

After mentioning the various remedies suggested, most of them based on the supposition that a disinfectant which will kill similar fungi will kill the yellows,—and might kill the trees—Mr. Higley says that the only cure that he can recommend is the rooting out and burning of every diseased tree as soon as it is discovered to be diseased. If each one takes this care, and is also careful to keep the orchard up to the standard cultivation, this malady which is troubling our orchardists to such an extent at present, will surely fall, and become a thing of the past. He is quite positive, considering the fact that man is not so liable to contagious diseases, if in perfect health, and well nourished, that if the orchard is kept in the proper state of cultivation, it will not be as apt to contract the disease. \* \* On the other hand, lack of care in cultivating, etc., may reduce the tree to such a condition that it becomes susceptible to disease, and is more liable than in the first case to catch this troublesome malady."

#### THE CURRANT WORM.

When this enemy of both the currant and gooseberry bush first made its appearance in the Western States, its habits were so little known that it often destroyed most of the foliage on the bushes, before discovered, and many thought that the worms hatched out, and grew to full size in two or three days; but careful observation disclosed the fact, that the reason they had been supposed to grow so quick was because the small worms kept hid in the centre of the bushes, where they could eat unseen and also be protected from the hot sun. Careless observers looked only on the outside of the bushes, and seeing no worms, supposed they were not hatched.

After the habits of the worms become known they are easily discovered by opening the bushes and looking into the centre. When the worms are first hatched very small pin holes will be discovered in the leaves. As the worms grow larger they eat more and more of the leaf, and at the same time approach the outside leaves of the bushes. When near the outside they are large enough to make clean work. About this time their appearance may be looked for, and as soon as discovered, measures should be taken to destroy them. The easiest to apply, and perhaps the most effectual, is hellebore sifted on the centre of the bush; it requires but a very small quantity to accomplish the work. Air slacked lime, if it touches the worm, will kill it, so will ashes and even dry dirt. The worm being covered with a sticky substance, anything dry and fine sifted on him will kill him; but, as it is important to kill off the first crop that there may be no second, and as the lime, ashes or dry dirt will do no injury except it strikes the worm, many will escape; usually enough to secure a good second crop; it is therefore best to destroy the first crop with hellebore, which is very likely to make clean work; so that if a second crop comes they must come from worms raised on some neighbor's bushes, where the battle of the first crop has not been fought successfully.

#### SOAP SUDS FOR CURRANT WORMS.

Mr. B. Hurlbut, Portland, Mich., says he knows by two years successful experience that a dash of soap suds is death to currant worms. "Try it," he tells the Fruit Recorder, "in just such strength as will curl them in a second of time" he uses it very strong, and after it has served this good purpose the rains wash it down and it acts as stimulant to the bushes.

## POULTRY.

### EARLY CHICKENS.

To be successful in raising early chicks, it is not only necessary to have a good location, and a house properly constructed, but it is also necessary to possess an interest in the business sufficient to insure constant watchfulness. A dry, sandy or gravelly soil, with nothing to obstruct the rays of the sun, is important. As no artificial heat can be made equal to that generated by the sun, the house should be located and constructed with the view of getting all of the sun's rays possible. While the cold north winds should be shut out, the house should be so located and constructed as to be easily ventilated. While the little chicks may be chilled by strong blasts of cold air, there is quite as much danger of killing them with hot, confined air. After the chicks are three or four days old, they should have fresh air a portion of every day, but the hen should not be permitted to run at large. She should be confined in a small house, made light by having the walls principally of glass. Some fresh air should be let in, even in the coldest weather, and when the weather is not very cold, fresh air should have free access. It is more important to keep the chicks dry than to keep warm, therefore in damp, rainy weather they should not be permitted to go outside of the covered house; but in dry weather, when the thermometer is not below forty degrees will improve by letting them out in the fresh air, providing the hen is kept in. The chicks will not go beyond her call, and will frequently return to the house.

The health of the chicks is the most important thing to look after. This can only be obtained by giving them plenty of light and sunshine, pure air, not too cold, and food that is adapted to their age. Fine ground meal should always be given with caution. It is much better to have the corn only cracked. Millet seed in small quantities is good; hay seed and weed, that settles to the bottom of the hay mow, furnishes a variety of food, and keeps both the hen and chicks busy. Care should be taken not to overfeed, for food that is kept before the chicks several days become unhealthy. Soft bones pounded fine make an excellent food, but should be fed only in limited quantities. The same may be said of fresh meat. A variety of food should be given, and care taken not to cloy the appetite of any one of them.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

### HATCHING CHICKENS.

Many persons have a difficulty in making their hens set where they will not be disturbed by other hens. It is well known when hens contend about the ownership of the nest that the result is added and broken eggs—and often two hens, after protracted labor, come off the proud mothers of one chicken. To say that this is unprofitable and discouraging to the owner is but to state a common grievance. The French practice a method, which, although some trouble and needing daily care, can be made to produce very satisfactory results. As we have tried this personally we can give the method from our own experience, which may help some thrifty housewife, or enable some enterprising boys to raise a big lot of chickens.

We took young hen turkeys that would be a year of this Spring, commencing with them before they commenced to lay. These were confined on

a nest of glass eggs. The nest we used was a common barrel sawed in two below the middle, leaving one stave on opposite sides six inches longer than the others. Through this stave was bored a hole large enough to slip a broom stick through. A slat cover was made to put over the top of this half barrel and the stick put through the two holes held it down into its place. The nest was prepared by putting dry earth in the bottom of the barrel, and a hay nest made in that. These should be made of such a height that when the turkey is placed on the nest she would be compelled upon putting the cover over her and fastening it down to sit on the eggs. The turkey must be taken off once a day at a regular time, fed, watered and replaced on her nest and fastened down. It is better to have this in a small room or shed, so the turkey can easily be caught and replaced on her nest. After four days of this confinement the turkey will commence to want to set of her own inclination: this can be told by the peculiar noise she will make, similar to a hen clucking when she wants to set. Now the good eggs to the number of twenty-one may be placed under her. She should be taken off and put back on the nest by hand, and kept confined there during the entire time of setting to get the best results. After the first brood is hatched out, a fresh setting of eggs can be put under her. We have raised four different settings from one turkey hen in a season. When the chickens are hatched we give them to any common hen that happens to be wanting to set, by putting them under her at night; if she is of a quiet disposition she will mother them as well as though she had been sitting three weeks.

After the turkey has set on the eggs a week, they can be examined by holding them up to the light, and those that have no chickens in them can be replaced by good eggs.

The turkey will soon lose her appetite for eating meal. If she is crammed with corn meal wet up and made into good sized pills, she will get quite fat. By leaving her off the nest ten or fifteen minutes daily she will take exercise enough in a small place by running around and flapping her wings.

### GAPES.

Concerning this disease, Stoddard says: "The earliest treatment, and it is sure, is to put some carbolic acid into a spoon, or metal saucer, and hold it over a lamp; dense white fumes will arise. Hold the chicken's head over this until nearly suffocated, or shut the chickens up in a box and fumigate all together, watching closely lest they be suffocated." The above remedy will cure when the chick is apparently at its last gasp. The fumes of the acid kill the worms, and they are coughed up.

The *Poultry World* warns poultry fanciers against allowing any lime in the dust provided for fowls, as it is sure to bleach the legs of the fowls.

Saturate the perches once a week with coal-oil, and your fowl will be free from vermin.

Feed the young chicks early and late, and often during the day.

### DECLINE OF MAN.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1.

## DAIRY.

### DAIRY COWS.

The *Springfield Republican* says that good feeding as well as good breeding lies at the foundation of the dairy interest, and says:

"The great rule to be observed in the rearing of dairy stock is not to interfere with their delicate organization by the food furnished in early life even. The system of a heifer calf can be so injured by food, as to disorganize her glandular system exactly as the system of a cow can be forced into diseased action by excessive or inflammatory food. A fat calf seldom makes a good cow. A cow that carries a superabundance of fat seldom makes a good milker, and the wholesale statement so often made that what produces fat will produce milk and vice versa is shown to be wholly unfounded by a comparison of the effects of rowen hay, brewers' grains, fine feed, and green food, with corn meal and oil-cake. It is useless, moreover, to force a cow to early maturity. A dairy cow never reaches perfection until she has become fully developed, and this must be done deliberately and with a view to endurance rather than precocity. Her peculiar powers mature slowly and depend very much on the strength of her constitution. In establishing a dairy herd, therefore, early maturity with its accompanying evils is to be avoided, nor should the young animal be so fed as to develop the body structure, or the fat-producing organs at the expense of the muscular system, and of that delicate organization engaged in the production of milk. In rearing animals for the dairy, care should be taken that the young are not so fed as to develop a tendency to great size either in frame or in adipose tissue. I would not advocate a deficiency of food for young dairy stock. I would argue against an excess of articles of a highly stimulating quality. Avoiding, therefore, linseed meal or cotton seed meal, or even corn meal in excess, heifers' calves, heifers, and cows can best be fed on oatmeal, fine-feed, roots, rowen and chopped feed properly prepared."

### TAXING OLEOMARGARINE BUTTER.

The *Poll Mall (London) Gazette*, after noting the fact that "Dutch butter" is largely taking the place in English markets, of "secondary" dairy butter, goes on to criticize legislation in this country, on oleomargarine. It says:

"The great oleomargarine question is now before the American Congress, and vigorous attempts are being made by the representatives of the dairy interests of the United States to suppress the competition with which beef-suet-butter is threatening butter made direct from cream. It is proposed to place a tax of five-pence on every pound of oleomargarine, and also to tax every manufacturer of the spurious butter. Twenty million pounds of oleomargarine are manufactured in New York every year, and the business is developing at such a rate that it threatens in a few years to equal the annual production of genuine butter in the State, which in 1875 amounted to 111,000,000 pounds. Surely this is protection run mad. The State has obtained an undoubted right to insist that every pound of oleomargarine shall be sold as oleomargarine, and not as butter; but what right has it artificially to enhance the price of a commodity which is wholesome and nutritive, merely because it be produced at half the price of genu-