

# GARDEN

## INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

### Cholera—Beekeeping for Farmers. When and What to Feed Hogs.

### BUTTER MAKING.

we warned a very long time ago of the foolishness of believing that those people who were called a foolish generation. What was so now, and we have a more knowledge abroad than people had then. The blossoms of the elder, the signs—so of the stars, the condition of the cows, or the milk, or the cheese, and the witches were supposed to infect the butter coming from the dairy. Food of the cows is the work of the dairy, and the sole and whole of good or bad butter or of difficulties or ease in the making of it.—New York Times.

### CRACKING OF PEARS.

Some varieties of pears are very subject to cracking of the fruit soon after turns black. The value of the fruit is sometimes cut off, but the fruit lacks the fine quality if the skin had been under its old-fashioned. The White Doyenne is also under its old-fashioned. Virginia is most subject to cracking, and its growing has been discontinued in some places. But the disease is a bad spraying with Bordeaux has been found a preventive. The cracking begins about the time the fruit is beginning to ripen. It may be a deficiency of potash in making it impossible for the fruit seeds and ripen. Many fungus diseases are due to this cause, and a liberal supply of potash to prevent them. But wherever the present, it should be the Bordeaux mixture, and then liberally supplied with to prevent its recurrence.

### BEST HOG CHOLERA.

It varies much according to the attack, says an In-Department Station bulletin. A hog will be found dead before it is ailing, while in some it may be sick for two weeks. The condition of the early indication of disease, the membranes become red, the gums appear glued to the skin, and the animal when they would ordinarily be in the shade. They will often be bedding under which they hide themselves. The appetite and a diarrhoea is developed. The diarrhoea nearly always before the attack is a cough, which may be only when the animal gets to bed.

### HORSE TALK.

Who is breeding good horses? The bicycle may go, but it will be here forever. It is absurd to think of this becoming of the horseless world. The increasing in the wealthy classes in the country. North, West and West. Never before brought such prices if they are offered. Who is to supply this demand? A horse who has an appreciation of a horse should have at least a good enough to bring several dollars in the city market. A horse who will not wait long for a

### FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

There is a growing demand for pure-bred stock. It is becoming a necessity to have the best. On cultivated farms, at least where land is dear, it is much more profitable to grow lambs for market than mutton. A plantation of pines in such a part of the farm as will make them useful as a shade for the flock as pasture, will be invaluable. Good grade stock that matures early and is of superior quality pays a good price for the farm feed and a profit on the breeding and feeding. Colonel Woods says it is to "the cow and the sow" the American farmers must trust primarily to pull them through any and all depressions. It does not pay to sell grain or hay at the farm when it requires almost the price in commercial fertilizers to replace the fertility of the soil. Better feed the crops to stock and enrich the soil of the farm. A return to the good old-fashioned

way of raising a lot of good calves on the farm upon which they are to be fed is well worth considering at this time. But the calves to be produced must be strictly high class. Kicking a calf on the jaw to make it let go of a teat is not conducive to the happiness of the calf or the prosperity of the owner. Abscesses on the jaw are often started this way, and then the owner wonders what could have occasioned them. There is no use in keeping wethers when they always bring more as lambs. Kentucky and Tennessee have learned this lesson well. The climate of these states is milder, and they can grow lambs out of doors much earlier than in the East. There are some uncertainties in determining a horse's age by examining the teeth. The teeth undergo certain changes as years pass, but the kind of feed modify the changes somewhat, and the skillful doctoring of the jockey often affect them still more. A heifer that is twin to a bull is called a free marten, and will not breed. They make good heavy beef animals, however. A bull that is twin to a free marten is usually all right, and both twin heifers or both twin bulls are good breeding animals. Horses fed in the middle of the day with broken and moistened grains will be in finer condition at night than those fed on whole grains. At noon they are in a tired condition, and the stomach is often unable to properly handle the food put into it, and they are put to work again before their ration is digested at all. Sheep are peculiar in that they must have perfectly sweet food. Anything sour gives them fits, literally fits of various kinds, which the shepherd should guard against. So that it is somewhat questionable if the silo can ever become usable on sheep farms. But there is no possible question about roots, especially the sweet, palatable and nutritious sugar beet, or the succulent mangel.

### BEEKEEPING FOR FARMERS.

My observation and experience teach me that one never succeeds with anything he does not like; consequently a man or woman who dislikes to handle bees had better let them alone. However, it seems to me it might pay the farmer who has a lot of fruit to keep a few stands of bees, even though he had to buy a new stock every spring and did not get any honey. The benefit derived from the bees fertilizing includes politicians who foresee the raged hotly as to the claims of the laurel blossoms would pay for the trouble. In this case box hives would be better than any others, as bees undoubtedly winter better in them, and honey is a secondary consideration. In any event get a good stock of industrious bees. It is becoming pretty generally accepted that beekeeping will not do to rely on as a money-making occupation unless practised in connection with some other business. The farmer who likes to handle bees will have an excellent side issue, which, if carefully managed, will be a satisfaction as well as a profit. To such a farmer I say get two colonies of Italian bees from some reliable breeder, put them in an eight or ten frame dovetailed hive, get a smoker, bee veil, a book on apiculture and begin. In one respect, experienced apiarists are quite as negligent as beginners—that is, in furnishing shade for the hives. It has been conclusively shown that colonies in shade during hot weather make the most honey.—Orange Judd Farmer.

### HOW, WHEN AND WHAT TO FEED FOWLS.

Birds in their wild state get their food slowly and a little at a time. It is well that fowls get their food the same way. It is not a good plan to have food before them all the while; so, excepting soft food, which may be given in troughs, it is best to scatter their grain rations among straw, leaves, or in light soil and place their animal and green food ration where they can pick at them and gather what they want at leisure and with exercise. The V-shaped trough made of six-inch fencing is all the utensil we consider necessary to feed from; if of dressed lumber it can be more readily kept clean. As to when to feed, breeders differ. Some claim that adult fowls should be fed three times daily; others hold that twice a day is enough. Both classes admit that the last feed should be just before roosting time. Young chickens ought to be fed at intervals of two hours at first. The period between feedings may be lengthened till they are three months old, when three times are enough and if twice is enough for adults it is about time to break the "chicks" to that course too. If fed three times there is more danger of overfeeding than when fed twice, especially if on the range; and overfeeding is really more disastrous than underfeeding, as there is usually a chance to more or less supplement the short feed. To feed just the right amount is more important than the number of times at which it should be given. Feed a variety—grain, green food and animal food. Feed some of each every day. Because this is accomplished where the small flock is kept, and given the table scraps, accounts for so many "best egg records" being made by a small number of hens. Multiplied by hundreds in theory the results should be increased just as many fold. In most cases this does not prove true, because the same variety is not maintained, though the same care otherwise is given. There is one other answer to what shall be fed—and that is cost of rations. Feed variety at the least outlay, quality considered. These two elements open up a wide range for the ingenuity, thought and judgment of the feeder.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

### FIRES IN GREAT FORESTS.

#### Preventive Work Accomplished by the Fire Warden of Minnesota.

The report of the chief fire warden of Minnesota has been published, and contains many statements of interest. As part of the precautionary measures adopted, about 18,000 placards, warning against kindling fires in forests or prairie were distributed. Twenty-seven fires in forest regions, including those in brush lands and marshes, are reported. They burned over an aggregate area of 8,265 acres, and did damage to the amount of \$3,125. The wet weather of last year greatly reduced the losses. In the prairie region of the western side of the state dry, windy conditions were conducive to the spreading of fire, during the period of August to November, and 105 field prairie fires occurred, burning over about 73,000 acres and causing a damage of \$34,277. In the same territory in 1884 about 400,000 acres were burned over. The local wardens controlled and extinguished many fires. The state warden had consulted manufacturers of locomotives in the United States and England with reference to the best spark arrester. It is learned that no such device is wholly efficient, as fine sparks are always likely to escape. The warden says that the 7,000 Chippewa Indians who are scattered throughout Minnesota forests are more careful about extinguishing their forest fires than white people. The greater number of fires are caused by locomotive sparks, but the careless farmer, burning over fields before ploughing, and the thrashing machines are also a great source of danger. It is the business of the warden to prevent as well as to extinguish fires. In the forest region of Minnesota the government still holds 6,000,000 acres of public land. These are visited by home-seekers, timber "cruisers" and hunters. The warden remarks that "when people become educated as to the true economic values of forests, and to a comprehension of the danger and damage from forest fires, every man and boy who frequents the woods will be a voluntary watchman to guard against such fires."

### WONDERFUL FEATHER WORK.

Among the strange trappings of men about whom little is known are the Chamacoos, living on the upper Paraguay river. An Italian artist, Signor Boggiani, who visited these people not long ago, had given a vivid description of their appearance and customs. Like all wild tribes in warm countries, they wear very little clothing, but they excel in the art of making personal adornments from the feathers of birds. Their country abounds with birds of the most beautiful plumage, including parrots, toucans and trogons, whose feathers are dazzling in color, rhesas with gay plumes, musk ducks of a glossy black color, egrets with feathers of a pure white, and spoonbills of a delicate pink hue. The Chamacoos combine all this wealth of colored and graceful plumage in an artistic manner, and some of these savages, tall and of perfect shape, walk their forest glades in habiliments more brilliant, if less ample, than a Paris modiste could produce.

### WOOD-PULP DRESSES WORN.

Only a few months ago we first heard of silk being made from wood pulp. But already wood-pulp silk is a fashionable fabric, and dresses made of it are among this season's novelties in Paris. There is a large factory established for its production at Bessamen, France. Another will soon be started at Laneshire, England, in which country this artificial silk made from wood pulp has come quite in vogue. Its price is much cheaper than the real silk. It can be used for every purpose that real silk is and others besides, and so near like the original it is that it takes a skilled hand to distinguish it.

### A COW WANDERED INTO THE TOWN-HAAT OF KLINGMAN, ARIZ., WHERE THE COUNTY RECORDS ARE KEPT, AND SHE ATE SOME OF THEM AND TATTERED THE REST.

A cow wandered into the town-haat of Klingman, Ariz., where the county records are kept, and she ate some of them and tattered the rest.

## MOUNTED A COW'S BACK.

### A Bank Clerk's Disastrous Trip With a Girl on a Tandem.

Bicycling has been the favorite amusement of Mr. John Martin, of Bay Cliff Villa, Brooklyn, ever since the wheel first began to displace all other methods of locomotion. Mr. Martin is employed in the South Brooklyn Savings Bank, and most of his time outside of banking hours is spent on the wheel. So great is his enthusiasm that it impels him not only to ride, but to induce others to ride also. One of the others is a young lady living on Staten Island, not very far from the ferry. One night recently Mr. Martin went over to Staten Island on a hired tandem with a vacant seat. After he got to the island the seat was suitably occupied, and he and the fair Staten Islander were spinning along one of the travelled roads that lead to the interior. From this road they turned into one less travelled, being filled with the spirit of adventure, and thereby got into trouble. There was a cow asleep in that road. Whether, or not the cow saw the wheel approaching is a matter of conjecture. Maybe she did see it coming, but considered it beneath her dignity to move. It is certain, however, that the young lady who occupied the forward seat of the machine didn't see the cow until it was too late. Then she uttered a shriek. Startled by the shriek, the cow essayed to rise, and at that instant the tandem climbed agilely up on her neck and fell. The girl landed on the animal's vertebrae, pretty well forward, and her companion coasted along the backbone quite far aft. The cow rose and the young lady rolled into the gutter, uttering piercing shrieks. The young man rose and said "Shoo!" to the cow. He ought to have known better. "Shoo" is the thing one says to a hen. In the case of a cow it is quite unavailing. It angered this cow, whose feelings were already somewhat ruffled by the circumstance of two able-bodied young persons and a machine distributing themselves about her anatomy. Therefore she essayed to charge upon the young man, but her hoofs got caught in the forewheel of the tandem, and in two seconds that wheel looked like a large portion of spaghetti without the dressing. Satisfied, or perhaps alarmed by the ruin she had wrought, the animal then departed bellowing. It was three miles to the nearest town, and Mr. Martin found himself with a smashed tandem, a pair of considerably wrecked trousers, a wrenched knee, and a hysterical girl. He walked the three miles, and the girl and the tandem accompanied him, how, he hardly knows. When they got there his companion was taken ill from the excitement and strain of the long walk, and he had to get a doctor. The doctor brought her around all right, fixed Mr. Martin's knee, and sent them on their way, but not rejoicing.

### PHILADELPHIA'S PET MONSTERS.

The last of the four gigantic bronze eagles that will perch on the top of the Philadelphia City Hall tower was to have been hoisted up to its dizzy position last week. Including the big figure of William Penn, which weighs 54,000 pounds, the entire weight of all the bronze statues and groups on the tower is 182,000 pounds. This weight is three times in excess of the amount that it was estimated the tower would have to carry and the cost of the figures was underestimated by \$150,000. The height of the tower had to be increased twenty feet to accommodate them, which entailed an additional cost of \$45,000. "However," says a Philadelphia apologist, "now that the immense and costly shaft is near completion, it is believed to be good for a life of one thousand years, at least."—New York Herald.

### FISH IN DEEP WATER.

A highly original observation upon the behavior of fish in deep water, so remarkable as to deserve special notice, is attributed to a long-experienced captain of a fishing smack. The fishing-boats belonging to the Southern portions of the North Sea found in their catch lately a disproportionately small quantity of codfish. The captain maintained that he had foreseen this for eight days, because most of the fish caught had sand in their stomachs. He claims to have observed that just before the fish left the shallow water of the Southern banks they took sand into their stomachs and soon after fish caught in deeper Northern waters showed the same peculiarity. Then, when the time for migrating from the deep waters comes again, the fish disposed of the sand. The theory has been advanced that the sand is taken in as ballast, and is rejected when shallow water is to be returned to. The sand often differs in color and grain from that of the bottom where the fish are found. It is claimed that this sand may supply a guide for the fishermen.

### LONDON HAS A COMPANY WHICH INSURES AGAINST TWINS.

London has a company which insures against twins. It is called the Love Guarantee Society. A premium of \$20 is required, and then, if the insured couple are blessed with twins the company pays them \$1,000. The first policy issued proved a losing one to the company.

## ABOUT THE EARS OF CHILDREN.

It is not unusual to see children of both sexes with ears projecting in such a way as to be a positive deformity. The mothers appear oblivious to this fact, and any suggestion from an outsider is met with indignation and disgust. The mother thinks her little ones perfect, and, perhaps naturally enough, resents any hint that they could be improved. It is possible to correct many of the trifling errors in appearance by steady and judicious home treatment, provided it is continued regularly, and not spasmodically, for this often does more harm than good by disturbing existing conditions without finally settling new ones. If a child's ears have a tendency to project from the head, it is well to wear a ribbon or a cap suited to this purpose. A misshapen nose may be trained into proper form by very gentle and careful handling. The bones of the child are soft and readily molded into the required shape. Personal beauty and symmetry are great factors in successful life, and it is well worth while to take the little trouble and time that are involved in correcting the thousand little irregularities and trifling deformities that very many children are born with. Because the thing is, many persons are sufficiently given to fatalism to think that it must be, and following the superstition that says, "If it is, it's because God wills it," is a poor way to bring up to their best estate the sons and daughters of men.

### BOILING WATER WITH A WIRE.

An electric boiler device, adapted to be applied to any pot or kettle, has been patented to F. W. Schindler, of Kenelbach, Austria-Hungary. This invention comprises a ring-shaped heating body of refractory insulating material containing resistance wires and surrounded by a suitable protection casing. A handle is attached to this ring for raising or lowering into or out of a pot or kettle. The resistance wires are connected to an electric circuit by suitable insulated wires passing up through the handle. If it is desired to boil a pot of potatoes, the ring is lowered into its pot by its handle and the current switched into the resistance wires in the ring. The latter immediately becomes hot because of the heat generated in the wires by the resistance of the same to the electric fluid. In a few minutes the water in the pot will be boiling and the potatoes cooked. The ring can then be removed and washed and the coffee boiled in the same manner. The pots and kettles all rest upon the top of an ordinary wood table during the process of cooking. The sight of a pot boiling while resting on a table and with only a small flexible wire extending into the same is indeed a very unusual one, and would no doubt excite many modern housekeepers greatly upon seeing the same.

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