

A MODEL FARM

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

\$7,200 upon it.

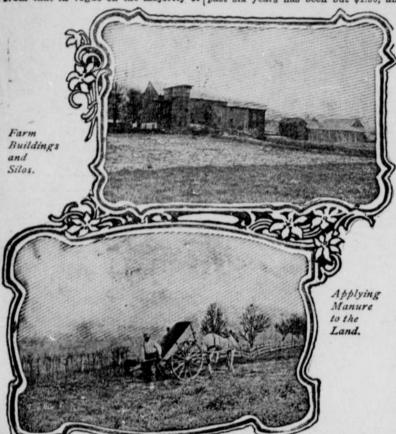
the two cows and one horse kept upon it. Last year it raised all the roughage for thirty head of stock, seventeen of which are cows in milk. It has been brought up to its present remarkable state of fertility solely by the use of stable manure applied directly from the barn. The system of handling this manure is such that none is lost, either manure is such that none is lost, either liquid or solid. No commercial fertil-izers have ever been used and no ma-This is a practice greatly differing on this Pennsylvania farm during the from that in vogue on the majority of past six years has been but \$1.50, and

There is a farm in southeastern tematic is the work that the owner

Improving the Soll.

The soil of the farm is a reddish comewhat gravelly clay. So run down round. We have been taught that this handling manure is highly satisfactors. somewhat gravelly clay. So run down round. We have been taught that this hand tory.

Balanced Rations a Necessity. Notwithstanding this extraordinary



and consists in cutting and giving portion consists of meal products, of the mainter. The third portion consists of meal products, of which three kinds are used—bran, oiling the animals to run on pasture.

This system adopted by the farm would be surprised to learn that every the control of the meal and gluten. Many dairymen where did not prove satisfactory the control of the meal and gluten. Many dairymen would be surprised to learn that every the control of the mean control of th irst year because no other feed was salt daily, mixed with her fodder, fine ased 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. addition the manure was difficult to an another the manure was difficult to another the manure was difficult to another the manure was difficult to evenly divided among the three feeds. There are round silos on the farm, each ten feet in diameter and thirty four feet high. These altogether hold about 100 tons of silage and this quantity of corn silage is produced on four acres, planted on June 22nd. Eleven men, three teams and a traction entered to feed some dry hay with the solling crops, thus giving the manure a proper gine to run the cutter are employed in filling the silos.

Agement of the constantly growing period 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 tage was paid off.

The farm is strictly a dairy farm, undesirable kind. Intelligent methods the only products regularly sold being of cultivation enabled the owner last 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 ferseys except one or two picked up at but to have left nearly 4,000 pounds of neighboring sales. They are not only hay, which was sold.

The milk is all sold at 25 cents a gallon the year round to a State institution located two miles distant. The milk tests high, is perfectly clean and free from adulteration. There is never any complaint from the buyers; on the other hand, this farmer is considered a public benefactor. As soon as the milk is drawn it is placed in perfectly clean cans standing in cold water some 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 are washed as soon as the milk is removed. first with cold water, then with boiling and finally again with cold water. The amount of milk produced from the seventeen cows is nearly the same at all seasons and averages about twenty-six gallons a day. While this yield of approximately 4,800 pounds a year for each of the seventeen cows kept is not enormous, by any means, it is good. The income from the milk produced is about \$2,400 a year. The

and those that do grow are not of the undesirable kind. Intelligent methods

bure bred but well bred. Male calves, if worthy of it, are reared for breeding purposes, but none is ever vealed. It a male calf is not fit to raise for a breeder it is killed at birth. "It 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 aplece, and about five are disposed of applece, and about five are disposed of each year.

Handling the Manure.

The remarkable yields on this farm or than half of the value of the manure produced on their farms. On 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 lead in stalls and is therefore not ap-The remarkable yields on this farm chief and editor of the Division, Mr. licorice or gentian, both harmless drugs when given in the weak proportions stable manure. Most farmers waste of the practical side of Agricultural kept in stalls and is therefore not ap-

kept is not enormous, by any means, it is good. The income from the milk produced is about \$2,400 a year. The outlay for concentrated feeding stuffs is \$625 annually.

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
This is the experience of a pioneer 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 business methods and has b'azed a path into a region of great possibilities. There is marked Mr. Arnold in speaking of this the experience as to the charac-

similar system may be developed on any dairy farm that disposes of pastures. Where land is cheaper and the dairyman can afford pastures, the system would be a student. A splendid mine of agricultural information exists in these farm bulletins, which they can have for the asking. tem would be radically different in summer but not in winter. Probably most important single feature of Pennsylvania which the Department of Agriculture considers a model twentend the century farm. It consists of fifteen acres, thirteen of which are in cultivation, the remaining two acres being occupied by buildings, yard, etc.

This lead acres into the possession of the manure, are all worked out under the most important single feature of the may leave for a week without notice to the laborers, with no interruption systematic manner in which it is continued in the major of the cows, the handling of the milk, heeping the barn clean and disposing stabled the year round makes it possession of the manure, are all worked out under the most important single feature of this Pennsylvania farm aside from the total this Pennsyl 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. Being applied daily as pro--in 1881 with a mortgage of tor. There is no pasture on this farm duced, any leaching by rains, carries upon it.

A BIG EDITORIAL OFFICE.

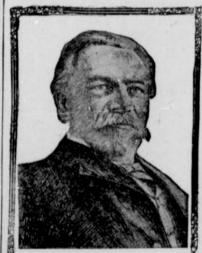
The Department of Agriculture Pub lishes Over Four Booklets Every Day in the Year. Booklets for

One of the biggest editorial offices in the Government and probably in the country is in the Department of Agriculture where the Division of Publications edits, revises, and in 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 to-tal number of copies of the remaining 1,000 odd publications printed dur-ing the year was 12,000,475. Many these are generously illustrated, I beside the great number of origthe 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

osition for many administrations.
"There have been very many radical changes," said Mr. Hill, "in the publications of the Department within the last ten years. At one time, the Agricultural Reports and other try, of being written in about as dry and uninteresting a manner as possible. The present Secretary has continually 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 gen-Department have come into very general favor with the farmers and are lons. eral favor with the farmers and are eagerly sought after, which is evident by the enormous number of requests for them."

This was a thousand times better than a peep into the street, and then what an honor! Only to think of the



GEORGE WILLIAM HILL Chief of the Publication Division, Department

of Agriculture.
tins were published and distributed An active factor in the enormous work of editing the Agri-cultural Publications is the assistant Publications is something amazing. The storage and distribution of this

printed matter constitutes a large tient, who.



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

duplicated on other farms, but it depends on the soil and the man who has the management of it. It cannot be done by one who is not a student. A similar system may be developed on mation exists in these farm bulletins.



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 vol-umes prepared by the best agricul-tural experts in the country and the result of the widest and most extensive scientific farm experiments ever made.'

KING ALFONSO'S SHOPPING.

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

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 urally created a good deal of flutter, and the demonstrations. especially among the demoiselles de magasin, who rushed to doors and windows to see him go by, so when three gentlemen stepped into a certain estab-In 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 country, of being written in about as dry wait a moment, as the king was in the street, and the girls were all watching

the farms of this country, where the owner seeing a dollar in slight for a load of manure readily sells it to a neighbor rather than apply it to his by m soil, where its value might be three or four times as great. On the model farm in Pennsylvania most of the crops are fed to the stock and thus targely return to the land in manure. Upon assuming management of the farm the owner with no previous experience in farming began to read what agricultural literature was available. One of the first books secured by alm was Quincy's little treatise on the soiling of cattle, written in 1859. Soil-ang consists in cutting and giving reneated of allow which three kinds are used—bran, oilwas 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 Medical Pro-

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 phy-sicians 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 pellet, at others, where a liquid prescrip-tion is given, a weak solution of sugar and water, or a mixture of powdered

Of course the principle use of the "bread pill" is in the case of a patient, who, imagining himself ill, and important part of the Publication calls in his family physician, and the



would destroy the patient's confidence

in his physician. And so at this junc-

ture the "bread pill" steps in, is given

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