FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

Hot Water for Plants.

It is a fortunate circumstance, says Vick's Magazine, that a plant will endure a scalding heat that is fatal to most of its minute enemies. Water heated to the boiling point, poured copiously over the stem of an enfeebled peach tree, and allowed to stand about its collar, will often have the happiest restorative effects. Trees showing every symptom of the yellows have often been rendered luxuriantly green and thrifty again by this simple means. The heat is presumably too much for the fungus which had infested the vital layers of the tree immediately under the outer bark.

The London florists recommend hot water up to 145 degrees F. as a remedy when plants are sickly, owing to the soil souring, the acid, absorbed by the roots, acting as a poison. The usual resort is to the troublesome job of repotting. When this is not necessary for any other reason, it is much simpler to pour hot water freely through the stirred soil; it will presently come through tinged with brown. After this thorough washing, if the plants are kept warm, new root points and new growth will soon follow.

Rearing Young Ducks and Turkeys.

The difficulties met with in rearing young ducks and turkeys are chiefly due to the same excessive feeding. Soft food is recommended by nearly all the writers upon poultry rearing. It is quite safe to approximate natural conditions in respect to feeding as closely as possible. The natural food of the wild turkeys and ducks are hard-shelled insects, seeds, a vegetable matter; and these birds rear full broods upon this diet. A food commonly recommended for turkey chicks is chopped egg, curd of milk, and bread crumbs, with red pepper. Perhaps the pepper is useful to help digest the egg and curd, but it is not otherwise required. For three seasons past the writer has reared full broods of young turkeys on corn and buckwheat coarsely ground and fed dry. To rear the whole of a brood of 12 on this food without any difficulty or ailment at the supposed critical times suggests the suitability of it to the necessities of the young turkeys, and the dryness of the food is doubtless one excellent feature of it. Ducks do not require soft food, and crushed oats fed in a shallow dish with water in it meets their natural requirements and habits exactly, and is a safe and excellent food. When any young bird appears stupid, sits down and sways its head sidewise, with half-closed eyes, it is suffering from overfeeding, and this is the way in which nearly all of the lost ones die. —[New York Times.

How Many Meals for the Cow

It may seem a small matter to discuss, whether a dairy herd should be fed twice or three times a day, yet if twice is enough, as many believe, it is not so very small a matter. We have no doubt that instances could be cited on either side, which, taken alone, would seem to settle the question. If a cow is under-fed in two meals, or if her two meals are devoid of proper nourishment, even if full in quantity, the addition of a third feeding might increase her flow of milk or add to her weight of flesh. There is no doubt, whatever, that cows may be fed well, so they will do about all they are capable of doing by either two or three meals per day. We have practiced both systems and can hardly say that there is very much difference as far as the cow is concerned. She can take her food in two meals or in three, according to the convenience of the feeder and will do well either way if the food is sufficient in quantity and quality. But we have found it a convenience to have our stock accustomed to the two-meal system. It is specially convenient in the winter season, when the days are short, and the cattle are taking but little exercise. In a very cold barn, possibly, cattle might need to be eating most of the time to get food enough to keep warm, but dairymen have no use for cold barns for their cows. Our stables should be so warm that no excessive amount of hay and grain will be required for maintaining animal heat. Two feedings per day give the farmer the whole of the middle of the day for such employment as he may choose. He can go to the woods and stay till the sun gets low, or he can drive a few miles to attend the grange, or visit friends, without feeling that he is neglecting his cattle.

The cow has a very different stomach from that of the horse. It is made to hold a large quantity of coarse, partially masticated food that can be remasticated at leisure. For about twenty years we have been feeding cattle but two full meals per day winter or summer, when confined to the barn, and we are fully satisfied that two meals for average dairy stock are fully as acceptable to the cow and fully as profitable to the owner as three meals. We are also satisfied that when cattle are fed late in the morning, as most are in the winter season, two meals are better than three. A cow that finishes her breakfast at eight o'clock has no very sharp appetite for dinner in four hours, and in many cases the noon meal is more of a disturber of remastication and digestion than a benefit to the animal. We were surprised to see how quickly cows would adapt themselves to the two-meal system, and would lie and chew the cud at noon when persons were about the premises. They not only learned not to expect feeding, but soon learned not to care for it.

It must be remembered, however, that the morning or night meal is not necessarily given at once, but is better given in small feedings continuously till enough is given. A big manger full of hay may be breathed upon and picked over till the last of it becomes distasteful. Do not overfeed whatever the system adopted.—[New England Farmer.

Farm and Garden Notes.

A good kitchen garden should be found on every farm.

It is rust more than wear which ruins agricultural implements.

"Water all animals before feeding meal, and not after," recommends one authority.

Corn is the only crop that can all be fed back on the farm, says a South Carolina farmer.

Growing animals need more food in proportion to their weight than those that are full grown.

An experienced poultry man says he seldom boils corn for poultry, but prefers to give it raw as the evening meal.

You will save your horse the pain of a sore mouth if you will always dip the bit in a bucket of cold water before putting it in his mouth. This "takes the frost out" of the bit.

In much of the ensilage fed to cattle there is enough development of alcohol to stimulate circulation, and, possibly, to beget appetite for that kind of food.

Some one says: "A good mess of cooked turnips, fed warm, will be of more benefit to the pigs on cold days than any quantity of corn." It would be still better to warm them and feed them raw.

Cesspools, hog wallows and duck ponds in close proximity to wells are liable to defile the water, and are numbered by physicians and observing people among prolific causes of sickness in rural districts.

A practical farmer in Connecticut says: "I have learned that, by the proper use of commercial fertilizers I can obtain, at a fair profit, finer potatoes, free from disease and blemish, than by any other means known to me."

Irregularity in the amount of food given the cow will cause her sometimes to dry up. So will worrying, fast driving or excitement of any kind. An animal giving milk is very sensitive to bad treatment or surrounding influences.

If the land requires drainage it means an outlay of $25 to $50 per acre before the farm can be made really tillable and productive. To test this matter the soil should be dug into with a spade three feet deep, and if water rises in the hole at any time of the year the land needs thorough draining.

Many swine breeders regard a solid earth floor the best thing for a pig pen. It must be high enough to be readily drained, so as to be dry at all times. It is also customary with some breeders to remove from six to eight inches of these earth floors every spring, draining the manure-soaked earth on the fields, and renewing the floors with fresh earth.

Oil, says the American Agriculturist is fatal to every insect it touches, and sulphur is very offensive to them. A mixture of four ounces of lard and one of sulphur, well rubbed together, and with the addition of one ounce of kerosene oil and one drachm of creosote, will be found an excellent remedy against all sorts of insect vermin, while the liberal use of kerosene oil on poultry roots will free the fowls of their tormentors.

When the Danes want a butter that will possess a high flavor when it is fresh, or one that will suit either the home or the English market, the cream is allowed to stand twenty four hours and to become slightly sour. Thus it is that the development of flavor is controlled by controlling the changes in the milk and cream before churning. This is because of the fact that the development or change is very rapid in the milk or cream, and comparatively slow in the butter; the rapidity of change in both cases being affected by the care of the milk and the method of manufacturing the butter.

Indian Justice.

In the early history of this country, Appalachee was for a time the dividing line between the whites and the Cherokees. There was constant trouble between the two races that required friendly adjudication to prevent bloodshed; there was a justice on duty named Tumlin to whom these issues were generally submitted. He soon got tired of the frivolous complaints of the Indians, and concluded that he would have an Indian justice and bailiff to settle their disputes. He accordingly had one appointed who willingly undertook to dispense justice. Some time afterward Tumlin met the Indian justice and wanted to know how he was maintaining the dignity of the law; the old Indian replied that he was doing finely, but had tried but one case.

"What was your decision?' inquired Tumlin.

"I sentenced the plaintiff to receive fifty lashes and the defendant fifty, and made the bailiff pay the cost."

"Do you think that was right?" asked the white.

"Ooh!" grunted the savage magistrate, "no more cases to try."—[Guinett (Ga.) Herald.

A Vat That Holds 420,000 Eggs.

"But talk about pickling eggs, Germany takes the lead. There are some vats in this country that hold 25,000 eggs, but one German pickler has a vat that holds 500 barrels, or 420,000 eggs. He pickles yearly from 75,000 to 100,000 barrels of eggs, or from 63,000,000, to 84,000,000 eggs."—[New York Telegram.

What's the Matter With Your Blood?

Cleveland Press.

As much blood goes through the kidneys as goes through the heart.

There is nothing startling about this fact except it be a revelation. Many people have but a dim idea of the real work of the kidneys. They not only drain the water from the system, but also the poisonous matter which that water holds in solution to carry out of the system. Over half the time, however, the kidneys fail to do this work.

What is the result?

Gradual failure of strength and health and eventually death by Bright's Disease or some unsuspected kidney disease.

But particularly in the spring of the year, when one's blood is filled with poisonous waste, as it invariably is at that time, you feel depressed, tired, languid, do not seem to have any disease, but your system does not respond to the genial warmth of summer and spring as formerly.

You had better look out!

The kidney poison is accumulating in the blood. Tonics won't do any good, they simply treat effects. You can only secure a radical, thorough renovation of the system by the prompt use of Warner's safe cure, which is the only reliable, scientific specific for the blood, because it is the only known specific in the world for the kidneys which are the only great blood purifiers.

GEO. F. RIDGEWAY, 98 Marison St., Cleveland, O., Ex-Deputy Sheriff, from uric acid poisoning of the blood became, at times, totally blind, and was troubled with great giddiness. In 1881, after suffering for many years, and being distressed beyond measure, he thoroughly purified his blood by means of Warner's safe cure, and says: "I have never lost a day's time since, and have fully recovered my health. Warner's Safe Cure saved my life."

REV. J. F. ARNOLD, of Camden, Tenn., in '75 and '81 was grievously afflicted with many abscesses, caused by kidney poisoned blood. The abscesses were alive for many months and caused great distress. After thoroughly purifying his blood with Warner's Safe Cure in 1882, he reported that in 1883 he was strong and well, over 71 years of age, and able to preach regularly.

CAPT. W. D. ROBINSON, United States Marine Inspector for the chain of lakes, residence Buffalo, N. Y., in 1881 had a slight eruption on his hands. It soon spread to his face and he was almost blind. His body was covered with light, flaky scales. His skin itched and burned fearfully. For two years he gradually grew worse, trying almost everything imaginable. In 1883, after having given up hope of recovery, he began using Warner's safe cure. "Twenty bottles," he says, "completely cured me, and to-day I am strong and well as ever."

JAMES WRIGHT, 236 Fifth Ave., New York, suffered for years from inflammatory rheumatism—a blood disorder—but in 1883 was fully restored to health by Warner's Safe Cure and remains well to-day.

The four above cases are as good as a million. They prove what is stated, that the organ that removes the impurity from the blood most effectually is the kidney, and for this when impaired there is but one sound, rational method of treatment.

Dr. Dio Lewis, who was opposed to the use of medicines in general, thought so highly of this remedy that he said if he had a serious kidney disease, he should use it.

Ask your friends and neighbors what they think of it.

In the spring of the year, when debility is so prevalent, and the seeds of disease are sown that may have a fatal blossoming before the fall, the prudent man and woman will give the system a thorough cleansing and purification.

WHERE BANK NOTES ARE MADE.

It is Not Easy to Steal Any on Account of the Watch that is Kept.

The recent arrest of two boys for stealing elevated railroad tickets from the Hamilton Bank Note Company, after they had been ordered to destroy them, was a surprise to the customers of bank note companies everywhere, as well as to the officials. It was the first time in years that a theft by employees of a bank note company had been made public, and if the officials of these concerns can be believed, it was the first time that any such theft had occurred.

The President of a bank note company in this city recently said to the writer that it was absolutely impossible for any of his subordinates to steal anything without being detected at once. Every imaginable safeguard is used to prevent the company's suffering through the dishonesty of its employees. In printing bank notes or stamps, or bonds, or tickets, the paper to be used is carefully measured before-hand by one of the higher officials. Only enough to make the number ordered is given to the workmen, and they are held responsible for it thereafter. If a single stamp or ticket is lost the doors are locked and nobody is allowed to leave the workshop until it is found or satisfactorily accounted for.

With banknotes and bonds extra precautions are taken, and they are counted after going through each process. If a mistake occurs all have to be done over, and the first batch is destroyed. If one is lost and cannot be recovered all are destroyed, and a new series printed in entirely different colors.

An instance of this kind occurred several years ago. A bank note company in this city printed some bonds on contract for the Virginia Government. One package was stolen while they were being transported to the treasurer. Of course, none of them had been signed, and they were, therefore, not valid; but all the rest were at once destroyed, and a new set in different colors were ordered.

Each official in a bank note company serves as a check upon the other until the President is reached. He is practically unchecked. All men are liable to be other than they seem, and even the highest have been known to fall, but so far no instance is on record in this country where the President of a bank note company became a defaulter.

A TON of ropes made of the hair of the women of Japan, is used in building the $3,000,000 Buddhist Temple at Kioto.

How to Gain Flesh and Strength.

Use after each meal SCOTT'S EMULSION with Hypophosphites. It is as palatable as milk, and easily digested. The rapidity with which delicate people improve with its use is wonderful. Use it and try your weight. As a remedy for Consumption, Throat affections and Bronchitis, it is unequaled. Please read: "I used Scott's Emulsion in a child eight months old with good results. He gained four pounds in a very short time."—THEO. PERM, M. D., Alabama.

Our Congressman.

Our Congressman in his patriotic argument on the tariff question often becomes hoarse and his voice husky. Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein will relieve him and cure coughs, croup and consumption.

Paine's Celery Compound

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Kidneys.

AS A NERVE TONIC, It Strengthens and Quiets the Nerves.

AS AN ALTERATIVE, It Purifies and Enriches the Blood.

AS A LAXATIVE, It acts mildly, but surely, on the Bowels.

AS A DIURETIC, It Regulates the Kidneys and Cures their Diseases.

Recommended by professional and business men. Price $1.00. Sold by druggists. Send for circulars.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, BURLINGTON, VT.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Gold was first discovered in California in 1848.

"Dolby & Seven Sons is the name of a New York firm engaged in the butter trade.

The Augustan Era began on February 14, 27 B. C., or 727 years after the foundation of Rome.

Lord Beaconsfield used to drink a bottle of champagne before an important oratorical effort.

The new Tay bridge, Scotland, is over two miles long, rests on 86 piers, and has spans varying from 58 to 245 feet.

A Milwaukee paper claims that the aristocracy of that city order their postage stamps sent home from the post-office window.

It has been decided in the supreme court of New York that a person may fry onions, regardless of the inconvenience the odor of the cooking gives the neighbors.

A German cattle food which had a large sale was found to contain vegetable ivory turnings, eighty-three parts, and common salt, twelve parts, in 100; value, nil.

The elephant Gypsy, in winter quarters in Chicago, has died of a broken heart, her companion, an elk, having died the previous week and Gypsy becoming inconsolable.

Some of the shepherds in the mountains of Bulgaria live for ten and fifteen years attending their flocks, and never knowing what it is to sleep in a house or to enjoy any of the comforts of civilization.

One of the rare curiosities in the dead letter office museum at Washington, is a sheet of parchment on which is pinned the Lord's prayer in fifty-four languages. It is said to be a duplicate of a parchment which hangs in St. Peter's at Rome.

C. O. D. Kelley, now living in San Francisco, is the solo survivor of Sam Houston's famous spy company in the Texan war of 1835. He carried the tidings of the massacre of the Alamo in 1836 to New Orleans, and from thence to New York. He was born in 1802, and is now in his eighty-sixth year.

A petrified block of oak, with the marks of the axe plainly visible on it, was found a few miles from Dallas, Oregon, recently. Opinion among those who have seen it is divided on the question whether it was hewn into shape by a prehistoric inhabitant of the land or by some early pioneer from the east.

A singular accident occurred in Sussex, England. A fox huntress was out with the fox hounds, when her horse picked up a flint rock in his fore foot, and while galloping threw it back with such force against the shank of the hind leg that the bone was broken just above the fetlock, and the animal had to be destroyed.

The death of Nathaniel Witherell at Glens Falls, N. Y., recalls the singular coincidence that he was the thirteenth child and the seventh son of his parents and the youngest child in the family, while Mrs. Witherell, who survives her husband, occupied the same relative position in the family, being the thirteenth and youngest child and the seventh daughter of her parents. They had been married sixty-six years.

Some Advantages of a Fruit-Diet.

"Fruit and fruit-culture, as related to health," was the subject of an address by Professor H. W. Parker before the Iowa State Horticultural society, in which working among fruit and living with it are commended to a population who become bilious on excess of meat. In temperate zones, the author says, "the dire experience of almost universal disease, and the evidence of those who have freely used fruit, point to this as a most needful article of diet; and when we come to the tropics we find that men must confine themselves mostly to fruit-diet, a practice that should be largely followed in our long, hot summers; yes, with our present habits of unwholesome living, especially in respect to confined air and cooking, must be observed in winter as well. In the warm temperate climates there are enough examples of muscular, long-lived people who live on a minimum of animal food, such as those of the Grecian Archipelago, who subsist on goats' milk, figs, and maize bread. Individual examples are to the same effect. Dr. Winship began as an invalid, and by athletics and diet attained such vigor that he could lift twelve hundred pounds. He indulged, we are told, occasionally in sardines, and for the rest depended on fruit and farinaceous (that is, starchy) food. The recovery of health in grape cures shows what may be sought in that direction; the peach cure has lately come into notice, and doubtless any ripe, fresh, juicy fruit, if not of a kind too astringent or laxative in certain cases, would do as well. I can testify that a quart or two of strawberries, twice or thrice a day, soon recovered me from torpidity of the liver and consequent constipation, increasing for a year or two; and yet this is spoken of as not of an aperient sort. Since then my only medicine is fruit the year round."—[Popular Science Monthly.

A Humiliating Position.

Visitor (to convict): "What are you in for, my friend?"

Convict: "Bank burglary, sir."

Visitor: "I suppose you find your present position very humiliating?"

Convict: "Yes, very. When we march to meals, sir, I'm always sandwiched in between two aldermen boodlers."—[New York Epoch.

A Bombay Juggler.

Without paraphernalia of any description, devoid of dress, except a cloth around his loins, he performed tricks of legerdemain, the recital of which would bring a shrug of unbelief from the reader, and will therefore not be attempted, and yet one example must be related just to give the imagination a chance. A common washbowl was placed in the centre of the room. Four hen eggs procured in the hotel were deposited in the bowl. The little assistant of the juggler, in the presence of the spectators who could plainly see the eggs on the bottom, slowly filled the vessel with water. The Hindoo placed his bare hand on the rim of the bowl and the eggs disappeared from view, returning when the hand was removed. This was repeated several times, but he kept the explanation of the trick to himself.

THE Great Northern Railway Company of England insists that its engineers shall take at least nine hours' rest between one day' labor and another, as a precaution against accidents.

Thief Arrested.

The news was received with the utmost satisfaction by the community that he had terrorized but the arrest of a disease that is stealing away a loved and valued life is an achievement that should inspire heart-felt gratitude. Dullness, cold extremities, depressed spirits, and extremely miserable sensations, with pale, wan features, are the results of disordered kidneys and liver. Arrest the cause at once by taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a purely vegetable detective that will ferret out and capture the most subtle lung or blood disorders. Druggists.

The farmers of California are planting out a great many olive trees.

Is This What Ails You?

Do you have dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passage, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes thick, thin, watery, and acrid, at times blinding pain in the head, dullness, loss of smell, taste impaired, hearing dull, a hacking cough, and general debility? These symptoms are all or any of them indicative of the early stage of catarrh. If you have clear the throat and expectorate a tough mucous matter, together with symptoms given above, changed and nasal twang with the above cough and general debility, you may be sure of catarrh. Catarrh is a disease of delicacy with its victim, it discourages, it fastens itself upon the system, it poisons the breath, it clouds the mind, it makes life a burden, it makes one a nuisance to others. Thousands of cases annually without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption and consign the victim to the grave. Now is the time to act. Use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and a speedy recovery is sure. Use it early in the season, and avoid the disease. Catarrh is a disease of the blood, and only a blood remedy can be expected to cure it. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a specific for catarrh. Its mode of action is wonderful. It cleanses the system of the poison, stops the secretion, heals the ulcerated membrane, and restores the sense of smell, taste, hearing, health and vigor. Catarrh, Cold in the Head, and Roaring in the Ears. Sold by druggists. Price, 50 cents.

There are 2,000 horses in Oklahoma and of that number 500 are bronchos.

When I speak my mind on the deplorable condition of the public, I am called a fool. What power the dishonest health restorers have! Can they cheat the people forever? They can and that's what they do. Hop Bitters cure all diseases and pains. They are a great family medicine. The prices, $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5, place them within the reach of all. Hop Bitters Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. Y. Druggists and dealers do not recommend Hop Bitters, but they do sell them when people call for them. Hop Bitters are not a drink, but a medicine, and a positive cure for the miserable effects of intoxication, if the bottle is used according to directions. Hop Bitters are not a cure-all, but do cure all diseases and pains they are recommended to cure. Hop Bitters are not a cheap, worthless, rotgut rum, but a pure, elegant, and powerful medicine, and will do what we claim for them. Hop Bitters are not a beverage, but a medicine, and will be found so when other medicines have failed. Hop Bitters are not a stimulant, but a tonic, and will not intoxicate. Hop Bitters are not a narcotic, but a mild, pleasant, and perfect medicine, and will do what we claim for them. Hop Bitters will not make drunkards, but will cure them if they use nothing else. Hop Bitters will not make people sick, but will cure them if they are not too far gone. Hop Bitters will not make people drunk, but will cure them if they take Hop Bitters for it. Hop Bitters will not make people drink