

Farm Department

Devoted to the Interests of Those Engaged in Agricultural Pursuits. Conducted by J. M. Beatty

WATER FOR THE STOCK.

This hot dry weather it is very important that all stock should have plenty of good water. Horses and mules should have access to water every three or four hours especially if they are at work. Cattle should be watered at least twice a day. Hogs and other stock should have plenty of water. It will require extra attention but every farmer should see to it that there is plenty of water in easy reach of all stock. It is to be hoped the drought will not continue long.

GREEN CORN FOR STOCK.

Our rule is to feed green corn freely to stock. From about this time and on every year we cut it and give it to hogs. They eat the stalk and ear. It is not as good a feed for them as sorghum cane but makes a fine substitute for it and comes earlier. If grass becomes scarce we feed green corn to cattle. In this case the ears can be saved for other stock unless it is thought best to give some of them to the cattle. We feed green corn to horses and mules giving them only a small quantity at first. This should be given them at night and should never be depended on to take the place of other feed except to a limited extent. By giving them their green feed at night it is digested before they go to work next day. This is an economical feed as they eat the stalk, the fodder, the shuck and the tassel as well as the ear.

PEAS IN COTTON.

Did you ever plant any peas in cotton? We suppose you replanted some cotton with peas and that the vines ran across the rows and up the cotton stalks and gave you trouble. We have learned a better way which is to sow peas in every other middle when the cotton is plowed the last time about August 1st. By sowing them late they do not run hardily at all but grow straight up and so are not in the way of the cotton pickers. Sowing only every other middle leaves clean middles for the pickers. The peas sown in the cotton should be sown on the poorest land. There they are most needed and would not be overcome by the rank cotton. For several years we have done this with satisfactory results. You could hardly expect to gather a crop of peas sown so late. If you have any seed peas left over, try them in your cotton.

Eleven Inches of Rain Short.

Col. Fred A. Olds was here last Saturday and in speaking about the drought said that in Raleigh and the country around there they were short eleven inches of rain from January 1st to July 1st. In other words there fell there ten inches less water than usually comes down to wet the earth at that season of the year.

Milk Cows of 1,000 Gallons.

Experience has shown that the quality of cow that produces 1,000 gallons of milk per year requires no more food than the one that gives only 350 gallons. That is a long reach, from 350 to 1,000 gallons, and one looking at the matter thus can readily see how much feed he is wasting on poor cows. One of the dairy experiment stations illustrates the matter as follows:

A cow consuming the same amount of food that the average dairy cow consumes and producing 350 gallons of milk per year, produces it at a cost of 23c per gallon; a cow producing 470 gallons of milk per year, produces it at a cost of 20.5 cents per gallon; a cow producing 590 gallons per year, produce it at a cost of 18 cents per gallon; a cow producing 710 gallons per year, produces it at a cost of 14.5 cents per gallon; a cow producing 830 gallons per year, produces it at a cost of 12 cents per gallon; and a cow that gives 950 gallons of milk in one year, produces it for 9.5 cents per gallon. And so we might go on until we reach the production of Colantha 4th's Johanna who in one year produced 3,190 gallons of milk. If fed the same ration as the average cow she would have produced this prodigious amount for 2.7 cents per gallon. However, this does not hold true beyond a production of 900 or 1,000 gallons for the reasons that animals producing such large amounts require an extra amount of feed and care.—Indiana Farmer.

The Bane of the Idle Acre.

Have you an idle acre on your farm? If so, why not at once put it to some use—if for no other reason, that it may work no injury to yourself or to your neighbor? Every such acre, in a settled community is an accuser, branding its owner—so says a contemporary—"as either thoughtless, wasteful or shiftless; possibly all three." On any such acre, weeds may grow sufficient to "seed down" a township and to increase the labor of the whole farming population. The broad areas of uncultivated land, which form so large a percentage of thousands of Minnesota farms, are a standing indictment of our systems of land-ownership and taxation, as unreasonable and unjust. No man should be entitled to hold more land than he can fully cultivate or make otherwise useful to the community; as for instance, in the growing of timber trees or in the maintenance of a well-stocked fish-pond. Idle land should be so heavily taxed that nobody could afford to keep it out of use—it must be "Cultivate or sell!" But instead of observing this just rule, we punish with heavier taxation the farmer who improves and enriches his land, and let off, with only nominal taxation, the owner of idle acres.—C. R. Barns, University Farm, in Indiana Farmer.

Warning.

We have said it before, but it will bear repeating, so let us repeat: Don't buy patent rights, high-priced books, gilt-framed chromos, oil or mining stocks, or wonderful inventions from traveling agents. You nearly always get swindled when you do. The only safe plan with unknown agents is to let them strictly alone.—Progressive Farmer.

Fight the Drouth.

The experiment station here is receiving so many inquiries in regard to the proper methods of cultivating corn during dry weather that it is deemed advisable to call attention to some means of saving soil moisture and of fighting the drouth that is threatening the entire state this summer.

Very little can be done to save the uncultivated crops, like oats and grass, but so far as corn or any other cultivated crop is concerned, a drouth may be effectively fought by continued and persistent cultivation of the right sort. If a mulch of loose, dry soil is kept on the ground, a great amount of water will be saved that would otherwise come to the surface of the soil and evaporate and be lost. The most effective mulch is one about three inches deep, made by a small shoveled, shallow-running implement that will leave the ground practically level. A spring tooth cultivator with six or eight shovels on each gang is one of the best implements for dry weather, or a one horse garden plow after the corn is too large to work with the ordinary cultivator. If other implements are used, they should be run shallow, so as not to disturb the corn roots at a time when they are so badly needed. These small-toothed implements leave a loose, dry layer of soil on top for a mulch, which acts like a blanket thrown over the ground, and keeps the water from being lost by evaporation.

The drier the weather, the oftener a man should cultivate, in order to keep a good mulch, and cultivation should be done at least once a week in a drouth. It is a good plan to continue the cultivation even after the corn is too large to plow with the ordinary cultivator. A one horse garden plow, or even an old mower wheel weighted down and dragged between the rows will give good results, and in such dry weather as the present will add considerable to the yield of the crop.

Some people have the idea that it does no good to cultivate corn during dry weather, when it is clean and the ground loose, but this is a mistaken idea. The oftener one cultivates, the more water he will save, for if the ground is left unstirred very long, the particles settle together again and the water can get through the mulch to the surface of the ground, and hence be wasted.

The only way to fight a drouth in the corn field is by continued and persistent, shallow and level cultivation, and the man who follows this plan will win out when he goes to harvest his crop.—C. B. Hutchinson, University of Missouri, in Wallace's Farmer.

Right in your busiest season when you have the least time to spare you are most likely to take diarrhoea and lose several days time, unless you have Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand and take a dose on the first appearance of the disease. For sale by All Dealers.

Don't Fall To Raise Hay.

The late spring and the drought having so seriously reduced the yield of the hay, clover and oat crops it will behoove the farmer to give more than usual attention this month to the seeding of forage crops of every kind to make good this deficiency. We can yet, with an average season, make feed in abundance for the needs of all the live stock and to sell. If this is not done, either the head of live stock will have to be reduced or much money have to go out for long feed. Hay is, in our opinion, going to be dear and scarce next winter. At the present time it is selling in the Western cities at \$26 per ton, and the hay crop promises to be a very light one out there.—The Southern Planter.

The Making of Men and Women.

We hear so much of the exceptional men and women who made great success of life, though deprived in their youth of most educational advantages, that we are possibly in danger at times of concluding that good school training—high-school and college training, especially—is of doubtful value when it comes to the winning of life's prizes. Every now and then, too, some man who, despite a neglected education, has acquired a lot of money in business—a successful merchant, or manufacturer, or farmer—takes occasion to say that, in his opinion, the training given in the schools is of little value to the man who wants to make money. Some of these men seem to think, in fact, that they have succeeded largely because of their lack of schooling.

Now, we do not believe that the making of money is the true test of success in life; nor is the attainment of prominence and popularity, even the best test; but it is a normal human desire to have plenty of money, and to achieve "reputation."

Let us look, then, at some figures for a moment and see what they teach us as to the value of college training.

First, as to the financial side. A few weeks ago the incomes of as many members as could be reached of a recent graduating class at Dartmouth College were tabulated. The average income of these men was considerably over \$2,000 a year; only in a very few cases were they making less than \$1,000. Compare this with what the average man who hasn't been to college makes.

As to the college man's chances of making a reputation, perhaps the best answer is to be found in "Who's Who in America." This is a book in which all the more prominent Americans—those who have made any marked reputation in any line—are enrolled. In the latest volume, 17,546 names are recorded. Of these just about 7 out of every 10 have attended some institution of higher learning. As only a very small proportion of the men and women who might have been famous have attended any of these higher schools, it becomes too evident for questioning that one's chance of becoming distinguished is increased many fold by a course of study in high school or college.

This being granted, then—and it would be presumption to dispute it—the practical application would seem to be simply this: It is to the best interest of every boy and girl, of every young man and woman, to get all the school training possible.

All schools are not equally good; we do not believe that the courses of study in most of our schools and colleges are as well adapted as they might be to the needs of the boys and girls who attend them; we recognize the fact that if one has the ability he can succeed with few educational opportunities, and that no amount of schooling can give one character or will-power or common-sense, if these be lacking; but all this does not alter the rule for the average boy or girl—the more school training the better.

To all those, then, who are interested in the making of men and women of the right type—honorable, cultured, broad minded, efficient—we would say: Give to the boys and girls of your family or your neighborhood the very best educational opportunities possible and inspire them to follow the path of learning just as far as they can go. "Too much schooling" may have injured a few weak minds here and there. We do not know. We do know, however, that for lack of educational opportunities thousands of lives have fallen far short of the dignity and usefulness to which they might have attained.—Progressive Farmer.

Never leave home on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed and cannot be obtained when on board the cars or steamships. For sale by All Dealers.

American People Deserting Farms.

The people of the United States are steadily deserting the country and the farm for the turmoil and delights of the city and town, according to statistics made public by the census bureau. During the past ten years the percentage of people living in cities or other incorporated places of more than 2,500 inhabitants, increased from 40.5 to 46.3 of the total. Twenty years ago only 36.1 per cent of the total population lived in such incorporated places.

In classifying the 1910 census returns the bureau calls that portion of the population in incorporated cities or towns of 2,500 or more inhabitants urban and the remainder rural. On this basis, in 1910, 42,623,383, or 46.3 per cent of the total lived in urban territory and 49,348,883, or 53.7 per cent in rural territory.—Washington Dispatch.

Exports of Farm Products Increase.

According to recent reports from the Government Bureau of Statistics exports of farm products for the year ending with the month of June will aggregate a billion dollars. This speaks well for the producers as it is a great increase over last year. For instance the value of the exports of cotton are approximately 600 million, against 450 million in 1910. Meat and dairy products show an increase in exports for eleven months of 135½ million this year as against 120 million for the same months of last year. This increase is due in nearly all cases to larger quantities, the price being in most cases about the same as, or lower than, last year.

More than half of the meats and most of the cotton was purchased by Europe. This was also the chief customer of wheat, cotton seed oil, live cattle and tobacco. Canada, Japan and Mexico were large importers also.—Indiana Farmer.

Happiest Girl in Lincoln.

A Lincoln, Neb., girl writes, "I had been ailing for some time with chronic constipation and stomach trouble. I began taking Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and in three days I was able to be up and get better right along. I am the proudest girl in Lincoln to find such a good medicine." For sale by All Dealers.

Cultivation and Bacteria.

All experienced farmers know that cultivation by means of the dust mulch thereby saves moisture and in that way benefits crops. Many people do not know, however, that cultivation is beneficial in another way; that it encourages the growth of good bacteria known as the nitrifying bacteria. These good germs require for their growth air, warmth and moisture; they cannot live in dry, packed soils in which the air is shut out.

The nitrifying bacteria might be called cooks for the plants since they prepare plant food from raw material. They deal, however, with but one kind, nitrogen. Nitrogen is the element of soil fertility which makes the large, dark green leaves.

Yellow corn leaves, so common in a dry season, are not alone due to drouth but to the lack of nitrogen because the beneficial bacteria cannot thrive in a packed soil.—Wallace's Farmer.

Free Remedy Helps Children

Many a mother has learned of a way of avoiding sickness in her family, especially among the children, by the use of a free sample bottle of the famous laxative, Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. This offer of the doctor's to send a free sample bottle has been responded to by thousands of women in all parts of America.

This Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is a truly wonderful laxative and especially adapted to the needs of babies and children because it is pleasant to taste and no child will refuse it. Then, it is mild and never gripes. It is all that a child's remedy should be, though it is a good laxative for the whole family because it is effective at the whole family level. It is simply not dynamic like salts, pills and powerful cathartics, which should not be given to children anyway.

Nine times out of ten when a child complains and you don't know exactly what is the matter with it, it needs a laxative—its bowels are constipated. Syrup Pepsin will correct the trouble, tone up the child and soon it will be well again—over night wonderful results have been secured with Syrup Pepsin.

You can buy it of any druggist at fifty cents or a dollar a bottle, the latter being the family size, but you are invited to make a test of it first at the doctor's expense. Send him your address today and he will send you a free sample bottle direct to your home. Then when satisfied buy it of your favorite druggist.

Dr. Caldwell does not feel that the purchase of his remedy ends his obligation. He has specialists in stomach, liver and bowel diseases for over forty years and will be pleased to give the reader any advice on the subject free of charge. All are welcome to write him. Whether for the medical advice or the free sample address him Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 602 Caldwell Building, Monticello, Ill.

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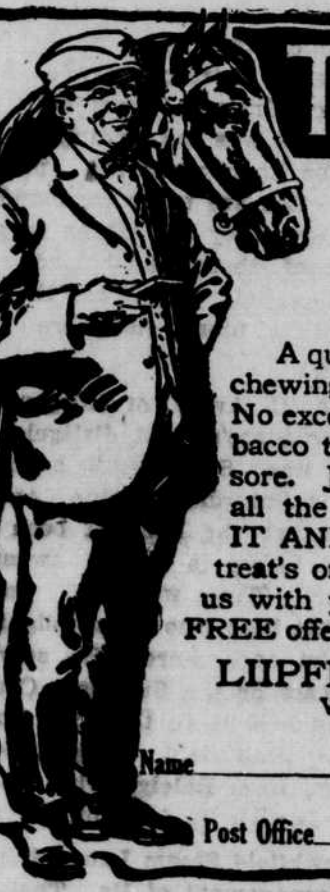
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