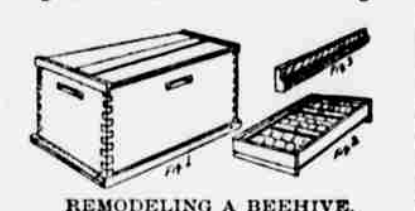


# DOULTRY & BEES

## IMPROVING A HIVE.

How to Remedy Defects Which Are Apt to Interfere with the Health of Its Occupants.

Fig. 1 shows a hive in quite common use, and one that has really much to commend it. It is dovetailed at the corners, and this fact gives it its name. The beveling of the roof boards, to give the necessary slant, makes the outer edge so thin that it is liable to warp and form a crack, so that wind and storm can blow into the top of the hive.



REMODELING A BEEHIVE.

The side pieces are either rabbeted out or made of two pieces of boards, as shown in Fig. 3. This gives a cover with some space above the hive, but not enough or in the right shape to put in any covering over the brood chamber. To obviate this I lay the quilting in and hold it in place with two cleats, as shown in Fig. 2. This covering, held up from the brood frames by crossstrips, I consider quite essential. The bees themselves would make provision for a way to cross from one brood frame to the other, but their plans are thwarted by the changes incident to the removal of the honey boxes.

I know I lost the first two swarms I tried to winter in the hives in their original shape, and succeeded in carrying two through the following winter in these hives altered as I have indicated. It is very little trouble to make the change, and the hives are much more satisfactory, anyhow.—Richard H. Mitchell, in Country Gentleman.

## THE KENTUCKY QUEEN.

Editor of a Blue Grass State Paper Finds New Name for the Busy Hen.

We have read of Maud on a summer day, who raked, barefooted, the new-mown hay; we have read of the maid in the early morn, who milked the cow with the crumpled horn; and we've read the lays that the poets sing of the rustling corn and the flowers of spring; but of all the lays of tongue or pen, there's naught like the lay of the Trimble hen. Long, long before Maud rakes the hay, the Trimble hen has begun to lay; and ere the milkmaid stirs a peg, the hen is up and has dropped her egg; the corn must rustle and flowers spring if they hold their own with the baring ring. If Maud is needing a hat and gown, she doesn't hustle her hay to town; she goes to the store and obtains her suit with a basket full of her fresh hen-fruit; if the milkmaid's beau makes a Sunday's call, she doesn't feed him milk at all, but works up eggs in a custard pie and stuffs him full of chicken fry; and when the old man wants a horn, does he take the druggist a load of corn? Not much! He simply robs a nest and to town he goes—you know the rest. He lingers there and he talks, perchance, of true reform and correct feenance, while his poor wife stays at home and scowls, but is saved from want by those self-same fowls; for while her husband lingers there she watches the cackling hens with care, and gathers eggs, and the eggs she'll hide till she saves enough to stem the tide. Then hail, all hail! to the Trimble hen, the greatest blessing of all men! throw up your hats and make Rome howl for the preserving barnyard fowl; Corn may be king, but it's plain to be seen the Trimble hen is the Kentucky queen.—Milton (Ky.) News.

## Rankin's Rations for Ducks.

The well-known pioneer New England duck farmer, James Rankin, feeds his breeding birds in fall and early winter as follows: Three quarts wheat bran, one part oat feed, one part cornmeal, five per cent. beef scraps, five per cent. grit, and all the green feed they will eat, in the shape of corn fodder (cut fine), clover or oat fodder. Feed this mixture twice a day, all they will eat. When the laying season begins, about February 1, they get equal parts of wheat bran and cornmeal, 20 per cent. oat feed, 10 per cent. boiled turnips or potatoes, 15 per cent. clover rowen, green rye or refuse cabbage, chopped fine, five per cent. of grit. Feed twice a day all they will eat with a lunch of corn at noon. Keep grit and oyster shells constantly by them.

## Goose Market at Warsaw.

At Warsaw, Poland, they hold a goose market every year in October. The geese, about 3,000,000 in number, are driven to Warsaw from all parts of the country. Many of them come from distant provinces and as a consequence have to travel many miles over roads that would wear out their feet unless some means were taken to protect them. This is done by driving them through tar poured upon the ground and then through sand. The operation is repeated several times, and by the time they are ready to start their feet are completely covered with a hard crust which effectively protects them from all inju-

## THE HENS IN WINTER.

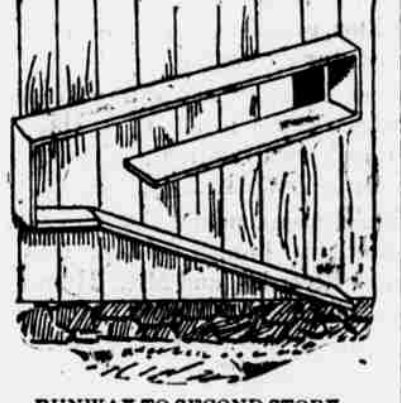
To Prevent Diseases They Must Be Kept Dry and Warm and Protected from Exposure.

While roup may not exist in the flock, yet hoarseness, rattling in the throat, blindness, etc., are common ailments. They are mostly due to colds, and are usually caused by exposure to drafts of air at night, either from a crack or crevice in the wall, from top ventilation, or from exposure during the day to high winds. It is very annoying, and affects the fowls that are very fat more than others. As the nostrils are usually closed, also, the giving of liquid medicines sometimes results in strangulation. Keep the birds dry and warm, away from drafts of any kind. Inject one or two drops of camphorated oil into each nostril, let the bird be quiet (as exercise seems to increase the difficulty), and give a pill the size of a three-cent silver piece in diameter three times a day, composed of equal parts by weight of quinine, promide of potash and red pepper. After so doing swab the throat with a solution made by dissolving a piece of blue vitriol as large as a bean in a gill of warm water, using a soft rag on a stick. Feed on nourishing food, such as chopped lean meat. The main point is to keep the bird dry and warm. If the breathing is very severe give two drops of spirits of turpentine on a bread-crumble once a day. A teaspoonful of beaten raw egg is also excellent.—Farm and Fireside.

## TWO-STORY HEN HOUSE.

Simple Contrivance by Which a Building Can Often Be Made to Hold Two Flocks.

Hens could often be kept in the second floor of a building, if access to the ground could be secured. The cut shows an easy grade up to an



RUNWAY TO SECOND STORY.

elevated door. The top and bottom boards are shown in place, but the entire front should be covered with slats. These can extend from the top board down to the bottom board. The grade is so easy that fowls will readily pass up or down. By this plan a building can often be made to hold two flocks instead of one.—Orange Judd Farmer.

## AMONG THE POULTRY.

One way to warm a vessel of drinking water is to drop a clean, hot stone into it.

It is better not to let the fowls out at all on days when the wind is cold and the snow blows.

Cut cornstalks make the very cleanest of litter for the scratching shed. The fowls will eat much of it, too.

An excellent addition to the winter food is very sweet milk, and the fowls may be given all they will drink of it once a day.

Condition powders cannot be made a substitute for good, wholesome food. That they are sometimes needed is a confession of lack of care in feeding. Use them sparingly.

Frost has cut off the natural meat supply, and its place should be supplied in the daily ration. The insect food will be most missed by the birds that are growing and have not completed their framework of bone and muscle.

"Table scraps" may or may not be good poultry food. We have seen such scraps that might at least be marked "doubtful." Moldy bread, cake and pie, spoiled canned fruits, tainted meat, chunks of salt meat, masses of fat meat, bits of greasy paper, basting strings from roast fowls, cherry pits and many other like articles that are commonly dumped in the chicken bucket had better be thrown on the compost heap or buried.—Farm Journal.

## The Range and the Yard.

On the range the hens get a little at a time, but they are ever moving from place to place and are busy as possible. It is a different matter when they are fed by the owner. He throws down the food and they fill their crops at once. Having done so they are satisfied and "wax and grow fat." There is a lesson to learn from the natural mode of feeding by the hens. Give them this food in small quantities. When the crop is overloaded too much food is passed into the gizzard to be triturated, and the digestive organs are overtaxed; but when the food is eaten gradually and slowly digestion is natural and the system is better nourished.—Farm and Fireside.

## Scalded and Dry Picked.

The New York Produce Review says: Many shippers, seeing dry picked spring chickens quoted higher than scalded, have been inclined to dry pick all their chickens, which is a serious mistake. Large dry picked chickens do demand a premium of one to two cents over scalded, as they can be used in place of Philadelphia or near-by chickens, but small dry picked are not wanted by any class of trade except at a cheap price, and where the birds run small they are more attractive and sell better when scalded.

## The mystery of the telephone is yet but imperfectly understood by many.

Tease by just two women, with no scientific knowledge what-

ever, were made to feel how great a boon to humanity it is. Only a few days ago a man in Chicago decided to give his wife a novel surprise on her birthday anniversary. He arranged that at a certain moment her mother, whom she had not seen for years, should be at the long-distance telephone office in Philadelphia and should call up the daughter in Chicago. There was a telephone in the Chicago house, says the Chronicle, of that city, and the husband answered the prearranged call. Turning from the instrument, he said to his wife: "Helen—here's your mother on the wire in Philadelphia." The wife seated herself at the instrument and heard the familiar voice of her mother. It uttered one word: "Daughter!" Suddenly the young matron in Chicago gripped the instrument and poured out her heart in the response: "Oh, mother, mother!" Then, as she heard the sob that came over the wire from her aged mother, she answered in kind, still keeping the receiver at her ear. Speaking literally, these two women cried to each other until the tolls amounted to \$15. Later they both said that it was the sweetest experience they had known since their long separation began! Nothing could more effectively demonstrate the sympathetic possibilities of the telephone or better illustrate the vital point of realizing the personality behind the voice.

A farmer driving a dump cart backed down on the wharf at Cape Porpoise, Me., the other day and asked the men on the big dredge to drop a bucketful in his wagon. They laughed at him, says a local exchange, and said his cart couldn't carry enough. He didn't believe them, and said he was willing to risk it. Finally the men said if he would unhitch his horse they would accommodate him. This he did, and up came a big scoopful. The arm swung it over the wharf and the load was dumped. If the farmer never before had a realizing sense of how much 12 cubic yards were he certainly has now, for it buried his cart completely from view, and it took him two hours to dig it out.

The new belts, gloves and neckties of rattlesnake skin have elicited this comment from the Ripley Bee: We knew the poor rattlesnake would have to come to it sooner or later. It was about the only varmint left that women didn't wear. Think of a woman's being arrayed in a silk-worm waist, a sheep's wool skirt, a seal-skin sash, ostrich feather hat, goatskin shoes, whalebone stays, kidskin gloves, horsehide belt, tortoise shell comb, fish scale trimming, stuffed canary birds, clamshell buttons, Spitz dog muff, mink tail collar, alligator hide purse.

A woman of Danbury, Conn., died recently, leaving quite a little property to various persons. To him who was supposed to be her favorite nephew she bequeathed "my false teeth, which will be found in the upper right hand drawer of my bureau." The young man at once concluded that his aunt must have concealed some diamonds or other precious stones in the set of teeth. Accordingly he smashed up his bequest, but found no jewels. He will now contest the will.

The city of Birmingham, Ala., has already begun to make preparations for a "metallic exposition," to be opened there November 15, 1904, and continue until May 15, 1905. Its charter name is to be the International Metallic and Industrial exposition. The state is expected to contribute \$100,000 toward the expenses, and congress is to be asked to give \$500,000.

A New York millionaire's son is serving an apprenticeship in the city as a bellboy. He has not been disowned nor disinherited. In fact, the young man's father is extremely proud of him. When he was graduated from college in 1898 his father said to him: "I want you to get into the world and hustle for yourself for three years. I want to see what you can do."

Arndt K. Housekeeper, of Narberth, Pa., has failed for \$3,000,000, as the result of going on the bond of some friends in connection with a gigantic real estate operation. He signed the necessary papers without, it is said, thoroughly understanding what he was doing.

The lake regions seem to be attractive to people. In Ohio during the last ten years the largest rate of increase in population was in the lake cities and counties. The same conditions are true of the states of Michigan and Wisconsin.

Bishop Potter's denunciation of the New York society woman who appeared at a public function dressed in a robe made of the skins of unborn lambs, appears justifiable. The story has an extraordinary flavor of barbarism.

Five of ten prisoners in the county jail at Mexico, Mo., escaped by means of tools concealed in the cravats of two of

## Not only has the Pan-American exposition, whose gates will be thrown open to expectant millions at Buffalo, N. Y., May 1, 1901,

attracted world-wide attention and comment, but is being indorsed and earnestly encouraged by one of the largest and most notable array of able, skillful and distinguished men and women ever identified with any public enterprise. They come, says the official bulletin, from every section of the western hemisphere, and every state of our great union. They represent not only the most brilliant social circles and the higher walks of diplomatic and political life, but every profession, science, art, industry and commercial enterprise; famous savants, eminent architects and sculptors, great inventors, profound ethnologists, leading manufacturers, railroad magnates, the Napoleons of trade, commerce and useful and ornamental productions, specialists and exhibitors in every field of human research and progress, and business men of exceptional and administrative ability, many of whom have gathered wide and valuable experience from previous expositions. It is also a fact worthy of mention and commendation that a number of Buffalo's representative and most influential citizens—to whom time is literally money and a lot of it—have, without compensation, accepted onerous and laborious official positions in the various departments and upon the committees of the exposition, in addition to enriching its treasury with substantial cash donations. That the only enterprise of its kind in American history, thus backed and vouched for, will be a memorable success is a foregone conclusion, and that it will richly repay a visit may be accepted as equally certain.

Three men in a boat on the Allegheny river, near Pittsburgh, fell into the water the other night, and, not being able to swim, were in danger of drowning. But a companion on the shore began lustily to sing "The Moonlight on the Lake," says an exchange of that city, in order to encourage them. And, although there was no moonlight and no lake in sight, they were so anxious to join in the chorus that they forgot they couldn't swim, and kept up until they were rescued. The probability is the men were so anxious to live and get at the singer that they could not sink.

While workmen were drilling an oil well in Washington county, Pa., a chain broke and fell into the hole. All sorts of plans were vainly tried to get the chain out, and finally W. G. Phillips, a slender youth, had a rope tied to his ankles and was lowered head foremost. He managed to attach another rope to the chain and it was hauled up, but the rope around his own ankles almost slipped off while he was being hauled up. Imagine the horrible position of that youth if the rope had slipped off.

The adjutant general's department has on file many applications for retirement of officers who have served 30 years. Under existing law the president can, at his discretion, retire such officers, but unless there is a most excellent reason why an officer should not be required to remain in active service all such applications are being refused. It is said to be surprising how many officers of 30 years' service are anxious to leave the active list.

A grower in Maine claims to have gathered 17 quarts of currants from single bushes in his plantation. For the currant worm he uses London purple or Paris green before the fruit sets. If necessary to apply poison later in the season he uses white hellebore, one quarter pound to 16 gallons of water, applying with a spray pump. After the berries are picked he sprays again to save the foliage.

In ordinary apple years the waste of skin and cores amounts to 500 to 600 car loads, and during years of abundant yield it runs as high as 1,200 and 1,500 car loads. All this waste now goes to the factories, which make cheap jellies. There are upward of 140 of these factories in this country, and they have an annual capacity of some 200,000,000 pounds.

Eastern capitalists with unlimited capital at their command are planning to develop northern Georgia on a huge scale. They have purchased 50,000 acres of land in five counties which are said to be rich in mineral resources. As yet there is no railroad in that section, but negotiations are under way for a line which will aid the enterprise mentioned.

A Philadelphia man with liabilities of over \$2,000,000 and assets of only \$25 has just gone through the bankruptcy court. And still some people say Philadelphia is a slow town.

A business man of Fort Worth, Tex., has brought suit for \$5,000 damages against the publisher of a city directory for having described him as colored.

It is said that the city of Denver consumes more honey per capita than any

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