

PHANT TRAP.

MASSIVE ANIMALS WERE CAUGHT.

Panel Shaped Pen the Elephants Were Driven, Causing Master and Loss of Life—A Capture Without Equal.

What think you of a drove of 236 elephants, tramping with rage, mad with pain and terror, like a herd of frightened sheep? That would make a show going some distance to see; and it was necessary to go as far as possible to get a good view. Unfortunately, too, the price of tickets was high; for most of the seats were paid for by the Government, and the price was nothing less than their own. A few, however, escaped, and these—Mr. William Bowles, an American by birth—told me this morning that he had seen the elephant in the year of the Queen's Jubilee, and that so far as his knowledge goes no detailed account has ever been published.

"I had come to Africa," said Mr. Bowles, "for the purpose of catching elephants. The trap was planned by George Sanderson, Superintendent of the British khedivats at Dacca, and probably the largest ever constructed. It was formed of a round wall of stone, 300 yards in diameter, with a gate leading to the interior, and a pair of open logs and were five yards apart at the tips. The walls were known to be very strong in the vicinity of the gate, where the trap was built, and the gate was the man in attendance. "We who survived then ran to the scene of the disaster. Most of the men were already dead, but those who showed any signs of life received every attention. They were horribly mangled, however, and none of them lived."

Such was the outcome of what was probably the biggest elephant hunt ever planned by Europeans.—New York Herald.

AGRICULTURAL

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

ROOT CROPS ARE EXHAUSTIVE.
It has never been good practice to grow two root crops in succession on the same land. It can only be done by very heavy manuring to supply the fertility that the preceding crop has taken away. Gardeners who grow roots generally manage to grow them in alternation with crops that do not draw so heavily on the land. The onion crop can be grown on the same land in succession, but the onion is not properly a root.

EFFECT OF RAGWEED ON BUTTER.
Ragweed is intensely bitter, and this bitterness is due to an oil in the leaf cells that may be seen like little shining drops by examination under a microscope. This oil is what effects the butter when cows eat this weed, for the oils of the food most certainly find their way into the cow's butter. This flavor of butter of cows fed on hay, in which this weed is mixed, or which eat it in the pastures, is one of the proofs of this fact.—New York Times.

A MOVABLE CHICKEN COOP.
Little chickens need two kinds of protection: A cover over them at night, and when showers arise, and protection from hawks, rats, cats, etc. A coop that affords both sorts of protection is seen in the sketch, the construction of which is very plainly shown. The side pieces make shoes that permit it to be hauled to new ground every day. The slats protect the chicks from enemies, and the coop is at hand to protect them from the weather. When the chicks get strong they can be let out to run at large during the day, using the coop for a house at night. A few of these could well be made up on rainy days when outdoor work is not practicable.—New England Homestead.

HORSE TALK.
Cover the horse's head if you have occasion to lead him out of a burning building. If you have a horse that refuses to go when asked, take a small rope and wrap it twice around the leg just below the knee, draw it tight and tie it. In a few minutes the horse will start. If he should show any indications of repeating the offense repeat the dose and he will be cured effectually. Do not stuff the work horses with hay, give them a good grain ration, and the heaviest feeding at night. Take off the harness and rest the horses at noon at least an hour or more and you will accomplish more by rushing and overting both yourself and your horses. Every country girl should ride a horse instead of a wheel. It is more healthful and more graceful. You will never miss the keeping of a nice pony or horse that can be used under saddle or in single harness—and how much happier it makes the home. Try it, I know all about it. The half hackney colts are elegant. We know of a man who never succeeds in making good sales of really well bred colts, because they are never rounded out and firm. He is a stingy feeder. Penny wise and pound foolish. Frequent attention to the feet is the making of many horses. When driving, always be provided with a blanket, a light woolen one in summer and a heavy one in winter, and don't fail to put it on your horse if obliged to stop even a short time. It will save a severe cold or a case of founder. There is no better way to break a horse of shying than to stop him and gently lead or drive him up to the object of his fear each time, talking to him pleasantly meanwhile. Whipping and harshness only increase the difficulty. If persistent kindness be employed the horse will soon control himself under trying circumstances if spoken to by his driver in an ordinary tone of voice.—Tim in Farm Journal.

A TRELLIS FOR LIMA BEANS.
When it is not convenient or practicable to procure poles for lima beans, a trellis may be used to good advantage. The one shown in the accompanying illustration has been in use for two years and has given perfect satisfaction. It is constructed by driving strong stakes six feet in length, one and one-half feet into the ground, at a distance of sixteen feet apart. Staple a small galvanized fence wire to the top of the stakes and at the end stakes, and bring the wire down to a small stake to brace the trellis, as shown in the sketch. Staple another wire to the stakes about four inches above the ground, and then tie to these wires, up and down, binding twine, about eight or ten inches apart. Plant the beans in a row under the lower wire and thick enough to allow one plant to each string. When the vines reach the top wire pinch or clip them off to keep them within the bounds, and this trellis of beans will become one of the most attractive features of the garden. In the fall, cut off the vines and twine, and roll up the stakes

AGRICULTURAL

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FEEDING PIGS.
I used to grind corn and other grains for the pigs, but years of experience have taught me that the most I got out of it was hard work, writes John M. Jamison in the Country Gentleman. The trouble with the farmer in this matter lies in the fact that he gets an idea into his head and works in that line without any data to show whether he is correct or not; his experiments are one-sided and in the direction of his prejudices. If he thinks ground feed is the thing, he feeds it; but he does not feed another lot on whole grain by way of comparison, that he may know which is best. Careful experiments have been made in this direction by men who work only to know the facts in the case. So far the summed-up evidence is against grinding corn for pigs. Pig feeders who feed meal lose sight of one very important fact. When a pig eats meal, whether wet or dry, he does it hastily. If wet the moisture connected with it cannot take the place of saliva as a digestive agent. If dry it is eaten too quickly for the meal to become thoroughly saturated with the saliva. When a pig is fed whole corn in the proper manner his mouth is filled with saliva in anticipation of the enjoyable morsel when he comes to it, and as he grinds the corn you can notice the saliva escaping from his mouth. All the corn that he grinds is thoroughly dampened with saliva before it is swallowed. When meal is fed, whether as slop or dry, it is almost impossible to prevent some waste. When corn is fed whole all can be saved, for a properly fed pig will gather the last grain. But if meal is worked out of the trough it is in the man lost, or if slop is thrown out it is also lost. If a pig does not get out of whole corn all there is in it, it is because of some mistake on the part of the feeder, and is not the fault of the grain. It is folly to expect a pig to do well on corn alone in dead of winter or heat of summer; but if he has some other food with it of a less carbonaceous nature he will get more from the corn and thrive better. The food properties of corn are not changed by grinding; it is still corn, whether it is served as meal, mush or slop. The only animal of the hog kind that I should think of grinding corn for would be aged sows that have worn out their teeth by years of grain grinding, and I doubt if they would pay the miller and labor bill. In these hard times it is well for the pig feeder to give these things some thought. If the pig will not pay for shelling the corn and taking it to the mill, why pay the miller toll for grinding?

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.
It comes very near to cruelty to animals, or hens, rather, to hatch chicks in August. If there are any runts and low grade chicks in your flock you'd better kill them off and not fool away good feed on them. The ram should be changed every two years. At every change a better one should be produced. It is half the flock. Because the sheep is the champion farm scavenger, is no reason why he should have no better fare than weeds and browse. The best lambs should be selected at once for the future flocks. By keeping only the best, the flock is always improving. Sow some turnip seed in the potato patch. They will be excellent to chop up for the hens next winter when green stuff is scarce. When eggs are packed for a long time in pine cases, they frequently take on a pine flavor, by absorption through the shell. Whitewood cases are far better. It is an excellent idea to save all your lawn clippings and cure them to feed the fowls next winter when you can't get much green stuff. They will enjoy it and it will help make them lay. Thirty tons of roots may be grown on any good acre of land by the right cultivation. They will feed thirty sheep for 200 days, or 200 for a month. They will supply two-thirds of the feeding. Open sheds are the best place for fowls to roost in hot weather. It is well to take out the door of your regular roosting place, and replace it with a wire screen door. This will admit air, and exclude vermin. On any good farm, and under good management, a flock of sheep will pay their winter feeding in the manure, they will make. Give them lots of straw, and they will convert it into the richest kinds of food for crops. For the future ewes the twin lambs should usually be reserved. It is not at all necessary that twin lambs should be discouraged, on account of inability to rear them. Better ewes, trained to it, are all that is needed to rear twins successfully. The training is done by feeding. Soaly legs will appear this hot weather. Make a combination of lard and kerosene, and dip the diseased legs into it. A couple or three applications a week apart will affect a cure, by killing the grub that causes it. These grubs are very small, and burrow underneath the scales of the leg. It will kill the fowl in time if not attended to. A current fashion much in vogue is the veiling of all sorts of colors and all sorts of materials. Rich royal blue is veiled with brilliant grass-green gauze; black, thin materials are laid over colors or white, black over white being for the moment the *fad par excellence*.

AGRICULTURAL

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PERCY F. MARKS, ONE OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE LONDON FINANCIAL NEWS, ONE OF THE RECOGNIZED AUTHORITIES ON FINANCIAL MATTERS, ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO LAST WEEK ON THE MONOWAI. THE PAPER WAS FOUNDED IN 1883, AND IS OWNED BY HIMSELF AND HIS BROTHER, HARRY H. MARKS, A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT. THIS BROTHER, PREVIOUS TO EMBARKING IN THIS LONDON ENTERPRISE, OBTAINED HIS JOURNALISTIC EXPERIENCE ON AMERICAN PAPERS. MR. MARKS HAS BEEN IN AUSTRALIA MAKING A CAREFUL STUDY OF THE GOLD FIELDS IN WEST AUSTRALIA, NEW SOUTH WALES AND NEW ZEALAND. AS THESE MINES DEVELOP, WHICH THEY ARE NOW DOING VERY RAPIDLY, HE PREDICTS A VERY REMARKABLE INCREASE IN THE SUPPLY OF GOLD, AMOUNTING, IN FACT, TO A GLUT OF THE YELLOW METAL IN THE MARKET. THE MINES OF WEST AUSTRALIA ARE PARTICULARLY RICH AND EXTENSIVE, BUT HAVE THE DISADVANTAGE OF BEING IN A COUNTRY SCANTILY SUPPLIED WITH WOOD, WATER AND MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION. BUT THESE DISADVANTAGES ARE BEING RAPIDLY OVERCOME. THE GOVERNMENT IS EXTENDING THE RAILROAD WHICH RUNS FROM PERTH TO COOLGARDIE ON TO KALGOORLIE, BETTER KNOWN AS HOANNU, TWENTY-FIVE MILES, AN EXTRAORDINARILY RICH MINING REGION. THE GOVERNMENT HAS ALSO ASKED PARLIAMENT FOR \$5,000,000 FOR THE PURPOSE OF LAYING 300 MILES OF WATER PIPE. IN MANY PLACES DRINKING WATER SELLS FOR FIFTY CENTS A GALLON. FROM HERE MR. MARKS GOES TO CRIPPLE CREEK TO INVESTIGATE THE MINING PROSPECTS THERE. HIS PAPER, HE SAYS, HAS ALWAYS HAD A FAVORABLE OPINION OF CRIPPLE CREEK FIELDS.—Los Angeles (Cal.) Express.

HOW TO TREAT A WOUND.
Three useful things to have in the farmer's home as a provision in case of wounds not sufficiently serious to necessitate the calling in of the medical attendant, are a spool of adhesive plaster, some iodoform gauze and a package of carbolated absorbent cotton. Cleanse and dry as nearly as may be the cut surface with a wad of the cotton, using moderate pressure, and elevating the part if necessary to check the flow of blood. Do not apply any water. Bring the cut surfaces together as accurately as possible, and retain them there with as few and as narrow strips of the plaster as will suffice, cutting them of a good length. Then cover the wound with a dozen or so thicknesses of the iodoform gauze, which should extend an inch, at least, beyond the wound. Over the gauze, apply a liberal layer of the absorbent cotton, allowing it, in turn, to extend beyond the gauze. The cotton may be kept in place by a bandage of cheesecloth, or where suitable, a part of the leg of a stocking may be drawn over it. Moderate pressure, if evenly distributed, is helpful. The pressure of a string is hurtful. Keep the part moderately elevated, and take care that there is no constriction of the limb above the wound, by a garter or otherwise.—Rural New Yorker.

NATURE'S DINING HOUR.
Persons who keep close watch on themselves are of the opinion that the hour of noon is the most critical period of life. At that time the human frame undergoes serious changes. The stomach has dispatched the morning meal and sends scouting parties out in search of another. The eyes and brain are on the alert, and there is a sort of all-goneness pervading the anatomy that sharpens the faculties and puts a new edge on the teeth. It is nature's dining time, and everything about the healthy man or woman is attuned to the demolition or enjoyment of what is called a "good square meal." Those who pay heed to the prompting of nature at this divine hour have their reward in good appetite, good temper and excellent digestion, which is conducive to all the good that flesh is heir to. But those who, following the imperious dictates of fashion, defer the hour of dining until all natural longings are dead, and have to be resurrected by adventitious aids, lay a train of evils and discomforts which sooner or later become the plague of their lives. It is a well-known fact that the noon diners are healthier and stronger, and have better chances for long life than others.—Chicago Chronicle.

LEMON GROVES OF CALIFORNIA.
The largest lemon groves in Southern California are in San Diego County, where it has been found that the proximity to the breezes from the ocean, the light, friable soil, and especially the mild, even temperature all the year round, combine to make that an ideal region for growing and curing the best lemons sent out of the State. Among the people who have invested small fortunes in growing lemons in San Diego County are U. S. Grant, Jr., Jesse Grant, ex-United States Minister William E. Strong, ex-United States Senator Cole and Charles Nordhoff. In the last six years over \$2,000,000 has been invested in lemon groves in San Diego County, and while there were 3321 trees growing there in 1890, there are now upward of 880,000. There are several groves of eighty acres each, and one that comprises 180 acres.—New York Tribune.

COST OF HIGHWAYS.
The cost of maintaining a public highway in England is roughly estimated by the authorities at \$30 per mile per annum; in France \$165, and in Austria \$190 per mile per annum. In England the first cost of making a highway is estimated at \$4000 per mile; in France it is \$6000, and in Italy \$3000 per mile. The principal item of cost in England arises from the necessary purchase of property; in the mountain districts of France from the nature of the country through which the road runs.

AGRICULTURAL

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

LAST OCTOBER THE AUSTRIAN SHIP POLA WAS SENT ON AN EXPEDITION TO EXPLORE THE DEPTHS OF THE RED SEA. IT HAS NOW COMPLETED ITS WORK, AND THE RESULTS ARE SAID TO BE OF GREAT SCIENTIFIC INTEREST. THE LARGEST STEAM FERRY IN THE WORLD IS NOW BEING BUILT. IT WILL PLY BETWEEN MANITOWOC AND LUDINGTON LAKE, MICHIGAN, AND WILL COST \$300,000, HAVE THREE DECKS AND CARRY THIRTY CARS. IT WILL BE OVER 300 FEET LONG. DR. A. CALMETTE, OF PARIS, SAYS THAT IN THE SERUM OF IMMUNIZED HORSES THERE IS A PERFECT ANTIDOTE AGAINST SNAKE POISON. HE HAS ALSO FOUND HYPERTERMIC INJECTIONS OF HYPOCHLORITE OF LIME AND CHLORIDE OF GOLD ALSO BENEFICIAL. AT A RECENT MEETING OF THE PARIS HYPOLOGICAL SOCIETY DR. GORODICHZE COMMUNICATED THE INFORMATION THAT HE HAD SUCCEEDED, BY MEANS OF HYPNOTIC SUGGESTION, IN PREVENTING SEA-SICKNESS, EVEN IN THE CASE OF PERSONS WHO HAD ALWAYS BEEN VIOLENTLY AFFECTED BY IT. A STEEL PLATE, SAID TO BE THE LARGEST EVER MADE, HAS JUST BEEN TURNED OUT BY A STOCKTON (ENGLAND) IRON COMPANY. IT MEASURES, AFTER SHEARING, SEVENTY-SIX FEET EIGHT INCHES BY FIVE FEET BY 6-10 INCHES IN THICKNESS, WEIGHS FIVE-AND-A-HALF TONS, AND IS WITHOUT A FLAW. A NEW EXPERIMENT IN LIGHTING HAS BEEN MADE IN THE ROOM CONTAINING THE RAPHAEL CARTOONS AT THE SOUTH KENSINGTON (LONDON) MUSEUM. INSTEAD OF CLEAR GLASS, LAYERS OF GREEN, YELLOW AND BLUE GLASS ARE USED. THIS GIVES A WHITE LIGHT, ELIMINATES ACTINIC RAYS, AND PREVENTS THE PICTURE FROM FADING. THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE EARTH IS ESTIMATED AT ABOUT 1,200,000,000 SOULS, OF WHOM 32,214,000 DIE ANNUALLY—i. e., AN AVERAGE OF 93,848 A DAY, 4020 AN HOUR AND SIXTY-SEVEN A MINUTE. THE ANNUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS, ON THE OTHER HAND, IS ESTIMATED AT 36,790,000—i. e., AN AVERAGE OF 100,800 A DAY, 4200 AN HOUR AND SEVENTY A MINUTE. A LARGE AEROLITE RECENTLY EXPLODED ABOVE THE CITY OF MADRID, SPAIN, AT 9.30 A. M. "THERE WAS A VIVID GLARE OF LIGHT AND A LOUD REPORT," SAYS SCIENCE. "BUILDINGS WERE SHAKEN AND MANY WINDOWS WERE SHATTERED. ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIALS OF THE MADRID OBSERVATORY, THE EXPLOSION OCCURRED TWENTY MILES ABOVE THE EARTH." THE SEVENTY-TWO RACES INHABITING THE WORLD COMMUNICATE WITH EACH OTHER IN 3004 DIFFERENT TONGUES, AND CONFESS TO ABOUT 1000 RELIGIONS. THE NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN IS VERY NEARLY EQUAL, THE AVERAGE LONGEVITY OF BOTH SEXES BEING ONLY THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS, ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THE POPULATION DYING BEFORE THE AGE OF SEVENTEEN. GENERALLY, TAKING THE ENTIRE WORLD, MARRIED PEOPLE LIVE LONGER THAN SINGLE, AND THOSE WHO HAVE TO WORK HARD FOR THEIR LIVING LONGER THAN THOSE WHO DO NOT, WHILE ALSO THE AVERAGE RATE OF LONGEVITY IS HIGHER AMONG CIVILIZED THAN UNCIVILIZED RACES. FURTHER, PEOPLE OF LARGE PHYSIQUE LIVE LONGER THAN THOSE OF SMALL, BUT THOSE OF MIDDLE SIZE BEAT BOTH.

KILLED ALL EXCEPT THE MATE.
About nine years ago a Russian schooner, the Johannes, while on a voyage from Riga to England, furnished a frightful example of what one man can do on board a ship. Ian Umb, a sailor, had been caught robbing his shipmates, and after the officers and men had finished chastising him, Ian jumped overboard. He was rescued, and after that his life on the vessel was by no means a pleasant one. A few nights afterward, when he was at the wheel, the captain found fault with his steering and struck him with a rope's end. Ian got in a rage, took a stick of wood and knocked the captain down, and also the man who had relieved him at the wheel. Then he went to the lookout and killed him. After this he called the other watch, consisting of three men, out of the fore-castle, and killed them one by one. Some of the men were not entirely dead when he threw them overboard. A boy on board, a relative of the master, was then thrown overboard by the enraged Russian. Then he gathered all the jewelry and money he could find, took the captain's watch, throwing its owner overboard, and then, with an axe in his hand, went down into the cabin to kill the mate and get his money. The mate showed fight, and the Russian went on deck again, fastened a knife to a long pole and tried to stab the mate through the cabin windows. This failed, and he then soaked a rope in petroleum and threw it into the cabin windows, following it with a copious supply of oil, intending to burn the vessel and the mate. While he was engaged at the after end of the cabin, the mate, bleeding from his wounds, escaped from the forward end, and, by a flank movement, knocked the fiend down and fastened him in the mizzen rigging. A Danish steamer came along later and towed the schooner to Copenhagen, where the sailor was turned over to the Russian authorities.—New York Tribune.

SHE DISLIKED STEAMBOATS.
The wife of a physician who lives in Washington tells a story of a distant kinswoman who was her guest during the Christian Endeavor Convention. The kinswoman lives in an inland New England town, and when she came to Washington she spent one night of the journey on board a steamboat. It was the first time she had ever traveled by water. The doctor's wife remarked it. "Yes, I'm tired to death," said the kinswoman. "I don't know as I care to travel by water again. I read the card in my stateroom about how to put the life preserver on and I thought I understood it, but I guess I didn't, though. Some way I couldn't seem to go asleep with the thing on."—St. Louis Star-Sayings.



A COOP THAT PROTECTS.



CONVENIENT LIMA BEAN TRELLIS.