[3]

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

FARM·FIELD AND GARDEN

OATS AND WHEAT.

Arguments in Favor of Deep Preparation of the Soil for These Crops.

The idea is current with the average farmer that the roots of oats and wheat are superficial, and that it is useless to break the ground deeper than is necessary to plow in the seeds and fertilizers, if any of the latter are applied. This is an erroneous conclusion, as we will endeavor to show, writes a Texas farmer to The Southern Cultivator. He continues: The quantity of roots attached to a plant are far greater than can be observed by merely lifting them from the soil. Shubert made an experiment as follows: An excavation was made in the field to the depth of six feet, and a stream of water was directed against the vertical wall of soil until it was washed away, so that the roots of plants growing in it were laid bare. The roots thus exposed in a field of oats presented the appearance of a mat or felt of white fibers to a depth of four feet below the surface of the ground. The roots of winter wheat he observed as deep as seven feet, in a light subsoil, forty-seven days after sowing.

The quantity of roots in per cent. of the entire plant in the dry state was found to be as follows:

Winter wheat examined last of April.40 per ct.
Winter wheat examined last of May..22 per ct.
Winter rye examined last of April....34 per ct.

The quality of the soil influenced the aggregate yield of roots. In a rich porous garden soil, which is usually deeply broken up, often uniformly spaded and well supplied with vegetable matter, a barley plant produced 128 feet of roots; in a heavier compact subsoil a similar plant yielded only eighty feet of roots. It is evident, therefore, how necessary it is that the plant should have an abundance of room in which to spread out and extend its roots. Incited by a knowledge of these principles, early in December, 1890, I prepared my soil for seeding oats by breaking up as deeply as large heavy mules could pull diamond pointed scooter plows 14 inches long and about 3½ wide, having previously spread broadcast twenty bushels of green cotton seed and 100 pounds of acid phosphate lime per acre. Two bushels of oats per acre were plowed under with a turning plow, commencing Dec. 17. The surface was then dragged over with a heavy brush.

There was a uniformly good stand, and the oats grew without interruption from the start to full maturity. The long dry spell in April and May did not retard its growth, and it attained to a height of from four to five feet, matured full heavy grains with heads sixteen inches long. I did not thrash them out, as I was short of long forage, and fed them after cutting up the entire plant with an oats cutter. Good judges estimated the yield to be forty bushels per acre. This was not phenomenal, but remarkable when compared with the average product of the neighborhood, which did not exceed twelve bushels per acre. One of my neighbors, with more than double the quantity of cotton seed per acre, one-third more of oat seed, and sowed six weeks earlier, made at least one-third less than mine, when the soil was not broken up previously to the sowing of seed.

One characteristic of my oats was the uniform and uninterrupted growth of the plant during the long dry spell of April and May, when the oats of the country in general were atrophied and dwarfed, with almost a failure in the ultimate production. I will remark that my land is characterized by a superficial sandy loam three or four inches deep, supported by a rich tenacious clay substratum from six to eight feet thick, the whole resting upon a bed of limestone. In sandy soils, with no clay within five or ten feet from the surface, it is hardly necessary to remark that subsoiling would be detrimental rather than beneficial, as I have satisfactorily proved.

Pruning in Winter.

Trees of hardy kinds may be safely pruned in winter if but a moderate amount is to be cut away. Heavy pruning renders a tree tender and more liable to injury or check in growth if followed by intense cold, but it rarely happens that such severe pruning is required. If the operator always has a distinct and definite object in view, he need not cut away a single shoot unless needed. A bearing tree may have too thick a head and want a slight thinning, or a small crooked branch may be in the way, requiring only clipping with a pocket knife. There is a special advantage in doing the work now—all the branches and shape of the head may be easily seen while the leaves are off. When the owner of an orchard has to give the business to a hired hand, he may avoid all danger of having the work wrongly done by marking with a piece of chalk the place where he wants the pocket-knife or light saw to do the cutting. Very little cutting need thus be made and no mutilation.

A modification or improvement may be made at any time in winter if the weather happens to be too cold or hands scarce for doing the labor till spring. Take a small brush or pencil, with white paint, pass through the orchard, and wherever a branch is to be pruned mark with the brush a white line where the cut is to be made. Direct the operator to cut nowhere but on this line. The chalk would be washed off by rain; the streak of white paint will remain for months. The piece of chalk may be attached to the end of a rod or pole and be used to reach any part of the tree; and, if desired, the owner may pass through his orchard on horseback and rapidly mark as many trees in an hour as the operator will prune in a day.—Country Gentleman.

A heavy fall of snow may break the limbs of evergreens and other trees. It may be primitive, but there is no better way of dislodging the snow than striking the branches with a pole.

THE DAIRY

THE LARGEST CREAMERY.

Seven Hundred Farmers Supply It with Cream Daily.

Probably the largest creamery in the world is that at St. Albans, Vt. The building itself is three stories high, with 9,000 feet of floor room. In the cellar is the boiler, a forty horse power engine, and the tanks for buttermilk. The first floor is the factory proper, in which the cream is received and pumped up to the story above, where are ten tanks holding 600 gallons each, and where are also the testing rooms, offices, etc. It is returned again to the first floor to be churned, worked and packed as butter into tubs. The third story is used as a storage room for tubs, salt and other equipments.

All cream received is tested frequently enough to obtain a thorough knowledge of the amount of butter fat in the average products of the farmer's dairy, and he is credited not only with so many pounds of cream, but also with its butter value. The average of butter fat is less than 4 per cent., but the extremes are 3.25 and 4.75. The milk is not brought to the creamery, but is received at forty-four stations located at various points within twenty-six miles of St. Albans, and there the cream is separated and shipped in special cars to the creamery.

About 700 farmers with 12,000 cows are now supplying the cream for the factory, and the average daily product is 10,000 pounds, but it is gaining patrons each month, and they hope to reach their full capacity of 20,000 pounds daily. They run ten churns, each of which will churn 500 pounds of butter at a time, and four butter workers, upon which eighty pounds can be worked and salted in a very few minutes. It takes a carload of salt every two months, and the business keeps sixty hands employed. The proprietors claim that they have a demand for even more butter than they will be able to make when running to the full capacity, and at prices which are very satisfactory, although they were organized less than a year ago, or in October, 1890, and commenced business in November.—American Cultivator.

Dairying in the United States.

The men employed in the business number 750,000 and the horses are over 1,000,000. There are over 12,000,000 horses all told.

The cows and horses annually consume 30,000,000 tons of hay and nearly 90,000,000 bushels of cornmeal, about the same amount of oatmeal, 275,000,000 bushels of oats, 2,000,000 bushel of bran and 30,000,000 bushels of corn, to say nothing of the brewery grains, sprouts and other questionable feed of various kinds that are used to a great extent. It costs $450,000,000 to feed these cows and horses. The average price paid to the laborers necessary in the dairy business is probably twenty dollars a month, amounting to $180,000,000 a year.

The average cow yields about 450 gallons of milk a year, which gives a total product of 6,750,000,000 gallons. Twelve cents a gallon is a fair price to estimate the value of milk at, a total return to the dairy farmers of $810,000,000, if they sold all the milk as milk. But 50 per cent. of their milk is made into cheese and butter. It takes twenty-seven pounds of milk to make one pound of butter, and about ten pounds to make one pound of cheese. There is the same amount of albuminoids in 8¼ pounds of milk as there is in one pound of beef. A fat steer furnishes 50 per cent. of boneless beef, but it would require 24,000,000 steers weighing 1,500 pounds each, to produce the same amount of nutrition as the annual milk product does.—American Analyst.

Notes.

How can a cow have the "milk and beef form?"

It requires 15,000,000 cows to supply this United States with milk, cheese and butter.

One of the best after dinner cheeses is the strong, rich Edam, which is now made in America.

The live stock and dairy business, and even farming, is now carried on by combinations of proprietors.

Two billion dollars are invested in the dairy business of this country. This is almost twice as much money as is invested in manufacturing and commercial interests.

The dairyman who does not breed his own cows, but merely buys fresh ones and sells them when they go dry, buying other fresh ones in their place, will need to be a good judge of a dairy cow.

The story is going the rounds again about a large snake which was found milking a cow. What was the cow doing while the snake was milking her, and how did the snake reach the cow's udder? Did it stand upon its tail?

A feeding experiment at the Maine agricultural station shows that it costs only eleven dollars a year more to feed a 1,200 pound Holstein cow than to feed a 900 pound Jersey; but this by no means determines the relative value of the two animals. Will the Holstein's carcass dressed for beef sell for eleven dollars more than the Jersey's? And during the year which cow's milk and butter was worth most?

In the province of Ontario a number of creameries have combined into a great syndicate, and the result is improved methods of butter and cheese making. In spite of the opposition to syndicates they seem to be making their way into popular favor in the teeth of all opposition in every line of business. Certainly, when all the creamery men work together and at the same time regard the public as their friend, and not as a common prey to be devoured, it will be far better than when each man's hand is against his neighbor in the same occupation.

A MILLIONAIRE'S POULTRY.

The Business of Raising Broilers for a Vanderbilt's Table.

In the first yard were a lot of Houdans, a French breed liked by Mr. Vanderbilt, although Mr. Heidtmann does not think so much of them. They are very handsome and graceful, have large black and white spots on their feathers, and big topknots, colored similarly. In the next yard were brown Leghorns, beyond those white Leghorns and in the fourth yard Plymouth Rocks. Adjoining the feedroom is the incubating room, the most interesting of all. This room contains double and two single incubators, having a united capacity of 1,800 eggs.

The incubators are of the latest pattern, those formerly used by Mr. Heidtmann having been discarded. Every possible care is used to make the machines successful. Mr. Heidtmann has added a number of devices of his own to guard against possible failure. The safety valves are delicately poised to regulate the heat in the incubators, which must not be more than 103 degs. nor less than 101 degs. The same system of heating by hot water pipes is used in them, the heat for the boiler coming from a large, common lamp. In order to provide against unforeseen occurrences an alarm bell is attached to the heating pipe. Delicate rods act on an electric bell, which rings in the building during the day and in Mr. Heidtmann's house at night.

The brooders are arranged so that the newly hatched chickens go into the one occupied by those described. As they grow older and stronger they are moved along until they are big enough to shift for themselves, when they fall victims to Mr. Vanderbilt's liking for tender broilers. The temperature in the first brooder is kept at about 88 degs., and it descends gradually in the others. The heat is supplied by hot water pipes, which run above the heads of the chickens. In some brooders the heat comes from below, but Mr. Heidtmann says that it weakens the chickens' legs and keeps them small.

"In order to give the flesh flavor and firmness," he said, "chickens must be brought up quickly. If they are not well fed and nourished they will grow slowly and become tough."

Back of each brooder is an exact copy of the sun parlor in use at winter resort hotels. The parlor is small, made of glass and iron, and the floor is strewn with coarser sand than that in the brooders. There are half as many parlors as brooders. Beyond these are still larger sun parlors of the same kind, with ordinary sand and pebbles on the floor. Still farther back are open yards seventy-five feet in depth. On warm days the strong young chickens are out either in the sun parlors or the open yards. Some of the bigger chicks in the last brooders were running about their parlors on the day of visitation. There are cooler brooders in the feedroom, but they are not in use now. The doors in the brooders leading to the sun parlors are controlled by cords. Every precaution is observed to avoid frightening the chickens.

Workmen are busy constructing a brick cottage, in which Mr. Heidtmann will live. On the other side of this cottage dredgers are making a canal for the white ducks that Mr. Vanderbilt will raise. The dredgers have been at work for three years, for the canal is long, reaching to the bay. A circular duck pond has been built. Mr. Vanderbilt prefers the White Pekings, Mr. Heidtmann said, although he now has some Rouens.

"We now have about forty ducks," he said, "and about 700 chickens. By next season we will have from 1,200 to 1,500 chickens. Mr. Vanderbilt says he never ate as good broilers as those we raise here. Monte Carlo is famous for good eating, but he says even there the chickens don't have flavor like ours."—New York Sun.

Live Stock Points.

Comparing the eastern horse with the broncho of the wild west a correspondent of The Stock Growers' Journal writes: "Our Montana broncho enjoys it when he sees snow on his back; he runs and plays, mane and tail erect, while the eastern horse stands all humped up and chilled most to death."

The village blacksmith may be a poetical creature, as Longfellow found him, but in nine cases out of ten he knows no more about the true way of shoeing a horse than a hypocrite knows of the road to heaven.

Most of the diseases that affect horses' feet have come from bad shoeing. Let your horses in the country run barefoot a good part of the year. Man would never have had corns if he had never worn shoes. If he could go barefoot now through the summer his corns would disappear. As with men, so with horses.

Live stock standards are advancing steadily. Keep your eye open constantly for improvements or you will get left.

If your corncribs threaten to burst or topple over with the weight of corn, feed some of it to the cattle you are wintering over.

Cattle, horses, sheep and wool in Montana this year brought into the state nearly $15,000,000. Good for the young mountain state!

Home bred draft horses are now having their day in America. They are descended from the original importations, but the breeds have adapted themselves to the United States. This is especially true of the lighter draft horses.

In feeding pigs here is a good rule to remember: One bushel of corn is worth two bushels of oats for fattening. One bushel of oats is worth two bushels of corn for making bone and muscle.

The Illinois legislature set aside $40,000 for the encouragement of live stock interests at the World's fair.

A Boy's Method of Avoiding Bad Dreams.

A friend has told us that during a long period of his childhood he maintained the habit of praying every night before going to sleep that no bad dreams might trouble him, acting in curious, unthinking coincidence with good old Bishop Ken, who generations ago resorted to the same expedient. To further his prayers the little boy, in a spirit of philosophy beyond his years, would try to concentrate his ideas on all the most humdrum things he could think of, his thoughts usually settling on the figure of an old Welsh landlord, a small man with a brown wig, whom he had occasionally visited with his father, and who, to his childish fancy, appeared the very personification of commonplace.—Argosy.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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JANUARY

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Lv Portland	8:30 a. m.	Lv Roseburg	7:00 a. m
Lv Albany	12:45 p. m.	Lv Albany	12:30 p m
Ar Roseburg	5:50 p m	Ar Portland	4:30 p m

Albany Local Daily Except Sunday.

LEAVE:		ARRIVE:	
Portland	5:00 p. m.	Albany	9:00 p. m
Albany	6 a. m.	Portland	10:30 a. m

Lebanon Branch.
2:36 p m ... Lv ... Albany ... Ar ... 9:25 p m
3:25 p m ... Ar ... Lebanon ... Lv ... 8:40 p m
7:30 a m ... Lv ... Albany ... Ar ... 4:26 p m
8:22 a m ... Ar ... Lebanon ... Lv ... 3:40 p m
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LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	4:40 p. m.	McMinnville	7:26 p. m
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