



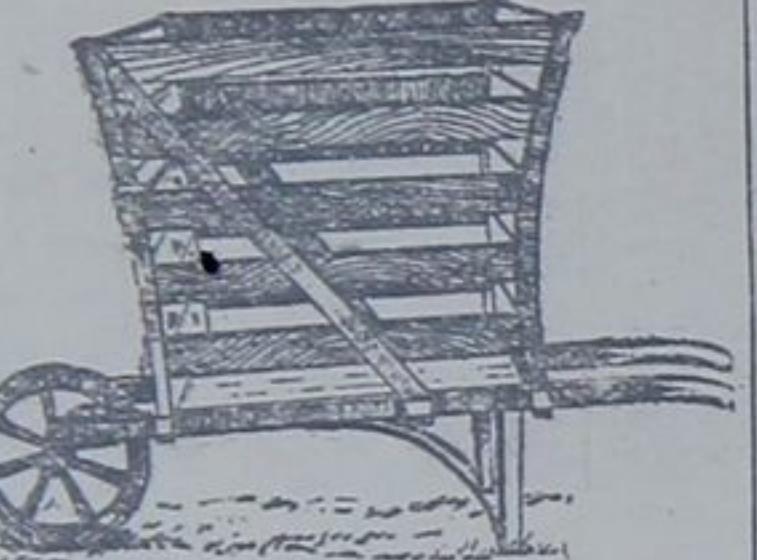
PRACTICAL FARMING.

LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM.

The most successful farmer in these days is the specialist, without doubt, where it is possible to make a specialty of any one crop, but there are numerous farms on which it is impossible from the configuration of the land to devote it to any one crop, because of the impossibility of plowing considerable portions of it. In such a case the owner of the land must resort to live stock and become a mixed farmer, and to make this successful he must use good judgment and keep good stock, for native stock is everywhere recognized as a profitless kind to keep, if not a positive damage. With improved breeds of cattle, hogs or sheep, the mixed farmer can make a fair profit on his investment even when prices are low, and at present prices stock raising on hill lands where cropping is beset with difficulties, presents quite an attractive promise of profit. Cattle and sheep are more suitable for hilly situations than swine or horses. Swine must be grown where the corn crop is one of the staples, for under our system of feeding this grain must always be the one that is depended on for finishing them for market. Horses are not high enough to profitably make it an object to the general farmer to breed them, and castration or sheep shearing is the only hope of hill farmers. If good home markets are near, dairy farming seems the most promising form of cattle raising, as there is always a good demand for first-class dairy product, and we know of a number of farmers in the hilly counties of Ohio who are making a great success of farm dairying. Sheep will do well on the most barren hills, and as land in these sections are always needed, and large enough to give a flock plenty of room is nearly always available. In these portions of the country if the manure is carefully looked after, the tillage portions can be kept at a high degree of fertility and the direct benefit derived from the flock of sheep kept will be no means the only ones that may be counted on for the productiveness of the fields that are farmed will be largely increased.

ENLARGING A WHEELBARROW'S USEFULNESS.

It is often desirable to wheel away from a lawn or garden, light rubbish, straw, hay, or vines, for which purpose the ordinary wheelbarrow does not give sufficient accommodation. So often is it desired to wheel away light but bulky loads of this sort that such an arrangement as is shown in the illustration will be found very serviceable. It is simply a light rack frame that



WHEELBARROW WITH RACK FRAME.

can be attached to the barrow in the same way that the ordinary sides are attached, the rack being made of simple strips of wood, the handles being the only necessary addition to the barrow in order to accommodate the rack. The construction is so plainly shown in the sketch that added explanation is not needed.

MORE POTASH NEEDED.

The need of more potash in fertilizing is becoming more and more apparent every year, and the experiments are sending out some information of value in this direction. When the country was new and first brought into cultivation there was a good supply of potash in the soil in an available shape, and its need was not so deeply felt. Wood ashes are valuable because of the large percentage of potash in them, and should all be saved. Professor Brooks furnishes the following, which will well repay a careful perusal by farmers in all parts of our country:

1. Fodder crops, pasture grasses, corn stover and hay all remove large amounts of potash from the soil, and these crops occupy a large proportion of our improved land.

2. The urine of our domestic animals contains about one-fifth of the total potash of their excrements.

3. When urine is allowed to waste, the manure is poor in potash.

4. When manures are exposed to rains much of the potash, being soluble, is washed away.

5. Nearly all the special fertilizers are especially rich in phosphoric acid, and do not contain enough potash.

6. Superphosphates were the first fertilizers to come into general use among our farmers.

7. When the farmer buys a fertilizer, he still, nine times out of ten, calls for a phosphate.

8. As a result of the above conditions our soils seem to be quite generally in need of more liberal applications of potash.

9. In the case of corn the need of potash appears to be particularly prominent.

10. For a good crop of corn the fertilizer used should supply 100 to 125 pounds of actual potash per acre; 200 to 250 pounds of manure per acre, one ton of 50 bushels of good ash will do this.

11. With ordinary farm or stable manure it will generally pay to use some potash for corn; 125 to 150 pounds of manure of potash has given profitable results.

12. The liberal use of potash means more clover in our fields, more nitrogen taken from the air, more milk in the pail, a richer manure heap, and store-houses and barns full to overflowing. It means also a soil which, when turned under, will help every crop.

13. For the potato crop the sulphate appears to be much superior to the muriate of potash, promoting both yield and quality in much higher degree; 300 to 400 pounds of sulphate of potash per acre of potato land is in real estate, a lobbyist at Albany, is a notary public, and she made Williamsbridge a good, hustling town out of the sleepy village it was. Incidentally, she has made \$150,000 during the past four years

THE DIPHTHERIA CURE.

Prof. Koch's Anti-Toxine Cure to Be Introduced in New York.

The anti-toxine treatment discovered by Prof. Koch, and worked out in the Institute for Infectious Diseases at Berlin, which is said to be a positive cure for diphtheria, will be introduced into New York by the Board of Health as soon as an appropriation can be secured for the purpose. Prof. Hermann Brügel, of the Health Board, recently returned from a visit to Berlin, where he had been investigating the effects of the lymph and the results of his labors were read to the health department the other morning by Health Commissioner Cyrus Edison. As treated by Prof. Koch and his associates, in 250 cases the anti-toxine treatment proved that when applied within the first 24 hours all cases were cured. Then inoculated on the second day of the disease 97 per cent. recovered; on the third day 87 per cent.; on the fourth day 76 per cent., and on the fifth day, 57 per cent. By the treatment any case could be rendered immune if the symptoms have not been developed. If cases are treated within 36 hours the mortality can be rendered practically nothing. The average mortality of true diphtheria is 25 per cent.

WHAT UNCLE SAM IS AT.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE BUSY YANKEE.

Neighboring Interest in His Doings—Matters of Moment and Mirth Gathered From His Daily Record.

Buffalo has a horse hospital.

Trains are making the run between Boston and New York, 232 miles, in five hours.

The first trolley cars to be fitted and used to carry the United States mail are those which run from Brooklyn to Coney Island.

Chicago has a domestic Science Association, which proposes to establish an institution where women will be instructed in domestic arts.

Ex-Gov. Buren R. Sherman, of Iowa, according to a Western paper, is now acting as a clerk in a country store in the northeastern part of Iowa.

Arthur Bentz, a six-year-old boy, of Arthur, Pa., died from the effects of swallowing a tadpole, which his little companion had forced into his mouth.

There are 15,000 salaried employees on the island of New York city, and the total compensation of the city government were \$89,000,000 for the year.

The right of a telegraph or telephone company to cut limbs from trees to prevent their interference with the wires to be tested by the United States Supreme Court.

Mrs. Frances E. Williard attributes her gain in health and weight to the fact that while she was visiting in England they made her eat five hearty meals a day.

At Washington there is a list of all the known anarchists in the world, and their place of residence when last heard from. The French Government has a similar list.

Mrs. Marion Crawford is an enthusiastic sailor and accompanies her husband on many of his yachting expeditions. She is also an accomplished linguist and musician.

So valuable are her jewels that Mrs. Peter Palmer never attends a ball excepting in any kind to which she wears them without a private detective to form part of her escort.

Carp has become plentiful in the sloughs along the Columbia river in Oregon that fishermen have offered to supply farmers with any desired quantity for manure at \$2 per pound.

One of the most industrious ministers in Georgia is W. M. Jones, colored, of Prattburg. He works a crop during the week and walks 29 miles every Sunday in filing his appointments.

Dr. R. Bayres, of Rockland, Me., is 99 years old, but has good teeth and eyesight, uses neither liquors, tobacco, tea nor coffee, and sleeps in an iron chair for the sake of his health.

"Hello, Bill! Still in to prevent fire extinguisher business?" "No. The fact is, Sir, the boys were doing their best."

Judge—"Your innocence is proved; you are acquitted." Prisoner—"To the jury!" "Very sorry, gentleman to have given you all this trouble for nothing."

"Do you let your wife have her own way in everything, Mr. Inspector?" "I suppose I would if she asked me, but she never asks me."

"My husband is absurdly afraid of fires." "Has he ever suffered from them?" "Yes, he had to make one in the kitchen stove once."

Mabel—"How did you manage for partners at the hop?" "Fla!" "We dispensed with the music and danced with members of the orchestra."

Visitor—"Should I think you would be afraid to give your children so much cake?" Hostess—"I am. Those are my next neighbor's boys."

"You should have seen Duddell when I told him you were going to break his face."

"Why, what happened?" "Nothing, only his countenance fell."

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"That young woman didn't even thank me for giving her my seat. I suppose she thought I was not worth noticing." "That is exactly. She is a bride."

Teacher—"Now, children, you have heard the talk on flowers. Who name on the perennials?" Jimmie—"I can."

"Well, what is it?" "A blooming idiot."

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Miss Grace Hawthorne, daughter of the well-known writer, is a famous pedestrian and thinks nothing of a 10 mile walk—not before breakfast perhaps, but any time between sunrise and sunset.

The great hindrance to safety, where hand-bills, banners, and signs of tools of trade are made of the best hickory, and are shipped by the millions to all parts of the world, is located at Louisville, Ky.

It is proposed to erect an electric overhead road from the Chicago Post Office to the Exposition grounds, to transmit the mail at a high rate of speed. The road will be built over the tops of the houses.

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IDEAS IN CHEESE-MAKING

EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

BY H. H. DEAN, B. S. A., PROFESSOR OF DAIRY HERDSMAN.

The question, which is better, to pay patrons of cheese factories according to the percentage of fat in their milk, or to pay them according to weight of milk having been very much diseased at dairy conventions, farmers' institutes, and in the press, was decided to conduct, at the dairy department of the College, during the present year, a series of experiments bearing