

# FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN.

## WEANING PIGS.

Directions for feeding and husbandry of a weaning pig.

Weaning time is always an important one, and care should be taken to see that the attention is given to the weaning process in a systematic and orderly manner. The best plan to adopt is to commence feeding several days before weaning, giving bran mixed with milk, which should be allowed to stand in a shallow pan in a place where the pigs can run in with themselves and eat without being disturbed. Then they will learn to eat and get accustomed to the changed diet. It depends greatly upon their condition. If they have been well fed, and have done well, they can, as a rule, be weaned when they are eight weeks old. With others that have not done so well another two weeks nursing should be allowed.

A good example is the very best place for growing pigs. If there is a good supply of green grass, a small quantity of bran and milk will keep them in good order. It is not wise to make too sudden a change from the mother's milk to grass. There is a danger of the pigs getting starved at this time, and it is almost impossible to correct the mischief. As with disease, every precaution should be taken to avoid such.

When there is any considerable difference in the size and quality of the pigs, which often arises when sows have large litters, a good idea is to wean the best first, and then the smaller and weaker ones to such a few days longer.

At this season the faster the growth with the pigs the larger will be the profit, and the period from now onward until late in the fall, is the very best time to secure a healthy growth. The extremes of hot and cold weather are both against obtaining growth, while the moderate cool weather in the early spring or autumn, under proper conditions, is much more favorable for rapid growth. With young pigs, if they have plenty of good green clover, there is little danger of overfeeding, but it is a good plan to give stock of any kind more than they can clear up comfortably, so with pigs, it is better to find out just what they want and give them so much.

In the prairie states hedges of willow have had quite a run, and the flowers and honey locust have been extensively used for the purpose in many sections of the country. Occasionally it has seemed as though the live fence of one or another of these shrubs was to be the ruling type, but time has shown objections to them which there was a general disposition to overlook in the apparent success of their first use. Against all the hedges have been the objections of cost in keeping them in subjection. Unless pruned frequently and severely they run riot and become nuisances. In some sections where they have been highly popular for a time they are being superseded by the barbed wire fence, the planting of hedges being discontinued and many old ones grubbed up.

The question has been asked, how is it to plant trees and shrubs in a hedge of barbed wire fences, and again, are not the barbed wires dangerous to animals? To this it may be answered that where a row of trees or shrubs is planted in a division line between farms is objectionable in itself, there is no reason why the wires may not be fastened to the trees, which may continue to be used as permanent posts. If planted for the purpose of the quickly grown white willows or cottonwoods are the ones to be selected for most sections.

As regards injury to stock, the instances are comparatively few, and those that occur can often be charged to carelessness. Animals soon learn to have a respect for barbed wire fences without having received any special instruction. It is to persons who dislike the barbed wire fence the bright twisted ribbon wire is about as repelling and more readily seen than the barbed wire. The fact that in the state of Iowa a statute (passed in a good authority) there are now 300,000 miles of barbed wire fence is sufficient to show that but little, if any, danger is apprehended from its use. Again, it is believed that horses and cattle can see a wire fence at a greater distance than their owners can, either by day or night.

The closeness of the wire and the rapidity with which the fence can be put in place are among its other recommendations. A dilapidated wooden fence may be made effective against all the best animals by the use of barbed wire along it on the exposed side so long as there is enough of it standing to hold the wire. For those who want durability at a somewhat increased expense, the best iron are now made for the purpose. Three lines of wire make a good substantial fence against all the principal farm animals.

The main posts should be strong and firmly set to stand the stretching of the wire, for which stretchers can be bought from those who deal in the wire. On straight lines these main posts may be at considerable distances, but where the wire is to be used for building up the wire can be much lighter, but should also be firmly set in the ground. The spool of wire is most conveniently carried by a man with a round iron rod through the spool, the rod revolving on the rod. The wire should be firmly stretched at the intermediate as well as at the larger and corner posts.

**Blinds and the Insects They Destroy.**  
The following insects are to be classed among the most helpful kinds in the general warfare against insects: Robins, crows, and other earth worms; swallows, night hawks, parrots, and other insect eaters; peewees, striped crows, wood thrushes and vireos (cut worms), cut birds (cut caterpillars); meadow larks, woodpeckers, crows (vine worms), blue jays, and other birds (cut worms); black, red winged larks, jays, doves, pigeons and quail (strawberry worms), quails (chinch bugs), locusts; yellow throats (cut worms); night hawks, owls, cats, tanagers and black winged summer red birds (caterpillars).

For vegetables in sandy soil a Massachusetts gardener says he finds nothing better than herb marjoram and plantain.

**Drying Herbs for Future Use.**  
Herbs that are to be preserved should be collected as soon as they begin to flower and on a dry day, when the sun and moisture deposited on them have evaporated. It is better to dry them in the shade, in a situation where they are in a current of dry air, rather than in a heated room or to direct exposure to the rays of the sun. In the latter case they will lose much of their green color, which will affect them unfavorably if intended for sale, and while they should be dried quickly to preserve their aromatic qualities, it should be done in such a way as to retain their color as well. The same rule will apply to roots, which should be thoroughly washed before drying. As soon as properly dried both plants and roots should be packed away in boxes or otherwise so as to exclude them from the air and preserve their valuable properties, whether aromatic or medicinal.

# Value of Clover as a Fertilizer.

Some idea of the value of clover as a fertilizing crop may be obtained from the experiments of Prof. Lawes, a distinguished agricultural chemist in England. According to a careful analysis made by him, the manure from a ton of straw worth about \$2.00—taking the value of chemical fertilizers as a basis. The manure from a ton of clover hay is worth a little more than \$3.00—more than three times as much.

The value of any dry manure depends mainly upon the amount of potash, nitrogen and phosphoric acid it contains, the carbonaceous or woody matter being usually in excess of that required by the soil; excepting, perhaps, on sandy land that has been long cultivated without stable manure.

According to Prof. Lawes, a ton of ordinary hay or straw contains eight pounds nitrogen, eleven pounds potash and four pounds phosphoric acid; while a ton of manure made from clover hay contains about twenty pounds of nitrogen, sixteen pounds of potash and about six pounds of phosphoric acid. Nitrogen being the highest priced constituent, it will be seen that clover hay is worth a little more than made from clover than from straw or other hay.

In explanation of the above calculations, it should be understood that the value of the elements contained in clover for fertilizing purposes are based upon the price which those same elements sell for in New England when compounded in artificial manures. For instance, a pound of nitrogen costs in New York City, certainly to be worth just as much when found in clover as it is when found in artificial manure.

The simple question for the intelligent farmer to solve is: "If I can afford to pay seven cents for a pound of nitrogen, can I not afford to grow clover and put nitrogen into the soil in that way?" Still more, can not the farmer afford to buy and use common salt plaster for his stables and barns, and ammonia for his fields? This would seem to be a plain common-sense way of looking at it, and all there is to the highest science is plain hard sense in the end.

**A Fortunate Young Lady.**  
Miss Jennie Martin, 176 North street, Rochester, N. Y., says: "I suffered long from kidney complaints—some physicians failed to afford relief. A friend induced me to try Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. The effect was wonderful. When I had taken two bottles I was cured, and have had no trouble since. I write for the benefit of others."

**Burdette to a Young Man.**  
So you were a little too pert, and spoke without thinking, did you, my son? You got picked up right suddenly on your statement, eh? Oh, well, that's all right; that happens to older men than you, every day. I have noticed that you have a very positive way of filing a decision where other men state an opinion, and you frequently make a positive assertion where other men merely express a belief. But never mind, you are young, and you will know less as you grow older. "Don't I mean you will know more?" Heaven forbid, my boy. No, indeed! I mean that you will know less. You will never know more than you do now—never. If you live to be ten thousand years old, you will never again know so much as you do now. No hoary-headed sage, whose long and studious years were spent in reading news and books, ever knew so much as a boy of your age, who is young, and whose knowledge is fresh, and who has not a grain of dust upon his intellect.

**To Our Neighbors.**  
The question is often asked by our neighbors: "Where, I wonder, can I get a pure article of Scotch Whisky?" We have a supply of Scotch Whisky, and we are prepared to supply our neighbors with it. We have a supply of Scotch Whisky, and we are prepared to supply our neighbors with it. We have a supply of Scotch Whisky, and we are prepared to supply our neighbors with it.

**That 3/4 Blanket is a dandy.**  
FREE—Get from your dealer free, the 3/4 Blanket, a fine handsome picture and valuable information about horses. Two or three dollars for a 3/4 Horse Blanket, and you get a horse worth more and last to keep warm.

**5A Five Mile 5A Boss Stable 5A Electric 5A Extra Test**  
30 other styles at prices to suit every body. If you can't get them from your dealer, write us.

**5A HORSE BLANKETS ARE THE STRONGEST.**  
NONE OBTAIN WITHOUT THE 5A LABEL. Manufactured by W. A. & S. Sons, Philadelphia, who make the famous Horse Blankets for the world.

# WOLF'S ACME BLACKING.

WOLF'S ACME BLACKING. A superior blacking for shoes, boots, and harnesses. It is made from the finest materials and is guaranteed to last for a long time.

**WOLF'S ACME BLACKING REQUIRES NO BRUSH.**  
Shoes Water or Snow. Shoes can be washed clean, requiring only one of Wolf's Acme Blacking. It is also an elegant Harness Dressing. WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

**FLINT GLASS MILK BOTTLES.**  
Manufactured by W. W. Hamilton & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. These bottles are guaranteed to be free from lead and other impurities.

**RAILROAD TIME TABLES.**  
BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD—SOMERSET & CAMBRIA BRANCH. DISTANCE AND FARE.

**JOHNSTOWN EXPRESS—No. 91.**  
Somerset to Johnstown, 15 1/2 m. Fare 75 cts. Johnstown to Somerset, 15 1/2 m. Fare 75 cts.

**SOMERSET ACCOMMODATION—No. 92.**  
Somerset to Johnstown, 15 1/2 m. Fare 75 cts. Johnstown to Somerset, 15 1/2 m. Fare 75 cts.

**SOUTH-BOUND TRAINS.**  
BALTIMORE MAIL—No. 93.  
Somerset to Baltimore, 15 1/2 m. Fare 75 cts. Baltimore to Somerset, 15 1/2 m. Fare 75 cts.

**ACCOMMODATION—No. 94.**  
Somerset to Johnstown, 15 1/2 m. Fare 75 cts. Johnstown to Somerset, 15 1/2 m. Fare 75 cts.

**WEST-BOUND TRAINS.**  
Somerset to Baltimore, 15 1/2 m. Fare 75 cts. Baltimore to Somerset, 15 1/2 m. Fare 75 cts.

**Highland Farm.**  
CLYDE STALLION. PRINCE. ALHAMBRA. HARRY.

**WOMEN AND HICKEY.**  
The reason why a woman is afraid of a horse is a profound mystery—indeed, it has never been very thoroughly explained. It is, however, very commonly known that the horse is a very noble animal, and that it is not to be feared.

**DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS.**  
Anti-Bilious. Dr. Pierce's Pellets are a powerful purgative, and are used for the treatment of biliousness, constipation, and other ailments of the bowels.

# SCOTT'S EMULSION.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL. A powerful tonic and restorative, used for the treatment of various ailments, including scurvy, rickets, and general debility.

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# All About Electricity.

1. How strong a current is used to send a message over an Atlantic cable?  
2. What is the longest distance over which conversation by telephone is daily maintained?  
3. What is the fastest time made by an electric railway?  
4. How many miles of submarine cable are there in operation?  
5. What is the maximum power generated by an electric motor?  
6. How is a break in a submarine cable located?  
7. How many miles of telegraph wire are there in operation in the United States?  
8. How many messages can be transmitted over a wire at one time?  
9. How is telegraphing from a moving train accomplished?  
10. What are the most widely separated points between which it is possible to send a telegram?  
11. How many miles of telephone wire are there in operation in the United States?  
12. What is the greatest candle power of an arc light used in a light house?  
13. How many persons in the United States are engaged in business depending solely on electricity?  
14. How long does it take to transmit a message from San Francisco to Hong Kong?  
15. What is the fastest time made by an operator sending messages by Morse's system?  
16. How many telephones are in use in the United States?  
17. What wire vessel has the most complete electric light plant?  
18. What is the average cost per mile of a transatlantic submarine cable?  
19. How many miles of electric railway are there in operation in the United States?  
20. What strength of current is dangerous to human life?  
ANSWERS:  
1. Thirty cells of battery only. Equal to thirty volts.  
2. About 750 miles from Portland, Maine, to Buffalo, New York.  
3. A mile a minute by a small experimental car. Twenty miles an hour on street-railway system.  
4. Over 100,000 miles, or enough to girdle the earth four times.  
5. Seventy-five horse-power. Experiments indicate that 100 horse-power will soon be reached.  
6. By measuring the electricity needed to charge the remaining unbroken part.  
7. Over 1,000,000, or enough to encircle the globe forty times.  
8. Four, by the quadruplex system in daily use.  
9. Through a circuit from the car roof inducing a current in the wire or poles along the track.  
10. British Columbia and New Zealand, via America and Europe.  
11. More than 170,000, over which 1,050,000 messages are sent daily.  
12. Two million, in lighthouse at Houshinn, Denmark.  
13. Estimated, 250,000.  
14. About fifteen minutes via New York, Canso, Penance, Asia, Bombay, Madras, Penang and Singapore.  
15. About forty-two words per minute.  
16. About 300,000.  
17. United States man-of-war Chicago.  
18. About \$1,000.  
19. About 400 miles, and much more under construction.  
20. Five hundred volts, but depending largely on physical conditions—Schröder's Magazine.

**Parental Friendship.**  
It is hardly possible to overestimate the effect of home training upon our national and social well-being. The lessons of the nursery, often held of slight account, come at length to form the conscientious life of society, and it is, generally speaking, not too much to say that, as the character of our homes, so will be the character of our nation, with its government, its politics, its manifold industries. Of all education, therefore, that which has for its object the right fulfillment of parental duties, would seem among the most important. Yet, as a general thing, that relation is entered upon with only crude and desultory ideas of the principles involved; and, while intelligence and experience slowly bring a measure of wisdom, it often comes too late for the most pressing necessities.

One of the most important requisites of home life, and one perhaps most frequently overlooked, is the intimacy that should exist between the parent and the child. This is, indeed, the foundation on which all good influences may be most securely laid. The control which is obtained through fear, or force, or bare authority, has nothing abiding in it. Just as soon as the fear is outgoing, or the force removed, its power will pass away. But the influence which is at work when real sympathy and friendship exist between parents and children will enter as a powerful factor into the whole life.

This friendship which should underlie the relation is not that of equals; it has a different root and bears very different fruit. The authority of the parent, wisely and lovingly exercised, the obedience of the child, gladly and freely rendered, are both essential to the growth of this peculiar friendship. If they are sacrificed to any false notion of liberty, or to any selfish love of ease, the whole fabric totters and falls. Yet that they may rightfully fill their offices, there must be a firm, staunch, and loving loyalty and fidelity, each to each. The parent must sympathize in all the child's experiences and feelings; the child must look up with fullest confidence and loving trust to the parent as his best friend. No pretense of sympathy, no prostration of friendship will avail. There must be honest and genuine feelings, tenderly expressed, not in words alone, but in all the involuntary and spontaneous actions of daily life. Founded on such an intimacy, and upheld by such principle, the home of our land will indeed minister, as nothing else can, to the happiness of society, and the welfare of our national life.

**Hay Fever.**  
I have been a hay fever sufferer for three years; have often heard of the Cream Balm spoken of in the highest terms; did not take much stock in it, because of the many quack medicines. A friend persuaded me to try the Balm, and I did so with wonderful success.—F. S. Geer, Syracuse, N. Y.

**W. H. CLEMENS'S MANGE.**  
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# Spring Disorders.

Shattered nerves, tired brain, impure blood, diseased system, all are the natural outcome in the Spring. A medicine must be used, and nothing better than Paine's Celery Compound. We let others praise us—you must judge for yourself. It is the only medicine that purifies the blood.

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