FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICUL-TURAL TOPICS.

Fowls With Feathered Legs--- A Tomato Plant Pointer --- Tanning Skins With the Hair On---Protecting Trees From Borers ... Etc., Etc.

Fowls With Feathered Legs.

when first brought to this country had New York Tribune. long feathers on the back of their legs reaching down to their feet. Such fowls are a nuisance where wind and slush prevail, and are all the worse when these are alternated with weather near to zero. Instead of keeping the fowl warm the cape of frozen feathers makes an ice packing around the feet. bent so that the breast feathers will the ground is loose and rich. Well keep them warm, and the fowl will be a better layer than one whose bodily warmth only keeps its feet dirty and leaf-mold is better. Sandy soil, if wet.

A Tomato Plant Pointer.

Here is a hint worth remembering about tomato plants: One of the experiment stations has said that a mixture of peat and coal ashes is the best soil to set the tomato plant into in the green house. If so, when plants are set in the field why not mix a quantity of coal ashes into the hill before setting the plant or put a mulch of it around them afterward? We think the best results would be attained by mixing it in the hill, as it makes the ground light and porous, and naturally would cause larger growth of the feeding roots. Gardeners often desire to set their tomatoes on moist, strong soil, almost peat in its nature, and the mixing of coal ashes with it might prevent the vines growing too rank and force more development of fruit.

Tanning Skins With the Hair On.

how to tan the skin of a horse with the \$20 per pound for good tested seed, and hair on. We give a recipe that may be in all probability more, but at this women comely, and so beautifully are the Messrs. Crompton believe they used in tanning skins of any kind with figure the acre ought to net \$4,000 to they clad-in such soft and exquisite- have demonstrated that the greater the hair, wool or fur on, as the case \$5,000 in five years. The seed is very may be. The man who first discovered scarce, and the demand so great that says, "they appear as houris floating go on within the brain, or in the nerthis process made a fortune selling the it would be hard to get enough in one about the earth in silk balloons, with vous system directly connected with beautiful rugs and dog or calf skins in the season. may be tanned for robes or rugs. The | The best way is to transplant the method is as follows: While the skin roots; in this way, one soon gets to crawl upon this globe. is fresh powder the flesh side with a producing seed in quantity. When mixture of salt two parts, alum and once started, the business can be desaltpeter each one part, and roll tight- veloped quite rapidly, as the plant proby, letting it lie until the mixture is duces seed freely,-M. G. Harrison in thoroughly dissolved. This mixture Farm, Field and Fireside. should be pulverized before being apsun and cover with neatsfoot oil, after which it should be a supplying them with groun food in days. Next scrape as clean as possible with a piece of wood and apply Spanish whiting which has been heated in an oven until it is hot, rubbing in with a flannel cloth. The skin is now ready for use and if at all stiff may be rubhed and worked soft with but little trouble.-Farm. Field and Fireside.

Protecting Trees From Borers.

There are two means which can be employed in controlling the insects which bore into the trunks of trees.

Many applications of mixtures to the trunks of trees have been used with varying success. A mixture of hy- medium size, and we have about made draulic cement and skimmilk to the up our minds that hens at large are not consistency of paint has been found valuable against the peach tree borer. and what women can put up with hogs Apply all preventives of this charac- in the back yard? But if hens are ter to trees just before the beetles issue, which in some cases is as early as the latter days of May. As soon as the danger is removed, the cement and other applications should be taken off the tree, as their presence is liable to interfere with growth. Wrapping the trunks with paper or very fine screen wire or the like has been used successfully. A measure of utmost value, according to United States Entomologist Howard in entomological bulletin 18. is in keeping the trees free from fungi, moss, abnormal growth of any kind, loose bark, etc., in other words keeping the trunk perfectly smooth. In some cases the use of a fertilizer may assist the trees in withstanding the attacks of borers.

Costly Contrariness.

I know a man, and he is but one of a never had a good vegetable or fruit would look as though he were being us look at the sort of table his contrariness provides. An abundance of coffee, liberal in strength and sweetness; salt pork, potatoes, bread, rich cake, rich pies with short crusts and other indigestible food. The woman has done as well as she could with the material provided. What might she have placed before her family had she had access to a vegetable and fruit garden? Hardly a meal need be devoid of some vegetable or fruit, which would not only cheapen living, but improve health. The man in question is noted for his economy, but evidently he is not using correct means to the de-

sired end. weak stomach, and numerous other ail- which has a curved wicker work bas ments. The local physician is fre- ket against which the ball strikes, quently called upon. He has probably with a glove at the back which is faid out, at a very low estimate, for drawn over the hand and fastened to medicines \$25 a year. Adding to this hold the basket in position.

\$25 more, which might have been saved in the cost of living, we have \$50 a year lost for lack of what he might very easily have had. In the thirty years that they have kept house this would amount to \$1,500 without interest. He and his wife have worked hard, but in the discomfort that always attends poor health. Nature holds out to us with a liberal hand foods that not only give variety to our fare and thus preserve health and comfort, but are much cheaper than the indigestible Most of the southern Asia fowls stuff that too often loads our tables .-

Ginseng Culture.

By request of a number of readers, I submit some information about the cul-

tivation of ginseng. First, where possible, select a cool, moist piece of ground, preferably where there is natural loam or where rotted stable manure is good for bringing up garden soil to a proper condition rich and moist, is better than clay.

I am often asked if ginseng will grow in northern latitudes, to which I reply that in its natural home-the forest, it stands the severest of Canadian winters. It is a plant that I have never seen winter killed.

A rich, cool, loamy, loose soil, shade, and a heavy mulching of wood leaves or similar covering in autumn, which is left on during the next summer to decay, and conserve moisture; ginseng will thrive in almost any rich garden soil if given shade and moisture.

This is the secret of growing ginseng, and although there are many ways of applying the above principles, still if these points are kept in view there can be no doubt of success, and where these conditions do not exist naturally they can usually be artificial-

ly furnished. I am also asked how many pounds of seeds are required to plant an acre, and their cost. It requires about fifteen pounds of seed to plant an acre, Some weeks ago a subscriber asked and their cost would be not less than process, and it should be preserved, as season to plant an acre, unless the orby it sheep skins may be made into der was placed with the grower early

the winter as they are of keeping their own tables supplied with succulent vegetables. But it is nevertheless just as important in one case as in the other. Referring to this subject, a farmer's wife in Nebraska says in Tri-State Farmer on the subject:

to one or two lots in the city. While in our experience free range of the farm is not the best way to raise fine poultry, yet we do not duly appreciate the foods we may raise and feed fresh These are clean culture and the use of from the garden to our poultry. In such measures as will dispose of eggs our experience the fowls at large do upon the trees. It is hardly probable not confine themselves to picking up that the trees can be saved after they the waste but rather choose to take have once become infested with the their rations from horse mangers and borers. The only thing to do then is to pig troughs. They fatten on the corn cut them off and burn by the first of and perhaps the men complain with May before the adult insects emerge. justice that "the hens cat their heads

We find it better to have yards of much improvement on hogs at large, yarded they must be fed, and there is room on the farm for a garden for the chickens. What shall we plant? We must have lettuce, of course. One can cut a surprising amount of feed from a few square feet of lettuce; then there is the giant Southern mustard. A few rows of that and you have a green food greatly relished, and in quantity for a numerous flock. Winter onlons are egg producers. Perhaps we can find a corner for hemp and sunflowers. Then we must have some vegetables for winter. Cabbage and artichokes come first. Watch the biddies eat raw artichokes if you do not believe they like them. Then we may raise some carrots to cook and mix with bran for biddy's winter breakfast to make het lay. We can cook them and mix with corn meal to fatien the poultry for market quickly. Probably no vegetalarge company of the same sort, who ble we raise gives less trouble or is more certain to yield well than sugar garden, mainly because he thinks it beets. Then the beets keep well, which is more than we can say for carrots in dictated to by his wife in so doing. Let this locality. We put the beets through the bone cutter and feed raw.

The hens greatly relish the raw vegetables and the ducks must have them if you wish eggs in January. The mustard will stay green long after frosts, and when it is gone begin on the beets. The mustard will not appear the second year nor in any way resemble the old fashioned sort. A great many places where the vegetables have been taken off may be sown to the mustard for fall feeding .-Florida Agriculturist.

Bat For Handball.

A Californian has patented a small He complains of a whirling head, but to be used in playing handball

INDIA'S MOST PECULIAR PEOPLE.

The Bicycle Has Nearly Emancipated the Parsi Women.

the vultures upon the Towers of Sillis to be relied upon. -Boston Herald. "Persians"), who feed their dead to ence. They fled to India from Persia when that land fell into the hands of the Arabs twelve centuries ago. Their men are the first very singular persons the traveller sees on board the ship of a treaty with the United States, larity consisting in their long sallow ent-leather, looking, tubular hats and Epervier was detailed for his transporside," and in Madras and Calcutta on a few days before sailing with Comnatives of India, and have made and still make their money in trade.

They are the only Indians who, as body, admire and cultivate western progressive ideas, who treat their wo- Tattnell, who was a watch officer on men fairly well (according to our the Epervier, succeeded in inducing an ideas), and who permit their widows officer on one of the other ships to exto marry again. Their first rule of life is to practice benevolence, and no ferred to remain with the fleet. A few people do this more liberally. They days later, as the Epervier passed out do not smoke, and this is because they naled "All well on board." Since then will not trifle with fire, which is sacred in their belief. They never spit and they will not in any way contaminate the earth or water or defile the trees and flowers. That is why they destroy their dead without burning the bodies

They have no beggars among them; they are monogamists; they are not caste-ridden (or rotted), like the Hindoos, for they acknowledge but two classes-the priests and the people. They keep New Year day, not only as a religious fete day, but, much as we

Truly that modest-looking toy has worked as much of the change in this swift-booted century as many of our most important inventions. It has proved a steed which leaps the highest bars of prejudice, runs away with the deepest-rooted conventions even every advantage over the man confined outpaces the plans of women for their what it may do in India, but, after all, it has only a few thousands of Parsis upon whom to work.-Harper's Magazine.

Question of Kinship.

General Hickenlooper and his family make the evening dinner a source of puzzling and difficult problems. The other evening the youngsters turned the tables upon him by presenting the following legal proposition:

A French beggar died and left one child, a son, and a considerable estate. The son, in order to inherit the estate. was required to prove a kinship to the deceased. What kinship did he prove? The general promptly replied the kin-

ship of father and son. The children said the answer was wrong-the parent was a woman. This tickled the general, and he decided to pass it along, so the next day, while taking luncheon with a friend, he propounded the following:

A French beggar woman died and left a son and an estate and the son in order to inherit the property, was re- years ago, when the "flyers" were inquired to prove kinship to the deceased. What was the kinship between them?

The friend promptly replied: "Mother and son.

"Well," said the general, "you guess better than I did, for I answered father instead of mother."-Cincinnati Enouirer.

Napoleon's Clean Linen.

It is pleasant to learn, if one has Napoleon I. on the hero list, that he had very dainty habits in personal matters, that he was fastidiously clean in his person, according to an article in a French contemporary, and poured eau de cologne into the water dorsement: he washed in, then sponged his head with the perfume and finally poured the remainder of the contents of the flask over neck and shoulders. He only a trifle over \$20! This strikes an corners of the room. Napoleon's bill lar Science Monthly.

for ean de cologne, however, exceeded

the washerwoman's by a large majority. Well, anyhow, I'm relieved to learn that the Little Corporal was this much a dude. Some of his predecesare the Parsis (or "Parsees," meaning sors in the Tuilleries were not blessed with such excellent habits, if history

An Ensign's Narrow Escape. When Commodore Decatur, in 1815, dictated to the dey of Algiers the terms which takes him to India, their singu- Lieut. John Subrick was dispatched to Washington with a copy for the apfaces and large eyes, their shiny, pat- proval of our Government. The brig their long and ugly coats. They are tation, and he was accompanied by most numerous in Bombay, but one Captain Lewis and Lieutenant Neill meets them in other cities on "Bombay of the navy, who had married sisters the other shore. They are the richest modore Decatur for the Mediterranean, and by Lieutenant Drury and Lieutenant Yarnell, who had fought with Perry in the battie of Lake Erie. Just before the brig sailed Ensign Josiah change places with him, as he preof the Straits of Gibraltar, she siginteresting fact that Ensign Tattnell, who escaped the fate of his comrades, lived to command the ram Merrimac of the confederate navy. Since the Epervier went down we have lost a number of vessels, but each of them can be accounted for.-Chicago Record.

Brain Force in Bicycle Riding, Messrs. R. E. and C. Crompton recently presented to the Cycle Engineers' Institute at Birmingham, England, the results of a remarkable indo, as a day for general visiting, vestigation concerning the efficiency of Their women are not imprisoned with the human body considered as a motor. their servants or otherwise degraded, Heretofore the body has generally been but may be met anywhere and every- treated as analogous to a heat engine, where to the same extent as English work being obtained from it through women in India. So often are these chemical action on the muscles. But ly colored silks-that, as one writers part of the energy-yielding processes rings and jewelry." It is no more than that the greatest waste is from the fair of the Parsi men to let this be as brain and nerves, and not from the it is, for they are the ugliest men that muscles. The nerve waste, they aver, is proportional to the number of times An English lady advised me to go that the nerve centres energize the and see the rich Parsi young women muscles in order to make a stroke, and riding bleycles on the road beside the hence the craving for high gears, sea at 4 o'clock of any afternoon. What which diminish the number of strokes an idea! The bicycle has so revolution- and thus economize the nerve waste, ized young womanhood in England They advocate, instead of high gearthat men who return there after a ing, an increase in the length of the short absence cannot credit their cranks, for the purpose both of reduc-

Goldfinch Caught by an Acorn.

A more peculiar accident than any of these happened to a small goldfinch. which was found dead at the base of a large oak tree with an acorn attached to its bill. The bird had evidently driven its bill straight through the acorn, and then, unable to extricate it, the little creature had died of starvation. Stories are told by naturalists of finding birds with their bills firmly imbedded in the trunks and limbs of old trees. Either in their eagerness to capture some worm under the bark set it down. When ready to go back they have forced their bills in so far that they could not withdraw them, or on some dark night they have flown mental as well as of physical nutrition, against the tree with violence, Inin which exercise the general has stances are on record of sea birds flyusually the best of it by presenting ing against wooden lighthouses on dark nights with such force as to drive their bills far into the woodwork. The long, thick grass. One day the master power of the bills of some species of that they will penetrate hard oak for half an inca before breaking. Such a concussion, however, would kill the bird, whether it injured the bill or not. Sometimes the bill is driven straight through the skull of the bird, and protrudes from the back of the head .-Washington Star.

An Interchange of Courtesies.

The expense of the modern limited express train is so beavy that railroads commonly find it necessary to charge something above the regular fare for the privilege of riding on them. A few troduced on the Lake Shore Road, the president of the company gave orders that passes and half-rate tickets should not be honored on the new trains.

It was not intended, of course, that the complimentary tickets issued to high officials of connecting roads should be vold on the fast trains, but through an oversight a yearly pass was sent to the president of the Nickel Plate line which bore on its face the words:

"Not good on Lake Shore limited trains." A few days after this pass had been issued, the president of the Lake Shore received an annual pass on the Nickel Plate with the following en-

"Not good on passenger-trains,"

Long Lived Whales.

was also extravagantly fond of clean ago, upon the subject of the vitality of visits from those dogs that belong tripping over his gown as he dragged linen, and during his campaign had whales by finding one of these animals either to the Queen herself or to those it along. relays of it sent to different places. In in Behring Sea, in 1890, with a "tog- members of the household who are althose days it did not cost a farm to gle" harpoon head in its body bearing have "starched things" laundered, for, the mark of the American whaler in account with a famous laundress in Montezuma. That vessel was engaged Paris, the Emperor's linen for one in whaling in Behring Sea about ten wash amounted to 386 pieces, and cost years, but not later that 1854. She was afterward sold to the government, American as very reasonable. But His and was sunk in Charleston harbor Majesty never wore any article but during the Civil War to serve as an once, and as he always undressed him- obstruction. Hence, it is estimated the self without aid from his valet, his gar- whale must have carried the harpoon ments were literally "cast" to the four not less than thirty-six years .- Popu-

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

The Toy Tiger's Wail.

cents: I have lost my sweet smile, and I rip-

I've been here many moons and I'll Lodge with so much care by the late never be bought.

Full of woe to the brim, with myself I commune, And my diaphragm whistle is all out

And I'm spurned by the patron, alas! and alack! Who in preference buys a giraffe or a

of tune;

yak.

Oh, 'tis right from my nose to the tip to preserve it. He had never drawn a of my tail

ous wail; While I yearn, all in vain, t'll I'm weary and sore In the sunshine to play on some nursery floor.

Oh, the joy I'll ne'er know that a toy tiger feels When by Tommy he's dragged all

around on his wheels, And I never will dream with the horse and the sheep In the pretty brass crib where he

smiles in his sleep. Yet although from this counter I never

may wing, I will try to look calm, and 'tis proudly small brushes from hair pulled from I'll sing

To the fate that frowns grimly and seldom relents.

cents.

An Esquimau Legend.

became black is common to every Es- dying day. So, full of the inspiration quiman household: Once upon a time of this exceptional picture painted of (all their stories begin in this way) the clay and indigo, Benjamin West deterowl and raven were fast friends. In mined to become a famous painter. deed, they were so intimate that they Seventy-three years afterward he died had things in common, like brother and in London, March 10, 1820, one of the spent most of their time together, and most famous painters of his time and

dapple white and black for the owl. many of which were of great size, and and the latter, not to be entdone in the left over 200 drawings at his death.

generosity, made a pair of nice whale. The story of how Benjamin West fused to sit still.

owl, angrily. "If you don't I will spill of eighteen, went to London and bethe lamp over you."

the threat and continued to tease the quent success, all makes an interesting owl.

dashed the sooty oil in the lamp over | go Record. the white suit of the raven and cried out: "Qua! Qua;"

From that day the unfortunate raven

has worn a black coat.

Dog Rover. Once I went nearly fifty rods from the house after potatoes and peas for dinner, taking Rover with me. We had to go through high timothy grass all the way. I dug my peck market basket heaping full of potatoes, and to the house, I could not find my potatoes; and Rover, too, was missing. When I reached home, however, there was the basket of potatoes on the doorstep and Rover keeping watch beside it. I could not see that he had dropped one potato as he came through the forgot his mittens in the woods where birds to resist a heavy blow is so great he had been at work; but about the time he arrived at home Rover came, bringing the mittens. I once gave him a basket of apples to take to the men who were working in the field. They were working so busily that they did not see him set the basket down. Three or four days after, needing the basket, I asked the master for it; but he had seen nothing of it. "Rover," said he, "where is the basket your mistress soon returned, bringing the basket of apples. He never touched anything that did not belong to him. It seemed to us he knew everytaing we said .-Advance.

Pets of Royal Children-

those among them who actually form monkey-doll! Would you show it to part, for a longer or shorter period, of him?" the Queen's household, are not allowed to have indoor pets. As all the world almost as large as the live money, and knows, the sovereign herself is passionately fond of animals, but she early observed that even the kindest children are incapable of bestowing long sustained attention and care on living animals. Accordingly, although Princess Ena of Battenberg and her brothers are encouraged to pay frequent visits to the kennels-where they | held it at arm's length, looked it quite are allowed to keep all sorts of animals presented to them by friends and rela- odd, puckered mouth! tives-the royal nurseries at Windsor, Some light was thrown, a few years Osborne and Balmoral only receive

The Prince and Princess of Wales Sandringham nurseries used at times fully that Angeline was ready to cry. to resemble nothing so much as a miniature zoo. But the Princess, who the monkey thought the doll was his had far more leisure as a young mar- brother?" ried woman, of course, than the Queen could claim under the same circumstances, always made a point of seeing that her children attended, as far body know?-Youth's Companion,

as possible, to the comfort and happi-

ness of their pets. It was the Princess who revived the I'm a little toy tiger for twenty-nine pretty fashion of being painted with a favorite dog One of the first presents

received by Prince Edward of York was a terrier, which took up its resi-And my soul overflows with this hor. dence in the charming temporary nursery which had been prepared at White Duchess of Teck.

Life Story of a Great Artist.

One day a little Quaker boy was sitting by the cradle of his sister's baby. The child was asleep, and so there was a blessed opportunity to give the little one a dig and see it squirm. So the boy bent over the infant to tease it, but at that moment the baby smiled in its sleep. The smile was so lovely that the boy was filled with a great desire picture, nor had he ever had much to That I surge with a doleful, tempestu- do with such levitous things, for the Quakers, or Friends, of the eighteenth century, especially in Pennsylvania, where the boy was born and raised, were opposed to picture making. But the boy, whose name was Benjamin West, got a sheet of white paper and with some red and black inks made a likeness of the smiling baby. Benjamin was only seven years old (he was born October 10, 1738), so he was quite proud of his work, but his parents cautioned him to not fool away his time in such profitless employment, though they acknowledged that the picture looked like the baby.

But from that time on Benjamin continued to make pictures. He made the house cat's back, thus making pussy an unwilling patron of art. He made red and yellow paints from the I'm a little toy tiger for twenty-nine neighborhood clay banks and blue from his mother's indigo, and he per-R. K. Munkittrick, in Harper's Bazar. sisted in making pictures of the birds. flowers, insects and even people near his home. In his ninth year he made a The following fable of how the raven painting that he was proud of to his president of the Royal Academy. He One day the raven made a dress of painted or sketched over 400 pictures,

bone boots and presented them to the studied painting against opposition; raven, and, not content with this, went how, finally, when he was sixteen to work upon a white dress. When years old, the Quakers of Springfield. the raven was asked to try it on she Penn., his native place, decided that merrily ran and skipped about and re- he should be permitted to follow his ambition; how he became a portrait "Be quiet a little while," cried the painter in New York city at the age came a favorite of and court painter to But the raven paid no attention to King George III., and of all his subseblography, which you would find pleas-At last, in his vexation, the owl ure in hunting up and reading. - Chica-

The Monkey and the Monkey Dolls. called Therese "Miss Angeline," "there's an organ-man at the gate with

a real, live monkey." Angeline jumped up so quickly that she nearly upset her doll-house, and ran out upon the veranda. She loves animals dearly, and when she saw the odd little creature at the end of a long string come bowing and bobbing up the gravel walk toward ber, she laughed aloud in delight.

"Mamma! mamma!" she cried. "Come and see the funny monkey!" Angeline's mamma came to the door. and when she saw the monkey she could not help laughing, too. He was dressed in a long scarlet gown, belted around his waist, and a little black velvet cap with a gilt band, which he took off when he made his odd little

bows. The organ-man was playing "Dixie," and the monkey began dancing to the music very prettily. When he had done dancing he turned a half-dozen somersaults in the grass, rolling over and over like a ball. Then he sprang up, made a very low bow to Angeline and her mamma, and held out his cap for a penny. When Angeline had dropped the penny into the cap he took it out quickly with his little black fingers, in it? Can't you go and get it?" He and stuffed it into a tiny pocket in the did not even point to the field, but skirt of his gown. Then he climbed on Rover started out immediately, and Angeline's lap and looked in her face with round, black, solemn eyes,

"How much he looks to know, ma'am!" said Therese. "Too much:" answered Angeline's

mamma, but neither Therese nor Angeline quite knew what she meant. "Mamma," cried Angeline, suddenly, "I wonder if he would like to see my

Therese ran to fetch the doll. It was looked as like him as one pea to another. And when the monkey saw it, what do you suppose he did? First, he caught it in his queer little arms, stared into its black face, felt its bead eyes and its small, wrinkled cheeks, and hugged it with all his might to the breast of his scarlet gown. Then he

over again, and kissed it twice on its When his master called the monkey. he tried to carry the doll with him,

"Lay it down!" said the organ-man,

sharply. The poor little fellow dropped the were not nearly so strict with their doll, but as he rode away on the top children. In old days, indeed, the of the organ he looked back so wist-"Therese," said she, "do you suppose

> "How should I know, Miss Ange line?' said Therese, laughing.

And for that matter, how should any