FARM AND GARDEN.

The Best Roses for Out of Door Cultivation.

SALT FOR LIVE STOCK.

Utilizing Bones, Keeping Chickens and Growing Sugar Beets.

(A Practical Agriculturist's Weekly Budget)

Country Girls—The Girls for Us.

Up in the morning early,
Just at the peep of day,
Straining the milk in the dairy,
Turning the cows away,
Sweeping the floor of the kitchen,
Making the beds upstairs,
Washing the breakfast dishes,
Dusting the parlor chairs.

Brushing the crumbs from the pantry
Hunting for eggs at the barn,
Cleaning the turnips for dinner,
Spinning stocking yarn,
Spreading the whitened linen,
Down on the bushes below,
Ransacking every meadow
Where the red strawberries grow.

Starching the fixtures for Sunday,
Churning the snowy cream,
Rinsing the pail and strainer,
Down in the limpid stream,
Feeding the geese and turkeys,
Making the pumpkin pies,
Jogging the young one's cradle,
Driving away the flies.

Grace in every motion,
Music in every tone,
Beauty in form and feature,
Thousands may covet to own,
Cheeks that rival spring roses,
Teeth, the whitest of pearl—
One of these country maids is worth
A score of your city-bred girls.

Salt for Live Stock.

"What are all those lambs doing around that black object over there?" inquired a city friend who a day or two ago was walking through the sheepfold with us. "Oh," we replied, "they are waiting their turn to get to the salt." He was somewhat surprised when we reached the "black object" to see a large, roofed box with open sides, resting on wheels, and containing a lump of coarse, reddish rock-salt, weighing, perhaps, half a hundredweight, and so well licked that its surface was all curves and no corners. No doubt all stock-keepers who understand the cravings of horses, cattle and sheep take care that salt shall always be within their reach, though it is seldom necessary to force it on their attention. Young stock are particularly fond of it, and when lambs are folded on a rich green breadth of vetches, trifolium and winter barley, as in the case just referred to, or on cabbage or rape, they always appear to us to pay special attention to the salt-box. We have seen a lamb go to the slat as often as once and even twice an hour; he doesn't take much of the mineral at each visit, simply licking the lump three or four times, then pausing and looking round with an appearance of quiet satisfaction surrounding him, and finally walking off for fresh supplies of green food, but only presently to return again. A small modicum of salt in or with the food is essential to the life of the highest animals. It is composed of the metal sodium and the non-metal chlorine, the former being an indispensable constituent of that important digestive fluid, the bile, which is secreted by the liver, and the latter entering into the composition of the gastric juice which is poured into the stomach from the secretory cells of its lining membranes. The elements of common salt also enter into the constitution of the blood. Of the ordinary foods given to farm stock, common salt is most abundant in mangels, but even then in small quantity; in grass and other green fodder its proportion is even less, while in wheat, barley, oats and in meals made from these grains, as also in potatoes, salt is absent. Vast herds of buffaloes will travel hundreds of miles to reach the salt springs of Northwest America, and in the central parts of South Africa the hunter who conceals himself beside a brine spring never has to wait long for his prey. Let the animals find they can get salt when they require it and they will be sure to take such quantity as nature demands, while their own instinct will guard them from erring on the side of excess. Our live stock, like ourselves, should take their food *cum grano salis*.

Roses.

A committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society recommended the following for outdoor culture as the best hardy roses for general cultivation:

Alfred Colomb,*	Marie Baumann,*
Anna de Diesbach,	Marquise de Castellane,
Annie Wood,	Maurice Bernardin,
Baron de Bonstetten,	Mme. Gabriel Luizet,
Baroness Rothschild,	Mme. Hippolyte Jamain,
Charles Lefebvre,	Mme. Victor Verdier,*
Duke of Edinburgh,	Mons. Boncenne,
Etienne Levet,	Mons. E. Y. Teas,*
Fisher Holmes,*	Paul Neyron,
Francois Michelon,*	Rev. J. B. M. Camm,*
Gen. Jacqueminot*,	Thomas Mills,
John Hooper,	Louis Van Houtte,†
Jules Margottin,	Mlle. Marie Rady,†
La Rosiere,	*Pierre Notting.†

Those marked * are also recommended as continuous bloomers. The last three marked † are somewhat tender or uncertain, but the committee added them on account of their excellence.

Utilizing Bones.

Not many years ago the bones of animals had no money value and were considered useless rubbish. Later they came into use for making buttons, knife-handles, common piano keys, etc.; then to supply phosphorus for friction matches and other purposes, the demand for them increasing very rapidly. Soon their value as fertilizers was recognized, and now the farmer who does not save and make good use of all the bones he can find on his place is behind the times. In the processes where large quantities of bones are used, they supply a valuable by-product in the way of fats or fatty acids, which are extensively used in the manufacture of soaps and other articles of commerce. Two prominent bone products enter largely into daily use, viz., glue and animal charcoal. The value of these two products aggregates millions of dollars annually. Such facts show the value of things too often overlooked, or so little esteemed as to be permitted to go to waste. Farmers generally understand that the chief fertilizing property of bones is the phosphate of lime they contain, amounting to half their dry weight. The organic part, that which can be burned out, or will decay out in time, contains much nitrogen, carbon, hydrogen and sulphur, the nitrogen being valuable as a fertilizer. The reduction of bones goes on rapidly in contact with fermenting matters. They should be broken up and placed in a compact compost heap with ashes, then covered with a thick layer of earth and the mass kept moist. It is better if moistened with liquid manure.

Oiling Waggon-Wheels.

A well-made wheel will endure constant wear from ten to twenty-five years if care is taken to use the right kind and proper amount of grease, but if this matter is not attended to it will be used up in five or six years. Lard should never be used in a waggon, for it will penetrate the hub and work its way out around the tenons of the spokes and wheel. Tallow is the best lubricator for wooden axle trees and castor oil for iron hubs, but many of the present axle greases are also excellent and have the merit of being cheaper and easier to handle. Just grease enough should be applied to the spindle of a waggon to give it a slight coating. This is better than more, for the surplus put on will work out at the ends and be forced by the shoulder bands and nut washer into the hub around the outside of the boxes. To oil an iron axle tree, first wipe the spindle clean with a piece of cloth wet with spirits of turpentine, and then apply a few drops of castor oil near the shoulder and end. One teaspoonful is sufficient for the whole.

Other Rural Notes.

John Norris, of Winterset Iowa, has a yearling colt weighing 1,300 pounds that he has been working since it was 10 months old.

Locusts are creating much damage in the state of Vera Cruz, and coffee, tobacco, and sugar crops are threatened. They originated in Yucatan, and probably they will extend north through the State of Yamulahas into Texas, or as far as the hot climate permits.

In Sweden, when several dairy farms are located on lakes or navigable streams, the milk is collected and taken to factories by persons who run small boats. Milk is injured less by being carried on the water than over the land, even if the roads are good and the carriages are provided with springs.

The recent increase of birds in the vicinity of Chicago is remarkable. In many localities bobolinks have become almost as plenty as they are in the New England States, though they were very scarce only a few years ago. The robin-redbreast is also increasing very fast. During the past few years crows have put in an appearance.

It is found in practice that beans are not a good crop to precede wheat. One reason possibly is that they leave the soil in too loose a condition, for the roots will not hold in winter. But the chief objection to beans as a fallow crop is that they rob the soil of precisely the food that the wheat plant requires—phosphate and nitrogen. Farmers who grow beans this summer should save their land for spring grain, which will give opportunity for more plant food to accumulate before the pests are started in search of it.

An Englishman who has given great attention to the manufacture of sugar in different countries thinks its production in Great Britain and the United States will never be profitable if the beet is relied on to furnish the saccharine material. He says that the steaming process, which has been tried on a large scale in Germany, has disappointed the hopes entertained respecting it.

A poultry-keeper says that many flocks of fowls are affected with scaly legs or "scab." This is the work of a small parasitic worm which burrows in the skin and causes it to loosen in scales. It can be cured easily and effectually by rubbing the legs of affected fowls with the following mixture: A tablespoonful of petroleum and a half ounce of lard thoroughly mingled. Four or five applications during five weeks will generally clean the legs of scales. The petroleum whitens the skin for a time, and sulphur may be substituted for the oil, being just as efficacious in killing the parasite and not discoloring the skin of fowls.

The Vicissitudes of a Race Horse.

The career of St. Gatien, who divided the Derby after a dead heat with Harvester, affords a remarkable illustration of the vicissitudes of a race horse. In addition to doubtful and unfashionable parentage he was such a mean, common-looking yearling that his breeder ordered his trainer to sell the colt by auction during one of the autumn meetings at Newmarket, soon after he was broken. The colt had previously been offered for sale privately at £100 to several people at Newmarket, including Hayhoe (Mr. Rothschild's trainer), who consented to take the youngster in liquidation of an account of £50, but declined to give the "century." As Sherwood had only two or three horses at the time, he consented to train the colt at 30 shillings a week, instead of at the standard charge of 50 shillings, on condition that Major Bruce made it up to him if St. Gatien turned out well. He won all the three races for which he started at 2 years old, and as his owner continued anxious to sell, St. Gatien was purchased by Mr. Hammond for £1,400 during the winter, with a contingency of "another thousand" if he won the Derby! Harvester, on the other hand, cost 8,600 guineas at auction only a month before the Derby, and the dead heat between the pair has been waggishly compared to Herring's well known pictures of "St. Giles and St. James." Sir John Willoughby is an officer in the Guards, but unlike the MacNabs, who boast of the possession of a boat of their own at the flood, Mr. Hammond began life in Golding's stable at Newmarket. From that employment he worked his way into the position of confidential commissioner to many of the trainers and jockeys at Newmarket—a vein of racing one which has secured him a fortune.—*London World.*

The Policeman and the Goat.

Mr. Childers, the English Chancellor of the Exchequer, has a gray goat which paces up and down opposite his residence in Piccadilly, and is a great pet with the public in that locality. He has also a policeman similarly pacing up and down, placed there by a considerate nation to protect him from dynamiters. The difficulty which this policeman has in dividing his protective attentions and seeing that the goat is not in mischief, and that, while so seeing, Mr. Childers may not get into trouble, and *vice versa*, affords much amusement.

THE TORNADO.

A Wind Velocity of 100 Miles an Hour—Its Unequal Motions in a Small Space.

When first perceived the tornado is generally described as a dark, funnel-shaped mass, hanging from heavy, dark, agitated clouds. Its roaring sound is heard as it comes nearer; and the whirling funnel is often seen to swing from side to side, and to rise and fall. Within its dark column various objects snatched from the ground may be seen rising and turning round and round in the eddying winds; pine trees appears like bushes, and barn doors are mistaken for shingles. At a certain height these fragments are thrown latterl out of the power of the ascending current, and then fall to the ground, often with violence, from their lofty flight. If such a cloud appear in the west or southwest, one should make all possible haste to the north or south of its probable track; but there is seldom time to escape. The rapidity of the storm's approach, the noise of its roaring, the fear that its darkness and destruction naturally inspire, too often serve to take away one's presence of mind; and, before there is time for reflection, the whirl has come and passed, and the danger is over for those who survive. The force of the wind is terrific. Heavy cars have been carried, free from the ground, at such a velocity that, when they strike, the tires are bent and twisted, and the spokes are broken from the hubs. Iron chains are blown through the air. Large beams are thrown with such strength that they penetrate the firm earth a foot or more. Children, and even men, have often been carried many feet above the ground, sometimes dropped unhurt. A velocity of wind exceeding 100 miles an hour is required to produce such effects. Strange examples of the wind's strength are found in the treatment of small objects; nails are found driven head first into planks; a cornstalk is shot partly through a door, recalling the firing of a candle through a board. More than this, the wind shows signs of very unequal motions in a small space; bedding and clothes are torn to rags; harness is stripped from horses. Nothing can withstand the awful violence of the tornado's centre; and yet, at a little distance to one side or the other, there is not only no harm done, but there is no noticeable disturbance in the gentle winds. The track of marked disturbance averages only half a mile, and the path of great destruction is often only a few hundred feet wide.—*From Prof. Davis' work on "Whirlwinds, Cyclones and Tornadoes."*

What Set Paley to Thinking.

"At the commencement of my third year as an under-graduate," says Dr. Paley, the author of the celebrated "Evidences of Christianity," and other theological works, "I was awakened at 5 o'clock in the morning by one of my idle companions, who stood at my bedside and said: 'Paley, I have been thinking what a fool you are! I could do nothing profitably if I were to try, and can afford the life I lead; you could do everything, and cannot afford it.' I was so struck," adds the great controversialist, "with the visit and the visitor that I lay in bed a great part of the day and formed my plan." What the plan was can be imagined from the course of life on which the learned doctor thenceforward entered, and for a century he has been considered a pillar of orthodoxy and one of the most convincing apologists of Christianity. Yet it seems that, as far as Cambridge is concerned, Dr. Paley might just as well have stopped in bed altogether, and never written his "Evidences," for at Cambridge he will henceforth be dethroned. Hitherto, candidates for the "previous examination" at the university have been required to stand an examination in the "Evidences;" but in future they can, if they like it, substitute "elementary logic." Even at his own university, a prophet is not always sure of being held in honor. The change, it may be said, is one the principle of which has been admitted for some time past at Oxford; and possibly it is the last blow struck at the old notion that the English universities are the chosen seminaries of the Church of England—*London Telegraph.*

A Fishy Problem.

Along the west and north shore of Lake Ontario, from Niagara to below Belleville, the water is almost covered with dead shad, commonly called "shiners." Much conjecture has been indulged in regarding the phenomenon. The most plausible reason that has yet been adduced for the unwonted mortality among this species of fish is that it has been largely caused by a parasite which attaches itself to the gills. The parasite is supposed to be bred in places where sewage was permitted to flow into the water. There is also a slight mortality among the small sunfish and rock bass in Lake Simcoe. The Natural History Society, of Toronto, will make an investigation shortly, when the result will be made public.

Not Cooked in a Bag.

Delighted young husband—"What a treasure you are, my love! I thought you were so bound up in music and painting and embroidery and such things that you would not think of giving attention to such unpoetic things as meals, but here you have one of the most delicious plum-puddings I have ever eaten."

Blushing bride—"Oh! I do not forget that you always liked nice things."

"But getting me such a delicacy must have taken you considerable time?"

"Well, it did; but that was because neither Bridget nor I knew how to get it open."

"Get what open, love?"

"Why, the can the pudding came in."

The Wife's Strategy.

"My dear," said a young wife to her husband, who had already fallen into the habit of going to the lodge in the evening, and who was just preparing to go out, "I am going up street to interview the Superintendent of the post-office this evening."

"Ah! indeed; on what business pray?"

"I want to see if he can give me any advice in regard to getting a habitually late male in on time."

The husband blushed, pretended he was looking for a newspaper instead of his hat, and there was a member absent from the lodge that night.

THE VERY LATEST.

Coats for Poodles—A Novel Watch-Chain—The Parasol of the Period.

In poodles: Russian towelling is the newest coat for the poodle toy dog, so that they can enjoy the bathing with their mistresses at the beach.

A novel watch chain has alternate links of gold and three odd coins joined at intervals.

Field flowers, such as buttercups, daisies and dandelions, are the summer bouquet of corsage.

Bracelets of oxidized silver and coins of Louis XIV., suspended, were worn by a lady lately on a visit to New York, and greatly admired for their antique pattern.

The parasol of the period has a mermaid's head adorned with lifelike roses for a handle.

An advertising dodge of noise, if not weight, is a wound-up top which spins in front of a dry-goods store and bears a device of some article within painted on it. The top is worked by electricity and spins for a quarter of an hour at a time.

Bismarck's Children.

The Prince has three children—a daughter, the Countess Mary, who was born in 1848, and married about four years ago to Count Rantzau, and two sons, Counts Herbert and William, both of whom are younger than their sister, and unmarried. The former is in the diplomatic service, and has in his official capacity been attached to several embassies, and recently to that in London. The latter, who bears a strong personal resemblance to his father, has devoted himself to the legal profession, and has been a member of the German Parliament. Both served at first as privates in the Dragoon Guards in the last war, during which the Prince evinced much anxiety on their behalf, riding out after them as often as circumstances permitted. Both of them work from time to time in the immediate neighborhood of the Prince, in whose bureau his son-in-law also found employment. I may mention, too, that the Prince is the happy possessor of grandchildren, fine, sturdy little fellows, the eldest of whom occasionally pays a visit at his grandfather's palace, with the cap of the yellow cuirassiers on his fair, young head.

Curiously Sensitive Hair.

In the Hospital of the Royal Guards at Paris was a private soldier who had received a violent kick on the back of his head from a horse. The excitement of the hair produced was extreme, and could only be kept under by almost continual bleedings, both local and general. Amongst a series of phenomena produced by the state of preternatural excitation, the sensibility acquired by the hairs of the head was not the least remarkable. The slightest touch was felt instantly, and cutting them gave great pain, so that the patient would seldom allow any one to come near his head. Baron Larrey, to put him to the test, gave a hint to an assistant, who was standing behind the patient, to clip off some hair without his perceiving it. This was done with great dexterity, but the soldier broke out into a volley of oaths, succeeded by complaints, and it was some time before he could be appeased.—"*Wonders of Nature and Art.*"

—The best test of a human life is the amount of good it has been and done to others. Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham may be given a seat of honor among those who have helped to change sickness into health, and to transform the darkness of suffering into the sunshine of rest and hope.

"What nonsense!" exclaimed Bertha. "The idea of telling Mrs. Brown that you were only 23!" "But didn't I do right, dear?" replied Edith. "You know mamma has always taught us not to exaggerate. It s better to under rather than over-state, ou know."

A Startling Discovery.

A startling and important discovery was made when, after long and patient experiments, the combination of NERVILINE was reached. A grand victory, indeed, for the suffering have an ever ready, prompt, efficient, and cheap remedy at hand. Do you know that for 10 cents you can buy a trial bottle of Polson's Nerviline and test its great power over pain of every description? Polson's Nerviline cures chills, pain in the stomach, side, and back, rheumatism; in fact all pain. Sold by druggists and country dealers.

A pompous and opinionated man, when discussing a certain matter with a lady, exclaimed—"I know I am right, madam. I am perfectly sure that I am. I will bet my ears on it, madam!" "Do you think it right to carry betting to such extreme lengths?" quietly responded the lady.

Is Advice Cheap?

We think not, for if disinterested it has like every good thing been dearly purchased. A fool may offer, but it requires a wise man to profit by it, and you, my reader, may offer or accept a little practical advice. Use or tell your friends to use only Putnam's Corn Extractor, for thousands have testified, after a practical test, that it is the only sure, safe and harmless remedy for corns in the world. Sold everywhere, by druggists and dealers in medicine, all over the country. Beware of substitutes.

Icebergs in the Gulf.

The steamship Lake Nepigon, of the Beaver Line, just arrived in Montreal, reports having passed numerous icebergs, some from two to three miles long, off Cape Race; also, that on the 20th June she passed the derelict barquentine Ethel Blanche, of Charlottetown. The Nepigon passed quite close to the wreck and sounded her whistle repeatedly, but obtained no answer. Two aftermasts of the Ethel Blanche remain standing.

A company in Connecticut manufactures nearly all the liquorice used in the United States—17,000,000 pounds a year. Confectionery and medicines take about 1,500,000 pounds, and the remainder goes into tobacco.

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THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE.

IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE FEMALE SYSTEM.

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