

A MODEL FARM

a Clergyman Lifted a Mortgage on a Pennsylvania Farm GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

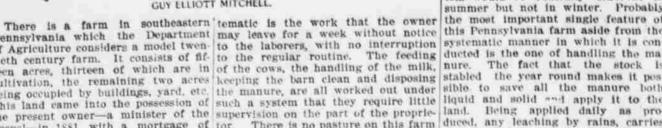
Pennsylvania which the Department may leave for a week without notice this Pennsylvania farm aside from the of Agriculture considers a model twen- to the laborers, with no interruption systematic manner in which it is contieth century farm. It consists of fif- to the regular routine. The feeding ducted is the one of handling the mateen acres, thirteen of which are in of the cows, the handling of the milk, nure. cultivation, the remaining two acres keeping the barn clean and disposing stabled the year round makes it pos being occupied by buildings, yard, etc. the manure, are all worked out under sible to save all the manure both This land came into the possession of such a system that they require little liquid and solid and apply it to the the present owner-a minister of the supervision on the part of the proprie- land.

Improving the Soil. was it in 1881 that it did not support the two cows and one horse kept upon it. Last year it raised all the roughof which are cows in milk. It has been brought up to its present remarkof stable manure applied directly from manure is such that none is lost, either liquid or solid. No commercial fertilizers have ever been used and no ma-

Buildings

and

Silos.



is not a good practice, for it has been tory. supposed that milch cows need a cer tain amount of exercise, yet it must stand in their stalls from November to May and are staked out in the field mark ranks high in the dairy industry

Balanced Rations a Necessity. Notwithstanding this extraordinary

Applying

Manure

to the



the crops are fed to the stock and thus they have never seen a thriftier, better

ing the animals to run on pasture, meal and gluten. Thenceforward the man-tilling the silos. consistency. agement of the constantly growint | The proprietor of this farm has not gage was paid off.

milk and a few head of young cattle year not only to produce all the rougheach year. The cows are all registered age required for thirty head of stock Jerseys except one or two picked up at but to have left nearly 4,000 pounds of tins were published and distributed neighboring sales. They are not only hay, which was sold. pure bred but well bred. Male calves. if worthy of it, are reared for breeding purposes, but none is ever vealed. If a male calf is not fit to raise for a breeder it is killed at birth. doesn't pay to feed \$18 worth of meal to a calf that will sell for \$7," said the owner. The young cattle sold from this farm bring on an average \$100 apiece, and about five are disposed of each year.

The milk is all sold at 25 cents a gallon the year round to a State institu-tion located two miles distant. The milk tests high, is perfectly clean and free from adulteration. There is never They are thoroughly cleaned daily any complaint from the buyers: on the other hand, this farmer is considered a week by a free use of creoline, and a public benefactor. As soon as the the interior is frequently whitemilk is drawn it is placed in perfectly washed). When cleaned, the gutters clean cans standing in cold water some are sprinkled with askes or dry dirt distance from the barn and stirred frequently to aerate it and aid the cooling. The milk vessels are never allowed to stand around uncleaned, but allowed to stand around uncleaned, but allowed to stand around uncleaned but the sol, etc., is placed in them. The are washed as soon as the milk is removed, first with cold water, then with moved first with cold water, then with boiling and finally again with cold then taken directly off to the fields water. The amount of milk produced and spread over them. In summer it from the seventeen cows is nearly the same at all seasons and averages about soiling crops are removed; in winter twenty-six gallons a day. While this jit is spread on the rye and grass fields, yield of approximately 4,800 pounds a No manure is used on newly seeded year for each of the seventeen cows grass lands. kept is not enormous, by any means, it is good. The income from the milk

load of manure readily sells it to a regular breeder is fifteen years old, but neighbor rather than apply it to his is still vigorous and healthy, giving own soil where its value might be much account of the dearly 250 have been published, are by all odds the most popular of the Departments of Publications. They owner seeing a dollar in sight for a dental injury to one of the cows. One nearly 250 have been published, are own soil, where its value might be milk enough to make it profitable to are brief, written in simple style and which our French friends have so own soil, where its value might be milk enough to make it profitable to are brief, written in simple style and three or four times as great. On the retain her in the herd. Experts in the model farm in Pennsylvania most of Department of Agriculture state that the agriculturist. Many of them have the agriculturestate that the agriculturestate that the agriculturestate that the agriculture one the stock and thus they have never seen a thriftier better been condensed and rewritten from largely return to the land in manure, kept lot of cows. Balanced rations are the longer and more technical bulleperience in farming began to read silage in winter, and rye, timothy and what agricultural literature was available. One of the first books secured by mer. A second portion is made up of him was Quincy's little treatise on the dry hay or fodder, which gives some soiling of cattle, written in 1859. Soil-consistency to the manure. The third ing consists in cutting and giving portion consists of meal products, of green feed in summer instead of allow-which three kinds are used-bran, oil-This system adopted by the farm would be surprised to learn that every owner did not prove satisfactory the cow on this farm has four ounces of first year because no other feed was salt daily, mixed with her fodder, fine used and the cows did not do well. In table salt being invariably used and addition the manure was difficult to evenly divided among the three feeds. handle and it was not easy to keep the There are round silos on the farm, barn clean. Before the next season, each ten feet in diameter and thirty however, the new farmer had procured four feet high. These altogether hold Stewart's book on feeding animals and about 100 tons of silage and this quanfrom it learned his first lesson in tity of corn silage is produced on four "balanced rations." He also learned acres, planted on June 22nd. Eleven to feed some dry hay with the soiling men, three teams and a traction encrops, thus giving the manure a proper gine to run the cutter are employed in

herd of cows was a simple matter and adopted any systematic rotation of the farm began not only to pay a profit crops, as every foot of land receives an but to increase in fertility, so that abundance of manure every year or within seven years the entire mort two. There is but little trace of weeds and those that do grow are not of the The farm is strictly a dairy farm, undesirable kind. Intelligent methods the only products regularly sold being of cultivation enabled the owner last

Handling the Manure.

or a of stable manure. Most farmers waste of the practical side of Agricultural tions prescribed by the doctor. more than half of the value of the manure produced on their farms. this model farm every particle of the plant food is utilized. The method of handling manure in this case can be used only on farms on which stock is ept in stalls and is therefore not applicable to all styles of stock-farming. Behind each row of cows is a gutter, eighteen inches wide and seven inches deep. These gutters have no outlets.

are sprinkled with ashes or dry dirt manure is lifted from the gutters into

it is good. The income from the milk produced is about \$2,400 a year. The southast for concentrated feeding stuffs is \$625 annually.

Leconomy in Farm Labor.

Like is the experience of a ploneer farmer starting in with no previous training, but going to work in a methodical manner to learn what he could from the experience of others. He has applied principles and hyperpass methodical manner to learn what he could from the experience of others. He has applied principles and hyperpass methods.

the management of it. It cannot be try as a whole appreciate what a determine the true nature of the case. done by one who is not a student. A splendid mine of agricultural inforsimilar system may be developed on mation exists in these farm bulletins, any dairy farm that disposes of pas which they can have for the asking. tures. Where land is cheaper and the dairyman can afford pastures, the system would be radically different in summer but not in winter. Probably The fact that the stock is Being applied daily as pro-Gospel-in 1881 with a mortgage of tor. There is no pasture on this farm duced, any leaching by rains, carries for pastures on such high-priced land the leached materials into the soil are out of the question. There is not where it is needed. The remarkable even a barn lot, the thirty head of yields of every portion of this farm The soil of the farm is a reddish cattle remaining in the stalls the year seem to indicate that this method of somewhat gravelly clay. So run down round. We have been taught that this handling manure is highly satisfac

A BIG EDITORIAL OFFICE.

The Department of Agriculture Pub-lishes Over Four Booklets for Every Day in the Year.

One of the biggest editorial offices n the Government and probably in the country is in the Department of Agriculture where the Division of Publications edits, revises, and some cases returns to the authors for rewriting an average of four bulletins or books for every day in the year. During the last fiscal year 1,-463 new publications passed through the editor's hands, nearly 400 of these, however, being issued by the Weather Bureau, which is under the Department of Agriculture. The total number of copies of the remaining 1,000 odd publications printed during the year was 12,000,475. Many these are generously illustrated, and beside the great number of orignal photographs used, the artists of the Department make something over 1,000 drawings a year for illustrating. The head of this Division, or the

Editor" of the Department as he is known, is Mr. George William Hill, an old-time editor of an agricultural paper, but he has held his present position for many administrations. There have been very many rad-

ical changes," said Mr. Hill, "in the publications of the Department within the last ten years. At one time, the Agricultural Reports and other pamphlets and bulletins issued were more or less technical, having the reputation generally throughout the counry, of being written in about as dry and uninteresting a manner as pos-The present Secretary has coninually impressed upon his Chiefs of Divisions the desirability of short, crisp articles and bulletins, especially in the annual Year Books, written in a practical and simple style, with the result that the Publications of the Department have come into very general favor with the farmers and are eagerly sought after, which is evident by the enormous number of requests for them." The Farmers' Bulletins, descriptive

of all sorts of farm work, stock-raisthe farms of this country, where the this was made necessary by an acci- ing, fruit-growing, etc., and of which



GEORGE WILLIAM HILL, Chief of the Publication Division, Department

of Agriculture. Publications is something amazing.

The storage and distribution of this printed matter constitutes a large tient, who, imagining himself

THE 3-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER OF A 15-YEAR-OLD JERSEY.

Economy in Farm Labor.

One man and a boy do the labor of the farm except in hay harvest and during the cutting of silage. So sys
The has light in the experience of others. He has applied principles and business methods applied principles and business methods applied principles and business methods are sending out a vast volume of farm bulletins," reducing the cutting of silage. So sys
The has applied principles and business methods are sending out a visit to a particularly ill patient, but wast volume of farm bulletins," reducing the cutting of silage. So sys
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duplicated on other farms, but it depends on the soil and the man who has believe that the farmers of the coundate of the disease or where they have believe that the farmers of the coundate of the disease or where they have believe that the farmers of the coundate of the disease or where they have believe that the farmers of the coundate of the disease or where they have believe that the farmers of the coundate of the disease or where they have believe that the farmers of the coundate of the disease or where they have believe that the farmers of the coundate of the disease or where they have believe that the farmers of the coundate of the disease or where they have believe that the farmers of the coundate of



JOSEPH A. ARNOLD, Editor, Department of Agriculture.

They cover every practical subject and would make an exceedingly valuable farm library. Bound together they would form several large volumes prepared by the best agricultural experts in the country and the result of the widest and most extensive scientific farm experiments ever

KING ALFONSO'S SHOPPING.

A Paris Millinery Shop Startled by Visit From the Spanish King.

An amusing anecdote is related in connection with King Alfonso's recent visit to Paris. In his leisure moments he was fond of taking a turn in the Rue de la Paix, which is noted for its ele gant shops, and making a few purchases. His majesty's appearance naturally created a good deal of flutter, especially among the demoiselles de magasin, who rushed to doors and windows to see bim go by, so when three gentlemen stepped into a certain establishment one morning and the most couthful of the party asked to see some nats they were politely requested, as the most natural thing in the world, to wait a moment, as the king was in the street, and the girls were all watching for him. The knowing smiles which thereupon pervaded the features of the little party had the effect of promptly putting the quick-witted shop girls on the scent. After announcing the great news excitedly to the proprietor of the establishment they clustered in a ring ound King Alfonso and his compan-This was a thousand times

than a peep into the street, and then, what an honor! Only to think of the Spanish sovereign walking in imple fas'tion into their shop. And what followed delighted them even The mistress of the place had more. one for my sister, and one for my aunt some time, as the young king is not a customed to that sort of work, and i his dilemma he exclaimed: "Well. was never so puzzled in my life! Finally the choice was made, and with the request that the hats should be sent at once to the hotel, King Alfonso took his departure, leaving the mistress of the establishment and her young women charmed with their experience.

A NON-PATENTABLE MEDICINE.

Universally Used by the A edical Profession.

What is the most important remedy known to the medical profession? A guessing contest might be established upon this question which would doubtless bring to the fore a great variety of remedies, yet, as stated by a very successful practitioner, there is one medicine given to patients which physicians find more important than any other. Strange to say, this is the quite universal and ineffective "bread pill," which, after all, is not bread, but only so-called on account of its harmless nature. The bread pill is sometimes nothing more than a plain sugar pellast year. An active factor in the let, at others, where a liquid prescripenormous work of editing the Agri- tion is given, a weak solution of sugar cultural Publications is the assistant and water, or a mixture of powdered The remarkable yields on this farm chief and editor of the Division, Mr. licorice or gentian, both harmless drugs when given in the weak propor-

Of course the principle use of the "bread pill" is in the case of a paand important part of the Publication calls in his family physician, and the

In this event he does not wish to display his ignorance or what in reality may be but an apparent lack of knowledge, since at some stages it is impossible to accurately diagnose a case; but a frank admission of this kind would destroy the patient's confidence in his physician. And so at this Juneture the "bread pill" steps in, is given to the sick person, with no apprehension of any harm resulting therefrom.



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