Corn-Fodder.

Corn is not only our largest and most important grain crop, but it is our largest fodder crop. The agricultural re-port for 1878, which is the latest to which we have present access, but which will serve for comparison, gives the area under hay and corn in that year as 26,000,000 acres of hay and 51,-000,000 acres of corn. It is a moderate estimate that an acre of corn-fodder is thrice as heavy as an acre of hay, and if the average of hay is one and one-half tons per acre, that of corn-fod fer can very easily be three tons; so that the corn erop yields 150,000,000 tons yearly of the best of fodder, in every way equal to hay-if it is only properly

But, as we have said, if it is only properly cured. The chief value of the fodder depends upon this. Otherwise its nutritive value is considerably re-

When corn has been cut in good season, before it has been frozen and when the grain is glazed and hard, some portion of the nutritive constituents certainly goes into the corn, but there can be very little of it, because the grain does not increase in size, but, in fact, shrinks as it becomes hard and solid. Nevertheless, we must believe that some portion of the starch and sugar of the corn is derived from the stalk at this stage of its growth. The most considerable change, however, in the stalk consists in the conversion of its sugar and starch into woody fiber, during the process of ripening. This is clearly evident because the disappearance of these substances can be noticed as conspicuously in corn stalks from which the ears have been pulled for table use as in those upon which the ears have been left to ripen. And the loss which occurs from this change is very considerable. We have no special information derived from actual analysis of cornstalks in the two stages referred to, but we know very well from experience in feeding stalks to dairy cows that there is a very great difference in value in favor of the stalks cut before they have ripened and died. But the time of cutting the crop is not the only matter for consideration. The manner of curing and storing is equally important, and it is in this that loss and damage often occur through careless handling. The fodder requires to be perfectly well dried and in the shade. Sunlight Sunlight has a remarkable chemical effect upon drying vegetable substances. Druggists who use herbs for extracts dry them in the shade to preserve all the juices without loss, and if we would preserve the corn-fodder in its best condition, we must put it up in such a manner as to shade it as much as possible from the sun, and yet furnish air to circulate among the stalks. This may be done by putting up the fodder in large stacks and binding these at the top to protect them from rain and keep the interior in the shade. The larger the stack the less the fodder is exposed. We have had sweet corn fodder put up in this manner and left in the field until required for use without any injury or loss whatever, the stalks and leaves coming out fresh-looking and green as when put up. A convenient way is to bind the todder in convenient sheaves or bundles with rye straw or other bands, and set them in large shocks. binding the tops securely.

Fodder corn, which is corn grown especially for fodder and not for grain, is becoming a very frequent crop. The late excitement in regard to ensitinge has drawn much attention to this crop. which is doubtless the most valuable one that can be grown for feeding purposes. A well-grown crop can easily make forty tons green, or ten tons cured, fodder per acre, and larger yields have been reported. But the broad-When planted closely in rows and cultivated, as if for grain, the stalks become perfectly developed and produce a considerable quantity of ears and many small nubbins. To dry these requires great care, and the minagement of fodder eorn is therefore more particular than that of corn-fodder. For the safe preservation of it, the putting up and keeping it in stacks or large shocks out of doors is necessary, and when sweet corn is grown the stacks should be comparatively small to prevent molding and souring of the fodder. A very convenient device for ventilating large fodder stacks is to use a number of frames made of three posts one and a half inches square and four feet long, and having three cross bars on each of the three sides, making the frame three in hes narrower at the top than at the bottom. One frame is slipped on the top of another, and a continuous open tube or chimney is thus made and put in the center of the stack, the fodder being ranged around it. The stack being raised from the ground u on a ir me of rails or logs, there will be an ample circulation of air through the stack to remove moisture and heat, which would produce fermentation and mildew.

The culture of corn for fodder will surely be greatly increased in the The two successive dry years have ruined the meadows, and there have been few new seedings which have escaped destruction. A substitute for hay will be required for several years until the meadows have been reseeded and the pastures restored. There is no other crop that can be so well substituted as fodder corn, and now that farmers have found the right method to grow it and have generally abandoned the broadcast method of planting for the drill plan with regular cultivation, there should be a great increase in its production. - Henry Stew-art, in N. Y. Times.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Plants and trees which are not perfeetly hardy will endure severe winters better if the subsoil has good drainage.

-Sugar Cookies. -Two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, half a cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of extract of lemon; dip the cookies in sugar before baking. Corn Bread Rusks. -Six cupfuls of

corn meal, four of wheat flour, two tablespoonfuls molasses, one teaspoonful salt; mix well together, knead into dough; make two cakes of it; put into bake an hour,

-Black knot is caused by a fungus which grows in the bark and causes it to decay. The only remedy is to strengthen the tree by means of wood ashes and lime to overcome the disease and make new growth, and to cut out and burn the knotted limbs. Cherries are also affected by it more fre mently than plams.

-Drop cakes are made in this way: One cup of molasses, one cup of sugar, one cup of lard, one teaspoonful of ginger and one each of cloves and of cinnamon, two teaspoontuls of soda, dissolved in a cup of warm water; stir in flour enough to make a batter that will drop readily from a spoon; add a little salt and a cup of dried currants, or if you have not these, well-washed English currants are nice.

-Mr. W. D. Philbrick, of Massachusetts, does not regard the crow as entitled to the least consideration as a destroyer of insects. He is, Mr. Philbrick says, a merciless robber of birds' nests, eating indiscriminately eggs and young birds in the breeding season, and he thinks it arrant nonsense to defend the crow as useful to the farmer. The song birds, frogs and toads he destroys would, if suffered to live, probably destroy twice as many insects as the crow himself.

 A correspondent of the New York Tribune gives her method of washing silk handkerchiefs so that they will looalmost as well as new ones. "Put an iron on to get hot, and, when ready to use, wash the handkerchiefs through a very warm soap suds. If they are much soiled pass them through a second suds. Do not rub the soap directly on the handkerchief. Then pass through another warm water without soap, and thoroughly rinse, squeeze dry and iron immediately to prevent the colors from running.'

-The pear blight is now said to be the effect of a microscopic organism that, when sufficiently numerous, causes a fermentation in the pores of the wood by devouring the starch in the grain or fiber. This disease can be easily communicated from one tree to another by transferring even a minute fragment of the bark from a diseased to a healthy tree, and therefore may probably often be communicated by accident. Cutting down and burning

the affected trees is the only sure cure. The secret of an omelet is the knowing how. Bordeaux fashion is to tilt the pan, allow the eggs to run to the lower side and scrape down from the upper half of the ran perfectly clean, pushing all the egg to the lower half. When set, turn over backward, brown and serve. Take hold of the pan with the palm of the hand uppermost, place your dish over the pan and turn quickly. If you do not put a tablespoonful of water to each egg in making an omelet it will be leathery. If you put milk or flour it is not an omelet.

but pancake -Green Tomato Pickle.-Cut the tomatoes in slices; sprinkle with salt, and let stand twelve hours; drain and put them in a saucepan over the fire with fresh water, changing it until all the salt is washed out. When thoroughly scalded and partially cooked. east method of growing this crop has sirup made with one pint of vinegar, drain and put them into a boiling hot oeen found a mistake producing thin, weak, watery stalks of very little value. of cinnamon, and one-quarter ounce of cloves; simmer them in this until tender, then carefully lift them out, and put them in jars; boil down the sirup some, and pour it over them. After a day or two boil the sirup again, pour it over them again, and when cold tie them down carefully.

-Dr. Leidy, of Philadelphia, in a recent number of the Pennsylvania Monthby, states that the parasite in pork known as triching was first discovered by an English surgeon in 1833, but its presence in pork was first detected by Dr. Leidy himself in 1840. He reminds the public that all food animals are liable to have parasites, and that the tape worm is sometimes conveyed in rare beef; that only one hog in about 10,000 is infected with trichine; and that therough cooking will kill all such parasites, while none of them are poisonous after a good cooking. He believes that the Mosale prohibition of pork was due to the danger of trichinosis in a country where fuel was scanty, and therefore their food seldom well cooked. He also thinks that millions may have died of

membership, belonging to her father, General John Winslow, as one of the formers of the Society of the Cincinnati, dated May 5, 1785, and signed by George Washington, President, and H. Knox, Secretary.

-The picture of Columbus just found in the Spanish Colonial Office represents him as about forty, without a wrinkle on his broad forehead, with dark, thick hair, a brilliant eye and beaked nose.

-An employer should always manage to oversee the work which is being performed. A general and intelligent oversight is very different from petty and irritating meddling. The appreciative eye which discovers real merit and rewards it by increasing trust; which discerns unfaithfulness or slackness and visits it with just rebuke, is a potent influence to produce good and true work. Many of the steps in doing work, many of the methods by which it is done, may be judiciously left to the discretion of the agent; but to see to it that the work itself is well done, to show an intelligent well buttered tins or iron pans, and and lively interest in it, to tolerate no unfaithfulness, and to show appreciation of all real excellence is the duty and to the interest of every employer.

> -If you play with a fool at home, he will play with you abroad.

> THE Menasha (Wis.) Press says: A. Granger, Esq., of this city, uses St. Jacobs Oil on his horses with decided success and profit.

> A MAIDEN wants to know how to avoid ing a mustache come on her upper lip. Eat onions.

THE Sunday Argus, Louisville (Ky.) observes: A Woodbury (N. J.) paper mentions the cure of the wife of Mr. Jos. H. Mills, of that place, by St. Jacobs Oil. She had rheu-

Don't judge a man too hastly when you see him coming out of a public house wip-ing his mouth. His action is an inn-signifi-

IF you are | lious, take Dr. Pieree's Pleasant Purgative Pellets,' the original Little Liver Prils." Of all druggists.

It must have been dull music for Adam in his garden home, with no one to talk with about the crops, the cattle, the hens, DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear

r-I have advised many ladies to try your Favorite Prescription' and never see it fail to do more than you advertise.
Yours truly, Mrs. A. M. RANKIN,
141 Bates street, Indianapoiis, Ind.

THE Paper-Trade Journal says making coffins of paper is rather running the thing into the ground.

Young, middle aged, or old men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weak-nesses, should send two stamps for large treatise, giving successful treatment. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIAtreatment. TION, Buffalo, N. Y.

TO REMOVE fat. A great many recipes have been given; but the quickest way is to call the soap-grease man.—Boston Tran-

Beautlflers.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cos-metics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength, bouyant spirits and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column.—

The boy who has been as lively as a crick-et all summer suddenly shows a predilection for headache at the first sound of the school

Special Dispatch from Detroit,

The demand of the people for an easier method of preparing Kidney-Wort has induced the proprietors, the well-known wholesale Druggists, Wells, Richard-on & Co., of Burlington, Vt., to prepare it for sale in liquid form as well as in dry form.—

Fost and Tribune.

Bed-bugs, Roaches, Rats, cats, mice, ants, files, insects, cleared out by "Rough on Rats" 15c, druggists.

Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggiste sell it. 25c.

THE MARKETS.

-			
NEW YORK, C	erobe	22.5	1881
CATTLE-Native Steers	\$8.00	160	10.00
COTTON-Midding	40.00	-60	12
FLOUR-Good to Choice	8.80	90	8 50
WHEAT-No. 2 Red	1 54	100	1.55
No. 2 Spring	1 45	48	1.46
CORN-No. 2	74	160	75
OATS-Western Mixed	43	500	47
PORK-Standard Mess	19 56	-10	20.00
	630 1460	196	295 (695)
ST. LOUIS.			10.00
COTTON-Middling	2772	98	3134
BEEVES-Choice	5 40	900	6.75
Fair to Good	4 25	-92	5 50
Native Cows	3 25	98	3 70
Texas Steers	3:00	760	2.00
HOGS-Common to Select	6-00	10	7.00
SHEEP-Fair to Choice	4 (0)	120	4.50
FLOUR-XXX to Choice	0.65	42	7:40
WHEAT-No. 2 Winter	1.48	16	1:40
No.3 "	1 338	100	1.300
CORN-No. 2 Mixed	67	100	69
OAT8-No. 2	47	(0)	4.9
RYE-NO. Torrest	1 12	12	1.43
TOBACCO-Dark Lugs	5.50	500	6 50
Medium Dark Lenf	8 25	(4)	14 60
HAY-Choice Timothy	19 25	46	19.50
BUTTER-Choice Dairy	26	(40)	10.7
Etitis-thoice	1.4	18	15
PORK-Sinudard Mess,	19 75	46	20.00
BACON-Clear Rib	11	40	111/4
LARD-Prime Steam.	11	98	1232
WOOL-Tub washed, medium	256	100	308
Unwashed	9.3	760	250
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE-Native steers	5 00	48	6.80
Hous-Good to choice	6.00	59	7.85
SHEEP-Good to choice	4:00	98	4 50
FLOUR-Winter	5.00	92	6.25
Spring	4.00	2	5.50
WHEAT-No. 2 Red	1 40	9	[4]
No. 2 Spring	1 42	12	1 25
CORN-No.2.	10	30	31
0.3.7.8-No. 2	46	100	40
DVD	1.00	90	111
POHE New Measurement	20 00	M.	20.00
KANSAS CITY	410.000	-	FE 615

thinks that millions may have died of trichinosis in centuries before the source of the danger was discovered, and that many of the deaths which occurred in the army during our civil war were due to the frequent use of raw and badiy cooked pork, although ascribed to typhoid, rheumatic or malacial fevers.

—Miss Winslow, living ten miles from Boston, now in her ninety-second year, possesses the original verificate of members hip, belonging to her father, General John Winslow are according to the father of the danger was discovered, and that the Market Cows. 2 to 40 to 50 to 50

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