Chicken or Fowl Cholera.

"the Southern and Western States. Of Lastern States, including New England. When domestic anima's die off siddenly, by a rapidly fatal disease, it is the custom to call it "cholera." This was the case with the so-called homestellars, which has been shown to hog-cholera, which has been shown to be a complication of diseases, readily draceable to neglect and bad management. From what we have heard of chicken cholera it appears to be a protest against improper feeding and housing, rather than any well-defined disease, such as roup, etc. Fowls are often in poor condition on account of the vermin they are obliged to support, or they may be in impaired health from continuous feeding on corn alone. When in this weakened state a sudden When in this weakened state a sudden change in the weather may induce diarrhea or a cold, which attacks the flock so generally that the disease appears to be epidemic. And being generally and rapidly fatal it is called "cholera," and the owner of such a flock at once writes us for a remedy for "chicken cholera." A recent letter, from a friend in Massachusetts, is the from a friend in Massachusetts, is the type of many others received of late. This informed us that some of the fowls would leave the rest of the flock, go off and mope by themselves, refuse to eat, and, as a general thing, those so affected soon died. The writer as-sumed this to be cholera. Our reply was essentially as follows: Separate at once, the sick birds from the well. If the poultry-house has not recently been put in order, remove all the fowls until it can be fumigated, by burning sulphur, and then whitewashed in every part of the interior with limewash, to each pailful of which half a pound of crude carbolic acid has been added. Mix some lard and kerosene, and with a reach great with a reach such as the subsection of th and with a rag or swab rub all the roosts. Throw out all the old straw from the nest boxes, and grease with the lard and kerosene the insides of these. Renew the dust boxes, using fine road dust, or finely-sifted coal ashes, mixing some flowers of sulphur with the dust. Empty and thoroughly wash the water vessels or drinking fountains. When the fowls are returned to the house, alter their feed. Corn, which is often the only food, should be given but once a day, and preferably at night. Give boiled potatoes and meal mashed together; wheat screenings and an occasional feed of oats, barley or rye. Above all, have fresh vegetables. Cabbages which have been boiled, or cabbage stumps, should be placed where the birds can help themselves; if these are not at hand, give the outer leaves of good mangels or cabbages, rutabagas, mangels or other roots, not forgetting fresh scraps from the kitchen Lastly, add some preparation of iron to the drinking water. This may be the tincture of the chloride of iron, always kept of the chloride of iron, always kept at the drug stores, but an equally use-ful, and much cheaper form of iron, is that known in England as "Douglas' Mixture." Place in a stone jug one gallon of water, add four ounces of sulphate of iron ("copperas") and half an ounce of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol). When the sulphate of iron is dissolved the mixture is ready for is dissolved the mixture is ready for use. A teaspoonful of this is be added to each pint of the drinking water. The tincture of chloride of iron, mentioned because it may be had at once, may be added to the water in sufficient quantity to give it a distinct taste. As to the sickly fowls, keep them apart, giving warmer quarters in cold weather. Furnish a variety of food, including warm mashed potatoes, with a dash of Cayenne pepper, and also iron in the water. Some have advised doses of calomel or blue pill, but we doubt if anything beyond good nursing and the changes of diet we have advised will be of much service.—American Agriculturist.

Farm and Garden Notes

Grapes exposed to the sunlight contain three and three-fourths per cent. less acid than those which have remained in darkness.

Tens of thousands of poultry owners have no idea as to how much corn a fair-sized fowl eats in a year, so care-less are their habits as to accuracy. The amount is about one and a half bushels. But it is best that it should not all be given as corn. Wheat in the grain, or in the form of bran, is excellent. Almost anything they like is good for a change.

In husking be careful to sort out all the poor ears and soft nubbins. Put sound corn in the crib. Give the only sound corn in the crib. Give the nubbins to the pigs. It will not do to feed such food to horses; they need good sound grain. Feeding green corn to pigs and fatting hogs should be begun judiciously. Don't overfeed. For the best results, fattening swine should be brought to full feed with suits as when he was a such care. quite as much care as a steer.

An English paper in discussing di-An English paper in discussing di-arrhea in lambs, suggests that a simple relaxation of the bowels, produced by fresh grass, a change of pasture, and an allowance of good linseed cake or other dry food will probably be suffi-cient restorative. If not, take of pre-pared shall one owner, powdered ginpared chalk one ounce, powdered gin-ger, two drachms, powdered opium half a drachm, peppermint water half a pins, and give two tablespoonfuls of

cordial twice a day.

The Boston Journal of Commerce recommends as a cheap and reliable substitute for commercial fertilizers such as superphosphates, etc., lowing comoination, viz: Take one barrel of pure, raw, finely ground bones, and one barrel of the best wood ashes; mix them on a floor, and add gradually three pailfuls of water, mix-ing thoroughly with the hoe. Use in small quantities in about the same manner as the supherphosphates. If the ashes cannot be procured, dissolve twelve pounds of potash in ten gal-lons of hot water, and with this solu-tion saturate the bone thoroughly; a tion saturate the bone thoroughly; a barrel of dry peat or good loam, without stones, may be added. The mixture should not be sticky, neither too moist nor too dry. In applying it avoid direct contact with the seed; for instance, when applied in the hill scatter a little earth over it before dropping the seed. A very early visible offert the seed. A very early visible effect should not be anticipated, but the good results will manifest themselves as the season advances.

Household Hints.

Never boil nice white goods. They should be scalded only.

Linseed oil and charcoal oil is an ex-

cellent remedy for scald or burn. To iron embroidery nicely press it on the wrong side between two flan-

nels. To remove stains from table linen

hold up the soiled spot and pour through it boiling hot water. The quality and juices of meats are far better preserved if the meat is wiped with a towel instead of washed.

In purchasing honey avoid that which has white specks, as they destroy the flavor of any comb in which

To clean diamonds nicely, wash in soapsuds, rinse in alcohol and dry in sawdust; then brush with a soft brush and polish with fine tissue paper.

An excellent shampoo is made of salts of tartar, white castile soap, bay rum and lukewarm water. The salts will remove all dandruff, the soap will soften the hair and clean it thoroughly, and the bay rum will prevent taking

Story of a Song.

John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," was a warm personal friend of John Ross, who will be remembered as the celebrated chief the Cherokees. At the time Cherokees were removed from their homes in Georgia to their present pos-Payne was spending a few weeks in Georgia with Ross, who was occupying a miserable cabin, having been forcibly ejected from his former home. number of the prominent Cherokees were in prison, and that portion of Georgia in which the tribe was located was scoured by armed squads of the Georgia militia, who had orders to arrest all who refused to leave the course rest all who refused to leave the country. While Ross and Payne were seated before the fire in the hut, the was suddenly burst open and six or eight militiamen sprang into the room. The soldiers lost no time in taking their prisoners away. Ross was taking their prisoners away. Ross was permitted to ride his own horse, while Payne was mounted on one led by a soldier. As the little party left the hovel rain began falling and continued until every man was drenched thoroughly. The journey lasted all night. Toward midnight Payne's escort, in order to keep hipself awake began order to keep himself awake, began humming: "Home, home, sweet, sweet home," when Payne remarked:

"Little did I expect to hear that song under such circumstances and at a time. Do you know the au-

"No," said the soldier. "Do you?"
"Yes," answered Payne. "I composed it."

"The deuce you did. You can tell that to some fellows, but not to me. Look here. You made that song, you say. If you did—and I knew you didn't—you can say it all without stopping. It has something in it about you pleasures and palaces. Now pitch in and reel it off, and if you can't I'll bounce you from your horse and lead you instead of it."

The threat was answered by Payne, who repeated the song in a slow, subdued tone, and then sang it, making the old woods ring with the tender of buckwheat cakes, and the result is melody and pathos of the words. It touched the heart of the rough soldier, who was not only captivated but con-vinced, and who said that the comvinced, and who said that the composer of such a song should never go to prison if he could help it. And when the party reached Milledgeville they were, after a preliminary examination, discharged, much to their surprise. Payne insisted that it was because the leader of the squad had been under the magnetic influence of Ross' conversation, and Ross, insisted Ross' conversation, and Ross insisted that they had been saved from insult and imprisonment by the power of "Home, Sweet Home," sung as only those who feel can sing it. The friendship existing between Ross and Payne endured until the grave closed over the mortal remains of the latter.—Southern World.

The deacon's son was telling the minister about the bees stinging his pa, and the minister inquired: "Stung your pa, did they? Well, what did your pa say?" "Step this way a moment." said the boy," "I'drather whisper it to you."—Funny Freaks.

The Baldwin locomotive works in Philadelphia recently excellent adelphia recently excellent anniversary of the day when the first locomotive, "Old Ironsides," was tried Since then 6,447 locomotives have been constructed, the present capacity of the works being ten angines ner week. The deacon's son was telling the min-

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

How They Are Made When the Proper Season for Them Arrives-New Fangled Notions Introduced.

In eating, as in everything else, th vast majority of people are governed more by the season than by any actual, arbitrary condition of appetite. Take, for instance, buckwheat flour. The item "buckwheat cakes," says the New York World, is never seen on the bill of fare of any restaurant in New York in summer, and the cakes are never seen on the table of a private family in hot weather. In most of the restaurants, as a matter of form, the item of "buckwheat cakes" is put on the bill of fare about the middle of October or the beginning of November. Their sale, however, never amounts to anything until cold winter weather sets in, while wheat, rice and oatmeal cakes are sold and eaten the year round.

With a view to ascertaining definitely something about the restaurant trade in buckwheat cakes, now that the buckwheat season is about to begin, a reporter of the World visited several of the downtown restaurants early this season and questioned the proprietors and managers on the subject. His instructions were to find out the extent of the consumption, whether there are any new inventions in griddle cakes, and the actual ingredients of the material furnished in some restaurants as "pure maple syrup.

Regarding the first item-the amount of buckwheat cakes sold and eaten the result was not satisfactory, for the reason that in many places where grid-dle-cakes of different kinds were sold, buckwheat had not yet been added to the list, while in places where they had been placed on the bill of fare it was said that the sales had not yet been said that the saies had not yet been very extensive. At one place in Broad street the manager said that as yet the orders for buckwheat cakes had not been very brisk and would not be until old weather set in. When the s fairly opened he expected to sell 200 or 300 plates a day, varying according to the state of the weather. The colder it is the more buckwheat cakes are called for. Speaking of the quantity of the cakes furnished at this place the manager said: "I am not prepared to say how generally the practice may prevail in New York restaurants of

producing real genuine old-fashioned buckwheat cakes such as our grandmothers used to make, but I am pared to say that the cakes made here are made in the same way and are the real, genuine, simon-pure article, and no mistake. In the first place, I buy my buckwheat in Sullivan county, where I also have a farm, and where they raise best buckwheat grown in this country; and I know the flour is pure and genuine. Then I have the latter mixed over night with yeast and stood by to "rise" until morning. In the morning all that it is necessary to do is to stir in a little more flour, stir in a little soda to sweeten it, and you have a light sprongy better which will below a light, spongy batter which will bake into cakes which will almost "melt in the mouth," as the saying is. If the "run" of the cakes does not exceed the

ause it frequently happens that our

a hard, tough, heavy, soggy substance, just about as indigestible as so much

shoe leather, and no more resembling a buckwheat cake than chalk resem-

bles cheese. Then there are others who do even worse than that, and produce

a cake the batter for which is mixed fresh at the order of the customer, which it would take an expert as sharp

as the sharpest tea-taster to distinguish fron a full-blooded "hoe-cake" of the

fron a full-blooded "hoe-cake" of the palmy days of plantation life in Georgia and Alabama. Why is that? Well, you see, pure buckwheat flour is worth four dollars per hundred pounds, while corn meal is worth only one dollar per hundred pounds. "Pure adulteration" is the paradoxical way of explaining it—nothing more, nothing less."

The Baldwin locomotive works in

previous night's calculation, enough batter will be left over at night to form the yeast basis for the next day's supply, and if so, so much the better. Our grandmothers used to "put the batter-pan brewing," as soon as the product of the first "threshing" of buckwheat was obtained in the fall, and never allow it to become exhausted until the last "threshing" was exhausted. The longer the batter lasts without renewing entirely, the better the cakes will be. While, however, it is possible to do this in a private family of a given number of persons, it may not always be possible to do it in a place like this,

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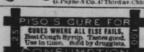
customers seem to get up a corner on cakes and clean us out completely before we know it. Now, the difference between the old-fashioned buckwheat cakes, such as I have been Josiah Allen's Wife's

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