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Let the gamecocks of and claim his let the gamesors. He an hardly claim early shout han the cains, one of the more bount to distinct reeds known to class to the following the first of the country about less imported into is country about less imported in the fowls, The gigantic and the fowls, that gath disposition or of the fowls, that gath disposition or of the fowls,



FUL MATHERED IN COCHIN. TEL PATERISED TO COCHIM.

the case with which the could be kept in consensure rapidl made them favorits. Indeed no oth breed ever attracted equal attentio or maintained such high prices for song a length of time. Fren now men, re mad for Codins, giving in some litances as high as \$150 pair for fine ectmens. The principal colors bred arwhite, buff and estribles.

principal colors bred arwhite, buff and particle.

In the illustration is hown a full feathered Buff Cochin at was a prize winust at the last Nev York poultry show. As will be seen, thunning axe promisely feathered down to etoes and the thighs plentifully furnised with downy feathers denominated "II." The quality of this "fuffi" and othe feathering generally is usually a goo indication of the treel. If fine and druy, the birds are probably well bred, it if rank and carse they will not be vrth attention as fancy or exhibition bir.

The merits of the Cochin have already been hinted at. The chica are hardy

The ments of the colors are hardy and grow fast. The fow will do well in caninel space, are tan and soldom quarel. They cannot fi and a low fence will keep them with bounds.

The lens are good sitter and mothers, which they are prodificativers. Un-

and lastly they are prolificayers. Un-fortunately the defects of 'e Cochin are equally marked. The fleshs inferior to equaly marsed. The fless similarity that of other breeds, and the is a great absence of breast. The in, while an excellent layer, has a desir to sit after every dozen or score of egg, and this is comblesome except where regular and constant succession of chica is desired. Finally this breed is pecularly subject toprejudical fattening, whin, when not guarded against by the avoiance of fat-tening food, checks layingand some-

Harvest Hints

The value of the hay crodepends so largely upon its being harveted at the right time, and especially upon its being properly cured without daage from rains, that the time of the ha harvest is always a season of anxiety. lover and orchard grass are the first rops to be made into hay. From the brtleness of the cured leaves of clover and he coarse-ness of the stems it is much nore diffi-cult to cure successfully than the smaller stalked grasses which contitute the bulk of the hay crop. Clovershould be cut for hay as soon as the blesoms begin to turn slightly brown, for the devel-opment and ripening of the seed will cause it seems and thening of the seed will make the stems more woody and less nutritions. When mown, the swith should lie in the sun until the upperportion is partly card. Then turn it over and cause the field field. generally finish by placing into small cocks until dry enough for he barn. The less handling and stirring a receives while being cured the better. In a seaued dry weather may be Jain in an uncovered cock and is damiged by a heavy dew.

Timothy is the standard hay grass of

the country, and of the two is more resistant to injury from wet than clover. Neither one, however, should be allowed Neither one, however, should be allowed to become wei from rain after it mas partly dried when it is possible to prevent it. When estehing, showery weather prevails, parily cared hay should be placed into cocks and covered with hay caps, of which every farmer should have a supply. These may be made from coarse, cary muslin 2 yards wide, and if stretched evenly over the hay cocks and edges fastened down will in most cases be sufficiently protective without being minted. Care must be taken that partly cared hay does not remain unopened care must be taken that party must be taken th famers differ somewhat in their lies about the proper stage of growth in which timothy should be mown. The most common practice is to cut after the seeds are fully developed, but before they so ripe as to shell out while curing a handling the hay. As a rule coarse should be cut at an early stage of before ripening of the seeds has made to stems due and wead. the stems dry and woody.

Siles at the Chicago Fair.

The two siles erected for the benefit of the live stock department are circular, 30 feet in diameter and 30 feet high on the sides, with a capacity of 300 tons each. The foundations are of brick, laid in cement and plastered inside and out. Above this the framework is of wood, the lining being of matched and dressed strips nailed obliquely, so as to insure the greatest possible strength. Between this liming and the outer walfs is an air chamber of some 18 inches. The outer wall is of perforated sheet iron nailed on studding one foot apart, plastered with waterproof cement and finished with two coats of paint.

Get tid at Siles at the Chicago Fair.

USEFUL IMPLEMENTS.

A Homemade Hoe and Sled Marker For the Garden. Take an old hos and a nicce of saw blade about a foot long and rivet them together, as shown in the illustration. one will have a very convenient hoe for the garden, strawberry patch or flower bed where the rows are narrow. This hoe is not meant to be used for much scraping and hauling of earth, but to



A USEFUL EOE FOR NARROW ROWS.

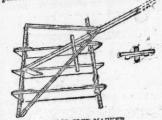
A USEFUL EGE FOR NARROW ROWS.

draw over the ground and kill the weeds.

It is very useful for this purpose, and a large space of ground can be gone over in a short time if the weeds are small.

Many gardeners prefer the sled form of marker to the peg style and claim superior merits for it. The design shown in the second illustration differs somewhat from the usual sled marker.

The manner of adjusting the runners by means of wedges is shown at the right. The handle may also be adjusted by means of a peg. The originator of this marker found that a long handle worked best—one about 15 feet long. This marker has proved particularly useful when planting onion sets. By weighting slightly and drawing it backward quite a deep mark is made, in which the onions are placed. To cover the onions go over the



rows with a seed drill so adjusted that only the covering attachment touches the ground. The foregoing cuts and descriptions are from American Gardening. A GOOD SLED MARKER.

What One Apiarist Wouldn't Do.

What One Apiarist Wouldn't Do.
Editor Alley tells, after 30 years among the bees, things he wouldn't do:
I wouldn't use a hive that has a brood capacity of over 1,800 cubic inches, or, say, eight standard Langstroth frames.
There are over 50,000 beekeepers who think as I do on this point.
I wouldn't introduce a new queen for the sake of changing the race of any prospezous colony of bees. Those who do so will be the losers in the end. After the swarming and honey seasons are over then change queens if necessary.
I wouldn't wait for the honey to be capped before extracting if I were running an apiary for extracted honey. As soon as the cells are full of nectar and capping has been commenced at the top of the combs I would commence to extract.
I wouldn't use a section case that is

tract.

I wouldn't use a section case that is nenreversible. When sections are half full, or even quite full, if reversed the bees will attach the combs solidly to all sides of the sections. Honey so stored can be shipped a long distance without breaking or leaking.

I wouldn't put sections on a hive, no matter how manufact to colony, until I

I wouldn't put sections on a hive, no matter how populous the colony, until I could see that the bees are gathering some honey and had started to build brace combs between the top bars of the frames. Then I would put a few sections on, but not over one set of 24 sections at a time. tions at a time.

Surface culture which keeps the soil

Surface culture which keeps the soil mellow without destroying any of the roots is the proper method, writes a farmer in Farm, Field and Fireside.

Surface culture preserves moisture by supplying a shallow mulch, which holds the rising moisture brought up by capillary attraction until it is taken up by the roots of the growing crop. If the moisture and plant food which arise from the earth are not held in check by supplying a mellow and fine surface soil, it will escape with the air and will be lost to the crop. It is only necessary to lost to the crop. It is only necessary to stir the surface soil in the cultivation of those crops that require cultivation after

planting.
Aside from the advantages mentioned, surface cultivation is a great economy of labor. Labor saving devices and methods are greatly sought after. In surface cultivation there is a great saving of labor, both for man and team. Labor is saved, the roots of plants are pre-served, food to the crop is saved, and in every way the benefits are large and many.

Cutworms and Muskmelons.
One of the worst enemies of the muskmelon is the cutworm. He is very fond of wheat middlings, and American Culof wheat middings, and American Curivator suggests that advantage can be taken of this to destroy him by poisoning. Mix a very little paris green with the middlings and then strew the poisoned mixture in a circle around the hill and as close to the plants as possible. and as close to the plants as possible.

Numbers of dead cutworms will be found every morning. So long as they can get the middlings they care for nothing else. Of course care should be taken to keep fowls or chickens from getting at the meal. When cultivation begins, a little earth is drawn over what middlings is not consumed and it makes an excellent. not consumed, and it makes an excellent fertilizer.

Forage Plants at the Michigan Station. At the Michigan station have been tested two of the newly introduced forage plants upon sandy land. Spurry or age plants upon sandy land. Spurry or yarr seems to do well, even where clover would not. The seed germinates quick-ly, the field showing green in three days. It is in its best condition for pasture It is in its best condition for pasture about four weeks after sowing, but may be pastured sooner. It is fit to cut for hay in six weeks and for seed in eight weeks. In sowing for seed use four quarts of seed per acre, and for forage or to be plowed under sow eight quarts. Cattle are very fond of it either green or tured, it yields well, and for plowing unfer is claimed to be equal to clower as a fertilizer. The flat pea also gave satisfaction.

Get rid of your indignation before the threathed outbreak of cholera. K. D. C. will cure the worst form of indignation. It will prevent cholera.

CUMERS

THE TULIP TREE.

How to Make a Success With This Finest of Forest Trees.

The tulip tree (Liriodendron tulipifera) The tulip tree (Liriodendron tulipifera) is conceded to be one of our finest forest trees. The unique form of the leaves, their vivid green appearance in spring, beautiful yellow coloring in fall and the tuliplike formation of its flowers are characteristic features of interest. It is not surpassed by any other tree in the columnar massiveness and elegance of them and general symmetry of development. Planted in rich soil and in a favorable position, it is of rapid growth, quite equal to the silver maple. quite equal to the silver maple.



The tulip tree has its drawback of being somewhat difficult to transplant. Its roots are fleshy and decay upon being severed or broken. Superintendent Saunders of the government grounds at Washington says that success may almost be guaranteed if the young plants are moved and replanted several times in the nursery rows before setting in permanent situation. He further adds that, like other trees, the tulip tree is seldom injured by leaf insects if growing freely, but on poor soil its stunted growth will be attacked by scale insects, It will not flourish long unless in good surface soil and altogether is best adapted for wide avenues, where it can be planted at least 80 feet from buildings of any kind.

"Wopking" Hardy Roses. TULIP TREE (LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA).

"Working" Hardy Roses.

Which are better, roses on their own roots or roses that have been budded or grafted on the Manetti or other stocks? Both have their advocates and that, too, among eminent rosarians. If hardy roses are "worked"—that is, budded or grafted —near the ground line, and when transplanted the place of union is buried one to two inches under the ground, these "worked" plants are apt to grow and bloom exceedingly well for two years. After that time some may weaken. Of course with "worked" roses there is always some trouble with suckers, and if the cultivator doesn't know a sucker from a shoot from the tame rose his rose garden will soon become a patch of briers. There will be no brier suckers from roses on their own roots, says Gardening, which adds:

Above all things roses love fresh soll—that is, soil in which roses had never better the servery. You may have noticed

Above all things roses love fresh soil—that is, soil in which roses had never before been grown. You may have noticed this in your own garden. If your roses have been grown in the same spot for some years and are doing poorly, lift and remove them to somewhere else. It isn't a question of fertilizer at all. Any amount of manure won't invigorate them as much as a change of ground will. A rich, loamy soil is one of the best for roses, but they can be grown successfully in any fairly good land, providing they are kept on the move every few years. ery few years.

Protecting Vines Against Insects. A correspondent of The Country Gentleman tells that he has protected his vines of all kinds, including melons, by the timely use of the following:

Take equal parts gypsum (common land plaster, such as farmers sow on their land) and wood ashes, dry and fine;

mix well. As soon as bugs begin we ing on the vines wet them thoroughly with a sprinkler or otherwise and immediately dust the vines with the mixture, diately dust the vines with the mixture, throwing some around the stalk. Dusting the mixture on wet vines causes it to form a slight crust that will stay on several days. Seldom do I have to go over my vines more than three times. Sometimes I have found the bugs working on the under side of the leaves. Then by turning the leaves up wetting and dusting is all that is needed.

Elack Knot In Plums.

E. P. Powell writes to Garden and Forest that he finds but little difficulty in keeping his trees clear of the black knot by vigilant attention except on the side of his orchard next to the orchards of his neighbors, who fail to give their trees proper attention, and from which the winds waft the spores of the black knot fungus. Among the varieties which he has found most liable to the knot are Lombard, the old English Horse plum, and Magnum Bonum. Among those least susceptible are Washington, Coe, Bradshaw and Reine Claude. Lombard appears to be most difficult to clear. Mr. Powell makes the assertion with emphasis that "persistent care will certainly keep a plum orchard side of his orchard next to the orchards care will certainly keep a plum orchard in excellent health."

Wood Ashes For Fruit Crops.
Wood ashes are especially valuable as a fertilizer when applied to fruit crops.
Their action, as John M. Stahl, an Illinois fruitgrower, explains, is to increase the woody growth rather than the fruiting, being the mineral remains of a the woody growth rather than the fruiting, being the mineral remains of a woody growth. Apparently wood ashes give the best results when applied to grapes and apples. They should be spaded in around the apple trees and some distance from the trunk.

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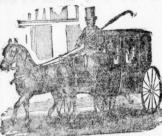
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