



Food For Young Hogs.

Guy E. Mitchell tells American Cultivator readers that it would be difficult to find a better food for young hogs and shoats than two parts (by weight) of wheat, two parts of corn and one of shorts; or a ration perhaps of equal weights of wheat, corn and shorts.

Corn For Silage.

Experiments at the Massachusetts experiment station as to the suitability of various corns for the silo convince Prof. Lindsey that Northern farmers will do well to stick to those varieties that will mature not later than September 10 to 15. He also reminds farmers that silage made from miniature corn has less nutritive value than that obtained from mature plants.

Lazy Fowls Do Not Pay.

A lazy fowl is not profitable, and one way to make the birds lazy is to overfeed them. Overfeeding leads to many vices, and some diseases occur mostly where the birds have been pampered. The blood of birds is warmer than that of animals, and as soon as they are overfed they take on fat very readily, the result being that they die from vertigo, or become subject to liver disease, especially fatty degeneration. The feeding should be so as to keep the hens at work by scratching, and if a few grains of wheat or corn are buried in the ground in litter the hens will industriously work for them, an excellent plan being to scatter millet seed in litter, or even on the surface of the ground. The object should be to feed less concentrated food and make potatoes, grass and other bulky material serve the purpose, as the hens prefer food which contains all the elements necessary for promoting laying. Lean meat, blood and animal meal are valuable additions to the grain and bulky foods.

Planting Strawberries.

R. M. Kellogg cuts back the roots of strawberry plants fully one-half—even more when the plants are dormant, his experiments favoring the plan as against leaving them as received from the nursery, his theory, resulting from practice, being that wounds of the cut back roots callous at once and numerous little feeders start at once, which develop a much larger root system, which in turn builds a larger crown, the net result being a heavier foliage and more abundant yield of fruit. The cultivator is pressed into service at once the plants are set to overcome the waste of moisture resulting from the tread of the planter. He finds the 12-tooth implement better adapted to his use. If you would secure the highest possible results, says Mr. Kellogg, "cultivation should be repeated weekly throughout the season. And don't forget the hoe. All the crusts should be broken close up to the roots of the plants. This prevents weed seed from germinating, conserves moisture and admits air to the bacterial germs. The best time to kill a weed is before it gets started, and the hoe is the most effective tool with which to accomplish it." After the plants receive one or two cultivations and hoeings, they will start blooming. The blooms should be picked off at once.

Apple Trees in Dynamite Holes.

We have been setting out an apple orchard of about eight acres, using baldwins and greenings forty feet apart, and Wagener, wealthy and Duchess as fillers, twenty feet apart. The ground was formerly mowing land, but the old man from whom we bought the farm had so much land that it rather ran away from him, and there were quite a good many alders, birches and hard-hacks on the piece. These we had cut and burned. We expect to cultivate close around the trees with plenty of fertilizer for two or three years; then follow the Hitches plan. We wanted good holes and three of us dug eighty holes the first day, but the roots and stubble made slow work and the holes were not satisfactory, so we tried digging by powder, and found it satisfactory, as it dug a much better hole and did it cheaper. Dynamite was the power and it makes digging sport, rather than hard, tiresome labor, as it was before. We experimented with varying quantity and degrees and found that one-fourth of a stick of fifty and sixty percent, that is B and C grade, gave best results. The cartridges weigh one-half to three-fourths pound, and it costs twenty to twenty-five cents per pound, so that covering cost of cap and fuse the holes did not cost over five cents apiece. We inserted the crowbar about fourteen inches and into this hole we put the one-fourth cartridge with cap and about eighteen inches of fuse. Then, with the heel, kick the dirt tight at top of crowbar hole, and it is ready to light. One man can easily prepare, load and fire twenty holes in an hour. If the ground is very wet the dirt will be scattered far and wide, but with the ground in fair condition you will loosen the earth for from three to five feet in diameter and one or two feet in depth, making a perfect bed for the roots to grow in,

and making the setting a much easier job than the hole dug in the ordinary way. Some people are afraid of the stuff, but we have used it for several years for blowing rocks. We are careful in handling it, and believe anyone who is not naturally careless can soon learn to handle it with comparatively perfect safety. If you are afraid of it there is usually some one in the neighborhood who understands it and will use it, but such men are rather prodigal in using it, and we find we can do as good work ourselves and save lots of dynamite.—Rural New Yorker.

Raising Alfalfa.

I wish to make an alfalfa suggestion and give a few hints. There is an impression that alfalfa is slow to start, and that it is difficult to grow it. I have raised alfalfa for ten years, and I find it the fastest grower of any of the clovers, and the most hardy. Of course, if it is sown on "foul" ground, the weeds may shade it, and rob it of needed moisture, and it may be a failure. The suggestion that I wish to make is that your readers try alfalfa on bluegrass sod ground. Don't be afraid to plow up the best Kentucky bluegrass you have to sow alfalfa. It will pay you. It will only temporarily check your bluegrass from growing; and, you will soon have a full crop of both bluegrass and alfalfa, on the same ground, at the same time. Plow the sod without a jointer, so the bluegrass will come up between the furrow sills. Harrow the ground thoroughly, after rolling. Sow twenty pounds best alfalfa seed per acre. Don't buy cheap seed, buckhorn or dodder in it, or you will have trouble. Harrow to cover the seed. If crust forms after the seed has germinated, (or before, for that matter), roll to break the crust and to conserve moisture. By the time alfalfa has started well, you will notice the bluegrass, and you will soon have the best pasture in the world. Alfalfa is a deep feeder as well as a feeder on nitrogen of the air. Bluegrass is a surface feeder, and they seem to help each other. This mixture makes good hay too, if cut early before bluegrass ripens. About nine times in ten alfalfa growers are apt to think their alfalfa is too thin, and they plow it up before it has a chance to show what it can do. Some also think it is "frozen out" and that it will not pay to let it stand. I would say don't be in a hurry to plow up thin alfalfa. The alfalfa plants require plenty of room to do their best. If you have one plant on every square foot your alfalfa is too thick. If the plants are two foot apart don't be discouraged, but after one year old disk thoroughly using three or four horses and have a steel-frame spike tooth harrow attached to disk to smooth and pulverize the soil. The teeth of harrow should be slanted backward. This cultivation will kill weeds and will make the alfalfa grow, until you can notice the ground before harvest time. Alfalfa that is raised out of the ground three or four inches by frost will grow if the spring is at all favorable, so do not be in a hurry about plowing up alfalfa.—J. N. S., in the Indiana Farmer.

Farm Notes.

A good, properly kept cow stable has no offensive odor.
Land plaster should be used freely in the stables to absorb odors.
Use small tin pails or buckets for the calves and wash and scald the pails daily.
Are you feeding a cheese cow trying to get butter? Use your scales and Babcock test and find out for sure.
Tree roots extend as far as the limbs extend and sometimes further, on this account manure should be scattered broadcast.
Any attempt to grow something that is not well adapted to the soil increases the cost of production and lessens the profit.
Nothing can be more essential to successful farm life than having a variety and abundance of good food at all times. Poultry will help out greatly in this respect by furnishing eggs and meat.
A noted English poultry raiser is the authority for the statement that fifty chickens can be kept on one acre of land without detriment to ordinary crops that would not be injured by scratching.
The greater the variety of good grasses in the pasture, the better for the thrift of the stock that feeds there. An especial advantage with mixed grasses is that you give a longer season of pasture.
Eggs are like milk in that they can be used in a large number of ways. They are good alone or used in making other dishes and are highly nutritious. The amount of nutriment they supply is not appreciated sufficiently.
In order to grow small fruits successfully, it is essential to have a fertile soil. There is little danger of its being too rich. Secure healthy and vigorous plants. Be careful not to allow the roots to become dry in transplanting. Give clean, thorough cultivation.

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FEMININE NEWS NOTES.

Hetty Green must give way to Mrs. Sage as the richest woman in America.
It is estimated that 5,000,000 women are earning wages in the British Isles.
Before a Norwegian girl can marry she must present a certificate that she can cook.
Mme. Albani has performed before royalty more frequently than any other actress or singer alive.
Professor Bell's report on the blind and deaf of the country says there are more deaf males than females.
Mrs. Craigie, the novelist and dramatist, whose pen name was "John Oliver Hobbes," died suddenly in England.
Dead at 112 years, Mrs. Ferdinand Reese, of Lanorts, Ind., leaves testimony as to the efficacy of two daily meals of corn bread.
Chorus girls in New York have suddenly grown shy. Most of them are busy dodging subpoenas from the District Attorney's office.
Lady Betty Balfour has edited two volumes of "Letters Personal and Literary of Robert, Earl of Lytton (Owen Meredith)," which will be published by the Longmans.
Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is an excellent linguist, for she speaks French, German and English as fluently as her native Dutch, and she knows something besides of Italian and Russian.
The will of Lady Curzon, who died July 18, was filed for probate in London. It is dated December 19, 1893, and was made on board the steamship Arabia. The value of the estate is placed at \$50,875.
Mercedes Lopez, a Mexican woman, is said to possess the longest hair of any person in the world. Her height is five feet, and when she stands erect her hair trails on the ground four feet eight inches.
The great world famine, which gloomy scientists used to predict, appears farther off than ever, despite the steady increase in the human species. With nitrogen made in unlimited quantities, both naturally with the aid of clover and artificially by electric process and water power, the supply of that important crop element seems assured, in view of the asserted fact that there is more nitrogen above every quarter section of land than is required for the entire annual corn crop of the world. Potash, too, exists in enormous quantities in common rocks, and recent experiments suggest that it may be gotten out by grinding and profitably used for crops. As for the third element needed, phosphoric acid, the great deposits of rock phosphates seem likely to provide for all requirements for a long time to come. The world will not starve yet awhile, nor will farmers go out of business.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Ralph Glaze looks better each time he pitches.
St. Louis' new pitcher, Charles Rhodes, is the smallest pitcher in the league.
The Chicago Cubs think well of catcher Walsh, their recruit from Kansas.
The Birmingham Club has signed first baseman Wilbur, of the Seneca Falls team.
Rube Waddell seems to be as susceptible to injury as a kid raised in an incubator.
The Providence Club has signed third baseman Stokes, of the Amherst College team.
In Chicago the Brooklyn team is referred to as the "over-confidence curing combination."
The St. Louis National Club has purchased outfielder Ollie Pickering from the Columbus Club.
The Holyoke Club has entered a claim upon first baseman Deal, of Cincinnati, he being a reserve jumper.
The Chicago American Club has purchased catcher Warren Seabaugh from the Springfield Club, of the Western Association.
In the National League the Bostonians have been shut out fifteen times, the Brooklyn and Phillies each eleven and the St. Louis ten.
The New York American Club has purchased the veteran infielder "Pop" Foster, leading batter of the Eastern League, from the Newark Club.
President Pulliam, of the National League, has promulgated the contracts of Thomas J. Walsh with Chicago for 1906-'07; of Homer Smoot with Cincinnati, and of Charles Rhodes with St. Louis.
Says the Louisville Courier Journal: Farmers throughout the West, North and South are pleading for more laborers. They cannot get them. And while the farmers' crops demand armies of additional workmen for their handling, New York and the other cities of the land are housing men, women and children in repugnant squalor. Instead of enduring the tortures, the disease and oppression of tenement-house life, these people could be drawing good wages and living wholesome lives in the country. They would help the farmers, they would help themselves, they would improve the whole social and economic situation of the world.

A POSSIBLE ACCIDENT.

Mrs. Green—The iceman is fearfully late. I wonder what has happened.
Green—Maybe he has "fallen off the wagon."—Detroit Free Press.
The Copenhagen harbor authorities are considering a proposal for the construction of a drydock capable of receiving the largest vessels trading in the Baltic.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

The cabbage crop promises well. "John the Orangeman," of Harvard, is dead.
Council Bluffs, Iowa, will build its own ice plant.
Pullman sleepers are to be introduced in Japan.
Disorder seems to be increasing in all parts of the Russian empire.
Grand Duke Nicholas refused the supreme command of the Russian Army.
Shower baths and plunges are to figure in a new New York east side church.
Arriving from their honeymoon trip abroad, the Longworths went direct to Oyster Bay.
The passenger traffic of New York City is increasing at the rate of about 120,000,000 rides a year.
Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte advocated solitary confinement and flogging as a cure for anarchism.
For some time there have been murmurs of an organized Moslem revolt in Egypt and all North Africa.
Democrats from all the West, South and East are flocking to New York to welcome William J. Bryan home.
The Fifteenth United States Cavalry suffered severely from the heat in their march from Vermont to Poughkeepsie.
Joaquin Miller, poet of the Sierras, is at Saratoga, wearing his trousers tucked into his boots and elbow-length gauntlets.
At Milwaukee, Wis., City Attorney John T. Kelly has decided that a decent bathing suit is one which covers the body from shoulder to knees.
Three British Columbian Indian chiefs visited King Edward in London and begged him to save the wild animals of their forests from extermination by white sportsmen.

LAUNDRY LINES.

Soaking handkerchiefs all night in strong salt water will greatly facilitate their washing.
When washing flannels get rid of as much dust and dirt as you possibly can by shaking and brushing before plunging into water.
After blankets have been washed and hung on the line and are thoroughly dry beat with a carpet beater. The wool will become light and soft, like new.
In laundering white spreads or any large piece where difficulty is experienced in finding the large soiled spots a good plan is to fasten a piece of black silk thread to most soiled places. The spots can then be easily detected.
Ironing silk when wet gives it a smooth, glossy appearance, but should the waist get dry before it is ironed dip it in clean cold water and roll in a cloth. Do not sprinkle over it as that would make it look rough and blotchy when ironed.

MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Wheat—No. 2 red.....	72	75
Wheat—No. 2 white.....	72	75
Corn—No. 2 yellow, ear.....	61	62
" " shelled.....	69	61
Mixed ear.....	60	61
Oats—No. 2 white.....	44	45
" " white.....	45	44
Flour—Winter patent.....	4 10	4 15
Fancy straight winters.....	4 00	4 10
Hay—No. 1 Timothy.....	15 00	15 50
Clover No. 1.....	10 75	11 25
Feed—No. 1 white mid. ton.....	22 50	23 00
Brown middlings.....	19 50	20 00
Bran, bulk.....	25 00	25 50
Straw—Wheat.....	7 50	7 50
Oat.....	7 50	8 00

Dairy Products.

Butter—Elgin creamery.....	22	25
Ohio creamery.....	20	22
Fancy country roll.....	19	20
Cheese—Ohio, new.....	12	13
New York, new.....	12	13

Poultry, Etc.

Hens—per lb.....	14	15
Chickens—dressed.....	15	15
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh.....	19	20

Fruits and Vegetables.

Potatoes—Fancy white per bu.....	60	70
Cabbage—per ton.....	13 00	15 00
Onions—per barrel.....	4 00	2 25

BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	5 05	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	74	75
Corn—Mixed.....	46	47
Eggs.....	15	20
Butter—Ohio creamery.....	31	28

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	5 05	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	74	75
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	35	34
Oats—No. 2 white.....	38	35
Butter—Creamery.....	29	34
Eggs—Pennsylvania first.....	15	20

NEW YORK.

Flour—Patents.....	5 00	5 15
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	75	74
" " white.....	67	68
Corn—No. 2 white.....	36	38
Butter—Creamery.....	28	28
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania.....	15	19

LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.

Cattle.

Extra, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs.....	53 85	56 15
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs.....	5 63	5 70
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.....	5 15	5 50
Typy, 1,150 to 1,250 lbs.....	4 75	5 10
Fair, 900 to 1,100 lbs.....	3 80	4 00
Common, 700 to 900 lbs.....	3 00	3 75
Common to good fat oxen.....	2 75	4 00
Common to good fat bulls.....	2 50	4 00
Common to good fat cows.....	1 50	3 75
Heifers, 700 to 1,000 lbs.....	2 50	4 35
Fresh cows and springers.....	15 00	45 00

Hogs.

Prime heavy hogs.....	5 60	6 75
Prime medium weights.....	6 30	6 95
Best heavy Yorkers.....	6 50	7 00
Good light Yorkers.....	6 40	7 00
Pigs, as to quality.....	7 00	7 10
Common to good roughs.....	5 40	5 75
Stags.....	4 00	4 50

Sheep.

Prime wethers.....	5 85	5 75
Good mixed.....	5 30	5 40
Fair mixed ewes and wethers.....	4 50	5 00
Culls and common.....	2 50	4 00
Culls to choice lambs.....	5 00	7 75

Calves.

Veal Calves.....	53 00	7 25
Heavy and thin calves.....	3 00	4 50

Oil Markets.

The following are the quotations for credit balances in the different fields: Pennsylvania, \$1 71; Second Sand, \$1 61; North Lima, 96c; South Lima, 91c; Indiana, 90c; Somerset, 89c; Ragland, 89c; Canada, \$1 38.