

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Hints About Breaking Colts.

Break and drive colts by using the home-made "rig," often described as a "breaking-cart"—a stout pair of wheels and axle with shafts attached, running out behind eight feet or so according to the height of the wheels. This is to prevent lurching and rearing. In making this breaking cart, it is best to have the shafts rather close, as the colt is more confined, and soon gives up the natural tendency to turn around. Drive colts barefoot until the feet show signs of wear and lameness, usually until they are five years old. If the aim is to make a trotter of him, and he is given speedy work, that alters the case somewhat, and the hard pounding that some roads give, with the danger arising from striking stones in such a way as to split the hoof, makes it necessary to shoe fast colts when they are undergoing training exercise.

In breaking and training colts, single, it is best to do so without blinders. They become quickly accustomed to the appearance of a vehicle following them, which were by a terrible sight to a horse that has always been driven close behind him, and this lets the animal have a view, perhaps for the first time, of his own head and eyes. Then, the faster the driver pulls, the plainer the horse sees the wagon. In driving a horse, make sure that he is not afraid of the vehicle behind him, when in motion. It is easily done by walking at his side and lifting the back part of the hinder.

One of the most important things to teach a colt is to back and stop backing at the word "whoa." This should always be done at first on a gentle down grade. The backing of course must be done down the grade, which should not be steep enough to take the entire effect of backing off of the colt, but to lessen it essentially. As soon as the colt becomes a little accustomed to the cart, or even before he is put in shafts, he must learn what "whoa" means, and what an aid of circumstances is also short when he hears it. Then, when placed behind the breaking cart, whenever he should be arranged to be applied if once. Several circumstances are in order. A hard jerk upon the neck is made to take the place of the "whoa," but this makes the tender animal nervous and irritates the animal. Some veterinarians use a strap run with a ring in the end, passed over and attached to the headstall, the end of the ring being run through the ring, which hangs at the right side of the head, and goes back to the head of the driver. At the word, a sharp pull tightens the rope upon the collar, and throws up his head, stopping him at once. It plays loose immediately on the pull relaxed, and while it gives the colt a palpable hint, it does him no harm. The expectation of the "whoa" will soon cause the colt to stop at the work as if he were struck in the face. The habit thus a pupil will have for life, provided the work is not improperly used, and he gets an idea that "whoa" means "not quite so fast." Even a runaway horse, properly trained to stop at "whoa" will often do so, and the habit is a sure safeguard against accidents, which can hardly be over-estimated.—American Agriculturist.

Farm and Garden Notes.

The task of persuading a hen to give up the idea of setting when her mind is fixed on that object is generally a difficult one. The following method, as given by the *Poultry Monthly*, is simple and effective: "Put the hen into an open-topped coop upon this ground alone. For a week or so feed her water by a long lay, taking care to pass the food and drink on the outside of the coop. Move the coop every day to fresh earth, and if she still persists in showing signs of broodiness after a week or two, this treatment plus a young rooster in the coop with her for a few days, when she will be thoroughly cured.

Sheep need particular care in order to reach the cold season in full vigor, especially where wool is the object. If kept in a poor pasture till late and brought to the barn in thin flesh, it will cost much more to get them into condition than it would to have kept them as cottonseed or linseed meal, mixed with an equal weight of bran, giving about a quarter of a pound a day to each sheep in addition to hay and straw, is one of the best foods to grow wool. Barley, rye and oats are also good. Peas and corn together are also good, but corn alone is too starchy.

Clover is biennial and usually will not blossom until the second year after sowing. But under favorable conditions, with early seeding and a late warm fall, many heads will often appear the first year, and some seed may ripen. This late growth should be cut or fed off, as the clover plant dies after it has perfected its seed. This accounts for the entire destruction by winter killing of many clover fields.

that appeared unusually promising the fall before.

Now that the time is coming when cows should be stabled nights to protect them from cold rain and storms, the farmer should see to it that the stable is kept scrupulously clean. Cows neglected in this respect will not yield so much milk, and unless the milk can come through clean teats and uncontaminated by odors of fresh excrement, it will not be fit for any use.

If corn is husked in a wet time there is danger in drawing too rapidly to the crib. There is much moisture in the cob until after the stalk has thoroughly dried, and unless this is dried out before frost comes the vitality of the seed will be injured. Seedsmen who grow the evergreen corn for seed, which is most difficult to cure of any, dry it by placing it in narrow boxes, made of staves and holding two bushels each. These are piled in single rows, one above the other, and all covered with boards to exclude rain.

Do not feed the meadows and mowings down too closely. There is no depressing, no special grass fertilizers, nothing that will take the place of a mow, the special mow machine intended for grass. It cuts much more than any other means in use. It saves cutting, hauling, hushing and all the time worry and expense of applying topdressing.

It is estimated that nine-tenths of the cows in this country drop their calves between the first of February and the first of May each year.

A Wisconsin farmer who plants on a two-hill system, says that his potatoes are never troubled by the crop.

Towards the last of the growing season it becomes evident that some plants in a field of cabbage will fail to attain size sufficient to make them marketable. A little stambling liquid manure, made by dissolving guano in a barrel of water, will set the plant to growing, so as to give some value to what would otherwise be good for nothing. It is still better, however, to set the cabbage early in each ground, as there will be no doubt about its making a head.

Every farmer owes it to himself to cut the various kinds of fertilizers. He can, for farmers' purposes, test accurately enough, without measuring the ground or weighing the product. If a fertilizer does not show in the improved appearance of the crop it probably will not pay to use extensively. One experiment, however, is not enough, as the season may be so dry that the fertilizer, however good, may give no benefit. Even stable manure occasionally fails to do good, but no farmer would think of abandoning its use because of such exceptions to the general rule.

In seasons when fruit sets abundantly, it is quite common to find more or less fruit broken up by the wind and sun. It is better to prevent this by pelting the fruit rather than by propping up the branches. The fruit may break or the wind may displace them when the sudden strain makes the loss of the branch certain. Thinning will cause the remaining fruit to grow larger, so that a second removal of the excess may be necessary. It will also prevent some strain on the trees as will make it possible for fruit to be firm for a longer season. Thinning now may thus insure a partial crop next year.

Happy is the farmer who knows how to feed his horse grain so as to make it net him as much money as selling at market rates. He gets the measure for his labor, and his farm is consequently growing more productive. It requires good stock to do this, and some skill in feeding and management. With the great bulk of farmers their stock is too poor to pay for high feeding. This poor stock necessitates selling rather than feeding their grain product, and the result is that their farms steadily grow poorer. We may say that in a very important sense improving farm stock must be the basis of any improvement in farming.

The natural inclination of farmers is to till, plow and perform every other operation on the field so as to have as long rows as possible. In plowing this is an advantage, though even this work is better to be occasionally done the short way, to enable the plow to reach new surfaces and to change the course of the dead furrows. But with fertilizer drills long "bouts are a disadvantage, as they make it more difficult to distribute the fertilizer evenly. If the soil is very long the phosphate should be put in at each end and in the middle. Even with this precaution it is difficult to get it distributed as uniformly as it may be on smaller fields.

The Care of Lamps.

1. Keep your lamps full of oil—not half or two-thirds full, but full. Do not use any oil that will ignite from a lighted match applied to the surface in an open vessel. 2. Keep your burner and wick-tube well cleaned and the crust rubbed off the top of the wick. 3. Turn your wick down to extinguish the light. Never blow it out under any circumstances. Half the accidents caused by blowing out. Turn the wick down, and let it go turn it off. 5. After the light is out, turn your wick down as low as it will bear without getting out of the ratchet,

and keep it so till you light again. 6. Never use a lamp or oil-can that leaks or is out of order. Get it mended or throw it away. Don't give it away. Be careful to observe rule No. 2.

Shot and Shot-Towers.

Ordinary bird-shot, or buck-shot, is made by pouring melted lead into a cylinder in rapid motion at the top of a high tower. Masses of fluid, in falling, tend to the form of a globe, and the molten lead follows the general law, and falls in spheres of greater or less size, according to the holes in the cylinder, and finally plunges into a bath of water at the bottom.

Shot-towers vary in height from 150 feet upwards. The tallest is at Vindisch Austria, and is 249 feet. Most of our large cities have their shot-towers some more than one, because shot is such a weighty article to ship about by express or freight, that it pays to have a tower, in order to supply the demand in a city of any considerable size.

At the top of the tower are the furnaces for smelting. Very great care is necessary in mixing the metal, as it would run through the holes and drop in strings if not of the proper proportions, and no shot could be made at all. After the shot is taken out of the water at the bottom of the tower, it is allowed to run through an incline trough into a receiver, which does it thoroughly. From the receiver it goes into a moulder, where it is cleaned, afterward it passes through a screen on to several glass tables, which are separated and inclined, each one lower than the one below, so that the shot falling on the first, falls down into a jump over the digests, and so on, until the next one, and so on, to the last. The imperfect ones fall down the spaces between the tables, and are melted up again, but the good shot is collected and put into a large brass cylinder, perforated with holes, from the side of No. 12 shot to the largest size. All the shot which does not go through a No. 12 shot, goes to No. 11, and if it will not go through there, to some larger size, where they will find a cylinder with a larger hole under them, which holds the shot when they fall.

The shot boxes are taken to the pack department, where some black lead or graphite is mixed with it, and a building placed to every pellet. Boxes are kept in a particular receiver, from which they pass into a cylinder, which revolves and polishes them. They are thrown out a row at a time, on an inclined wooden table, the imperfect ones stand still, but the good ones roll off, ready for use.

Guards and Hubs.

Do not so anxious to have your windows and doors tight, as you should be. It is not a good thing to have your windows and doors so tight, that you cannot get a breath of fresh air. It is better to have your windows and doors so tight, that you can get a breath of fresh air, than to have them so tight, that you cannot get a breath of fresh air.

If you are a guest, remember above all things the old adage, "When you open your mouth as the Romans do," and do not let it be so tight, that you cannot get a breath of fresh air. It is better to have your mouth so tight, that you can get a breath of fresh air, than to have it so tight, that you cannot get a breath of fresh air.

If you are a man visiting in a household of women, do not come yourself with a newspaper, or a cigar in the parlor, or a walk in the garden, or something of the sort, for a while after breakfast. There are always little duties to be done by the ladies of the household, which cannot be so well attended to, as any other hour, and you will oblige them more than you can think by, by seating yourself for an hour or two, and they will enjoy your society a great deal more when you do appear in their midst again. Do not loiter, because in the house where you visit there may happen to be any number of well-trained servants, that this latter suggestion is unnecessary. It is not, and any of your lady friends, who can be brought to confess the truth, will tell you the same.—Good Cheer.

Making the Two-Tailed Rat.

The two-tailed rat has again made its appearance in the dime museums. The animal is not a feline nature, but the victim of antiseptic surgery. The tail of a healthy rat is cut off and inserted in a V-shaped cut in the nose of a second. Antiseptic dressings are applied and the four limbs tied to a little frame to prevent scratching of the new appendage. The second tail "sets" in twenty-four hours and in four days connection is established. Thereafter the rodent guards its front tail as zealously as the other.

It is now permitted in Germany to throw telegrams into the letter boxes, more especially into those attached to the mail cars on railway trains. All that is needed is to tie the message on paper, mark it "telegram," and attach the tariff rate in postage stamps.

THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

Rheumatism.

Rheumatism is as often as not caused by over-eating and especially by over-indulgence in meat, which is certain to cause an excess of uric acid and render the body liable, on exposure to wet or cold, to an attack. We know that old people are proverbially liable to rheumatism. The reasons for this are not far to seek. One is that joints and ligaments are harder and stiffer and very often contain deposits of uric acid. Another is that, as a rule, people up in years eat more than is necessary to support life, under the mistaken notion that they want a deal of nourishment to keep them up. I say that, on the contrary, the wear and tear of tissue is but trifling compared to what it is in earlier childhood, and that far less food is required. Therefore, if an elderly person would live long and be free of aches and pains, and be calm in mind—for that is a great desideratum—he or she must live abstemiously, more or less.—*Dr. Sell's Magazine.*

Tobacco for Dropsy.

Last week, writes Dr. F. L. Clingman in *Health and Home*, Mr. J. S. Carter, about 55 years of age, met me on the street and gave me a statement of his case.

For more than two years he had been a sufferer from dropsy, which he extended itself to his whole system. Though his legs showed the greatest swelling, yet his head, neck and shoulders, and his whole body were also much swollen. He said: "I was so puffed up that when I pushed my finger against the flesh it made a hole in it."

Mr. Amos J. Carter, lawyer, who is his relative, confirms his statement, and says that about six months ago he saw him at home in bed, that he had his legs swelled, and his face was as follows: as a pumpkin or that of a man with a full case of jaundice. He had been prostrated by two practical physicians, but it was supposed that he could not recover.

Mr. Carter, the invalid, stated to me about six weeks ago, his mother, a lady eighty-five years of age, well-known to me personally, told him that she had been lately reading one of General Clingman's articles in tobacco cure, and advised him to try it. He therefore wrapped his thighs with wet tobacco leaves, and found on the next morning that the swelling had been much reduced.

He then applied it to his legs, below the knees, and found still greater relief, and in a few days all the symptoms had almost disappeared. He said: "I was a fat, bloated man, and now I am as thin as a stick, and my strength is gradually recovering my strength." When I saw him he had traveled about twenty miles from his home, and was going nearly forty miles further to see relatives in Bathurst, Ontario. He also said that his sight was almost gone, but that after putting tobacco on his eyes he could read very well. There was a slight sore on one of his nostrils, but a slight wet tobacco pressed into it had cured it.

After he was well of his dropsy, he also cured himself of hemorrhoids by applying tobacco, though he had previously been under a sufferer.

These three last cases were such as many persons have cured since the publication of my first article, but the curing of dropsy is a new and remarkable thing. About a year ago I urged an old friend in Washington, Mr. Crawford, who was puffed up with dropsy, to try it, but, under the advice of his physicians, declined, and soon afterward died.

The Catacombs of Paris.

Among the sights of Paris of which visitors will be deprived, says a correspondent, are the catacombs, which have been closed for repairs. These catacombs are the ancient quarries from whence has come the stone out of which Paris is built. Since the abandonment of the quarries they have been transformed into a channel house, to which were transferred the bones of twenty generations gathered from the parish graveyards of the capital, and to lay the catacombs are the vastest, and more necropolis in existence. Forty years ago they were thrown open every year to the public, but accidents became so numerous that they were closed, and hitherto they have only been allowed to visit them twice a month in large parties under careful police supervision. That portion of the catacombs needing repairs lies beneath the St. Anne Lunatic Asylum, the Hotel of Mines and the Prison of la Sante. Its ancient name was the Quarries of Notre Dame les Champs, and it was from here that the extracted the stone used in the construction of the Louvre, Tuileries, Luxembourg and most of the old family mansions of the Faubourg St. Germain.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

German farmers are rejoiced by reason of a recent order of the warden at Berlin, which instructs the commissaries to purchase all supplies of grain and horse provision directly from the producers. This cuts out contractors and insurers, who have ground the farmers down and fattened on their handling of army stores.

The skeleton of a man seven feet long has been found under the roots of a huge tree near Victoria, British Columbia. It is in a state of good preservation, and looks like the remains of a man who has not been dead long. The tree is seven feet in diameter, and probably hundreds of years old, showing that the skeleton must be that of a man living age back. A skeleton of a baby was also found with it.

Between Damascus and Jerusalem is said to be a tribe of about three thousand Israelites, who have probably been there since the beginning of the Christian era. They have neither city nor town, but live in tents, and speak the Hebrew language among themselves, but use the Arabian with strangers. They have remained, like primitive races, exclusively tillers of the soil and warriors. They go around from head to foot.

Sleepless people, says *Health and Home*, should "soak" the sun. The very worst sportsmen landlubber, and the very best sunshine, therefore it is plain that the poor sleepers should pass at many hours of the day in the sunshine and as few in the shade as possible. The injurious effect of the shade is very noticeable in plants growing in shaded places and ladies who are accustomed to carry sun shades. The investigating power of sunlight is infinite, and he whose skin is tawny yellow requires a pill.

A Gallant Defense.

We have noticed a contemporary, a young man who strikes me frequently and habitually for an improvement in the character of our nation, both mentally and physically, is usually a little insignificant fellow, who gets out some rough puns, who has not sense enough to know how to get the most out of the game, and who is a little of a snob. Let's have to more of such men. The girls and women of today are a great deal too good for the dregs of the average man. When you hear a man growling about the depreciation of the gentle sex, set him down as an idiot.

The Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano.

The Mason & Hamlin upright piano is pronounced to be, like the organs of the same company, the best of their kind. The reputation and purity of tone attained in them are especially commended.—*Boston Journal.*

A Show Match—A Long Engagement.

It is not news to most people, but to keep from being a grave man, I will say that your eyes are a beautiful pair. I am a copy of Dr. Parson's "Gold in Milk and Discovery" by you. When the first symptoms of a complaint appear, I will be sure to get your "Gold in Milk" and find it a most valuable medicine. It cures, not only the complaint, but the system, cures, blood, purifies, and restores the system. It is a most valuable medicine.

Young or Middle-aged Man Suffering from Nervous Debility.

Young or middle-aged man suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of late hours, should use Dr. Parson's "Gold in Milk and Discovery" as a sure means of cure. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

It is not news for well-to-do girls to marry cochons.

It is not news for well-to-do girls to marry cochons. Sometimes it is hardly cracked and cheese.

"Rough on Pain" Plaster.

"Rough on Pain" Plaster, improved, the best for backache, pain in chest or side, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc. Do not get the old-fashioned one.

A Good Fisherman ought to make a successful politician.

A good fisherman ought to make a successful politician, because he is skillful at debate.

"Work Work, Work!"

How many of you there are working today in various branches of industry, and yet getting no wages? It is a sad state of affairs. You should be getting wages for your work.

Girls, only one month more of leap year.

Girls, only one month more of leap year. Shall the winking bells ring at Christmas?

The Hope of the Nation.

The Hope of the Nation. Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

Messner's Peppermint Cure.

Messner's Peppermint Cure, the only preparation of that name, is a most valuable medicine for all kinds of ailments, including coughs, colds, and asthma.

Cataract of the Bladder.

Cataract of the Bladder. Stinging, inflammation, and itchy and urinary complaints, cured by "Buchu-Pilula."

Young Men—Read This.

Young Men—Read This. The Voltaic Belt Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send you a free trial of their Voltaic Belt and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days, to men of young or old afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and muscular, and all kinds of troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Write for free trial.

"Rough on Coughs."

"Rough on Coughs," for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Tracheitis, etc. Liquid, 25c.

I would recommend Ely's Cream Balm to any one having Catarrh of the Bladder.

I would recommend Ely's Cream Balm to any one having Catarrh of the Bladder. I have suffered for five years or so I could not lie down for weeks at a time. Since I have been using the balm I can lie down and rest. I thank God that you ever invented such a medicine.—FRANK P. LUBBERG, Farmington, N. H.

My son, aged nine years, was afflicted with Catarrh of the Bladder.

My son, aged nine years, was afflicted with Catarrh of the Bladder. Ely's Cream Balm effected a complete cure.—W. E. HANMAN, Farmington, N. H., P. O. Box 215, a package. See advertisement.

POLITICS AND POWDER.

What it Costs to Run a Campaign—Opinion of a Fireworks Maker.

"Five million dollars?" "Yes, sir, five million dollars, of which two millions are spent for fireworks and three millions for uniforms, etc., every presidential campaign."

This said Mr. James Palmer, the Rochester fireworks maker, in a reporter's inquiry. "The average spent last year for fireworks is over one million dollars."

"Do you import the bulk of your fireworks?" "No, sir, we make them all here, in this country. We make the rest in this country. There are only ten fireworks establishments in America."

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