

as the cows chase from one tree to another, and use up too much of what ought to be turning into milk; besides, they will get thin in flesh. If a cow get a chance, she will eat enough to make her drunk in short order, unless immediate attention is given her. If we can get them soon after their excessive eating, or when they will not refuse grain, we give them from two to four quarts of corn-meal, and thus prevent any injurious effect. The oil of the meal counteracts the acid of the apple, and fermentation is not caused in the stomach. The corn-meal remedy has been worth much to us. There are now in our barn three cows that got away yesterday, and had about seven hours of all the apples they wanted. They were too full to eat the grain, and are now lordly drunk. They look sorry, but they have ceased to give milk, neither will they, this season, give their full former flow.

R. N. Y.

### THE ELBERTA PEACH.



AMONG the whole list of peaches, both old and new, there is no variety that has attained a higher place in public estimation than the Elberta. It is liked equally well by the grower and consumer. About twenty-five years ago Dr. Samuel H. Rumph, of Georgia, raised about 12,000 seedling peach trees saved from the very choicest named varieties, and in the whole lot there was but one that he deemed worthy enough to be preserved. This was the product of a cross between the Chinese Cling and Crawford Early. He bestowed upon it the name Elberta, in honor of his wife, and it has in turn been an honor to its namesake. Knowing something, and hoping more of its good qualities, he planted extensive orchards of it, from which he shipped large quantities of choice fruit, and realized profitable returns. It was not long before other peach growers learned of the good qualities of the Elberta, and began to plant it; first in the Southern States, where it had already proved its value beyond question, and then in the northern peach-growing sections. It has proved to be one of the standards in all regions, from Georgia to Michigan, and from Connecticut to California. The tree is vigorous enough to make a good orchard tree, spreading in habit, and has large leaves, somewhat like its parent, and is as hardy in tree and bud as the average of varieties. It ripens its fruit a little before mid-season, or about with Old Mixon Free. The fruit is above the average in size and oval in shape, with a suture on one side. The color is lemon yellow, a blush on the sunny side. The flesh is rather pale yellow, tender and juicy, yet, firm enough to ship well. In flavor there is nothing lacking. Altogether, there is, perhaps, at the present time no peach, for all sections and all purposes, quite so valuable as the Elberta.—H. E. Van Deman, in *Horticulture*.