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# AGRICULTURE

## Notes and Suggestions of Practical Utility

**FOR THE FARM, FIELD, GARDEN AND DAIRY.**

**Gleanings of Interest for Our Country Readers.**

### HEELING IN TREES.

**To Insure Success Four Important Points Must Be Observed.**

There are several ways of heeling in trees and plants: Heeling in is sometimes done by throwing out the trench on both sides and then setting the trees upright in the trench, filling in ground from both sides. A second trench, if needed, is then opened some six or eight feet from the first and so on. Following is Elias A. Long's plan, as told in his manual, 'How to Plant a Place :'

First, a good sized trench is thrown out to one side, and a row of trees is laid down with the roots in the trench. Then a second trench is opened against the first, the soil being thrown over the roots of the trees in the first. Observe four points in heeling in:

1. Always open the tree bundles and spread the trees thinly in the trench. 2. Always sprinkle plenty of fine earth among the roots. 3 Always cover them well to at least six inches above the crown. 4. Always firm the soil with the feet, so that it will be in close contact with every root. The same principle is to be observed in heeling in small plants.

Trees received for spring planting ought to be healed in on some dry spot, free from grass or weeds that would harbor mice, and the root, trunk and most of the branches be covered with earth. Leave the earth somewhat mound shaped to shed water. Then cover any exposed tops with evegreen branches, and the trees, if of hardy kinds, will be safe until spring.

Trees frozen or shriveled in transit should at once be buried, tops and all, in earth until they are fully restored.

### Winter Care of Roses.

During the winter season growers of roses ought to carefully examine their plants and ascertain whether they have been grafted or are growing on their own roots, as from the grafted, suckers are always sure to come up from the stock, and as the stock is a variety of greater vigor than the kind grafted it in time draws all the nourishment to itself, and the grafted portion dies in the course of a few years. One ignorant of this fact, says Meehan's Monthly, wonders why the whole character of his rose plantation seems to have degenerated. The stock or suckers from it can readily be known by practical examination, the character of the wood being always different from the kind grafted on it.

The advice is also given to prune roses early in winter. Different classes of roses require different systems of pruning Those which flower from vigorous young wood may be pruned rather severely, but those which seem to form flower buds from the old wood to a great extent should have the branches left on Noisette roses, for instance, usually flower at the ends of the young growth, and this is the class that may be pruned in severely, while roses like the prairie roses and the hybrid perpetuals require to be pruned long, because most of the flowers are produced on short branches which proceed from the growth of the previous year.

### Winter Blooming Bouvardias,

Bouvardias flourish in ordinary potting soil and require all the heat they can get, so it is best to give them the sunniest place in the window. Like all other plants that are wanted for winter flowering, they should not be allowed to bloom during the summer. At all times the plants must be kept free from insects, and daily syringing the foliage with clear water will be found of great benefit.

Alfred Neuner is a pure white, perfectly double variety. Very delicate yellow flowers are produced by the variety Havescens. It is also very fragrant.

President Cleveland has long, graceful scarlet flowers, and President Garfield soft, delicate pink ones. White Bouquet is a veritable bouquet of graceful, snowy white single flowers.

### World's Horticultural Society.

At the close of the late congress of horticulture in Chicago the organization of the World's Horticultural society was effected. Three officers at large were elected. The president is to appoint a vice president for each country in the world, and this officer is to appoint a secretary treasurer for that country. The membership is to comprise societies, which pay annual dues of $5 or as near that amount as the currency of any country readily admits, and individuals who pay a first fee of $2 and an annual fee thereafter of $1. The averted object of the organization is to promote correspondence and to facilitate exchange of plants and information between the countries of the world.

### Concerning Grapevines.

There are three modes, says The Country Gentleman. One is to lay them down and place on them two or three inches of soil. If the shoots are well ripened and the soil is not clayey, this does well. A perfectly safe covering in all soils is evergreen branches, the vines held down by sticks of stovewood. Grapes usually known as hardy are made somewhat tender by not ripening the wood well and by severe winters. In some instances they have ripened a week earlier after simply laying them down.

### Feeding Wheat.

The protracted drouth which has prevailed in sections of the country has caused a brisk demand for feeding stuffs, bran ranging almost as high as wheat. Surely little of the product will be used, except to extend concentrated grain feeds. Every one must know that the value of wheat for feeding, when fed wisely, must be very much superior to bran. It is true that bran is a very safe supplement, but a limited amount is all that is wise to feed while wheat is so cheap.

According to D. T. Thomas, Ind., who kept an accurate account of wheat fed and gain made by hogs during a ninety days' experiment, fourteen pounds of gain can be made from a bushel of wheat fed dry and unground, which would have shown a much more rapid increase had the feed been ground, as no doubt a considerable quantity escaped mastication passing through the entire alimentary canal in the whole state.

According to experiments conducted by Prof. Robertson at the Dominion Experimental farm, the conclusions arrived at were that fifteen pounds of gain can be made from a bushel of common wheat, and that wheat has a feeding value about ten per cent, in excess of corn. However it is not wise to feed wheat alone. Corn, peas and oat supplements will make a much more nearly balanced ration. Wheat is rich in mineral matter, and contains more nitrogen than other grain, making it especially valuable for growing stock. It also give good results when fed to dairy cows.

Says Professor Henry: A good dairy cow will give something like a pound of butter per day, and eight pounds of wheat is a good feed of that grain, so that a bushel should last a week and furnish the concentrated feed for making something like seven pounds of butter. In this way this cheap cereal can be manufactured right at home into a profitable product; not only that, but practically all the fertility which was taken from the soil by the wheat will be left on the farm which is a matter of great importance.

### Why I Prefer Poland Chinas.

I have been breeding swine for about 25 years, and have experimented with four of the improved breeds, also the scrub, and my experience has taught me the Poland Chinas are the most profitable breed for the final end of the hog—the pork barrel. They are as large a breed as any, handsome, have smaller heads to size of body, larger hams, just as good back and loin, and are as deep sided. They have the advantage of both ends where the most profit is derived from. They fatten readily at any age and better to the size than any other breed. The Poland China makes the most rapid growth of any breed that has good fattening qualities. They are quite, of the best disposition, yet industrious and good foragers, do as well under ordinary treatment as any breed, at the same time responded as quickly and profitable to generous feed. They are hardy and prolific, and the sows are good mothers. The Poland China is the most popular breed in the pork-producing states, and in this state predominates over any four of the improved breeds. They bring as much per pound for pork as any breed, and more per head, on the average, for fancy breeders.

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I firmly believe that the improvement of all kinds of animals is to be made in feeding. By feeding a number of cows and closely watching the yield, the value of each will be known. In all improved breeds the average value is above that of common stock. In every dairy there are cows that pay for the feeding of others The unprofitable animals should be got rid of as soon as discovered. Feed the others better and better until the point is found where the yield is the greatest for the food given. This is to be done gradually. A week's feeding and the results carefully noted will tell the story. Everything should be weighed, the feed, the milk and the butter made; without this nothing can be known with any certainty, A cow may give 12 quarts of milk and yield less butter than another that gives only nine. When a cow is found to respond to the increased feeding, the beginning is made, and all that is required is to follow it up to the end.

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### A Good Definition.

The Boston Teacher—Tommy, do you know what art is?

Tommy—Yessum. It's talkin' a lot at 5 o'clock teas and wearin your best clothes and havin at homes on Thursdays.


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# CATARRH


### On the Downward Track.

Mrs. Hayseed—I'm afraid John is misbehaving in college.

Farmer H—Why so, mother?

Mrs. H.—In his last letter he said he was at the head of his class, and to-day he writes he's half back.

### A Good Business Man.

Visitor—Why is it you decline to give the price of photographs until after the person has sat?

Photographer—It is the only possible way in which we can hope the sitter will look pleasant.

### Not Smart.

Newsboy (a novice)—Extry speci-all! Collision of two men-of-war! Fonr hundred killed!

Bigger Newsboy—What an ass you are? If you go and tell folks all about it, nobody will want to buy the paper. Let me show you what you've got to shout; this is it! Extry speciall! Aw, aw!—oh, oh! wa, wah! wow!—ho!—wah, wah, wah!—hoy!

### A Week of Well Doing.

Sunday School Teacher—I told you last Sunday that I wished each of you would try to make at least one person happy during the week. Did yon?

Boy—Yes'm; I made grandma happy.

That is noble. How did you do it?

I went to visit her, and she's always happy we'en she sees I've got a good appetite.

### Growing.

The Saunterer has a washerwoman who is an interesting creature in her way. This story has nothing to do, however, with her duties at the tub.

The other morning the Saunterer happened to meet Katy on the street.

Good morning, Katy, said the Saunterer.

Katy made a courtesy.

The top o' the mornin' to ye, she answered.

Where have you been this morning, Katy?

To the cimitery, yer honor. and, oh, it would amuse yer to see how the place has growed.

### A Mild Joke.

A couple of wives were discussing the respective merits and demerits of their husbands, and one had quite a doleful tale to tell.

Why don't you read the riot act to bim? asked the sympathizer.

I have, but it isn't much good.

Well you bet, said the other emphatically, if he were my husband, I'd make him quail.

I think not.

Why not? and her eyes sparkled.

The first one smiled a quiet little smile of submission.

Because he's an old rooster, and then they laughed at the mild joke and began to talk about something else.

### Some Witty Blunders.

There have been many harmless mistakes made that contributed much to the amusement of mankind. Among them is one told of a certain clergyman, who left a notice in his pulpit to be read by the preacher who exchanged wiih him. The clergyman neglected to denote carefully a private postscript, and the congregation were astonished to hear the stranger wind up by saying:

You will please come to dine with me at the parsonage after service.

Another amusing story is told of a minister The reverend gentleman was inclined to be absentminded, and while walking one day encountered a young lady whose face seemed familiar to him. Taking her to be one of his parishioners daughters and not wishing to pass her without notice, he stepped forward, and cordially shaking her hand entered into conversation. After comparing notes about the weathor, he had at last to confess:

Well, I know your face quite well, but I cannot recall where I have seen you before.

Oh, please, sir, I'm your new parlor maid! was the reply.

A third story, copied from a London periodical, is based upon a small boy's mistake in school; but, as a matter of fact, it is not likely that the incident is based upon the fertile fancy of the writer, because it is almost too good to be true. This story is of how Mr. Whackem, a fiery schoolmaster, came to lose a scholar one day. The class was parcing a sentence.

What is the imperative of the verb to go? asked Whackem of Johnny Fizzletop.

I don't know.

Go! shouted Whackem.

Thank you, sir, replied Johnny. And he was two streets off before the teacher could catch his breath.


### One Honest Man.

Men who are weak, nervous, broken down; men who suffer from the effects of over-work, worry, from the follies of youth or the excesses of manhood; men who have failed to find a cure, **do not despair, do not give up!**

**There is Hope, there is a Cure**

I have a remedy that never fails. So confident am I that it will cure even the worst cases, that **you need not pay until you are cured.** If I do not cure you, you will not owe me anything: This surely is fair and honest. Correspondence strictly confidential. Write to-day. Everything sent sealed and secure from exposure. Address, naming this paper:

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