

BEES AND FRUITS.

The Coming Agricultural Gathering in Chicago.

Best Food for Hens—The Influence of Salt.

Manage Cuttings.

A lady writes as follows: "Cuttings of flowers, such as roses, heliotropes, oleanders, etc., can be rooted in small vials filled with warmish water and suspended from the window casement. Everything depends on selecting the cuttings. If a slip is too young and full of sap it will fade away from too much evaporation. If it is too old and woody it will take a great while to strike root. You must take a cutting that is perfectly ripened and one from a vigorous shoot, yet a little hardened at the base. Have a bud or joint at or near the end of the cutting, as all roots strike from it, and the nearer it is to the base the greater your chances of success. Pull off the lower leaves of the cuttings, and insert the end for about an inch into the vial, tie a string about the neck of the vial and hang it in the sun. If a bit of cotton wool is wrapped about the cutting where it goes into the neck of the vial, and it is kept wet, it prevents the rapid evaporation of the water. When the little roots show themselves about an inch or more in length fill up the vial with a rich composted soil, let it hang two or three days longer, then break off the glass carefully, without disturbing the roots, and pot the plant. Unless the water evaporates a third or more do not fill the vial up."

Agricultural Congresses at Chicago.

It is announced that a series of agricultural congresses will be held in Chicago in October, 1893, in connection with the Columbian show. "Particular attention is called" by a preliminary circular issued by Mr. Benjamin Butterworth, "chairman of the general committee of the world's congress auxiliary on agricultural congresses" to the fact that the great department of agriculture will be divided into appropriate divisions, chapters and sections, for the purpose of affording each important interest involved, an appropriate opportunity for the consideration and promotion of the measures which those engaged in it may deem most important. Each sub-division of the department will, in due time, be entrusted to the charge of a special committee, whose duty it will be to arrange for the convening of congresses, and to take particular interest in the exhibits and proceedings of the World's Fair than at any previous exposition of the kind ever held.

Grants.

Hogs are going to help lift the mortgages now.

The nimble penny for the farmer is found in a good stock of hogs.

In no kind of stock does a little good blood tell more than in swine.

Brood sows must have attention before farrowing as well as after.

There is a grateful swing to the corn basket as prices for hogs go higher.

Have as much methods in the management of your hogs as you have in anything you do.

Luck is a poor thing to trust to if you want to make the most out of your investments in hogs.

It should particularly interest the breeders of pure-bred hogs for none of them will eventually secure the greatest benefit.

The diet of the brood sow should be different from that of the other hogs, therefore they should be kept in separate apartments.

Note the difference in prices between "selected" and lower grades of hogs on the fat stock markets. This difference may represent the profit or loss in the hog business on your farm.—(Stockman and Farmer.)

Feeding for Eggs.

To keep a hen in good condition for laying, she should never have a full crop turning the day. It is not wrong to give a light meal of mixed food, warm in the morning, in the trough, but such meal should be only one-fourth the quantity which the hens require. They should get away from the trough unsatisfied, and should then seek their food, deriving it grain by grain, engaging in healthy exercise in order to obtain it, and in such circumstances the food will be passed into the gizzard slowly, and be better digested. Gradually the hen will accumulate sufficient food to provide for the night, going on the roof with a full crop, where she can relax forward from the crop to the gizzard. Feeding soft food leads to many errors on the part of the beginner, causing him to overfeed and pamper his hens, and by it they will reach a condition that is entirely antagonistic to laying. It is much better to feed hard grains than to feed from a trough, unless the soft food is carefully measured. A quart of mixed ground grain, moistened and in a crumbly condition, should be sufficient for 40 hens as a "starter" for the morning, but two quarts without grain should then be scattered in litter for the hen to seek and secure for themselves.—(Poultry Keeper.)

Salt for Stock.

A writer in Stockman and Farmer says: Book said: No. I do not use it. I do not like stock to have their will with salt. The farmer by going among his flocks and herds frequently to salt them has an opportunity to count them and see if they are all right. By this means his animals become tame and easy to handle, and can be removed from place to place without any difficulty. In the winter time, when it comes a soft spell, and the fodder becomes wet, the animals refusing to eat, just scatter a little fine salt over the fodder and they will eat it greedily; but if they have been satiated with rock salt the game will not play, and the animals must suffer. There is a time in the spring when grass is not sufficient to nourish the stock, just enough to prevent them from eating their hay, but a little wet water makes it all right, and keeps the soft grass from having any injurious effects.

Will Bees Injure Fruit?

Many farmers who grow a considerable quantity of fruit on their places, object to keeping bees because they feel convinced that the bees injure their fruit. I, personally, doubt very much if a bee ever injured fruit. They certainly suck the nectar from grapes, cherries, and other fruits, but not until they have already been punctured by birds and other insects. Punctured fruits will decay anyhow, and can never be gathered in a sound, wholesome condition. The bees have been experimented with time and again, and in all cases it was found that they never disturbed the fruit until the outside skin was first broken by other creatures. Fruit kept in the greenhouse, where the bees were allowed to fly around it never touched by them, but as soon as a few of them were broken upon the bees swarmed around the spot. Oranges, peaches, strawberries and other fruits are generally the favorites, and the bees simply follow in their footsteps to prevent the seed-

tar from going to waste.—(Annie C. Webster in American Cultivator.)

Keep the Land Busy.

As soon as a crop is off, even a single row in the garden, add a little manure, fork it in, and at once plant or set on anything which will grow for market before winter, or that will make feed for any kind of stock. Dollars can be saved and made by keeping everything moving lively. Vegetables grown late will keep in pits till spring, and stock not only relish it as a change, but thrive so much the better. This is one great secret in "money in the garden," and tends to keep down late weeds, which are more apt to be neglected than early ones. Clean culture must be maintained all the time. Don't forget to throw all weeds into digester as fast as gathered.—(Germanown Telegraph.)

THE HORSEMAN.

There is magic in the race. Watch the horses when they go. Nothing at the fair suits better.

It's the climax of the show. When the bell rings up the starters. How the people jump and cheer. Deacons old as well as laymen. Much enjoy the racing fun.

And the halls are then deserted. While the fairer's place is bare. Everybody views the race. "Agriculture" is the word.

Minnehaha, the great brood mare, is but 142 lbs high.

But three horses have a record below 2:20 at both trotting and pacing, Direct, Minnie K. and Jewett.

Minnehaha has earned her owner \$120,000 in the sale of her sons and daughters, and there is a fair prospect of her bringing as much more.

Prodigal, 2:17, is said to be trotting faster than ever, and Andy McDowell thinks he will yet beat the record of his full brother, Patron, 2:14.

James H. Goldsmith, the well-known driver is a very sick man and has gone to Washington, N. Y., for medical treatment, leaving his stable of trotters in other hands.

A down east trotter called Alice B. is not driven with a bit because she fights. She has the lines hooked on the check-rein, the driver pulling on the nose-band to check her.

One of the worst named horses in the country is a 3-year-old colt by the developed mare Grand Girl, the latter having a record of 2:20 and being one of the fastest daughters of Ryadyk's Hambletonian. By combining the names of his sire and dam this unfortunate colt has been given the horrible one of Orangelauder.—Breeders' Gazette.

A practice that cannot be too severely condemned on general principles is that of teaching the family horse to play "tricks," shake hands, rear up, etc. We noticed in a daily paper the other day that a man had his dog broken by a horse that had been taught to shake hands. The gentleman did not know of this accomplishment and as he approached the horse threw out his foot in a friendly manner with the above result. In a few days a young horse may be taught some troublesome trick that he will not unlearn in twenty years.

After Turner had won the free-for-all race at Buffalo with Rosaline Wilkes, the mare at first selling for little or nothing in the pools, he remarked as he handed Rosaline over to her groom: "Well, they seem to have overlooked me again. If the city and taciturn Philadelphia saw fit to heed a most interesting volume for horse-men, telling how it was they 'were overlooked' together with the inside history of many other events on the turf. It might open the eyes of the public, too.

Of course Detroit can successfully claim some of the very sweetest and prettiest and most natural girls that ever drew the breath of life, but all of them are not quite up to that standard.

"Mamma," said one of the not-quite-ups, "if I propose to marry a fellow who is crippled in his fore limbs, or low-limbed in his fore legs?"

And the good mother looked up from her work of sewing a reinforcement on the seat of Johnny's pants and never drew the breath, but, oh, that look!—(Detroit Free Press.)

Robert Bonner stated the other day that he had received a dispatch from Chas. Manville, who writes as follows: "I was jogging the mare every day, that she was moving perfectly, and seemed all right in every way. Mr. Bonner added that the trouble with Susan was only a trifling growth on the inside of one foot, which threw her off from the proper balance sufficiently to prevent her full flights of speed. This has been removed, and the wonderful daughter of Electioneer is now ready to go on in the never-ending contest against time. Well, then, let her go."

An Ohio correspondent of the Stockman and Farmer thinks he can cure a kicking horse in harness as follows: Place around his neck a band like that used for riding with a martingale. Then take two light straps (made for the purpose) and buckle them to the neck band and also inside the girth, and buckle them securely to each fetlock of the hind feet, taking care to have them of the proper length. When a horse is rigged in this manner if he attempts to kick up behind each effort will jerk his head down in such a way as to astonish him, perhaps "throw him over his head." He will make but few attempts to kick when he finds his head thus tied to his heels, and two or three lessons will cure him altogether.

One very important step in the improvement of a breed of horses is the getting rid of the foolish ones. Horse breeders, as a class, do not appreciate the importance of breeding for brains. An intelligent rooster is a real comfort, while a foolish one is always a nuisance. No aggregation of other desirable qualities will atone for the lack of good horse sense. In whatever capacity a horse is used, from the humblest to the highest, brains, like blood, will always tell. Good sense does not always follow his breeding. Thoroughbreds are notoriously foolish, and the best of our trotters are not often level-headed enough to be agreeable road horses. This is largely a matter of education. It is true, but to a considerable degree it is also a matter of breeding. Horses that are used for generations for a special purpose may be expected to become animals of one idea. It is said that all thoroughbreds know it to run over a flat course. They have courage, but lack level-headedness. An occasional brainy exception only proves the rule. There is

danger that through racing the coming thoroughbred trotter will attain the same unenviable reputation. Few track horses are pleasant to drive. Famous drivers seldom drive their equally famous horses for pleasure. Budd Doble has for years kept an unpretentious little mare of Morgan extraction for his pleasure driving. She was not speedily but very business-like, knowing and lovable. The courage which goes with level-headedness is the driver's best insurance against accidents. It is not the horse that knows the least, but the one that knows the most that trusts his driver in the greatest degree, supposing always that the driver is worthy of his confidence. A horse that has no confidence in himself has no confidence in his driver, and vice versa. While intelligent horses may be spoiled through faulty education, and rattle-brained ones may be improved by careful training, it is important to keep this point steadily in view in breeding drivers.

D. H. in Clark's Horse Review, tells how to put on a bridle thus: "To make a horse take in the bit stand on the near side. With the right hand raise the bridle up in a position with bit touching the lips. With fingers of left hand supporting bits insert the thumb and touch the roof of the mouth, which will instantly open, pull up with the right hand and the bits are in. No scolding, no pounding teeth with bit, no gouging gums with thumb nail; be cool and quiet and all is easy. Many people have much trouble in making horses take in the bits, which is unnecessary if this course is pursued. Have an eye always to the comfort and convenience of the colt. Should the horse chafe the center cinch, pad with patent leather and anoint the galled places with vaseline. It is a good plan, especially in warm weather after a drive, to wash all places where the harness touches with some mild liniment or body wash, or a mild solution of salt and cold water, which will answer very well."

Get Rid of Neuralgia. There is no use in fooling with Neuralgia. It is a disease that gives way only to the most energetic. Neuralgia is a positive specific for neuralgia. Neuralgia is a positive specific for neuralgia. Neuralgia is a positive specific for neuralgia.

In Southern Arizona there grows a plant from which rose and twine that will almost never wear out made it. It is the rose of Sharon. It is the rose of Sharon. It is the rose of Sharon.

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Smoke Blossoms.

"Did you ever see a smoke blossom?" Well, the way to make them is this: Buy one of the latest new CAT CIGARETTES. Light it and blow a ring in a still atmosphere, and then watch it. The smoke making the ring revolves towards the center as you look towards it. While it is floating away a part of the ring shoots slowly away from the rest forming a loop. When the two sides of the loop come almost together the loop seems to burst at its apex and a lily-shaped blossom appears thereon. Try it. Manufactured by BRENER BROS.

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