

Horticultural.

The Origin of Cultivated Plants.

Cain was a tiller of the soil and must have cultivated plants. From his time until the present cultivation has continued, with a slowly increasing number of plants deemed valuable. Through all the long centuries only about 250 plants have been the object of human care.

The cultivation of cotton was probably confined to the Aztecs and other advanced races in Mexico and Central America, whom the Spaniards found clothed with cotton garments.

Of cultivated plants, about one dozen represent the principal crops of our farms. Of the greater number of these we look to oriental countries for their origin, as Europe was peopled by emigration from Central and Western Asia.

What is believed to be among the very oldest of all cultivated plants. It has been found in the oldest sepulchres, and in the lake dwellings and other prehistoric remains, and it is mentioned in oldest languages.

A French botanist thinks that it has been developed from a grass that is not uncommon on the shores of the Mediterranean. If this were true, we would expect it to revert to this form when left to itself.

For ingrowing nails heat a little tallow very hot in a spoon, and pour on the sore place; there will be but little pain if the tallow is perfectly heated. If very bad it may be necessary to repeat.

To freshen black lace, lay it on a clean table and sponge it all over with a weak solution of borax—about an even teaspoonful or less to a pint of warm water.

Pumice stone soap can be made from the accumulated bits of toilet soap; put them in a tin cup and let them simmer on the stove until melted; then stir in enough pumice stone to give the mixture a grayish tinge.

Many ladies admire gray hair—on some other person—but few care to try its effects on their own charms.

The unpleasant odor left in the breath after eating onions is entirely removed by drinking a cup of strong coffee; and boiling white onions are cooking counteracts the smell.

found in many countries, and readily improves with cultivation.

Turnips, swedes, cabbages, kale, kohlrabi, etc., all belong to one family—the Brassica—and have all been developed from the wild colewort, which is common in Northern Europe and Asia.

Grasses, clovers, and most forage plants, are of recent cultivation only. There is no observable difference between the wild and cultivated forms, except as their growth is stimulated by manuring and cultivation.

The subject might be indefinitely extended. Those interested in it can find much information in a recent French book by M. de Candolle, from which many of the facts in the latter part of this article have been obtained.

Flowers may be divided into two classes, those fertilized through the action of the wind, and those in which fertilization is effected through the intervention of insects or a like agency.

We do not recall any new fruit which has met with such warm universal approval as has been bestowed upon the Jewell strawberry. With scarcely an exception, new claimants for public favor in the small fruit line prove successful in limited areas or on soils peculiarly favorable.

Butterine Legislation in Sweden and Denmark

The Swedish and Danish laws on the subject of butterine were translated from the official text, on behalf of the British dairy farmers' association. In regard to the Swedish law there is nothing special to note beyond the requirement that all tubs be marked "margarine" in such a way as to be clearly visible at a glance.

No other preparation so concentrates and combines blood-purifying, vitalizing, enriching and invigorating qualities as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Quality should be considered when making comparisons.

A wash for the complexion is made by mixing well one ounce sweet almond oil, one ounce glycerine, and juice of three lemons. Apply at night and wash off in the morning with very warm water.

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Stock.

Odors in Milk.

We do not allude to the odors absorbed by the milk, but to those imparted to it immediately at the time of milking. Again we ask, as we have done before: "How many dairymen wash the udders of the cows before milking them?"

In the first place, while the cows are kept in stalls it is not an easy matter to have them drop the solid or liquid manures to the rear, and entirely out of the stall. Even then a portion may spatter upon the cow's bed, and if the cow adjusts herself for resting during the night she will probably get more or less of the offensive matter on her udder and teats.

A cow also sheds her hair, or rubs off some of it from her skin. In so doing she also loosens more or less dirt from hide, which may be as easily dusted upon the udder as elsewhere.

Will the dairyman remove this filth with the strainer? It is an impossibility for him to do so even if he strained the milk a hundred times. The strainer may arrest the hairs but the moist hand of the milkman will remove the dirt from the teats and lower part of the udder, which will dissolve, and they can no more be strained out than can the cream.

Telling Horses' Age.

The full grown horse possesses twenty-four back teeth—that is, six in each side of each jaw. These are called molars or grinders. He has twelve front teeth—that is, six in each jaw. Mares have no tusks. The foal has at his birth, or shortly afterward, eight milk teeth—that is, four on each jaw.

We know two neighbors who are making butter their leading interest. Both feed well and take good care all the year around. Both are smart and intelligent and both are satisfied.

A number of deaths have occurred among cattle in Ohio caused by being fed liberally on musty corn. Farmers should remember that only sweet and perfect food is good for cattle.

We want 100,000 pounds of wool, Wm. Brown & Co., dealers in Boots and Shoes and Leather. The highest price paid for hides, pelts and furs.

HEALTH

It is not possible when the blood is impure, and recovery from any ailment must be slow and uncertain while that condition continues. The blood may be corrupted by the taint of Hereditary Scrofula, and the poisons of Mercurial and Contagious Diseases, and also by impurities implanted in it through excesses in living, improper food, derangement of the digestive and assimilatory organs, and other causes.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Is the only medicine that will thoroughly purify the blood. In millions of cases, during nearly forty years in which it has been the best hope of humanity suffering from vitiation of the life-current, it has effected cures beyond the power of any other remedy.

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DR. JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE.

A CERTAIN AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, &c.

This class of diseases so common in all parts of the World, and especially prevalent in malarious districts and vicinages of water-courses, are almost invariably accompanied by more or less derangement of the liver, and frequently by a defective action of the digestive organs.

The mere breaking of the Chill is but a step towards completing a radical cure; the various organs of the body, especially the stomach and liver, must be brought to a healthy and vigorous condition before a permanent cure can be established, and this fact has been specially kept in view by Dr. Jayne in his treatment of these complaints.

BREAK UP THE CHILLS, but restore the system, more particularly the liver and stomach, to a sound condition, and so prevent a relapse of Fever and Ague by thoroughly

ERADICATING THE DISEASE, and the best evidence of this is the remarkable success which has always followed the administration of these remedies, as indicated by the certificates published annually in Dr. Jayne's Almanac, and the widespread popularity of the Ague Mixture in those districts of the United States, where the diseases, for which it is adapted, most abound.

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