

The ox-eye daisy is a very fashionable flower in the city, but a vile pest to the farmer. It is propagated by the seed, and may be destroyed by mowing before the seed is formed. Two or three seasons may be required to subdue it, but it is a standing reproach to any farmer to have his field overrun with this weed.

Formerly it was considered best to let grass stand until the seed was full grown before cutting, but of late years it has become almost the universal custom to cut when most of the grass is in full bloom. The advantages claimed for early cutting are, first better hay, which is more readily eaten by cattle; second, less injury to the grass roots; third, a better chance for a second crop.

Potash dissolved in water, or lye from wood ashes, is a good wash for the trunks and large limbs of fruit trees. Whitewash should not be used, as it closes the pores of the bark, which should be kept open in order to insure a healthy tree. Potash or lye answers every purpose which whitewash would, with none of its objections.

Hominy bread is very delicate, and as the recipe is equally good with cold boiled rice, which is often at hand, I give the manner of making it: A large cup of cold boiled rice, or hominy, as much Indian corn meal, and the same of flour and milk, to make thick batter, then beat in three eggs, a tea-spoonful of salt, and a dessert spoonful of sugar; stir in a tablespoonful of butter melted, and bake in a shallow tin pan in a hot oven; cut it out in squares, and serve hot on a napkin. This and all breads having corn meal need to be liberally buttered.

Lever, the novelist, noticing that the maid of a woman, who was bringing him some tea at a small country hotel, shook tremulously, kindly said to her: "I am sorry to see, Biddy, that you have a weakness in your hand." "Oh, your honor," she replied with a glance of indescribable humor, "the weakness is not in me hand but inside the tay-pot."

A goodly parson complained to an elderly lady of his congregation that her daughter appeared to be woollily taken up with trifles or worldly finery, instead of fixing her mind on things above. "You are certainly mistaken, sir," said she, "I know that girl appears to an observer to be taken up with worldly things; but, you can not judge correctly of the direction her mind really takes, as she is little cross-eyed."

Hans Grawyost, a worthy German farmer, has a shrewish wife, who has long rendered his life anything but a couch of roses. One day not long ago she, in a fit of pique, picked up her duds and left him, vowing never to come back. The news went around among the neighbors—you know how intelligence of all kinds travels in the country—and at night several of them, of whom I was one, went to condole with Hans. He sat on his front stoop, puffing at his pipe. "Hans," I remarked, "I pity you." "My boy" replied the honest Dutchman as he distudely knocked out the ashes of his pipe, "you was right. She has shus come back."

APPETITE.—Animals will not eat unless hungry; why should we? Let your appetite come uninvited, and avoid "bitters" before eating.

QUALITY OF FOOD.—One pound of corn is equal, in real sustaining food, to about 3½ pounds of potatoes, or 8½ pounds of cabbage, or 11½ pounds of white turnips.

TO CLEAN BLACK CASHMERE.—Wash in hot suds with a little borax in the water; rinse in blueing water—very blue—and iron while damp. It will look almost equal to new.

OCTOBER—In our March note we have spoken on Veterinary Studies. In an American journal we find the following: "If a physician has all he can do to treat ailing humanity, certainly the animals will be neglected, but when, as at present, the 'doctors' are making a poor living, or none at all; what should prevent them from treating the animals? Nothing hinders but a false pride. Study and experience will enable a physician to do it with success. Comparative anatomy is studied in all our Medical Schools; comparative pathology should be. The knowledge of animal disease is of great service to a physician. In fact man and animals are found to have so many diseases in common, that animal pathology is quite essential to reasoning upon and treating many of the ills that man is heir to. Were it to become a general custom among physicians to treat animals and to charge for it, much good would result."