SPREADING LABOR OVER TOO LARGE AN AREA.

The Splendid Results of Intensive Farming-Watering the Cows-Success and Grass-Barbed Wire-Farm Notes and Home Hints.

Intensive Farming.

The figures given in the clipping below are calculated to make Western farmers think. They indicate some very handsome profits. How were they obtained? is a question Missouri farmers would like to have answered. Is it possible to get such here? No one will for a moment assume that Last winter the same cows, on subour natural conditions of soil and stantially the same ration, save that climate are not equal to those of Massachusetts. Why then can't we produce as big crops? Are we lacking in intelligence and skill? I fear we are, but not necessarily so. Western farmers have not heretofore felt the necessity of extra mental exertion in making farming pay. As they come to realize their needs in this direction they will acquire as drink over 100 pounds of water at I freely brought to Him in consecration fully as do their Eastern brothers that technical information which tion drinks 140 pounds at one time. success demands shall be used in farming as in other callings, and to give this will patronize the agricultural college, attend farmers' institutes and read agricultural papers. But these crops were obtained

from very small acres; can such be got from large acres? asks Levi the stable. To send a cow from a Chubbuck in the Rural World. Up to warm stable to the brook to drink a reasonable limit, there is no reason why the same skill and expenditure of a proportionate amount of labor should not produce proportionate results from large as from small acres; indeed, there are advantages in economy of labor and value of machinery in the large over the small farm. The trouble with the great majority of farmers, particularly here in the West, is that they are trying to spread a given amount of labor over too large an area, spreading it out so thin that only thin crops result, forgetting that big profits come from getting 100 bushels of corn from one acre rather than from three, and saving interest and taxes, and labor of planting, etc., on two acres. Look experience with her, we this spring at some of the figures showing cost of producing the crops mentioned in of barbed wire, putting it at such the clipping. When would we think of expending \$87.50 in producing an acre of corn? I don't think we need we thought would best answer the to expend anything near that amount purpose. Link wire was used, fearin value to give maximum crops, for ing the other might be too severe. if it was necessary there would be no | She now abides therein. The only profit to us with the low prices ob- evidence I have of her ever having

portion to producers than here. This women of our house rise up and call then seems to be the problem to him blessed .- Colman's Rural W -'d. solve, so far as concerns prodtable Western farming how to increase the number of home consumers of our products. We can do this, in effect, in one way, and that is by imitating the example of many Eastern farmers and "abandon" some of our farm land, at least for a season; seed it gether is a popular compination. down to grass. Much has been said New England farms," when the matthe large part of this "abandoned" soap suds or ammonia. farm land is such that Missouri rough, and is now being allowed to mustard. grow up to timber, and the farmers such results as to prove the wisdom under it. of the policy, and silence those who have been saying that farming in New England did not pay. We hear in the West might learn a lesson from this:

Some Prize Massachusetts Crops. -E. C. Little, Haverhill, Mass., raised the premium crep of potatoes, 251 bushels, on one-half an acre, worth \$190.90 at a cost of \$59.50. The profit was \$131.40 or \$262.80 per acre. The same gentleman raised 740 bushels of mangel beets on 106 rods of will soon ruin the best of cows. ground at a cost of \$C5.65 and values the same at \$273; profit \$187.35. The only reason this man (as well as many others) is not a millionaire is because he does not do business enough. D. A. Carleton, North Andover, Mass., raised one-half acre of cabbage worth \$150 at a cost of \$51; profit per acre, \$198. C. C. Blunt of Andover raised one-half of \$54.75, profit per sere \$215.50; also rately occasionally. one-half acre of parsnips worth at \$1 profit per acre \$457, and one-half not make him a profit. acre of turnips yielding 350 bushels per acre \$319.30. H. M. Killam, jured and the potato must be.
West Boxford, grew one acre of corn on which the corn and stover was worth \$107.80 at a cost of \$87.50; profit \$20.30.—N. E. Farmer.

Success and Grass.

In every system of farming, well kept grass land, and a large proportion of the cultivated area mainfoundation of animal industry. Inasmuch as we must have grass land how much land we should use, and 100. what quantity and quality of herbage we should produce.

I have never known a successful farmer who could not manage well his grass lands. The conclusion is forced on us that every cattle man who has achieved distinction as a cultivator, won it by learning how to around the poultry runs will prevent grow, for the least amount of money, what is admitted to be the costilest ingredient of an animal's ration.

without too often breaking the soil stock. for seeding? In relaying the grass A beef raiser suggests that as casland, what crops shall we plant, and tration improves the quality of the

THE FARM AND HOME. is perhaps best to lay down the rule that all land should be re-seeded to grass after two years of hoed crops. My own preference is corn on sod, followed by a root crop. This permits of thorough cleaning on land that can be easily worked, and yields two of the most useful crops to a dairyman. Variety of plants is nature's favorite combination for sustaining animals when grass is the exclusive food. - Professor James Cheesman.

Watering Cows

A year ago last winter the cows of John Gould seemed inclined to drink at least twice per day, usually drinking about six gallons each at 4 p. m., in addition to their morning draught. more clover hay is being fed with the silage, refuse to drink at night, only now and then a cow drinking one pailful. At the Minnesota dairy school barn he found the same thing to exist, and, as in his own barn, the cows consumed as much water at once last winter as the previous winter at twice. He has cows that will one time. One cow at the Ohio sta-What may seem strange is that these cows did as well at the pail in milk as a year ago last winter. There must be one word of caution. He says these cows did not drink ice water from the brook or pond, but water about Lifty-five degrees and given in water at thirty-six degrees, would be quite another thing, and to warm 100 pounds of ice water would require the burning of enough food to supply animal heat to make a third of a pound of butter fats, as the animal uses fat for fuel. The cow may only drink once per day, but do not try to

I have an old sow. She is of an inquiring turn of mind and continually dissatisfied with her lot, although green pastures, pure waters and abundant shade abound. Hoping to avoid the repetition of last summer's went around the hog lot with a course been near the fence was seeing fresh for farm products so much lower the first week of her pasturage; even here than in the East? Only that that has now disappeared. As to the there are more to feed there in pro- man who invented barbed wire the

Only crustless bread should

with the five o'clock tea.

Best quality of meat can be ruined by bad carving of the same.

Ice cream and strawberries to-It is the Persian's idea of perfec-

in recent years about "abandoned tion to put red pepper on frogs' legs. Lemon stains on cloth may be reter is investigated, it is found that moved by washing the goods in warm

The odor of onions, left on the farmers would never have thought hands after peeling, may be removed of trying to farm, it is so poor and by rubbing the hands with celery or

If oilcloth is laid down where the are putting their time and labor on sun will shine on it much it will stick a reduced area of the best land, with fast to the floor unless paper is laid

Dust and marks of children's fingers can be removed from windows by rubbing with a sponge which has been dipped in ammonia and water.

If your shoestrings have the bad babit of coming untied, rub them with beeswax and they will not slip or untie. Wax the ends, too, when the tin points are off.

Farm Notes.

A dairy writer says a slow milker

When the pastures dry up the

cows need green grass or fodder. Litter or rubbish should not be all lowed to lay about trees and fruit

The milk should be cooled down to 40 degrees as quickly as possible after milking.

To determine the value of any cow acre of carrets worth \$162.50 at cost her cream should be churned sepa-The wide-awake dairyman keeps

per bushel \$295 at a cost of \$66.50, his best cows and sells those that do

If too much Paris green is used worth \$175 at a cost of \$15.35; profit on the potato vine, the vine is in-

If the soil is too poor to produce good heads of cabbage, nitrate of potash is an excellent fertilizer.

It is more important to have the plough team well matched in gait and strength than the carriage team. It will not do to over-reach in the poultry business. The best plan is

tained in grass, have formed the to move into the business gradually. A poultryman warns beginners against trying to raise 1,000 hens till for hay, it is important to consider he is sure he can make a success of

> The person who establishes the reputation of selling nothing but sound eggs will always get the top

> Some poultry raisers say that plenty of air-slacked lime scattered

A pint of grease to one and a half tablespoonful of carbolic acid is said How shall grass be maintained to be a good composition for lice on

how long shall we crop before re- meat, dehorning may still further seeding? On general principles, it improve it.



Lying to God. They claimed to bring the whole in connection. With willing hearts; But secretly, who knew the reservation?

At their dread doom with fear my soul is smitten In awful tone;

Their story speaks to me, as it were written

For me alone.

My life and heart; Have I, with sinful, secret reservation, My own poor plans and selfish ways preferring,

His perfect kingdom in my soul deferring, To cherish hate? O. Thou with heart all loving, eyes all seeing,

I come anew: Help me to bring the whole; in act and being, Help me be true!

Try Again.

Between sixty and seventy years ago, in a little city of Italy, there was among other choristers at the operahouse, a young man, named Rubini, who was very poor, excessively modest and greatly beloved by his comrades. In Italy at that time the orchestra allay any imaginary fever by giving and choristers were badly paid. The first violin was more than likely to be at work all day in a boot-maker's shop.

This young man, in order to assist his aged mother, united the functions of chorister to the more lucrative employment of journeyman tailor.

One day, when he had taken to Nozari's house a pair of trouser, that il lustrious singer, after looking at him earnestly, said to him kindly, "It appears to me, my good fellow, that I have seen you somewhere.'

"Quite likely, sir; you may have seen me at the opera-house, where I take part in the choruses."

"Have you a good voice?" "Not remarkably, sir. I can with great difficulty reach sol."

"Let me see," said Nozari, going to the piano. "Begin the scale." The But why, we may ask, are prices mud, once or twice, on wire during chorister obeyed; but when he reached sol he stopped short, out "Sound la-come, try

"Sir. I cannot." "Sound la, I tell you?"

"La, la." "Sound si."

"My dear sir, I cannot." "Sound si, I tell you, or I'll-"

"Don't get angry, sir; I'll try. La, si, la, si, do."

"I told you so!" said Nozari, in a tone of triumph. "And now, my good fel low, I will say only one word to you. If you will study and practise, you will become the first tenor in Itlay.' Nozari was right. The poor tailorchorister had perseverance, and years later Rubini fulfilled Nozari's pro-

Fly Talk.

Since the departure of Prof. Garner for Africa, to continue his study of the language of monkeys, a Frenchman of science, Dr. Galtier, has published the results of a long and careful study, made in his poultry-house, into the language of hens. In his opinion. there are many "words" concealed in the utterances which we ordinarily interpret merely with cut-cut-cut-ca-hahcut and cock-a-doodle-doo.

These studies in animal dialects have now been followed by another, which is, perhaps, most curious of all. An English enquirer, armed with a microphone, or sound-magnifier, has been listening patiently through long hours to the curious noises made by houseflies, and reports his belief that they have a language of their own.

The language does not consist of the buzzing sound which we ordinarily hear, which is made by the rapid vibrations of their wings in the air, but of a smaller, finer and more widely modulated series of sounds, audible to the human ear only by the aid of the microphone.

Probably this fly conversation is perfeetly audible to the fly ears, which, as every schoolboy knows who has tried to move his hand slowly upon

them, are very acute. The hope is expressed that, since the heretofore inaudible whispers of flies have been detected and recorded, some inventor may construct a microphone which will enable us to make out the language of the microbes, and so surprise them in the horrible secret of their mode of operations!

Intelligent but Illiterate.

It is very desirable that a man should know how to spell, but as compared with many other things such knowledge is only a minor accomplishment. Col. George Mathews was a brave and capable soldier, esteemed as such by Gen. Washington. He was twice elected Governor of Georgia, and was at one time a member of Congress.

His memory was wonderful. While he was a member of Congress an important document was lost. The paper had been read once during the session, and Col. Mathews repeated it word for Before the Revolutioary war he was

collect the taxes. For a long time he remembered the name of every tax-Yet we are told that when he read aloud he prenounced fully the 1 in in would," "should," and other such

sheriff of Augusta county, and had to

words, and in spite of his memory wrote "Congress" with a k.

His case reminds one of the saying of President Lincoln about a man whom some one spoke of as "ignorant."

"No," said Lincoln, "he is illiterate, but I should not call him 'ignorant.'"

"Farthest North."

The story of American explorers who have braved the perils of the Northern seas, knowing that almost superhuman efforts were to be required of them, shows that they had the same enthusiasm that characterized and sustained the early discoverers. One of the members of the Greeley expedition gives an account in Scribner's Magazine of their sufferings and pereverence.

Fatigue, thirst, hunger, cold, and even heat at times beset us.

Each camp found us physicially exhausted. We scanted our food, and with envious, regretful eyes saw each bit disappear, since it shortened the length of our possible journey north

Finally the coveted honor was in sight. Realizing that this was indeed the "Farthest North," we unfurled the flag of our country, the glorious Stars and Stripes, with a feeling of pride and exultation impossible to describe. Lieut. Lockwood and I seized each other's hands, and hugged the Eskimo Thorlip, who, gaping at us,

wondered what it all meant The physical hardship from many days' travel through heavy gales and blinding snow, over jagged rubble-ice and across dangerous tidal cracks, was all behind us. Our visit left behind it a record. It stands-a mighty cairn of rocks commensurate in size to its importance-built on a narrow shelf, directly under the frowning face of the overhanging cape, and looking out over the eternal silence of the Polar

Modified Prescription. Mr. Oscanyan, in his book, "The Sulan and His People," says that a Turkish physician was called to visit a man who was very ill of typhus fever. The doctor considered the case hopeless, but prescribed for the patient, and took his leave. The next day, in passing by, he inquired of a servant at the door if his master was dead.

"Dead!" was the reply; "no, he is much better." The doctor hastened up-stairs to ob

tain the solution of the miracle. "Why," said the convalescent, " was consumed with thirst, and I drank a pailful of the juice of pickled cabbage."

"Wonderful!" quoth the doctor; and out came the tablets, on which he made this inscription: "Cured of typhus fever, Mehemed Agha, an upholsterer, by drinking a pailful of pickled cabbage juice."

Soon after, the doctor was called to another patient, a yaghlikgee, or dealer in embroidered handkerchiefs, who was suffering from the same malady He forthwith prescribed "a pailful of pickled cabbage juice."

On calling the next day to congratulate his patient on his recovery, he was astonished to be told that the man was

In his bewilderment at these phe nomena, he came to the safe conclusion, and duly noted it in his memoranda, that "although in cases of typhus fever pickled cabbage juice is an efficient remedy, it is not to be used unless the patient be by profession an upholsterer."

Why Not?

An English gentleman and his wife who were visiting friends in Scotland were taken to see an interesting monastery not far from Cluny, their friend's estate. In that part of the country a man is known by the name of his estate. When they were asked to write in the monastery visitors' book, the Englishman noticed that his host, Mr. MacPhearson, wrote "Cluny and Mrs. MacPhearson."

Not to be outdone, the Englishman promptly wrote, "26 Lennox Gardens, Pont street, and Mrs. Lockwood."

Another story is told of Mr. Lock wood, in which his part is not, one must conclude, as innocent as it looks. He is evidently fond of a joke.

He often visits extremely wealthy and hospitable friends in the country. These friends have a room ready for him whenever he cares to occupy it. The house is seven miles from a rail way station or telegraph office. He once telegraphed them from London: "May I stay over Sunday?"

His host paid ten or twelve shillings to the messenger, and replied: "Of course, but don't telegraph." To this Lockwood innocently replied

-by telegraph-"Why not?"

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