

THE FARM.

A cow reared on a farm where she is to remain is more valuable to her owner than a strange cow. She is acclimated. She is acquainted with the herd with which she must associate. She is familiar with the land from which she obtains her food, and can travel over it with greater ease than a strange cow. In consequence of these things she will yield more milk and be more profitable.

QUALITY IN DRIFT HORSES.—In one thing there has been a very marked change in the popular idea of the draft horse for use in this country. A few years ago great size was considered the one thing essential in a draft horse. They were not exactly bought and sold by the pound like cattle and swine, but the weight of the horse was one of the first questions asked; quality was lost sight of. This rage for size led to the importation of many miserable brutes, and to the perpetuation of many glaring defects in conformation, and to the transmission of much hereditary unsoundness. But thanks to the judgment of discriminating buyers, the public has come to understand that it takes something besides flesh and bone to make a good horse. Quality, action, endurance, and temperament are now closely scrutinized by all breeders of intelligence, as well as by the buyers of horses for the great markets; and the importer or breeder who now neglects these essentials in his selections must go into some other business.

CROP-BOUND.—When you see one of your fowls going round with a crop that looks twice as big as it ought to, catch it, and if the crop is hard and swollen, you may conclude that there is some obstruction in the passage from the crop to the stomach. Pour some warm water down the throat, and then knead the crop gently until the contents seem soft; then hold the head down and the bill open and work at the crop a few minutes longer. Next give a tablespoonful of castor oil and shut the fowl up without food for twelve hours or more. If this course of treatment does not benefit the fowl, cut open the crop, and remove the contents with a teaspoon-handle. Make the cut, which should be about an inch long, near the top of the crop. After the crop has been emptied, oil the finger, and pass it carefully as far as possible down the passage to the stomach. Lastly sew up the cuts, but do not sew all the edges up together; take two or three stitches in the cut in the crop, and then sew up the outer skin separately. Once upon a time your correspondent sewed the edges of both cuts all up together, but somehow that hen didn't get along very well—in fact she up and died. Keep the fowl on soft cooked food, and but little of that, and away from the other fowls for a week or so. Give no drink for two or three days after the operation. In making the cut take care not to injure any large blood vessel.

CABBAGE FOR FARM STOCK.—The raising of cabbage for cattle food is worthy of more attention than it has ever received. Cabbages are very nutritious and an acre of land under good culture will produce a large amount of them. They keep fresh and green for use in winter, affording fine food at a season when most of the fodder is dry. A trial was made in Scotland last year to test the value of an acre of cabbages for feeding sheep compared with the value of an acre of turnips. It was found that the cabbages were worth nearly \$20 more than the turnips. It is more work to raise the cabbages, but their greater value must render it far more profitable to raise them.

TRAINING VICIOUS HORSES.—A new and very simple method of training vicious horses was exhibited in west Philadelphia recently, and the manner in which some of the wildest horses were subdued was most astonishing. The first trial was that of a kicking or "bucking" mare, which her owner said had allowed no rider on her back for a period of at least five years. She became tame in about as many minutes, and allowed herself to be ridden about without a sign of her

former wildness. The means by which the result was accomplished was by a piece of light rope which was passed above the front jaw of the mare just above the upper teeth crossed in her mouth, and thence secured back of her neck. It was claimed that no horse will kick or jump while thus secured, and that a horse, after receiving treatment a few times, will abandon his vicious ways forever." A very simple method was also shown by which a kicking horse could be shod. It consisted in connecting the animal's head and tail by means of a rope fastened to the tail and then to the bit, and then drawn tightly enough to incline the animal's head to one side. This, it is claimed, makes it absolutely impossible for the horse to kick on one side of the rope. At the same exhibition a horse which for many years had to be bound on the ground to be shod, suffered the blacksmith to operate on him without attempting to kick while secured in the manner described.—Ohio Farmer.

SCIENCE.

THE SUN'S FUEL.—What keeps the majestic ball hot and bright? This has greatly engaged physicists and astronomers, and various have been their theories. If the sun shone only by mere combustion of its own materials, the calculation is that its fire would not last five thousand years. It is very kind of Dr. Siemens to come forward with an entirely new theory, which holds out the hope that the men of science are all wrong with their dismal fobbing, and that the creation is not schemed on the poor footing of a German stove or a suburban gas company. The learned ironmaster and physicist believes that the sun may very well go on illuminating and warming our world and the family of sister planets for an indefinite, if not infinite, time. He supposes interstellar space to be filled with an extremely attenuated hydrogen, and interplanetary space with denser gas; albeit more rarefied than the atmosphere drawn round each world. The sun, he thinks, whirling on its axis, draws into its poles the thin hydrogen, hydrocarbon, and oxygen of our sphere, and these, being kindled, are projected outward at its equator into space. The accepted view is that the heat and light there developed and radiated perish, as far as we are concerned, except for the small portion arrested by each solar satellite; but Dr. Siemens argues that this heat and light do their chief work in decomposing the carbonic oxide and watery vapor which were produced by the kindling at the solar poles, so that the sun itself perpetually renews its own supplies, and restores by its energy the waste matter which has fed that energy. The theory is much too technical and complicated to be here discussed, and we should offer a bad compliment to its ingenious author even to attempt such a task. Dr. Siemens, however, has had great experience with the phenomena of radiated heat, and his applications of the new view to the nature of the zodiacal light and of comets is particularly striking. Of course it is startling to hear of something in our system which closely resembles perpetual motion; and those who maintain that everything comes to an end, and that all mechanical energy must be gradually degraded and metamorphosed, will be slow to receive the new suggestion.—London Telegraph.

A jeweler in Middlebury, Vt., has constructed a clock containing a representation in miniature of the scene of the assassination of President Garfield. The automata are of wood, about two inches high. The whole movement, which includes the execution of Guiteau, takes about three minutes.

Mr. Darwin was one of the most thoroughly systematic of men in his work, and in preparing his books had a special set of shelves for each, standing near, or on, his own writing table, a shelf being devoted to the material which was destined to form each chapter.

The newest freak of the daughter of necessity is a patent "book of soap." Each leaf is enough when torn out for one good wash. The

books vary in size: the smaller are for the hands only—they are no larger than pocketbooks. The leaf is soaked in a basin of water for three seconds, then it floats and is placed in the center of the hand, where it soon, with gentle friction, floats. A page of soap sounds strange; and stranger yet, the soap is excellent; it is not unlike an ivory tablet. Austria has the honor of producing this invention.

In a small grove near Cincinnati an army of crows take shelter every night. They assemble by thousands an hour before dark, and an old man living near the place says that to his personal knowledge the same grove has been their dormitory for sixty years.

THE HOUSE.

HAM TOAST.—To one slice of cold ham cut into very small pieces, put one egg, a little thin cream, a little pepper and salt. Mix the whole together on the stove until it becomes thick. Have a nice piece of toast buttered and cut in slices. Pour the ingredients over it and send to breakfast table.

GINGER POUND-CAKE.—This cake, if made with care, is excellent with coffee for breakfast. Take one cup and a half of sugar, one cup of New Orleans molasses, three cups of flour, four eggs, one tablespoonful each of ginger and of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little hot water. Bake in shallow pans in a moderate oven for half an hour.

FRITTER BATTER.—One pint of flour, half a pint of milk, one tablespoonful of salad oil or butter, one teaspoonful of salt, two eggs. Beat the eggs light. Add the milk and salt to them. Pour half of this mixture on the flour, and when beaten light and smooth, add the remainder and the oil. Fry in boiling fat.

Fuller's-earth, mixed to a stiff paste with cold water, spread on the carpet and covered with brown paper, will in a day or two remove grease spots. A second application may be necessary.

USES OF ALUM.—Pulverized alum will purify the most foul water. Take two heaping tablespoonfuls of it and sprinkle it into a hoghead of water, stirring it rapidly, and after the lapse of eight or ten hours all the impurities will have been precipitated to the bottom. The water will be pure and sweet. A teaspoonful will sweeten a pailful of water. Dissolve two teaspoonfuls of alum in a gallon of boiling water, and while hot wash the shelves where ants congregate. They will usually all disappear. If they do not, sprinkle powdered alum on the shelves, and they will all be gone by the next day. It will also kill bedbugs. Dissolve the alum in boiling water and wash the bedsteads with it. Sprinkle the pulverized alum in the crevices of the bedstead, and in the corners and seams of the mattresses.

A GOOD DOUBLE BOILER.—I think I have made a discovery. We use a great deal of oatmeal, rolled wheat, farina, and that sort of food, as we are very fond of it, and believe it is wholesome besides. But every once in a while a mess will burn a little, and we either have to go without it or eat it with long teeth. I have tried double saucepans and farina kettles of tin and granite-ware, but they will sometimes get out of water, and suffer about as much damage as their contents. At about half the expense of a good farina kettle, I lately bought a large glue pot, to the inner porcelain kettle of which, holding about three pints, I fitted an old tin cover. In the water of the large kettle we put a small pot of a few beans, and then we say "go ahead." If through forgetfulness, the water boils out, the potato or the beans will burn before the oatmeal will scorch, and by their smell will warn us in time.

VARIETIES.

A recently propounded conundrum by a member of the Lower House of the British Parliament: "What is the difference between the House of Commons and the House of Lords?" Answer: "One has a-bility, the other nobility."

At supper her mother said, 'May, what does make you talk so much?' May pondered and when snugly in bed with auntie was ready for the question: 'I know what makes me talk so much.' 'Well, what is it?' 'Cause, auntie, I do think of so many things to say.'

A girl who can put a square patch on a pair of pantaloons may not be so accomplished as one who can work a green worsted dog on a yellow ground, but she is of more real value in the community.



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As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair The Vigor is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

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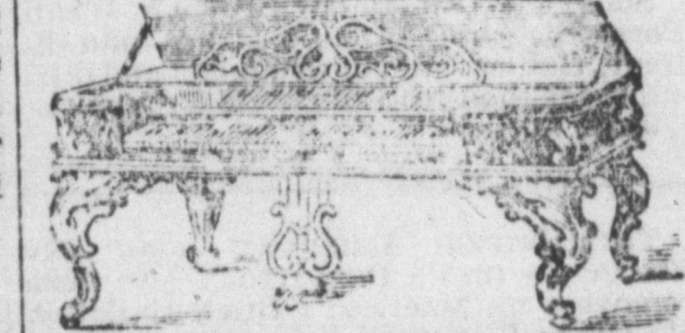
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