TRANSPLANTING CARBAGES.

The best cabbage plants are those that have got used to being transplanted, as the old fisherman said of eels, that they had got used to being skinned. Frequent transplanting gets a large growth of compacted roots close to the main stem, besides checking the top growth and making the plant stocky. Such plants are worth many times as much as the spindling specimens that have been massed together in a bed since planting the seed.—Boston Cultivator.

TRANSPLANTING CARBAGES.

Rexford. Below I name and give a brief description of a few that I have found well adapted for this purpose. It will be necessary to order them at the time the plants with which the center of the ded is filled are ordered. They cannot be grown from seed and made effective. Alternanthera. Often called "Rainbow" plant, because of its varied and brilliant colors. It is of easy culture. Plants should be set about six inches apart.

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massed together in a bed since planting the seed.—Boston Cultivator.

TRAINING THE TOMATO PLANT.

Many tomato growers permit the plants to trail on the ground, and think the heat of the soil has some effect in hastening the ripening, and no doubt with reason. But this is not desirable in a private garden, although it is the least expensive and laborious way of growing the fruit. The plants may be trained to stakes and kept pruned of all straggling branches, the stems being tied to the stakes. Yery fine fruit is grown in this way. Another way to make a horizontal trellis, two feet above the ground, on which the stems may trail, and the fruit a this way gets the benefit of the reflected heat, which hastens the ripening. The French vine growers have in some cases adopted this same method of training the vines. But for the garden the neatest and most satisfactory way will probably be the single-stake method. When thus trained the plants will grow eight or ten feet high. They may also be trained to the side of a building.—New York Times.

Peas and pea Meal for cows.

Pea meal is an excellent feed for milch cows, pigs, and calves, but being much richer than crdinary bran and shorts, or middlings, it must be fed with caution at first or until the cow or other animal feed to the count of the rest of this plant to come into popularity, and still one of the best, if not the best, where a dark crimson or matorial trellis, two feet above the ground, on which the stems may trail, and the fruit a this way gets the benefit of the reflected heat, which hastens the ripening.

Greanlum Madame Salleroi. If I could have but one plant for edging a bed, if it should be this. It grows only eight or ten feet high. They may also be trained to the side of a building.—New York Times.

Peas and Pea Meal for cows.

Peas and pease and most satisfactory way will probably be the single-stake method. When thus trained the plants will grow eight or ten feet high. They may also be trained to the side of a building.—New York Times.

Peas and Pea

Peas and Pea Meal for cows.

Pea meal is an excellent feed for mitch cows, pigs, and calves, but being much richer than crdinary bran and shorts, or middlings, it must be fed with caution at first or until the cow or other animal becomes accustomed to it. The best way to use peas for cows is to grind about equal parts of oats, peas, and corn. Barley may be substituted for the oats or corn, or if the peas are ground separate add two bushels of bran or middlings to each bushel of the pea meal, and mix thoroughly. The peas should be ground as soon as they are dry enough in early fall or winter, in order to destroy the grubs of the pea weevil, which are usually present in peas raised anywhere in the United States and in some parts of Canada. Before this insect became so abundant as at present, many of the farmers of our Northern States raised large quantities of field peas for feeding their hogs during the aummer and early fall, before they were shut up to fatten. It was claimed that peas promoted growth better than corn, and after the animal reached the proper size corn was given to increase the quantity and quality of the fiesh or fat. The fiesh of swine fattened wholly on peas is far more delicate and better flavored than that from cornfed animals, but it is not so firm and hard, requiring more care in curing.—New York Sun.

The value of the hay crop depends so largely upon its being harvested at the right time, and especially upon its being properly cured without damage from rains, that the time of the hay harvest is always a season of anxiety. Clover and orchard grass are the first crops to be made into hay. From the brittleness of the cured leaves of clover and the coarseness of the stems it is much more difficult to cure successfully than the smaller stalked grasses which constitute the bulk of the hay crop. Clover should be cut for hay as soon as the blossoms begin to turn slightly brown, for the development and ripening of the seed will make the stems more woody and less nutritious. When mown the swath should lie in the sun until the upper portion is partly cured, then turn it over and generally finish by placing into small cocks until dry enough for the barn. The less handling and stirring it receives while being cured the better. In a season of continued dry weather it may be hauled in from the swath or window, if cured enough, but clover will not shed rain in an uncovered cock and is damaged by a heavy dew.

Timothy is the standard hay grass of

if cured enough, but clover will not shed rain in an uncovered cock and is damaged by a heavy dew.

Timothy is the standard hay grass of the country, and of the two is more resistant to injury from wet than clover. Neither one, however, should be allowed to become wet from rain after it has partly dried when it is possible to prevent it. When catching, showery weather prevents, partly cured hay should be placed into cocks and covered with hay caps, of which every farmer should have a supply. These may be made from coarse, heavy muslin, two yards wide, and if stretched evenly over the hay cocks and edges fastened down will, in most case, be sufficiently protective without being painted.

Care must be taken that partly cured hay does not remain unepened in the cock long enough to heat and mould. Farmers differ somewhat in their ideas about the proper stage of growth in which timothy should be mown. The most common practice is to cut after the seeds are fully developed, but before they are so ripe as to shell out while curing and handling the hay.

As a rule coarse gresses should be cut at an early stage and before ripening of the seeds has made the stems dry and woody.—New York World.

Among nowering plants of a habit of growth suitable to this purpose, I consider the Dwarf Ageratum one of the best, because of its thick, low, compact form, Its lavender-blue flowers are borne in such profusion that they almost cover the plant, and by them we get a color for pattern or ribbon work that we can get from no other plant.

Sweet Alyssum is useful for small bloom, if kept properly clipped.

In order to succeed satisfactorily with any of these plants, they must be clipped frequently to prevent them from taking on a straggling or uneven form. Clipping not only keeps them in shape, but causes them to become thick and compact, because it forces them to throw out mady more branches from the base or lower branches of the plant than they would be likely to do if not cut back. One of the chief beauties of these plants, when used as edging, consists in their neat, trim appearance. The Ccleus is the rankest grower of all named, but plants should not be set more than eight inches apart. Mignonette is not only pretty for edging beds of annuals where a format effect is not cared for, but it is so fragrant and so useful for cutting that I prefer it to anything else for this purpose in this part of the garden.—American Agriculturist.

Remove all runners from the straw-berry plants set last fall or this spring, up to July L. This will permit the parent to grow strong and stocky.

Rubbing butter with the ladle destroys the grain and makes it greasy. Press as much as you will, but don't rub, and don't touch it with the hands.

don't touch it with the hands.

Leave no old brush piles or rotting logs in the orchard, or anywhere about the farm. They only afford a harbor and breeding place for vermin.

The asparagus bed cannot have too much barnyard manure. After thorough cutting cover it six inches deep, first cultivating the bed thoroughly.

Clean up the windfalls in the orchard every day, and prevent the spread of the codling moth pest. Sheep or pigs will do this if you give them a chance.

When your cherries are ripe, give your fowls a liberal supply daily. It will do them good; they relish frut of all kinds, and it is a change from their regular diet.

A cross of White Leghorn with a White Wyandotte produces an excellent fowl for market, and as egg-producers crossbred fowls are good enough for certain markets.

The time to store eggs in salt for fall and winter is at hand. If you can buy them at ten or twelve cents, lay in some hundred dozen, and double your money

woody.—New York World.

The prices that are now being paid for fine apples, kept in cold storage through the winter, should open the eyes of some orchardists to the pessible profit in their business.

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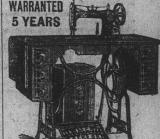
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