

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

When the soil gets soaked take a heavy axe and go along your pole fences and drive the stakes that the cattle have loosened by rubbing.—Chicago Times.

Kerosene is better than crude petroleum for the softening and clearing out the gummed and hardened oil in the boxes of mowers, reapers and other farm machinery.—Exchange.

Flowers may be kept very fresh overnight if they are excluded entirely from the air. To do this wet them thoroughly, put in a damp box and cover with raw cotton or wet newspaper, and place in a cool spot.

It is said that the simplest remedy for worms in cattle, sheep and hogs is turpentine mixed with a little feed or given in linned oil or gruel; two ounces for a cow and one-fourth or less for smaller animals.—Troy Times.

The rapid growth and dense shade which black-hat makes gives it great value as a weed destroyer. Even this title can be kept down by it if the land is sown as soon after plowing as possible, and the first thistles that appear are pulled or cut with a hoe.—Toledo Blade.

Pumpkin Preserves: After carefully dressing raw pumpkin cut it into inch squares; boil in two quarts of water with a cupful of vinegar until it is tender, and allow a pound on a platform and a pound of the preserved pumpkin; cook it well together and add a little ginger and lemon sliced in it after it is cooked; convenient when fruit is scarce.—The Household.

To keep worms from dried fruit place your fruit in a steamer over a pot of boiling water, covered tightly. When thoroughly heated to them immediately in a clean linen or cotton bag and hang them up. This method is preferable to heating in an oven, as that is apt to render them hard, even if you are so fortunate as not to burn them.—N. Y. Times.

One of the most difficult things to cure for fodder is the green corn-stalk. Great quantities of good winter feed are often lost by early frost, and the American Cultivator suggests as a remedy drying the stalks on a platform of rails or loose boards, laid so as to allow a current of air under the stalk, with a column of barrels built up through the middle to give additional ventilation.

The time is coming when it will pay to plant varieties of corn which are especially rich in starch for the manufacturers or in nutritive elements for the feeders. A few skilled specialists are at work developing varieties having marked characteristics of value. But as varieties change rapidly in different soils and climates, there is plenty of room for many workers in this direction.—Boston Globe.

There should be a large bed of asparagus in every garden. Once planted and the thing is a permanent. Fall planting has some advantages over spring planting, besides, there is more time for the work. The soil should be rich, and, if it is worked up a foot and a half deep, all the better. Should be naturally stiff and clayey. Incorporate some sandy loam or rotted turf, or some coal ashes with it. It should be well underdrained. A bed of six rows of plants, three feet apart and fifty or sixty feet long, with nine inches between the rows in the rows will supply a good-sized family well.—Chicago Times.

WINDOW PLANTS. Suggestions for Those Who Keep Plants in the House During Winter.

To those who intend keeping plants in windows in the house during winter, I would say that to get plenty of blossoms it is necessary to have the pots well filled with roots. When potting plants, the smaller the pots they can be put into the better they do generally.

In lifting plants it is often the practice to reduce the ball of earth fitted with the plant by crumbling the soil around the sides. This destroys the roots to such an extent that the feeding portion of them is completely mutilated, and, as a consequence, fresh rootlets have to start out all over the leading roots before any force can be supplied to support the evaporation rapidly going on from the leaves and stems, especially in every succulent growing kinds. The main secret in lifting plants from the ground, and having them do well afterward, is by preventing them from wilting too much. This can only be done by reducing all the roots possible and reducing the leaf surface to correspond. Many people ask me how I am going to accomplish this with such kinds as chrysanthemums, which have their flower buds all formed on the points of the shoots, without destroying the flowers. By simply pinching the main stem at the roots, instead of breaking it off, roots and all. If the soil of a loose nature, and neither wet nor dry, it is cleaned without injuring them much.

When potting, gently and evenly spread the roots with the soil, press firmly and thoroughly wet. To remove the superabundant leaf-surface, take off a good many of the large leaves near the base of the stems, and there is no need for breaking any of the shoots at all. With geraniums and chrysanthemums this is most applicable, as to cut the shoots back much, of those kinds wanted for winter flowering, is to take the principal part of them away. All the buds on geraniums, when lifted, will open beautifully in the house.

As the culture of the chrysanthemum has come in fashion again, every one will be vying with his neighbors as to who shall have the best ones. As they take off a few lifting, do not allow them to suffer from want of water, or the flowers will be apt to open imperfectly. Keep them light and cool, and if extra flowers are wanted, do not allow too many buds to remain on the plants—judiciously thin them out. When pansies are to be wintered over, to secure early spring flowering, keep exposed as long in the season as possible; a little frost will not hurt them; if kept too close during the early winter, they are apt to get a soft growth and be more susceptible to the frost than when wintered as usual. Keep growing cool as long as possible. The extra warm weather we have been having has produced on everything of a hardy nature a fresh growth which will have to be carefully managed, if the cold sets in suddenly and severely. The rapid succulent growth now being produced on hardy and half-hardy plants, is sure to be injured if it turns suddenly cold, unless every means is used to prevent too much exposure. Have the sash which should be used on the pansies and daisies in readiness to put on in short notice, and always give the plants the benefit of a favorable occasion give plenty of air, until the weather closes in for good.—M. Milton, in the Country Gentleman.

PREVAILING FASHIONS.

Information About the Latest Popular Styles.

Satin armor is the favorite material for evening dresses. Light silk jerseys for evening wear have a velvet plastron embroidered with silk and gold.

The newest thing in brass ash-receivers for smokers' use, is a concave crescent, with the profile of the man in motion forming the inner edge. Corduroy and ribbed materials of all sorts are in favor, with nonpareil and French poplin form charming combinations.

Neck ruchings made of leather are a novelty at leading stores, brought out for the first time this season. Leather belts of all kinds as much used for children. The widest belt is of dead gold color. This has a short back and long square front, and is trimmed with flosses of black lace, between which are rows of gold braid. The sleeves and collar are heavily braided and finished with lace.

Pale blue and pink velvet bows are used to loop up the white dresses of brides. With the blue velvet are carried bouquets of red roses and forget-me-nots, and with the pink, marmoset roses and staphanotis.

A new fancy in fashion is to wear white velvet collars and turn-down cuffs, on walking dresses of dark brown or blue woolen goods. The effect is very pretty.

Fur, astrakhan and marabout feathers, with chenille, trim velvet and nonpareil with good effect. Velvet costumes are very fashionable, and many of them are without trimming.

For green is one of the most fashionable of the new colors. A dull shade of violet tinted with red is also a fashionable color. Some of the cloth dresses in these colors, have a gold selvidge on one side which is used for a trimming.

A new fur cloak fashionable in London is called the "Mary Anderson." It is of soft seal, lined with Oriental silk, and is made in a sort of cape shape with a fur collar and a square neck.

The newest embroidered black net shows dark green, blue and deep wine colors. It has three broad box-plaits in the back and two in the front, a wide belt of crimson plush, a turn-down collar and cuffs of the same, and large crimson pouch button pockets. The net is embroidered with a spray of flowers wrought in gold threads in such effective designs as thistles, large roses or leaves, and these are used for plastrons and skirt-fronts on rich black dresses.

Doe place collars and cuffs are worn in preference to those of embroidery for children. Plain linen collars in wide round and square shapes are for everyday use.

A chain attachment has been invented to hold shopping bags together, which is very simple and inexpensive, of wonderful utility, keeping out pick-pockets and thieves. If the bag is all enclosed it is very apt to spring open, but if ladies secure a clasp with chain attachment they will never find the bag hanging open, which is often the case, at the expense of the loss of the pocket book.

A bright and showy bureau set has a scarf of yellow satin, each end of which is embroidered with a spray of forget-me-nots in very fine chenille. The cushion is also of satin and decorated in the same manner. Around the cushion is a full quilling of satin ribbon about two inches wide and at each corner is fastened yellow silk pompons.

One of the latest fashions is called the Empire. The skirt is of ivory-colored satin brocaded with flowers, and cut with a long train, the waist being the distinguishing feature. The sleeves and upper part are of fine white muslin, which in front is gathered close to the throat, and folds of satin envelope the figure from the shoulders to the waist. An exquisite dinner dress, and one of a large number prepared for a wedding trosser, is of pale blue satin, the entire front and sides draped with flounces of delicate lace through which are run twisted threads of gold. This filmy lace with its rich yellow threads produces a beautiful effect, and is very becoming, while to add to its magnificence it is caught here and there with bunches of deep pink roses. The train is very long and plain, the basque cut low over the shoulder is without sleeves, and is trimmed with rich lace and clusters of flowers. A handsome walking suit is of dark blue or navy blue satin, with a long, light-fitting basque; and the suit is completed by a hat, and a close fitting jacket of sable fur. Another dress fitting is a combination of dark blue cloth and deep red velvet, also much trimmed with fur.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Important to Teachers. Two teachers of languages were discussing matters and things relative to their profession.

"Do your pupils pay up regularly on the first of each month?" asked one of them.

"No, they do not," was the reply. "I often have to wait for weeks and weeks before I get my pay, and sometimes I don't get it at all. You can't well dull the parents for the money."

"Why don't you do as I do. I always get my money regularly."

"How do you manage it?"

"It is very simple. For instance I am teaching a boy French, and on the first day of the month, his folks don't send the money for the lessons. In that event I give him the following sentences to translate and write out at home: 'I have no money. The month is up. Hasn't thou got any money? I have not thy money yet. I need money. Why hast thou not brought the money this morning? Did thy father or not give thee any money?' That fetches them. Next morning, you bet, that boy brings the money."—Texas Siftings.

The old Schuyler mansion in Albany, to be razed, was built in 1700 by the wife of General Philip Schuyler, and was a marvel of grandeur in its early days. Franklin, Lafayette, Aaron Burr and Rochambeau were among its guests. Here Burgoyne was held a prisoner after his surrender at Saratoga, and in 1774 a desperate effort was made by Tories and Indians to capture General Schuyler. Gathering his family in an upper room he stood until relief came.—Albany Journal.

A man at Corvallis, Ore., stands six feet nine in his stockings.

A HUNT IN NEW GUINEA.

How the Natives Secure Game—A Leprosus Chief.

Recently it was given out that a large tract of country, about six miles from here, was to be hunted. About seven o'clock the natives began to move, the men with nets first. These are coarse-meshed, strong nets, about four feet deep of various lengths. Far away to the leeward of the grass to be burnt these nets are stood up with short stakes, each man's net joined to his neighbor's. The grass is pulled up in front of the nets to prevent them catching fire. The owners of the nets stand by with spears in silence awaiting their prey. It is the fashion for all the young men to wear their head-dresses and finery to the hunt. They have their hair, their temples, every hair from their eyebrows, and every hair on their face. All ears, several spears roughly made from a hard white wood. The points are sharpened, and every one has a bar of tusk or piece of glass bottle to scrape them as often as they require it. Little boys of three and four years old, with their ornaments on, faces painted, and spears on their shoulders, march along with the crowd. A number of young girls go, too, to carry water for the men. It being a grand hunt, we foreigners joined the company on horseback. Mrs. Lawes being one of our party. The natives always walk in single file, and the hunting procession was a very long one. The net was at a creek half way to the Large River. This was the rendezvous, where all rested and waited for a strong, steady wind. The nets had gone on and were in position.

The master of ceremonies was a Kaitapu Chief named Sivari. When I first knew Sivari, some years ago, he was a fine-looking man, agile, and active; now he is a pitiable object—his toes and fingers eaten away by leprosy and his arms and legs in a dreadful state. He can hobble about on a stick, but he cannot walk far. Two of his wives carried him by turn in a netted hammock on their backs, suspended by a hand net, over a creek half way to the Large River. This was the rendezvous, where all rested and waited for a strong, steady wind. The nets had gone on and were in position.

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ABOUT FERNS.

A Beautiful Plant Which Should Find a Place in Every Garden.

I think there is a growing interest in the cultivation of ferns. It certainly furnishes much pleasurable satisfaction. In talking with friends I have often been told that they did not understand sufficiently well how to cultivate ferns to make the effort successful. If you will publish the following on this subject, it will, I believe, be read with interest by many of our patrons. For much of the information I am indebted to a friend in Europe.

Many species of ferns may be grown in the open air. Some require protection, but even these thrive admirably and produce a beautiful appearance, if they have only a protection of a window glass. Nevertheless, many mistakes are made in the cultivation of these plants, apparently for the reason that, although not difficult, requires, like most other things, a certain amount of attention. For instance, it is a mistake to suppose that the cultivation of ferns nothing is required but to give them plenty of water and keep them in the shade. Acting upon this advice, the poor ferns are kept drenched with water until the soil becomes a perfect bog, and they are carefully excluded from even a chance streak of sunshine; the result of such treatment naturally is that after a brief existence they miserably perish. Another mistake into which people fall is based on the theory that ferns require plenty of heat, shade, and moisture; and this is acted upon without the slightest qualification, no matter whether the ferns in question are natives of California or Cochinchina, Botany Bay or Bengal. To a certain extent these views are right enough, but they require modification, and special application in particular cases. It may safely be laid down as a general principle that moisture in abundance is essential to the well-being of all ferns, but provision must always be made to carry it away quickly, for a hand net, or a covering about the roots, sickness and death will speedily follow. Again, ferns enjoy shade, but it is quite erroneous to suppose that in a state of nature they grow in sunless spots, for some of the most delicate kinds are growing on the sunny side of mountain slopes, although some species grow most luxuriantly in a northern aspect. In the matter of heat, even with the strictly tropical kinds, cultivation usually errs on the side of excess, the consequences of which arewreaked growth and a plague of thrips for which insect pests abound, the atmosphere is hot and dry, or in all probability, both, and the subject of their attacks must at once be removed to a cooler temperature. European ferns generally are easy to cultivate, and yet there are among their numbers some few species which are quite as difficult to grow creditably as any in the known world.—Home Science.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, November 17. CATTLE—Shipping Steers, \$4 50 to \$5 50. Grass Texas, 3 45 to 3 90. Butcher Steers, 2 90 to 3 05. HOGS—Good to choice heavy, 4 15 to 4 60. Light to choice heavy, 3 45 to 4 10. PORK—No. 2, 12 00 to 12 25. No. 1, 12 25 to 12 50. LARD—Missouri, new washed, 15 00 to 15 15. POTATOES—Per bushel, 25 00 to 25 15. ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Shipping Steers, 5 55 to 6 05. Butcher Steers, 4 40 to 4 60. HOGS—Butcher, 4 40 to 4 60. SHEEP—Fair to choice, 3 00 to 3 25. FLOUR—Winter wheat, 3 25 to 4 50. WHEAT—No. 2, 2 15 to 2 30. CORN—No. 2 mixed, 45 00 to 47 00. OATS—No. 2, 25 00 to 26 00. RYE—No. 2, 25 00 to 26 00. BARLEY—No. 2, 25 00 to 26 00. POTATOES—No. 2, 12 00 to 12 25. CHICAGO. CATTLE—Good shipping, 5 40 to 6 25. HOGS—Good to choice, 4 25 to 4 50. SHEEP—Fair to choice, 3 00 to 3 25. FLOUR—Winter wheat, 3 25 to 4 50. WHEAT—No. 2, 2 15 to 2 30. CORN—No. 2 mixed, 45 00 to 47 00. OATS—No. 2, 25 00 to 26 00. RYE—No. 2, 25 00 to 26 00. BARLEY—No. 2, 25 00 to 26 00. POTATOES—No. 2, 12 00 to 12 25. NEW YORK. CATTLE—Export, 6 25 to 6 50. HOGS—Good to choice, 4 00 to 4 50. SHEEP—Fair to choice, 3 00 to 3 25. FLOUR—Winter wheat, 3 25 to 4 50. WHEAT—No. 2, 2 15 to 2 30. CORN—No. 2 mixed, 45 00 to 47 00. OATS—No. 2, 25 00 to 26 00. RYE—No. 2, 25 00 to 26 00. BARLEY—No. 2, 25 00 to 26 00. POTATOES—No. 2, 12 00 to 12 25.

COARSE FODDER. How It May Be Fed Profitably to Sheep and Cows. A correspondent proposes to buy stock to eat up his straw, corn-stalks, bean and pea-straw, and clover hay, and asks which will be most profitable and make the best manure? Sheep will give the most manure. If the cows are giving milk the manure will lose the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in the milk at a high price, and buy it at a comparatively low price in the form of hay, mill-feed, cotton-seed cake, brewer's grains, malt-sprouts, etc. Whether sheep or cows will be most profitable, all things considered, will depend on your conveniences for carrying off the manure, the kinds of coarse fodder, and on the demand and price of milk at the farm, and what you propose to do with the cows after your fodder is exhausted.

Farrow cows that are giving milk, can often be bought cheap. If fed liberally they will give rich milk, and improve the quality of the milk in the spring for considerably more than you paid for them. And the same is true of cows that are expected to calve in the winter. New milk cows in the winter, or early spring, are always wanted by the regular milkmen.

Know men, who for years have made a regular business of buying cows in the fall, and feeding them all winter—selling part to the butchers, and part to the milkmen. They make money and manure, and find cows more profitable than sheep. Those who have had no experience, might do better by trying sheep. Sheep will do better on a small farm, and they are good corn-eaters, cut before frost, and properly preserved, are excellent alike for wool and for the milkmen. They make money and manure, and find cows more profitable than sheep. Those who have had no experience, might do better by trying sheep. Sheep will do better on a small farm, and they are good corn-eaters, cut before frost, and properly preserved, are excellent alike for wool and for the milkmen. They make money and manure, and find cows more profitable than sheep. Those who have had no experience, might do better by trying sheep. 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