

The Strongest Recommendation.
W. H. O'CONNOR, President, Keeley Institute,
Greenboro, N. C.
DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 10th to hand
and was glad to hear from you and to hear
that you had more patients than usual, and
do hope you will have taken as many this
year as you did last. I cannot see why every
one who drinks whiskey does not become a
Keeleyite as I consider a man who can show
a certificate of graduation from Keeley and
who has been true to it, as the strongest
recommendation that he is able to possess.
The \$100 which I put out with you was the
best investment that ever hit my hands.
The 10th day of next May will have been five
years since I bought a farm and have had
up desire whatever for it, and don't believe I
ever will have a farm like some who go
to Keeley-ashamed of it-but I am proud
that I am a Keeleyite and don't care if the
world knows it.
With kind regards to all, I am
Truly yours,
Geo. H. Warren

THE FARM GARDEN



more. There is nothing better for an animal's hair than a little flaxseed daily. It will insure the shiny coat which in either cow or horse is always a sign of thrift.—American Cultivator.

Banking Earth Around Trees

As it is often done, the banking of soil around trees in fall to prevent mice from barking them does more harm than good. If any soil, weeds or other rubbish are included in banking up the tree, the object is not only defeated, but the liability to injury is increased. The purpose should be to oblige the mice to climb up above the snow line and expose themselves to their enemies while gnawing the tree. This they will rarely do, for much of this work is done at night when their natural enemy, the owl is most watchful. But if the mice find vacant spaces around the tree, as they surely can if soil or rubbish are used, they can work under this protection with greater safety than if the tree were not banked at all. Still it is better to bank young apple trees, at least as high as the snow line usually comes. The water from the tree makes a vacant space in the snow all around it, and it is under this protection that most of the destructive work is done.

The Country Gentleman, under the heading, "Beware of Antine Butter Color," publishes a column of advertisements to prove that a little child, about two years old got hold of a bottle of one of the fashionable makers of butter color, got some of it in its mouth, and in a few hours died from plain symptoms of poisoning. Later a healthy grown man was made to swallow a spoonful of the coloring matter, and was a dead end in twenty-four hours, with all the signs of poisoning. The Country Gentleman says this brand of coloring matter was condemned by the Pennsylvania experiment station, but does not name it. I suppose the best one can be made under the circumstances, says a writer in Home and Farm, is to require a written statement from the maker that there is no antine in the article offered for sale. There are some brands free from this objectionable article, and the owners should make haste to let the butter-makers know, who they are. Would it really make much difference to the makers of fine butter if coloring matter was forbidden by law? I think it would be a good thing. It is a horrid stuff at best.

Warning to Dairywomen.
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Dehorned Cattle Sell Better.
A circular issued by a cattle commission company that is in no way supposed to be prejudicial on the subject beyond making more money for both buyer and seller says: "Dehorned cattle sell better than horned cattle for all purposes. They are preferred by shippers, feeders and packers. They look better, feed better, sell better, kill out better. The man who feeds horned cattle is handicapped from 10 to 25 cents per hundred weight in most cases. This is all in relation to beef cattle, and when we come to consider the dairy the man who carries horns is still further on the wrong side of the score. Why a head of cows should be ever and over again on the move, each cow trying to get behind the other, to get away from those other present spikes on a cow's head, surprises human comprehension when an hour's work would take them off and give each cow in the herd a lifetime of rest. That is one objection to handling dehorned cattle. The fashion requires horns on the heads, but I have seen quite a number of dehorned Jersey cows of late, to say nothing of lots of bells.—Home and Farm.

Value of Hog Manure.
Hog manure is popularly supposed to be very rich, partly because hogs are always fed on grain or other very concentrated food, and also because they are so fat that they always deposit their excrement by itself unmingled with bedding, as will animals that are generally supposed to be much more cleanly than the hog. Yet hog manure is generally slow to heat, though after fermentation has once begun it progresses very rapidly. One reason why manure from the hog is richer than from other animals is because the hog uses more of the carbon in his food to turn into fat, and less of the phosphate and nitrogen to change into bone and lean meat. No domestic animal has fattened so largely a proportion of tissue as compared with a great weight as has the hog.

Apple Pomace as Food.
There is considerable nutrient in pomace as it comes from the mill. Stock will eat it quite readily if fed before it becomes ferment. This, however, makes it very much exposed to the air. Consequently it is best to place the pomace in a tight barrel or hogshead, so as to keep air from it, and cover the pomace with something that will hold down the carbonic acid gas and prevent its escape as it ferments. This is really an excellent food. The pomace itself has not nutritive value to make this worth while. Its chief value is its smell, and it should be fed with grain, hay or meal, so as to give the proper proportion of nutrition. When put up in a tight barrel and kept slightly below freezing temperature there will be no more fermentation in the pomace than there is in the hay, and it can be used till late in the winter.

Use After Turnips.
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Limbed vs. Cotton-Seed Meal.
While fully grown animals with strong digestive organs can eat cotton-seed meal properly diluted with straw or hay without serious injury, it is doubtful whether it is advisable to make this part of their ration. Limbed meal can be purchased at about the same price as cotton-seed meal, and has equal nutritive value. The new process meal is the kind generally used. It is not so fattening as the old process meal, because more of its oil has been expressed. Flaxseed whole is a very rich feed, and if boiled so as to swell it out all that hot water can do it may be given to cattle, sheep or horses with safety. Only a very little should be given at a time, as the oil in it makes it very laxative, and a small amount daily is better than

THE QUIET HOUSE.
Oh, mothers, worn and weary
With cares that never cease,
With never time for pleasure,
With days that have no rest,
With little hands to hinder,
And feeble steps to guard,
With all the world on mind,
Deem not your lot too hard.

I know a house where playthings
Are hidden out of sight;
No sound of childish footsteps
Is heard from morn till night;
No tiny hands to litter,
No pull-things all array;
No baby hurries to play
As the quiet days go by.

And she, the an-ey'd mother—
What would she give to-day
To feel your cares and burdens,
To walk your weary way?
Ah! happy she, who blessed,
Could she again but see
The rooms all strewn with playthings
And the children round her knee!

HUMOR OF THE DAY.
A good wife will not be rejected because he is bow-legged.
Every man has his price. Mine is the precious blood of Jesus.
We should have a society for doing good among the neglected rich.
Never to make a mistake is the biggest mistake any man can make.
The world that the bird flies over is not the same that the snail crawls on.
Every boy thinks his mother is the best woman on earth—and they are all of their right too.
Many a man who finds his cottage large enough would find a palace too small if suddenly made rich.
What evidence of the patience of God can be more conclusive than the bald head of the infidel lecturer?
The man who jumps at conclusions may be recognized by his having his overcoat half on before the end of the benediction.
There are two classes of men who never profit by their mistakes—those who blame it on their wives and those who lay it all to Providence.
The loneliness of age.
So kind to the aged. How few think of this and treat with due consideration those who have outlived their generation, and whose early companions and friends have been taken from them. Unable to engage in the activities of life, they are no longer brought into contact and sympathy with those around them, and no tie of common interest and mutual dependence binds them together. Their views and tastes have naturally grown apart. They share but little in common with others. The future of this life has nothing to inspire their ambition or excite their hopes. What calls forth the energies of others has no inspiration for them. They necessarily, to a great extent, live in a world of their own, with which those around are not familiar. The communion of their hearts is with the scenes of the past, and the companions of other years who have long ago passed away. Love and friend have been taken from them, and their acquaintance and loved are gone, and eyes that looked into theirs with the tenderest affections are sightless, and the voices that cheered and stirred their souls have long been silent. Their early world of hope and joy has become a desolation, and they in silence contemplate the ruin that has been wrought. They have but little to interest them in the present. They are pilgrims and strangers here.

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TRUMPET CALLS.
Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unrepentant.
The sharper gets most out of the man who is getting least out of what he possesses.
People who are all tongue, have no ears.
No good comes of blinding others for the misfortunes we bring on ourselves.
God hides Himself; there lies His unexhausted charm.
A good wife will not be rejected because he is bow-legged.
Every man has his price. Mine is the precious blood of Jesus.
We should have a society for doing good among the neglected rich.
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LADIES
Dr. J. Hamilton Ayer, A. M., M. D.
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Beebles Ate the Lead.
That certain beetles are by no means frightened by lead foil has long been recognized, but it is rather discouraging to add one more to the number of these culprits. Ed Smith of Nahant reports that a box of lead wire was used with lead. After a while holes one-fourth of an inch in diameter and distinctly spiral, were noticed and traced to lead. The beetles that were in the box were not yet on the top of lead wire, or rather lead test-pieces.

Late-Grown Turnips.
There is no crop grown so easily and with so little cost as late-grown turnips in a field of well-cultivated corn. The shade of the corn will keep the turnips from growing much until the corn is cut. Possibly also their growth will be checked by the demand of the corn roots for plant food. But in the Indian summer that follows the first frost the turnips will make rapid growth, as they will then have all the land for their own use. The turnip will endure a pretty heavy frost, and grow again if warm weather follows it. But in our climate turnips cannot be left in the ground all winter as they are in England.—American Cultivator.

Cherry Trees Standing in Grass.
Our experience with cherry trees is that they do not require cultivation. These we had in the garden were always more liable to rot and to be affected by insects than the trees that stood in dry places and surrounded by grass. It may be that it is the extra moisture in the cultivated soil that produces cherries to rot, or it may be the manure annually applied to the garden and to which the cherry tree roots help themselves freely. The cherry tree does not do well with wet feet. On high dry land its roots will run deeply enough to find all the moisture it needs, and on such land in grass is the best to plant cherries for profitable fruiting.

Value of Hog Manure.
Hog manure is popularly supposed to be very rich, partly because hogs are always fed on grain or other very concentrated food, and also because they are so fat that they always deposit their excrement by itself unmingled with bedding, as will animals that are generally supposed to be much more cleanly than the hog. Yet hog manure is generally slow to heat, though after fermentation has once begun it progresses very rapidly. One reason why manure from the hog is richer than from other animals is because the hog uses more of the carbon in his food to turn into fat, and less of the phosphate and nitrogen to change into bone and lean meat. No domestic animal has fattened so largely a proportion of tissue as compared with a great weight as has the hog.

Apple Pomace as Food.
There is considerable nutrient in pomace as it comes from the mill. Stock will eat it quite readily if fed before it becomes ferment. This, however, makes it very much exposed to the air. Consequently it is best to place the pomace in a tight barrel or hogshead, so as to keep air from it, and cover the pomace with something that will hold down the carbonic acid gas and prevent its escape as it ferments. This is really an excellent food. The pomace itself has not nutritive value to make this worth while. Its chief value is its smell, and it should be fed with grain, hay or meal, so as to give the proper proportion of nutrition. When put up in a tight barrel and kept slightly below freezing temperature there will be no more fermentation in the pomace than there is in the hay, and it can be used till late in the winter.

Use After Turnips.
Turnips are the latest crop to be harvested, and as they continue to grow after late frosts, there is not much chance to put in a later crop after them. Of course nothing can be grown and mature the same season after turnips are off. But winter rye will bear to be sown very late if the land is only rich enough. We have known it to be sown late in November and barely keep above the surface the same year. But it grew a little more during the January thaw, and the next year made as good a crop, and as early as, as we sown two months earlier, which made a growth that covered the ground in the fall. In each case all the spring growth had to be made from the root. Where that is established the richness of the soil has more to do in making fall-sown grain ripen early than does its growth the preceding fall.

Limbed vs. Cotton-Seed Meal.
While fully grown animals with strong digestive organs can eat cotton-seed meal properly diluted with straw or hay without serious injury, it is doubtful whether it is advisable to make this part of their ration. Limbed meal can be purchased at about the same price as cotton-seed meal, and has equal nutritive value. The new process meal is the kind generally used. It is not so fattening as the old process meal, because more of its oil has been expressed. Flaxseed whole is a very rich feed, and if boiled so as to swell it out all that hot water can do it may be given to cattle, sheep or horses with safety. Only a very little should be given at a time, as the oil in it makes it very laxative, and a small amount daily is better than

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