

THE FARM

Useful Hints for the Tiller of the Soil

WHAT IS FARM MANURE WORTH?

In a recent article telling of the value of stable manure, there are many farmers who still neglect to care for the valuable product of the farm and spend their money for commercial fertilizer. I do not wish to discourage the use of commercial fertilizer, but it should never be used until the stable manure is first taken care of and applied to the soil, if there is not sufficient manure to meet the demands of the farm crops the deficiency should be supplied by using commercial fertilizer.

It is rather difficult to estimate the value of stable manure in dollars and cents as commercial fertilizers are used, since the stable manure adds much valuable humus to the soil, as well as direct plant food and the commercial fertilizer is valued for the direct plant food alone.

Mr. Aikman says that the humus of the stable manure is worth quite as much to the soil as the direct plant food. Visiting the phosphoric acid at five cents per pound, the manure at five cents per pound, and the nitrate at fifteen cents per pound, a fair average value of the stable manure may be estimated as follows:

10 pounds of manure at 10¢	\$1.50
10 pounds of acid at 5¢	.50
5 pounds of nitrate at 3¢	.25
	\$2.25

Then add the value of the humus which is not charged by acid and manure may still be considered when calculating the manure value of the manure and count on a cost of \$2.25 to the farmer.

The cows have not appreciated the change in their diet and because they have fallen into the habit of milk, it is necessary to exercise the mind and apply it judiciously when allowed to do so.

Is the Titanic Still Afloat?

The sinking of the Titanic in mid-ocean has given rise to many curious speculations by the scientific world.

The inquiries asked in all seriousness by the scientific world continue to float as follows:

“What will happen to the bottom of the sea?”

“Will the water continue to float as long as the sun?”

“What will happen to the bottom of the sea?”

“Will the water continue to float as long as the sun?”

“What will happen to the bottom of the sea?”

“Will the water continue to float as long as the sun?”

“What will happen to the bottom of the sea?”

“Will the water continue to float as long as the sun?”

“What will happen to the bottom of the sea?”

“Will the water continue to float as long as the sun?”

“What will happen to the bottom of the sea?”

“Will the water continue to float as long as the sun?”

COLLAPSE OF FATHER

Little Tommy — “Mother, we men awful scarce when you married papa, or did you just feel sorry for him?”

FIGHT WITH A DEVIL-FISH.

A Terrible Struggle With One of These Monsters.

One of the largest of fishes—perhaps the largest of true fishes, since the whale is a mammal—is the man-ta or giant devil-fish of tropical waters. A man who catches one of these monsters knows he has been fishing, for he often stands in no small peril of his life before the creature is landed. In the *Wide World Magazine* a writer gives this lively account of his experience with an unusually large man-ta:

“We were fishing from a gasoline launch some fifteen miles down the coast from Manzanillo, Mexico. I was standing in the bows, ready to harpoon a large fish that had bitten, and was being pulled to the surface.

Suddenly fish and line were snatched away, and through the clear water I saw a huge dark purple mass, scarcely fathom below the boat. Shouting to our Mexican engineer to start the launch, I threw the harpoon with all my strength. It struck home, and instantly a great disturbance took place. Some monstrous creature rose to the surface and dashed at the boat, striking out with what looked like two great wings.

The strokes were terrific, and we had the utmost difficulty in keeping clear. Had one of these “wings” touched the boat, it would have been smashed like matchwood, and as sharks were watching the disturbance, our fate would soon have been decided.

Although the water all around us was seething from the fury of the monster’s onslaught, we kept our heads, and did our best to disable the creature.

We embedded three harpoons in it. We also fired three revolver bullets into it; each of which produced volumes of dark exudate and every time the madly flapping wings came near enough, the man in the bows gave them a lacer-thrust.

Gradually the man-ta’s struggles grew less, and it began to yield to the strain on the ropes. It was a long battle, however, for every now and then the great fish, seeming to regain strength, would attack us with renewed ferocity. Eventually, after a final flurry that caused the water to rise as if with an earthquake, it ceased its struggles, and we towed it ashore, escorted by shoals of sharks.

Tying the boat up at the wharf, I got permission from the commandant of the port to land our prize. Making it fast, we hoisted it on the crane, and ran it along to the railway office, in front of which we photographed it. It measured eighteen feet three and a half inches from tip to tip of the wings, and sixteen feet one inch from head to tail; near the center, it was over nine feet thick.

We estimated its weight at five tons. When we had photographed the great fish, we cast it off the end of the wharf, and the shark demolished the carcass in an incredibly short time.

The cow should have a capacity to produce more milk than she is called upon to produce in ordinary dairy work.

3,000 pounds more than at the 100 feet depth.

Divers must be armed specially to resist the pressure if they spend more than 150 feet. It is estimated that the pressure on the Titanic, reckoned upon the basis of increase of pressure, as she lies under 2,000 fathoms of water, is over 250,000 pounds per square foot.

It would seem to be a reasonable inference that under such pressures the density of the water would be increased accordingly, but scientific experiments have demonstrated by actual experiments that water is almost wholly incompressible, and for a long time it was thought to be absolutely so. Extremely delicate and accurate testing instruments have been used, and sea water to the depth of one mile has been measured and found to be only one-hundred and thirty greater than at the surface. Hence for all practical purposes, it may be concluded, that a given body of water is not materially reduced in dimensions by any known means of pressure that may be applied.

Keeping these facts clearly in mind, there should be no difficulty in locating the resting place of the Titanic.

As water is practically incompressible, its density or weight is incomparably greater at the two-mile level than it is at the surface, and hence its power of buoyancy is only slightly greater.

It follows from this that any object that could not float at the surface would have no chance to remain suspended at any intermediate point, but must sink directly to the bottom.

The increased pressure at the two-mile depth manifestly could not prevent the Titanic from reaching the bottom, because the pressure is, from all sides, equal throughout as well as upwards.

No doubt this enormous weight would instantly crush any air-filled chamber, or other trap of compressible matter in the vessel, and hence, as the hull descended, the displacement would become lessened, and the fall through the water would be correspondingly accelerated.

Even the iron and the other metals of which the Titanic was largely constructed are much more compressible than water, and hence it is idle to suppose that the Titan is sinking, lowered far from a perfectly horizontal line.

If the statement of some of these scientists were true, then the sounding of the ocean depths would be impossible, but we know that this has been successfully accomplished in water more than twice the depth of that which overlays the Titanic. Very odd and curious forms of deep sea life, dredged from the ocean bottoms, have been brought to the surface by the English ship “Challenger,” and in 1860 Prof. Huxley announced his belief that the gelatinous substances found in the ooze of the beds of the deep seas, is a sheet of living matter extending around the globe. He named it Bathybius and thought it of all life.

Denver, Col., 1912.

HIS VERSE.

A little boy who had reached the age when boys feel that a watch is the one thing that makes life worth living, was told that for the present a watch could not be given to him.

But Edward, continued to tease for one, until the whole family were wearied. Then his father, after explaining that he should certainly have a watch when he was older, forbade him to mention the subject again.

The next Sunday the children, as was their custom, repeated Biblical verses at the breakfast-table. When it was Edward’s turn, he astonished them all by saying:

“What I say unto you, I say unto all: ‘Watch!’”

Storekeeper — “I want a boy to be partly indoors and partly outdoors. Boy — ‘What becomes of me when the door slams?’”

Mr. Greig — “Please be quiet. I’m doing this for your sake. I’m trying to fix things so that if I die nobody can dispute my will on the ground of insanity.”

WAS WISE.

Mrs. Greig — “What are you burning, my dear?”

Mr. Greig — “The letters I wrote you before we were married.”

Mrs. Greig — “You — heartless wretch! Have you no sentiment?”

Mr. Greig — “Please be quiet. I’m doing this for your sake. I’m trying to fix things so that if I die nobody can dispute my will on the ground of insanity.”

GOT THE PLACE.

Merchant — “Our salesmen must show tact. Now, for instance, if a lady came in the store and asked to see some false hair, what would you say to her?”

Bright Boy — “I’d ask her what shade her friend preferred.”

“Enough,” said the merchant, “name your own salary.”

Experience is costly, but there is invariably a slump in the market when you try to dispose of it.

AN INVITATION TO SICK

UNKIES WHO ARE RICH

HEAD SERVANTS OF ENGLISH ROYALTY DO WELL.

Thin, Watery Blood, Breakdown in Health.

Then, during a break in the service to London, the work day and the health are so poor that the purity of the blood is lost.

Many observers have carefully studied the habits of ants in this particular, and all agree that landmarks are not necessary to the ant, but just as well when the landmarks are all altered. A German scientist, Dr. Bette, held that the presumption is against the theory of heredity, writes a *doctor in London Answers*.

But there are some “family diseases” concerning which no doubt remains. For instance, gout. It is said that no man, however large the quantity of meat and strong drink he consumes, can give himself gout if no ancestor of his suffered from it. But he can injure his stomach, kidneys, liver, and other organs.

But there are some “family diseases” concerning which no doubt remains. For instance, gout. It is said that no man, however large the quantity of meat and strong drink he consumes, can give himself gout if no ancestor of his suffered from it. But he can injure his stomach, kidneys, liver, and other organs.

But there are some “family diseases” concerning which no doubt remains. For instance, gout. It is said that no man, however large the quantity of meat and strong drink he consumes, can give himself gout if no ancestor of his suffered from it. But he can injure his stomach, kidneys, liver, and other organs.

But there are some “family diseases” concerning which no doubt remains. For instance, gout. It is said that no man, however large the quantity of meat and strong drink he consumes, can give himself gout if no ancestor of his suffered from it. But he can injure his stomach, kidneys, liver, and other organs.

But there are some “family diseases” concerning which no doubt remains. For instance, gout. It is said that no man, however large the quantity of meat and strong drink he consumes, can give himself gout if no ancestor of his suffered from it. But he can injure his stomach, kidneys, liver, and other organs.

But there are some “family diseases” concerning which no doubt remains. For instance, gout. It is said that no man, however large the quantity of meat and strong drink he consumes, can give himself gout if no ancestor of his suffered from it. But he can injure his stomach, kidneys, liver, and other organs.

But there are some “family diseases” concerning which no doubt remains. For instance, gout. It is said that no man, however large the quantity of meat and strong drink he consumes, can give himself gout if no ancestor of his suffered from it. But he can injure his stomach, kidneys, liver, and other organs.

But there are some “family diseases” concerning which no doubt remains. For instance, gout. It is said that no man, however large the quantity of meat and strong drink he consumes, can give himself gout if no ancestor of his suffered from it. But he can injure his stomach, kidneys, liver, and other organs.

But there are some “family diseases” concerning which no doubt remains. For instance, gout. It is said that no man, however large the quantity of meat and strong drink he consumes, can give himself gout if no ancestor of his suffered from it. But he can injure his stomach, kidneys, liver, and other organs.

But there are some “family diseases” concerning which no doubt remains. For instance, gout. It is said that no man, however large the quantity of meat and strong drink he consumes, can give himself gout if no ancestor of his suffered from it. But he can injure his stomach, kidneys, liver, and other organs.

But there are some “family diseases” concerning which no doubt remains. For instance, gout. It is said that no man, however large the quantity of meat and strong drink he consumes, can give himself gout if no ancestor of his suffered from it. But he can injure his stomach, kidneys, liver, and other organs.

But there are some “family diseases” concerning which no doubt remains. For instance, gout. It is said that no man, however large the quantity of meat and strong drink he consumes, can give himself gout if no ancestor of his suffered from it. But he can injure his stomach, kidneys, liver, and other organs.

But there are some “family diseases” concerning which no doubt remains. For instance, gout. It is said that no man, however large the quantity of meat and strong drink he consumes, can give himself gout if no ancestor of his suffered from it. But he can injure his stomach, kidneys, liver, and other organs.

But there are some “family diseases” concerning which no doubt remains. For instance, gout. It is said that no man, however large the quantity of meat and strong drink he consumes, can give himself gout if no ancestor of his suffered from it. But he can injure his stomach, kidneys, liver, and other organs.

But there are some “family diseases” concerning which no doubt remains. For instance, gout. It is said that no man, however large the quantity of meat and strong drink he consumes, can give himself gout if no ancestor of his suffered from it. But he can injure his stomach, kidneys, liver, and other organs.

But there are some “family diseases” concerning which no doubt remains. For instance, gout. It is said that no man, however large the quantity of meat and strong drink he consumes, can give himself gout if no ancestor of his suffered from it. But he can injure his stomach, kidneys, liver, and other organs.

But there are some “family diseases” concerning which no doubt remains. For instance, gout. It is said that no man, however large the quantity of meat and strong drink he consumes, can give himself gout if no ancestor of his suffered from it. But he can injure his stomach, kidneys, liver, and other organs.

But there are some “family diseases” concerning which no doubt remains. For instance, gout. It is said that no man, however large the quantity of meat and strong drink he consumes, can give himself gout if no ancestor of his suffered from it. But he can injure his stomach, kidneys, liver, and other organs.

But there are some “family diseases” concerning which no doubt remains. For instance, gout. It is said that no man, however large the quantity of meat and strong drink he consumes, can give himself gout if no ancestor of his suffered from it. But he can injure his stomach, kidneys, liver, and other organs.

But there are some “family diseases” concerning which no doubt remains. For instance, gout. It is said that no man, however large the quantity of meat and strong drink he consumes, can give himself gout if no ancestor of his suffered from it. But he can injure his stomach, kidneys, liver, and other organs.

But there are some “family diseases” concerning which no doubt remains. For instance, gout. It is said that no man, however large the quantity of meat and strong drink he consumes, can give himself gout if no ancestor of his suffered from it. But he can injure his stomach, kidneys, liver, and other organs.

But there are some “family diseases” concerning which no doubt remains. For instance, gout. It is said that no man, however large the quantity of meat and strong drink he consumes, can give himself gout if no ancestor of his suffered from it. But he can injure his stomach, kidneys, liver, and other organs.

But there are some “family diseases” concerning which no doubt remains. For instance, gout. It is said that no man, however large the quantity of meat and strong drink he consumes, can give himself gout if no ancestor of his suffered from it. But he can injure his stomach, kidneys, liver, and other organs.

But there are some “family diseases” concerning which no doubt remains. For instance, gout. It is said that no man, however large the quantity of meat and strong drink he consumes, can give himself gout if no ancestor of his suffered from it. But he can injure his stomach, kidneys, liver, and other organs.

But there are some “family diseases” concerning which no doubt remains. For instance, gout. It is said that no man, however large the quantity of meat and strong drink he consumes, can give himself gout if no ancestor of his suffered from it. But he can injure his stomach, kidneys, liver, and other organs.

But there are some “family diseases” concerning which no doubt remains. For instance, gout. It is said that no man, however large the quantity of meat and strong drink he consumes, can give himself gout if no ancestor of his suffered from it. But he can injure his stomach, kidneys, liver, and other organs.

But there are some “family diseases” concerning which no doubt remains. For instance, gout. It is said that no man