FARM CONVENIENCES.

Which Contribute Largely to the Comfort and Welfare of the Owner.

There is a surprising difference to be observed in many farms as regards the attention given to what are commonly considered matters of secondary importance, but which nevertheless largely contribute to the comfort of the owner and the welfare of his animals. Many farms and stables are to be found on good farms where the manure drips from the eaves in such a way as to make getting in and out of them exceedingly disagreeable. Going often, too, this drip does so much falling as to moisten a narrow pile, leaching out its fertility and carrying it off in streams as it runs out of the yard. Again, little or no attention is paid to walks by which the building can be reached without travelling in the mud.

Not many farmers now in the region of industrial writers have their animals quite unprovided for in winter, but in almost all instances a more or less extensive and indequate shed is provided for the stock, as arrangement that pretty well sets the idea of taking care of them, and gives the water for necessary use, instead of its leaving everything in a disagreeable condition around the buildings. Where mangers are to contain in the horses until spring, it seems very little to build a roof over the pile that will prevent it sufficiently to prevent its leaching from leaching out. By closely attention to the many things that promote thrift, such as a proper arrangement of tools and agricultural implements as well as of the animals and poultry, a great deal will be done that will pay well for the labor and expense.

A very useful aid in short farm buildings, though not very commonly found, is a force pump supplied with hose sufficient to throw water on the top of a building. Time can now be obtained quite cheaply. The hose can often be used to great advantage for other purposes, and in the case of fire may prove of incalculable value in saving a building where other means at hand would fail. It should always be kept in the same place, keeping up in readiness for immediate use, and with one force pump at the house and one at the barn it can be quickly attached to either as the case may require. With water convenient and plenty and a hose in working order at hand, usually engines and carriages can be quickly cleared and be kept in readiness for going out again. Besides this, a farmer who can show such an arrangement for the protection of his buildings against fire can unquestionably get a lower rate of insurance than he can where no precautions are taken.

Sugar Cured Hams.

In the absence of commercial packers' recipes we give several formulas that have been made public by The Country Gentleman. As there is more or less variation in the proportion of the ingredients, the taste of the user must decide which is best for him:

One ounce salt to every pound of meat, an ounce saltpeter to 50 pounds meat, 8 pounds sugar to 100 pounds meat, water to cover.

For 100 pounds meat, 8 pounds salt, 2 ounces saltpeter, 2 pounds molasses sugar, an ounce bicarbonate soda, 6 gallons water. Leave in pickle six weeks and smoke to taste, using fragrant woods.

For 100 pounds meat, 8 pounds salt, 4 ounces saltpeter, 3 pounds brown sugar.

Dry Cures—Mix a pint fine salt with a pint coffee sugar and rub over part of ham for three days. Administer as on from meat, lay in pans and dip were used as you rub on the salt and sugar. In three or four weeks smoke, extra! In black pepper on surface, put in sacks here and whitewash.

Hampshire Bacon—In a shallow, wide tub put lime strong enough to float an egg. To each peck of salt add 2 ounces refined saltpeter and half a pound brown sugar in good molasses. After being six weeks in the pickle take out meat and smoke it; or, warm dry, rub with wheat flour, wrap in newspaper and put in dry place.

An Effective Rock Pulley.

Thanks are due to The Farm Journal for the rock pulley here delineated. It is greatly appreciated on the Connecticut farms where it is used and where

A CONNECTICUT ROCK PULLEY.

stones abound. It was made by a local blacksmith and has done excellent work for years. The handle and clevis to a heavy old plow were used, but a powerful one took hours of extra length was put in. It has carried rail ends weighing from 500 to 600 pounds.

CANE HONEY PRODUCTION

Statements Made at the South American Horticultural Association.

In a paper read at the meeting of the production of cane honey, R. F. Holterman said where the conditions of North American beekeepers in Orange many things of general interest. He advised as regards locality a place where the honey flow is heavy rather than prolonged. In the face of good flexibility of opinion, he honored the belief that any material variation from the depth of the Langstroth is a mistake. A hive with section holder, consisting of the sides and a bottom but not separators, a follower and a cover, was his preference.

Bees should be fed in the spring. The difficulty is a frequent question. In Canada nearly all the beekeepers are veterans in farmer thick. In the United States the thicker sections are used—even to the footed by others. He believed the honeys are honey brings nothing. Regarding bees, their winter feeding discussions, and honey gathering questions need be asked after. Bees need to feed their brood by the milk bees back the increased food value was would be too expensive to the honey bee. If a honey producer wishes to be early to put on sections, he should put on an extending super until the bees are used for putting on sections. Bee sheds should be filled with full stores of honey foundation.

Mr. Holterman said that no one who wishes to raise comb honey to perfection will ever care to prevent swarming entirely. Swarms should be hived on the old stands upon very narrow strips generous of foundation or else upon full sheets of foundation. Which shall be used depends upon the locality. If it is where there is danger of pollen being carried into the sections, then full sheets of foundation should be used. When swarms are used, one day should be allowed to elapse before the sections are put in place. When swarms are hived in starters, they are likely to build some drone comb, especially if the queen is old.

Mr. Holterman did not consider it practicable to prepare the colonies before the swarming season. He would leave the bees to build comb combs as they might, taking good care to use all queens from the best stock, and this is the fall put the bees upon good combs, if they had failed to build good ones, and feed them sugar for winter stores. The comb removed can be sorted over and those having drone comb patched up with pieces of worker comb, or else they may be melted into wax. No gain in spread ventilation. He advised shade upon the top and over the sides of the hives. The sun of the sun escapes was advised. Mr. Holterman advised the single hived with the queen was used in end, then joined the swarm to the production of extracted honey.

Tree and Plant Label.

An improved tree and plant label, invented by a Pittsburg correspondent and reported by The Street New Yorker, suggests a convenience for farmers who are desirous of keeping track now the varieties of their orchards and gardens.

The wire is made the size of a common hatpin needle and may be of any desired length. The label is of common sheet zinc and may be made larger or smaller according to the amount of writing. The one illustrated gives the name of the variety, date of planting and name of the nurseryman from whom it was purchased. The latter is many times of considerable importance. The writing is done with a common pen and ink. The label is for superior to the common wooden kind, as it is practically indestructible and may be applied to any kind of stake, vine or tree. It is not patented.

LABEL FOR ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Iron Covered by Hatfig.

Jennie Atchley of Texas has this to say in The American Bee Journal on a subject of interest to queen breeders:

Being a queen breeder and interested in a size and safe means to mate my queens, I have this year been experimenting as to what I could do to determine whether or not the drones were reared by the mating as well as the workers, etc. I had some fine Italian queens mated with black drones. I took queens that were yellow all over. Then I had a sister to each queen mated with a drone yellow all over. I also clipped the wing of a third virgin sister and mated a thorough black queen with an Italian drone. Now for results:

The yellow all over queen mated to a black drone raises a part of her drones black or nearly so, some are and some are banded and some yellow all over. The black queen mated to an Italian drone raises nearly all black drones, but occasionally one with a slight yellow band. The drones from the clipped virgin are all solid yellow; also those from the yellow queen mated to the yellow drone produce all yellow drones. Now I am fool enough to a conclusion that drones also are touched by the mating.

Agricultural Gleanings.

Rare eggs and varied foods in poultry often come from fowls, especially overfed fowls, when on the premises. Look out! Prevention is better than cure.

The practice of breeding from prominent and attractive birds is widely condemned by The Poultry Keeper.

Lime wash helps to lighten as well as purify poultry quarters, and light is more beneficial in winter than

It is very easy to spoil a calf if helping feed up to a still without regular carrier. Don't do it.

The committee on vegetables reported to the Massachusetts Horticultural society that the leading varieties of pear were been American Wonder, Advancer, Champion of England, Strategem, Telephone and Bloomer.

Things Told by Horses.

Place an extra pair of spares in your gate post for the old fashion strap hinges, and when open flex take the gate a notch. "Twill save lots of hard work in opening.

A practical patent rule in The Farm Journal: To repair long unpainted buildings for repainting, use white lead, colored with coffee, lampblack, thinned with linseed oil, and a little turpentine. Add japan dryer. If they have never been painted put on a coat of hot coal tar before repainting.

Mormon bees of the Arizona branch are claimed to operate far rapidly and are not hard to lay many caps while doing so. To prevent this state of affairs feed the bees plenty of honey, meat and vegetables and comparatively little corn.

If you wish your driving horse to have a smooth, sleek coat, begin to blanket him early.

Before Stepping to the Dance.

There was a crowd of people the other night in Paris. The youth and beauty of the new country were there. The dance was in full. But there was a young man with a big six shooter around and with Colonel Bowie explained to bewildered ones he young wife in opened her through the window and so as the bullets the dance was ended. The new ballet danced Bear and Peter Butler where the ceremony is usually done. The parson opposed to single and double the ceremony of marriage and in which he proceeded to carry it out. The bridegroom was somewhat shaky in the matter and the bride was nervous. Butler was in no hurry. The parson was nervous. Butler said he was in no hurry. The parson said he was in no hurry. Butler said he was in no hurry. The parson said he was in no hurry. Butler said he was in no hurry. The parson said he was in no hurry