Farm and Garden.

Address all inquiries or communications in relation griculture to Dr. T. H. Hoskins, Newport, Vt

Editorial Notings.

THE proprietor of a leading Chicago Shorthorn, Hereford, Galloway, Holstein and Jersey cattle, exhibited by amount of fertilizer that can be used land that I have recently bought. the Michigan Agricultural College at | with economy, or any other information | the latest fat stock show. He tells your large experience may suggest? The Dairy World that "the Jersey was prononneed by all, without hesitation, the finest in quality and flavor and the tenderest of any beef they ever ate."

"THEY BEGIN TO COME IN," says an exchange, quoting the account of a some clay soils are very rich in potash, man's being killed by a dehorned bull. Does our contemporary think its readers such fools as to believe that a hornless bull can not kill a man—or would he not prefer to take his chances with shows no benefit from the application such, rather than with a horned bull? of ashes to it, the matter would be at it It is a good thing to take away the much simplified. If we had the field, "deadly car stove," but car-riding and were ignorant on this particular Bowker would give us some light on will not be quite free from risk even | point, we would plow it carefully, when |

of all the novelties till I have some pounds of fine ground bone per acre. practical assurance of their usefulness. On half or a quarter of an acre we The introducers are generally a little would at the same time sow on unprejudiced in favor of their debutantes; | leached hard-wood ashes, at the rate of grow the more skeptical I become of seed all to grass with clover. Early alleged improvements on fruits and the succeeding season we should exvegetables." It is pretty easy for us pect the land to tell us whether to ash fogies, but it don't pay. New things | needed potash the ashed portion would are not always good, but still progress | show a much better growth by the first is possible.

MUTTON SHEEP .- We have believed (and we mean to know by experience) | difference was apparent, then the bone that a good profit may be got out of mutton sheep on our New England farms. Beef is out of the question, but fancy mutton brings a much higher | tilizers used for small grain and hoed price than beef, if we find the right crops to pay for their extra cost. market and furnish the right goods. As an exchange remarks, "all authorities agree that the best-fed sheep that fatten and mature in the shortest time make the best and soundest wool, so that this by-product from such sheep will always find a ready market. If we can raise mutton on the basis of making the meat pay the cost, we shall have the wool for clear profit."

LAND Too RICH FOR CORN.—The Mirror and Farmer tells its readers bone, is it not? half a dozen manufacturers in New can not be too rich for corn, as it may bone it is about \$35. this, the poor corn crop is all through | the soil? seed. If that is poor, nothing after experiments on record? can be done to remedy the defect."; Now we venture to say that the first and did not meet any success with it. | food also. Take milk, for instancepart of this, while it may be in a sense deal of careful experiment here in New ers or fertilizers to do, and I think he fertilizers is organic matter. England seems to have proved that it by his statements in respect to the Dr. Hoskins in the undesirability and is hard to get a new dollar for an old making of fertilizers, etc. I have used the unprofitableness to the farmer in one out of the nitrogen of the manure commercial fertilizers very freely on trying to make his own fertilizers or to applied to corn, unless the land is very poor indeed. It may be quite true that this nitrogen does no harm, but if it does no good there is a great waste, bought a great deal of ashes, and also Mr. Bowker-Yes. part of all our complete manures, including dung. We are fully satisfied put before the public as antagonizing ter of commercial fertilizers. The state ash will give a full crop.

"FEEDING VALUE."—It is stated that experiments in feeding pigs, instituted by the Danish Agricultural So- South Carolina rock, however finely that you get what the soil most needs, ciety, go to show that skimmed milk pulverized, would be of no more value We must analyze the soil by experihas double the feeding value of buttermilk; that rye and barlcy are of about test of experiment in the field. It was that. You only require, in that case, equal value, with a slight percentage a very dry season; and the first part of the phosphoric acid and nitrogen. An in favor of rye, and that six pounds of it, up to the last of June, the piece intelligent observation in this respect skimmed milk have the same feeding (planted to corn and potatoes) where will tell us what we want to buy. value as one pound of rye or barley. form of flour-fine South Carolina rock— is: "Feed the land, and the land will This is all quite true, if you speak of known as "floats"—was clearly be- feed you." My theory is: "Feed the the nutriment actually contained in hind a similar piece where the same plant, and the plant will feed you." each of these feeds. But unless they rock, "dissolved" by sulphuric acid, contend you should feed the plant rather are understandingly fed the farmer was used. But after the rains came than the soil. The difficulty in analymay lose sometimes as much as half "floats" caught up with the others, are there, but not how much is left in their value. It is with animals as it and at the end of the season there was the soil after the crop is taken. By is with plants—they must have a com- no appreciable difference between the learning what is taken out of the soil plete food, rightly proportioned; and two. This, and subsequent experi- you can replace it. Professor Stockunless this is seen to, waste must fol- that "floats" can be used as success- soil as a machine into which you put so low. For instance, though six pounds fully as ground bone to furnish phos- many pounds of plant-food and out of of skimmed milk has the same feeding | phoric acid to growing crops. But | which you take so many pounds in value as one pound of rye or barley one can not be profitably used in the place of the other. Take the ages of place of the other. Take the case of to get farmers unacquainted with the cloth." the human being. One pound of maple | chemistry of fertilizers to clearly under- | PRESIDENT TINKHAM—Six or eight | South | Main St., sugar may have the same feeding value stand. It is this: That the South years ago experiments were made by as half a pound of baked beans; yet complete fertilizer. Indeed, it is very potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen one could not live on maple sugar. So it is with skimmed milk. Six pounds of it may have the same feeding value as a pound of rye meal; but unless the a pound of rye meal; but unless the complete fertilizer. Indeed, it is very far from heing so, as it gives to the crop absolutely nothing but phosphoric acid and in no instance did nitrogen prove to be of advantage in its use.

Indeed, it is very were sent out, with directions as to use.

About eighty experiments were tried, and in no instance did nitrogen prove to be of advantage in its use. two are fed together the pig would to add potash and with ashes we have to me the important thing is to ilnd out have a hard time on either one alone.

A Clay Meadow.

for some twenty years. I have re- | who do not understand the chemistry cently bought the same, and wish to of the subject to undertake the use of possible. I have thought to wait till complete fertilizers of reliable makers. after haying—say in August—and plow | I myself, when I want quick results on and harrowit, with the addition of some | a rather poor or worn soil, would use 500 pounds of phosphate (Buffalo) per | them; and to show that I have no acre, seeding down, with the expecta- antagonism towards Mr. Bowker or tion of getting a good crop of hay the his fertilizers I will state that I have hotel secured for his guests meat of following summer. Will you please recently given his agent an order for advise me as to whether I am right in | nearly a carload of his Stockbridge | my proposed method; also as to the brand, to be used upon such a piece of Hinesburgh, Vt. ISAIAH DOW.

ITOR.—The question of renovating a combined to get good results. clayey soil with artificial fertilizers is a difficult one, unless the nature of the a condition so that the plant can draw | particular soil is understood. Thus, more from it. It makes the land poand need none in a fertilizer, while there are clays that call for that element as strongly as most sandy soils. If it is known that the field in question in a suitable condition, and sow upon the farmer doing it—that is, the cost "A VETERAN" says: "I fight shy the furrows, before harrowing, 600 it is human nature. But the older I | twenty-five bushels to the acre, and veterans to become prejudiced old the rest of the field or not. If the land of June, and in this case the ashes could be sown on the whole. If no would be enough. It is rare that there is sufficient advantage in seeding down such land with the complex acid fer-clothes. I advise all inexperienced

The Dairymen's Meeting---No. 5.

MR. BOWKER'S PAPER DISCUSSED.

paper, questions were asked: comparative value of bone-black and was not as good as fertilizer; the too bone-meal per pound applied to the free use of manure will cause a fungus

meal depends upon its phosphoric acid | very far. I would like the gentlemen and its ammonia.

else may be laid off upon the season or in a retort, and its ammonia thrown off, sent this article upon invitation of your some other excuse, but a poor corn it is only valuable for phosphoric acid. secretary. cultivation, or both combined. Land black is \$25 per ton, and for ground plant-food is there in a ton of your

not be too thoroughly tilled. Knowing | bone-black in its direct application to | 350 pounds of plant-food.

Mr. Bowker—I do not think there | bridge manure? the season a standing reproach to the is any comparison. I should not apply Mr. Bowker — From 400 to 450

my farm for over twenty years, as I | use undissolved phosphates. keep but little stock, and require a good deal of manure in my nursery, Is not the quality of cow manure deorchard and market garden. I have pendent upon the quality of the feed?

acid and potash. With bone we have Mr. Douglas of Whiting—It seems to add nitrogen to make a complete what your soil needs, and supply the fertilizer; but with floats we must add | deficiency in that element which is both potash and nitrogen. If this is lacking. not done, and the soil itself will not Dr. Hoskins—Farmers who use sible article in your issue of April 3, I supply of nitrogen and potash from | yet they did good work. venture to ask you some questions re- other sources, I find that "floats" do MB. Bowker then read several augarding the use of phosphates in re- as well for me, as a source of phosphoric | thorities in support of his position that deeming a clayey meadow which has acid, as ground bone, and at about half | the plant should be fed and not the not been plowed or had any manure the cost. But I do not advise farmers soil.

renew its fertility at the earliest day | "floats." They had better stick to the

MR. NEWTON of Dummerston-What do you say to the use of potash alone? Dr. Hoskins-One element might be of use if the other two were in the Barsaparilla." Mrs. C. Brewster, Buffalo. REPLY BY THE AGRICULTURAL ED- soil, but all the materials should be

> MR. WALKER of Woodstock - The use of stable manure places the land in rous, and makes the manurial matter # in the soil more soluble. It is more affected by rain than sunshine, and it is affected by the elements more than it would be without it. So that it is a great remuneration for farmers to take out their manure and put it on the soil, to make it loose, so that plants can get

PROFESSOR COOKE — I wish Mr. the relative cost of the manufacturer dissolving the South Carolina rock and of the sulphuric acid to do it.

Mr. Bowker—Sulphuric acid costs \$25 per ton in the form of oil of vitriol, and \$1.50 for each carboy, which carries about 150 pounds. A ton would take practically about twelve carboys. It must be carried at the buyer's risk. and some railroad companies will not carry it. Adding freight charges would bring the price to the consumer to about \$35 to \$40 per ton. Bone-black will take about a thousand pounds of acid to a thousand pounds of black. It would cost about \$35 per ton, and we sell it at \$26 to \$30 per ton, ready mixed for use.

Dr. Hoskins-Sulphuric acid is a dangerous thing for persons to use who are unaccustomed to it. The smallest persons to avoid its use.

MR. MACPHERSON—Would it not be well to use barn-yard manure with the fertilizers, say half of each in proportion?

Mr. Bowker—Fertilizers will supplement manure. Barn-yard manure At the conclusion of Mr. Bowker's can only be used to advantage where MR. MACPHERSON—Will you state the tance. For potatoes, I should say it MR. BOWKER—The value of bone- land near the barn, but don't haul it MR. MACPHERSON—That is ground not here to advertise at all. There are

standard fertilizer?

ter, composed largely of carbon and PROFESSOR COOKE—We made ex- | hydrogen. This is the characteristic of | DR. Hoskins-Mr. Bowker has done | thirteen per cent of solids; the great

has earned the thanks of farmers here MR. JAMES CHESSMAN agreed with

MR. WHEELER of South Burlington-

because the nitrogen is the costliest ground bone, as well as high-grade fer- MR. SESSIONS of the Massachusetts tilizers, such as Bradley's, Cumberland | Board of Agriculture-The liquid maand others, and I do not wish to be nure is the best plant food in the matthat on a turned sod corn needs no the fertilizer-makers, though I have, laws require packages to be labeled as nitrogen—that phosphoric acid and pot- as an agricultural editor and writer, to contents and amount of phosphoric criticised them somewhat freely at acid, potash and nitrogen. You are times. Mr. Bowker referred to this in | thus able to know just what you are his remarks, but not quite correctly. | buying. I think the fertilizer should He once made a public statement (or | be used with reference to the requirewas so reported) to the effect that ments of the soil it is placed upon, so | 500 when applied to crops than so much ments on crops. If you have potash sand. I undertook to put this to the enough in your soil, you will not need

the phosphoric acid was applied in the MR. Bowker-Mr. Sessions' theory

Mr. Editor:—During the last sessions | supply the deficiency, then it would in- | stable-manure with the fertilizers will from your remarks that you had used "floats" is of no more value than so them. We used fertilizers before this izers. Also having read your very sen- clared. But used properly, with a due then confained little or no potash, and

Adbertisements.

Doses

One Dollar. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which this can be truly said; and it is an unanswerable argument as to the strength and positive economy of this great medicine. Hood's Sursaparilla is made of roots, herbs, barks, etc., long and favorably known for their power in purifying the blood; and in combination, proportion, and process. Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar to itself.

"For economy and comfort we use Hood's "Hood's Sarsaparilla takes less time and quantity to show its effect than any other preparation I ever heard of... I would not be without it in the house." MRS. C. A. DL HUBBARD, North Chili, N. Y. 100 Doses

Dollar

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, salt rheum, all humors, boils, pimples, general debility, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache. catarrh, rheumatism, kidney and liver complaints, and all affections caused by impure blood or low condition of the system. Try it. "I was severely afflicted with scrofula, and for over a year had two running sores on my

rilla, and consider myself entirely cured." C. E. LOVEJOY, Lowell, Mass. "Hood's Sarsaparilla did me an immense amount of good. My whole system has been built up and strengthened, my digestion improved, and my head relieved of the backfeel. ing. I consider it the best medicine I have ever used, and should not know how to do

neck. I took five bottles of Hood's Sarsapa-

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass

without it." MARY L. PERLE, Salem, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

Advertisements.

Rheumatism,

DEING due to the presence of uricacid in the blood, is most effectually cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get Ayer's and no other, and take it till the poisonous. acid is thoroughly expelled from thesystem. We challenge attention to this: testimony: ---

"About two years ago, after suffering for nearly two years from rheumatic gout, being able to walk only with great discomfort, and having tried various. remedies, including mineral waters, without relief, I saw by an advertisement in a Chicago paper that a man had been relieved of this distressing complaint, after long suffering, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I then decided to make a trial of this medicine, and took it regularly for eight months, and am: pleased to state that it has effected a complete cure. I have since had no return of the disease."-Mrs. R. Irving Dodge, 110 West 125th st., New York.

"One year ago I was taken ill with inflammatory rheumatism, being confined to my house six months. I came out of the sickness very much debilitated, with no appetite, and my system disordered in every way. I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to improve at once, gaining in strength and soon recovering my usual health ... I cannot say too much in praise of this well-known medicine."-Mrs. L. A. Stark, Nashua, N. H.

Myer's Sarsaparilla,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Massi

Price \$1; slx bottles, \$51. Worth \$5 a bottle-

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drop falling on the eye will destroy the sight, and it will burn holes in your clothes. I advise all inexperienced Builds Wald the Cooley Greamer Process

During the Fall Fairs of 1888, as follows:

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Mr. Peck—How is it with Stock- New Jersey State Fair, HOLLY GROVE FARM. COLD MEDAL,

the carelessness begins even with the MR. MACPHERSON—Are there any per cent. The balance is organic mat-

COLD MEDAL, periments on thirty-five different farms, most articles of animal and human Va. Agricultural and Mercantile Exposition, J. B. Anderson, JR.

COLD MEDAL. true, is not sound teaching. A great what I have long wanted manufactur- bulk is water. So the great bulk of Stafford (Ct.) Ag'l Society, Lebanon (CT.) Creamery Ass'n.

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etc., etc., are specialties sold by us which should be examined by every farmer. Every one of the above tools warranted to give satisfaction.

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of our Dairymen's Association I judged | deed appear to the experimenter that | not need much potash, if any at all, in | Cheap and Indestructible Paints for Barns and Outbuildings. large amounts of commercial fertil- much sand," as Mr. Bowker has de- German potash was discovered. They Ten thousand Patrons of Husbandry and Farmers testify they are best and cheapest. Beautiful Sample Color Cards and Book of Instruction FREE. Write us and save money. We guarantee satisfaction.

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Moral and Religious.

George Washington's Reliance on Hod.

During the session of congress a gentleman residing in the city of Philadelphia, anxious to learn the chief of the strangers who had assembled from the several colonies, observed to Mr. Secretary Thomson that he had heard much of Mr. Washington from Virginia, and would be glad to know how he could distinguish him. Mr. Thomson replied, "You can easily distinguish him when congress goes to prayers. Mr. Washington is the gentleman who kneels down." When the army was in a condition that caused great alarm. one of the soldiers was passing the edge of a wood near the camp and heard low sounds of a voice. He paused to listen, and, looking between the trunks of the large trees, saw Washington engaged in prayer. One of Washington's nephews relates that, having some dispatches for the general, he went to his private: room with them. Before he knocked he heard his uncle's voice in prayer. He says "Knowing this to be his habit. I retired until I knew he had finished his devotions." Thus, in obedience to him whom he called the "divine Author of our blessed religion," Washington, in the retirement of his chamber, prayed to his "Father in secret," and truly his "Father, who seath in secret," did "reward him openly." In Washington's address to the people when he was chosen president of the United States, he says, after speaking of the victory the Lord had enabled them to gain. "Do we imagine that in days of peace we no longer need this assistance? I have lived a long time, and the longer I live the more convincing proofs I see of this truth, that God governs in the affairs of men. And if a sparrow can not fall to the ground without his notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without his aid?" "The blessing of God, and that of a mother, be with you always," were the parting words of his mother when he left her for the last time.—Exchange.

The Christian Boy.

If a boy is a lover of the Lord Jesus Christ, though he can not lead a prayermeeting, or be a church officer or a preacher, he can be a godly boy, in a boy's way and in a boy's place. He ought not to be too solemn or too quiet for a boy. He need not cease to be a boy because he is a Christian. He ought to run, jump, play, climb and talk like a real boy. But in it all he ought to show the spirit of Christ. He ought to be free from vulgarity and profanity. He ought to eschew tobacco in every form and have a horror of intoxicating drinks. He ought to be He ought to take the part of small boys against large boys. He ought to discourage fighting. He ought to refuse to be a party to mischief, to persecution, to deceit. And above all things, he ought now and then to show his colors. He need not be always interrupting a game to say that he is a Christian, but he ought not to be ashamed to say that he refuses to do something because it is wrong and wicked, or because he fears God, or is a Christian. He ought to take no part in the ridicule of sacred things, but meet the ridicule of others with a bold statement that for the things of God he feels the deepest reverence. Such a boy's religion will be marked by growth and continued usefulness.—Exchange.

Go Yourseif.

A pastor's church is his force, not his field. I am tired almost to pieces of this everlasting preaching to saints. In my congregation are many saints top-heavy with gospel truth, and it has got to be wrung out of them by hard Christian work. Churches must be the centers of dispersion. We have got great coagulated masses of piety in the churches without circulation. Money isn't going to convert the world. The church has never grown with such rapidity as in the time of its extremest poverty. Remember the leper who approached Christ. Suppose Christ had said to Peter, his understrapper, "Touch that fellow and I'll pay you for it!" Ah! but that is the way we do most of our missionary work. You can't reach the hearts of the masses by hiring people to go to them. You must go yourselves. Suppose Christ had come down to the world once a day and brought his luncheon and gone back to heaven over night. Do you suppose he would have inspired the love of the people and instituted the greatest religion of the world? You can't hope to make the world Christian by doing your religious services entirely by proxy.—C. H. Parkhurst.

What is Life.

The mere lapse of years is not life. To eat and drink and sleep; to be exposed to darkness and the light; to pace around in the mill of habit and turn the wheel of wealth; to make reason our book-keeper and turn thought into an implement of trade—that is not life. In all this but a poor fraction of the consciousness of humanity is awakened, and the sanctities still slumber which make it worth while to be. Knowledge, truth, love, beauty, goodness, faith alone can give vitality to the mechanism of existence; the laugh of mirth that vibrates through the heart, the tears that freshen the dry wastes within, the music that brings childhood back, the prayer that calls the future near, the doubt which makes us meditate, the death which startles us with mystery, the hardship that forces us to struggle, the auxiety that ends in trust are the true nourishment of our natural being.—Martineau.

BUCKLIN'S ARNICA SALVE.-The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. or money refunded. Price twenty-five cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

THE Bible is to us the storehouse in which the Lord has laid up the treas-Office 243 Plymouth St., - - - - Brooklyn, New York. | ures of seed.—Calderwood.