FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

Cisterns Under Cellars.

Most farmers have their cisterns in the cellar, where it takes too much room that is needed for other uses, where its top comes so near the surface that it often freezes over and where a break is attended by the most disastrous consequences. Make the cistern below the floor, cover it well, and one of its advantages will be in equalizing the temperature. A cellar thus protected will never freeze in winter and will be cool in summer.—*New England Homes.*

Cows' Liking for Pond Water.

Cows, if left to their own ways, do not always take to the best and clearest water. They will often drink more from a stagnant, dirty pool than from a clear running stream. Possibly habit has something to do with this strange preference. But especially in Winter it may be accounted for on other grounds. The running stream in Winter, if unfrozen, is constantly exposed to more cold, and is usually several degrees colder than that in the pond protected by ice thick enough to bear the cows' weight. It is fair to presume that the cow knows what is good for her in some respects. Try her with clean water slightly warmed and see if she will not drink it generally as the other.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Grafting Wax.

Grafting wax is made of resin, tallow and beeswax, and their proportions are to the proportions. When a warmer wax that will adhere well is wanted a wax that will adhere well. A good wax is made by melting together two pounds of resin, one pound of tallow and half a pound of beeswax. Stir it thoroughly and pour it into cold water, and pull it with the hands until it becomes white. Or instead of this for wrapping the grafts may be made by cutting thin strips of cotton cloth and applying a composition of two parts resin, one part tallow and one of beeswax, melted together. These strips may be wound around the graft after it has left air and water. As a general rule grafting is done in the spring just before or at the time the sap begins to move. The scions and plums should be grafted earlier. In all cases the scions should be cut while the buds are in a dormant state.—*New York World.*

The Wood Lot.

Every farm, however small it may be, if possible, have its wood lot. Besides the supply of summer fuel it is very convenient if one need a post or a few rails for repairs to go there and cut them. In cutting out the timber it should be laid to the welfare of those that are left. It is well to go to the lot with a rail and pick up the chips and take them to the wood shed, where they will be found much useful. The tops cut from the trees that have been felled should not be left to rot on the ground. Some of the large branches may be sawed and split to add to the wood pile. The tops may be cut into suitable lengths for pea brush. They may be neatly stacked in a fence up into lots all one way and the stack weighted with one large timber to flatten the brush rather than to make a fan shape, then it will go in a little more, and look much better than if allowed to dry without the stacking. Cut out all the underbrush and only the stock of poor trees, since the growth occupied their ground. Plowing Ridgewood, Vineyard.

Cows have that are to come up to place those that are sold. It pays to excess of them, rear the young and care the handsome ones to sell. Make and hickory first, and with the exception of the farmer than anything. Increased by other soft wood kinds.—*American Agriculturist.*

Feeding for Manure.

It is possible by commercial fertilizer materials not only to keep up the productive value of the farm applied to the stock, but at the same time to increase the value of the manure as a fertilizer for the growing crops. A ton of clover, an equal amount of clover hay, and 50 hundred pounds of bran, feed 20 head for feeding to stock and equal the same weight of good hay. The combining of the three material increases the value of their separate effects. Steer is a poor food. Bran is not a complete food, containing an excess of some elements and lacking in others. Clover hay is the same, but in combination the three is very good ration is made up and both the clover and bran add very materially to the value of the manure.

A ton of clover, the same amount of hay, and five hundred pounds of cottonseed meal will make another good feed, and while it will be keeping the stock in good condition it will be adding a sufficient amount in value to pay for the feed. Of course this is upon the basis that good care is taken in the management of the manure heap in order to secure the best value.

When a considerable amount of rough feed is to be fed, if reasonably good shelter is provided, bran can usually always be purchased and fed in connection with it, better results can be received if the rough feed is first run through a cutter and the bran added and thoroughly mixed with it. But when this cannot be done, feed whole, providing a box for the bran and mangers for the hay, so as to avoid waste as much as possible. Corn meal can be added, oil meal or ground cotton. Or a very good ration can be made up by grinding ear corn and oats together; this increases the milk and supplies the food in a shape that is easy to masticate and digest.

So far as possible the farm ought to supply all the feed necessary to keep the stock and to fatten for market, and the number of stock that can be kept will depend largely upon the way the food is supplied, and the value of the manure will also largely depend upon the same conditions.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

Tanning Cat and Other Skins.

The following is Dr. Chase's "Fifty Dollar Recipe." First, trim the skins of all useless parts and soak them till soft, then flesh them well and soak them in warm water for an hour. Take for each skin, borax, saltpeter and glauber salt, of each one half ounce, and dissolve with soft water sufficiently to allow it to be spread on the flesh side of the skin. Put in one with a brush, thickest in the center or thickest part of the skin and double the skin together, flesh side in, keeping it in a cool place for twenty-four hours, not allowing it to freeze, however. Second, wash the skin clean, and then take sal-ala, one ounce, borax, one half ounce, cream tartar, two ounces; melt them slowly together, being careful not to allow them to boil, and apply the mixture to the flesh side as at first, roll up and keep in a warm place for twenty-four hours. Third, wash the skin clean as before, and then saturate the ounces dissolved in hot rain water sufficient to saturate the skins then take of alum four ounces, salt eight ounces, and dissolve also in hot rain water, and add sufficiently cold water in the handling of a medium solution put in the skins for twenty-four hours, then rinse out the water and hang up to dry twelve hours more to dry. Repeat this last soaking from twelve to four times, according to the nature of the skins when finished. Lastly, finish by pulling, working, etc., and finish by rubbing with a piece of pumice stone and fine sand paper. This works admirably on dog skins as well as on the skins of cats, and making a durable leather, and valuable for washing.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

People will pass by indifference, say.

Feeding pulling leaves to cattle.

Bedding is one of the dollars of animals.

It is important to keep the stock on with the spring.

Frequent transplanting of beets will make them tender.

The diseases of the [illegible] are important.

It is [illegible] to be [illegible] the [illegible].

[illegible] the best [illegible].

[illegible] the [illegible].

Mixed [illegible] have been made in the manufacture of [illegible]. Only notice above the mentioned [illegible] of the [illegible] or [illegible] than that of a double or two [illegible]. A silk [illegible] is [illegible] longest [illegible]. The use is also changed. Once the [illegible] use [illegible] thing [illegible] a man will [illegible] twenty-six or twenty-eight [illegible].

The [illegible] of [illegible] are different [illegible], some of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and there [illegible] should [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]