

—They have a cheerful custom in some of the English hospitals. When a patient is given over, the officials bring out a big folding-screen with which they isolate his bed from the rest of the ward. The effect must be remarkably inspiring, both upon the patient himself and upon the other occupants of the ward. —*Kechange.*

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J. E. MITCHELL,
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HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Sweet Corn Baked.—Cut and scrape the corn from the cob, add about 1 cup sweet milk to 1 dozen ears, salt, pepper, lump of butter on top; bake an hour. The top will be brown like beans.

Tomato Soup.—3 cups of tomatoes, after they are cut, 1 quart of boiling water; after they are well cooked add 1 teaspoonful of soda, salt and pepper to taste, 1 pint of sweet milk. Let boil up, and pour over broken crackers.

Sweet Pickle Tomatoes.—Slice and stand in salt and water night and day; take out the drain carefully; 2 quarts of vinegar, 5 pounds of brown sugar, to 1 peck of tomatoes; cinnamon, allspice, and cloves to taste; boil all together until they look clear.

Blackberry Pudding.—1 pint of sweet milk, 2 well beaten eggs, a little salt, 1/2 tablespoonful of soda dissolved in hot water, 4 teaspoonful cream-tartar sifted in the flour, enough sifted flour to make a stiff batter, 1/2 pint of blackberries well dredged with flour. Boil 1 hour in a buttered mold or floured bag.

Preserving Corn in Cans.—Dissolve 14 ounces of tartaric acid in 4 pint of water, cut the corn from the cob and add sufficient water to cook it properly. When cooked add 2 tablespoonfuls of the acid solution to every quart of corn. Can it immediately, seal securely and put it away in a cool but not damp place. When wanted for use stir half a teaspoonful of soda through 2 quarts of corn, and let it stand three or four hours before cooking. This will remove all the acid taste and render the corn as fresh as when cooked in the summer.

Tomato Catsup.—To 4 bushel of tomatoes, add 1 pound of salt and 1 quart of onions; a large dish-pan is convenient for the first process. Slice the onions and tomatoes and put in the pan in layers, alternating with salt; let them stand 3 hours, then turn all in a kettle to boil 3 hours, turn out, and when cooked enough put through a sieve. Much of the labor of this can be lessened by first squeezing the tomatoes through a coarse cloth; pound well 4 of a pound of pepper (whole), same of allspice, 2 ounces of cloves, 1 ounce of mace, a half-box of mustard, and cayenne pepper to taste, tie these securely in a cloth and put in the kettle with the pulps, which must cook slowly over an hour longer; when about done add a pint of vinegar to each gallon of catsup. Of course, this "keeps" any length of time without being sealed.

Mango Pickles.—Take small, smooth musk or nutmeg melons, cut out of the side a small square piece, insert your finger and extract the inside entirely, reserve the pieces cut out, lay the mangoes in strong brine for 3 days. Drain off the brine and freshen in clear water for 24 hours; lay in cold water until firm. Fill with this stuffing—2 handfuls of English mustard seed, mixed with 1 handful of grated horseradish, 1 teaspoonful of nutmeg and mace, powdered, 1 dozen whole pepper corns, 1 tablespoonful of ground mustard, and 1 tablespoonful of best salad oil to 4 pint of the mixture, 1 teaspoon of celery seed. Put in the reserve piece and tie with pack thread. Pack in a deep stone jar; pour over scalding vinegar. Repeat this three times more every third day. Tie up, set away in a cool, dry place, for 4 months, then ready for use.

FARM TOPICS.

Thoughts for Dairywomen.

It is very evident to the most casual observer that "new departures" must be taken in the dairy districts with a view to increasing the revenues, or rather, adding to the capabilities and production of the farm. The successful farmer of the future will have to call in aids other than his dairy, to secure the income he ought to have from his land. When dairy products sold at high prices the farm required no other revenue than that furnished by the dairy to enable the proprietor to come out even at the end of the year, or with a handsome surplus to reward him for his labor. The average dairy cow would produce \$20 or \$25 worth of butter, cheese or milk, as the case might be, and hence no thought was ever given to the production of other articles which would yield returns in themselves. The dairy supplied all; a poor cow would yield at a fair profit, and thus, gradually, the minor farms and auxiliaries were abandoned and the dairy became the farmers' one source of supply. With hard times and lower prices, however, came new demands and new inquiries. How can the revenues of the farm be kept up to the old standard, or made to cover the same ground? is now the vital question with the thinking farmer.

In answer to this question we would say he must revise his old methods, must take an advance step, and enroll himself among thinking, active men of the day. A college education is not necessary to do this. Good, practical common sense will put a man on the right track and keep him there. But to descend from generalities: First, the dairy herd must be toned up to the standard of three cows giving the same amount of milk that five cows are now supplying. "Increased production without increase of stock" is the coming maxim of the dairy. To reach this standard there must be an abolition of the system of "going West after cows," or its equivalent, as practiced in so many dairy districts, and in its stead the farmer must breed his own stock. He must not be content with "anything but a cow," but must procure a bull from some well known milking strain and raise his calves from his best cows. If properly managed these will, at two years of age, begin to fill up the ranks of the old and defective cows, and almost before he is aware of

it his dairy will be of his own raising, and instead of drawing the larger part of his summer earnings to pay "cow notes," this money can be applied elsewhere, and the actual cost of the far better cow will not be realized.

With a decrease of cows and an actual increase of the milk product, a part of the farm may be used to supply the deficient revenue. The farmer can then raise the grain consumed on the farm. A few years ago a field of wheat in a dairy section was a novelty, and the merchant at the station found his most paying customers to be grain-buying farmers. This outlay can all be avoided by simply putting in a few acres of corn and taking good care of it; and so with wheat, oats, etc. But few men realize, until the end of the year, how much their flour bill actually amounts to, and were they to raise every year four acres of wheat, well put in, they would soon stop a large annual outlay.

A better cultivation of the soil must also follow. The dry years and the thousand enemies of the grass crop have had a telling effect upon the old pastures and meadows. The one is becoming barren; "moonshine" spots them over, and sickly, spindling June grass furnishes but scanty food, at best, for the cow. On an average, five acres are required to summer a cow, whereas two acres could be made to answer even better. The meadow is becoming "bound" out, and the crop of the daddies' is almost unknown. The remedy is—to turn these unproductive spots over; not to crop them, but to stock them down at once, and when they again require it, do the same thing over. The plow-lands will require most of the supply of stable manure, but for grass simply plowing and stocking down will show surprising results, even without manure, but better, of course, if manure can be supplied.

Devote a portion of the farm to raising young cattle, sheep, hogs—something that will be growing into money while you are sleeping. A few fat heifers not required for the dairy are always a tempting bait for the local butcher, and the swine that can be raised and fattened with a well managed dairy, is that much clear gain.

These additional aids to the revenues of the farm might be pointed out to a still greater extent, but the drift of our subject can be readily comprehended. We want more "strings to the bow," and then if one breaks or gets weak, we are not at the mercy of the enemy. With a decrease in the number of cows, the same amount of milk can be secured, the drafts made upon the revenue from the dairy, for grain, can be avoided, the flour bill can be abolished, the fertility of the soil can be increased, the sale of young stock can be added to the credits of the farm, "cow debts" made a thing of the past, and at the end of the year, the farm will be found to have yielded the old revenues of flush times and high prices. If we can produce a thing we are not compelled to buy it and pay for it. This is an axiom that should become a motto with all farmers, whatever their specialty has been. It is often said that there is no evil without good resulting, and if the hard times and low prices compel men to farm better, economize more and manage better, they may be "blessings in disguise." —*Practical Farmer.*

Good Tools

Good tools are half the battle in farming, some one has said, and it is indeed true. It is a great deal easier to work with good tools than with poor ones. I have tried both and am decidedly in favor of the former. Good tools are far cheaper in the end than poor ones. It is true poor ones usually cost less to begin with, but the purchaser can not do as much work with them as with good ones, and then, again, there are many more repairs to be made, so that at last they are the more expensive. For instance, a farmer wants a set of cart-wheels; his neighbor has two sets which he must sell, therefore he offers them cheap; one set is nearly as good as new, while the other has been run many years, and are, of course, weak in some places. He don't know which to buy, but finally concludes to take the old ones, as they are a few dollars cheaper, and he thinks they will do his business as well as the others. So he takes them home and goes to work with them; they do very well for a few days, but finally he gets on too heavy a load, drives over a little stone, and—whoo! his wheels are broken down. Now, he is in a bad fix; his team must lie still a day or two, his work must be neglected; perhaps it is planting time; or he has a lot of hay out; and he must get off right in a rush of work and get another set of wheels or have these repaired up, costing all told double what it would have taken the best at first. So it is with wagons, plows, mowing machines, horse-rakes, and, indeed, all other tools which a farmer uses. It is my opinion, and that of many other farmers, that "the best is the cheapest." Therefore, when you want any tools, first find where you can "get the best," and then buy them.

The care of tools is a very important matter. The thrifty farmer will provide shelter for his tools as well as for his animals. A shiftless farmer can always be told by the way in which he leaves his tools when not in use. It is not an uncommon sight to see tools left where last used, until wanted again. I can now point to a mowing machine, nearly new, which is out doors partly covered with snow, where it has been since last hay season; also rakes, plows, wagons, and, in fact, nearly all kinds of farming implements. Now, this is most certainly very bad economy, to say nothing about the bad looks of the farm yard cluttered up in this manner. If the destruction to farm implements, through exposure to the weather, could

be computed in dollars and cents, we should certainly be astonished at the large sum it would amount to in five years. All farming tools should be well painted or oiled. Plows should be thoroughly cleaned every time they are used, and when you have done with them for the season, a coat of oil should be applied, both to preserve the wood work, and to protect them from rust. —*New England Farmer.*

Ants in a Passion.

F. E. Colseue, writing from Natal to Nature, says: "I noticed this morning that along the bottom of the front wall of my house, on the veranda, there lay a quantity of reddish brown powder; there was enough to fill a coffee-cup. On looking closer I saw that it was made up of small and larger fragments which glistened, and on inspecting some in my hand they turned out to be the heads, legs, trunks, etc., of countless ants. A number of the animals were still on the wall above, and my attention being now arrested I watched them, and saw that they were contributing to the carnage beneath. This species of ant is a small, comparatively harmless one, the chief sin of which is that it makes its way to every species of food and swarms on it. As is usual with ants, the general body of insects is accompanied by larger individuals, which are provided with heads and jaws quite disproportionate to their bodies, and with these jaws they do all the cutting up. Among the ants on the wall there was a large sprinkling of these "soldier ants," and the whole community seemed to be bent on destroying them. The proportion of heavy-jawed to ordinary ants was about one to ten. I saw a group of little ones fastening on to a big one, which made desperate efforts to release itself. At first the big one bit several little ones in two and the parts dropped down from the wall; but after a while the little ones severed all the legs of the big one, and finally got on his back and cut him in two. The group then dropped down to swell the mass below. Similar scenes were enacted elsewhere on the wall. The commencement of one combat was as follows: A big ant walked along till it met another big one and the two shook antennae. Just then a little one seized hold of a hind leg of one of these big ones. Neither took any notice, but continued a rapid conversation. Suddenly other small ones came up, when the big one whose leg was grabbed turned furiously on the little one and seized him by the middle. This could not be done until the big one had doubled himself up; as soon as he had hold of his small antagonist, he lifted him in the air and snipped him in two. Meanwhile all the big one's legs had been seized by little ones, and the party seemed to turn over and over, little bits tumbling down, now a leg, now half an ant, till the big one was vanquished.

The ant is most assuredly subject to passions. The way in which the big ant turned on the little one was singularly indicative of rage. The determined manner in which he laid hold of the little one was quite human. If I had had a magnifying glass, the scene would have been really exciting."

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