FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

Wool From Ewes and Wethers.

While a ewe is bearing a lamb part of her nutrition goes to sustaining that. Her fleece is therefore not so heavy as that of the wether, that has no such demand and is equally well fed. During the time the ewe has usually some fever which injuriously affects the quality of the wool, by making a weak place in that grown at this period. But in practical selling the wool crop comparatively few buyers can make such distinctions. They buy low enough so that poor wool will pass muster and leave them a profitable commission.—*Rural Celtic.*

Roup in Fowls.

The disease which appears as a discharge from the nostrils and eyes of a fetid matter and a difficulty of breathing with the gathering of membranous tissue in the throat, which causes wheezing and coughing and a rattling noise in breathing, is commonly called roup. It has been investigated by a French physician, who finds in it, as others may do, many characteristics of the disease known as diphtheria. In both diseases there is inflammation of the lining membrane of the throat with exudation of purulent matter, which becomes solidified and forms an adherent coating upon the membrane by which in time the passage is closed and suffocation ensues. It is accompanied by fever and is exceedingly contagious or infectious. The remedy for this disease in fowls is to wash the throat in a solution of chlorate of potassa, and pour a little of the solution into the throat to be swallowed. Next to thoroughly clean the house, close out all cold draughts, and fill it with fumes of turpentine or sulphur by burning these should on a hot plate of iron or a brick, without inhaling them.—*New York Times.*

Oil Meal for Cattle.

The superior excellence of this food has been recently shown in England in an experiment of fattening cattle at Woburn, on the estate of the Duke of Bedford. In examining the carcasses after slaughter, the meat of the beasts whose rations contained a moderate proportion of oil meal was found to be riper than that of those fed without a mixture of oil meal, and of a superior quality, and the fat was less pale in color. In addition to that, the manure was considerably richer. This shows the importance of adding a due proportion of oil meal to the rations of fattening animals, and it is attended with great advantage to store beasts of all kinds for it assists them to do the quickest and most perfect digestion of their other food, and keeps the stomach and intestines in excellent condition. With great inflammatory colics one of these may be from one eighth to one fourth the quantity of the whole, the amount depending on the animal and its condition. Cotton-seed meal is often employed in place of linseed or oil meal, but it is not fresh in its action on the digestive organs and perhaps of less value in producing beef, but its manurial value is greater.—*Farmers' Home Journal.*

Early Oats.

In a manually of crops it is the early oats that yield the best, not only in quantity but in quality. Not sufficiently to be called good, but still of a marketable quality, they will stand the [illegible] when we scarcely have to buy and especially so if they are containing [illegible] and onions are two crops that, as a rule, ought to be ready to go in the ground just as soon as the condition of the soil will admit. If this is done, it will be quite an item to make the necessary preparations in advance, so that at the proper time the work can be pushed along as rapidly as possible. The seed should be secured and be on hand, and the implements all ready to commence. On land that has been in corn or that has been plowed in the fall, the oats can be sown broadcast, and then with a cultivator they can be plowed, or rather cultivated in very rapidly. A good harrowing will usually fine and level down the soil sufficiently well at the same time cover the seed. On stubble land it will, of course, be necessary to plow and then sow the seed, harrowing then roughly to level down the surface and cover the seed.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Pruning Fruit Trees.

From the middle of February until the buds swell freely is a good time to prune and plant fruit trees. Fruit trees could have been planted any time since last fall successfully. Planted last fall the roots of fruit trees would have a fine start by March. Every warm spell in winter in this climate where the ground seldom freezes an inch in depth and seldom remains frozen more than a day or two, the roots of trees start to grow, and the buds slightly swell, until the warm sun and warm soil in March start them freely for the season.

In setting out fruit trees give the roots plenty of rich mellow earth, straighten all the little roots out. Never wad or double them, place the earth on them carefully, press it down hard, water when necessary. Raise the earth a little around the body of the tree to keep the water from standing there in very wet weather.

Common sense is a good commodity in setting out fruit trees as in all other industries. Set the tree out about as deep in the earth as nature planted it; straighten all of the roots so that they will be located in the earth about as they were before they were transplanted; protect them from hard winds as nature protects them; cut off the tops to correspond with the loss of roots left in the earth; cut peach trees so that a stump is left like a broomstick, three or four feet high. Let one pear trees the same; cut back other fruit trees and ornamental trees freely. Watch them daily during the season to see if they need a little help or protection. To keep rabbits from gnawing the bark of young fruit trees in winter, bind newspapers around them—two thicknesses—and let them remain until spring, or rub butcher's blood or any other kind of blood on the bodies a little above the ground, and on the body above. If rabbits bark trees, mix fresh cow dung with clay and plaster it on the wounds and wrap with rags. They will heal up nicely in the spring.—*Rural Pioneer.*

Horseshoes Without Nails.

The ordinary method of shoeing horses is under the most favorable circumstances a painful operation, and one, moreover, which not unfrequently results in temporary or even permanent injury to the foot. Indeed, it has been asserted by an eminent authority that out of every forty horses shod annually one shows from the results of pricking. Moreover, the ordinary shoe attached in the ordinary way is not adapted for horses with cracked or brittle hoofs. For horses employed by an army in the field the inflexible practice of made of protecting a horse's hoof is particularly unsuitable, owing to the appliances required and above all, the time required. A cavalry patrol is surrounded by hostile parties, and can only accomplish his work and escape capture by vigilance and speed. The latter is more easily, much affected by the occasional casting of a shoe, which takes time which cannot be spared in replacing. Again, a troop of cavalry may be either in ignorance, a force much larger is sent to the front, or it is rapidly retreating to escape capture. The loss of a shoe or two may be the leading factor in a disastrous result, and either delay the whole force or cause the great disaster among which the accident occurs to fall upon the heads of the unfortunate, or, at least, prevent the arriving at the proper time of a portion of the force. By means of such shoeing the necessary contents would save the weight of metal, saving, in the thoroughly shod horse, requires a certain amount of fitting on the part of each shoeing or device, and the shoeing operation involves considerable expenditure of time. The difficulties and the possible inoperable form, any of the ex of successful application, particularly felt in connection with the shoeing of horses.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Begin right in getting rid of as many of the Asiatic chicks as possible.

The first point in grape culture is the selection of location. The hillside sloping to the south is the best.

In preparing ground for grapes, deep plowing is best, then follow in the same furrow with a subsoil plow.

The idea, here heard of fowls are more likely to lay, will lay than the quick moving fowls. Hence more care should be taken to prevent.

Active fowls, if confined and not exercised, will pull feathers, but the habit is easily acquired from any one of the flock by the other members thereof.

There is nothing finer for the table than a Wyandotte fowl, if plump and fat. They have yellow legs and flesh, which add much to the appearance and command the better price in market.

Beet Sugar in Europe.

The first beet sugar factory was established in Lower Silesia, near the close of last century, but was unsuccessful. What was called the true method of extracting beet sugar was laboriously developed about the beginning of this century, but such improvements have since been made that forty per cent. less beet is now required to produce a given quantity of sugar than in 1836. Germany, the chief producer, now has 401 factories, with 300,000 acres under beet cultivation, and turns out about a million tons of beet sugar yearly. France and Austria-Hungary produce about half a million tons each, Russia and Poland about 350,000 tons, and Belgium 90,000 tons.—*Trenton (N.J.) Amer.*

THE CHINESE WALL.

The Wonderful Mural Bulwark which Protected China.

A Massive Rampart of Blue Brick and Masonry.

I have just returned from a trip to the Chinese wall, writes Frank G. Carpenter in a Peking letter, and I have seen enough to say that there is no doubt of its existence and magnitude. Built 1700 years before America was discovered, when our ancestors, altogether savages, wandered throughout France, Germany and England, when Rome was in the height of her republican form of government, and when the Roman Empire had not yet begun to be, there massive towers still crown the passes and the 1600 miles of wall still stand. It is a wonder—this by-book's from Peking, and one goes through the northern city of the great plain of China and meets at the great chain of mountains which separates China from Mongolia and Manchuria. Manchuria and Mongolia are the northern provinces of China. They are both subject to and now governed by China, and they extend to the about the latitude which results of the United States. Along there lies Siberia and south of it is Corea, which is Japanese and Russian, which also claims a portion as its government. All are spread settled and Mongolia has less than one people to the square mile, while in the most dense are [illegible] of New York. Manchuria has twelve million people, but in this nation as far more extent than the Chinese and the Mongolians are largely in tents. The Chinese are the people, however, come down from Peking and power over the mountain, and through the great wall at the pass which I visited. The wall was built right up the top of the mountains, and I walked through its battles, towers and gates, and this is Manchuria on one side and China on the other.

What a wonderful structure it is! It would extend more than half way across America, and it must have cost millions of dollars to build it. At the time it was built it cost a million dollars to build a mile of it, and it is now worth more than a million dollars a mile. It is a wonderful piece of work, and it is one of the great works of the world. It is one of the great works of the world, and it is one of the great works of the world. It is one of the great works of the world, and it is one of the great works of the world. It is one of the great works of the world