FLOWER

8000 M

NUT GROWING.

Plain and Practical Talk of Interest

to Amateurs.

The planting and cultivation of vari-

ous kinds of nuts will sooner or later

be given more attention by nurserymen

and landowners than at present. The

hybridization of nuts has already be-

gun, and it can be safely predicted

that many new hybrids will be pro-

duced in the near future. A nut of this

sort has been obtained by crossing two

distinct varieties, the black walnut and

California walnut, and has been given the name "Royal." Mr. Luther Bur-

bank, the originator of various new hy-

brids in fruits, is the successful experi-

menter, says a Country Gentleman cor-

respondent, whose remarks are further

On almost every farm there is more or less space which could be utilized

and converted into a nut grove at very

little expense or trouble-the steep

sides of a swale or gully, hillsides that

are too steep to cultivate, a row of nut trees planted on each side of the lane,

or planted in fields used as permanent

pasture; in the latter case the trees, if

not planted too thickly, would add to

reproduced, as follows:

TYPES OF SWINE

The Modern Bacon Hog Compared With an Old Timer.

Professor Hayward of the Pennsylvania State college, writing in The National Stockman, compares the modern Tamworth hog with the typical old timer. It will be readily seen, says he, that the modern economical bacon pig is no more like the old time hog than a wheelbarrow is like a barouche. Two hundred years of breeding by the cot-Staffordshire, England, have not made the worthless, hard keeping



slow maturing hog that the Tamworth bacon hog is supposed by many to be, but in the hands of those who were aiming to get the maximum amount of meat of the finest quality this breed has become a type of hog that feeds as kindly, matures as quickly and yields more lean meat than any other type of

In a number of breed tests conducted by various experiment stations where the Tamworth, the bacon type, was fed the following results were obtained, which may be of interest: At Geneva, N. Y., it was found that the average cost of pork from the Poland-China for three years was 4.01 cents per pound, and from the Tamworth at the same time and for the same length of time it was but 3.81 cents per pound.

In averaging the results obtained from the Maine, Massachusetts an Ontario experiment stations, where Berkshires, Poland-Chinas, Tamworths, Chester Whites and Duroc-Jerseys were fed, it was found that the Poland-Chinas required 407 pounds of food to produce 100 pounds of grain, the Berkshires 419 pounds, the Tam-500 pounds and the Duroc-Jerseys 522

Last fall two neighbors killed two litters of pigs out of Berkshire and Chester White sows, which at 5 months



OLD TIME HOG. old averaged 125 pounds each dressed, with no special care or feed. The head of a barrow that dressed 436 pounds weighed but 27 pounds, and the meat contained a very large proportion of lean to fat.

There is no doubt but that the bacon type of hogs are as economical pork producers as we have, and as our markets become more discriminating hogs of this type will be raised to fill the demand for leaner pork.

Judgment In Feeding Rape. All rape growers should remember that in turning sheep and lambs for the first time on rape they should go on a full stomach and for the first three or four days remain in the rape field a short time only-say an hour. In this way of introducing them to and familiarizing them with the new and wery tender and succulent feed, there is not the least danger from bloat, which sometimes occurs when hungry sheep and lambs are allowed to gorge themselves on this palatable plant. During the first few days of rape pasturing the sheep should not be turned in when the plant is wet with dew or rain. Little precautions like these will save possible loss and within a week at most give the flock immunity from further danger. The rape field is a luxury to sheep and a source of great profit to the owner, who can well afford to act on the above hints.—Ameri-

Cheviots For the Mountains. Take him all round, the Cheviot is a beauty. Better still, his beauty is considerably more than "skin deep," for he has character, compactness, courage, carriage and cleverness beyond any of the hill breeds, and with his remarkable, unusual and altogether economic combinaton of wool and mutton traits, is destined to a very important place in American sheep economy. Of all the breeds now in this country none are so well suited to the hill and mountain districts as the bold, self reliant, hardy, hustling Cheviot, and that settles the question of his future status in progressive sheep farming in this country. All that is necessary for nationalizing the Cheviot in America is more push and enterprise among his friends and promoters. - American

Fifty Thousand Dollars Insurance

Application has been made for insurance of \$50,000 on the famous young Jersey bull Merry Maiden's Son, owned at Hood farm, Lowell, Mass. This is the highest amount of insurance ever asked for on a bull or cow. Merry Maiden's Son is believed to be the most famous Jersey bull living, as he is the son of Merry Maiden, the champion son of Merry Maiden, the that possible the tweepstakes cow in all three tests combined at the World's fair, and his sire is Brown Bessie's Son, whose dam won the 90 days' and 30 days' tests at the World's fair. Thus Merry Maiden' Son unites the blood of these two fam ous cows, and great results are expected from his progeny.

DRAFT HORSES.

Their Breeding From a Commercial

For 19 years I have been connected with the business of rearing, breeding and sale of draft horses, says O. Thisler of Kansas, and from actual experience I find that the greatest mistake made by the average farmer is careless laxity in selecting sires for breeding purposes. For instance, if a farmer has a rangy mare, he is apt to select a high, rangy horse with which to pair her. This is a great mistake, for the aim should be to select a sire which will tone down the defects of the dam in the colt and supply those qualities in which the dam is lacking.

While the draft horse question is not an issue here today, nor is the thoroughness of draft horse breeding held in the highest esteem, I am assured that there are no more lucrative or encouraging results obtained than those which attend the draft horses and the crossing of the best imported blood with the native mares of America.

Even in the present generally existent depression of prices of nearly all farm products and the very low figures at which all classes of horses are selling I see from our market reports that in eastern cities a good draft horse is a ready seller and will bring more money in proportion to the expense of breeding than any other stock in the mar-

My past experience teaches me that a good draft horse can be reared to the age of 4 years and put upon the market for less money than a steer of the same age and of equal condition. At present prices for the draft horse, if properly handled, he will sell very readily in the eastern markets for \$100 to \$150, while a good, average price for the steer would be \$50 to \$60.

Breeding Young Animals. Defects, either constitutional or mor-al, do not show themselves as a rule until an animal has reached full physical and mental development, says the

St. Louis Republic. On this account before animals are used for breeding sufficient time should be allowed for the quality and character of the parents to develop before the progeny is reared. Every individual animal, male or female, has a character of the parents to develop before the progeny is reared. Every individual animal, male or female, has a character of the parents to develop before the progeny is reared. ter of some kind to transmit, with planted. some modifications, to its offspring This character may be positive, negative or neutral, but whatever it is something should be known about it before it is used for reproduction, for heredity has much to do with traits and character in animals. For this reason great care should be taken to know that anmals have good characters as well as good constitutions. A vicious horse or colt is apt to breed vicious offspring, and a weakly constituted animal is sure to breed offspring of weak vitality. Vitality or constitution cannot be fed into an animal; it must be bred.

No infallible rules can be laid down with reference to the age at which different classes of stock may be bred. The short lived races, like swine and sheep, arrive at maturity in much less time than horses and cattle, but even in the case of the shorter lived animals it is best to await the period of reasonably mature development if the best

results are expected.

Generally a sow or ewe is as fully de veloped at 1 year as a heifer or filly at

2½ years. Of course there are conditions when it may be considered best to breed early. The development of the dairy qualities of the heifer is often made the excuse for breeding her early, and to some extent the end sought makes it justifiable under certain conditions. Maternity at a tender age is a severe strain upon the animal, and it often interferes seriously with the subsequent growth and development. An animal stunted during growth by any cause seldom fully overcomes the effect, no matter what the after treatment may

Especially when breeding to improve the stock it is best to wait until the animals are reasonably well matured. as the value of the offspring may be predicted with less risk of disappoint ment.

Cheapening Pork Production.

Trials at the Oklahoma station tend to confirm the conclusions announced from two or three southern stations that planting peanuts, sweet potatoes cowpeas or soy beans and allowing pigs to harvest the crop will be found a profitable practice. Peanuts, cowpeas and soy beans are highly nutritious well adapted for making muscle as well as fat. The sweet potato is less raidable pound for pound, but a good of Count de Vecci at Washington in valuable pound for pound, but a good can harvest either crop more cheaply than can man. There is possible danger from early frost in the case of sweet potatoes. With cowpeas it seems best to turn the pigs in the lot before the peas are fully ripe. Feeding some grain in connection with either of these self harvested crops usually will increase the profit. The great value of

wheat as pasturage for pigs is recognized by many. Some have found good results from pasturing early sown oats. The best summer pig pasture for pigs in Oklahoma is alfalfa. Where this is not available sorghum, thickly sown, will be found desirable. The fairly matured sorghum stalks make excellent hog food in the fall. They will be eaten somewhat readily even in win-

Range Beeves. doubt in his mind but there will be a great shortage of range beeves for market this year. The people have not many young cattle or breeding animals on hand and complain that they do not know where to get sufficiently young cattle to stock their ranges without giving up all charges of profit in advance - Live Eta

IN A LOOKING GLASS.

WHAT JOHN BULL LOOKS LIKE WHEN HE SEES HIMSELF.

The English the Werst Fed and the Best Governed People in the World-On the Centrary the Reverse Is True of the French-Cooking and Amusements

the French-Cosking and Amassements of the General-Cosking and Amassements of the Two Nations.

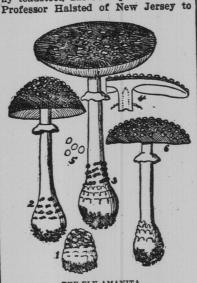
Every nation has the government and the cooking which it deserves. Thus, the French are the worst governed and the best fed people in Europe, for the reason that the majority of Frenchmen are perfectly indifferent to politics and keeply interested in food. The Emplad couple in the world, because, with few exceptions, they care a great deal more about the program of the Government than the mean of the cook. In the 'Vient March' and In its lies of hipping which it is program of the Government than the mean of the cook. In the 'Vient March' are you going to give us, Adriant' asked the host. 'J'al penses differentes choese,' replies the waiter. Fancy asking an English workers have seen their shiple to early dehalt they are contained ask indignantly. 'De la soupe a deject.' I have been thinking of several things!' 'Are been thinking of several things!' 'I have been thinking of several things!'

the value of pasture land by the delightful shade given. Nature seems to have distributed the various kinds of nuts in soils and localities best suited to their growth. For instance, the chestnut is always found growing on a sandy soil, while a hickory is rarely found growing in sandy localities, yet would thrive in sand if planted there. The chestnut will thrive if planted in almost any deep rich soil where there is good drainage. I have often heard it said that a chestnut tree if planted on any but a sandy soil would not live, and I have also heard it asserted that it cannot be transplanted successfully; but I have proved to my own satisfaction that both of these can be done quite successfully. The chances of suc-

The writer transplanted s 15 sweet chestnut trees last spring. Digging good sized holes, we carefully placed the trees in them and then filled the holes nearly full of sand After pressing down the sand we covered the latter with about two or three inches of clay loam to prevent their drying out. All but one or two of these trees are alive and will be grafted the coming spring with improved

varieties. Not long since I read an article on chestnut culture by Jacob Dingee of Pennsylvania. Mr. Dingee's method was to cut off the old trees or any young ones that were too old to graf down to the ground. They would then send up a new growth of sprouts. These were thinned out the next year to a few more than were needed. At each stump or root the sprouts were grafted when two or three years old. They were afterward again thinned out to a suitable distance apart.

A Very Poisonous Toadstool. Amanita muscaris, fly amanita or fly toadstool, has been pronounced by Professor Halsted of New Jersey to



THE FLY AMANITA. be our most common, cosmopolitan poisonous toadstool, growing in woodland especially under evergreen trees and sometimes in open pastures, being found at nearly all weeks in the growing season after the 1st of June, and is the species which caused the death November, 1897.

On account of the large size and highly colored yellow, orange or scarlet cap, flecked with white, the species is easily recognized. The white or yellowish white stalk, four to six inches long, somewhat woolly or scaly below, rises from a gradually widening bulbous, rough base and an incomplete vulva or cup. The cap is three to eight inches broad, with white gills, slightly tinged with yellow, and bright scarlet or yellow upon the upper side, where the white fragments of the vulva adhere closely to the smooth skin of the pileus, that is striate near the margin. Various stages in the development of this dangerous toadstool are shown from 1, the young "button" stage, to 6, the fully developed specimen.

Beds For Pot Plants. A man who recently traveled over a good deal of the west says there is no plants that are expected to shift for themselves, dig the soil quite deeply. After planting them give the bed a soil will absorb, but keep the surface perfectly dry. Plants moved during cloudy weather if treated in this manner will hardly wilt.—Gardening. The Product of 200 Years' Experience in Underwriting.

A brief statement of England's ocean supremacy will, I think, be of interest, says H. Phelps Whitmarsh, in The Atlantic. Great Britain to-day stands preminently the mistress of the world's shipping interest. Her tonnage is greater than that of all the nations of the world part together, her ships carry five sighths. put together; her ships carry five-eighths of the deep-water freight afloat, and she buys and sells half the cargoes on the

"insulae" of the great, where from time to time remnants from the tables of slaves were thrown out to them. Last of all, portions of these always took advantage of that custom of the Roman nobles, who desired to shine as patrons of the public, to make themselves hangers-on. It must be remembered that in those days a patron's nobility was measured by the number of clients who mustered in the morning and saluted him as his first appearance on the baleony of his house. Thereafter they lounged for the remainder of the day in the temples and porticoes of the Forum. They whiled away the lagging hours which separated them from the hoped for invitation to dine with their patron by scratching rude verses and coarse jests on the walls or pillars against which they leaned, or by tracing on the pavements gaming one another to know whether his dinner is hot er cold. For the truth is that so

is hot er cold. For the truth is that so long as the upholstery is magnificent, and the company numerous and smart, English people are quite happy. Given alabaster pillars, saddle-bag settees, plenty of electric light, and the restaurant or hotel is voted charming. The garbage which we placidly swallow at our very expensive hotels and en board are crack steamers is horrible to think of. Nor are our clubs much better. In 1836 Abraham Hayward wrote: "The best judge are agreed that it is utterly impossible to dine better than at the Carlton." Would the members of that institution indorse this statement now? In private houses there is the same indifference above stairs, the same carelessness below. Even among the upper class, where money is no object, the contrast is too painful between the splender of the table and the commonplace, ill-dressed by tracing on the pavements gaming tables whereon to play dice.—Ainslee's. An interesting dialogue between a wo-man and a railway conductor—in which the woman got the best of it—is reported by The Philadelphia Press:

"I shall have to ask you for a ticket

is too painful between the splender of the table and the commonplace, ill-dressed fare. With the exception of one or two of our great nobles who entertain royally, the best cooking is to be found, as might be expected, in the houses of the cosmopolitan financiers. In the upper middle class the difficulty of obtaining a decent cook is notorious, because the working cook is notorious, because the working English woman regards a serious interest in the preparation of food as derogatory. To produce a good dinner at 8 o'clock the cook should pegin "thinking of different things." for that boy, ma'am."
"I guess not."
"He's too old to travel free. He occu there are people standing."

"That's all right."

"I haven't time to argue the matter, the cook should begin "thinking of different things." like Adrien, at an early period of the afternoon; whereas she never dreams of beginning her duty until about an hour and a half before the time. After all, why should she bother, if master and mistress don't mind? Below the upper middle class cooking and dining disappear, and you get bolling, baking and feeding. Things will never mend until the majority recognize that good cooking is an important factor in happiness, and insist upon getting it. Nothing is so difficult as to force a taste upon a people; but we really think that a resolute effort might be made by English travelers to raise the culinary standard in their own hotels, which in this respect are simply scandalous. Verily, we are a great and good nation; but at the bare imagination of our national cookery the stomach weeps.—Saturday "I haven't time to argue the matter, ma'am. You'll have to pay for that boy."
"I've never paid for him yet, and I'm not going to begin it now."
"You've got to begin doing it some time. If you haven't had to put up any fare for him, you're mighty lucky, or else you don't do much travelling."
"That's all right."
"You'll pay for that boy, ma'am, or I'll stop the train and put him off."
"That's all right. You put him off if you think that's the way to get anything out of me."

Viddish Literature. In New York City, says a writer in Truth, a new and curious literature is springing up. It comes from the east side where, hitherto, literature has not been supposed to flourish. Among its exponents are Abraham Cahan, a Jewish novelist of unquestionable ability, and Morris Rosenfeld, a Jewish poet whose verses, published in Yiddish and in translations into English, have won very In New York City, says a writer in translations into English, have won very high praise from authoritative critics. Mr. Cahan first became known to the Mr. Cahan first became known to the English-speaking public through the appearance of his novel "Yekl," which he wrote in English, and which gave a remarkably vivid picture of Jewish life in New York. He has since brought out a volume of short stories and is now at a volume of short stories and is now at work on a new collection of stories and on his second novel. A great future is predicted for him. It is furthermore reported that another poet, as gifted as Mr. Rosenfeld, has been discovered on the

the bare imagination of our national cookery the stomach weeps.—Saturday

Dignity Levelled by the Heat. There is nothing like hot weather to take one despise the conventionalities of Rothschild astonished his fellow-members of Parliament by appearing in a high hat, in shape resembling the ordinary silk article, made of light plaited straw. This novel headgear attracted considerable attention, but it had the merit of cool-

ness to recommend it.

A Mevable Nest.

At Aldborough two blackcaps recently built a nest in a drain tube placed over a root of rhubarb, which grew and gradually raised the nest, with the eggs and parent bird sitting, to the top of the rhubarb and lowered the first tube. The owner of the garden out the rhubarb and lowered the first to the bottom of the tube, and the old birds have not allewed the rhubarb to grew again.

The instruments now known as the telephone and microphone are of comparatively recent invention, but the origin of the names dates back many years. In 1827 Wheatstone gave the name of microphone to an apparatus invented by him, to render weak sounds audible, and in 1845 a steam whistle or trumpet giving roaring signals in foggy weather was called telephone by Captain John Taylor, while Sudre used the same name in 1854 for a system of musical telephone and microphone are of comparatively recent invention, but the origin of the names dates back many years. In 1827 Wheatstone gave the name of microphone to an apparatus invented by him, to render weak sounds audible, and in 1845 a steam whistle or trumpet giving roaring signals in foggy weather the part of the garden out the rhubarb and lowered the first tube. The owner of the garden out the rhubarb and lowered the first tube. The owner of the garden out the rhubarb and lowered the first tube. The owner of the garden out the rhubarb and lowered the first tube. The owner of the garden out the rhubarb and lowered the first tube. The owner of the garden out the part of the part of

WHEN GIRLS WORE CALICO.

There was a time, betwint the days
Of linsey woolsey, straight and prim,
And these when mode, with despot ways,
Leads woman captive at its whim,
Yet not a hundred years ago,
When girls wore simple calico.

Within the barn, by lantern light,
Through many a reel, with flying feet,
The boys and maidens danced at night
To fiddled measures, shrilly sweet;
And merry revels were they, though
The girls were gowned in calico.

Across the flooring rough and gray
The gold of scattered chaff was spread,
And long festoons of clover hay,
That straggled from the loft o'erhead,
Swung scented fringes to and fro
O'er pretty girls in calico.

The modern knight who loves a maid
Of gracious air and gentle grace,
And finds her oftentimes arrayed
In shining slik and priceless lace,
Would love her just as well, I know,
In pink and illac calleo.

HOW THE QUEEN HEARS OPERA. Description of the Recent Birthday

The Royal Opera Company of Coveni The Royal Opera Company of Covent Garden recently gave a performance be-fore the Queen at Windsor, and the next day, Her Majesty, with customary thoughtfulness, sent a telegram to them, expressing the hope that all the member-of the company who so delighted her with selections from "Lohengrin" on her birthday arrived home safely after their

The arrangements for the musical guests were splendidly carried out, making the trip to Windsor Castle an even more delightful honor. A special train left Paddington at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, carrying Mr. Neil Forsyth and all the members of the opera company whe were to take part with the exception of Jean de Reszke and Mme. Schumann-Heink, who, with the directors of the company, travelled down by the train company, travelled down by the train arriving at Windsor at 6.20.

From the castle were sent carriages

and other conveyances to meet the members of the company, including the orchestra, chorus, etc., and at half-past 3, except for the principals, a full rehearsal of the whole performance took place. With infinite care and liberality the guests were entertained by Mr. Coll

directors dining with the household. Afterward the entertainers prepared for the performance, which took place in the Waterloo Chamber, decorated with portraits of Wellington, Blucher and ethers.

Tiers of seats for Her Majesty's household and the directors of the Royal Opers Company, who were invited to the performance, were arranged around the raised dais draped with crimson cloth, upon which were placed chairs for the Queen and members of the royal family.

The dais was beautifully decorated with choice flowers and foliage by the Queen's gardener, Mr. Owen Thomas, who had also arranged the floral designs for the whole of the chamber.

At ten minutes past 9 the Queen entered, while the orchestra played the national anthem. The performance then com-

anthem. The performance then com-menced, and terminated just 20 minutes

before midnight.
When it was over Her Majesty sent for When it was over Her Majesty sent for the principal singers of the company and M. Manchelli, the conductor, and after expressing her thanks, presented them with special royal gifts, bestowing upon Jean de Reszke the Victorian Order, a delicate white enamelled Maltese cross.

To Edouard de Reszke the Queen gave alliera pitcher: a silvar cicarette case to a silver pitcher; a silver cigarette case to Mr. Bispham; to Mme. Nordica and Mme. Schumann-Heink brooches, with the letters V.R.I. in diamonds, and te

others various gifts.

The whole of the company then left the castle, and, with the exception of Mme. Nordica. who remained in Windsor, traveled up to London by a special train, leaving Windsor at 1.35 a.m., and reached Paddington at 2.05 a.m.

FIRST IRONCLADS. The Cereans Were the First to Invent

This Type of Boat.

The Coreans were the first to invent "You ought to know what the rules of this road are, ma'am. How old is that boy?"

"I don't know. I never saw him before. If you want a ticket for him, you'd better ask that old gentleman down the aisle. He got on with him."

The Coreans were the first to invent the ironclad warship. In 1592 the horder of Hideyoshi landed on the shores of Southern Corea and swept northward through the peninsula, with the avowed purpose of crossing the Chinese border and overthrowing the Ming Empire. The Coreans could offer no adequate resistance, for, while Corea had been at peace for several centuries and the science of

better ask that old gentleman down the aisle. He got on with him."

An Australian Riding Outfit.

The Australian's outfit is an adaptation of the Briton's. The colonial saddle grows a peaky pommel and a high protecting cantle; the mild English knee-roll becomes in Australia a firm, deep. sixinch pad, and even the back of the thigh is held in place by a solid flange sewed upon the saddle-flap. As with his saddle, so with the rest of the stock-rider's equipment—it is as the Englishman's, but moulded and strengthened to sterner usage. The mild—and mostly ornamental—hunting-crop becomes a ten-foot—and the curb, the double rein, and all the more or less fancy attachments are stripped from the bridle in favor of the simple snaffle, and a headpiece and single rein of leather, so substantial as to defy the roguery or terror of any ordinary horse to break them. Crupper, breast-plate, martingale—these are used or left aside, according to the build, tricks and temper of the mount, with a single eye to usefulness, and no thought of the ornamental.

I speak of a workaday attire and saddle, according to the build, tricks and temper of the mount, with a single eye to usefulness, and no thought of the ornamental.

I speak of a workaday attire and saddle, according to the build, tricks and temper of the mount, with a single eye to usefulness, and no thought of the ornamental.

I speak of a workaday attire and saddle, and adapteation of the science of war had received comparatively little attention, the islands of Japan had been one great battlefield, and the army of 16,000 men that landed on Corean soil. Were all veterans. The Japanese were provided with firearms, which had never been seen in Corea.

When, therefore, the Japanese forces swept northward toward the capital, and the King fied by night along the capital war and vetributed on corean soil. When, therefore, the Japanese forces swept northward toward the capital, and the King fied by night along the road the King fied by night along the capital vetrals. The Japanese fo ing this attrilary love that the taplanes could be checked, and he realized, moreover, that, should it once set foot on Corean soil, all hope was gone. This grim necessity resulted in the invention of the kwi-sun, or "tortoise-boat," so called because of its resemblance to that animal. In the illustration which has been preserved to us in the biography of Admiral Yi, we see that the boat was covered with a curved deck of iron plates, and was provided with a ram. These two things formed its defensive and offensive equipment. With this boat, whose speed was exceptionally great, Admiral Yi boldly attacked the Japanese fleet of 600 boats, ramming them right ornamental.

I speak of a workaday attire and sad-I speak of a workanay attire and sad-dlery, not of the fleeting glories of a holi-day rig-out; and, speaking thus, it must be said that the Australian's outfit is planned with a single eye to utility. fleet of 600 boats, ramming them right and left, and as he passed on he left the struggling Japanese in the water, to be dispatched by his followers in the 'erd's ary boats of the Corean feet. The enemies deemed the tortoise-boat to be a work of superhuman origin, and their "bones melted" within them.