SUBJECTS THAT WILL BE FOUND OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.

Good Advice for the Farmer -- Sheep Raising a Good Business--Feeding Dairy Stock--Cure of Roup--Damage to Si-

Good Advice to the Farmer.

Every farm should be an "experiment station" to some extent. The stations under the control of the State are, when properly directed, of great benefit to the agricultural industry as a whole; but there are conditions exsisting on each individual farm which belong to it alone, and which the experiments at the stations do not exactly cover. But by following in the line of the station investi- tions. gations, so far as they are applicable to his own case, a farm owner may make tests which will greatly increase his knowledge of the capabilities of his land, and enable him to decide intelligently what to attempt and what to let alone. Many farmers go on from year to year raising crops not It will in reality pay to grow sheep for The cover is of hard rubber. Within ation, and by methods ill suited to secure the best results, when if they would experiment wisely on a moderate scale they would see their error and be able to rectify it.

The farming industry is unlike almost every other industry, in that it generally affords the farmer a living in spite of the most stupid mismanagement. But it is like every other in that it can be made by intelligent management far more profitable than when indifferently conducted. The old saw that "knowledge is power" is as applicable here as in the counting room, the factory or the professor's chair. But how shall the requisite knowledge be acquired? Certainly not by plodding on in the old ruts that the father and grandfather followed.

The farmer who wants to get the most value out of his land must be, as we have recently pointed out, a reading farmer. He should have a agricultural library, which should include all available standard works on agricultural topics, including chemistry of the soil, plants and fertilizers, botany, management of live stock, etc. And in addition—to return to our topic—he should make experiments to test the adaptability of his soil to different crops, and to ascertain what varieties of whatever crops he decides to raise are best suited to his soil. We presume there are not many farmers to whom such experiments would bring no revela-

It is sometimes objected that-experiments conducted on a small scale are deceptive-that they do not fairly indicate what the result will be on a larger area. There is some truth in this; but even if the same proportion of yield is not maintained on the acre or ten-acre field as on the little plot of carefully fertilized and thoroughly tilled soil, some things of value will be learned from the experimental strip which will aid in solving the

larger problems of the farm.

It may be learned, for example, what variety of grain yields the best returns; what potato is most suitable for the soil: what brand of commercial fertilizer will best promote the growth of the variety chosen. To be sure, the experiment might be made at once on the large scale, but it is comparative returns that are especially aimed at in conducting small experiments. The true principle in conducting such experiments is to bear in mind the larger area from which crops are to be taken, and the amount of fertilizer which can be applied to it, and keep the experimental plot pretty closely to the standard that will be maintained there. In this way there will be less likelihood of error than if the tests are made under conditions in some respects widely different from those under which the regular crops

will be cultivated. The importance of these farm experiments can hardly be overstated. They will not only increase the farmer's knowledge, but will also tend to increase his interest and that of his family in the farm life and work-Mail and Express.

Feeding Dairy Stock. One of the leading dairymen in a atate which is noted for its dairy interests, is quoted as saying that while he believes an occasional change of diet is a good thing, he feeds "what is handiest, only enough of it and at regular hours." This method does not have as much machinery about it as that which figures up the the various elements in several different kinds of food and then balances them with the skill of an expert bookkeeper-a very popular method in some quartersbut in this case it seems to have brought about good results. We would not say one word against scientific investigation, though there is such a thing as becoming too much of a slave to its supposed teachings, but it does give us pleasure to say some-thing in favor of common sense when it is intelligently directed. We are also glad to note that this dairyman asserts that "food will not make a cow good, but it will enable a naturally good cow to do all nature intendad her to do in this way of milk giv-

When the host of men who are ing to make good cows out of poor k by giving them large quantities drich food shall learn that they are empting the impossible they will we mastered one of the important ons with which the successful ryman must become familiar. re there is a capacity for milk duction it can be developed by er feeding and care, but all the and all the care that can possibly given will never make a good milkapacity in that direction.—American Dairyman.

Damage to Silos.

That was a very sensible action on part of t a experiment station horities of Wisconsin to make a ar of investigation of the silos of State to discover wherein lay cir weak points. There has been peh complaint about the rats burunderneath and letting the air

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN. well grouted before it is cemented. Freezing is another complaint. The professors think the information gained on this point is not reliable for the reason that the past three winters, during which time nearly all the knowledge they have on the subject of silos An Electrician's Novel Schemehas been acquired, have been excep-tionally mild and the farmers of Wiscousin may reasonably look for con-siderable damage from this direction when a hard winter comes along. The report states that freezing is not necessarily very harmful, for after the frozen parts are mixed with other sil-It would probably be a good precaution to pile straw on the side of the silo in less danger than those built of stone from the effects of frost and need more protection. Now is a good time to take the necessary precau-

Sheep Raising a Good Business.

"Whatever may be said of the prices of wool," says the Rocky Mountain Husbandman, "there is no gainsaying the fact that so long as mutton commands its present figures sheep raising will be a good business. Another important point is that they will flourish on a short range. Then The battery was then connected fashion in wool or flesh changes. Then under the present demand for mutton there is no necessity for ever having any old sheep on hand, as this class can be worked off from year to year and the flock kept young and thrifty. It is also possible to build sheds of capacity to house as large a number as a given range will feed, and, being prepared to house a flock properly, winter loss is not only prevented, but the best success is assured in lambing. With successful lambing and wintering, a flock made certain and a fair price for wool when mutton alone would pay expenses, there is nothing to prevent our flock owners from becoming rich in a few years."

Cure of Roup.

For roup, give the fowls a dessert spoonful of castor oil apiece at night, and afterward feed chiefly on warm cooked food in which is mixed once a day a good allowance of cooked onions. Pulverized charcoal in the food once a day is also beneficial. Bathe the swellings about the eyes with kerosene once or twice a day; also inject kerosene into the nostrils, using a spring-bottom sewing machine oil can. Turpentine injected into the nostrils has been used by some with good results. Camphorated sweet oil, prepared by melting a piece of gum camphor in sweet oil, used as directed for "Viewing it as a chemical and methe kerosene, is a good remedy. If the chanical problem I have introduced swelling about the eye seems soft and here principles never before known. By hot as if it contained matter, cut it drawing my current in the reverse diopen with a lance, or with a small sharp penknife; press the matter out, followed I have obtained a wonderful and afterwards wash daily with carbolic soap suds or with castile soap suds, and then apply a little of the mixture of sweet oil and carbolic acid. Keep the fowls in a dry place, where there are no drafts of air, until they are well. Sometimes this course of treatment will cure, and sometimes not; roup is an uncertain disease to deal with.-Fanny Field.

Strawberry Planting.

Now is a good time to set out strawberries. Plants may be set in rows for an ordinary farm garden, and allowed to grow in a matted row a foot wide. A plot one rod wide and four rods long will supply any family with all the berries they can use both fresh and for winter. I think the crescent the best all-round variety, though there are better berries. The ground should be well drained and well enriched with rotted manure, before the plants are set out. Do not set them so the crowns will be covered with water when the rains come. The best mulch is wild grass or cornfodder, but it should not be put on until the ground freezes. Cold weather does not injure strawberries in the least. It is freezing and thawing that draws the plants out of the ground which does the damage, and the mulch is put on to keep the ground from thawing every time a warm spell comes. It should not be put over the plants too thickly, but laid between the rows. snugly against the plants on both sides.-Miles Purvis, in O. J. Farmer.

Farm Notes.

Do not compel the hog to eat his meals in the dark. Feed at regular intervals and while it is light.

Young cows kept for breeding should be feed so as to obtain a good development of bone and muscle

When hogs eat on a dusty ground they may inhale enough dust to cause catarrh or injure their lungs.

A pair of good blankets for each work team should be provided and used all through the winter, blanketing the horses when they first come into the stables or when they are stopped on the road.

There is a large growth of leaves to beets and turnips, and they take a large proportion of plant food from the soil. These leaves should be fed to cattle, sheep or hogs, as they are valuable for that purpose. At this season the top and roots may be fed. When storing the roots away for winter all tops that can not be utilized by feeding should be added to the

An amateur bee-keeper of Maine, while working in the apiary, by accident upset a hive of bees. Being protected by a veil and loose overalls, he was amused at the frantic attempts of the bees to sting, until he stooped to pick up something, when his loose Nine silos were found injured in overalls did not protect him from the way. To avoid this nuisance it angry bees, and then it was not quite ended that the bottom be so amusing.

manure heap.

WHAT INVENTIVE MINDS ARE DOING FOR HUMANITY.

Fast Time in the Future -- Stave less Barrels--Oxidized Water In Medicine--Science In Bread-Making.

An Electrician's Novel Scheme.

Electricity can be purchased by the gallon and carried home like oil. So age it quickly melts and the cattle gallon and carried home like oil. So seem to relish it as much as the other. says Walter A. Crowdus, a Southern inventor. Mr. Crowdus believes he has discovered a means independent exposed to the weather so as to prevent any trouble. Wooden silos are of the steam engine and dynamo for generating electricity of sufficient power to furnish light, run pumps and propel street cars. He produces electricity by chemical action. The primary battery has long been

n use for telephone and bell service. Mr. Crowdus' battery, he claims, is a constant source of power. Mr. Crowdus' room at the Palmer House is full of electrical contrivances. The dimensions of his small battery-onethe mutton alone and the money ob- are four compartments, each contained for wool is all clear gain. One taining a cup. To charge the generaof the chief advantages of handling tor the inventor fills the cup with a sheep is that it is practical to keep mixture of sulphuric acid and water. them constantly under your care and The cover was then fastened on with much loss may be prevented which that was all that was necessary at would occur if this was not the case. any time to charge the battery and

they yield readily to will in the mat-ter of breeding. You can change in the shortest possible time whenever the A slight movement of the switch made it possible to regulate the speed as desired.

The battery was next connected with an incandescent electric light burner. It furnished a strong, steady light. Connection was next made with a pair of carriage lamps with good results. In practice, Mr. Crowdus said a generator would be placed under the seat and would run the lights twelve hours. There was in the room an electric vase lamp, the battery furnishing the base on which the lamp rested. The inventor remarked that this was the most powerful portable lamp ever constructed, in fact the only portable electric lamp

The battery was used to operate a pump which raised a half-inch stream of water as high as the ceiling would permit. It set a ten-inch fan at work raising a breeze that could be felt twenty five feet away. Two of the smaller batteries furnished a strong, steady locomotive headlight.

Mr. Crowdus showed some generators twice or three times as large, designed for lighting a large house. They could be stored in the cellar and connected with any number of burners required. The inventor claims he has proved by experiment that his generator is available for operating street cars.

"The method of producing electricity has never been studied from my standpoint before," said Mr. Crowdus. rection from what has heretofore been constancy from cheap, common chemicals; by my combination chemical resisting diaphram I have increased the output of the same chemicals five-

Staveless Barrels.

It is doubtless a matter of general knowledge that the bodies of casks and barrels are composed of a number of tapered staves, which are assembled together, held in position and hooped up. By a novel and ingenious method of manufacture, casks are now being manufactured from one piece of wood.

and therefore without any staves, or, it may be said, with only one, the body constituting in itself a long, single stave. The method of preparing the body of the cask may be likened to the sharpening of a lead pencil by a pocket-sharpener. The stem of the tree is first cut up into pieces or logs of a length according to that of the barrel required, and is then boiled for two or three hours in a closed vessel to soften the wood, a current of electricity being passed through the water the whole time. From the boiler the log of wood is taken to the machine, where it is held at each end horizontally between two points much in the same way as a piece of wood is held in the lathe. Rotation is given to the piece of timber, which is advanced towards a broad blade fixed on a frame having a slot in it in a line with the edge of the blade, just as in a plane, which the cutting part of the machine may be said to resemble. As the trunk of the tree is revolved against the blade a continuous sheet of wood is produced of any desired thickness. The wood is drawn out flat from the rear of the machine onto a table. The sheet of wood thus obtained is cut transversely into pieces each of therequired length for one barrel. The pieces are then passed through a grooving machine, which cuts the groove in which the head is eventually fitted. Another machine cuts V-shaped pieces at intervals out of the edges of the pieces of wood, which are then easily bent round into a cylinder and firmly hooped, the V-shaped slots enabling it to assume the necessary conical form at each end. There is thus only one joint in the body of the cask or barrel. The casks are afterwards dried in a special apparatus, after which they are ready for use. A factory is in operation in Germany manufacturing these casks, some of which we recently examined at the offices of the Oncken Patents Syndicate, 10 Old Jewry Chambers, London. We are also shown a model of the machine and some samples of wood of various thicknesses, including some exceeding-

ly thin veneers .- London Times. Fast Time in the Future.

This summer has been unexampled for the breaking of records for rapid locomotion on land and sea. The Atlantic has been crossed from east to west and from west to east more swiftly than ever before, and so has the Pacific from Yokohama to San Francisco. English statesmen are still pendering the political responsibilities latent in a passage of twenty days from Japan to London across the American continent. The other | Mot d' Ordre.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY, day the little steam yacht the Vamoose developed a speed of thirty miles an hour, and her rivalwonder, the Norwood, will try to do still better. On a recent Sunday in July the Royal Blue Limited, changing engines at Philadelphia, made the 226 miles from Washington to New York, with the usual allowances for stops, in 200 minutes, at the rate, on an

average, of 51.9 miles an hour. One mile was made on this trip in 44 seconds, and two successive miles in 45 seconds each. As the fastest train in England, the Flying Scotchman, runs from London to Edinburgh, 400 miles, with a similar time allowance for stops, in eight hours and a half, or at the rate of 51.6 miles an hour, this fast trip of the limited was deemed a record break-But as the time draws near for the World's Fair at Chicago the rivalry between the great railroad compaes grows more intense, and the New York Central Railroad Company made a great effort, which was a supreme success. A special train was run from New York to East Buffalo, and made the 436% miles in 439% minutes, including stops. So great a speed for such a distance is believed to be un-

If this rivalry continues and stimulates invention, as is to be expected, the journey from Europe to Chicago will be one of the greatest marvels of the century to visitors to thegreatex-

Science in Bread-Making.

At the recent annual meeting of the Chemical Society, held in Washington, D. C., the question of the value of carbonate of ammonia as a leavening agent in bread or as used in baking powders came up for discussion, in which Prof. Barker, of the University of Pennsylvania, and President of the Society; Dr. Richardson, late of the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington; Dr. William Mc-Murtrie, late Professor of Chemistry in the University of Illinois; Dr. E. H. Bartley, late Chemist of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Board of Health and Professor of Chemistry of the Long Island College, and others took part.

The consensus of opinion was overwhelming in favor of the employment of ammonia. It was stated as a fact that ammonia rendered the gluten of the flour more soluable than the original gluten, and that the bread in which this action was poduced by carbonate of ammonia must be more digestible, and hence more healthful, and because of the extreme volatility of carbonate of ammonia and its complete expulsion from the bread in the process of baking it is one of the most use ful, most healthful and most valuable leavening agents known.

These conclusions are borne out by the very elaborate and exhaustive experiments made by Prof. J. M. Mallet, of the University of Virginia, which show conclusively that bread made with a baking powder in which 1 per cent. of carbonate of ammonia is used, in connection with cream of tarter and soda, is not only of uniformly better color and texture, but a product more wholesome, because the ammonia serves to neutralize any organic or lactic acids present in the flour.

Oxidized Water in Medicine

It appears from the statements made in medical quarters that peroxide of hydrogen, or oxidized water, is rapidly taking an important place in medicine, being declared not only good or useful, but really necessary. As ordinarily known, the proxide of hydrogen is 3.2 per cent solution, yield-ing fifteen times its yolume of oxygen; and in its application this solution is said to be nearly as bland as water, causing smarting only on such surfaces as the interior of the eye or nose, yet it acts so powerfully as a germicide, as to kill anthrax spores in a few minutes. The chief value, however, of the peroxide is asserted to be in stopping suppuration and sterilizing wounds, which it does more effectually than any other substance. As claimed, it cleanses all pus from cavities not easy to reach, as in abseess of the brain, and so thoroughly are the microbes devitalized that one application only is often quite sufficient to stop abruptly formation of pus and cause the speedy healing of large surfaces. In openings on the eye it has been of special service, and is also claimed to bring away diptheritic membraine very quickly and easily.

Science In Short Doses.

A new mineral has been discovered, to which the name sanguinite has been given. It is bright red in color by reflected light, and upon analysis is found to contain silver, arsenic and

A German paper states that Dr. Lehner, of Augsburg, has solved the problem of manufacturing artificial silk, and can not be distinguished from it. A limited company is shortly to be constituted to work the invention.

The strength of spider silk is inincredible. Size for size it is considerably tougher than a bar of steel. An ordinary spider thread is capable of bearing a weight of three grains, while a steel thread of the same thickness would support less than two.

It has been calculated that the electromotive force of a bolt of lightning is about 3,500,000 volts, the current about 14,000,000 ampers, and the time to be about 1-20,000 part of a second. In such a bolt there is an energy of 2,450,000,000 watts, or 3,284,182 horse-power.

There are hopes of introducing the magic lantern as a means of signalling at sea. When so used, the lantern will be called the "Lucigraph." It will have slides in the shape of stencil plates, each with a letter or figure cut in it. The screen is a flag stretched in a conspicuous part of the ship on which the letter of the slide is projected. By the help of glasses the distant ship reads the letters.

In the last two years New London (Ct) lobstermen have bagged in their deepwater traps in Fisher's Island Sound not less than five or six indigo lobsters, which are so rare that it is not known that more than two of the kind had ever been taken in the world before. In the same time two blue lobsters were caught by Maine fishermen. Blue lobsters are as blue as the summer sky, and extremely

At Matriculation.

Examiner: "How many kings of the name of Louis occupied the throne of France before Louis XI?"

Candidate: "I don't know exactly, but most likely seven or eight."-Le



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