

HON. T. J. WOOD'S SPEECH

[Continued from First Page.]

become so powerful for oppression that it boldly defies the people in Congress and out of it. Sir, it is a conflict between right and wrong. This conflict will not cease until the rights of the people triumph. There is no middle ground between right and wrong. Those who favor revenue reform will stand by the Democratic party; those who favor monopoly must stand against it.

The time has come for this earnest contest. If revenue reform drives old Democrats out of the party, be it so; I can only say "Farewell, old Democrats." They ought not remain in the ranks and stab its vital principles to death under cover of Democracy. I do not want them to leave us—no, not one; we need their power and experience in the great battle for reform. I ask them to sacrifice a fraction of their local interests and join the ranks of the old party in this glorious contest. Principle must no longer be sacrificed for policy. The people want to know where we stand; I will stand or fall for tariff reform. In this fight many good Republicans will join our ranks. The Independent vote will be with us. Here is my platform: An immediate adjustment of the tariff laws, so that none of the people shall be taxed for the purpose of protecting any class, and that no more revenue shall be raised from imports than is necessary for the support of the Government, economically administered, and the payment of all just obligations. This will satisfy the people all over this land. I thank the House for its kindness.

The Democrats in Congress are willing to give every dollar the country needs for legitimate expenses, but not a cent for Republican jobs for election purposes.

SOFT COAL SMOKE.—Women who live near railroad tracks, or in the vicinity of factories which burn soft coal, may make clean clothes look as clean as if grass-bleached by pouring boiling water over them after they are washed, and letting them soak all night, scalding and rinsing them the next morning. The yellow tint is almost entirely removed by this process.

FARM NOTES.

SOUP MILK.—Whey, and buttermilk are excellent liquids for mixing with the soft food of poultry.

A sick horse, that cannot be induced to lie down in any other way, will often take to a bed of clean, bright straw.

VALUE OF APPLE POMACE.—As a fertilizer my experience is that pomace is only about as valuable as peat muck, and not good for much until it has had the action of the frost and the atmosphere to neutralize the acid it contains. I find it a good absorber to put into the hog pen or the barn cellar after the acid is out, and it is useful to spread on low grass lands. My stock eat pomace and it does not hurt them. My experience is that pomace is better than apples for producing milk.—*Isaac Putnam, Middlesex County, Massachusetts.*

A WRITER in the *New England Homestead*, finding that the cut-worms destroyed his tobacco plants as fast as he set them, procured a basketful of chestnut leaves which were young and tender, and, after steeping them in water which contained one tablespoonful of Paris green to each gallon of water, he placed a leaf over the spot where the plants were to be set. The worms ate holes in the leaves, and lay in clusters dead, or so stupid that they did no further harm to the plants, which were afterward set out and a fine crop was harvested.

The New York Times says one of the most serious obstacles to successful dairying is wet pastures. Land that is saturated with water produces unwholesome herbage, the grass is rank and sour, and sometimes the herbage consists wholly of sedges and other coarse plants that are not easily digestible. Such food cannot produce good milk, and the milk made from such food will not make good cheese or butter. But very often the coarse, rank food produces disease in the cows. This is more especially the case with yearlings and young cattle whose digestive powers are not fully matured.

PROBABLY more than half of all the weeds are first brought to our farms in the grass seed. Suppose we were given a bushel of clover or timothy seed containing only twenty grains of rye or wild carrot or daisy; how much better to burn it than to sow and go over the fields time after time to pull out the weeds? It would cost more than ten times the price of the seed to get the last of these plants out. It is far better to refuse entirely those seeds "with only a few weed seeds," and pay a round price for those entirely free from them; and then on seeding down land we should sow plenty of seed, so as to have the surface fully occupied with the desired crop.—*New York Tribune*.

FARM NOTES.

AN Indian fruit-grower says he put five miles in his strawberry patch of five acres to catch grubs, and they did the work so effectively that he had not a dozen plants injured by grubs and none hurt by moles. Perhaps if the experiment was tried more generally the results would be found fully as satisfactory.

PHILIP SNYDER.—Vineland, N. J., thinks that poultry will not protect fruit trees from the attacks of curculio. He has tried to induce his hens to eat the curculio; but even when the latter were temptingly displayed on clean white plates, the aesthetic fowls disdainfully refused to have aught to do with the little curled-up pests.

The Germantown Telegraph makes a suggestion which will probably seem to many old farmers novel if not unwarranted, when it says that in arranging farm-buildings it will pay well to look almost as much to the preservation of the manure as of the hay or grass, and those whose buildings have no provision for this purpose cannot spend \$25 or \$50 better than in putting up a shed under which the manure heap may be protected against these adverse influences.

The Angora goat is now successfully bred in California, Texas, Georgia, Virginia, Kentucky, and several of the other Southern States and Western Territories. Experiments in crossing the Angora upon the common goats of the country, and thus grading up the latter to a profitable wool-bearing animal, have proved quite promising. It is claimed that the climate of California suits these animals so well that they improve after a few generations and become harder and better than in their native mountains in Asia.

ONE of the most annoying pests with which growers of plants have to contend is the green-fly. On geraniums, cyclamen, and primulas it does not often appear, and from them can be easily washed. For plants on which insects appear, a dip into tobacco-stem water will be found an excellent thing. For plants in bloom, a fumigation by burning tobacco-stems in a barrel in which the plants have been placed will be found effectual. Frequent fumigations, but not too strong, are found to be best.

VARIOUS devices or remedies are given in the papers from time to time, to prevent forked apple trees from splitting. Iron bolts are inserted; iron bands are employed; ropes are used to draw the parts together; branches are drawn together and interlaced, etc. Prevention is best, and well-formed heads will not split down. Two main branches, diverging from each other at an acute angle, should not be permitted. An even and spreading head will not split, nor will any tree be liable to injury if not allowed to overbear. The practice of propping up the limbs of fruit trees indicates that the trees are not well trained, or: at they are allowed to overbear, or both.

RUST.—Rust is called the "farmer's most active enemy" by the *American Agriculturist*. It works all hours of the twenty-four and during all seasons. In some parts of our country, where farmers leave their machinery outdoors, the loss by rust is enormous, and in nearly every township in Michigan, it is safe to say, there is agricultural machinery exposed to the action of rust. The *Agriculturist* says: "It is certain that if the farmers of any State would expend \$1,000 for paint next year for this purpose, they would save \$10,000 now likely to be utterly lost." The "purpose" spoken of is that of giving the metal and wood work of machinery a good coat of paint.

DISCUSSING the question of how to bring colts to maturity prepared for many years of usefulness, Prof. Knapp, President of the Iowa Agricultural college, says the farmers and horsemen of that State annually waste \$15,000,000 by overfeeding their colts and young horses. He declares that two quarts of oats and two ears of corn twice a day is liberal feeding, but the colt would eat twice as much and not be so strong. Giving more grain makes rapid growth, but it is like stuffing an animal for market. When you desire to produce horses for endurance or breeding they must be matured more slowly. Barrenness can be produced nine times out of ten by this stuffing process. It ruins the health of stock of all kinds.—*Chicago Tribune*.

ABOUT GROWING FOREST TREES.—Considerable attention is being given to the growing of forest trees. The condition of our Western plains renders this necessary. A few facts regarding tree production may prove acceptable to our readers. There are two great classes of trees—nut-bearing and seed-bearing. The nut-bearers are only increased by planting the nuts. These should never become dry or moldy. Keep exposed in sand or mold to frost rain and snow. Plant in spring or fall. Seeds are sown in spring except birch, soft and red maple and elm. These ripen in June and must be sown soon after, making seedlings same year. All other seeds and nuts grow the spring after ripening. Many seed-bearing trees may be grown from cuttings. The cutting should be a slip from last year's growth, seven or more inches in length, inserted at least six inches in the moist soil, if a little moist all the better, and protected from wind and fire. The varieties of timber best adapted to growing from cuttings are poplar and willow; of these there are many excellent sub-varieties. These varieties are all soft wood and not especially valuable except for wind breaks, shelter, or ornaments. For these purposes they are as good as any. They give great variety in form and outline, and under favorable circumstances make very rapid growth. The golden willow and Lombardy poplar have made a growth, standing near the kitchen door, of one foot in diameter, and thirty to forty in height in five years. They will go up from five to ten feet per year on ordinary prairie soil. Fire, cattle and winds are the enemies of young trees. The winds are worst after they have been killed in the fall by frost, burning like tinder. The Forest Tree Growers' association send gratis a circular of in-

structions to tree growers. Membership free. Address Galena, Ill."

The above is an extract from an essay read before the Galena Horticultural Society.

IN France the best forage is kept for the winter for sheep, and two pounds of salt dissolved in water and sprinkled over the rations is given to forty sheep. In Alsace, during very wet weather, one and a half ounces of green vitriol dissolved in eight parts of water, is given with great advantage to sheep. This is especially excellent where sheep are house-fed as in Italy. Caverne relates that in the neighborhood of Turin sheep are principally reared for their milk, which is converted into cheese. In France, near Lyons, small farmers keep sheep for the same end. The Dishley's yield 75 per cent, and the merinos 50, of their live weight in flesh.

THE quality of food needed by stock varies even among animals of the same age and breed, and it necessarily varies to a great extent among animals of different breeds. Upon this subject a farmer in England says it is sufficiently correct to reckon a sheep consuming 28 pounds of green food, an ox or a cow 150 pounds, a calf 40 pounds, and a yearling 80 pounds, daily. At this rate an ox or a cow consumes as much as five sheep. The latter will require 10,220 pounds, or nearly five tons apiece, the former 54,750 pounds, or nearly twenty-five tons of green food, for its yearly maintenance.

OLE MEAL FOR CATTLE.—At this season of the year, when nothing green or succulent is to be had, cattle are liable to suffer from impactions and other disorders of the stomach in consequence of partaking of too large quantities of coarse and dry feed, and suffer in condition and general health. This is sufficient in the case of store cattle, but in the case of those being fed for approaching sales it is much worse, as ground is lost which it takes time as well as extensive feed to regain. This condition of affairs could largely be avoided and the cattle maintained in better thrift if a small portion of oil meal were included in the daily ration. We believe it can be fed with profit, as a stock food in composition with other foods, but without entering upon a discussion of this question now, or attempting to convince gentlemen to adopt a new practice when the old is so convenient to follow—reserving this for future consideration or allowing it to rest upon what has heretofore been said—we desire to urge the use of enough oil meal to keep the animals in a thriving, healthy condition. A very little, given regularly, will answer the purpose, and it will be found admirable in preventing constipation and imparting to the stomach and digestive organs a fine, healthy tone. It assists greatly in the digestion and assimilation of other foods, and the use will be found in every way satisfactory. It can also be fed to other descriptions of live stock, in smaller quantities, and we have found its use particularly advantageous with horses subject to colic or intestinal disorders.—*Breeders' Gazette*.

BAKED BEANS.—Soak a pint of beans over night; in the morning boil till tender with a half pound of salt pork; season with salt and pepper; remove to a baking pan and bake until brown.

BAKED ONIONS.—Wash but do not peel the onions; boil an hour in salt water, changing the water twice. When tender lay in a baking pan and bake an hour and a half. Serve with melted butter.

SUT FUDGING.—One cup of chopped suet, three-fourths of a teacup of molasses, one teacup of sweet milk, three and one-half teacups of flour, one cup of stoned raisins; steam two and one-half hours.

BROWN BREAD.—One quart of corn-meal, one pint of rye-meal, one-quarter of a cup of molasses, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in hot water, one-half teaspoonful of salt; mix soft with boiling water and bake.

DOUGHNUTS.—Two cups of sugar, two cups of sweet milk, three eggs, two teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in hot water, one-half cup of melted lard, salt and add flour enough to roll well. Fry in boiling lard.

SOFT GINGER CAKE.—One cup of sugar, three cups of molasses, one cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, three eggs, seven cups of flour, one teaspoonful of soda well beaten in the molasses, one teaspoonful of each of ginger, allspice, cloves, and cinnamon.

JUMBLES.—Rub to a cream a pound of butter and a pound of sugar; mix with a pound and a half of flour, four eggs and a little lemon juice; roll the cakes in powdered sugar, lay them on flat buttered tins, and bake in a quick oven.

HAM CROQUETS.—Chop pieces of cold boiled or fried ham just as fine as it is possible to chop them; mix them with cold mashed potatoes, an egg or two, a little butter or cream, or both; form into balls, flour them; melt a little butter in a frying pan, and brown the balls. Serve hot.

BOUILLON.—This is the fashionable beverage of the day at germans, kettle-drums, receptions, and parties. It is served in dainty cups, and takes the place of the now old-fashioned tea. It is made the same way as the clear stock, using only a pint of water to a pound of meat, seasoned with salt, pepper and spices, herbs and vegetables, or not, as you please. The amount of seasoning given was for one gallon of stock.

MIXED STOCK.—Put the trimmings of your fresh meats and the bones and tough pieces left from roasts or broils into the soup pot, with one quart of cold water for every two pounds of meat and bones. When it comes to a boil skim and set back where it will simmer six hours. Add sprigs of herbs, onions, cloves, and peppercorns according to taste. Cook two hours more. Set away to cool. In morning skim off fat. Keep in a cool place. This is especially good for tomato soup, or any common soup, and should be always kept on hand, as it costs little or nothing but the labor.

FRIED BREAD.—Crumb stale bread as for dressing; mix with it several well-beaten eggs; form into small cakes and fry brown in hot butter.

MANTLE SCARFS.—The newest finish for mantle and bureaus scarfs is not fringe of any sort, but a double row of plush and tufted silk, the upper row much larger than the smaller. These are set about an inch and a half apart, and match either the ground of the scarf or the colors in which it is embroidered, as one pleases.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.—An appetizing dish appeared on our table the other day called on the menu "smothered heart with lemon sauce." It was made of slices of beef heart cooked in a very little water until tender, then dipped in flour and nicely browned in butter. The sauce was of flour, butter and hot water, and was flavored with lemon. This is to be served as an entree only, and not to take place of the roast, which forms the piece de resistance at the ordinary dinner.

CABBAGE PICKLED.—Select a nice, firm head, and remove the outside leaves, cut it into two parts and shave it very fine, place it in a jar, sprinkle pepper and salt over, then chop two red peppers and two heads of celery very fine and put in, then about two tablespoonfuls of white mustard seed. Pour cold vinegar over it, cover with a plate and put a weight on it to keep the cabbage under the vinegar. This will be good to eat in about a week.

FISH BALLS.—One pint pared potatoes, chopped small, one-half pint raw salt fish, torn into small pieces and put in cold water. Put the potatoes in a kettle, and the fish on top, covered with boiling water; cook until the potatoes are soft. Drain off the water, mash the fish and potatoes together in the kettle.

LEMON PIE.—Boil together for five minutes three tablespoonfuls of corn-starch, one saltspoonful of salt, one and a half cups of sugar, and one pint of boiling water. Add the juice and grated rind of two lemons. Set aside to cool; when cool add the beaten yolks of four eggs, then stir in the whites of the eggs, beaten stiff. Bake with only an undercrust. The pie will have all the lightness and delicacy of an omelet, with the most exquisite flavor. It should be served the same day it is baked.

APOPLEXY.—*Epilepsy, Paralysis, dim sight, sound in ears, giddiness, confusion in head, nervousness, flashes of light before eyes, loss of memory.* Diseases of Bladder and Kidneys, wind, dark red urine, debilitated, Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Malaria, Chills and also bottom of ribs; weariness, irritability, tongue coated, skin yellow, hot and cold sensations, eyes dull, dry cough, stiffened and obstructed, feeling of pressure in head, faintness, headache, dull or sharp pains in temples, eyes or head, faintness, nausea, confusion in head, nervousness, flashes of light before eyes, loss of memory. Diseases of Bladder and Kidneys, wind, dark red urine, debilitated, Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Malaria, Chills and also bottom of ribs; weariness, irritability, tongue coated, skin yellow, hot and cold sensations, eyes dull, dry cough, stiffened and obstructed, feeling of pressure in head, faintness, headache, dull or sharp pains in temples, eyes or head, faintness, nausea, confusion in head, nervousness, flashes of light before eyes, loss of memory.

KIDNEYS.—*Swelling, stitching, bearing down, sensations, frequent desire to urinate, uneasiness, inflamed eyes, dark circles, thirst.* Diseases of Heart, *severe pains, shortness of breath, weight near heart, severe pains, shortness of breath, weight near heart, severe pains, shortness of breath, weight near heart, when lying on left side; dull or breath on exertion.*

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