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THE DRYAD.

I have seen her liquid eyes,
Large with gradual laughter rise
Through wild roses' nestling,
Like twin blossoms grow and stare.
Then the harmful, envious air
Withered them into pearls.

I have seen her lovely cheek,
Like a molten cloud, leak
Through the leafage studded,
Or think Chinaware, and then,
When I made more sure, again
To a rose glow faded.

I have found her rosy lips,
And her graceful finger tips,
But a bee or berry;
Glimpses of her there and here,
Just, forsooth, enough to cheer
And to make me merry.

Often on Oo-ferry rocks
Dazzling dimples of loose locks
At the lake chasers,
And I've followed each to find
They had trickled into sand,
Sunlit, lik the bracken.

Once her full lips flashed on me,
Naked, where pine roots tree
Freedomed all the spaces
With sun sunlight and quiet shade—
Such a basket treasure half made
For hazelnut nutty naves.

There, I know, lot amorous Pan
For a maiden pleading ran
Through the mazes of myrtle,
And a rapid violence vexed
All its flowerage—Venus the lost
Goddess of a turtle.

—Madison Cawein.

TWO USEFUL TOOLS.

A Barrel on Wheels and a Device for Reeling Fence Wire.

In the streets of New York city hundreds of workmen go about with implements like that shown in the first cut here reproduced from Rural New Yorker, which says:

"They brush up the dirt with old brooms, shovel it into the barrel and wheel it off to some central point where

A BIRT WHEELBARROW.

they meet the dump cart. The machine is simply a barrel on wheels, so nicely balanced that it will ity easily. The hooks in front make a place for broom, hoe and shovel to hang. For many purposes a wheel barrel like this is better for farm work than the usual wheelbarrow. One can take a heavier load with less work on two wheels. One novel use to which we saw one of these wheel barrels put was in planting potatoes. The barrel of seed was wheeled through the field and five or six rows were dropped at one trip, making short journeys to the barrel."

A cheap and practical device for reeling fence wire, described by a correspondent of the journal mentioned, is also illustrated: "Two wheels of a light

REEL FOR BARBED WIRE.

wagon wire taken, attached to their axle. Four pieces of board were placed at regular intervals through the wheels and wired to the fellows. This makes a large reel, which may be rolled along by the side of the fence and which takes the wire up easily and rapidly."

Waste of Corn Fodder.

It is always in order to call attention to the waste of corn fodder that takes place on so many of our farms every year, either by allowing it to rot in the fields or making some slight attempt to utilize it by pasturing. The Northwestern Farmer thinks this latter method is of questionable benefit, because the stock will do a good deal of damage to the soil if allowed to run upon it when wet, and they get at the best but a small portion of the full value of the fodder. The amount of labor involved in cutting and handling corn fodder has of course been the means of deterring many farmers from saving it. But it will so largely take the place of hay in feeding the farm stock that it will repay well the cost of harvesting. Within recent years farmers have been realizing the value of this fodder more than they formerly did, and now that we are getting harvesting machines that promise to lessen the labor, we shall hope soon to see the major portion of this great crop put by for winter feeding. As the case now stands, this waste of corn fodder is undoubtedly the largest single leak in our whole agricultural system.

Building a Compost Heap.

Market gardeners know the value of compost heaps, but farmers have not so much experience in this line as they should have, according to Farm Life, which says: "Decomposing it all stalks and barnyard manure can be put in more available shape and be applied to better advantage directly to the soil than it can be in ordinary form. A good way to build a compost heap is to lay a foundation of thick sods, making the base of such length and width as may be desirable. Put down sods, say, to a depth of six inches, then cover them with a layer of manure half as deep. Continue with alternate layers until the pile is five or six feet deep. Then frame with a basin in the center and pour water into this until the entire mass is well soaked. Fermentation will soon take place and assist in the decay of organic matter. After a few weeks add the pile down from one end with a spade and throw it over, and repeat the operation at least once before using. A few months will suffice to give a fine mass of rich compost. The best time to build a compost heap is of course early in the autumn.

Crossing Tomatoes.

Mr. E. S. Carman, editor of The Rural New Yorker, considers the crossing of tomatoes one of the most interesting pieces of work he has ever been engaged in. He writes: "I began by using the Peach tomato as the mother plant three years ago. The two fruits crossed did not mature. They were green and deformed when frost occurred. I did not suppose the seed would germinate. On the contrary it germinated more freely than that of other varieties planted the same day, and the plants were marvels of thrift. These plants bore all sorts of tomatoes, from the Fig, Pear and King Humbert, Trophy, Victor and Conqueror to the superlative kinds of large round ones. Among them was not a Peach tomato to be found among them, nor was with the exception of downy spots of the Peach. These crosses with the Peach were again crossed, using pollen of the popular varieties of last year, such as Dwarfness, Stone, Ignotum, Long Keeper, etc. I find now that the Peach is recessive itself. Some of the simplest specimens bore by the 200 constituent plants have Gloxy skins."

SECURING THE CORN CROP.

A New Yorker's Plan as Described in The American Agriculturist.

Corn should be cut for fodder as soon as the kernels begin to glaze on most of the larger ears. At this time, if no frosts have occurred, the leaves are mostly green and if put in stooks of from thirty-six to forty hills each and well tied at the top the fodder will cure in good condition. The juices in the stalks will be sufficient to ripen the unmatured ears, so that husking may commence in earnest without delay.

In dry sunny weather it will pay to leave the corn fodder spread on the ground for a day or so to dry out and harden, more especially if to put away in large lots. It will also be found a good plan to set the corn when husked, removing all silk and husks from the top, while the small ears and that intended for immediate feeding may be hauled without this precaution. If the best corn is cribbed without removing the fodder it will make a fine nesting place for rats and mice.

When husking corn fodder many persons jerk the husks so violently as to remove them entirely, and being loose and short they are not bound in the bundle, but left in the field to become weather beaten, dirty and useless as fodder; hence caution should be exercised on this point. The best ears should be selected for seed. As the stalks contain a vast amount of moisture they should not be placed in large stacks or in close barns until late in the season, as they will be quite certain to heat and mildew unless a layer of dry hay or straw be placed between each layer of bundles.

Winter Feeding of Bees.

The best method of feeding bees in winter is, according to a writer in The American Bee Journal, to give them a frame of honey. If all of the honey is in the hives, look over all of the colonies and a sufficient number of them to find combs of honey to give the starving colonies. It is well known that all colonies do not consume the same amount of stores, and the variation is so great that it often happens that enough combs of honey may be spared from those that have plenty to supply the needy.

If no honey is available and some colonies must be fed, a candy made of granulated sugar is the best substitute. It may be cooked in shallow dishes, and the thin cakes laid over the bees and covered with enameled cloth and tacked; these thicknesses of old carpet, or the candy may be "run" directly into the frames and the frames hung in the hives adjoining the clusters of bees. "Good" candy is also recommended for this purpose. This boards are tacked to one side of an empty brood frame, thus forming a shallow tray. It is then filled with candy and the other side covered with boards, except a small space at the top, which is left for the bees to enter.

Salting Stock.

Ohio Farmer gives a sketch of one way of furnishing salt to a herd of cattle in pasture. Instead of throwing it in handfuls on the ground on certain days

GIVING CATTLE ACCESS TO SALT.

of the week, after the old method, take a new, sound barrel out into the field, place it upon its side on some dry knoll, where there is no stagnant water, cut four or five inches between the large or end die hoops, thus giving the animals access to the salt as well and at the same time forming a pretty fair protection from the rain to the contents of the barrel.

After half or more has been eaten saw out another stave or two on each side of the opening, thus making it large enough for them to use all that remains. By this plan all the animals in the herd will help themselves to just the quantity they need, whenever they want it, and the waste is much less than by any other method.

Freshly Manured Land.

On land freshly fertilized with barnyard manure wheat will not make a fine grain, according to Professor A. E. Blount, because the manure has a tendency to make too much stalk and foliage, decidedly to the detriment of the grain. If unrotted manure is applied at all to wheat it should be old and well rotted, or what is far better, to a crop of corn or potatoes the preceding year and then follow with wheat. If fertilizers must be used directly to stimulate the wheat crop let them contain elements that make grain, not foliage, such as superphosphate, potash, nitrates, salts, salt, etc., in proper proportions.

HIS GREAT INCOME.

Willie had been watching the demolition of a house near his home with great interest. Then he said:

"Papa, I think I'll be an unbuilder when I grow up. Tearing down houses must be lots of fun."

DR. GUNN'S ONION SYRUP FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND CROUP.

A REMEDY FOR CHILDREN.

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