

It is now known that the fever in hogs called "cholera" is so closely allied with typhoid fever that the best authorities pronounce them identical. The question arises—Are these plagues to be continued for ever? It is a recognized fact that those districts which were notoriously malarious, have become healthful just in proportion to the amount of cleanliness observed and drainage accomplished. It would be cheaper to purify all these receptacles of filth than to pay for the drugs and other nostrums which have been spent in vainly attempting to eradicate the infection.

If your cows are on pasture before they drop their calves, their udders are apt to become unnaturally distended with milk. In such cases the milk should be drawn several days before calving, else the absorption of the milk back into the system may cause blood poisoning by means of the fever produced. The best milkers are most subject to this attack, and this is the reason why some of the most valuable dairy cows often die from milk fever. Any highly stimulating food is dangerous immediately before the calving period. Care must also be taken that any change of food from dry to green, or from green to dry, be not too sudden. If the cows be stabled at nights, cleanliness is specially to be commended, and some deodorizer, such as gypsum, should be scattered over the floor.

Poultry.

Poultry Profits.

As you invite readers to give their experience, I give you mine in poultry business. I took stock January 1, 1883, and found I had 45 hens and 5 roosters; also 12 ducks and 4 drakes (all common stock). I did not keep separate account of eggs and chickens, but sold of both \$109.06; of ducks and ducks' eggs, \$149.91; total, \$258.97. I paid for feed \$67.29, leaving me a clear profit of \$191.58, besides using all the eggs we wanted for a family of five. This was \$52.46 more than I made from 20 pigs, and \$104.68 more than I made from seven acres of barley. Shall try an incubator next year. —[D. M. Walters, in Pacific Rural Press.

EXTRA BROODS.—This is the month for early chicks, and how to get the largest number from the fewest hens, provided they can care for them, is what is desired. The following is a plan sometimes tried: Set three hens at once. A week after set three more, and repeat with each succeeding week. Examine the eggs; cull out those not hatchable, and the third hen may not be supplied. Give her those under one of the next lot, and cull that trio the second week. The hens will each be kept on the nest four weeks, with chances for full broods. The difficulty, however, is that hens do not sit at the times desired, and the number ready must be used to the best advantage.

Shut up fowls without food for twelve hours before they are beheaded.

Do not forget to moisten the eggs under the sitting hen occasionally with warm water.

Guinea hens keep hawks away. They are noisy birds. Worse than a piano next door. They give warning to other fowls.

If you wish to raise a good many fowls you must keep them in separate small flocks. Large numbers do not flourish well together.

Garden and Orchard.

Tree Planting and After Care.

BY HORTUS.

Trees of any kind—whether evergreen or deciduous, whether raised in a nursery or taken from the woods, hard or soft-wooded, with the exception of willows, poplars and alders—thrive and grow best in well-drained soils. Any one can observe for himself that in wooded districts the largest trees are those that occupy hillocks and situations naturally drained, and that where damp and marshy places occur there exists only a dwarfed growth of willow and alder copses, and they grow there seemingly against their will. From this and practical experience we deduce this fact, that the first element of success in tree planting we must look for is to see that our ground is naturally or artificially drained. The next thing is to see that the ground is deeply plowed, if of a stiff and clayey nature; if of a sandy or loamy nature, this is not so necessary—provided always that it is in a well fertilized condition and contains the necessary elements of plant food requisite for the permanent success of orchards or other plantations.

Having your ground ready for planting, the next thing is to see that the trees have not been too much exposed. Let them be removed from woods or other places with care. See that they are kept frequently watered, and the fibrous roots properly protected from the sun and wind; or, if they are ordered from distant nurseries, ask the nurserymen to be extra particular in packing, saying you would rather pay a little extra for good packing than they should be hurriedly jammed in a box, or rudely and carelessly tied in a bale, as often is the case when the busy season of the nurserymen is on, which only lasts a short time.

During the months of April and May, the main planting season, we often have very severe changes of temperature, accompanied by strong winds. The thermometer will suddenly jump up from 50° Fahr. to 80°, with a penetrating hot wind. This kind of weather is particularly fatal to trees, and if planting during this weather, it is necessary to have the roots dipped in a thick mud when placing the tree where it is to stand. While advising planters to observe these safeguards and to be careful, on the other hand they need not carry this carefulness to excess, for where reasonable care has been exercised there can be no danger. All trees in the spring of the year are full of sap, and will stand considerable exposure before dying, but when trees are received in a very dried-up condition, they often can be restored to full vigor by burying root and branch under ground and leaving for a couple of weeks.

As a fact, trees do not suffer at all in the early transplanting season; the great danger lies in the hot dry weather usually experienced from the middle of July till the middle of September. This period of time, equalling two months, is the most trying time on newly planted trees. To guard against this time it is necessary to mulch your trees well right after planting. This keeps the soil damp and cool, and tides the young roots thrown out by the tree through the dry weather. The great thing

to mind is to have your tree grow the first season as much as possible, not merely to live and remain green, but to make a growth of some kind, no matter how short.

When planting, though we are repeating an old story, see that the hole is large enough to receive the roots easily and freely—no bending the roots or squeezing them in, but to fall naturally in the place as they were when first removed. The first spadefuls of soil thrown in should be finely pulverized and shaken evenly through the roots; shake your trees a couple of times and tread firmly; don't be afraid to use your feet and tramp the soil well. Then level in evenly, leaving the top soil loose, and also leave a shallow basin around the tree, tapering from the outside rim of the basin to the trunk of the tree, so to conduct any rain to the centre, where it will do the most good; then mulch and stake.

The best season to plant evergreens is from the 1st of May to about the 10th or 15th of June, varying with the late or early seasons. Care must be taken to never let the roots of any evergreen be exposed, as they suffer more than trees of the deciduous class. An evergreen can be removed and planted with success any time at all that there is no frost in the ground, so long as this is observed, i. e., keep the roots wet and water freely after planting.

A great deal is said and thought of respecting luck in planting trees, and those persons who are said to have had particular success in planting observe the rule of keeping the trees from unnecessary exposure. There are also certain customs observed by some planters, such as putting stones in the bottom of the hole and throwing in a few oats or other grain, the parties doing so taking it as a supposition that on the growing of the grain some charm is exercised on the tree, which will make it grow also. The state of the moon is also noticed, it being considered that trees will thrive if planted when the moon is passing from the first quarter to the full, and they will not succeed if planted during the wane. Another supposition is that a tree should stand in the same position in its new quarters to the sun as when in the place from whence it is removed. These things we know are sincerely believed by a great many people, and many other rules equally absurd. We say, pay no attention to such customs; there is nothing in them. A little experience will give any planter all the luck and the charms he may wish to possess. In cold, damp subsoils, not well underdrained, placing a flat stone under the tree is good enough; this prevents any tap roots from going deeper, and causes the tree to push its roots in a lateral direction.

Never put grain in a new orchard, or allow grass or weeds to grow about the trees; this would be fatal to them. Any root crops may be grown, keeping the drills a moderate distance away from the tree. Never put corn in for the first few years. After four or five years have passed, then grain or grass may be grown or the orchard seeded down. When planting never put manure of any age or quality near the roots, or incorporate it in the soil by newly planted trees. Better to place on the top of soil around the tree as a mulch, when its juices can filter through the soil and thus come in contact with the young, feeding roots in a