

FARM AND GARDEN.

COW MANURE IN PASTURE.

The manure of a milking cow dependent on pasture alone cannot be very rich. The food is succulent and stimulating to milk production, and this removes most of the nitrogenous and mineral elements that the cow eats. If the cows are yarded at night the more valuable parts of their manure are left in the farmyard.

SETTING STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

The sooner strawberry plants are set out in July or August the better chance for a crop next Spring. If a large patch is to be set, wait for a rainy time, that their growth be not too much checked. Frequent hoeing and stopping the growth of runners will make the hills thrifty. All the fruit buds for next Summer's crop must, however, be formed this fall.

MILDEW ON LATE PEAS.

Owing to mildew peas sown late seldom amount to much. Occasionally there is a cool, moist time as the pods are setting, which prevents mildew from spreading; but the vines do not set so freely as those which made their first growth slowly early in the season. It is possible that sulphur or copperas water will check this mildew. It is well worth trying, as the green pea reason could be protracted until Fall.

WATERING CUCUMBERS.

It pays to water cucumbers, provided the work is done as it should be, as is seldom the case. Too often the surface of the ground is only slightly moistened, and if water is poured on, it often does as much harm as good. The cucumber hill should be depressed around the plants. Remove a little of the surface soil and gently sprinkle the water over the plants until not they but the soil to a depth of four or five inches is thoroughly moistened. Then replace the surface soil, which is the best kind of a mulch. One such watering a week will keep the plants thrifty in the driest time.

TREES AS WIRE FENCE POSTS.

It is possible to use fruit trees for fence posts when wire is the material employed. The wires should not be tacked directly upon the tree, but a strip of board nailed to it and the wire attached to that. Apple trees planted thirty feet apart will need a light stake between to keep the wire from sagging. With trees in the fence it is not best to try to plow closely to them, but get the ground seeded and leave a strip of eight or ten feet in grass which should be mown and saved. This headland in grass is convenient for turning around on at the end of rows when cultivating in head crops.

WATERING COWS IN SUMMER.

Any animal giving milk requires frequent watering. While many cows in Winter will only drink once a day, they will in Summer require water three times, morning, noon and night, and drink heartily each time. The water even in Summer is better for standing where it will be nearly blood warm. Fresh water from the well is for this reason not so good as that from streams or ponds, where it is warmed by the surrounding air. Doubtless water as cold as ice is not best for human beings, but we have no such practical test of its bad effects as any one can have from giving it to milk cows.

WHY TIMOTHY RUNS OUT.

Timothy is never cut until too late for the good of the plant if not of the hay. A meadow late in the Summer is oiled dry with scarcely any green herbage if composed only of timothy. The exposed bulbous root is the natural home of the white grub, and the eggs for producing these are laid in them, while if the field is seeded with clover or some grass that sprouts quickly after cutting the timothy will be protected. Timothy roots are mainly near the surface, while those of clover strike deeply into the subsoil. With some clover sown with it a timothy soil will last two or three years longer than without the clover.

COTTON-SEED MEAL.

The fact that English farmers have largely substituted cotton-seed meal for linseed is perhaps good evidence of its greater cheapness. England for many years took the refuse from our flax seed and thus kept up to a point where most American feeders thought they could not afford to use it. Of late years linseed meal is comparatively cheap, due probably in large part to the more extensive use of Indian corn as stock feed in England. In fattening his beef on corn John Bull is drawing on an almost inexhaustible supply. But at present both kinds of oil meal are for some purposes more nearly on a basis with corn for cheapness than they formerly were.

WORKING YOUNG COLTS.

A colt from draught stock or for farm purposes alone should be broken when two years old, and may even then be put at light work provided it is not continued so long as to overtax the strength. Perhaps the work done will be worth little more than the time required to get it, but it is important for the muscular development on which the future value of a horse must depend. Even when three years old the colt should not be put at heavy work, but more can be done with him if he has been mildly worked the previous season. A colt that grows up till three or four years old before being broken finds himself possessed of more strength than he can use without injury to himself. Trotting stock is now handled to secure earlier development.

KILLING BY MULCHING.

Where there is a small patch of this pest they may be destroyed most effectively by mulching. Do not cut off the tops, but bury them under the straw, pressing it down so that they cannot escape. If new sprouts rise through the mulch bend them down under the straw or add more. This mulching process should not be tried under trees that it is desired to save. It will destroy them as well as the weeds, wherever dirt from excavation is piled

around trees in Summer while in full leaf it is pretty sure to kill them. The leaves turn yellow because the extra covering over the roots excludes the air. In Fall or Winter there is less liability to injury, as the soil is loosened by freezing and the tree will start new roots higher up if not covered too deeply. If a straw stack is built around a large tree it is almost sure to kill it.

BEST TIME TO CUT OATS.

When oats were cradled in the old days, before the self-binder came into use, they were commonly cut rather green and left to dry a day in the swath before being bound. This was better for the straw than the present practice of leaving oats until dead ripe and then binding at once. In threshing oats by hand much more use was formerly made of the straw than now. Cattle and horses would eat a little bright straw daily and possibly find a little grain in it. In this imperfect hand threshing only plump heavy grain was got out. That lighter and chaffy was left in the straw. Some farmers attribute the deterioration of oats to the thorough threshing they receive. It breaks some of the large plump grains and leaves the lighter berries to be used as seed. It is perhaps worth trying to hand thresh enough oats for seed in the old way.—American Cultivator.

Midsummer Fashions.

It is the season of the year when there is a lull in the advancement of decided new fashions, but there are a hundred and one little things which make the difference between a well-dressed and an ill-dressed woman, while in country places market interest is shown in costumes for special occasions. Dress goods were never cheaper, a remarkably pretty and inexpensive traveling dress may be made of the small checked or striped homespuns, or the neat shepherd's plaids, which are always refined and ladylike. The skirt is perfectly plain, but is often made up bias in part or throughout, with a fly-front fastened by hooks and eyes. If buttons are preferred, they should be of dark bone, either flat or in tiny balls. The skirt is laid in box plaits, and has a slight apron-lapery. If the suit is dark-blue, a Suede or tan-colored vest set in is considered very stylish. Traveling hats should be small, with close, velvet-covered brims, and simply trimmed with ribbon bows in front. English tailors are bringing out most elaborate costumes for yachting with waists of washing silk, brilliant with gilt and silver, but a plain gown, that will be pretty and useful for boating at the sea side, or for mountain wear, is formed of plain navy-blue and white serge. The lower skirt is of the white, quite full, with a four-inch band of blue at the bottom. This waist and overskirt are of the blue serge, the latter being pointed in front, and the back breadths draped in Arab folds. The bolices is a plain basque, pointed both back and front, and edged all around with a narrow piping of white. The neck is cut in V-shape, with a rounded shawl-collar, and with it is worn a percale chemisette, and a sailor tie of blue or white foulard. Cuffs should match the chemisette, and the hat be either a rough straw in sailor shape, or a cap made of the dress goods. The last are quite new in this country, and resemble a cricketer's cap, having a soft, gored crown in six or eight pointed pieces, and a stitched visor, the crown falling forward on the visor. Gilt or silver braid covers the seams between the gores.—American Agriculturist.

Hint to Suffering Wives.

Mrs. A.—"I wish I knew what to do when my husband comes home tight."
Mrs. B.—"I have adopted a plan that has almost cured my husband."
"What is it?"
"You know the boozey fellows pull themselves upstairs by the banister."
"Just so. Do you take away the banister?"
"Well, not precisely, but you came very near guessing it. As soon as he starts out for the lodge, I grease the banisters, and when he tries to pull himself up by it his hands slip, and he keeps on going and going and never getting anywhere, like a horse on a threshing machine. If you want to be amused, grease the banister and watch the poor fellow try to pull himself up stairs. After a while he will get tired coming home tight.—Texas Siftings.

Only Wanted What He Could See.

There is a man in Albany who lives at the corner of a street, and who occupies for his office a room overlooking a block of buildings running up the street at an angle. From his window he can look out upon one side of the street to a certain point. When he was a man of small income he purchased the house opposite him, and became impressed as time went on with a desire to purchase the adjoining houses as far as he could see from his favorite seat in the window. He has steadily persevered in that intention, and as he sat the other day conversing with a friend he pointed to the opposite side of the street—a view comprising almost a block—and said: "As I sit here I realize that one of the dreams of my life has been accomplished. All the real estate within the reach of my eye I own, and I am a satisfied man."
—Albany Journal.

A Petty Matter.

About the smallest thing in this country at the present time is a dime's worth of ice.—Fort Worth Gazette.

Pressed Upon Him.

"I can give you a good point," said the mosquito, softly, in the ear of the sleeping editor, "for insertion on your outside."
—Leavenworth Times.

Suffering Husbands.

If you wish to see the most thoroughly bored individual on earth, go and watch a perspiring husband attending his wife at a "hop" in Saratoga on a hot night. They are the martyrs of '87.—Martha's Vineyard Herald.

DOMESTIC HINTS.

CHICKEN PIE.

Cut the chickens in joints; blanch them with boiling water, season with pepper and salt, a mixed tablespoonful of chopped mushrooms, parsley and onions, or a larger quantity of this seasoning can be used; add a few slices of ham or bacon. A layer below and one above the chicken arranged in the pie dish is best. Fill it up with veal gravy, seasoned with a few mushrooms; put in also the yolks of six hard-boiled eggs. A little lemon juice may also be added. Cover with puff paste and bake rather more than an hour.

EGG SNOW.

Put into a saucepan a pint of milk, two dessert spoonfuls of orange flour, and two ounces of sugar and let it boil. Take six eggs, separate the yolks from the whites, beat the latter to a stiff froth or snow (hence the name) and put it into the boiling milk by spoonfuls; stir the whole about with a skimmer. When done take the eggs out and dress them on the dish for serving. Thicken the milk over the fire with the beaten yolks, pour this over the frothed eggs; let the whole cool and serve.

EXCELLENT ROLLS.

Take three pints of warm water in which some peeled Irish potatoes have been boiled, strain your water, add a tablespoonful of butter or lard, one teaspoonful of warm yeast; thicken it with flour to make a dough. Let it stand to rise, then work into rolls. Let it stand to rise fifteen or twenty minutes, then bake about three-quarters of an hour. You can make this into loaves, as it is a good bread recipe.

GINGERETTE.

One gallon of water, one pound of white sugar, one-half ounce of best ginger root, two sliced lemons, one-fourth ounce of cream tartar. Boil the ginger and lemon ten minutes in part the water; dissolve the sugar and cream tartar in cold water, add one gill of good yeast. Let it stand over night and strain and bottle in the morning.

SNOW BALLS.

Two cups sugar, 1 1/2 cups butter, one cup sweet milk, three cups flour, three teaspoonfuls baking powder, whites of five eggs. Bake in deep square pans. The following day cut in two-inch squares. Cut off the crust and leave it white. Take each piece on a fork and frost it upon all sides and then roll in grated coconut.

RICE PUDDING.

A teaspoonful of rice, the yolks of four eggs, the whites of three beaten separately, two ounces pointed sugar, two ounces raisins, one-quarter pound suet, chopped very fine; flavoring of vanilla or vanilla; put these ingredients into a mould and boil 1 1/2 hours. Serve with brandy or sweet sauce.

VEGETABLE SOUP.

Four onions, three turnips, four carrots, one small head of cabbage, one pint of butter beans and a bunch of sweet herbs. Boil until done, add a quart of soup stock; take two tablespoonfuls butter and one of flour, beat to a cream; pepper and salt to taste; add a spoonful sugar. Serve with fried bread chips.

SPICE CAKE.

One and one-half cupfuls of butter-milk, 1 1/2 cupfuls of brown sugar, one-fourth cupful of butter or shortening, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves, allspice, and 2 1/2 to three cupfuls of flour, according to the richness of the buttermilk.

MUFFINS.

Cream together one cupful of butter and one cupful of sugar; add three eggs and one pint of milk, stirring well; then add one quart of wheat flour, with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one cupful of yellow Indian meal. Bake in muffin rings in a hot oven.

SWEET PUDDING.

Three cups of flour, one of raisins, stoned, one-half cup suet, chopped fine, one-half cup molasses, one-half cup milk, two teaspoonfuls cinnamon, one of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoon soda, boil one hour and a half.

BREAD PUDDING.

Take one pint of bread crumbs soaked in one quart of sweet milk, one-half cup of white sugar, two eggs beaten thoroughly, one cup of raisins if desired, heaping teaspoonful of butter, salt to suit the taste; stir well together and bake.

ONION POMADE.

Cut some onions into thin slices and stew them in butter, add a pinch of flour with broth or water, season and stew them again, thicken with the yolks of eggs so as to make a kind of thick sauce.

BLACKBERRY PUDDING.

A pint of flour, a pint of warm water, a pinch of salt; mix flour, water and salt thoroughly; add one quart of blackberries the last thing. Put in pudding bag well floured and boil one hour.

CURRENT PIE.

Beat together one egg and one cup of sugar; add one cup of currants and bake with two crusts.

Knocked Flat.

First Omaha burglar—"What's the matter, Bill? You're all bunged up."
Second Omaha burglar—"I tried to rob old Blinker's house last night while Blinker was out with the boys, but I had bad luck."
"Don't see how anything could have happened to you there."
"Mrs. Blinker wasn't asleep."
"What of it? Such a scary little woman as that."
"You see as I was gone in the hall I stumbled over something, and Mrs. Blinker thought I was the old man comin' home drunk again and she knocked me down with the flat iron."
—Omaha World.

An Elastic Roadbed.

Thomas C. Keifer, president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, in his annual address recently before the convention gave the following piece of information regarding a division of the Canadian Pacific: "There is an interesting example of rail creeping on a highly elastic roadbed on this division, where the line crosses a 'muskeg,' the Indian name for bog. The roadbed here yields about six inches to every passing train. With a consolidation engine hauling thirty-five cars the track crept twenty-six inches in the direction the train was moving. The rails creep for about three-quarters of a mile east and about one-half of a mile west of a small bridge at the foot of a grade in both directions. They creep with every train, and in warm weather will often run twelve inches under an ordinary train. Cinder ballast keeps the track in fair line and surface, but does not in the least prevent the creeping of the rails. Spikes must be left out each side of the angle plates, otherwise the creeping rail would carry the ties with it. The whole muskeg, when a train is passing, shows a series of short waves five or six inches deep. The general superintendent of the Western division, Mr. Whyte, proposes to use twelve-foot tie forty-inch angle bars, and cut a slot in 4 1/2" wide sides of the rail at every tie."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Dakota's Natural Soap.

A natural soap well has been discovered six-eight miles west of Buffalo Gap, D.T. The soap is skimmed from a boiling spring and hardens by exposure to the air. It is like soft clay and can be gathered with a shovel, and is supposed to be a mixture of alkali, borax and the lubricating oil found in many parts of Wyoming. A sample has been tested by a prominent Chicago soap manufacturer, and he reported the discovery worth the full weight of the manufactured article. Parties surrounding the spring have used the natural article as axle grease by adding a little of the oil discovered there, and it is pronounced the finest material ever used for that purpose. The soap will wash in the hardest water and leave the hands much softer than the ordinary article. The supply is supposed to be inexhaustible.

All Out of Style.

Copy-reader (to editor): "Here is a story, Sir, the dialect of which is most peculiar. I can't make it out."
Editor (looking over manuscript): "H—m—yes, this is written in a dialect that was popular some years ago. It was known as 'good old Saxon.' It's no use to us now."
—Epoch.

The C. B. & O. in Nebraska.

The supreme court of Nebraska has handed down a decision in the Burlington railroad case in favor of the company. The suit was originally brought by A. J. Green, General Agent in the name of the state, asking by what authority the "Q" road operated the Burlington & Missouri in that state while it was not incorporated under the laws of Nebraska, or else that the Burlington & Missouri be operated as an independent organization. The decision of the supreme court was to the effect that the "Q" did not incorporate there, and the result will be that the consolidation with the Burlington & Missouri made in 1883, will now be effective, and does away with the separate existence of the two roads. The attempt was to make the Burlington road proper amenable to the laws of Nebraska.

Ex-Gov. and ex-United States Senator William T. Hamilton died of pneumonia at his home in Hagerstown, Md., a few days ago.

God gives every bird its food but does not throw it in the nest. There is food for reflection in the thought that Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla will purify the blood, thus ensuring health, with which may come all blessings. \$1 for 120 doses, of all druggists.

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