THE FARM AND FIELD.

SOME PERTINENT POINTERS FOR RURAL READERS.

Smut on Indian Corn--Beet Refuse for Cattle--Profit in Eggs--Sowing Oats--Chicken Surgery.

Smut on Indian Corn.

The smut of Indian corn is too well known to need any description here, but a few remarks regarding the nature of the disease and means by which it may be avoided may not be out of place, as we are approaching the corn-planting season. I say means of avoiding instead of means of curing, for after the disease has developed there is no treatment that will be of the least avail in checking it. The smut does not pass from stalk to stalk in the field, and so is entirely harmless to the ones around it, so far as any danger of communicating the disease is concerned. The infection takes place only when the corn is very young, the germinating spores entering at the tenderest part—the root, node and the lowest joint of the stem; but after the disease is once in the plant no application of any liquid or powder will do the least good. The spores of the smut will live a long time in the ground or in manure and every care should be taken to destroy them. When a growing stalk shows the slightest sign of the disease it should be cut out before the smut has time to ripen and resow itself for another year. Much can be done in the way of avoiding the trouble by selecting perfectly clean seed for planting. If the seed has been selected and taken from the field before husking time, the husk stripped back and the ears then hung in a dry place until spring there will not be much danger of infection. If the seed is taken from the crib, or from the bin or car after shelling it will in all probability have been in contact with some smutted corn and received more or less infection. If not certain that your seed is clean a further precaution should be taken by immersing it for a short time in a strong solution of blue vitrol. The solution should consist of one pound of vitrol to each gallon of water, and the seed may be left in from fifteen to twenty minutes. In field corn the smut is rarely wholly absent, and sometimes is so prevalent as to cause a large per cent. of damage; but its worst ravages are usually in early sweet corn, marked gardeners sometimes have an entire planting rendered worthless. It is one of those matters in which the possibly "ounce of prevention" should be taken advantage of.

Laying out Gardens.

All vegetables should be planted in rows north and south, so as to give the sun a chance on both sides of the row. They should be planted in rows so close that they will hide the ground by the middle of July. This helps to keep the ground from drying out in hot weather and keeps down the weeds. To mark out the rows, plane up a piece of stuff 2x4, 6 feet long, and 12 pieces 1x3, 15 inches long; sharpen these at one end to blunt point. Nail seven of these pieces on the flat side of the 2x4, a foot apart and on the other side nail five pieces 18 inches apart with points out like rake teeth. Now fasten a handle six feet long, 1x3, to the centre, and brace it to the 2x4 To use the marker, stretch a garden line where you want the first row; draw the marker along, while backing, with the first tooth close to the line. Now if you use the 12-inch side every mark will be one foot apart, or every other one will be two feet. If you use the 18-inch side every mark will be a foot and a half apart, or every other one three feet. With this simple tool you can mark out rows from one foot to three, four or more feet apart. The soil should be made fine, smooth and level, and after planting is done must be raked over smooth to obliterate foot marks as well as row marks. All this work must be done by walking backward, and then the whole plat will be clear.—Germantown Telegraph.

Chicken Surgery.

The result of a little experiment which I have recently tried may be of interest to your subscribers. It was original with me, but I have since learned that it had been tried before. A full-grown pullet became "crop-bound," and after trying for several days unsuccessfully to force the contents of the crop along in its proper channel, finally decided to try another method of relief. I wrapped her with innumerable turns of twine, tightly pinioning her wings and legs to her body, then placing her on her side on a narrow board, I tied her down firmly. Then, by tying back the long feathers and plucking five or six small ones, a space of about ½ inch wide and 1½ inches long was made bare. Then with a very sharp lance I cut a gash about 1 inch long, directly through into the side of the crop, removed the contents, using button-hook for the purpose, washed the edges of the cut, sewed up the crop, and then sewed up the skin. Scarcely a drop of blood was drawn, and by feeding the subject on soft food for several days she soon recovered.—D. H. Decker, in Scientific American.

Manufacture of Filled Cheese.

According to the American Dairyman, Illinois is the "head center" of the filled or lard cheese manufacture. It is claimed that a single party in Chicago has about a dozen creameries where he makes this miserable apology for cheese, and that there are several concerns which are operating in the same manner, and some of them to nearly the same extent. The reputation of Illinois cheese has suffered greatly by this fraudulent manufacture. Much of the product of these factories has been sold for full cream cheese, and at prices which should have secured a really good article. The purchasers, of course, are dissatisfied, and the makers of the genuine article are placed at a great disadvantage. The dairymen of the state should combine and take efficient measures for securing the closing of these factories, or for compelling their managers to sell the goods under their true names.

Profit in Eggs.

Henry Kantz, a farmer of Meigs Co., Ohio, gives the following report of his poultry in the National Stockman: "I started January 1, 1890, with 85 hens (mixed breeds). December 1, 1890, had received 1,616 dozen eggs. Of these I sold 894½ dozen for $112.94, and of chickens sold 256 pounds or $16.30, making total sales of $129.33, besides now having a flock of 145 hens. The feed was clover hay cut fine, and bran and corn and cob meal steamed, in the morning. In the evening corn and wheat screenings scattered in sand or grass were fed, so as to keep them scratching, as they, like higher animals, need to labor. Milk, sweet and sour, pure, clean water, lime, broken bones and broken crockery, should be always accessible, with warm, clean quarters all the year round.

Beet Refuse for Cattle.

An important fact in the beet sugar industry is that the refuse pulp makes a valuable fodder for cattle. The tops are also available for the same use. This refuse is stored in mounds, and will remain in good condition for six months. Wherever beet sugar factories have been established there has been an immense improvement in the agriculture of the surrounding country. It is found that although three tons of pulp are equal in nutriment value only to one ton of the best hay, yet when fed in connection with coarse provender it possesses a value of its own in keeping animals in a sleek, growthy condition, and, strange to say, one not indicated by its chemical analysis.

Sowing Oats.

From various quarters comes word that a large oats crop will be sown this spring. Farmers find that the oats crop when good brings them early money in the autumn for meeting bills, and find this crop an important one. Much land is already in condition for sowing in the southern sections of the State, and indeed on tile-drained land sowing has begun. On the heavy clay soils more fertilizers than usual are being used on the oat crop. It has been found valuable in the increased production. The present prices and outlook for the future justify a large acreage in oats, and from present appearances there will be a large area sown.

Condition Powders.

A condition powder is a mixture of drugs, spices, condiments, and ignorance, to be given to stock to "fetch them up," after being allowed to "get down" through the carelessness or penuriousness of the owner. Condition powders are invariably quack medicines, and really are only fit to be fed to the inventors thereof. "Condition" in an animal is its state of health, vigor of growth, and value of its products, as the amount of labor, produce of flesh, or milk, butter, wool or young, or whatever may be its special purpose. Now health is never maintained by the use of drugs, and, therefor these are inimical. Good food, good housing, and good care always produce good health, which is always good condition. If all these fail, there is something wrong in the breed, or the animal itself.—Germantown Telegraph.

Farm Notes.

Less corn and corn-meal should be used as warm weather comes on.

Plant fruit trees and vines; they will grow while you are sleeping.

Prune the shade trees as well as the fruit trees, so as to give them a beautiful shape.

Every bushel of necessary grain withheld is equivalent to two bushels thrown away.

Keep the brood-mare doing light work. Exercise, if not too severe, will be beneficial to her.

A little salt will be found beneficial to all classes of stock when stock is allowed in the pasture on young grass.

Barley is about as strong a food for work horses as any other, but to feed it a mill for grinding or mashing should be used.

Just as soon as the snow is off the fields and three inches of the surface of the ground is thawed the farmer can commence sowing with perfect safety.

In sowing peas for hog feed some of our farmers mix with barley or wheat. The food is better mixed and the growth is equally as good together as separated.

Plant the garden so as to have all of the ground occupied during the growing season. There is no advantage in planting any kind of garden seed when the soil is wet and cold.

In planting new strawberries do not overlook the fact that there should be a staminate and pistilate variety together, unless the variety used is both staminate and pistilate.

No other animals can compare with sheep for enhancing the fertility of the land on which they are kept, and if for no other reason than this a small flock should be owned by every farmer. Then, in addition to this, fresh mutton of the best quality may be had at pleasure, which, for farmers living distant from town, is quite a treat.

There is no greater boon to the farmers than a good brood mare if she is only managed properly. Farms have been paid for, mortgages have been canceled and luxuries have been enjoyed through the faithful, honest labor of a good mare or two, that together with doing a full share of the farm work, raised a good colt each year. Good mares on the farm are bread winners if they are handled as they should be.

One advantage of raising poultry on the farm is that no food need be bought for their especial use, but a little toll can be taken from that which is raised for the rest of the stock. An almost infinite variety may be gathered here and there about the place, so there is no excuse for the farmer's wife of falling into the popular error of feeding her flock corn, and corn alone. In summer they should have no corn at all, and in winter corn should be one-third only of their daily rations.

THE WOMAN'S WORLD.

INTERESTING MATTERS FOR OUR LADY READERS.

Tea-Gowns, Morning Jackets, etc.--Letting Babies Walk Too Soon--A Class for Home Dressmaking.--Fashions of Louis XV.

Tea-Gowns, Morning Jackets, Etc.

It has taken scores of years to develop the artistic tea-gown of to-day, though just why it is thus named is not quite clear; for it is worn mornings, afternoons, and evenings, and can, with perfect propriety, be worn when receiving callers and informal evening guests, though not when receiving invited guests. The tea-gown is essentially a home dress, and should not be worn elsewhere, though it may be worn in one's room at an hotel or public boarding-house.

These tea-gowns are very artistic, as well as comfortable, affairs; and some of them are elaborate enough for an evening toilette, were they appropriate for such wear. I have one of these in mind—a soft, black silk, with a plain, perfectly fitting back, with the fullness of its demi-train let in in box-plaits at the center of the back just below the waist line. Its jacket-like fronts are loose, from the neck to the foot, and lined with pale lavender silk; and open over a plain skirt of deep lavender silk covered with black lace skirting. The lavender vest is trimmed with cascades of lace; and a Medici collar finishes the neck. The flowing black sleeves are faced with lavender, and have full undersleeves of the lace. A sash of the pale lavender silk, caught under the jacket fronts at the waist line, completes the gown.

Another lovely, but less elaborate, gown of Gobelin blue cashmere has its fullness at the back laid in fine plaits and sewed, in a common seam, to the short, pointed back; and its full front of pale rose satin merveilleux shirred at the neck and waist. The jacket-like fronts have two tucks, an inch wide, their entire length, and are stitched to the silk front an inch back from the edge, thus making three tucks in all. The high collar is silk, also, the gauntlet cuffs of the Bishop sleeves.

The morning jackets, like the tea-gowns, are lined the same as any bodice, and fastened with hooks and eyes on the jacket front and vest. Buttons are not used, unless for fastening the under-lining as is sometimes necessary. By the way, if the hooks and eyes are set on in alternation, there will be no trouble with their unhooking.

Printed challie, with soft silk in contrasting or self-colors for the vest, is the favorite material. A lovely jacket of printed challie, showing a cream ground nearly covered with pale pink flowers, has just been finished. Its full front is pale pink silk shirred at the neck and gathered up under at the waist line, making a puff at the bottom. Its fronts come just a little below the puff, then round up over the hips. These jackets are made the same length as the prevailing one for the bodice. Its full sleeves are finished with a cord and frill at the wrist, and the neck, with a Medici collar.—Housekeeper.

Women in the Census Office.

Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of the Census Bureau, gave the following commendation of woman's work in that department, in a late number of Mrs. Logan's Home Magazine; "We have in the census office nearly eleven hundred women. With the exception of one hundred and forty-six employed as skilled laborers, they have all passed an examination in the various branches required. It is safe to say that over half the number have stood high in arithmetic, receiving all the way from eighty-five per cent to as high in some cases as one hundred per cent. We have in the census office one room in the Inter-Ocean Building in which two hundred young ladies are engaged under a woman chief, making comparisons for the final tables of the census. Women are engaged in what is called working out the equated life of mortgages, also under a woman chief. A woman has had entire charge of the insurance division in the census office, which though smaller than those referred to above, nevertheless involves very important work. In this work I find women very satisfactory and conscientious. . . . These facts, and, indeed, the records of the entire six weeks, show that women are better adapted for this work than men. They are most exact in touch, more expeditious in handling the schedules, more at home in adjusting the delicate mechanism of the machine, and apparently more anxious to make a good record. For this reason I contend that all work of this kind should be done by women."

A Class for Home Dressmaking.

In the first place the class should contain not more than twelve girls.

First Lesson.—Take measures, select styles, and advise as to purchasing suitable dress-linings and findings.

Second.—The teacher should allow the class to see her cut one waist, sleeves and collar. Then each girl cuts a complete waist.

Third.—Each scholar must baste and fit a waist.

Fourth.—Stitch, press and finish seams.

Fifth.—Put in the bones, hooks and eyes (or buttons), belt and canvas, and finish off bottom of waist.

Sixth.—Make and put on collar, finish sleeves and sew in waist with shields: this finishes a plain waist.

Seventh.—Teach girls to cut skirts by measure, baste and stitch.

Eighth.—Put on facings, braid and tie-backs. Measure and sew skirt on band.

Ninth.—Cut and hem drapery and fit it to cambric skirt.

Tenth.—Sew the drapery, put in pocket and add loops to hang up skirt.

Eleventh.—Add extra waist and skirt trimmings.

Twelfth.—Spent this time in giving advice in regard to draughting, cutting and making trimmings out of materials, and in regard to purchasing goods, findings and trimmings economically. For example, one set of steels at 10 cents will go as far as whalebones at 60 cents, not to mention the bone-casing and the extra time it takes to put it on. Overcasting the seams of a waist finishes it neatly and with less expense than binding with ribbon. Soft finished silesia at 12 cents per yard and cambric at 4½ make suitable linings for home dresses. I would advise the girls to buy patterns and practice with cheap material at home what has been shown them by the teacher, for in dressmaking, as in any other business, hard work and much of it is absolutely necessary to success.—Far and Near.

Should Woman Woo?

According to our rather curious system, it is perfectly consistent with human dignity to ask another for honor, affection, devotion, all the most precious things in life, but it is not permitted to be indebted to another for material necessities. In a normal state of society man is the bread winner and can ask a woman to share his loaf without loss of self-respect. Suppose, however, the proposal of marriage devolves upon the woman? She is placed in the awkward position of a suppliant for material benefits. Why this should be ignominious is by no means easy to explain, but who will venture to dispute the facts?

Compare the mental constitution of the two sexes. Here it would seem for a moment as if so delicate an office might wisely be given to women. A man reaches a decision by a process of reason, while a woman jumps to it by the simpler and directer method of intuition. No one pretends to urge that reason is of any use at all in the direction of the affections. But, on the other hand, woman lacks to a marked degree the mental quality of single-mindedness. As she reconsiders her answers, and so has made proverbial "a woman's no," so she might take to reconsidering her suit, which would lead to all sorts of embarrassments.—Kate Field's Washington.

Where Should She Sing.

"Which is better—asks Mlle. Clementine DeVere in The Ladies' Home Journal—to sing well at home, and in your friend's parlors, or to be a public singer of mediocre ability?' Does not the question answer itself? Mediocrity is never desirable. Good public singers are scarce, and although good parlor singers are far from usual, the possibility of an increase in their number is rather more to be expected. A girl who can sing well at home, unless she possess unusual talent, a voice of more than ordinary beauty, and be in a position to receive the best of instruction, will do well to remain there. By parlor singing too, a singer's repertoire may be extended, and, as a good singer should adopt more than one style if able to do so, this is most desirable. Ballad singing, which is so successful in parlors, loses as much of its effectiveness when transplanted to the stage as do the arais, and more florid examples of concert and operatic music, if removed from their proper environment. A good parlor singer can do the former work, perhaps better than the average public singer, but the good public signer should be able to sing both styles of music equally well.

Letting Babies Walk Too Soon.

Young mothers often make the mistake of hurrying their babies to walk, and lasting injury is frequently wrought by not letting the child creep and then walk, in natures own way and time. A child ought to be allowed to take its own time to begin to walk, and this will not often be before it is 12 or 14 months. Frequently mothers do not like to have their babies creep, as they soil their clothes so badly, and will begin to stand them on their feet and try to have them walk long before their bones are hard enough to have any strain put upon them, and the result is bow legs or crooked ankles, which sometimes the utmost care afterwards fails to straighten.

When a grown person leads a little child he ought to be very careful not to strain the little arms. I have seen thoughtless persons lift a little child by one arm, and swing them across a gutter or over some obstruction when walking on the street; and often they will walk so fast when leading a little child that the little one is jerked and dragged along in not only a very uncomfortable way, but that is positively injurious.

Fashions of Louis XV.

And what did they really wear in the reign of the Louis of whom one hears most, much as one hears of all the Louis? The fans were round and covered with feathers; they were hung from the girdle; the gloves were long and buttonless; the shoes had pointed toes and high heels. Here is a pretty floral dress preserved in an old picture: the skirt is short and plain and has six festoons of roses to circle it; the bodice is low and pointed; the sleeves are silk above, and muslin puffs from the elbows; the hair is powdered and turned over a cushion. A wreath is laid about the top of it, and from the wreath issue ostrich plumes. There were hoops; there were lace flounces; there were ribbons, powder and brocades; the embroideries were magnificent; the waists were long and pointed; the bodices opened in front and were laced across; long polonaise jackets were edged with ruches; many things, in fact, were as many things are now.

Kitchen Wisdom.

Flour sprinkled over suet makes the process of chopping much easier.

To prepare a mould for gelatine or other cold puddings, fill it with cold water half an hour before using, then empty and without wiping fill with the pudding.

Batters and similar mixtures that are to be steamed or baked require a well-greased dish; and after greasing sprinkle thickly with flour, shaking off all that does not adhere to the pan.

A novel crust for squash or pumpkin pies is thus arranged. A pie-plate is generously buttered, then dried or stale bread crumbs are sprinkled thickly over it, the butter holding them in place. The liquid mixture is then put in it by the spoonful or poured in gently. A strip of pastry may be put around the edge, but with a deep plate this is not necessary. The point in favor of this sort of crust is that the crumbs have already been cooked, and therefore the result is more digestible than pastry which usually becomes soaked before the flour is cooked.

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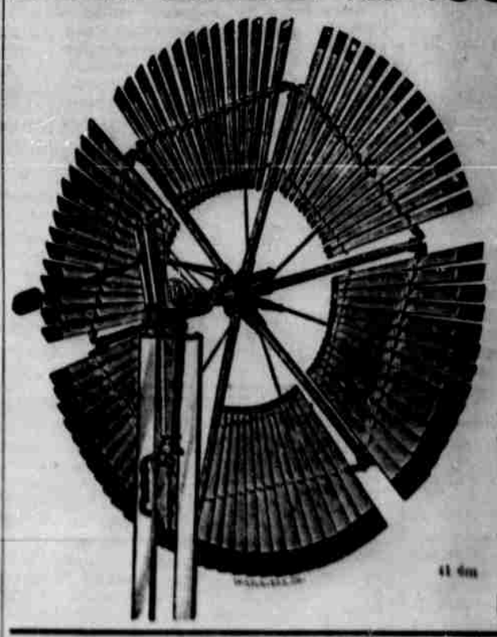

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