

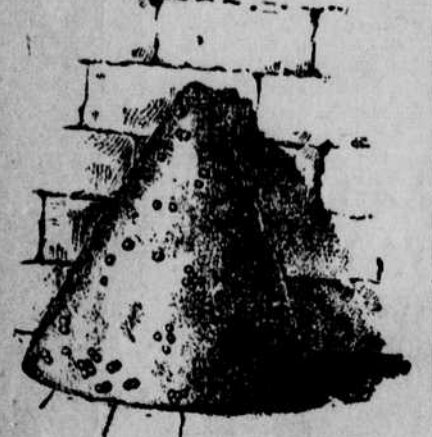
# FARM AND GARDEN.

## MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up to Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture Viticulture and Floriculture.

### Culture of Mushrooms.

Some time ago a correspondent of the FARMER'S REVIEW requested more information on the growing of mushrooms, which we promised to give when opportunity presented. We will devote this article to the culture of mushrooms in buildings, because such culture is the only kind that is advisable during the remainder of the year. We hope that some of our readers will take interest in the subject sufficiently to begin cultivating them on a small scale. The outlay is small and the work not hard. Besides, mushrooms are not particular as to conditions, and may be grown in cellars, barns and other out-houses, especially old green houses. We believe that many a family might grow mushrooms with little trouble, and find in them a valuable food product, even if the family of the grower consumed the entire crop. Mushrooms are very nutritious. This is contrary to the idea of those that know nothing of them. Most people suppose, because of their rapid growth, that they are unsubstantial in texture and can possess little of food value. On the contrary, it is doubtful if there be any other vegetable possessing a like amount of nutriment. The statement is made that mushrooms possess as much nutriment,

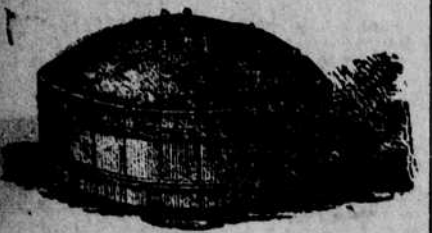


PYRAMIDAL MUSHROOM BED IN CELLAR. Found for pound, as beef. This is doubtless a fact, as mushrooms take in oxygen and throw off carbonic acid gas, as do animals, while nearly all vegetables do the opposite; that is, throw off oxygen and take in carbonic acid gas.

To those living within easy reach of cities, the culture of mushrooms presents a means of revenue. The demand for mushrooms is large and prices are high. France supplies most of the mushrooms used in American hotels and restaurants, and even then canned goods have to be used. With an increase in the supply of fresh mushrooms would come an increase in the demand. It seems strange that American gardeners have so long neglected growing this delicious vegetable.

In France caves and cellars are used extensively for the growing of mushrooms. Most of our farmers have cellars, either in houses or barns, that are suited for this vegetable. A few requisites are necessary: the cellar should be warm, dry and dark. Drafts by means of doors and windows are to be avoided, where the draft would come immediately over the mushroom beds.

Temperature and moisture should be uniform, from day to day, as nearly as possible. Sudden fluctuations of temperature or of moisture are not desirable. These are, however, but the requisites of a good cellar, and therefore any one that has a really good cellar can grow mushrooms. In some parts of the east where the market gardeners are beginning to grow mushrooms on a large scale, cellars are being built for this purpose alone.



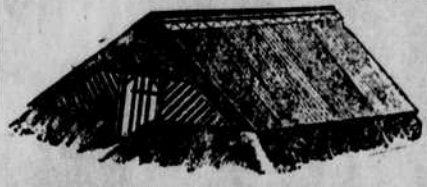
BED IN BOTTOM OF OLD CASK.

If it pays to excavate and build cellars for this crop it certainly will pay to grow them when the cellar is already at hand. As the mushrooms are to be grown in the winter as well as in the fall months, care should be taken to make the cellar impervious to cold, especially if the culture is to be on a large scale. If only a small bed is to be made, it will be better to experiment with the cellar just as it is, to save expense. If the culture is in sufficient magnitude to warrant the outlay, make the window light for the winter, by having double sash. This is needed anyway in most cellars to protect the vegetables stored there for winter keep. If a door opens into the open air, it should be supplemented by another door, thus insuring freedom from gusts of cold air when the door is open. But in most cases this is unnecessary, as there will be an entrance from the house above or from some other room. As to shape of beds, there is no prescribed rule. The above cut shows only one form. They can be made flat if desired, or put in a box or on a shelf.

Some growers on a small scale utilize old casks, sawing them in two, and using both ends. In such a case holes should be bored in the bottom of each cask, and a layer of soil placed in first. The stable manure is then put in,

sometimes mixed with a small proportion of loam. The greater part should, however, consist of manure. When the tub is half full of this soil and manure, put in the spawn, and fill up the tub with manure and earth well pressed down. The manure or compost may be rounded up if so desired.

During the fall months, at least, mushrooms may be grown in the sheds or barns. If the beds are to be exhausted during the summer and fall months even the open sheds might be used, especially when they are in protected localities. It will be safer to use



A MUSHROOM HOUSE. closed sheds, as then the beds will survive any sudden fall frosts. In the cow shed, the horse stable, the carriage house and tool sheds may be found warm corners where mushroom beds will thrive. If the shed is without a window, so much the better, as darkness is desired. If there is no room on the floor a shelf may be constructed on a side or in a corner. This has the advantage of being out of the reach of rats and mice. The beds should be made and treated the same as those constructed upon the floor or ground, and are said to be as productive. These beds will not do in winter after water will freeze in the sheds, unless they are carefully covered each night. It is best to use them only for summer and fall production.

The methods we have mentioned above may be easily adopted by nearly all readers of the FARMER'S REVIEW. The growing of mushrooms in green houses applies to comparatively few—those that have green houses, or that desire to conduct regular mushroom houses. Hot houses are generally too warm for the mushrooms to do well in them. Green houses are better, as the temperature is more suitable for the growth. Nearly all green houses are suitable, and the beds can be placed in parts that are not used for other things, as under benches. As most plants can not grow in the dark, dark places can be the better utilized for this purpose. In cool weather the beds may be covered with straw or old carpets to keep the temperature from getting too low. Above we show an illustration of a house made especially for growing mushrooms. It is a sort of green house, but no glass enters into its construction, being unnecessary and also a detriment. The building is especially designated for



SHELF BED IN STABLE.

growing mushrooms throughout the year without the use of artificial heat it is built with the idea of rendering it independent of outside atmospheric conditions. An excavation is first made like a small cellar, and the dirt taken from this excavation is subsequently used for banking up. The walls are built hollow, thus giving a dead air space, and the house is banked up to the eaves of the roof. The roof may be thatched with reeds, slabs or anything that will keep out air and rain. A hollow space may be left in the roof to be filled with sawdust. The floor may be of burnt clay, or any material that will give a dry, hard surface. Drains may be necessary to keep the place free of water.

The illustration below shows three mushroom beds in an open garden in Paris. This represents winter culture in that city, where the temperature is not generally so low that the beds can not be protected. In the cut the beds are covered with old mats, carpets, etc., and held in place with stones, bricks and boards. The beds are covered at nights and cold days. Usually the method followed is this: The horse manure is collected for several weeks before it is to be used. All chips, stones and rubbish are taken out, and the manure is then placed in heaps two feet thick and pressed down with a fork. The bed is stamped down, watered and stamped again. It is then left for about ten days, till fermentation has begun to set in, when the bed is all forked over, care being taken to put the manure that was on the sides in the center. The bed is treated as in the first making. Ten days more elapse, and the manure is then in condition to be used in the bed. The permanent beds are then made, about two feet high and wide and as long as desired. The beds are packed solid and soon begin to heat



MUSHROOM BEDS IN PARIS.

again, but on account of the previous treatment are not so hot that the spawn will be killed. The spawn is placed in the manure near the base of the beds, and the whole is then covered with several inches of straw or other litter. In about ten days more the white filaments are seen spreading in the beds, and at this time a layer of about one inch of rich earth is placed over the bed. These beds have sometimes to be watered, especially if the season is very dry.

# DEFUNCT TREASURY.

## TARIFF AND FINANCIAL BLUNDERING THE CAUSE.

The Democratic Party is Hopelessly Incompetent to Do Anything Except Plunder the Masses of Work and Earnings—Hot Shot.

Just before the country passed into control of the present administration, Jan. 31, 1893, the gold reserve in the national treasury amounted to \$108,000,000. A year later, Jan. 31, 1894, it had been reduced to \$65,000,000. By the aid of a \$50,000,000 bond gold loan, and the premiums of \$8,000,000 on that loan, the reserve was again restored above its legal limit of \$100,000,000. Last month, July 23, the gold reserve had again fallen to \$60,375,955. Deducting therefrom the \$50,000,000 gold loan and the \$8,000,000 of premiums on the loan, we would have only \$2,375,955 remaining as the balance of the treasury's gold reserve to maintain the credit of the country after less than eighteen months of a democratic administration that has threatened the country with free trade. Thus:

NATIONAL GOLD RESERVE.	
Jan. 31, 1893.....	\$108,000,000
July 23, 1894.....	\$60,375,955
Deduct:	
Gold loan.....	\$50,000,000
Premiums.....	8,000,000
	\$58,000,000
Balance without loan.....	\$2,375,955

No account has been here taken of the \$10,300,000 in gold secured from New York bankers last month, by a transfer of funds, in order to relieve the treasury gold fund. Without this \$10,000,000 and without the loan the gold reserve would have been com-

### "Tariff Reform."



THE GOLD GOES.

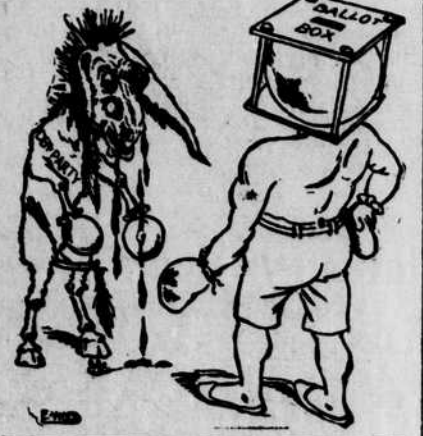
pletely wiped out of existence, and there would have been a deficiency of \$7,624,035 in meeting the demands for gold that have actually been made upon the treasury with not a dollar of gold security left for the payment of treasury gold notes. This is the result of less than eighteen months of a democratic administration and the fear of free trade.

### DECREASED USE OF WOOL.

A Large Falling Off in Our Manufacture of Woolen Goods.

The American clip of 1893, the largest ever known, will have passed into consumption by the end of the fiscal year, June 30. For the nine months ending March 31, the imports of raw wool were nearly 100,000,000 pounds below those for the same period of the previous year, and estimates on this basis for the whole twelve months would indicate a falling off of about 120,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 7 1/2 per cent for the year in the imports of raw wool. The decrease in imports of manufactures of wool estimated on the same basis together with the raw wool, shows a falling off in the total imports for the present year of 165,000,000 pounds of wool. It is estimated that the American people will have consumed during the present fiscal year only 481,000,000 pounds of unwashed wool, or less than one-fifth of the world's production, as against 615,000,000 pounds, or over one-fourth of the world's supply, consumed in the previous year. Notwithstanding the increase of 31,000,000 pounds in the domestic clip of last year, a falling off in the consumption of 134,000,-

### The Knock-out in November.



000 pounds has taken place in the United States. While there has been an increased consumption of American grown wool, the total consumption shows a large decrease, which has fallen entirely upon the imported article. This would not have been the case if the McKinley law had been repealed when it was first enacted, and while nearly all of the benefits of this law have been nullified since active steps for its repeal were set on foot, it has yet given some advantages to the American wool grower in the hours of its repeal.

### A Democratic Liar Unmasked.

We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. C. K. Kennedy, editor of the Review, Villisca, Iowa, in which he enclosed the following article: There is a firm at Eagle Pass, Texas, said J. B. Ware, who has lived there for years, that sells Ames' shovels. They cost them \$6 per dozen. The same firm has a store just over the river in Mexico. There they sell the same shovel, bought of the same firm, and what do they cost? Only \$2.90 per dozen. Who gets the extra



ITS EFFECT ON LABOR.

\$3.10 which all this vast country of ours pays on each and every dozen used? Is it the government? Does the laborer who makes the shovel receive it as a present? "No," answers the last two questions. It is the protected manufacturer. We want every reader to remember when he goes to the hardware store to buy a common shovel with which to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, that a millionaire manufacturer reaches into his pocket and takes out 25 cents more than a legitimate profit, in the name of "protection." What is true of shovels is true of nearly all hardware. Protection, thy name is "thief."

This was clipped from a local democratic paper in Iowa. We referred it to the Ames company, which manufacture shovels, and asked them to furnish us with the facts. Here is their reply:

NORTH EASTON, Mass., August, 1894. DEAR SIR: In reply to the letter of Mr. W. E. Wakeman about our shovels of same quality being sold at Eagle Pass, Texas, at \$6 per dozen and over the line in Mexico at \$2.90 per dozen, it is the same old lie that was circulated in spring 1892, and we enclose you a copy of letter written to Mr. Henderson July 3, 1892. The present price of our best Ames quality crucible steel No. 2 size shovel to the largest trade is \$8.10 net, and our cheapest shovel is \$2.75 net per dozen. The \$6 shovel mentioned must have been our fourth or fifth grade and the \$2.90 our very poorest. Our Ames quality of goods have never been sold at anywhere near the price mentioned—say \$6. The very lowest price for our poorest shovel is \$2.75 net per dozen, delivered in New York, and freight would have to be added to Mexico. And we sell them at same price to large jobbers and export trade in all cases. Yours truly, OAKES A. AMES, President.

### They Were a Long Time Reaching It.



Cheap Wages Competition. The Japan Mail, published at Yokohama, is authority for the following, in regard to the wages of mill operatives in Japan; also as to the value of Japanese money and the cost of coal, all of which may throw some light upon the problem of successful industrial competition with the "Yankees of the east."

The daily wage of a factory girl in Hiogo is 9 sen, whereas in Tokio it is 13 sen, and 10,000 pounds of coal, costing from 22 to 23 yen in the latter city, can be had in the former for from 18 to 19 yen. One yen equals a Mexican dollar. One Mexican dollar equals 50 cents United States gold. One sen 1-100 of a yen or 1/2 cent gold. Nine sen for a girl per day is equivalent to 4 1/2 cents gold per day. Wages of a girl for one year, or 300 days, \$13.50 gold, or \$27 silver, per year. Coal at 19 yen for five tons equals about \$1.90 per ton.

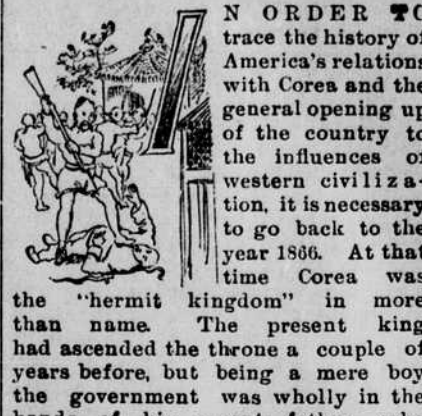
### Good for England.

The new tariff bill of the United States, which has now passed its third reading, will remove a great burden from many sections of industry in this country. The Sheffield cutlery, whose commodities were saddled with duties varying from 70 to 100 per cent, and in some cases a great deal more, under the McKinley bill, will enjoy immunity from taxation to the extent of about 50 per cent, while other branches of the hardware industry will benefit almost in the like proportion. Other circumstances therefore being propitious, we may have the pleasure of observing a revival of an American trade, although nothing much in that respect, it is to be feared, will be accomplished during the present year.—London Industries, July 4, 1894.

# OUR FLAG IN COREA.

## THE FIRST TO TEACH THE COREANS MANNERS.

How the Massacre of the Crew of the American Schooner Gen. Sherman Was Avenged by Our Asiatic Squadron in 1871.



IN ORDER TO trace the history of America's relations with Corea and the general opening up of the country to the influences of western civilization, it is necessary to go back to the year 1866. At that time Corea was the "hermit kingdom" in more than name. The present king had ascended the throne a couple of years before, but being a mere boy the government was wholly in the hands of his regent father, who was a bitter hater both of foreigners and of change. Some French missionaries, who had braved the law of the country and boldly advanced into the native cities, were horribly massacred in 1866, and a French expedition sent to chastise the Coreans ascended the Seoul river and attacked several forts, but lost so heavily that the expedition sailed away without having accomplished the end aimed at, and having left the Corean soldiers with the impression that the foreigner could not fight, and that the Corean was invincible.

In the same year an American schooner, the General Sherman, chartered by a British trader, sailed for China on an experimental voyage of trade and discovery. The vessel entered the Ta-tong river and never returned. It was burned by natives, and those on board were slaughtered to the last man. On the news of this massacre being received Commander—now Rear Admiral—R. W. Schufeldt, visited the peninsula with the war steamer Wachusett on a mission of inquiry. No satisfaction, however, was obtained, and a similar mission, under Commander Febiger of the Shenandoah, despatched a few months later, proved equally barren. Finally, in 1871, our Asiatic squadron, consisting of the flagship Colorado, the corvettes Alaska and Benicia, with the gunboats Monocacy and Palos, was despatched under Rear Admiral Rodgers, to Co-rean waters.

It was intended to secure a treaty for the protection of Americans ship-



INTERIOR OF FORT MCKEE.

wrecked on the coast of Corea, to inquire into the Gen. Sherman affair and to obtain if possible a treaty of commerce. Peaceful negotiations, however, proved to be impossible. The natives garrisoned the forts along the river and prepared to make things hot for the foreigners should they attempt to ascend the river toward the capital. A survey expedition, under Capt. Horner Blake, consisting of the Monocacy and Palos, with four steam launches, was sent up the river. When they were close to Kang-wa island the Corean batteries, containing some eighty guns, suddenly opened fire upon them. The redoubt was instantly wrapped in a sheet of flames, discharging in a few seconds about three hundred shots. One account says that these rasped the water like a hailstorm. The veterans of the civil war had never known such rapid firing. Yet only one American was wounded.

Fortunately the order to fire had been given a few seconds late; the American vessels were already out of the line of fire, and as the guns of the natives were fastened on logs, they could not be manipulated and were of no further use. The answering fire from the gunboats and launches soon cleared the fort of its defenders and a week later a punitive expedition was landed in order to teach the Coreans a necessary lesson. The force, composed of 650 men, was led by Commander L. A. Kimberly, the adjutant general being Lieutenant Commander W. Scott Schley, who was afterward well known as the rescuer of Lieut. Greely.

The first battery, which was attacked unexpectedly in the rear, was taken without difficulty; the works were completely demolished and the cannon rolled into the river. On the following day the next fort—"Fort Monocacy," as it was christened—was cleared by shells from the Monocacy's guns and was then dismantled by the landed troops. An advance was next made upon the citadel or principal fort, which was perched on the crest of a rocky hill. The Coreans were hovering beyond the reach of our guns in vastly superior

numbers, and were evidently waiting for an opportunity to crush the little American army as soon as it had entered the ravine lying below the fort. To defeat these tactics five howitzers and two companies of infantry were posted as a rear guard on rising ground, while the main body moved forward to storm the citadel. The Coreans attacked the howitzers in large numbers, but the excellent practice made by the American gunners under Master A. V. Wadhams scattered them effectually and prevented any large body of them from getting into close quarters with our men.

Presently, at a signal previously agreed upon, the firing from the Monocacy ceased, and amid a hail of bullets from the enemy our men sprang up the steep incline to attack the citadel. They swarmed over the ramparts or through the breaches, and in a twinkling were at close quarters with the defending garrison. The Coreans fought stubbornly to the last without asking for quarter, and were all of them slain. After that the remaining subsidiary forts were soon captured, and fifty flags and 481 pieces of artillery fell into the hands of the



LIEUT. MCKEE.

conquerors. The citadel was named Fort McKee, in honor of the gallant young officer who was the first over the parapet.

The defeat of 1871 probably rendered the Coreans more ready to treat peaceably with foreigners than they were before. In any case the hour for opening up the country was at hand. The process began in 1876, when a treaty was made with Japan. A party of Japanese sailors, while landing for water on Kang-wa island, were mistaken for Americans or Frenchmen and were fired upon by a neighboring fort. Japan saw her opportunity, and her fleet demanded an indemnity that certain privileges in trade be granted her. This was the first step



INTERIOR OF FORT MCKEE.

toward the opening of the country to foreign intercourse. The Corean-Japanese treaty of 1876—the first entered into by the Coreans—was concluded on the basis of free-trade, only a small amount of tonnage dues on shipping being payable. In a subsequent convention in 1877 Japan was granted the privilege of opening three coaling stations on the coast; in 1878 the harbor of Gensan, and later Chemulpo, were thrown open to Japanese commerce, all other nations being excluded from the benefits granted to Japan. In the meantime, China, which has always regarded Corea as a dependency of her empire, began to grow jealous of the increasing influence of Japan, and to counteract this hold of her inveterate enemy, encouraged, if not actually instigated, foreign powers to follow in the footsteps of Japan in concluding treaties with this "hermit kingdom," and it was with her help that Admiral Schufeldt led the way and successfully carried through a treaty between the United States and Corea in 1882. Later on commercial treaties were also negotiated by Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia and Italy.

### Becoming a Nation of Musicians.

Formerly all the mandolins used in this country were imported from Germany and Italy; now nearly all that are used here, and a great many are made in this country. In the past year and a half or two years the mandolin has become very popular here, and its popularity shows no sign of diminishing. The demand for mandolins come from all parts of the country, and it is so great that wholesale dealers in musical instruments are not able to keep up with it promptly. It is said that we make in this country mandolins better than the imported, and the same is said of American guitars. Guitars made in this country are now used throughout the land, and they are also exported to all Spanish-American countries.

A fish "with a head and body resembling that of an eel" was recently captured off Fort White. It weighed one and a half pounds.