and fed out, or in fertilizing material put upon the fields. Only in this way can the soil be kept up to its condition.

But one who keeps cows and makes butter at home, using his skim milk for growing calves and hogs, and buys grain to feed out, will ever find his land improving, his crops growing larger if properly cared for, and he should grow richer by reason thereof if prices maintain their proper relation to one another. The man who sells milk may improve his farm and still make money if the milk prices are high enough, but we cannot help feeling that it is doubtful for those who have to sell at the prices established by the milk contractors who buy for our cities. When we sold milk at the prices we now pay for it, or from five to seven cents a quart, we thought it none too much, but we made a living at it. To have sold at prices paid by contractors for the supply of Boston would have meant bankruptcy for us, and we should have preferred to have brought out the tubs, the churn and other apparatus in use in those days, and made butter again. Today, with more modern appliances, we think butter making should be much easier and more profitable.—Boston Cultivator.

Grain for Cows on Pasture.

The majority of dairymen do not believe in feeding grain to their cows while on pasture, as they claim it does not pay. On the home farm we have fed grain to our cows the year round for several years, and a number of our most progressive neighbors have done likewise. Many people doubted the wisdom of such practice at first, but some of them are now following our example. A year ago I met one of our most successful dairymen on his way home from the station with a large load of corn meal and bran for his cows. I asked him if he was satisfied that it paid him to feed so much grain during the summer months. He said, "I do not think that I could afford to stop feeding grain to my cows while they are on pasture." I might say that this man has not only bought and paid for bran and corn meal for his cows, but with the net returns from his cows he has purchased and paid

for three fine farms for his sons. His views coincide with mine exactly, for I feel that my father has made money by feeding grain to the cows while on pasture.

It is true, perhaps, that for a month or so, while the grass is plentiful and succulent, the cows will give as large returns without grain feed as with it, but during times of drouth and the fly season, grain fed cows will always hold their own much better than those not so fed. They also milk much better during the last few months of the lactation period. The quantity of grain to be used will depend to some extent on the condition of the pastures and the size of the cows. It is not generally advisable to feed more than from four to eight pounds per cow per day. The university dairy cows are fed daily from three to five pounds each of a mixture of equal parts of corn meal and gluten feed, depending on the size of the cow and the length of time she has been milking. Our large cows get more than the small ones, and we also feed our fresh cows heavier than those that have been milking several months.—W. J. Kennedy, in American Agriculturist.

Important to Poultry Raisers.

The American Game Keeper, which from the name should be authority on the fowl subject, gives the following simple directions for protecting setting hens against lice and mites, which is their besetting annoyance; A cheap and easy method of destroying these pests and keeping them from the setting hens, it says, is to place one or two of the camphorated balls (such as those displayed in the windows of drug stores) in each nest. They cost very little and by putting them in the nest the work is done, a single ball lasting through the entire warm season. Every time the hen goes on the nest she imparts heat to it, and a portion of the camphor odorizes her body and also the material of the nest; lice giving it a wide berth. One of the balls if placed in a vial of sweet oil and applied to the heads of the fowls and chicks, on the shanks or under the wings, will also prove serviceable in preventing scaly-legs and destroying the large lice.

For chicks only use one or two drops of the mixture, as grease of any kind is injurious to chicks.

If preferred a mixture may be prepared by using one part lard oil, one part linseed oil, a few grains of camphor and two or three drops of oil of sassafras, shaking the mixture well before using.

Whitewash the top and sides of the hen house and use plenty of carbolic acid in the wash; put it on thick over the roosts, nests, and every board, to kill the insect eggs, lice, mites, and germs of contagious diseases, if there are any, and to purify and keep things healthy.

Chicks will commence to scratch when they are but a day old, no difference whether they see the old hen scratch or not. If they are hatched in an incubator and reared in a brooder they will scratch just the same. This proves that scratching comes by intuition and is nature's plan whereby fowls may get their living. It is a sensible thing to believe that fowls should be made to scratch for nearly all they eat. Scratching will tend to make them vigorous and prolific.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Early shearing gives more and better wool.

Corn fodder is excellent feed for horses, especially as a change of diet.

Each pigpen should be divided into two parts, one for sleeping and the other for feeding.

Liberal amounts of protein tend to increase the flow of milk and lessen the natural shrinkage due to lactation.

Salt, sulphur, charcoal, ashes and bone dust should occasionally be placed where the pigs can get at it.

Mutton growing, with wool as an incidental product, will continue to be the most profitable method of sheep breeding.

Farm yard manure or feeding highly concentrated foods on a pasture supply the most appropriate fertilizing elements for permanent pasture.

A growing pig must have food that will promote growth. Milk shorts, clover, peas, oats and a small allowance of corn will be found very satisfactory.

Wood and all materials that decay easily should be avoided in irrigation works as much as possible. Of course these must be used in many cases and in that event should be carefully watched.

The advantage of feeding silage over corn fodder is that there is practically no waste. To the one passing a dairy farm and noticing the cornstalks in the cow yard this fact is impressed upon them at once.

Richness in nitrogen may be measured in a large degree by the humus contained in the soil. Of course the stage of decomposition of this organic matter is an important factor in determining the availability of nitrogen.

Turnips and swedes draw their food supply from the surface soil. Their power of taking up nitrogen from the soil is greater than cereal crops. As a consequence clover and cowpeas should occur frequently in the rotation where turnips and swedes are grown.

A Bad Break.

"Your wife seems to have taken a violent dislike to Meechem." "Yes. When he was at the house the other day he leaned his head back against one of the ornamental tides she keeps on the rocking chair."—Chicago Tribune.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS



Fresh Air in the Sick Room.

A clever idea for changing and freshening the air in a sick room and at the same time affording a mild spectacular entertainment for a patient unable to move is the following: Put a teaspoonful of the whole coffee berries in a saucer and set where the invalid can see it. Fill it up with toilet water—eau de cologne or perfume—and set fire to it. If this is done when the room is dark the effect will be found especially pretty and the change of air most refreshing.

To Clean Tapestry.

Tapestry and cretonne may be cleaned and revived by this process: Cut up some soap into shreds, allowing four ounces of soap to each quart of water, and boil to a jelly. Have ready two tubs of pretty hot water. Add to this enough boiled soap to make a good lather. Add two handfuls of bran to prevent the colors running. Wash quickly with little rubbing, first in one, and then in the other tub, and then rinse out in either salt and water or vinegar and water. Shake well to get rid of the bran, and dry at once. Starch in a thin boiled starch, roll tightly in a clean cloth, mangle, and then iron with a moderately hot iron.

For My Lady's Boudoir.

For one's own room a pretty device is to take a yard of broad satin ribbon and prepare a handsome bow for each end. Take a number of photographs and paste a strip of strong paper to the back of each, leaving an unfastened space at the center through which the ribbon may pass. Run the ribbon band through the openings so that the row of photographs stand face outward mounted on the strip. Sew the bows to the end of the ribbon and tack the bows to the wall. A vertical row of photographs can be made by running the strips of paper across the backs of the photographs and only tacking the upper bow to the wall, or preferably putting no bow at all below.

The Fashion in Tablecloths.

Tablecloths to which up-to-date women accord the highest homage are of plain French damask, hemstitched and worked with magnificent sprays of filled-in embroidery. These sprays are varied in shape. Some tablecloths have two, starting at opposite corners and swinging their way along the ends and up the opposite side for a short distance others have bands across the ends, while still others have great, bunched effects. The important thing about these sprays is, of course, that they must not interfere with the placing of the plates.

When the filled-in embroidery covers the sides of the tablecloth pretty thoroughly no monograms are used. But ordinarily a tablecloth is embroidered with four, one at each corner, 24 inches from the end and 12 inches on each side of the centre. This arrangement places them so that they remain uncovered during the entire meal.

For more ordinary use tablecloths are still of French damask, with wide hemstitch. The patterns vary: some are large, others small, and generally a woman chooses them to suit her fancy. Yet there seems to be a tendency to select the small, plain patterns, rather than those more elaborate. For instance, a popular design is merely striped damask, with a fancy square woven in the centre. Fringed table linen rarely now is used.



Spiced Gooseberries

For five pounds of fruit allow three pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar and one tablespoonful each of ground cinnamon and cloves. Mix all together, cook until thick, stirring occasionally, and seal in glass jars.

Spanish Sweet Pepper—Parboil for 10 minutes three green peppers; halve them, dip in oil and fry for 10 minutes; when cool shred fine, mix with an equal weight of cold cooked fresh fish flaked; sift in a cup of shredded young lettuce; pour over a mayonnaise and serve on lettuce nests.

Krehutnye, or Bohemian Doughnuts—Two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of water. Mix with flour into a stiff dough, adding a teaspoonful of salt. Roll out as thin as a soda cracker. Cut into fancy shapes, fry in hot lard. Another way of making this is to sweeten with a tablespoonful of sugar. Serve cold.

Biscuit—One pint of sour cream; dissolve a scant teaspoonful of soda in a tablespoonful of hot water; stir it into the cream, beating until it foams over the cup; add a tablespoonful of salt and flour enough to make a soft dough; pat over with the hands to the thickness of an inch; cut with small cutter and bake.

Chicken Salad—Two large fowls boiled; two large heads of celery. Cut the meat and celery into small pieces. For dressing—The chicken gravy and one-half pint of vinegar, a small piece of butter, one tablespoonful of mustard, a small tablespoonful of cayenne, one tablespoonful of salt; stir in the yoke of eight eggs just before taking from the stove; when cold stir in one cup or more of thick cream. Mix together with a fork.

A GREAT STAR MAP

Now Making by the Observatories of the World. At a congress held at Paris in 1887, it was decided that the end of the nineteenth century should see the making of a great catalogue of all the stars in the sky, upon a scale of completeness and precision surpassing anything previously attempted. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of such a work; for upon our star catalogues depends ultimately the entire structure of astronomical science. The work was far too vast for the powers of any one observatory. Therefore the whole sky, from pole to pole, was divided into eighteen belts or zones of approximately equal area; and each of these was assigned to a single observatory to be photographed. A series of telescopes were specially constructed, so that every part of the work should be done with the same type of instrument. As far as possible, an attempt was made to secure uniformity of methods, and particularly a uniform scale of precision. To cover the entire sky upon the plan proposed, no less than forty-four thousand one hundred and eighty negatives are required; and most of these have now been finished. The further measurement of the pictures and the drawing up of a vast printed star catalogue are also well under way. One of the participating observatories, that of Potsdam, Germany, has just published the first volume of its part of the catalogue. It is estimated that this observatory alone will require twenty quart volumes to contain merely the final results of its work on the catalogue. Altogether not less than two million stars will find a place in this, our latest directory of the heavens.—Exchange.

City Named for Huntington. The prosperous and growing city of Huntington, W. Va., was named after the late Collis P. Huntington, who projected the place, and some thirty years ago purchased the land upon which it is situated. He subsequently conveyed the property to the Central and company, a corporation in which he was chief stockholder and of which he was special receiver at the time of his death.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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Sold by Druggists, etc. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The bells of Pekin, China, seven in number, weigh 120,000 pounds.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists sell them in any quantity. If it fails to cure, W. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Sixteen parks are maintained by the City of Mexico.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS.—NUMBER 37

Advertisement for Cascarets, featuring a diagram of the human digestive system with numbered parts (1-14) and text describing the product's benefits for constipation and overall health. The diagram shows the esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, and rectum, with arrows indicating the flow of food and the action of Cascarets.



"Well, I say that the very best of men don't know the difference between their souls and their stomachs, and they fancy that they are a-wrestling with their doubts when really it is their dinners they're a-wrestling with. "Take my old man. A kinder husband never drew breath; yet so sure as he touches a bit of pork he begins to worry hisself about the doctrine of Election, till I say, "I'd be ashamed to go troubling the minister with my doubts when an Ayer's Pill would set things straight again."

J. C. AYER COMPANY, Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Ayer's Hair Vigor, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Emulsion.

Advertisement for W.L. Douglas shoes, featuring a portrait of W.L. Douglas and text describing the quality and variety of his footwear. The text mentions that his shoes are made in the U.S.A. and are known for their durability and comfort.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY: gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. R. E. GAZZELL'S DISPENSARY, 202 N. Atlantic, Ga.

Large advertisement for 'The Book for You!' titled 'THE HOUSEHOLD ADVISER'. It promotes a comprehensive book of medical and domestic information, available for 25 cents in postage stamps. The book covers a wide range of topics from household management to medical treatments for various ailments.

Advertisement for Cascarets, featuring a large illustration of the human digestive system and text emphasizing the product's effectiveness in cleaning and strengthening the bowels. The text states that Cascarets are gentle and safe, making them suitable for regular use to maintain good health.