

FARM AND GARDEN.

A Cow With a Cough.

A cough may be caused by indigestion, and this is probably the cause when otherwise a cow appears to be in good health. Overfeeding will cause difficulty in breathing by adding too much fat to the heart. Give the cow a dose of epsom salts (one pound) dissolved in warm thin linseed tea, about a quart; and stop feeding grains for a few days. Mash the bran and add a pound of linseed meal to it for a few days and gradually return to the former feeding. Brewer's grains should not be fed when warm or sour.—*New York Times.*

Feeding Meat to Fowls.

Too much meat, either ground or fresh, is injurious, as it causes bowel disease. It may be fed three times a week, if the dried, ground meat be used, and twice a week if fresh butcher's meat is given. One pound of fresh meat, chopped, is about the proper quantity for fifteen hens, and half a pound of the ground meat answers for a meal, mixed with other food, for the same number. If preferred, the ground meat may be given twice a week and the fresh meat once. Ground fish is also excellent, and makes a cheap and good egg food, if given with ground grain.—*Farm and Fireside.*

Grafting Wax.

There has been a good many inquiries regarding how to make grafting wax. There are many variations in the quantity of the ingredients used by different grafters, the essential requisite being to form a composition that is soft and pliable enough to be freely applied, and yet not melt or run in the hot sun. The following ingredients and directions are given in Thomas's *American Fruit Culturist*: Melt together three parts of resin, three of beeswax and two of tallow. A cheaper composition, but more liable to adhere to the hands, is made of four parts of resin, two of tallow and one of beeswax. Some grafters use linseed oil instead of tallow, in equal parts. The wax may be applied directly to the graft, or it may be spread when softened by sufficient warmth on what is termed "grafting paper" cut into strips, and wound around the graft when inserted.—*Agricultural Review.*

Individuality of Horses.

The individuality of horses varies as much as that of men. Everyone has a different mental as well as physical make up. Some horses seem to possess sense, are quick to understand and obey the least sign, motion or word of their master; others are not aptly termed "lunk-heads," always awkward, lumbering about, difficult to teach, and never make anything in a horse-ological sense. It may be true that these traits in a horse are sometimes due to the habits of his driver or owner, and that the horse himself may not be so much to blame for his ignorance, but however much he is excused on this score, there is a surprising difference in these mental qualities of horses. Between a nervous, sensitive and intelligent horse and his considerate owner how large a union of fellowship and sympathy exist. In the stable, on the road, if overtaken by an accident, the cool, sensitive man is sure to have a quick sympathy for his horse. He trusts his master as his master trusts him. If the master is quiet the horse will be equally so, knowing everything is safe; if the man blusters, or becomes anxious, or exhibits fear, the horse knows it at once, and becomes restive likewise.—*New York Herald.*

Manure Your Lawn.

If neglected last fall, it is not yet too late to recuperate impoverished lawns. A thin sprinkling of manure, placed on the grass and raked off just as it begins to grow lively, will be found to put new heart into the grass. The fact of frequent cutting of the grass and carting away the clippings, which should always be done, will in time impoverish the richest soil. The addition of a coating of manure in the winter or spring keeps it supplied again. Almost any soil, as that of the common garden, that can be spared, or that from below where a compost heap has been laid, or the cleaning out of ditches by the roadside, that is part decayed vegetable matter, is a splendid thing to spread on the lawn. Any of the latter class is excellent for the grass. In this case, if the whole is left until frost is gone out of the ground, then spread on, raked in, sown with grass seed on the bare spots, and well rolled after, the lawn will very often be as good as when first laid down. Nothing is more attractive around the dwelling, whether the castle or cottage, than a nice green sward of grass. It is cool and pleasant to the eye in the hottest weather, and in the most scorching sunshine, and all can enjoy it, who do not live in the pent-up streets of solid brick and mortar. Have a grass plot around your dwelling.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Points for Tree Planters.

Next to having healthy, thrifty young trees, not overgrown and not spoiled by drying or freezing, early planting is of first importance for all sorts of deciduous trees, so that all wounds may callous over before the season for visible growth. Next secure healthy, full-size leaves capable of maintaining growth. This is helped by pruning the top well, removing all side-branches and even shortening the main stem if needful to reduce the number of growing points (buds). When these are few they can be adequately supplied by the weakened roots, and the leaves will then be fully developed and filled out to full size. To assure that they continue to be supplied throughout the growing season, the roots that are to supply them should be secured from dryness before hot weather by a wide and liberal mulch of any sort of vegetable waste. And in order that

the supplies may not fail to ascend freely to the leaves, these should be allowed to form anywhere on the stem, the lower down and nearer covering and shading it the better. A strip of cloth or paper wrapped spirally round the stem from the lowest leaves to the ground will help to keep the vessels of the stem from contracting by parching sun or wind, and, in the case of trees liable to be infested by borers will serve a most useful purpose in repelling the parent beetle. This early planting is favored much by having the holes dug during or before winter, and the finer mold for filling rendered all the finer and dryer by being heaped up and exposed fully to the frost. The trees are always best obtained in the fall and kept in a cool cellar with the roots covered well with sand or fine earth, or some sheltered place in a dry bank out of door, safe from mice and rabbits. A wrapping of the stem of each will secure this, and the wrapping will then be ready in place for summer use as above.—*New York Tribune.*

Soft-Soap on the Farm.

An abundance of what is called "soft-soap" may be had at the store or from the wagon of the vendors. Real soft-soap is made, not bought. It is made from the refuse fat of the kitchen. Every economical housekeeper has her pot for "soap grease" which, instead of trading it off with the soap man for soap, often of a poor grade, she makes into soft-soap. The other ingredient necessary is lye, made from the ashes of hard wood. A substitute for lye may be made with the potash of commerce dissolved in water. This solution is used in the same manner as the lye, being mixed with the fat, hot or cold, according to the method adopted in the family. Soap made in this manner is always soft, a brownish, thick, viscid, somewhat jelly-like soft-solid, which by no amount of standing will ever become hard. Potash and soda both combine with fat to make soap; potash or lye, which is the same, always makes a soft soap, while soda in the form of salisoda, or soda ash, always makes a hard soap, but soda or potash soap may be converted into hard soap by adding to it common salt, which supplies soda. What is generally sold as "soft soap" is simply common white hard soap, to which so much water has been added that it no longer retains its form, but becomes a semi-solid mass. If one purchases a quart of this stuff, he buys at least three half pints of water; we are therefore justified in calling the stuff a "fraud." Besides it is greatly inferior in strength for all the purposes for which it may be used, especially in horticulture, to the home-made soft-soap we have described. If one has an old orchard, the trunks and larger branches covered with loose bark, on which mosses, lichens and still lower forms of vegetation find a foot-hold, and which afford a resting and hiding place for numerous injurious insects in various states of development, the first thing to be done is to scrape off all the loose scales of bark. Use a moderately dull hoe—a sharp one might injure the bark; one with a short handle will allow the lower branches to be reached. Use the home-made soft-soap, dilute it with hot water, stir it well until it is thin enough to apply with a small white-wash brush or a large paint brush. Put plenty of it on the trunks and the larger branches. One should endeavor to apply the soap very early in spring, so that it may not dry up at once, but be gradually washed off by the rains that usually occur at this season. When the trees have had a thorough washing the bark will present a beautifully smooth appearance that will amply repay one for the trouble. For removing the green growth on the outside of flower pots, this soap is excellent; it has also been recommended as a vehicle to apply kerosene for aphides or plant lice and other insects. One pint of soft-soap is mixed with half a pint of kerosene. Mix thoroughly, add to seven or eight gallon of water, and apply with a syringe. This has been found destructive to the chinch bug.—*American Agriculturist.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Look out for lice on poultry, cattle and hogs. Inspect drain outlets and clear out obstructed ones. A flock of poultry on a farm is indispensable to the setting of a good table. See that the pigs have plenty of water to drink, even if they are fed on slops. If you have plenty of wood ashes you will not be compelled to buy fertilizers rich in potash. Cows that are to have calves in the spring should not be fed meal now, but bulky, juicy food. Stock by this time are becoming tired of winter's restraint and vermin will badly worry them now. Spending the crops before they are made is working to disadvantage; so far as possible, pay as you go. In saving seed make it an item to select that which has ripened first; with corn this is very important. The old method of mixing up a dough of cornmeal with cold water for chicks won't make them grow. A fruit grower affirms that in the cultivation of peaches stable manure produces too much growth of wood. Aside from the home consumption of eggs, a small flock of poultry, when properly handled, may be made profitable. Hens should lay from this date until warm weather without ceasing, and will, if the conditions are anything like favorable. The proper time to water horses is just before they eat, not afterward. Watering after eating is the cause of more deaths of horses by colic than any other cause. Use good common horse sense in feeding and watering and care for your stock.

THE LABOR WORLD.

ABOUT 3000 iron cars are in use. WESTERN stove foundries are nearly all on full time. A NEW forty mile ore road is to be built in Michigan. THERE are two hundred gold beaters in New York. IN the South all the coke ovens are running double time. THERE is a general depression in labor conditions abroad. A LADY in Belfast, Me., is learning the machinist's trade. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., has 2000 men who are looking for work. MONTANA coal miners show an out crop twenty-two feet thick. NEW BEDFORD, Mass., is to have a mill for weaving fancy cashmires. A THOUSAND dock workers at Marseilles, France, have gone on strike. THE Gadsden, (Ala.) car works have an order for 700 cars for one road. A GOOD many costly hotels are being built of concrete and artificial stone. STARVATION wages and idle workmen is the story that comes from Berlin. A BED PLATE weighing thirty-three tons was recently cast at Steelton, Penn. IN the neglected mining district of Zacalpan, Mexico, labor is paid \$14 per month. WAGES are being reduced in New England woolen mills and new mills are starting up. IN Baltimore 5000 women and girls get the average weekly wages of \$3 for making overalls. A VIENNA man is making good leather from red beechwood. It can be nailed or sewed. PATTERSON, (N. J.) silk weavers work till 9 o'clock at night, and new silk mills are starting. DELAWARE RIVER shipbuilders have contracts enough on hand to keep them busy for two years. THE New York Progressive Musical Union has taken steps toward getting up a national organization. THE 10,000 washerwomen of Paris have formed a union. They will demand seventy-five cents per day. IN Australia 870,488 workmen, employed in 71,570 shops and mills, have their lives insured against accidents. NASHUA (N. H.) tool makers have had to reduce wages five to thirty-five per cent. to meet Western competition. BUILDING in the City of Mexico is said to be so active that some of the work has to be suspended for want of bricklayers. THE strike outbreak in Germany is so general that it would appear to be an organized co-operation of the trade centers. THE Standard Oil Company think they now have a process to turn lime into gas, and have just bought up 40,000 acres of territory. POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER is the pioneer in Philadelphia in employing colored people for responsible positions in his business. A UNION of Manchester (England) Tailor-shops has been formed. Miss Harkness stated that there were 25,000 tailors in London, working sixteen hours a day, at two cents an hour, when they can get work. ALBERT RAYMOND, a Jersey City (N. J.) painter, is out with an offer to paint 100 6 to 8 inch letters, six colors to a letter, against any man, the painting to be done on glass, in water colors. He has a 6.22 record for the job.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

RUSSIA has 138 vessels. AN ice trust is the latest. FLORIDA has fresh pineapples. PROFOUND peace reigns in Samoa. IN America there are 500,000 Jews. LOUISVILLE is to have natural gas. FROGS' legs cost fifty cents a pound. BOSTON eats fifty tons of candy a day. CHICAGO receipts of hogs are increasing. THE United States has ninety-eight vessels. EUROPEAN crop prospects continue favorable. THE number of priests in this country is 818. MURDERS are decidedly on the increase in Paris. IN Germany there are one million surplus women. A FOREIGN steel rail syndicate is being formed. A STRONG current of emigration to Chile is noted. IN all there are 7000 miles of pipe lines in the world. LOUISIANA strawberries are in the New York market. CINCINNATI is paving its streets with Georgia granite. THE zouave uniform is to be abandoned in the French army. THE brewery combination in this country has not succeeded. MAUD S., queen of the trotting turf, is now fifteen years of age. THE annual production of mineral oil is 2000 million gallons. THE Hessian fly is destroying the wheat crop in central Illinois. GAS wells are being struck along the Rocky Mountains' slope. NO Russian liable to military service is permitted to leave that country now. FLORIDA has sent 2,000,000 young orange trees to California since last September. THE Indiana Legislature refuses to allow natural gas to be piped out of the State. AN Australian experiment of shipping oranges to London proved very successful. THERE will be about ninety vacancies this year at the United States Naval Academy. DURING the last seven years Atlanta, Ga., has put nearly \$1,000,000 in her streets and sewers. THE Spiritualists of Boston recently celebrated the forty-first anniversary of modern spiritualism. NEARLY two hundred thousand barrels of apples are lying unsold in the northern part of New York. ALABAMA got the first Postmaster appointed in the Southern States under the new administration. TROTTERING begins to be recognized in England. A track for it is to be established just out of Liverpool. A NEWSPAPER trust is being organized in England. Newspaper men are ordering supplies from abroad. THE Chinese are getting ready to build 650 miles of railroad, 571 locomotives, 150 coaches and 650 cars. All American make. A MEAT syndicate, to be known as the American Meat Company, has been organized in Philadelphia with a capital of \$5,000,000.



MIRACULOUS RESTORATION.

That dainty lady tripping by,
How light her step, how bright her eye,
How fresh her cheek with healthful glow,
Like roses that in Maytime blow!
And yet few weeks have passed away
Since she was fading, day by day,
The doctor's skill could naught avail;
Weaker she grew, and thin and pale.
At last, while in a hopeless frame,
One day she said, "There is a name,
I've often seen—a remedy—
Perhaps 'twill help: I can but try."
And so, according to direction,
She took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription,
And every painful symptom fled,
And she was raised as from the dead.
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the world-famed, invigorating tonic and nerve, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. It is the only medicine for the distressing weaknesses and derangements peculiar to women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years.
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Dr. Pierce's Pellets, or Anti-bilious Granules, are Laxative or Cathartic, according to size of dose.

SSS
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Jan. 12, 1889.
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\$5 to \$5 a day. Samples worth \$1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write **Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co.,** Holley, Mich. Agents wanted, \$1 an hour. 50 new articles. Catalogue and samples free. C. E. Marshall, Lockport, N. Y.

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