CRADLE SONG.

In the garden of Gethsemane a flower grew
Fair as the lily, it was like a rose,
With odor like frankincense sprinkled with dew,
And it unfolded and bloomed one morning for you.
For you,
Then sweet, my baby, so Heavenly,
Slowly rock, rock, rock to carry the baby
Heavily, rock, rock, and it may be,
Kiss the sweet lips, the baby will go
Heavily asleep, to Heavenland.

In the garden of Heaven a cherub is seated
Beard,
Telling those in the moonlight, a beautiful
Story
And it sings, and it sings, all the pleasant night
Through,
And it sings, sir darling, as you lie you
Then sweet, my baby, so Heavenly,
Slowly rock, rock, rock to carry the baby
Heavily, rock, rock, and it may be,
Kiss the sweet lips, the baby will go
Heavily asleep, to Heavenland.

Footsteps are stirring, exhausted by her rest,
With the tool in her hand, and the flower on
her breast,
Shall return to her mother, and Home and
Home,
He hastes on her journey to Heavenland
go.
Then sweet, dear baby, so Heavenly,
Slowly rock, rock, rock to carry the baby
Heavily, rock, rock, and it may be,
Kiss the sweet lips, the baby will go
Heavily asleep, to Heavenland.

—Thomas Dove, English in Youth's Companion.

Food Bread in Bees.

The Ontario legislature has made a new stroke in boldly taking to hand the matter of foul brood in bees. This time it is at present the worst enemy the bee farmer has to contend with. Ontario has provided a foul brood inspector whose business it is to go among the bee farmers in the province, and if there be fault a colony of bees that show symptoms of foul brood he is to destroy this immediately. If the inspector does his duty faithfully, therefore, this province of Canada will be free from the scourge of the honey plague.

Foul brood shows, first in the cells of the young bees that have not yet hatched out. If you look among these sealed cells and see one with a sunken top and a hole in that top you may know the foul brood has been at work there. It is now ascertained to be "one almost everything else, caused by a microbe that attacks the larvæ of the bee before it is hatched. It kills the young bee; then its body decays, causing a frightful stench and and the decaying and decomposing away of the body of the colony. If one of these foul brood cells is opened it will be found to contain a quantity of bacillus-brown matter.

Foul brood seems to begin in the first place from decaying bee carcasses or larvæ in the cells. As to its cure a writer on the subject says:

The treatment is simple as it appears in character, and is practicable in nearly all cases. In the morning remove the bees and queen from the diseased colony and place them in a clean hive, with foundation starters in the frames. Four days after start take away all frames of comb and starters from them and give them full sheets of foundation, or sound comb which are known to be free from the germs of disease. The colony is now cured and will feed brood, healthy and free from the disease until contracted again through the contamination of diseased honey or other germs. The honey is the chief if not the only medium of the contagion, and any dose of infected honey brought into a healthy colony, if needed larvæ food, is sufficient to start the disease. The diseased honey may be rendered innocuous by boiling, and the combs be rendered free wax, the cleanest be to burn it. To save the healthy part of the brood taken from diseased colonies care enough how to cover it or give it to queen less colonies, and as soon as the healthy brood is all hatched out the queen should be killed with the same process, give them a queen or a cell and they too are cured.

Points of Interest.

In 1890 10,000,000 pounds less of foreign wool were imported into this country than was the case the year before.

It is possible with some care and trouble for every farmer to have profitable duck ponds and fish ponds. Given only a brook that passes through his farm and does not dry out in summer and he can work wonders. If a brook along the stream can may build dams and excavate ponds. Either a pond may be built alongside the brook and water conducted into it or the bed of the stream itself can be dammed and a pond created. Galvanized wire netting at the entrance and exit of the water of the pond will prevent the escape of fish.

Shade your fish pond and drink pond with trees, either fruit or not.

The hot of January, 1891, there were nearly 45,000,000 sheep in the United States. Of these more than half belong in the eight states of Texas, Ohio, California, Oregon, Michigan, Montana, Colorado and New York. Texas is the head sheep state, with, in round numbers, 4,000,000, the rest of the states following in the order named. The territories of New Mexico and Utah have together more than 5,000,000. So we are becoming a wool and mutton producing country.

Fish will devour greedily almost anything that a human being will, if it is thrown to them in small bits. Bread and cereal products are good food for them. The young fry to stock a pond can be obtained from a state fish commissioner or from the United States fish commission at Washington.

Only a Good Girl.

I have a "good girl" in this city who does not take care of my children in such a manner. In fact she somewhat that I might tell about her and that I might call her a "good girl." Does the daughter of a Canadian farmer, having a district school education and well versed in house work, from building fires, sweeping and washing dishes to cooking fish and making bread, butter and cheese, she cause to the city to get an education.

There isn't anything in the line of housework that an intelligent girl can't make earn four dollars a week and her board and lodging, with one afternoon and evening and Sunday afternoon and evening each week to herself.

She has worked in one family for over five years. She has nearly gone to the bank, she owns a typewriting machine and can "take" as a stenographer nearly 100 words a minute.

She has learned all these things mostly, and several other of advantage during the four years in these parts, into at which she was employed. What does she pay for being? Her board in the city. Her lodging and a monthly sum, was also and doubtless will be paid for the designers a thorough education.

He would be offered to entrance her girls, as the other one, the "Good girl" referred to, will be to educate the younger one. This the Lidies is doing, and the "good girl" is keeping pace with her sister.—

There is no European country in which women make as more employed than in France. Paris is a city in which a French shop and half a new serving as proprietors. Shop keepers are paid from 1,000 to 1,500 francs a year and assistants which the same. In the commercial branch, where women clerks are also employed, they often both an interest in the business.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

TOPICS OF IMPORTANCE TO FRUIT GROWERS AND GARDENERS.

The Tuberous Variety for Bedding on Lawns—One of the Best Foliage Plants Suitable for Window Culture—Hints for Tender Cuttings.

The tuberous begonias, which are admirable plants for bedding on lawns, have not been pushed in this country as much as they deserve. There is a general idea prevailed that they require unusually careful culture and that they are difficult to handle during the period of rest.

BEGONIA SCHARFFI, ONE OF THE BEST NEW FOLIAGE BEGONIAS.

With a view to encouraging fond fleists, we now give some notes from American Garden on the subject of begonias. For bedding the tubers, which are cheap there is no necessity to trouble with seedlings. During the summer give all the air possible and keep the temperature down by dampening the walks with cold water. Never wet the tubers after they commence flowering; then water with syringe freely. When planted in frames it should always be after the bottom heat is "spent."

The tubers or seedlings, after they have first been transplanted into flats, can be planted directly in the soil or set in pots or flats. Keep the glass on till the plants get a good start. They need to be slightly shaded as soon as flowering begins—just enough to keep the sun from burning them. There is no more trouble in keeping the tubers than there is in potato. After they have been dried sufficiently for the flowering room to separate freely from the tubers shake them out, cover with dry sand and place in a cellar that will keep a potato in good condition.

Begonia Scharffi, depicted in the cut, is classed among notable foliage plants that are well adapted to window culture and a grand plant for pots, when it grows to the best advantage. It is not one of the tuberous rooted section.

Valuable Spraying Mixtures.

Wagner Professor Maynard's formulas The useful Bordeaux mixture is as follows: Six pounds of sulphate of copper are dissolved in two gallons of hot water, and four pounds of fresh lime are slaked in water enough to make a thin lime wash. When both are cooled, pour together, straining thoroughly and dilute to twenty-two gallons. Strain before using.

Kermesite Emulsion—Can powdered common soap dissolved in hot water, one pound; kermesite, half an ounce together until a smooth, butterfly substance is formed. Dilute with twenty-five to fifty parts of water.

Eau Celeste—One pound of sulphate of copper dissolved in twenty-five gallons of water.

Modified Eau Celeste—Two pounds carbonate of copper, 24 pounds carbonate of soda and 1 pint of ammonia (22 degs. Baume). Dilute with twenty-two gallons of water.

Paris green or London purple may be used with the Bordeaux mixture, and thus we get a combination useful both for insects and fungous diseases.

The Strawberry Plants.

It pays well, according to Orchard and Garden, to mulch the soil along the rows of strawberry plants for not only does the mulching keep the berries clean and free from sand, but it also retains moisture in the soil to the lasting benefit of the plants and fruit. In the family garden, where the berries will not be grown so as to entail much expense, the strawberry crop may be enlarged and the fruit made finer by watering. This should be done while the berries are forming and after the soil around the plants has been mulched, so that the moisture may be retained. Put on plenty of water and keep it up until the berries begin to color, then stop. During the ripening process they require warm, dry weather.

As Item in Melon Culture.

A Georgia farmer says that a very important point in the growing of watermelons is the innoculating. Many patches are ruined by too much manure in the hill immediately at the root. Some manure heavily along the furrow, spread wide and deep, ridge on it, then plow in ridging furrows. Too much manure at root will make vines turn yellow at first little dry spell, and the melons will ripen prematurely, and, of course, you will have a melon that is stalky, but a melon fresh from a stalky vine is a luscious luxury, unsurpassed by anything in the vegetable or fruit kingdom, provided you have a good kind.

Horticultural Notes.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural society was urged the advantages of instruction in horticulture in public schools.

T. T. Lyon reports the yellow transparent apple as early, productive and more free from scab than any other early apple.

The California Fruit Grower says that mulches may be obtained a month earlier than usual by planting the seeds in squares of sod which have been placed in a warm, sheltered spot or frame, where they can be protected from frost. As soon as danger from this source is past the squares are removed and set in the fields where wanted.

Mr. Fairchild says there is no remedy for twig blight except to cut off and burn.

Is Now Rate Been Idle.

The Rational Gill—We are never going to invent what we are wanted, Jack and I.

The Weekly Wine Stores—Which one has agreed to let the other have his own way all the time.—Homer's Weekly.

Not a Reverse.

"Was your elopement a success?"
"Hardly."
"Did each stay?"
"The father succeeded in not to return and we would be forgiven."—Exchange.

THE WOOL SHEEP.

Kind of American Merino That Is in Demand Today.

For two years past all the best sheep that could be spared from Vermont, New York and Michigan have been exported to Australia and sold at auction at good prices, as soon as out of quarantine. Nature assists us in this choice to raise more fleece in the square inch than can be done in any other country, and despite to what Australians want. Their flocks are turned to pasture all the year round and must take the storms. Their sons crossed with our same give lambs with better wool and denser fleece, especially over the hocks and hips, which help to keep the storms and rays of the sun from penetrating the fleece.

The Vermont merino of thirty years ago was a good sheep in only various with their carcasses. I have seen rams which, after they were shorn, would not weigh over fifty pounds. Wors wool was worth from fifty to seventy cents per pound it would take to record a number of these if the animals take a pen for the profit on the wool, but what would we do with such little greasy fellows today? They would not pay for either wool or mutton. We want large, well shaped animals, with level tops, broad backs and loins, well sprung ribs and good length of leaden, with strong legs set under them, not too short, but upright and able to carry them about so that they can take care of themselves. Wether sheep should the right kind of merino sons should weigh 100 pounds and the rams 180. We need not fear to ship carcasses of this size to market, if fat, and sell them because they are not large breed.

It is well to bear in mind that form and that go together. How often does not a desirable combination of both help to sell? Ugly form, and sometimes fine wool, and then wool must be very fine indeed to make them valuable. All parts of the body should be covered with wool of as even a length of staple and as thick as possible. The wool on the belly should be as long and thick as the sides and legs, and the legs should also be well covered down to the hoofs. The fleece on a healthy sheep is thickest, but a flock of breeding ewes should not be especially wrinkly, although they should have good neck folds, and be also moderately wrinkly on the sides and over the hips. The rain should be well wrinkled all over. Some breed further than others, but we want to have a good fair fleece as even as possible. By this I do not mean the silky, snow white fleece that the wool buyers so often say is the kind the farmer should raise. We cannot get enough of this kind of wool on a sheep to make it pay, we want a long, even fleece with a firm fiber, fairly half of well distributed. It should not, however, form in hard clots, as these are objectionable. The length of staple should be about 3½ inches, and the fibres it is the better. Such sheep, that shear, with ordinary care, an average of from ten to twelve pounds of unwashed wool worth twenty cents per pound, will pay on a farm now. Poor living rams are worth ten dollars for worst ewes. If farmers would take the same extra pains to keep a flock of sheep up to the standard that they take to get the best machinery and fertilizers for their grain crops they would find that sheep would pay better than grain. It seems strange to some to see so loosing our sheep and giving them such extra care, but it generally pays the owner in the end to have his stock in good condition to show breeders who wish to buy.

If one wishes to breed the modern type of sheep he must be particular in his selection. He should keep only the best ewes for breeders, and buy no culls—better to buy fewer and pay more money and start right. Many make a mistake in not using good enough stock rams. Next to a good ram comes the proper care and feed. We must raise clover pay to be good shepherds. We grow ours feed more of it than does Vermont. This is one of the reasons why our sheep are larger and carry more than those in the Green Mountain state. It is a natural food for them, and they will do well on it with a small grain ration and pure water. Watch the lambs carefully and keep them growing all the time. Do not allow a setback to occur at the time of the right kind of feed. Protect it for them and you will mature them without trouble into model American merinos.—J. H. Hall, Secretary American merino Sheep Breeders' Association.

Pests of Orchard.

A fairly life comes all the way from Austria to the office that in Moravia the cow lay upon the ground from November till April and thousands of cattle were made some blind or were attacked with ophthalmia from the glare. In the strength of the profession of the department of agriculture came to the season in a manner worthy a German and a scholar. He suggested to the herdsmen of Moravia that they cover their stock with a green cloth, or, as it was said, a pretty shady, this. How long would a lively cow let the blue spectacles remain over her eyes?

In selecting a hen for sitting be sure and choose a perfectly tame one, one that will let you move her about and lift her off the nest without going wild and flying all to pieces.

In choosing laying hens take those with lively, active habits.

Indiangrass cockerels have been sold for prices ranging as high as from $100 to $200, it is claimed, and they have been in demand for years. They are valuable chickens, but no rooster was ever hatched that is worth $100 for breeding purposes. Nothing is the shape of domestic poultry was ever worth it, except the goose that laid the golden egg.

Decoctions of tobacco stems made strong will rare such as mange in horses or other domestic animals. It will also kill lice on the fowls. Dissolve a fluid such, remove the with sponge or syringe it off with a curious lotion applying the tobacco water.

Although women are beautiably sensitive, still there have felt disposition worthy the value—Carlotta de Bullet, Dress of Fashion and Mode de Pompadour.

The superintendent of the Brownson Training school for Xenos, Miss Louisa Parsons, visited the conference in London with Florence Nightingale, and was a guest with her Barnsle equestrian. The report of the conference will be found in the Deseret News office at 25 cents per copy. d&w

March April May

Are the best months in which to purify your blood. During the long cold winter the blood becomes thick and impure, the body becomes weak and tired, the appetite may be lost, and just now the system craves the aid of a reliable medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted to serve this purpose. It increases the quantity of every part, for it is the ideal spring medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"My health was very poor last spring and nothing so much benefited me as Hood's Sarsaparilla I thought I could try it. It has entirely cured me and I can feel well in every respect. I have taken two bottles and am now on the fifth. I recommend it to my acquaintances." Jane Hayward, Oswego, N. Y.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is Peculiar To Itself In Strength, Economy, And Curative Power 100 Doses One Dollar Be Sure To Get Hood's

Sold by druggists. $1. Hood's Pills cure liver ills, 25c.

A Warning

To Horse-Owners.

The Split Nail in this shoe seriously injured his mare from which it was eventually taken to Worcester, Mass. One point of the nail cause cut in the proper place the quicking, and so injured the blacksmith who shod the horse. The other point went in the direction shown in the illustration, piercing the tender part of the foot called the "quick," from which the horse was made lame for one nearly two weeks.

DANGEROUS.

The Putnam Nail

CANNOT SPLIT, SLIVER OR BREAK.

It is the only Hot Forged and Hammer-Pointed Horseshoe Nail in the World made by machinery in precisely the same manner as the old-fashioned hand-made nail.

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