

The Farm

The Brood Mare.

Caring for the brood mare is no hard task if a grain of common sense is used. The mare should not be worked too hard, although a daily useful exercise is advisable. She will be better off if she is given something to do during the period that she is carrying the colt.—Farmers' Home Journal.

No Idle Ground.

It is a good plan never to have any idle ground in the garden. As soon as one crop is harvested spade up the ground and plant something else in the place of it. Keep the ground at work. You know the old saying, "Satan always finds some work for idle hands to do." It is about the same with the ground in the garden as with the hands. If it is not growing something useful it will be growing something harmful. Better seed it yourself than be content with what will come spontaneously.—Farmers' Home Journal.

Rain Crows and the Potato Bug.

F. D. Maize, of Dickson, Tenn., who is an experienced gardener and potato grower, says that the rain crow is the only bird in the country which will destroy the potato bug.

This bird somewhat resembles the common dove, both in size and color. Unfortunately, Mr. Maize says, this bird is becoming extinct, and unless protected by rigidly enforced laws, will disappear, he fears, within the next few years. A pair of them nesting about his garden the present year has devoured thousands of the Colorado beetle, while all other birds have scorned the potato patch menu with a vengeance.

Separating the Sexes.

A great deal is said of the necessity for separating the sexes, some insisting that it should be done as soon as sex can be determined. In Asia this is not often necessary until the chicks are pretty well grown. In fowls of the Mediterranean varieties separation must be made quite early. In American varieties it depends upon the stock and the stage of development of the individual cockerels. Frequently the removal of a few of the cockerels disposed to annoy the pullets makes it possible to keep males and females peaceably together until well along in the season. In many cases the separation can be made early as well as later, the chicks being divided into small lots anyway, and it being just as easy to separate by sex.—Farmers' Home Journal.

Black Leg.

Dr. David Roberts, Wisconsin State Veterinarian, says: "Black leg is a disease that very much resembles anthrax, incurable and fatal. The symptoms are very much the same as those of anthrax, excepting the animals may live a few days longer with anthrax than with black leg.

"Black leg only affects younger animals, while anthrax affects both. Perhaps the strongest symptoms of black leg is a gathering of air or swelling underneath the skin of the affected animals. This usually takes place a few hours after the animal becomes infected and in tapping upon the swelling it sounds as if there was air underneath the skin.

"This swelling may be located on the thighs, neck, shoulders, breast, hock joints, flank or rump. There is no treatment for black leg excepting a preventive. This is done by vaccinating the balance of the herd with black leg vaccine, which is a very successful method of preventing same."

Experience With Alfalfa.

I have been an interested observer of the efforts of some of our farmers to establish alfalfa as a forage crop in our country. Sometimes it has promised well, and then again men have given it up with one or two trials. To-day I saw a small piece of ground that is well set, and promises a good crop. It is on Frank Bundy's farm, a half mile north of Spiceland, on first bottom sandy loam land. It has been cut regularly about three crops each season for the last seven or eight years. It was established by Jason Newby, a farmer and at present a citizen of Kansas or Oklahoma. He farmed here for several years. I dug up a good thirty inches of this clover about three inches across, and found a root about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, three inches under ground with six divisions, or separate stems or branches at the top of the ground. I don't think it will produce as heavy a crop this year as common, but it has carried a crop about equal to three crops of red clover, and from appearance I can't tell how much longer it may yield a paying crop if the roots are generally established as firmly as the one I dug up. It has been pastured very little. I don't remember just what preparation the soil had, but nothing, I suppose, unusual.—Indiana Farmer.

Work of the Dairy Division.

Prof. Webster, chief of the dairy division of the National Department of Agriculture, says that his division has conducted an experiment in making some 5000 pounds of butter under varying conditions, and carrying it for storage for several months at different temperatures. The conclusion reached is that light salting and low temperature with the use of sweet cream give much the best results for storage butter. Further experiments with an additional 3000 pounds of butter are now in progress.

Suggesting that the butter makers should take kindly to the work of the government, Prof. Webster replied: "Yes, they do as a rule. We have 'buted in,' as the saying goes, between some of the butter makers and the creamery owners on the one hand and the markets to which they ship on the other. The butter as it comes in the large cities is being studied and the results reported to the makers. At first this work was looked

upon somewhat askance by the butter makers, but they soon found that we were helping them and helping also to establish confidence between the butter maker and the butter merchant. During the past year a thousand creameries have been assisted in this manner, many of them by their material advantage. The Dairy Division has also introduced a method of easily determining the water content in butter. Such determination is a matter of importance to the maker and the dealer, but the old method was expensive, difficult and required several hours. The new method is very cheap and takes only about twenty minutes of the time of a man of average intelligence.

"We think we have made considerable progress in demonstrating the feasibility of making high priced, imported types of cheese in this country. In showing what can be done in keeping milk for long periods without preservatives, in investigating the work of milking machines, which is now a practical institution and in working out plans for various dairy, creamery, refrigerating and other farm buildings—which we are glad to furnish upon application—and in enforcing the regulations regarding sanitary renovated butter."

Figure the Cost of Production.

My opinion is that there are few farmers who know what it costs them to produce a bushel of corn, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes or other farm crops.

It would be an advantage to the farmer if he did know just what a bushel of these various products cost him to produce, and deliver in his local market. Why does not the farmer make a greater effort to learn what his crops cost him to produce, the same as a manufacturer learns what it costs to manufacture a hoe, shovel, plow, carpet or piece of cloth?

Many farmers have never spent time in thinking or planning about this subject of the cost on production. The principal reason why farmers do not pay greater attention to the cost of growing a bushel of corn or potatoes, is that they seem to think that there are producing it at the lowest possible cost in any event, and that it would be folly in trying to learn the actual cost of production. This is not good reasoning, for if the farmer knew what it cost him to produce these products, and he found that he was producing them at a loss, he could stop growing those particular crops, that paid him no profit, and confine himself to those crops which do pay him a profit.

But there are other reasons why farmers do not give this subject more attention. One is this: The farmer finds that the cost of producing a certain crop one year might vary greatly the next year. Excessive drouth one year or excessive rains another year, frosts or the variations of prices, would make such changes one year from another that it would discourage the farmer from attempting to learn precisely what it cost him to produce any certain crop.

It is my opinion and the opinion of many, that larger profits could be made by farmers if they would make a greater effort to get a larger yield per acre by enriching the soil, by giving extraordinary cultivation, by drainage and other improved methods, rather than to attempt, as many do, to make up for a small yield per acre by cultivating a larger territory.

Stringy Cream and Milk.

Excessive bacteria is, of course, the real cause of the stringy cream and milk frequently complained about. Touching this matter Hoard's Dairyman says: "The books say but little about stringy cream, but a good deal about stringy orropy milk. If the milk when first drawn shows no ropiness or stringiness, but after standing twelve to thirty-six hours, develops a thickening and stringy appearance, there is no question but what bacteria are the cause of the trouble. There are many kinds of bacteria which produce this condition, but it is enough for our present purpose to say bacteria without going into the special forms which the bacteriologists have discovered.

Very frequently the milk is seeded with these bacteria from the water used in washing and rinsing the pails, cans and other milking vessels. This suggests at once that these milking vessels should be thoroughly sterilized before being used. To do this they should be subjected for some minutes to live steam or to absolutely boiling water—simply hot water is not enough, it must be boiling. Pour into the can and then cover and allow the steam to kill everything that has life that may be in the seams or on the sides of the vessel.

Another source is in the stagnant pools in which cows love to wade and then grass and weeds through which they travel. In this case, bacteria gets upon the legs and upon the udder and flanks of the cows and during the process of milking some of them are dislodged and fall into the milk, where they rapidly multiply and in time produce a stringy character of the milk or cream.

Still another source may be in the dust of the stable, which falling into the milk pails seeds the milk with these offensive bacteria. In either of these cases the remedy is, of course, to avoid the cause. Brush the udders and flanks of the cows before milking and then dampen them so that the loose hair and clinging dirt will not fall into the pail.

It is sometimes the case that only one cow in the herd produces milk of this objectionable character, but mixing it with the herd milk seeds the whole mess with these bacteria. It would therefore be an excellent plan to keep each cow's milk separate for a day or two and then ascertain whether one or two or more of the cows are responsible for the trouble, and if they are take special pains to prevent anything falling from the udders or flanks into the milk pails.

THE PULPIT.

A SCHOLARLY SUNDAY SERMON BY DR. CORTLAND MYERS.

Theme: Sent From God.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Rev. Cortland Myers, D. D., preached his farewell sermon Sunday night in the Baptist Temple, and brought to an end a sixteen-year pastorate of that church. Dr. Myers will assume the pastorate of the Tremont Baptist Temple in Boston, Mass., in the fall.

Dr. Myers said: "I am going to preach to you tonight from the very text that I preached upon when I preached my first sermon, nearly sixteen years ago, in this very church. The same text, because I have not seen it since, and I only care to remember the statement of Scripture as an introduction for this bit of truth. John 1:9: 'There was a man sent from God.' That statement was made concerning one of the greatest of men who ever lived, and one who deserves to be pre-eminently the pattern for every other man who stands in the holy place of a minister of Jesus Christ. That statement was made concerning a man who was to increase, but Christ was a man in the least. These men spoke 'through the Spirit,' i. e., it was what the Spirit said to them that led them to speak to Paul. But they were not wise interpreters of the Holy Spirit's teaching. Doubtless what the Holy Spirit testified to was what the Spirit testified in every city, viz., that bonds and afflictions awaited Paul (ch. 20: 23; cf. vs. 10-12). They could not endure the thought, and so they put their own construction on the Spirit's teaching, and put it into their own words and said, 'He should not set foot in Jerusalem' (R. V.). There are those to-day who would have us believe that this is the kind of inspiration we have in the Bible—that the Spirit gives 'the concept,' but apostles and prophets put this Spirit-given 'concept' into their own words. On the other hand, there are those who have a revelation the Bible would be if it were the mode of its inspiration. It is not (1 Cor. 2:13, R. V., Am. App.). When the Spirit teaches us, we need to be careful to give out precisely what the Spirit gives us, and not to mark down methods of daily living to get their attention. 'Through the Spirit,' will that error Paul had won the heart of every man, woman and child in the church of Tyre. We are apt to lose sight of the exceeding loveliness of this man Paul. He was so much else that was good, and so much else that was noble, that we lose sight of his gentle loveliness (cf. ch. 20: 38). We can almost see that company of men, women and children grouped about Paul, all kneeling and all praying. It was no empty prayer. That united prayer doubtless got what it sought. It brought down from God blessing upon his own church, the church of Tyre. It always means much when a company of true disciples kneel together in believing, simple and definite prayer. This was a model leaving-taking (cf. ch. 20:36). The sixth verse gives us a suggestive sentence. 'The earthy guides and helpers were separated from us, but there are two heavenly guides who always abide with us' (Matt. 28:20; Jno. 14:16, 17). Happy is the man whose trust is in them and not in man.

II. Many Days in Caesarea, 7-14. These verses give us a glimpse of several very gifted persons in the early church: Philip, his four daughters, all prophetesses, and Agabus. The church had made Philip a deacon (Acts 6:1-6). God had made Philip an evangelist. God only can make a true evangelist (Eph. 4:11). Philip had come to Caesarea in his tours of evangelism, and he was now being separated from us, but there are two heavenly guides who always abide with us (Matt. 28:20; Jno. 14:16, 17). Happy is the man whose trust is in them and not in man.

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The Sunday-School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMITTEES FOR SEPTEMBER 12.

Subject: Close of Paul's Third Missionary Journey, Acts 21:1-17.—Golden Text: Acts 21:14.—Committee Verses 13, 14.—Commentary.

TIME.—A. D. 58.

PLACES.—Tyre, Caesarea.

EXPOSITION.—I. Seven Days at Tyre, 6. When Paul reached a city at Antioch he looked up the disciples in it. He longed to impart to them some spiritual gift (Rom. 1:11), and so he came to Tyre. He was to be comforted in them (Rom. 1:12, R. V.). Any one who was a disciple of his Lord Jesus was, because of that fact, an object of Paul's tender affection and interest. Do all Christians look up the disciples? Keep a sharp eye on the disciples? Not in the cities they visit, and hunt them up, with eager love and desire to help them? A seven days' stay seems to have been quite the customary thing with Paul (ch. 20:6, 7; 28:14). Paul did not set foot in Jerusalem (R. V.). He was to be comforted in them (Rom. 1:12, R. V.). Any one who was a disciple of his Lord Jesus was, because of that fact, an object of Paul's tender affection and interest. Do all Christians look up the disciples? Keep a sharp eye on the disciples? 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