

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

A Column Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.

In the Horse Heaven country, W. T., there are 15,000 acres in seed and the growing grain looks better than ever before.

A company with a capital of \$5,000,000 will establish experimental farms in Canada and bring settlers from England.

It is said that 11,000,000 bushels of corn were used by the glucose factories in 1881, and that amount was probably doubled in 1882.

Many Dakota farmers this year raised flax for fuel, a ton of flax being considered more valuable for heating purposes than a ton of soft coal.

France approximates closely to the average of European live stock considered in the aggregate. Great Britain, Spain, Belgium, Greece, Portugal and Italy rank considerably below the average.

A Russian chemist discovered how to make glucose in 1811 by boiling starch with diluted sulphuric acid. This process was used as a substitute for sugar during the wars of Napoleon, but was abandoned on account of its inferiority to cane sugar.

As a wheat producing state, Washington ranks twenty first in the list of the forty-eight states and territories, being above the middle of the row. The crop for 1886 is placed at 5,800,000 bushels, from an acreage of 445,000 acres. The great state of North Carolina only furnishes 3,000,000 bushels from 600,000 acres.

According to the reports of the county assessors, which are prepared by Dr. Jorgensen, there are 145,000 acres of plowed land in Walla Walla county, W. T., and 280,000 in Umatilla county, Oregon. This area is 35 per cent. greater than last year.

It is estimated that each acre will produce half a ton, or 16 1/2 bushels of wheat for export, or a total of 212,500 tons. Without full data from other wheat growing portions of the inland empire, Dr. Jorgensen estimates that there will be 400,000 tons or over 13,000,000 bushels of wheat to export during the harvest year of 1887.

A Southern California raisin-grower has sold \$566 2/3 pounds of raisins from a vineyard of one and two-thirds acres. The fruit was disposed of in the southwest for 5 1/2 cents a pound, and the return was at the rate of about \$300 an acre. This is not an exceptional instance by any means, for the local papers throughout the State are filled with just such items. The price, however, was moderate, as 6 1/2 cents has been paid for many tons of raisins by the large packers this year. It does not need an abstruse mathematical demonstration, with such facts as these for a basis, to show that the cultivation of raisin grapes is one of the most profitable branches of horticulture which may be engaged in.

California's Prosperity. The San Francisco Chronicle, in its annual review of the industries of California, gives the following statistics:

The wheat crop of 1886 was 1,100,000 tons, against 775,000 tons in 1885. Of this amount about 300,000 tons will be used for home consumption, leaving a larger quantity for export than for any year since 1880.

Last year's barley crop was the largest in the history of the State, the yield being 39,000,000 bushels against 11,670,000 bushels for the preceding season. Altogether the barley exports by sea and rail amounted to 10,062 carloads at a value of \$921,357, compared with the export in 1885 of 17,214 carloads valued at \$216,274.

Reports of the hop trade are not so hopeful. As near as can be ascertained 45,000 bales have been shipped since August, 1886. Nearly 6,000 bales have been used by home brewers.

California's reputation as a wine producing country went up 50 per cent in 1886. The vintage was the best in the State's history. The lowest estimate of the product is 17,500,000 gallons. The export trade was astonishing, reaching 5,000,000 gallons and over. There are now \$75,000,000 of capital invested in the wine interest in California. It supports fully 1,000,000 people and with its adjuncts of raisin-making and grape growing it is today one of the great staples of California property.

During the first eleven months of the year about 3,500 carloads of green and citrus fruits were shipped from this State—figures that show an increase of 1,500 carloads over the returns of last year and that read like a romance when compared with the shipment of seventy carloads in 1870.

By far the most important dried fruit product in California is, of course, raisins. It is only about ten years ago that experiments were being feebly carried on, and at the beginning of the present decade the output was only about 50,000 boxes; in 1881 it was 90,000 boxes; in 1882 it had risen to 115,000 boxes; in 1883 it was 125,000 boxes; in 1884 the figures had advanced to 175,000, in 1885 to 475,000, and last year it reached the extraordinary proportions of 703,000 boxes, or 13,200,000 pounds. Not only has the quantity steadily increased but the quality has also advanced.

The output of the various canneries amounted to 658,950 cases of fruit, 1,500 cases of vegetables, and 22,000 cases of jellies and jams. Allowances average of forty-five pounds of fruit to the case, the canned fruit amounted therefore to nearly 30,000,000 pounds. In 1884 the fruit pack was 342,000 cases, in 1885 it was 338,000 cases.

WHEAT EXPERIMENTS.

Interesting Facts Reported by the Indiana Agricultural College.

Bulletin No. 3, of the Purdue University (Lafayette, Ind.), gives an account of wheat experiments. Forty-nine differently named wheats were sown side by side under conditions a nearly identical as could be secured.

September 24-6, with a two-horse drill at the rate of one bushel per acre. Again the Velvet Chaff takes the lead, yielding nearly 30 bushels to the acre, weighing near 63 pounds to the bushel. This is described as a bearded variety with strong straw and large, red grains ripening June 27. All of the Velvet Chaff wheats which we have tried are late, and the heads mildew and the kernels shrivel. Dehl-Mediterranean yielded 17 bushels, weighing 60 pounds. The straw was, 'very strong,' the grain large and red. It ripened July 2. Two different kinds called Michigan Amber were raised. The first yielded 33 bushels, (60 pounds), ripening June 28, strong straw, smooth head, medium red grain. The other yielded 26 bushels (60 pounds), ripening July 1, strong straw, smooth head, large red grain. Of the latter only one per cent. was winter-killed, the remainder 30 per cent. Mart's Amber yielded 21 bushels (59 pounds), strong straw, smooth head, medium amber grain, ripening July 2. Landreth (Armstrong) yielded 21 bushels (58 pounds), ripened July 1, smooth, medium, amber grain. Lancaster yielded 26 bushels (60 pounds), ripened July 1, weak red, large red berry. Red Russan yielded 28 bushels (62 pounds), ripened June 30, medium strong stem, smooth head, medium-sized, red grain. Clawson yielded 25 bushels. Smooth Velvet Chaff yielded 24 bushels (62 pounds), ripened June 27, medium strong stem, large red berry. This name has been changed to Dietz Long Berry. The other varieties were run in yield or strength of straw, so that we need not speak of them. Prof. Latta's comments are:

'The Velvet Chaff continues to hold first rank, every thing considered. It was this year the most prolific wheat grown at the College, and is as hardy as any. The straw is not strong enough to stand well on very rich soils. The heads, which are strongly bearded, curved downward when ripe, making the sheaves quite bushy and difficult to shock compactly. The Finley, Fultz, Haines, Hodges' Prolific, Hickman and Hicks wheats resemble each other in general characteristics of both straw and grain. They are not hardy here, but when the winter is not too severe they produce a good yield. The grain is too small, however, to be generally popular with millers. Tasmanian, Tuscan Island, Mediterranean and Lancaster are apparently identical. They closely resemble the old Mediterranean.

Dehl-Mediterranean and Lovett are two very different wheats that might be mistaken for each other when standing in the field. Both have very stiff straw and erect bearded heads with bronze chaff. The former has the larger head and produces a large red kernel, while the grain of the latter is a medium-sized amber. The Dehl-Mediterranean produces fine wheat in favorable years, but is seriously damaged by hard winters. The Lovett is unworthy of further cultivation here. The German Amber and Red Russian are good, smooth wheats, resembling Fultz when standing in the field, but they are later, more hardy, and produce larger and heavier grain. Smooth Scott, Emporium Scott, Badger, Rogers and Zimmerman are all smooth wheats of the Fultz type, both in appearance and hardness. Mart's Amber and Landreth are almost identical in characteristics. They have not sustained, here, the high reputation they have borne elsewhere. They are not hardy enough to endure severe winters. Be ng rank in growth and late to mature, they are not well suited to the dark, rich soils of this section of the State. Arnold's Gold Medal, Arnold's Hybrid, Champion Amber, Dott and Michigan Wiek are not considered worthy of further trial on the College farm.

Eight pecks of seed per acre gave the highest yield, viz: 35 bushels. Seven pecks gave 33—six pecks, 33—five pecks, 32—four pecks, 29—two pecks. Rolling after seed did no good, though the soil was not dry. Mulching increased the yield over the bushels to be sown. Our own mulching experiments have increased the yield far more than that, but we have no exact figure to present. But the mulch must be applied evenly, and to do this by hand is a tedious, costly work.—Bural New Yorker.

PROTECTING STOCK.

The Convent Stock Barn and Straw Shed Built by an Ohio Farmer.

I send you a description of my manner of protecting stock and making and protecting manure. I had a basement barn 48 by 72, basement 8 feet, arranged to accommodate 8 head of horses, 37 head of cattle, and space 13 by 48 for hogs. In the fall of 1883 I built an addition on the south side of barn 40 by 72 feet, basement same height as barn, the upper story 16 feet, covered with iron roof. This large barn I use for storing straw. In filling the shed mow with straw, I have a horse to help tramp it, and thus can get in the straw from six or eight hundred bushels of wheat. There are two chutes 3 by 3 feet extending from the basement out through the roof, with doors at different heights for passing straw into the basement used for bedding stock. There is a space 1 foot wide left open in the mow floor of the shed along west end south side and east, and with rack under it, with trough under the rack—this is used for feeding straw and chaff. The open rack space is provided with logs to prevent animal heat from escaping in very cold weather. The basement of the barn and shed is sided and well barned, light and ventilated with 23 windows, 16 by 18 inches, hung on pivots. The basement of the shed has a partition across it hung on rollers, so that it can be raised as required, when the partition above the manure, when the winter season I feed 30 head

of steers. They are kept in the basement of the shed day and night, except when they are eating their rations of grain and roughage, which is something like two hours, so that their droppings are very nearly all left in the basement of the shed, their stalls requiring to be cleaned once in about 20 to 25 days. The manure of the horses is wheeled daily into the shed, also the droppings of seven head of cows and young stock, where it is all tramped down very solid by steers. Hogs are allowed to follow the steers in the shed. The manure is left in shed until the following August, when it is taken out and spread on clover sod with a manure spreader—a tool that I think saves me more hard work than any other I have on the farm, as I usually have about 800 loads of manure to spread.

Stock is supplied with water from a spring 80 feet below the tanks in shed. It is raised by a hydraulic ram. I have a trough five inches deep and eight inches wide in front of horses, covered solid except at every alternate stall partition, where there is an opening two feet in length hung on hinges, so that the horses can be watered in their stalls by simply rising the lids in trough. This trough empties into tanks in the shed. It is only in extremely cold weather that ice forms on the tanks, and then only a thin coating. By scattering straw evenly in the shed, the steers are kept perfectly clean. Cows and young stock are turned in the shed while the steers are eating, to take exercise and get water.—Cor. Country Gentleman.

HATS AND BRAINS.

Some Very Interesting Figures Obtained From English Hat-makers.

It has been stated that, as regards occupation, grooms and government clerks, before the days of competitive examinations, rejoiced in the most limited cranial capacities. In the investigation of the size of the head of the living hat is a valuable gauge, and some statisticians furnished by hat-makers give interesting corroborative evidence. I may say that the 'size' of the hat is the mean of the length and breadth; thus a hat measuring 7 1/2 inches long by 6 1/2 inches wide would be size No. 7. Mr. Christy, the well-known purveyor of chimney-pots and other headgear, informed me that the average size for English adult males was 7, or 22 inches in circumference. Germans have round heads. Malays are small, Portuguese average 6 3/8 to 7. Spaniards slightly larger. Japanese exceed the English average; the order for a dozen would run thus: Four 7, three 7 1/4, four 7 1/2, one 7 3/4. Mr. Bowen gives similar information, and adds: 'Men who have to do with horses—coachmen, jockeys, every servant—have undoubtedly the smallest heads.' This size of livery hats would run from 6 1/2 to 7, nothing larger. Mr. Kipp Holter, of Glasgow, says the Scotch head is larger than the English. York has the largest English range. Cambridge next, then Oxford; the professors of the Scotch universities average 7 1/4; Joseph Hume took 8 1/2, Chalmers, 7 3/4. Of our heads of interest are Mr. Gladstone, 7 3/8, Lord J. Russell, 7 1/4, John Bright 7 1/8, Lord Selborne 7 1/8, the Prince of Wales and Lord Beaconsfield each 7. It is lamentable to reflect what a golden opportunity for an extensive experiment was lost in the House of Commons the memorable 14th of April of this year! Shortly afterwards it occurred to me it might be interesting and instructive to ascertain the average hat size of the members of our University in convocation assembled such a body, it was hoped, might be considered as superior to the average in mind power. Accordingly, I instructed my hatter to make the necessary measurements, and I here give the result: 6 5/8, 7; 6 3/4, 9; 6 7/8, 27; 7, 32; 7 1/8, 29; 7 1/4, 16; 7 3/8, 3; 7 1/2, 2; 7 3/4, 1—126 hats in all. I will now add new figures supplied to me by Mr. Bowen, showing the hats required by ordinary adult Englishmen: 6 1/2, 2; 6 3/8, 4; 6 3/4, 6; 6 7/8, 8; 7, 7; 7 1/8, 5; 7 3/4, 2; 7 3/8, 1; 7 1/4, 1; 7 3/4, 0—36 hats in all. And lastly, to complete the picture, here is an order for a dozen livery hats: 6 1/2, 2; 6 3/8, 3; 6 3/4, 3; 7 1/8, 2; 7, 1; 7 1/8, 1; nothing larger, 12 hats in all.—Dr. W. J. Collins, in Pall Mall Gazette.

DEVELOPING HEIFERS.

How to Secure a Good Growth of Bone, Muscle and Digestive Powers.

Food that produces fat is not the proper kind for heifers that it is intended to keep for the dairy herd, for what is wanted is to develop the frame and secure a good growth of bone and muscle, and strong digestive powers. Without these a cow can not consume the rations required to give a large yield of butter or milk. There is a constant drain on the system of a heavy milker, and a cow that does not eat heartily, can not stand on under it. Cows that are light feeders and give only a moderate quantity of milk, are not profitable for the dairyman, and should be weeded out of the herd.

Up to the age of six months the calf may be fed on skim-milk, with which a little boiled flax-seed, say one-half a gill per day, should be mixed to prevent constipation. When the calf is eight weeks old, it will be found a good plan to add about one pound per day of wheat middlings or shorts, and at twelve weeks old the calf may safely have another pound per day added. A good ration for the winter will be the two pounds of middlings per day with what good hay she will eat. Two quarts of oats per day may be given in place of the middlings, when this is not easily obtained and also to make an occasional variety in the ration. All kinds of stock thrive best when they have a full supply of pure water.—National Live-Stock Journal.

Bicycle riding, like roller skating, has produced a new class of disease. It is an affection of the spine and kidneys, resulting from the continued jar of the machine. Six or eight cases of it are known that can not be classified by their symptoms with any heretofore known ailment. In every instance it can be traced to the wheel. It exists only, however, in the men of feeble organizations and non-elastic constitution.—N. Y. Herald.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—When John Adams was President he bought a billiard-table in France, had it set up in the White House and sent the bill to Congress, says the Washington Post.

—Mr. Beecher recently declared, in a lecture at Gateshead, Eng., that he never yet had spoken in a hall where one thousand persons could breathe comfortably for an hour and a half together.

—The heirs of Jonas Waters, of Missouri, won't do any fighting over his last will and testament. He sold his farm, built himself a monument, paid the funeral expenses in advance and burned up all his money before he died.—St. Louis Post.

—The New York Mail and Express mentions a pair of ladies' shoes on exhibition in a Broadway window that are worth one hundred dollars. They were made for a Murray Hill belle, who has a pretty foot and an equally attractive pocketbook. They are made, save the soles, of plain black satin. Rhinestones set in solid silver form the buttons.

—Gray-haired Prof. Whitney, the famous linguist, who has given up teaching at Yale because of ill health, has been these many years one of the most attractive figures at the New Haven college. Sociable, mild-mannered, a great lover of pleasant anecdote and always exhibiting the polish of his great scholarship, he has been popular not only in college circles but in town life as well.—New Haven Register.

—A child at Bristol, Queens County, Nova Scotia, has a large and varied assortment of grandmothers. Its maternal grandmother is Mrs. William Dexter, of Bristol, aged forty-six years. Its great-grandmother is Mrs. Abigail McLeod, of the same county, aged sixty-nine. Its great-great-grandmother is Mrs. Sarah Godfrey, also of Queens, aged ninety-eight years. And there are still the grandmothers on the paternal side to take into account.

—On her way from the Yellowstone to Oregon Mine, Minnie Hawk stopped at Roseman and gave a concert. The auditors were greatly pleased and as tokens of their admiration presented to her—with many other things—two gold nuggets from a neighboring mine, a pair of fine eagle claws and a genuine Indian scalp, taken at the famous Custer battlefield. Pinned to the scalp was a card saying, 'In the absence of flowers an Indian trophy, presented to Minnie Hawk by P. Monitts.'

—'Old Harney and his harp' are probably known in every town in the eastern part of the country. More than forty years ago Harney Morgan was a popular harp player in Wales and England. His playing abilities not only won him the applause of thousands, but netted him large sums of money in the way of prizes and engagement fees. He has several medals won there. He played before royalty. As a performer on the harp he became a national man, and was soon possessed of considerable wealth. Last Tuesday he applied for admission to the Pittsburgh (Pa.) city home, and was admitted. He is seventy years old.—Philadelphia Press.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

—It is very annoying to have a bald-headed barber try to sell you a bottle of his hair elixir.—Chicago Tribune.

—Kate Field asks: 'How many women marry a good man?' One at a time, Kate, except in Utah.—New Haven News.

—'How that child does squall!' she exclaimed, nodding toward a Chinese baby. 'Of course,' replied her friend; 'every Chinese baby is sure to be a little yellor.'—Prairie Farmer.

—A great many mothers, in teaching their children not to eat with a knife, permit them to eat with their fingers. It is better, however, to eat with the mouth.—St. Louis Chronicle.

—An old farmer who wrote to an editor, asking how to get rid of moles, and received the reply, 'Flow them out,' answered back: 'Can't do it! It's on my darter's nose!—N. Y. Ledger.

—Mr. Isaacstein—Ah, my friend, that coat fits you perfectly lovely. And only twenty dollars, too; why, it's a bargain at that price. Prospective Purchaser—I don't know, Mr. Isaacstein; it takes two to make a bargain.—Tribune.

—Following directions: Mrs. McFudd—Och, Pat! and plat are ye doing in that tub of water? Mr. McFudd—Faith and didn't the doctor say O! should take a spoonful in wather Cree times a day? O! know me business.—The Judge.

—A naturalist has satisfied himself beyond a doubt that the average cat travels a distance of eighty miles every night. Then it must be the other cat that sits on the back fence every night, loudly complaining of the high taxes or something.—Norristown Herald.

—'John,' said the proprietor of the beach restaurant, 'you'll have to take a spade and go down to the beach and try and find a clam. The one we made the chowders with is missing. Been eaten by some of the guests, I guess. By jingo! these city folks want the earth.'—Boston Courier.

—'I am afraid, Bobby,' said his mother, 'that when I tell you papa what a naughty boy you've been to-day, he will punish you severely.' 'Have you got to tell him?' asked Bobby, anxiously. 'Oh, yes; I shall tell him immediately after dinner.' (The look of concern upon Bobby's face deepened, until a bright thought struck him.) 'Well, ma,' he said, 'give me a better dinner than usual. You might do that much for me.'—Harper's Bazar.

—Mr. J. E. Bonsal, New Bloomfield, Pa., clerk of the several courts of Perry Co., Pa., was afflicted with rheumatism for more than thirty years. After spending hundreds of dollars with different physicians, and trying every known remedy without benefit, he used St. Jacobs Oil, which effected an entire cure.

—Two surveyors were attacked and one of them was seriously wounded by an eagle near Minneapolis, Minn.

—Mr. Geo. W. Waits, General Agent, Freight Department, Union Pacific Railway, San Francisco, Cal., says: 'I have derived much benefit from the use of Red Star Cough Cure in cases of coughs and colds.' No opiates.

SINGING SONGS OF JOY.

'Hurrah for the Irish May Flower's bloom That saved my Barney's life, It kept his liver from death's doom, An' cured him for his wife, Do you blame me Mr. Delaney For singin' songs of joy! Irish May Flower, more's the power! Cured my darlin' boy.'

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CONSUMPTION,

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Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have yellow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with hot flashes, dry mouth and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and 'Rough Liver,' or 'Biliousness.' In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is unsurpassed.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Asthma, Nervous Coughs, and all kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy. Sold by Druggists, at \$1.00, or SIX BOTTLES for \$5.00. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 661 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

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is offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh, which they cannot cure. If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of smell, taste, or hearing, weak eyes, dull pain or pressure in head, you have Catarrh. Thousands of cases terminate in consumption. Dr. Sago's CATARRH REMEDY cures the worst cases of Catarrh, 'Cold in the Head,' and Catarrhal Headache, 50 cents.

This BELL of Regenera is a most valuable medicine for the cure of Catarrh of the nose, throat, and eyes, and for all kindred affections. It is sold by Druggists, or by the Proprietor, at 25 cents a box. Sold by Druggists, or by the Proprietor, at 25 cents a box. Sold by Druggists, or by the Proprietor, at 25 cents a box.

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—'I am afraid, Bobby,' said his mother, 'that when I tell you papa what a naughty boy you've been to-day, he will punish you severely.' 'Have you got to tell him?' asked Bobby, anxiously. 'Oh, yes; I shall tell him immediately after dinner.' (The look of concern upon Bobby's face deepened, until a bright thought struck him.) 'Well, ma,' he said, 'give me a better dinner than usual. You might do that much for me.'—Harper's Bazar.

—Mr. J. E. Bonsal, New Bloomfield, Pa., clerk of the several courts of Perry Co., Pa., was afflicted with rheumatism for more than thirty years. After spending hundreds of dollars with different