

FARM AND GARDEN.

COW-PEAS AS GREEN MANURE.—By J. P. Upson.—Cow-peas are the clover of the South, and are universally used to build up worn-out lands and subdue new ones.

In many cases their use at the North would be beneficial. To enrich lands by the use of clover takes more time than men of limited acres can afford. A crop of cow-peas can be brought into condition to plough under in seven weeks. This would enable a market gardener to grow them for a second crop after early potatoes, and at once to add a rank growth of green plant food to his land.

Cow-peas when ploughed under in a green state render heavy land more light and friable and add to the moisture-retaining powers of all soils.

Three pecks is the usual amount of seed used when sowed broadcast; a less quantity is needed when sowed in drills.

The so-called peas (for they are really beans) are worth in the South \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel. Here they are cut while green, cured and used as hay. Horses keep in good condition on this food without grain. The cow-pea could therefore be profitably grown to fill up any shortage in the hay crop.

AN EARLY CROP OF PEAS.—There are two distinct classes of peas, those with small round seeds, and others with much larger, irregularly shaped peas, the surface of which is wrinkled. The wrinkled seeded, or marrow peas, are as much better than the others as sweet corn is superior to field corn.

The round peas, while not so good, are much harder and earlier than the others. Unless the soil is warm, and they germinate quickly, wrinkled peas will decay before they can come up. The round peas are vastly better than no peas, and are very acceptable until the others come. To have early peas, they must be sown early—the earlier the better. After the soil has thawed for the first four inches, even if it is solid below, sow peas.

If the ground was manured and plowed last autumn, all the better; if not, select the richest available spot, and open a drill four inches deep. Peas should be covered deeper than most other seeds. For varieties, the "Early Kent" is one of the best; it has almost as many names as there are dealers. "Daniel O'Rourke" is one of the names of a good strain of this pea. "Carter's First Crop" is another good variety, and every spring new extra early sorts are sent from England, which usually turn out to be the old "Early Kent," with a new name. The peas should be sown in the bottom of the drill rather thickly at least one every inch, and at first covered with about an inch of soil. It is well to put about four inches of course stable manure over the rows; this is to be left on in cold days, but when it is sunny and warm, pull it off with the rake, and let the sun strike the soil over the peas, replacing it at night. When the peas sprout, gradually cover them with fine warm soil, placing the course manure over them as needed, until the covering of soil reaches the level of the surface. If a ridge of soil, a few inches higher than the peas, be drawn up on each side of the row, it will greatly protect them from cold winds. When the plants are a few inches high, draw some fine soil up to them, and stick in the brush. When the soil becomes dry and warm, the main crop of wrinkled peas may be sown.

How to EXTERMINATE SORREL.—Many farmers are greatly troubled with a growth of sorrel upon their lands, which is an indication of neglect and exhausted fertility. The weed, however, appears upon land in good till in seasons when extreme drought prevails, or upon silicious dry ridges. The best way to exterminate the pest is to sow bone dust, mixed with ashes and plaster. One barrel of raw bone dust, with two of ashes and half barrel of plaster will serve to drive out the sorrel on a quarter of an acre of ground, if applied after deep ploughing.

REMOVING WARTS.—A correspon-

dent of the Germantown Telegraph says:—Fresh, clean hogs' lard, rubbed three or four times on any kinds of warts on horses or cattle will remove them on three or four applications. I have removed the warts time after time, and have never been able to find the wart for the fourth application. If I should send the Latin name for lard, and tell men to pay 50 cents to the druggist for about two cents' worth of good lard this remedy would be oftener used.

Mr. A. B. Allen, a well-known authority, commends the recent English practice of using Guernsey instead of Jersey bulls to increase the richness of the milk of the progeny of native cows, or those with Short-horn blood in them. This, he says, makes a more satisfactory cross, for their offspring prove even richer milkers than the Jerseys, with as large a quantity. The size of the animals, when full grown, is larger, and when dried off they fatten more rapidly and make a rather superior quality of beef.

A most excellent food is wasted when fresh bones are allowed to lie neglected about the chicken-house. Raw bones of about all kinds are greedily devoured by fowls, and the more marrow or meaty matter adhering the better. The latter, however, they will trim off if allowed the opportunity, and then if the bones are crushed under an old axe, hammer or sledge, they will put every fragment out of sight in a hurry. Chicken's bones are eaten as greedily as the rest. A chicken has no sentiment in such manner.

Don't be in a hurry to set out trees. It will be time enough to do it when "the bleak winds of March" have become less boisterous. It does not help newly-planted trees to be swayed about, and their slight hold upon the earth loosened by heavy winds. They will do all the better if set a little later.

THE HOUSE.

An excellent shampoo is made of salts of tartar, white castile soap, bay rum and lukewarm water. The salts will remove all dandruff, the soap will soften the hair and clean it thoroughly, and the bay rum will prevent taking cold.

Zinc that is used under stoves should never be dampened. If it becomes soiled or dim run with soft flannel and a little fresh lard. Cleaned in this way zinc may always be kept as bright as when first purchased.

Escalloped Apple is made with alternate layers of soft bread and sliced apple in a buttered pudding-dish, with a sprinkling of sugar, nutmeg or cinnamon and bits of butter. For a three-pint dish half a cup of sugar will be sufficient, unless the apples are very sour. A little grated rind or juice of lemon is an improvement. Have a thick layer of bread crumbs moistened in melted butter on top. Cover at first, to avoid scorching, and bake about one hour.

Milk is now largely used in febrile diseases. In typhoid fever many physicians nourish their patients on milk. It is easily digested, requiring only an hour and a half in the process. A hospital in Philadelphia is devoted exclusively to the milk diet. Let the victim of diabetes live on skim-milk or buttermilk, and he will lose fat, increase his muscle and prolong his life. Milk is far better for a person who is to be exposed to the cold than alcohol. A milk diet is highly esteemed by the medical profession.

GEMS.—One egg well beaten, two tablespoonfuls of butter, a cupful of sweet milk, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two cupfuls of flour, a teaspoonful of cream-tartar, a half teaspoonful of soda sifted in the flour; bake fifteen minutes in a quick oven; very nice.

HERMIT CAKES.—A cupful and a half of sugar, a half cupful of butter, five tablespoonfuls of sweet milk, a teaspoonful of soda, a teaspoonful of all kinds of spices, a cupful of currants, flour to roll out, cut and bake like cookies.

SCIENCE.

A SCIENTIFIC CENTENARIAN.—Perhaps never in the history of science, says the Lancet, has a distinguished career equaled in its length that of M. Chevreul, whose name is best known in connection with his investigations on color; and it is probably altogether unique for a savant to be able, at one of the most distinguished scientific societies in the world, to refer to remarks which he made before the same society more than seventy years previously. A few days ago M. Chevreul made a communication to the Académie des Sciences, and at its close he observed: "Moreover, gentlemen, the observation is not a new one to me. I had the honor to mention it here, at the meeting of the Académie des Sciences, on the 10th of May, 1812."

We had thought that paper had been put to the utmost uses some time ago when machinery belting, car wheels, etc., had been made of it; but now we learn that in Breslau, Germany, a chimney fifty feet high has been erected of paper pulp, chemically prepared to resist combustion. What will paper be used for next?

The Scientific American says that the judicious use of a little cheap benzine will usually destroy or exterminate ants without materially injuring vegetation or endangering the lives of animals.

A kite was made near Rochester, N. Y., recently of lumber two inches wide by half an inch in thickness. It was covered with Manila paper and the surface contained nearly 250 square feet. The string by which the kite was flown was of three-eighth-inch rope and 5,000 feet in length. It shot into the air like a balloon, and after floating a mile high for two hours was only brought down by means of a pulley and team.

An Englishman has suggested a novel method of building bridges either for temporary or permanent use, which seems to have many advantages both in simplicity and cheapness. Iron or steel cylinders, twenty, forty, or more, feet in diameter, constructed of plates riveted to rolled iron or steel ribs, are rolled into the stream over which it is desired to carry the bridge. These gigantic cylinders with half their diameters sunk under water, form so many arches upon which a level road can easily be thrown. The cylinders can be built upon the spot where they are required, or, filled in with a temporary floor at one end, can be readily floated to their destination. The system is expected to be useful in laying railroads across land subject to occasional floods.

The atmosphere of the sun, says Professor Proctor, is laden with the vapors of iron, copper, zinc, sodium, magnesium and like elements, which form clouds of metallic drops, great gatherings of metallic crystals, while the rains that pour down toward the concealed true globe of the sun are mighty showers of molten metal.

VARIETIES.

A day or two ago, during a grammar lesson in one of our public schools, the teacher asked the pupils to form a sentence using a relative pronoun. Among the answers the subjoined came from a sharp little urchin: "I met my cousin." On being asked where was the relative pronoun, the lad looked up and said: "My cousin is a relative."

A bookbinder said to his wife at their wedding, "It seems that now we are bound together, two volumes in one, with clasps." "Yes," observed one of the guests; "one side highly ornamental Turkey morocco, and the other plain calf."

No more touching compliment could be paid than that of a little child who had overheard a conversation at the table on the qualities of a wife. As he stopped to kiss his mother he remarked, "Mamma, when I get big I'm going to marry a lady just 'xactly like you."

The rising young man of the future is one who will be willing to jump up and build the morning fires.

We are curious to know how many feet go to make a mile in the estimation of the ladies, for the reason that we never met a lady who didn't wear shoes a mile too big for her.

"My wife," remarked Fitzdoodle, "is fairly crazy over the winter fashions. She's got the delirium triamnia."

Columbus made an egg stand; but Italians of less renown made the peanut stand.

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The REV. FRANCIS B. HARLOWE, writing from Abbeville, Ga., says: "For some years past I have been subject to constipation, from which, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds, I suffered increasing inconvenience and some nervous prostration. I began taking AYER'S PILLS. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health."

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