

Horticultural.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

As a tribute to despised daisies, Naturalist Pringle says they are not half appreciated. They never fail in a dry season, and they grow and thrive on soils where other forage plants could not exist.

The Rural New Yorker has a field of 4 2/3 acres of corn upon which it expects to secure over 112 bushels per acre. It is of the Chester county mammoth variety.

The best cider apple is the old, well-known crab apple. It still holds its place as the best for that purpose and for preserving.

One kind of clover plant is as nearly worthless as any plant that grows. This is the common sweet clover, which grows thickly by the roadside on the poorest land.

For flour, wheat is generally cut before the grain is thoroughly ripe; but seed wheat should be allowed to stand in the field until "dead ripe," and thereafter be kept thoroughly dry.

A sandy loam is rich in vegetable matter and is one of the best and most productive soils we have. The great trouble with most sandy soils is their lack of vegetable matter.

Klein's inference from the results of special trials with manures containing sulphocyanides is cautionary. Water containing per liter .1 gram ammonium sulphocyanide proved fatal to well-grown plants of barley and oats.

The experience of every farmer who has a garden is probably to the effect that vegetables dry up and cease to grow, and even become unfit for use, more quickly than other crops.

Small Fruits and Fertilizers

Amateur fruit growers, that is, those whose efforts are desultory and in a careless way are very apt to overlook some important points in fruit culture, and, therefore, fail of the best results.

Fertilizers should always be used on small fruits if quality is expected in the berries. There is a right and a wrong way to use fertilizers, and, unfortunately, the wrong mode is most frequently adopted.

Ayer's Pills are a convenient remedy to have always at hand. They are sugar-coated, easy to take, sure to bring relief and cure. They are effective in a wide range of diseases, caused by disorders of the stomach and digestive organs.

taxing the soil. Early in the spring, before the frost leaves the earth, cut away all old and surplus wood, cleaning in among the new canes thoroughly, and again use the cultivator and, if necessary, the hoe also.

Noxious Weeds.

I regard the following as the worst weeds we have in the order named: Velvet leaf, burdock, cockle burr, yellow dock, jimson. Then of another specific class or adapted to different soil are the wild morning glory, several other creeping vines, and burrs and thistles.

Reports received as to the condition of the Texas wool clip are very discouraging. The yearly average is about 40,000,000 pounds, and this year's clip is safe to be about 15,000,000 pounds short.

The farmer's motto should be, "Let no weed ripen its seed." but while it would not be easy to follow out the principle literally, it is comparatively easy to greatly reduce the number, and a half dozen years of careful cultivation will get a field to tolerably clean condition where no weed seeds are carried out in the manure.

Never endanger those who travel by driving unmanageable or fractious horses to frighten and annoy other horses. Sell the unruly animals, or put them to steady home labor with other horses.

Never drive horses across a railway without first looking both ways, or, if in the dark, without listening. It is better

Proverbs for Bee-Keepers.

The following we find in the Bee Gleanings, written by Rev. W. D. Ralston:

- 1. The ways of bee-keeping are not all the ways of pleasantness, nor are all the paths thereof the paths of peace.
2. Man is to eat his bread in the sweat of his face, and there is no exception made in favor of the bee-keeper.
3. To work successfully a man must work wisely. To work wisely with bees one must know their nature and habits; these can be learned only by careful study and observation.
4. We live in progressive times, and the true bee-keeper must be progressive.
5. In bee-keeping, as in other things, the diligent are crowned with success.
6. The obstacles in the way of successful bee culture are ignorance, carelessness, being too eager to increase the number of colonies, and cold winters.
7. A fair knowledge of bees, faithful attention to the apiary, and a thorough and timely preparation for the honey-flow, swarming and wintering, will make any man or woman a successful bee-keeper.
8. A tyrannical Pharaoh demanded of his workers the full tale of bricks, but furnished them no straw. Do not demand from your little workers the full tale in pounds of honey, when there is none in the fields, or when you reside in a region poor in honey-yielding plants.
9. Carefully lay up your honey crop where thieves (especially robber bees) cannot break in and steal, and your empty combs where moth worms will not destroy them.
10. Profitable bee-keeping greatly depends upon a gathering up of the fragments, that nothing be lost. Fragments of time can be used in caring for bees, fragments of lumber in making hives and frames, fragments of comb for wax, and every drop of honey is useful, even though mixed with dirt, it can be fed to needy colonies.
11. Some bee-keepers seek their profits in raising bees or queens to sell; but remember that the true aim of bee-keepers is to supply our markets with delicious honey.
12. Live not for self. Make your knowledge profitable to others seeking to learn bee-keeping, that the coming generation of bee-keepers may excel the present, increasing in numbers and in knowledge, until every pound of honey secreted by unnumbered flowers of our land is gathered.

Rules for Highways.

Make the public roads neat and smooth and pleasant and profitable to travelers and in driving to market. Never throw rubbish of any kind into highways in order to get rid of it, nor deposit cordwood, logs or timber at roadsides to frighten passing horses.

All owners who build their houses facing square the public roads should show at least the same respect to these roads that they do to their own fields by excluding all weeds.

Remove all loose stones from the wheel-track once a month, and all fixed stones which strike and break the wheels, jar the loads, rack the harness and tire the horses.

Where fixed stones cannot be removed cover them with gravel or other road material.

Remember that a fixed stone may strike different wheels 1000 times like a sledge-hammer, and cause \$100 damage. To remove it might cost 5 cents.

Never make a highway of muck, sods or soft material scraped from the side ditches, which is worked into deep mud in wet weather, but draw them into the barn-yard for the compost heap.

Plant shade trees three or four rods apart along the line to allow air to circulate, sun to shine, and road to dry.

Keep the roadside smooth, mow the grass for hay, and thus secure a good track when the center of the road is encumbered with impassible snow drifts in winter.

In windy places make the windward road fences of barbed wire, to prevent the accumulation of drifts of snow.

Never make the public highway a barnyard, nor leave wagons, plows and machines to encumber the road.

Never endanger those who travel by driving unmanageable or fractious horses to frighten and annoy other horses. Sell the unruly animals, or put them to steady home labor with other horses.

Never drive horses across a railway without first looking both ways, or, if in the dark, without listening. It is better

to take this care 100 times than be crushed by a locomotive once by its neglect.—Country Gentleman.

Straightforward, open dealing is the true way in all commercial transactions. This does not imply necessity for accompanying every sale with full statement of cost and all else relating to the article or articles transferred, for the buyer may be presumed to have some knowledge. But it does mean that every proposition, expressed or implied, be true.

It's indoors, as kills half the people—being indoors three parts of the days; and, next to that taking too much drink and victuals. Eating's as bad as drinking, and there aint nothing like fresh air and the smell of woods.

Use and Praise

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TAKEN UP. ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JULY, ONE WHITE Boar, rather lengthy and poor, at my place east of Salem, about 5 miles. Anyone having lost such an animal will please call and pay expenses and take the animal away. J. R. LEHMAN, Salem, Or., Aug. 27, 1886.

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