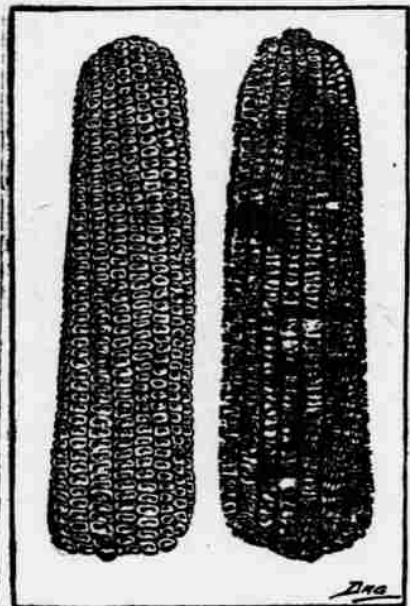


# Farm and Garden

## QUALITY IN CORN.

**Tremendous Influence of Seed on the Percentage of Yield.**

The wide variations observed with a large number of seed corn samples tested at the Virginia experiment station show that the corn breeder can quickly change the characteristics of the crop, increasing or decreasing the size of the stalk, number of leaves, length and shape of ear and the per cent of grain. To select and improve corn successfully one must make an individual study of the desirable and undesirable qualities of the several



EXCELLENT AND POOR QUALITY.

plants and ears and know which to select and which to reject or failure will follow. The importance of choosing the right ears is shown by the fact that the yield from forty samples tested varied from 28.14 to 57.26 bushels in 1905 and from 34.79 to 81.69 bushels in 1906.

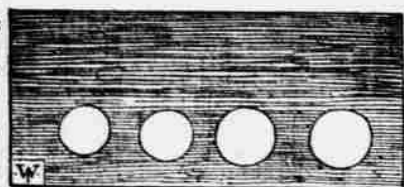
Different strains of the same variety of corn may vary greatly in yield. In the cut the ear on the left is the product from learning corn and shows excellent quality. The ear on the right is from another strain of the same variety and shows very bad quality. When large and small ears were selected from the different samples, the history of which was known, it was observed that the large ears in every instance made a more vigorous germination and a higher yield, amounting in some instances to nearly eleven bushels per acre. This is a point that should be carefully considered by corn growers.

### Wheat in the Cotton Belt.

The first week in November is early enough to sow wheat throughout the middle portion of the cotton belt. This crop often succeeds well sown as late as Dec. 1, provided the conditions shall be favorable for germination for two weeks after sowing (not too cold and wet). Land covered with a thick growth of grass, cowpeas or other vegetation is not considered the best condition for wheat, for the reason that wheat likes a compact, smooth surface soil. Turn your land well, then harrow, then roll with a heavy roller, then sow the seed. A one or one and a half ton roller run over a freshly plowed and harrowed surface once or twice will compact the three or four inches of surface soil. The wheat seed should then be put in with a regular wheat drill, says a southern authority. I would not apply less than 400 pounds of fertilizer per acre and would prefer 500 to 600 pounds unless the land be already rich. I recommend this formula: Two hundred pounds acid phosphate, 400 pounds of cottonseed meal and fifty pounds of muriate of potash per acre, supplemented with a top dressing of fifty to seventy-five pounds of nitrate of soda in March if the appearance of the plants seem to indicate the need of more nitrogen.

### Grading Apples.

Some apple growers in the Hood river region have been using the grading board shown in the figure. A common board or piece of pasteboard is hung up before the wiper. In this board holes are cut the size of various



THE GRADING BOARD.

sizes, such as three, three and one-half and four tier, etc. As the apples are wiped they are properly tiered. The advantage of this method is that the packers have the apples practically graded and can do much more work in a day, and after the first half day the wipers can usually accomplish fully as much as with the old method.

### Beans Fed to Swine.

Beans can be fed to swine only in the cooked form. The pig seems to be unable to utilize beans which are at all hard or firm, even though they have been boiled for some time; hence it is very essential that they be thoroughly and carefully cooked, says R. S. Shaw, Michigan. To supply a single feed of half cooked beans to a pen of hogs robs them of their appetites and relishes for their food, if indeed it does not put them off their feed.

## A NEW TUBER.

**Crisp and Pleasant in Taste, Stachys Meets With Favor.**

This vegetable, known to the botanists as *Stachys sieboldii*, has been introduced into America from Japan and has a number of different names, such as Japanese potato, Chinese artichoke, chorogi, etc., but the name *stachys* seems to have been adopted as the common one in this country. The plant is a small perennial belonging to the mint family and produces just below the ground a multitude of small white crisp edible tubers varying from an inch to two and one-half inches in length and about one-half an inch in thickness and marked by irregular spiral springs, which give them a cork-screw-like appearance.

### Easy of Cultivation.

*Stachys* has been tested at the New York (Cornell) and a number of the other agricultural experiment stations and proved so easy of cultivation and pleasant in taste (the flavor resembling artichokes) that the vegetable has made many friends and is now procurable at the markets in most of our larger cities. The agreeable quality is in considerable measure due to the crispness of the tubers, and as this disappears when they are exposed to the air they should be stored in sand or sawdust. They are ready for use when the plant dies down in the autumn, though they may be easily carried over the winter, and are prepared for the table like potatoes or other vegetables or may be eaten raw like radishes. On an average *stachys* has the following percentage composition: 78.6 per cent water, 2.7 per cent protein, 0.1 per cent fat, 17.4 per cent total carbohydrates (0.7 per cent being crude fiber) and 1.2 per cent ash. Like the other roots and tubers which have been spoken of, the *stachys* is characterized by a high water content, and carbohydrates constitute the principal nutritive material. According to some authorities, inulin is present in *stachys* in place of starch, while others state that starch is replaced by a special carbohydrate called *stachyose*. A digestion experiment with *stachys* was made some years ago in Japan, and it was found that the carbohydrates were about as thoroughly digested as those of potatoes, 95 per cent being retained by the body.—C. F. Langworthy.

### Quality in Milk.

It is possible that a cow that has been poorly fed or one that is in poor or sickly condition will give milk that is abnormally low in fat and when she is better fed or when she begins to improve in condition that she will give milk richer in fat than before, but of course this sort of comparison is not justifiable because we have conditions that are abnormal.

The per cent of fat which a cow gives seems to be a matter of heredity, just the same as her color or disposition is a matter of heredity and can no more be changed than can either of these two characteristics. We will know that the only way to change the color or disposition of animals is through breeding—that is, a cow of one disposition or color will transmit those qualities to her offspring only to a limited degree when bred to a bull whose color or disposition differs from hers. The offspring will inherit the sire's characteristics as well as those of the dam. If the sire's material ancestors were cows that gave milk poor in fat content, then his offspring will inherit that characteristic to a certain degree, depending upon his prepotency and that of the cow he is bred to. There is another way by which the fat content of milk may be changed and that is by animals existing for generation after generation under similar conditions as to feed, writes P. N. F. in the Southern Ruralist. For instance, it is claimed that a breed of cows taken from a district where the pasture has been scarce and scanty but nutritious for a great many generations may give milk that is richer in butter fat than cows taken from a district where feed has been abundant for a great many generations.

### Stable Manure.

When the manure is exposed to the action of the elements and the leachings allowed to drain away it rapidly decreases in value. Experiments conducted to determine the facts have indicated that horse manure, thrown into a loose pile and subjected to the action of the elements, will lose nearly one-half of its valuable fertilizing constituents in the course of six months, and that any kind of manure, even in a compact mass, when so placed that all water falling upon it quickly runs through and off sustains a considerable loss, though less than the former case, says a writer in American Cultivator. Therefore, after having made all the good stable manure practicable, protect it in some way from fermentation and leaching and supplement it with commercial fertilizers after it is applied to the soil.

### Humus in Orchard Soil.

The humus loosens the soil particles, which in turn increases its water capacity. The humus is essential for the growth of the beneficial bacteria of the soil. One of the most important parts that a cover crop plays is its ability to change chemically the compounds in the soil and put them in an available form for the trees. The cover crop gathers, digests and turns over to the trees the plant food which it has stored.

**Blemishes From Codling Moth.** Apples in which codling moth larvae have been killed close to the surface are but slightly blemished and keep in cold storage almost as well as do specimens absolutely without blemish. John W. Lloyd.

## THE PERCHERON.

**Appreciation of a Splendid Breed of Draft Horses.**

The Iowa State college at Ames is co-operating with the United States government in a breeding experiment to establish a breed of gray draft horses. A study of blood lines and draft types decided Secretary Wilson of the United States department of agriculture and Professors Cartiss and Kennedy of the Iowa State college to select the Shire and Clydesdale breeds for the beginning of the experiment, though some of the gray Percheron blood may possibly be used later in the progress of the experiment. Commenting upon this enterprise, National Stockman remarks:

The color has been selected with more wisdom than fairness to existing interests. The gray draft horse has been made popular in this country by the Percheron. Very few gray draft horses other than Percherons have been used here, and this color has become a sort of Percheron trademark, an indication of Percheron blood. The prejudice in favor of it is so strong that it forced Percheron breeders to return to the breed's original color when a fashion led them from it for a season.

### Ideal Home of the Horse.

In the little district of Perche, situated in the south of Normandy, in France, we find the native home of probably the most popular breed of draft horses in the world today, the Percheron. This is a somewhat broken country, with rather scant pastures and watered by numerous springs and brooks, an ideal location for the development of such a noble breed of horses. Nature has favored it with nutritious herbage and a pure, dry and bracing air eminently favorable to horse breeding. It takes a great deal of labor to cultivate the fields of this broken region, and the brood mare is called upon for her share of the work. This is another condition that has led to the production of strong, rugged colts destined some day to carry on the commerce of the world.

The Perche farmer is the breeder of these horses, and it is a well known fact that the farm is the ideal place to produce those lusty, vigorous colts



OHIO'S BRONZE PERCHERON.

Bronze figure of Percheron horse lately presented to the Ohio State university by the Societe Hippique Percheronne of France. The gift was made in recognition of the part Ohio men have played for over a half century in importing Percherons to America. Since the day when the great stallion Louis Napoleon was brought to Ohio in 1851 citizens of this state have led as importers and producers of this valuable breed. The figure has a total height of twenty-five inches and is representative of a perfect Percheron horse.

that will develop into good drafters. He takes pride in his horses; he loves them. It seems to come natural to him. He takes good care of the brood mare, works her and feeds her carefully, and here lies one of the main factors that has brought the breed to the high degree of perfection which it holds today. When the colts are about eighteen months old he assigns them to some light work. They are hardy and soon become accustomed to it and enjoy it. They are abundantly fed, and with this exercise they acquire a strong, healthy condition.

The Percheron has been bred in this district for many centuries. In 1732, when the French defeated the Saracens, they captured their horses and brought them to their country, and to these historic Arabian horses, so noted for their superior symmetry, quality and intelligence, the modern Percheron owes its origin. The use of these beautiful stallions on the native mares of Perche continued as late as 1820, when the two noted gray stallions Godolphin and Gallipoli were introduced in the stud stables at Pin, thus stamping their character, quality and endurance on the horses of the country with an indelible impress, says a writer in National Stockman.

### When They Are Behind.

With pigs coming at several times of the year it is not easy to prevent some of the larger ones from having the advantage. These robust fellows look out for themselves; they have their share and more. Of course the big ones should be kept away from the smaller ones—that is admitted. But when we give all the pigs considerable range how large a farm will it take for one or two hundred pigs born during half a dozen months of the year that each may have its share of the land, the shade and the water? We cannot work it out in this way as we would like to do; consequently some pigs are behind the rest. They are cuffed and abused occasionally. We allow them to creep into an inclosure for their feed which the big fellows cannot enter. If they fall behind and do not grow as they should, we shut them up for a week or two and feed them skim milk and other things they like. They should not stay in too long or they may take the thumps. The change of diet and freedom from molestation are good for them. It is not advisable to doctor these pigs with stale buttermilk. This advice is given free, says a writer in Farmers Advocate. It cost two pigs once.

## MARKET PEACHES.

**Some Points on Cultivation and the Use of Fertilizers.**

Living in one of the best fruit sections of New York, I have been interested in growing peaches and other fruits for about thirty-five years, says a writer in New England Homestead. Practically all sorts do well in Niagara county. Our soil is a gravelly one, especially adapted to fruit culture. Peach trees are at their best when about



SMOOK PEACHES.

eight years old. Some trees at this age will yield from four to five bushels annually. I think it best to prune in the spring. We cut out the tops and all dead wood that may result from winter freezing or other causes. I think it well to keep all wood that is not active cut out.

We begin cultivation in our orchards as soon as the ground is dry enough in the spring. We use a pulverizer and disk until the early part of August. We have not used any commercial fertilizer, but add barnyard manure in the orchard when and where it is needed, this being put on during the winter. We thin our peaches regularly and find it pays.

In the same journal is given an illustration of Beer's Smock, which is popular as a market peach in the orchard sections of Michigan. It ripens the last of September, and its harvesting season lasts until about Oct. 10. The samples shown were taken from a tree seven years old and from which was gathered last season four bushels of prime fruit. They netted the grower \$2 per bushel at the orchard.

## TOOLS AND WAGONS.

**Providing Shelter For All Implements Saves Expense.**

"I either shelter my tools or burn them. A tool not worth sheltering is not worth keeping. My wagon has not been out four nights in the ten years that I have run it. The hay rack is drawn up by pulleys over the barn floor, except when I trash, and then it is put in a tool barn.

"My horse rake has been in use over twenty summers and has never had a tire set. I have had but two mowing machines in my farming, and I seldom cut less than eighty acres each year. My potato crates are kept sheltered and filled and set in the cellar. They have strips under them to keep them off the ground."

These were the words of a very careful farmer and a successful one. Going by his place one will note an appearance of thrift and neatness. The buildings are in good repair and well painted. There is a large wood pile and a roomy wood shed. One notices also the absence of worn-out wagons, sleighs, harrows, cultivators, etc., scattered about. His tools are kept in repair, and he does not buy more than he can shelter.

### By Way of Contrast.

I went through a farmer's orchard, back of his barn, last fall, and it had the remains of nearly a dozen old wagons standing around, with tall weeds grown up through and among them and gone to seed. I wondered how he would gather his apples, says a writer in American Cultivator. It would be a tedious and unsatisfactory task to cut these weeds.

Many of these wagons might have been repaired for very much less than the cost of new ones. Above all, he was in debt for the wagons bought to replace these old ones. A self binder that cost \$125, on which he has been paying interest for ten years, stood out in a snowdrift last winter.

Next to providing shelter for wagons and tools it is wise to have a place where they may be comfortably repaired in winter or on rainy days.

### Holding Cotton at Home.

I will tell you how I have done for thirty years here in Texas, says a writer in Farm and Ranch. When in the fall I begin to pick I sell when the price suits me. Then when it gets lower by the rush of cotton on the market I place large rails or poles skinned flat on ground three feet apart and place my cotton on them edgewise, not touching each other. After the first rain I change the bale on the other edge and continue this plan as late as May, waiting upon the market and selling when I get ready or am compelled to sell and not calling upon banker or merchant or any other person. This cotton, every bale, has kept perfectly sound, and not a pound is the least damaged.

### Virgin Soil For Hotbeds.

Prepare the soil for hotbeds now. Virgin soil from the woods is best for bedding melons, cukes and sweet potatoes. It is nearly always dry and easily handled in October. Haul and pile it up near the hotbeds so that it can be covered later on. Then when bedding time comes it will be in fine shape to work.—Farm Journal.

## The Heavy Hog Again.

Two very popular English breeds of swine are winning their way into the great corn belt of the west. The hog that wins his way into the farmer's love is the one that pays a profit. Large Yorkshires are increasing in numbers in Wisconsin, Minnesota, northern Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota. I have found a dozen new herds in northern Illinois and Wisconsin. They are giving good satisfaction. The Essex is thriving in the heart of Illinois corn sections, and many farmers are using pure bred boars to cross on grade Poland-China sows. The Es-



LARGE WHITE BOAR.

sex boars stamp an individuality on their pigs that tells the experienced hog man at a glance where they come from.

Yorkshire boars get over 70 per cent white pigs, which speaks well for their breeding propensities. The Yorkshires and the Essex are said by all who have tried them to make great breeders and good mothers. They are meritorious without doubt and find a fair market, writes a Nebraska correspondent to Country Gentleman, in which the accompanying cut also occurs.

### Light Hogs Leave the Pedestal.

Hog market antics have been amazing recently. Forecasting events twenty-four hours in advance is well impossible. Just what packers mean is hard to divine. One day they want nothing but light hogs; the following session finds them clamorous for cheap stuff. One thing is certain—light hogs are about to leave the pedestal, and within a short time the premium will be awarded to medium weight barrows, 220 to 260 pounds, barrows that now cut but little figure in the movement. Light hogs have had their day. Eastern growers are cutting them loose freely, and a big crop of spring pigs is coming along in the west. Old corn being scarce, new grain will be used to force them, and cholera scares will send them at light weight to the stockyards by the thousand. Already the yards have been flooded by sixty to seventy pound pigs that were sacrificed for no other reason than fear of mortality. If the big run of sows which has been in progress for several months past should suddenly stop, weighty hogs would sell much higher, concludes the Breeder's Gazette, Chicago.

### Less Quality, More Hog.

During the last few weeks we have given considerable attention to the study of the swine exhibited at several state fairs in the great central west. We observed closely the kind of hogs that carried away the premiums, and we also took some pains to inquire into the type of hog which was most keenly in demand, says Iowa Homestead. The demand that comes from the average farmer who is looking for pure bred males to use on grade herds is for a hog that shows a little more ruggedness, rather greater length and with heavier bone than those that have been winning at some of our fairs. We found that men who had for sale rather large, growthy young stuff were disposing of their surplus much more rapidly than those who were offering hogs of the finer type. When you go with your refinement beyond a certain point you are bound to injure the prolific qualities of your foundation stock, and that is why the rather larger, coarser type is so popular with the farmer trade.

### For Corn Feeding.

A common practice with farmers in feeding corn to cattle is to pick the small ears. After feeding for some time, especially if fed for market, the cattle often refuse to eat. This is caused by feeding too large pieces, which makes the mouth sore. By the use of a device like the one shown in the accompanying cut no trouble of



EAR CORN CUTTER.

this kind will result, as the corn can be cut in small pieces, says a Farm and Fireside correspondent. The knife can be made from an old buggy spring and pivoted to one end of a bench. A board with a slot cut in it is nailed to the other end, which serves as a guide for the handle end of the knife. The slot is sawed out just wide enough to let the knife move freely.

## Registration of Land Title.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Benton County, Portland, Ore.

Hannah Rowland, Polly Mitchell, heirs-at-law of Isaac Rowland deceased, vs. H. S. Graham, Corvallis, Oregon, and Henry Lewis and John Lewis, heirs-at-law of Isaac Rowland deceased, vs. H. S. Graham, Corvallis, Oregon, and Henry Lewis and John Lewis, heirs-at-law of Isaac Rowland deceased. The matter of the application of H. S. Graham to register the title to the following land, to-wit: D. L. C. of H. S. Graham, Corvallis, Oregon, and Henry Lewis and John Lewis, heirs-at-law of Isaac Rowland deceased, vs. H. S. Graham, Corvallis, Oregon, and Henry Lewis and John Lewis, heirs-at-law of Isaac Rowland deceased. The matter of the application of H. S. Graham to register the title to the following land, to-wit: D. L. C. of H. S. Graham, Corvallis, Oregon, and Henry Lewis and John Lewis, heirs-at-law of Isaac Rowland deceased, vs. H. S. Graham, Corvallis, Oregon, and Henry Lewis and John Lewis, heirs-at-law of Isaac Rowland deceased. The matter of the application of H. S. 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