The Farm.

Green Rye for Cows.

Green rye is not one of the best fodders for cows, but it may be used so that its bad qualities may not be so conspicuous as they might be under less judicious management. It certainly does not make good butter, but has not such a pronounced flavor in cheese. Most of its effect, how-ever, is avoided by care in using it—that ever, is avoided by care in using it—that is, by gradually increasing the ration of it from a small quantity at the start. The effect of it on the milk seems to be due to some flavoring substance in it, as is experienced in feeding turnips or cabages to the cows. We have fed it in the regular course, as it comes in as the first soiling crop for cows, and by beginning with it in a small way, mixed with hay or corn fodder, and gradually increasing the quantity, but especially taking care to feed it quite fresh, and it is cut; there have been no bad results, even in making butter from the milk—and butter seems to concentrate the milk-and butter seems to concentrate into itself every particle of whatever is tainted in the cows' feed. If there is no into itself every particle of whatever is tainted in the cows' feed. If there is no urgent necessity for making the change suddenly, we do not apprehend any material difference in the milk that should make unsuitable for making cheese. Certainly it will be in no way harmful for calves. The only danger that could possibly occur to cows turned on to fresh pasture in the spring would be in their eating too much of the succulent food; and this may be easily avoided by turning them out after the dew has dried off, and bringing them in an hour or so after feeding, especially avoiding feeding on the rye while it is wet with rain. This applies to all green fodder in the spring. It might be the casiest way to cut the rye first and feed in the yard or barn for a few days, to accustom the cows to the change. The feed at first should be sprinkled with salt, which in underste quantities is a preventative of indigestion from such green fodder as this.—[Country Gentleman.]

Extra Early Potators.

Some careful tests in starting potatoes in the spring ground were made at the Kanasa speriment station with fairly satisfactory results. About the middle of February

Some careful tests in starting potatoes in the greenhouse and planting them lates in the spot ground were made at the Krimsham the spot ground were made at the Krimsham the search of the sand, and in them were placed good sized potatoes with the seed end up and about one-fourth of the tuber exposed. Each fisculated fourly-four potatoes. These were set under a beach in a cool propagating-house, where they received partial light and a temperature of 50 to 65 degrees. Strong aprouts began to grow from the exposed eye, very different in appearance from those of potatoes grouting in the dark. March 22 these were planted in furrows, the tubers being carefully removed from the sand and planted entire in the same position and fourteen inches apart in rows. Ordinary whole tubers which had been kept in the cellar and sprouted in bulk were planted. As a cheek, cut seed of the seed which had been cut. June 1 the greenhouse sprouts showed excellent young table potatoes, while the others were fully a week later. The difference in yield is not very marked, the chief value being the gain of a week in earliness.—[American Agriculturist.]

Pruning.

In taking up a tree there is a loss of root and it must be reeistablished. The musery man cannot dig up a view with all its roots and it would be of no value if he could. If the top of the tree is reduced to correspond with the loss of roots there will be but little check in the transplanting.

A great many have the mistaken notion that a root feeds. It does nothing of the sort. The principal use of the root is to anchor the tree fast in the soil and to serve as a reservoir for the food which is gath, seed by the little nati-like growths from the branches of the roots from the soil, amounting them. We found this our under the late that the effect of the factory when the well-known the principal use of the root is to anchor the tree fast in the soil and to serve as a reservoir for the food which is gath, and the principal use of the root is to anchor the tree fast in the soil and

rave

all

eople

ents just

when some mice got among our pear-trees and ate all the roots off. They didn't die, and are air the roots off. They didn't die, but were almost the better for it. A peach-tree may be pruned to a walking stick and do better than one left with the mass of roots with which it came from the nurs-

ery.
With the advent of spring the sap goes

with the advent of spring the sap goes to the extremities of the limbs and the growth begins there. In pruning look to the buds on the limbs and see how you wish the new tree to grow. If inward then let the bud on the inner side be at the end, cutting just beyond it. If outward, then cut so the outside bud will be the last. This gives the chance to form the tree properly or just as it is wanted. It requires a little thinking, but if the location of the buds is noticed it is not only easy, but interesting.

Cut all roots smooth. To cut them hold the tree in the left hand from the under side is. Cutting from the top makes a wound which will hold water, and this will cause it to rot. In setting the tree hold it firm, and with the fingers work the earth down around the roots to press close against them and leave no airholes; fill the earth good, then press it firmly, and finally pound it solid with a mallet. This having the earth close about the root and having every mangled root cut smooth across is of the utmost importance. [Philadelphia Ledger.



Don't work. let SURPRISE SOAP do the lebo-forybu. It's thoway to wash Clothes (without boiling or scalding), gives the sweetest, cleanest clothes with the least work. Follow the directions on the wrapper.

Quality Rather Than Quantity. "The International is

The International is Scientific and Practical. Words are easily found, unclation is easily ascert

and excellence of quality rathe than superfluity of quantity characterizes its every department.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

It is the School-Teacher of the Republic.
The International and its abridge

ments are in general use in the colleges and public and private schools. Should you not give the

Specimen pages and testimonials from entirely persons and publications are opposite G. &c C. MFRR'AM CO., Publishers, Springfield, ICass.





Whooping Cough, Croup, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh.

reatment of certain diseases of the air gasages. While depried in the most at the cancent of rely almost entirely on internal reddections in the seatment, the importance of direct applications of medicines in the seatment, the importance of direct applications of medicines in the seatment, the importance of the most section of the most section of the most section of the most section in its results, and the most donucrient ray of medicating the air passages.

Descriptive booklet, with testimonials, free, For rale by all ruggists, United States and Canada.

VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 69 Wall Street, New York

A NEW PREMIUMITY IT TO STEE

THE LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN, w subscriptions. Taken back if not satisfactory. Given for two new

