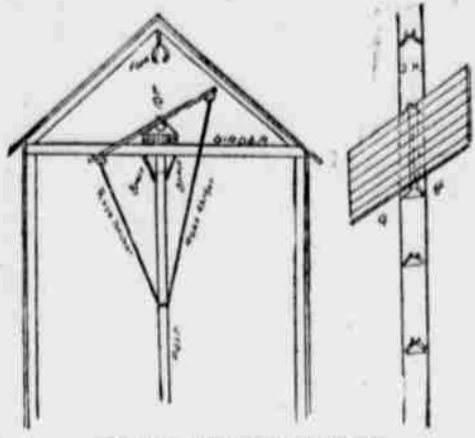


THE FARMING WORLD

HAY MOW SPREADER.

A Clever Contrivance, Designed by a Wisconsin Man, That Does Away with Hand Labor.

A horse fork makes quick work of unloading hay, but unless proper care is taken to tear the forkfuls in pieces and keep the mow nearly level, a great amount of hard work is required to get the hay out. The cut, reproduced from the Northwestern Agriculturist, illustrates a device used by J. B. Cleves, of Wisconsin, which is said to spread the hay about the mow



HAY MOW SPREADER.

with very little hand labor. It consists of a platform 6x8 feet, made of inch boards well cleated at the ends. A piece of 4x6-inch pine 6 feet 8 inches long is nailed across the middle of the platform on the under side. This cross piece is first rounded at both ends, and the remainder half rounded. On a 2-foot scaffolding placed on the girders directly under the fork track the full length of the mow, slotted blocks made of 2x6-inch stuff are nailed at intervals of 6 feet. In these the cross piece under the platform rests and moves freely. It is tilted and held in place by guy ropes, as shown in the cut, and may be moved along the mow as desired. It is necessary to have at least 10 feet between the fork track and center of platform. When a forkful of hay strikes this slanting platform it shoots off to one side and is well scattered instead of falling in a heap under the track.—Rural New Yorker.

RAISING SUGAR BEETS.

It is by No Means an Easy Task, Especially to the Farmers of the Great West.

The eastern farmer is accustomed to good crops and to giving intensive culture, but the western farmer has been in the habit for a generation past of raising crops that about take care of themselves, at least till harvest time. For him to attempt to raise a crop of anything that requires constant attention and the keeping down of weeds is a little out of his line. Sugar beets demand a great deal of labor and prompt attention. It does not do to neglect them for some weeks, while cheap help is being waited for. Not only must the weeds be kept down, but the beets themselves must be thinned as soon as they reach the size demanding it. This is a task of good proportions when the beets cover a ten-acre field or larger. Labor pays well when used in growing this crop, but it cannot be stinted. That such labor is difficult to get just when the beets need it most all farmers know. The heat of summer and the rains make the weeds grow with surprising rapidity, and it is at this time that labor is employed in other things about the farm. If there come several days of rains that make it difficult to get onto the land so much the worse for the labor problem.—Farmers' Review.

Hogs Delight in Mud Baths.

The hog is a native of hot climates, where his thick skin served as a protection against poisonous snakes and other enemies. Filthy quarters provide a harboring place for mites and vermin, from which they are with difficulty dislodged. The extreme thickness of the hog's skin also tends to retain the body heat too closely when penned up in hot weather, out of reach of his natural protective element—a moist mud bath. The hog that is free to find it well knows how to escape from insect enemies; or if overheated, into a wallow hole, where he will plaster his entire body in an armor of mud, which when peeled off cleans and invigorates his skin.

Ducks as Farm Scavengers.

Ducks are great farm scavengers, eating much that cannot otherwise be utilized. Vegetable trimmings, potato parings, bread scraps and meat when mixed with a little bran make a dish highly relished. It does not matter how much water there is in it, for they will fish out all the food. They will eat shells and gravel when put in a pail of water, and if any grain is fed throw it into the water also, and let them hunt for it.

PROFITABLE INDUSTRY.

Raising Squabs for Market is a Pleasant Occupation and One That Pays Well.

As an industry, squab raising requires less capital and less work in proportion to the returns than any other business of similar character, says the Washington Post. In the first place, experience has taught that the common pigeons of the streets and alleys are not only the healthiest and best brooders, but that they also produce the best squabs, young birds that are easily fattened and that are strong and hardy. The high priced and fancy breeds of pigeons, such as pouters, tumblers, fantails, duchesses, Antwerps, dragons, runts, silver dubs, etc., do not compare with the scrub pigeon for the purposes of squab production, so that at the outset the person contemplating entering the business is relieved of the necessity of spending a large sum of money for fancy birds.

As for a place in which to breed pigeons an extensive structure is not a necessity nor is it even desirable, the only requisites being that the structure should be warm in winter and not too hot in summer, free from dampness and, if possible, with a southern exposure; also, that it should be free from rats and mice. For this purpose nothing is better than an empty garret, well provided with light and the floor covered with gravel or cinders. All cracks should be made tight in order to prevent drafts in winter time. This last condition is much to be desired if squabs are to be raised in the winter season, which is the time when they are dearest, and consequently, bring the best prices.

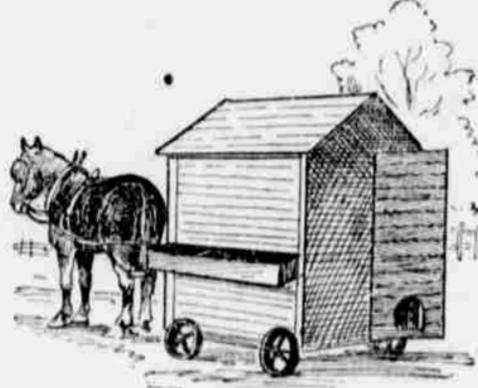
The most interesting and important part of the business is at the time the young are hatched out. Unlike chickens and turkeys, the feeding of the young pigeons is attended to by the parent birds, thus saving the person engaged in squab raising a great deal of trouble which in chicken raising must be attended to. It seems that the pigeon has never reached that stage of thorough domestication where the young birds have to be fed artificially, but, like the wild birds of the forest, the pigeon is one of the few domestic fowls that attend to the feeding of their young with what squab raisers call "soft food," or "pigeon's milk," until they are old enough to shift for themselves. Thus the troublesome part of the work of chicken raising is absent in pigeon culture.

The young birds begin to eat grain in about a week after they are hatched, and then it is that the squab raiser should see to it that they are kept stuffed with grain and never hungry. The parent birds can not be depended on to look after the welfare of their progeny after the "soft food" period has passed. They have a curious habit of stuffing one and starving the other, fighting the starved bird off and feeding its share to the favorite.

PORTABLE AND CHEAP.

For Moving About the Fields in Summer This Poultry Shelter Has No Equal.

This style of house I have found just the thing for moving about the fields in summer. For winter use, it is lifted off the trucks, placed on sills,



MOVABLE POULTRY HOUSE.

and banked up a little, thus securing warmth. The truck wheels and axles are parts of old machinery bought at junk prices. The structure of the house is as simple and cheap as possible, but it pays to clapboard or sheathe the sides if house is to be used for winter. The only special feature is the row of nests so arranged that eggs can be gathered from outside.—J. D. Henry, in Farm and Home.

Live Stock Experiments.

As a result of experiments upon live stock Dr. H. P. Armsby, director of the experiment station of Pennsylvania, says that he has found that a steer in the respiration calorimeter loses weight at the rate of four and a half ounces a day when standing up and gains at the rate of six and a half ounces when lying down. This is a confirmation of the theory that quiet and contented animals make best gains. Dr. Armsby says further that the heat generated in fattening animals is more than sufficient for their needs, and that these animals do not need warm stables.

PACIFIC COAST LINE.

It Abounds in Seaside Resorts of Every Description.

Patronized Largely by Wealthy Tourists from the East—Speculation in Beach Property is Popular.

[Special Los Angeles Letter.] WHILE the seaside resorts on the Atlantic coast have a world-wide reputation, less is known concerning those upon our western boundary, although the latter are fast growing in general favor. To the person who does not object to the desert trip, and with whom the expense of the journey cuts no figure, the Pacific shore line rivals the east in attraction. While southern California is in the same latitude as our southern states, the climate is much more even than in any other portion of the country. The winters are warm, and the summer days much cooler than those of the northern states. A breeze comes from the ocean until the middle of the afternoon, the humidity is low, evaporation being very rapid. Nearly the same amount of cover is required at night in summer as in winter.

San Diego excels in the matter of climate. Although it is but little north of the Mexican line, the variation in temperature is small from season to season. Coronado Beach is, probably, next to that at Santa Catalina Island, the finest for bathing purposes, although Los Angeles people might consider this statement unfair to their favorite Long Beach. During many years visitors were compelled to content themselves with the accommodations (none too good) afforded at San Diego, and ferry across the bay to the beach daily, if they were indisposed to pay the rates charged at the great hotel there. Now, residence at the "tented city" is the popular thing, and it is not uncommon to see a party of "first family" young ladies together with their chaperon tinkering with hammer and nails at the floor of their abode when all the carpenters happen to be busy. (People with trades are in demand at good wages in southern California at present.)

These tented cities are springing up all along the coast where there is drinking water, and possess the virtue of being easily moved, for fashions



THE LANDLOCKED HARBOR OF SAN DIEGO.

in beaches are very arbitrary and change frequently, like all other fashions. A few years ago Redondo was the most popular bathing place. It is beautifully situated, the undertow is not strong, the surf is fine and fishing excellent. It is now patronized by people who want a very quiet time by the sea, for it has been eclipsed by resorts later in favor. The only thing that can be urged against Redondo is the large quantity of pitch or asphalt thrown up by the ocean, but there is more or less of it all along this oil-bearing coast. Santa Monica and Ocean Park, which are practically the same resort, are subject to heavy, cold winds and the water is frequently very rough. Port Los Angeles is nothing more than a long pier built into the sea from Santa Monica, where there is no harbor and where it is often very difficult to make a landing. As a town on the bluffs, Santa Monica is rather pleasant, but the beach below, like Ocean Park, is low, and it is often remarked that it would not require a very large tidal wave to sweep the cottages with their inmates out of existence. The same is true at Terminal Island, which has, however, on the shore side, the advantage of still water bathing for those who dislike going into the surf. This island is more like a peninsula, for the place of attachment to the mainland is seldom covered with water. Terminal Island lies between San Pedro and Long Beach. The former town is located on high bluffs where an extensive view is obtained. Excursion steamers leave this point for Catalina Island, which is so well known to be, par excellence, the finest resort on the coast that it requires no further mention.

The government is adding to the natural advantages of San Pedro, constructing here a rather fine harbor, which is the port for Los Angeles. Long Beach has leaped into favor because it has so very many natural advantages. It is near the city, has two railroads and a street car line, an excellent pavilion and the finest bathhouse south of San Francisco, completed at a cost of \$75,000. The town

is high enough to be beyond reach of danger in case of tidal waves (has excellent drainage facilities and the finest beach along this coast of fine beaches. Two years ago there were few improvements. Now it is a town of homes, on a sort of plateau. The contour of the country protects it from the high winds, while there is always a pleasant breeze. It is one of the places which everybody likes, hardly knowing the reason why.

But it is only fair to enumerate the disadvantages of each place. There is at Long Beach a kind of undertow called a "rip." An experienced swimmer recognizes one forming a little way out and easily escapes it, but an amateur is sometimes caught. Two have been drowned at Long Beach



THE PET OF LONG BEACH.

this summer, which, added to other victims, makes a total of nine during the last three years. Perhaps this is not many when one takes into consideration the great number who bathe there. The citizens are now installing a system of life lines and buoys which will reduce the danger to a minimum. Property at Long Beach is expensive, away beyond the speculation point, especially near the water front, where in miles of surf one may see bathers enjoying themselves all day.

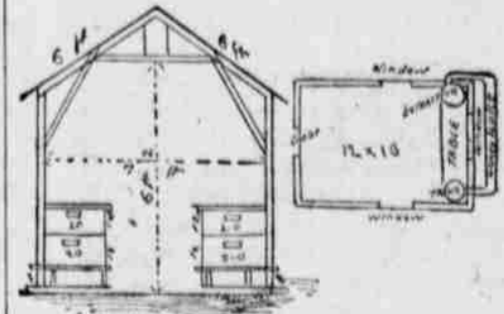
A few days since a new watering place was born, Playa del Rey (King's Beach). There are many things to be said pro and con regarding this point. There are said to be millions back of it, and it is to be an ocean resort for

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

EXTRACTING HONEY.

It is Some Trouble to Secure It, But Additional Profits Pay for the Extra Work.

I got my early instructions in California in 1875. My first lesson was that a lazy man would make lazy bees and know that to be so. I prefer to make extracted honey as there is more profit in it. The bees that will make 100 pounds of comb honey will make 350 to 400 pounds of extracted honey if properly attended to. The railroads charge twice as much freight on comb honey as they do for extracted and the dead weight is about double. In California I have shipped 11 1/4 tons from 75 stands and their increase in one season, and I did not use my method of rapid increase, but could not do



FARM HONEY HOUSE.

half that in Arizona. Everything here has small leaves and small flowers except plants whose roots can reach water, so the bees have to go to so many more flowers to get their load that a strong stand will take three weeks to fill up as much as they would do in California in one week. Last season I took out 6,960 pounds from 54 stands which is about double what my neighbors got and they thought they did very well. I use sheds and would so more think of working bees without a shed than I would think of cooking out of doors. I have tried both and I know the difference, of course it can be done so can the cooking be done. I send you a sketch of my shed and dimensions. I set them due north and south with honey house at the south end. The honey house is 12x16 with door at north end. I set my un-lapping table at south end and extractor southeast corner and run the honey out through the east side of the house into a sluice running south 3 feet to a main sluice running west 9 inches wide, 2 1/2 deep lined with tin and covered with glass and 12 feet long, width of the house, then turn 3 feet north to house so the main sluice is not shaded by the building, just outside is a trap, an oil can cut off to 8 inches deep with a division plate extending down to within half an inch of the bottom. The can is soldered to the sluice so the top is even with the sides. In the morning I raise the glass, push it back and take out a little cake of wax and any bees, flies ants or any thing that had got into the sun strainer. Nothing but perfectly pure honey can pass under the plate and rise 5 inches to the spout that goes into tank inside the house.—E. W. Sinclair, in Agricultural Epitomist.

TREATMENT FOR LICE.

To Keep Poultry Free from Vermin is as Essential to Success as Good Feeding.

While the food is important, it is not any more so than taking care to keep the poultry free from vermin. This is not a hard task if taken in time. Any of the lice killers used judiciously around the nests will kill the lice on the hens, but be careful not to use them too freely. Years ago I killed some very fine turkey hens by using too much. If you have neglected to treat for lice before she hatched, take the mother when she is through and thoroughly dust her with insect powder. Give her a chance to shake the powder well out of her feathers before giving her the poult, for all vermin powder injures the eyes of little ones if it gets into them. If the weather is dry and warm take each poult and rub under the throat a little thick cream, and if the wing feathers have started out well, rub them also, and put the poult back under the hen until thoroughly dry. Now, don't put much on each part. Don't grease with anything else if you have the cream, and that must be thick. If you have none, then a very little pure lard will do. Don't mix with carbolic acid or anything else. A few moth balls in the roosting places is as good as anything to keep vermin down after you once get rid of them. Little turkeys must be kept dry until they are well feathered. After the wheat is harvested they will take care of themselves, but they should roost near the house. If they roost out one night something may catch them.—Mrs. B. G. Mackey, in Reliable Poultry Journal.

EDWARD JULIAN

Phonetic.

Bowles—What do you think of my arguments?

The Other—Sound—most assuredly sound.

Bowles—And what else?

The Other—That's all—merely sound.—N. Y. Journal.