FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

THE TIME TO CUT MILLET.

Millet is best cut when in full blossom, and before the seed hardens. It rapidly deteriorates after this time for feeding. It cures very quickly after cutting, and may be put in the barn after one good day's drying. If it is permitted to become ripe and hard and the seed forms, the fodder is indigestible, and the awns, which are quite sharp, are apt to be injurious to horses, although not so to cattle. This is more applicable to Hungarian grass, which is a variety of millet, than to the German millet, the awns of which are not so hard and sharp as those of the former.—[New York Times.

BRAN AS FOR FEED, ETC.

A mess of bran is always beneficial. Bran contains more phosphates and mineral matter than ground grain, and it also assists in regulating the bowels, especially when a small quantity of linseed meal is given with it, but in the summer season a mess three times a week may be allowed. Lastly. It may be fed by soaking it and feeding it in a trough, or it may be sprinkled over potatoes or turnips, cooked. No other grain food need be given if bran is used in the manner stated, if the fowls have a range. In fact, no grain is necessary at all but should such food be given, be it be bran.—[Farm and Fireside.

KILLING CABBAGE WORMS.

In the Farm, Field and Stockman an Illinois subscriber will be pleased to know he had proved a successful way of killing cabbage worms. Dissolve a heaping tablespoonful of red pepper in each gallon of water and pour over the cabbage.

Commenting on this a Wisconsin subscriber says: "Red pepper dusted on dry, is much better. In water by far the larger part of the pepper will be lost. Other and much cheaper materials are used with very good results. In the morning the worms are very spicy, so that any dust will stick to them. Asked how (the fresher the better) will kill them by sticking and forming a dead mass on them."

One boy throws the dirt or dust on his fly to the fowls and finds that a good remedy.—[Farm, Field and Garden.

WORK IN CIDER.

A French paper gives a receipt for "mending cider which has become sour and has not the proper taste." As this complaint is often made in this country and cider vinegar is so high, the receipt may be worth trying. To a barrel of cider add 10 pounds of mustard, 10 pounds of salt and 10 pounds of the sweepings of the grocer's shop. Stir well with a stick and bung up the barrel. The cider is said to be ready for drinking in a few days.

It would be well for the information of the many readers of this paper with cherries should try a single pound of the seeds in a pint of water and keep warm for a day. If the water is thickened and swells given it more water and repeat the process. If the water remains thin and watery the seeds are worthless. If they are thickened and swollen they will be found valuable. If the seeds are found to be present we feel sure that the cherry will not be subject to the attacks of the curculio.—[Farm and Fireside.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Have shade and water in the pasture.

Give the pigs a chance to get into the shade.

To destroy mange rust take out the plant and burn it.

The Bordeaux mixture is the remedy for rust on rose bushes.

Your horse will relish variety in his food as well as in his grain.

The carriage pointer needs but short exercises of strawberries.

Good mutton is always one of the best, if not the best, fresh meats that the farmer can secure to use during the summer.

Feeding too young is a leading cause of both hogs and sheep deteriorating. The offspring are weak and often sickly.

The same quantity of feed that makes one pound of butter will produce two pounds of cheese or one pound of steer beef.

The danger incident to use of arsenites against insects finds new illustration in the case of the man whose flesh was pierced by a rose thorn on a bush that had been sprayed, presumably with Paris green or London purple. A news item says: "The doctors had to work easily to avert blood poisoning."

Gold Dust in His Hair.

Mosey Israelsky landed in New York a few months ago from Russia. He was a journeyman goldsmith and found employment in the shop of Eden Hayden. A few weeks after starting the immigrant Mr. Hayden began to miss gold dust. He noticed that Israelsky always came to the shop as if he were dressed to go to a ball or a wedding. His hair was oiled and perfumed. Every little while he would run his hand through his oiled locks in a careless and abstracted manner. His fingers would be begrimed with gold dust, which would adhere to his well-oiled hair. By evening Israelsky's head would be a mine of eighteen-carat gold. On reaching his lodgings he would wash the gold dust out of his hair. Then he would put the shining metal in a little bag. He was rapidly getting rich.

Detective Sergeants Oates and Nugent studied the gold dust case. They arrested Israelsky. He was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court. Justice Divver held him for trial in default of $500 bail and he was locked up. He lost left Russia to find a prison in America.—[Chicago Post.

MUSICAL PRECOCITY.

A Wonderful Five-Year-Old Kentucky Boy.

He Plays All Sorts of Compositions by Ear.

One of the most remarkable cases of musical precocity ever known in Kentucky is that of little Walter J. Simpson, the five-year-old son of Mr. W. C. Simpson, superintendent of the mechanical department of the State Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Danville. He plays difficult compositions on the piano and organ with ease.

Walter first attracted attention to his great natural talent when he was about three years and a half old by picking out on the piano the tunes he heard his mother playing and singing. Her surroundings also combined to foster and encourage the genius of the little fellow. Her surroundings also combined to foster and encourage the genius of the little fellow. Her surroundings also combined to foster and encourage the genius of the little fellow