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Farm Gleanings.

Preliminary returns of the spring wheat acreage in the United States show a total area seeded of 16,800,000 acres, which added to the area of winter wheat-26,makes a total acreage of 43,000, ooo, or over 3,500,000 acres greater than last year. The average condition of the winter wheat is 90.8 as compared with 78.5 at the corresponding date last year. The average condition of spring wheat is the almost unprecedent edone of 100.9 as com-pared with 89 6 on June 1, 1897. In addition to this the prospects for a good crop in Canada are bright, and we may look for a large yield all over the con-

If we cut our grass before seed formation, or when just starting, our plant is in its fullest vigor. Elaboration and transform-ation of material is rapid. All substances are in a soluble, hence digestible, condition Drying or curing the plants does not make grass less valuable. Experiment at the Pennsylvania and Wiscousin experiment stations indicate that there was a slight balance in favor of dried grass over green grass when fed to a milch cow; thus, if we cut it while in a condition to make the best pasture, we will have the best hay.

A German authority states that the roots and stubble of a good crop of red clover weigh over three tons per acre, and contain a hundred and eighty pounds of nitrogen, seven pounds of potash, all of which is placed, when turned under, in the most available form for growing crops. Clover makes a large demand upon the soil for potash and phosphoric acid. If the resulting crops are removed from the soil it will be easily seen how clover may rob the soil, as well as restoring fertility if the substances taken out are not restored.

People engaged in farm work deceive themselves very often by thinking that there is no deed of regarding sanitary con-ditions so long as they have the pure air and fresh breezes of the country, and frequently people are found living in the milds of the most insensitary conditions midst of the most insanitary conditions and who wonder why they are not blessed with good sound health. Insanitary conditions are conducive to bacterial development, and nearly all diseases have their origin in germ life, and consequently sickness results, in many instances, where it is least expected.

The common rust of wheat is an example of a parasite which passes part of its life on an entirely different plant. In one stage of its existence it grows on a common shrub known as barberry. The form on the barberry will not again grow on the same plant, but will readily attack wheat. From the wheat it again passes to the barberry and back to the wheat again. These facts, which have only been recently determined, have long been recognized by practical agriculturists, hence some of the old laws on our statute-books making it an offence to grow barberry in the vicinity of wheatfields.

One of the chief sources of disease in the country is to be found in the water. Prequently wells, from which the water used for drinking purposes is taken, near some polluting source that makes the water anything but healthy. Frequently decayed vegetable or animal matter may be found adjacent to many farm dwellings, the germs of which are inhaled by those living on the farm. Farmers do not give as much attention to these things as they as much attention to these things as they should. If every detail counected with the sanitary arrangements on the farm were well looked after there would not be as much sickness in the country as is found

Commence to cut the clover after four o'clock in the afternoon and cut until nine in the morning (if necessary). The object of this is that the clover will not before or this is that the clover will not have commenced to wilt to any extent before the dew falls, and therefore is not affected by the dew. If the following day is warm, with a good breeze, after moon put on the tedder or turn with forks. By five o'clock it will be sufficiently dry to

put up, when it is allowed to sweat sixty hours or thereabout. Turn it out gently (so as not to shake off the leaves) in the forenoon, and draw after dinner. certain amount cut ahead so as to keep the hands going, never cutting more than the strength of the force available can handle. It is advisable to put on about a gallon of salt to the load; it makes the hay more palatable, and, I think, helps it to retain its green color.

* * * * Cow-Peas at The North.

Owing to the fact that clover is frequently damaged by freezing in winter and drought in summer, there is some inquiry for another leguminous crop which is not open to these objections. With our present know-ledge, no substitute for Indiana can be offered that is equal to the common red or large English clover, both of which are thoroughly acclimated and flourish throughout the state.

Notwithstanding this fact, the cow pea has some points of advantage, among which are: (1) greater capacity to endure drought, (2) ability to grow on soils too thin to nourish clover, (3) ability to produce a large amount of forage or green. manure in a few months of warm weather. and thus avoid the frosts of winter and early spring.

Cow peas are highly esteemed for forage in many parts of the South. They are pas-tured, cut green, and fed as a soiling crop, and also cured as hay. Where they seed well they furnish an excellent pasture for pigs, in which case the land is left in fine condition for subsequent crops. In this state only the earliest sorts would produce much seed. In the richer soils the tendency would be to run to vines. Cow peas produce a very watery growth, and are therefore not easy to cure for hay, although the have the advantage of maturing in the dry season of the year.

Both tops and roots are valuable to fer-tilize the soil. Cow peas have, like clover, a very beneficial, mellowing effect on the soils in which they grow, and when turned under they quickly replenish the store of humus and available nitrogen. It will doubtless be best to turn the crop under before the autumn frosts. If corn is to be grown the following spring, it will be well to sow rye soon after turning under the pea vines, to prevent, alike, washing of the soil and dissipation of the nitrogen stored in the vines .- [Bulletin Purdue University (Ind.) Experiment Station.

本 本 以 When at your habitual task of putting down at night the daily income and expenses, have two columns for the expenses
—the necessary and the unnecessary. Many farmers spend enough for unnecessary things to amount to a good fortune in a lifetime. Be honest with yourself.

Professor and Mrs. C. F. Fraser, Halifax, left for New Brunswick by the C. P. R. train Tuesday morning. They will visit the counties of Westmorland, Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche for the purpose of seeking out young blind children and arranging to have them enter the school for the blind at Halifax.

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are fully toned, and lost health is rapidly returning.

It is extreme folly to neglect the insignificant ills, aches, pains and tired feelings that some people look upon as merely trifles. You should remember that the hot summer weather aggravates the little ills of life, and these little ills frequently develop serious disturbances and diseases. Paine's Celery Compound should be used at once to brace up the diseased nerves, purify the blood and fortify the system. Weak children, frail and weary women, and tired and broken down men, find a new existence in Paine's Celery Compound, nature's true life-giver



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