Clover-Meadows and Pastures-How to Raise Herse-Radish--Feed a Little Corn--Sowing Oats Early--About Rennet--Notes.

How to Raise Horse-Radish.

Horse-radish can be planted either in fall, or spring, it being an entirely hardy plant. The practice, however, is to plant in the spring, and among those who make the most of their land, and crep every foot as much as it will carry, it is placed on the ground, for example, as a second crop. The method is somewhat as follows: In the spring, where land is no objector, as we said before, the fall will doeach set should be inserted in the ground with a dibble, se as to be just below the surface, the helebeing made perpendicular, and the set made fast by a back-thrust of thedibble.

'If ne other crop, is to be taken off, they should be set sixteen inches apart each way in a hole ten or more inches deep. Ordinary cultivation during the summer will by fall give a solid root sometimes a half-wound weight. As a second crop they are lined between early cabbage, or almost any other

vegetable.
The crop of cabbaga for first use is generally about two feet apart. Line out a row every foot and plant the cabbage every alternate row. When this is completed place horse-radish sets between. The early crop will have become nearly ready for the market before the horse-radish makes much of a stir, and by the time the cabbage or other crop comes off, and the whole land is given up to horseradish the latter is ready to take hold, and will bring nearly as good returns as if given the entire land to perfect in. Of course, as all well know, this double cropping can only be done on good, well-manured soil In many cases where ordinary field cultivation

is depended upon, one crop will probably be the better. This business of raising horse-radish in large quantities is more remunerative to those who have farms near some large village or city, as enormous quantities are sold in the fall to men who make a business of putting up in bottles this pleasant condiment, and shipping it to all parts of the world. It is now put up in vinegar, but it will not, however, keep very long. Hence it can not be treated as ordinary canned

Sowing Oats Early.

Of all crops grown on the farm, earliness of sowing the seed is of more importance with oats, says an exchange, than almost any other. Of course there is no advantage in sowing in the wind but as far as possible arrangements should be made so that as soon as the soil can be be worked into a good tilth in the spring the seeding should be done. They will stand considerable frost with much less injury than they will the hot summer sun, and in very many cases a fair average crop will be secured from the early seeding when late seeding prove almost a failure

One of our best farmers was talking of this a day or two ago and he said that he had never tailed to grow a good crop of oats and he was satisfied that the reason was largely due to the fact that he had made arrangements ahead so as to get the work done early and having the soil in a good tilth when the seeding was done. His plan is to plow the ground, if necessary, in the fall, run out the furrows so as to secure good drainage, get the seed ready and everything in good shape so as to push the work as rapidly as As soon as the soil is sufficiently dry to work well it is gone over with a disk harrow, followed with a spring tooth cultivator with a broadcast seeder attachment that sows the oats and works them into the soil. This in turn is followed by a good smoothing harrow that not only fines the soil but leaves the surface in good tilth. Having plenty of teams the work is all done at once, and from eight to ten acres a day is put in this way. The seeding being done early, the plants soon make a sufficient growth to fully shade the soil, and after the weather gets hot and often dry the plants are much less affected than when sown later.

In localities subject to drouth, giving the plants a good opportunity to get well established before hot weather sets in is an important item, and oats is no exception. In order to tree. make oats a profitable crop it is very necessary to secure a good growth and yield and every advantage should be taken to secure this, and early seeding with the soil in a good filth is one of the importat items in this.

Feed a Little Corn. The most profitable disposition that the farmer can now make of a portion of the cern cribbed up on the place is to feed it to the young cattle. from now until they go on to grass in farm. The better the soil the larger are the questions for the publicists of May. Young cattle that are wintered | the interest it will pay. without a grain ration are usually illy prepared for the change from hay to grass. Corn stalks and hay, under favorable conditions, may answer for matured animals, but for the young things it is not sufficient to hold them

up in strength and vigor. The changeable weather of early spring makes it imperative that the stock not only receive the strengthening influence of the grain feed, but the protection afforded by good shedding, il satisfactory results are to be had. There is no economy in hoarding up conn in view of good spring market, when it is done at the sacrifice of flesh and growth on the steers and heifers. On the farm where stock is raised they are just as much a product of the farm as the crop of corn. To make tarming pay the farmer can not afford to manage his farm operations in a way that will permit of loss in any depart-

Thegrain and stock business on the farm are so closely related that one depends on the other for its most advantageous revenue growth. The process of starving off during the winter season a portion of the flesh and growth produced during the growing season can not be practiced by the successful farmer. The advantage of bringing the young stock through the feeding season in a strong and vigor-

ous condition can not be ever-estima-ted. Feed some corn to the young stock .- N. Y. Herald.

About Rennet.

A rennet is at its best when a healthy calf is between three and five days old, and has a stomach full of milk. Salting and stretching over a should ever touch it. If stretched over a stick or filled with salt, hang it in a pure, dry air, so that the skins do not touch each other, as they will mould if they do. Many believe the older they are, if kept dry and white, the stronger they are; but we don't know about that, but used

them when dried to a crisp condition. When ready to extract the rennet element from them, soak them in water that has been boiled and cooled, with salt enough in it to keep the liquor from tainting, as it is an animal substance and will taint nearly as water will hasten the process, but in no case use water up to one hundred and twenty, for that temperature ruins the rennet and makes the co-

agulating element inert and worthless. Let the skins soak a week or more, than handle and squeeze, getting as strong liquor as possible from them; then setthem again in more fresh water, and get liquor of less strength, always bearing in mind to avoid weak solutions as much as possible. Then mix the first and second tinctures, so that all will be of one strength. To purify the liquor, filter it through layers of straw, clean gravel and charcoal, after having strained out all animal tissues by passing through cloth.

Be sure and have it salt enough to keep well; then put in jugs, or wellcovered jars, and set in cool cellar till It is well to make enough early in the spring, when the calf crop s plenteous, to last the season. As the whole has the same strength, the cheeze-maker can soon learn how much of it to use per one thousand pounds

Clover-- Meadows and Pastures,

Seeding to clover is now advisable in most sections. The old method of sowing clover on snow is still practiced by good farmers, though it may be sown this month upon the bare ground. It generally succeeds well when sown with spring wheat, rye or barley. When clover is sown alone, for seed, about 10 pounds per acre are used; if for hay or pasture, 16 compelled to live in some parts of the pounds. If sown alone it will gener- city. ally produce a cutting late in the season, and when sown with wheat will give valuable pasture after the grain is harvested. The large kind of lover is best for sowing with timothy for a permanent meadow, as both mature at the same time: use four pounds of clover seed and from four

o six quarts of timothy. Meadows and pastures should be protected against injury from animals feeding and trampling upon them at this season, and until the ground be-comes settled. Farmers who turn out their catte very early are wont to 'miss it," as they are greater losers than gainers. It is beneficial to roll the surface of meadows as soon as dry enough to counteract the roots by frost. Stones that the roller does ot push down into the soil should be the easiest method. In all grassgrowing sections the care of meadows and pastures is an important item in farm economy, and one which no farmer should neglect.

Notes

Horses should be watered frequent.

Cutting back stimulates fruit bear-

A permanent sod is injurious to fruit trees. Every bruise on fruit is the beginning

of decay.

on the garden. Whipping a scared horse is only to

few drops of ammonia.

intensify the scare. Water for plants is improved by a

Don't crowd your fruit trees. Give oom for air and sunshine.

In setting out an orchard keep to-

gether all of the same variety. Pears are best when picked and

ripened in the dark, covered from the

A dead kimb is a source of disease; it also shows lack of vitality in the.

When making a brine in which to immerse meat, a good test is for the

brine to float an egg. There is no liability in using too much salt. Foals should be taught to eat grain while yet with the mares, and then the weaning process will not check their growth if properly supplied with

food and drink. The best and surest way in which a farmer can add to his capital is to in-

The turkey hen is the best living inubator. She will hatch out and care for twice, as many chickens as a hen chicken) and can be made to bring off two broods by giving the first brood to loster mothers.

It is said that a Minnesota farmer, this year grew 1120 bushels of potatoes upon one acre of ground, a statement "sworn to by trustworthy peo-

ple in that vicinity." Fathers and mothers stop grumbling about the miserable lives you ead. Teach the boys and girls to see the beauties surrounding them on every hand, and which are inaccessible to the city dwellers.

For most vineyards in red clay soil a fertilizer composed of finely ground St. Louis: raw bone meal and muriate of potash in about, equal, parts may be used to farmer in Texas, and this year he good advantage, and from two hundred raised so much cotton he has to go

be applied. George J. Kellogg says the soil for stick to your party another year and small fruits, including grapes, should see if we don't do something to help be rich enough to raise 100 bushels of you; to which the old gentlema corn per acre. Side hills that wash

THE DAILY BREAD QUESTION." Dr. Taylor of Chicago Thinks it is Bread

Man's Spiritual Advancement. There is a growing feeling that organized charity is a failure." Thus spoke the Rev. Dr. Taylor at the Oakwood Boulevard Memorial church, says the lategral Co-Operator. It was during his sermon on . The Daily Bread Question." the fifth sermon in bow is better than to fill full of salt. the series on exploration in the Lord's None but the best and cleanest salt prayer. "That" said the speaker, is the impression that is gradually making itself felt among those who have denoted especial attention to this subject. The case is simfler to that of a leaking vessel at sea. Not only must the pumps be kept going, but the leak must be stopped before the ship is safe. The cause of poverty must be sought out before permanent relief can be secured. It was only a few days ago that I read in one of the city papers of a gathering of New York's so-called aristocratic society, many of them descendants of the early Knickerbocker families, where it was said each grest consumed two quarts of champagne. In another column of quickly as fresh meat. Lukewarm the same paper I read of a young man fresh from the country who deliberately shot himself in one of the parks because he had literally nothing to eat. · Twenty-five years ago the churches

began to realize that they must do something besides expounding creeds. They found that mental argument had little force with a hungry man. A hungry philosopher thinks only of bread and cheese. When he obtains these he becomes again the philosopher. Men and women are beginning to realize that spiritual life has a physical basis. The kind of food, where we eat, color, raiment and surroundings have their influence on the mind. The physical world affects our thoughts and feelings in a measure that we are just beginning to understand. National characteristics are formed by the environments of man. Here in this great cosmopolitan city we are discovering that Christianity has a bread basis. It used to be thought that religion could be made by arts similar to those employed by cabinet makers. That, in fact, it was a sort of veneer that could be stuck on with a sort of glue that required a six months' probation before it was firmly set. The experience of our time has taught us that this veneer will come off. The good things of God grow; they are not gained by manipulation. Place a man among the slums and he will gradually assume the nature of his surroundings. You or I would become criminals if

Some months ago the newspapers were full of congratulation over the prospect that the failure of crops in foreign countries would immensely benefit this country, where there was plenty. What a spectacle from a Christian standpoint! The country is only in the a b c of Christianity that exults over the misfurtune of others. The darkest feature of the times and the greatest source of atheism of the present day is not the works of Voltaire. Huxley and the efforts of Ingersoll, but the squalor that is exhaled on every breeze that passes over such places as lower Clark street. The real anarchist is not the hopeless poor. but the mighty corporation and the combination of powerful interests. The result of these combinations is removed or buried, the latter being that the small owners are forced off the train and beneath the wheels, where they are ground to dirt."

The toold Fake. Whatever may be the view of the different nations on the questions of standards, the idea which first found practical expression in the United states, that there is not gold enough in the world to do unaided the work of money, is steadily gaining adher-ents by the sheer force of events. Within the last year Portugal had to abandon the attempt to keep the dear gold in her country. Scain has not yet gone so far: but the everincreasing quantities of sliver watch Use only well-rotted, clean manure, she buys clearly mark the way in which events are moving in that country. Argentine has passed a law establishing the free coinage of the silver. which, at some future day, may have important and far-reaching results. Russin has had entirely to give up the attempt to contract her circulation. so as to bring it down to a gold unsis. and is at present printing from mil lions of paper routies. Even Austria-Hungar, which twelve months ago made an earnest effort to prepare for a gold standard, and began to accumulate the yellow metal, is evidently tired of the attempt, and the Hungarian minister of finance has just parted with 10,000,000 fl. of his accumulated gold, by lending it to a syndicate of banks nominally for three months at 2 1-2 per cent, practical y probably forever. Moreover, Russia it is said, is seeking from the Bank of France 31 million dollars in silver bullion. - London, Eng., Financial News.

> Inadequate Prescriptions. This country is in the threes of money famine, and the masses of the people can realize no prosperity until it shall be relieved. How this relie are the questions for the publicists of this country to settle. The Pepublican idea is to reduce the volume o 37-2m

The Cleveland idea is to desire "dishonest money," which means the same thing. The masses of the people do not embrace either of these remedies for they are not remedies but aggravators of the maindy would seem to be monumental cheel for any set of men to offer this remed to an intelligent people, but these the two leading ideas political par ceas for the ills from which the politic is suffering. It requires very little perception to realize ; the demand is not met and can no be fulfilled by either of there are dies .- Alilance Herald.

"Cyclone" Pavis of Texas said at

·My father is 82 years old is a to two thousand pounds per acre may nearly naked. An old politician recentiy said to him; "I'nele Jim. , a-t replied: Tve stuck and stell voted her straight for sixty-one until I've stuck my elbows three my coat my toes through my less my hair through my hat and i pone sticking!"—Chicago Sen i . That "Squelch."

Republican papers are telling how Congressman Ray, of New York "squelched" Jerry Simpson in the house the other day; but they are careful not to publish the little diatogue that took place. People who know Jerry are not likely to worry over that 'squelch." The simple fact is. Jerry having permission to ask Mr. Ray a question, asked one which that gentleman sould not answer except in the usual Republican style by resorting to ridicule, and even in that he came of second best. When Jerry

asked his question Mr. Ray said: "To such a foolish question if I were disposed to speer at the Alliance member. I would retort by asking. Was your grandfather a monkey?"

"And if you did," retorted Simpson, I should answer as Dumas did the French captain, by saying, yes sir; my family began where yours leaves off."

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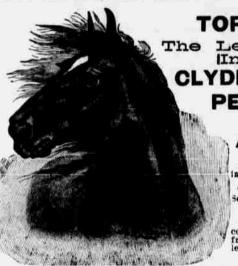
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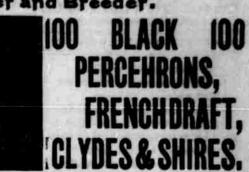
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