

AGRICULTURE

Notes and Suggestions of Practical Utility

FOR THE FARM, FIELD, GARDEN AND DAIRY.

Cleanings of Interest for Our Country Readers.

Get knowledge.
Use discretion.
Debt is slavery.
Never refuse a hint.
No two seasons are alike.
Idleness begets dissipation.
Nature strikes a fair average.
Keep the sheep's fleece dry.
Progress demands activity.
A wet soil is injurious to sheep.
Don't imagine you know it all.
Strive to live within your means.
Heat is not food, but it saves food.
Complaining never cured an evil.
Dissipation begets ruin and misery.
Don't dry all the life out of your hay.
The inactive man must go to the rear.
Plan your work so as to make it easy.
Keep your bright clover for your cows.
Perseverance overcomes great obstacles.
Intelligence without goodness is devilish.
Strive to farm it better than your neighbor.
Clean pork cannot be made in a filthy pen.
A fluctuating currency is an abomination.
A shivering animal is losing flesh and fat.
No farm will run itself unless it runs out.
Prevention is far more economical than a cure.
Plants take food only in a liquid or gaseous form.
Flowers will be found about the refined home.
Man is great only in proportion as he is good.
Brains are good for nothing unless they are used.
There is always a bright as well as a dark side.
Vex not your soul about what you cannot help.
Few know all there is to be known of anything.
The fall season is always a trying one for stock.
Whatever work you have in hand, do thoroughly.
The ocean freight rate on hay is now \$2.50 per ton.
Every horse on the farm should earn its living.
Do not dwell in darkness; the light shines for all.
Milk, either sweet or sour, is relished by poultry.
Bisulphide of carbon is a great vermin destroyer.
The environment has a strong influence on animals.
Sitting in sackcloth does not remove troubles.
Pay as you go, and have no dead dogs to pay for.
Every place has its advantages and disadvantages.
The foundation of agricultural science is chemistry.
A hog will keep clean if its surroundings are clean.
All the advantages of life belong to no spot or person.
Good judgement comes from knowledge and observation.
Better go slow than to court disaster by too much haste.
Weigh well your conclusions before you act on them.
Evils, like weeds, must be uprooted to get rid of them.
Don't cut fodder corn until the ears are fully formed.
We gradually become like those with whom we associate.
The farmer cannot know too much about his business.
Changing the pasture occasionally helps fatten the stock.
It is not well to let cattle roam in fields of dry cornstalks.
The owner of the hog is to blame if the animal is dirty.
Be moderate in your diet if you would enjoy good health.
Men with horns in their disposition don't like dehorning.
Farming is a perpetual study, which means constant progress.
Ohio held 124 institutes last year at a cost of less than \$8000.
Generally more depends on the farmer than on the farm.
Grass dried until the leaves crumble is spoiled for haying.
No milk ration should be without a fair proportion of corn.
Young poultry should be fed only a little at a time, but often.
Spray the cattle with the kerosene emulsion for the horse-fly.
See that your animals go into winter quarters in good condition.
Nitrogen is the explosive element in all explosive compounds.
Every farmer should study the elements of agricultural chemistry.
That which you plant or sow is the kind which you must reap.
Knowledge and judgment are required to successfully run a farm.
You must spend your time somehow;

better spend it at your business.
Most grains contain the most nutriment when cut in the dough state.
A short-sighted economy is sometimes worse than sheer extravagance.
The amount of fat which a cow gives is the test of her value in the dairy.
If you want the most profit out of an animal keep it in the best condition.
There is no better milk-producing feed than good clover and cornstalks.
The character of the product is largely determined by what it is made of.
Recent rains in Kansas have done much good for the growing crop.
No animal will keep the land as free from weeds and foul growth as sheep.
If you want your animals healthy, feed them on clean, wholesome food.
Snow may protect the earth from frost, but it is a cold bed for stock to sleep on.
Peace on earth and good will to man will come when all the horns are gone.
Everything in this world is in motion. Why should man be an exception?
There is not much nutriment in frosted grass. Feed something else with it.
By dividing the pastures, the stock will eat the grass down much more evenly.
The neatness of the package has much to do with the selling price of butter.
It does hogs good to wallow in clean mud, but they need a dry bed to sleep in.
Man cannot grow crops, but he can prepare the conditions for their growth.
Mourn not over your misfortunes, but rather rejoice over your good fortunes.
All food is converted into an emulsion like milk before it goes to nourish the body.
When frost comes, remember that cattle need something more than pasture feed.
Cattle roaming in bare fields are pretty sure to find the weak spots in the fences.
No weed can live that is not permitted to stick its head above ground and breathe.
The eighty or more known simple chemical elements are the alphabet of nature.
Not the season but the needs of the animal should determine the food and the feeding.
HOW A CHICKEN GROWS.
From the Time Incubation Begins Until the Fully Developed Pigeon Appears.
In the case of the hen, the time taken for full development of the chicken within the enveloping membrane is usually 21 days, and the active means of this development is heat. From 102 to 105 degrees appears to be the right temperature for this work. So soon as the heat begins to operate upon the germ—for there must be the germ of life within the egg—it commences to enlarge and to take a defined shape. At the end of 24 hours the germ vesicle has considerably enlarged, darkened much in appearance, and from it may be seen a number of minute blood vessels, which begin to spread themselves around the yolk.
The processes continue so rapid that at the end of another day the germ and blood vessels are much more distinct, and if the egg be examined by a strong light the darkened center will indicate through the shell that the egg is progressing satisfactorily. Seventy-two hours after the incubation has commenced the blood vessels will have completely surrounded the yolk, and in the center of the embryo there will be found a small spot which in a day or two develops into the eye.
All this time and until the process is about half completed the air space enlarges until it occupies nearly one-third of the shell. This, explains Kennels, Farm and Poultry Yard, is due to the evaporation of moisture through the shell, consequent upon the wheat to which it is subjected. On the fourth day the eye is clearly defined, and on the fifth the head. On the sixth the body commences to assume a definite form, and on the seventh day the limbs and the more important of the internal organs. By the tenth day there is a most appreciable advance, for the bones of the skeleton have begun to assume a decided consistency, so much so that some of the scales can be discerned on the legs. From this time onward the progression made is very rapid, though there are no such changes as have gone before, these being simply a development on the lines already laid down. The feathers, with their wonderful formation and colors, can be noted. By the fifteenth day the chick may be said to have assumed its perfect form.
The Slaughter of Elephants.
In Zanzibar alone some 500,000 pounds of ivory are brought every season to the market. There are tusks among them weighing from 150 to 160 pounds and even more, but of course the tusks are mostly small, for it is much easier to trap and kill a young elephant than an old one. Let us say that on an average ever tusk weighs 20 to 25 pounds. The tusks of 10,000 elephants are brought annually to Zanzibar. Elephants in Africa are mostly killed with poisoned arrows. Perhaps 50 per cent break away to die in the jungle, where their tusks are never found. So perhaps 20,000 have been sacrificed to get ivory for the Zanzibar market alone. Beside this a lot of ivory is used in the interior for all kinds of domestic purposes. The tusks are used as grain pounders etc., while ornaments are commonly fashioned out of ivory. There are even chiefs in the interior who have a fence around their houses made of elephant tusks.—San Francisco Call.

DR. M'GLYNN AND HIS TEACHINGS:
He says that His Views on the Land Question are Unchanged.
The McGlynn case is still somewhat puzzling. After his restoration to the priesthood Dr. McGlynn declared that he had in no wise changed his views on the land question. In an interview in the New York World he repeats his assertion. He says that he is still an advocate of the single-tax doctrine, and that he will soon deliver addresses in which he will discuss the subject. He asserts that Delegate Satoll and four learned theologians have carefully considered his single-tax teachings and have declared that these teachings contain nothing contrary to Catholic truth. Speaking of the single-tax proposition Dr. McGlynn now goes so far as to say:
It is pure religion, is the single tax. It is the very essence of religion, because it teaches the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Christianity believes in giving every man a right to scratch out a living for himself, and the moment you give any other man or set of men control over the opportunities of scratching out a living—for that is all that that land is, the store-house whence comes everything that we have, the conglomeration of all opportunities to make a living—just that moment you go against the doctrine of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God, for you give one man the advantage over his fellow, and you make a man the lord and giver of life. It is against God's will, and we pray every day: Thy will be done.
In view of this bold reiteration of the doctrines preached by him during the Henry George campaign Dr. McGlynn's triumph over his opponents in the church must be a source of great gratification to him.
Agriculture News and Notes.
Hot and dry weather in the northwest has greatly injured the wheat crop.
Foreign crop reports are very unfavorable.
Massachusetts is threatened with a new insect pest which is pronounced to be the Vanessa antiopa, a leaf eating insect, which seems to have as good an appetite as the gypsy moth worm.
American Cultivator advises sowing rye among the growing ensilage corn at the last time of working it. The rye can be fed off this fall, if it gets a good growth, and again next spring, or can be cut and fed in the barn then and taken off in season to allow another sowing of corn or the planting of some other crop.
If farmers would all treat their oats seed, it would banish smutty oats.
The hot water treatment is generally accepted as the best for smut in either oats or wheat (except 'loose smut' of wheat, for which no remedy has yet been discovered).
Keep the cultivator going and don't 'lay by' the corn too soon.
Kerosene Emulsion.
Kerosene, 2 gallons; whale oil soap, one half pound; water, 1 gallon. Dissolve the soap by heating in the water. When boiling hot, remove from the fire and add the kerosene. Churn or stir it thoroughly for 5 to 15 minutes. This is best done by one of the small pumps. This will keep for a long time. When used, dilute according to the plants upon which it is used. For tender plants, 1 part to 25 or 30 of water. For hardier plants use stronger. One part to 10 of water makes a strong wash, advises The Rural New Yorker.
Potash Salts for Garden Crops.
Professor Maercker, one of Germany's foremost agriculturalists, says that the use of potash salts for all kinds of garden crops has proved of great value in moist, sandy ground. For asparagus especially most excellent results have been obtained. In this case, however, potash salts must be used in connection with a heavy dose of nitrogenous fertilizers, such as Chili saltpetr. Five hundred pounds of Chili saltpetr per acre, and even more, have been applied with advantage.
Living Swarms on Drawn Combs.
Here is an extract from a letter written to The American Bee Journal by an apiarian who is convinced that bees will give double the surplus honey if hived on drawn combs when properly managed. He writes:
When the first swarm issues, I hive it in a hive filled with drawn combs and give them the section case that was on the old hive or one with a few unfinished sections, and I never had any trouble in getting the bees to fill them. I go to the old hive the seventh or eighth day after the swarm issues and cut out all the queen cells but one and inclose that one in a queen cell protector, giving them a case of sections with a few unfinished sections in the center; then I am not troubled with any more increase, and frequently I get from 80 to 100 pounds of surplus honey after the swarm issues.
There is no better way to get the bees to work in sections than to give them a few unfinished ones in the center of the case for bait. When the white honey harvest is over, give the bees more frames, and when they are filled, if not needed, put them away in a warm room where they will not spoil, and they can be used for spring feeding.
The Ring
Dugald Sears of Eastport is matched to fight Prof. Harry Gardner, the champion middle weight of New Hampshire, in ten days. The money is all up and the fight is expected to take place near the boundary line.
Joe Lewis, Belly Smith's backer arrived in New York the other day and deposited \$1,000 on behalf of Smith to fight any man in the world at 140 pounds, Jack Dempsey preferred for \$10,000 a side Smith would like to try conclusions with Thompson, the Scotch light weight.
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