FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

Paralysis in a Cow.

Loss of power and use of the hind limbs of a cow is mostly due to disorder of the spinal nerve, the covering membrane of which is inflamed, and an effusion of serum takes place, which disturb the functions of the whole nervous system of the region of the loins. The stomach is out of order, and as well the motion of the muscles is paralyzed. The treatment is to apply hot fomentations to the loins, and after rubbing the skin dry to apply turpentine or any active liniment, well rubbed in. Give ten grains of nux vomica once a day in soft feed and avoid exposure to cold rains, which are frequently the cause of the trouble, by chilling the back and producing severe cold.—[New York Times.

Nodular Swelling in Mules.

Nodular swelling, caused by cutaneous inflammation, is quite a common affliction of horses and mules in both spring and autumn. It is supposed to be caused by sudden changes of the weather, and changing from dry to green food, or from the latter to dry hay and oats in the fall. The swellings appear on different parts of the body, and occasionally on the face and lips, making it extremely difficult for the animal to take his food. The disease is not dangerous, and may usually be subdued by cleaning out the bowels and washing the skin with alkaline solution or by applying tar ointments. If the mule is attacked again give him four drachms of Barbadoes aloes for physic, following with six to eight drachms of bicarbonate of soda, dissolved in a half pint of water. The latter may be given daily for three or four days, immediately after the aloes have moved the bowels. The sores on the skin should be bathed in some kind of cooling lotion three or four times daily.—[New York Sun.

Bleaching Celery.

With the increased consumption of celery improved modes in its culture have been adopted by progressive agriculturists. Numbered with these improved modes is the plan of bleaching celery by setting up boards a foot wide edgewise on either side of a row of plants and pulling the soil up against the lower edge of the board, so that the light is excluded. The boards are kept in position by short blocks notched to fit them and placed across the top, or any other contrivance that serves the same purpose. The chief advantages claimed for this mode over the old plan of earth bleaching are no rust in warm, wet seasons, and a saving of labor.

The old method of drawing the soil up against the celery gradually until the bleaching is done is still practiced by many farmers. A plan that has many advocates among small farmers is that of digging a trench as deep as the plants and about one foot wide, and placing the plants therein, retaining all the soil that adheres to the roots when they are lifted. When the trench is packed closely with plants set in same position as they grew a protection of straw, leaves, &c., is given to keep off the frosts.—[New York World.

Swine in the Orchard.

An old friend, a farmer, whose orchard has always been above the average in condition and production, recently told me that the thought which led to success in orcharding was the idea to fatten his swine in the fall and early winter in the orchard, for experience has shown to very plainly that the close association of swine and orchard trees is mutually beneficial. If the swine are given salt and ashes regularly, and a variety of food, they will not peel the trees and the falling fruit makes a good share of the needed variety. The early windfalls, at least, almost without exception, obtain favor the presence of those being responsible for the falling of the fruit. The hogs eat the fruit and the larvæ also, and thus prevent their entrance into the earth or lodgment elsewhere; and as a result there is not a swarm of their descendants to blight the fruit the next year. The animals, being much under the trees to get the fruit and the shade, deposit their manure where it will do the most good. In exchange the trees give the animals shade, when high feeding makes shade grateful and wholesome; and vegetable food, when strong feeding of dry grains makes it a necessity to the health and thrift of the animals. If it is desired to evaporate or can the best of the windfalls, the hogs may be shut out during the night and admitted after those windfalls desired have been gathered up.—[Agriculturist.

Saving the Chaff of Grain.

After every threshing there will be a large pile of fine chaff under the straw carrier, unless very unusual care has been taken to distribute this through the stack. It is on the whole better to mix straw and chaff together, as the latter is more easily kept. In the Winter when straw is fed out stock will select and eat this chaff first, especially of oats and wheat. It is probably richer than other parts of the stem near the root, which die and grow into a woody texture, while the head is still furnishing some nutriment to perfect the grain that it contains. It is likely that cattle get occasional tastes of imperfectly filled grain among the chaff, and light enough to be blown out with it. At any rate, they nose among a heap of chaff, with zest, as if it contained something better to their liking than other parts of the straw.

If the chaff lies in a heap next to the machine, no time should be lost in getting it under shelter. A heavy rain will set it through, and once wet it rots down quickly, instead of drying out as coarser straw will do. The chaff around the head protects the grain from getting wet, but out of this position it has no power to protect itself. But if got into the barn ever so carefully, this machine-threshed chaff is not quite equal in feeding value to that threshed by the flail in winter in the old-fashioned way. Possibly the latter held more grain, blown out in cleaning up the mixture after the flail has separated it from the straw. But grain that thus goes into chaff to enhance its feeding value is far from being wasted. The thriftiness of farm stock is not best promoted by very high feeding with grain, but by making their every-day food appetizing enough to be eaten with a relish.—[American Cultivator.

Storing Cabbage.

With a little care taken to store properly, says the Prairie Farmer, cabbages can be kept in a good condition all winter. They can remain out like turnips until late, but should be gathered and stored before freezing cold weather sets in. There are several plans of putting them away, or they can be stored in the cellar. If to be kept until late, the better plan is to put out, as they are more inclined to rot in the cellar. A supply enough to last several weeks can be stored in the cellar and the balance pitted out.

There are three good plans of putting them away and it is more a matter of choice than anything else, which plan is adopted. One plan is to dig a trench about three or four feet wide, and as long as may be necessary to hold the quantity desired. It should be made at least 18 inches deep and when the soil is not too hard to dig, twelve will not be too deep. Put in a thin layer of straw, pull up the cabbage and pack them in as closely as possible, with the heads down. When all are in cover well with soil. Care should be taken to cover well and to build up sufficiently high to thoroughly protect.

Some prefer to set the heads upon the stem of the roots, packing close together, covering with a layer of straw and then with soil. The principal object of applying a layer of straw is to keep the dirt from getting down among the leaves.

The cleaned plan, but one that requires a little more work, is to make a trench about one foot deep, and set in cabbage as before, heads up, packing closely together. About every eight feet, forked posts or short stakes should be set up, so that the top will be about two feet above the level of the ground. Leave a space by a rail, pole, plank or two boards, so that you will not disturb the roots and tie the tops of the posts together. This keeps them secure, and covers it much more conveniently to get them during the winter, should it be desirable to do some of them.

Pitting does not particularly need guidance, if they can thus be kept gradually. They should be kept at as low a temperature as possible. A temperature thawing and freezing is very injurious, and they should be sufficiently protected against this. Thus, if good drainage is provided, they will readily keep in good condition.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Pure soil is flowers as salt is to food.

Kindness to farm stock is a profitable investment.

Potatoes should be inserted as they are picked up.

There should be a full supply of fuel on every farm.

Good meat can only be secured by feeding wholesome food.

Grapes are easily grown, and a few vines will furnish a large amount of fruit.

Never make the mistake of throwing that anything is good enough to feed the pigs.

Hemlock or spruce boughs are recommended as a good covering for the strawberry patch in the garden.

A little green food, a few apples, beets, pot tops or other roots given to the cow occasionally will help to keep her healthy and maintain the flow of milk.

To get the greatest yield per annum it has been found best to have the cows calve in the fall and early winter; then during the coldest part of the year they will be at their flush, and, when they begin to fall off, it is about time to turn them out to pasture, and the yield of milk increases. But when the cows calve in the spring, then, by the time the milk is beginning to shrink in the fall, they go from green to dry feed and the shrinkage rapidly increases, just at the time, too, when prices are improving.

A Prince's Fine Feathers.

The greatest trouble that the Prince of Wales has to contend against at present is that he has taken upon squeezing himself into new and untried uniforms all the time. He has just been forced by circumstances to add to his wardrobe the gorgeous trappings of the Austrian Hussars. This is computed to be his eighteenth uniform. He finds the uniform business expensive, as they cost up to $750 each, and may be worn perhaps only once. The uniform of the Hussars is singularly unbecoming to a stout man. It consists of a gold-frogged tunic, tight red breeches, Hessian boots and a white shako. His Royal Highness looks in it something like the usual comic opera villian.—[New York World.

A COLD CAPITAL

Iceland's Diminutive Metropolis in the Far North.

Unmetropolitan Scenes and Customs in an Arctic City.

Reykjavik, Iceland, poor little metropolis of two thousand inhabitants, has, nevertheless, its sights and sounds. Its houses, with but few exceptions of wood, consist usually of a single story, but in isolated instances rise to the dignity of two. Through the town runs a wide and tolerably straight street, on which live several of the dignitaries of the island, the Bishop, the Governor, the Chief Justice and other members of the government. Upon one side, surrounded by wooden railings, is the public square, in the centre of which stands a bronze statue of Thorwaldsen, presented by the Danish government to the native country of the sculptor. At the further end is the little cathedral, which contains a marble font by the artist himself. Around the different sides of the square are grouped the new parliament house, the post-office, and a school for girls, which draws its pupils from all parts of the country. One of the most imposing buildings of the capital is the jail, and one of the most unsightly are the policemen, who in turn patrol the streets in felt hoods and mufflers. It was not discovered, however, that they ever arrested anybody, evening nobody ever so far forgot himself as to warrant arrest. The policemen, apparently, is always on, a fact that can be but imperfectly understood when one sees its manifest superiority to all the dwellings. One of the policemen exercises in addition to the functions of guardian of the public weal, that of curator of the Icelandic Literary Society, which was established a long time ago as 1816, and has published many books. He is also an author, and has written at least one valuable book.

The streets of Reykjavik are unpaved, but at certain corners, wide apart, stand lamp-posts, whereon lamps have been placed to light the benighted native to his bed. One of the most characteristic sights of the town is the busy hum of carts that almost continually come and go, bringing loads of dried fish, and carrying back the necessaries of life, almost all of life's necessary demands in Iceland must be supplied from without. Even the sand with which the lodges are covered is from Norway, and is to be taken into the interior of the island by horses. A frequent sight is a procession of ponies, each with a load—there is no harness used—and led by a pedestrian, while the other animals trot behind, knowing the way home, the pleasant memories of full possession of oats. It is composed of women and girls, each with a wooden tub, and all going to the warm springs to do the household washing. The water can be had at all temperatures, from boiling hot, where it tubs up out of the earth, to tepid, further down the little stream from the springs. Having upon occasion of hot washing, the writer was put for his wash-tub, and that effects a compliment place upon the book near the interesting, where the knees and toes always peep by pieces.—[Atlantic Monthly.

The Gem of the Cactus Family.

The finest of the Cactus family is the Night Cereus, variously named Queen Cactus, Night Cereus, Lace Cactus, etc. Its average height is three feet. From a central stem its branches radiate in every direction and run nearly indefinitely, until a beautiful structure is reared a veritable cereal plant. A delicate star blossom and tiny wax-like fruit complete the picture. Each areole is of the same growth and appearance—a symmetrical joint or finger, two inches or less in length, half an inch through or less, armed with delicate sharp barbs. Sometimes a pink specimen is met with, which certainly adds to its beauty. The writer, however, is unable to say what conditions produce this transitory color, although several experiments have been made.

The Indian name for the Coral is chee-yah. From it they obtain a small, flax-like seed, a few grains of which dropped in a glass of water will, in one to three minutes, convert the whole into a thick, gluteinous mass. This fluid has a pleasant taste and rare medicinal properties. Under a simple treatment, mucilage may be produced from the seeds.

A Hollander's Way of Wooing.

It is said that in one of the outlying provinces of Holland, when October comes in, the lads and lasses gather in force upon its first Sunday and go through the village staring hard at each other. The next Sunday, known as decision day, the young fellows go up and speak to the girls of their choice, and see how they speed. Upon the third Sunday, or day of purchase, the swain must snatch a kiss or forfeit from his love, and if she submits gracefully he knows that the outworks at least are won. The handkerchiefs are given here upon the fourth, or Sunday of possession, and then or never is the girl still coy to turn her wooer adrift without candid. Upon the next Sunday the lover calls upon his fair one at home, and is invited to stay to tea, at which a crust of gingerbread is offered him by the parents, he knows his case is hopeless, while if he gets a bit of crumb he at once takes heart of grace, and goes a-wooing again, till he becomes a child of the house.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

It is illegal to compound a felony.

The longest American railway tunnel is the Hoosac tunnel.

It is said that $100 bills are scarce in the great commercial centers.

The first cotton was raised in the United States in the year 1621.

The art of plumbing is said to have been known to the Chinese thousands of years ago.

Immense human footprints, fifteen by five inches, have been discovered on a rock in Nevada.

A sun flower twelve feet high with a blossom fifty-six inches in diameter, is a product of Nevada.

The first directory of the city of New York was published in 1786 and contained but 846 names.

A farmer in Ashton, Miss., recently ran across a five-foot gopher snake which was pure white in color.

Santa Barbara, Cal., planters clear more than $1500 an acre on peach plums, which sell at five cents a pound.

A successful chiropodist in Pittsburg has 1,000 clients who each pay him $10 a year to keep their feet in proper condition.

A lady at Long Branch, Peter's Peak was struck by lightning at the very top of the mountain, away above the clouds from which the bolt proceeded.

It cost the kings of Egypt half a cent a day to pay and board the builders of the pyramids. King Solomon paid a cent a day to those who built his temple.

In the stomach of a young girl who died in Portland, Oregon, was an address. In the fibrous core was a piece of lath rubbed from the head of a lead pencil.

The Para rubber trees in several countries is the most central tree, also bamboo in southern Asia, as it furnishes the natives with everything they need.

German savants have been discussing the duration of dreams. They conclude that while most dreams are momentary they may be extended sometimes to the length of a minute.

Sugar barrels are no longer wasted. They are bought at second hand and broken up, the staves are then washed, packed in bundles and sent back to the West Indies at a profit, to be reshaped.

Every minute 600 pounds of wool grows in this country, and we have to dig 1 ton of anthracite coal and 100 tons of bituminous coal, while of pig iron we turn out 12 tons, and of steel rails three tons.

A travel picture frame in leather has a double glass front filled with blue sand. The picture behind this becomes visible on turning the frame, and the effect is rather astonishing to one who sees it for the first time.

Very lately the coal houses of Little Rock, Ark., caught fire and the records were threatened with destruction, when two gentlemen dragged the heavy desk containing them to the head of some stairs and hurled it to the bottom, where it was easily pulled from the flames.

Seattle, Washington Territory, has a curious character in the person of a man named Collins, who runs a boot-black stand and is a true specimen of natural and artificial curiosities. He frequently gives a dude's carnation of his boot-blacking cheerfulness to chance comers.

Numismatics in Election Years.

"Curiosity as to dates in the country is enormously stirred by political excitement as that of coin and stamp collectors," said Mr. Brown, an intelligent New York collector, to a Sun prowler for news. "The base of our business," he resumed, "is done by boys in small amounts. When a Presidential election is near the boys don't get much spending money from their fathers as they do in times of political quiet, and consequently they cannot buy stamps or coins. Those who are not interested in this fad or craze can have no idea to what enormous proportions it is growing in this country. In the summer time, when residents of this city go to the watering places, I send stamps to them. An idea of how general the craze is may be gathered from the fact that not long ago I inserted a little advertisement in a Western paper and I received nearly 1000 letters asking questions about stamps and coins. Not long since an item printed in a city paper, which said that I would give $2 for a 50 cent piece of certain date, caused me almost endless annoyance. Possessors of that kind of coin fairly tumbled over themselves in their efforts to get up stairs to me. But the coins had no fictitious value. The paper had made a mistake. From the present time until two weeks after election we coin and stamp collectors will do scarcely any business. But after that time business will be livelier than ever.

An Unexplored American River.

It may seem singular to many that there should be a large river in the United States practically unexplored, yet the Trinity, in Texas, seems to be such a stream. A party of explorers is on its way down that river from its head and return to the length of the river at Trinity Hot Springs. The party has traveled for 14 days in a stretch through dark and lonesome forests where no [illegible] was ever [illegible] before.—[New York Telegram.

Good, But Not Right.

He—Why am I reminded—

She—Because if you should get lost it wouldn't be so the whole world to spend time looking for you, and because two hundred of you put up in a bundle would not be worth ten cents.

The Woodchuck's Burrow.

Through some parts of the State of Connecticut it would be hard to pick out a clover field of any size that did not have a woodchuck burrow in some part of it. Sometimes they choose a site somewhere under the stone wall which surrounds the field, or if there is a large rock, as is often the case, anywhere about the middle of the field, the animal will burrow under this as a very choice location. Finally the roots of an old apple-tree or other tree are often chosen for its stronghold, the burrow being dug down among them, the owner seeming to possess a realizing sense that no man would ever dream of attempting to dislodge him from such quarters. As is the case with the excavations made for their habitations by most fossorial mammals, the burrow of a woodchuck at first descends obliquely into the earth, then passes nearly horizontally for several feet, rises moderately for the last half of its length to terminate in quite a spacious and round chamber, which constitutes the "living room" of the entire family. In it the female brings forth her litter and the young remain there until they pair off and dig their own homes elsewhere.

Such a burrow may be at least thirty feet in length, so long that one never thinks of digging a woodchuck out, but I have seen farmers bring up two or three barrels of water on a cart and drown the occupant of this subterranean establishment at short notice and reposes most heavily if the pair and perhaps seven or eight quarter-grown young are caught in at the same time. Very often I have captured them in steel traps set at the mouth of the burrow, taking the precaution to sprinkle it carefully over with fine dirt. One old woodchuck I remember, constructed his burrow almost to the center of a tar-ats acre clover lot, and every attempt to capture him in any kind of a trap utterly failed. It was the rarest thing in the world to even catch him standing upon the entrance of his burrow during the day, but frequently we would see him just head and shoulders out of it. It seems to me I must have tried thirty or forty times at him under such circumstances from the outer side of the stone wall which surrounded the field, and that, too, with a heavy old-fashioned muzzle-loading Kentucky rifle, which at seventy-five to a hundred yards was good [illegible] every time for all small game that he every shot rabbit, a cloud of dust would puff up at the very entrance of the burrow each time and I would confidently walk over to pick him out, but no next day he was there again, looking out as smilingly as ever. He was captured finally by my cruelly tying a Colt's revolver to a stout stake driven down within a few feet of the burrow and tripping the ante down the entrance and then tying a long string to the trigger. I waited behind the wall till he again showed himself when the shooting of the device sealed his doom.—*Forest and Stream.*

The Bliss of Ignorance.

She walked into a fashionable shoe store and said to the polite clerk:

"You may show me a pair of walking boots, No. 4. I used to wear 3's, but I grew in order to wear them."

The clerk tried the boots, but they would not go on.

"Strange," he murmured, "it must be the stockings. Try 4½ with the 4 knew I was sane in them, but my feet are so [illegible]."

While the clerk was fetching them on she said:

"I used to have a beautiful foot, not small, but such a good shape. I never had a small foot, but I wore 2's—two for years, until I walked so much and grew heavier."

"Your foot is a peculiar shape; the instep is too high," said the clerk, who had no fear of America before his eyes.

"I've heard," she said, "that the Vermudez Medicine Co. makes No. 9, and she is modified proportion."

"Exactly," said the clerk, growing red in the face as he pulled and tugged to get them on. He had never heard of "the Medicine," but he was up to a trick or two himself. "After all, he said, these [illegible] you'll find the fit just right."

He was only gone a moment, but in that time he had erased 1/4 from the inside of a pair of shoes and substituted 1/8.

"There, I thought it was strange," she said when they were not paid for; "why, those are just as easy as my old ones. I believe I could just as well have had 3's after all." And the woman went home conscience-cured back to his duties with the air of one well satisfied with himself.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Matter of Common Notoriety.

Charlie Knickerbocker—What's the matter, Gus? You look as if you were wearied.

Gus Snobberly—I am weal tired, Charlie.

"What's up?"

"Did you hear that my friend, Fawdrik Goddard, was called on ath at the club last night?"

"I hadn't learned it, Charlie, but I've known it for a long time now."

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It is a sad thing in a nation, and how greatest statesmen [illegible] this insanity. How do we happen to know about it. Listen. [illegible] Thousands and thousands of [illegible] and [illegible] Those who [illegible] Those who [illegible] N.Y.

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