

Our Eastern Agriculture.

MEASURING WOOD AND STONE.

A cord is the standard for measuring wood. This is ordinarily understood to be a pile measuring 8 ft long, 4 ft high and 4 ft wide. Multiplying these gives 128 or the number of cubic feet in a cord. Any pile containing 128 cu ft is a cord. To find the amount of wood in any pile or load, multiply the three dimensions, length, breadth and height, and divide by 128. In many places, however, wood is sold by what is termed face or running measure; that is, the wood being of a definite length, merely the height and length of the pile are measured. In such cases, multiply the height and length and divide by 32. This will give the number of "running" cords. If the wood is but 12 in long, one running cord will equal one-fourth of a solid cord, if 16 in it will require three "runs" to equal a cord.

Sometimes wood is thrown loosely into a wagon box and sold by the load or otherwise. In such cases an allowance should be made for shrinkage when piled. The allowance should be according to the shape of the box. If it is high and narrow, one-half will not be too much, but if it is wide and shallow and the load well rounded, one-fourth will be sufficient. If wood is of unusual length, say 8 ft or more, a small allowance should be made, since such wood is apt to be crooked and will not pack so closely. When the wood is in the log and it is desired to know how much cord wood it will make, square the average diameter, add one-fourth of the diameter squared, for gain in splitting, multiply by the number of sticks and divide by 32. Thus, suppose a log to be 16 ft long and have an average diameter of 10 in, we would have the following statement: $16 \times 16 = 256$, $256 \div 4 = 64$, $64 \div 32 = 2$, $2 \times 4 = 8$ (number of sticks 4 ft long) $= 8 \div 32$ (number of feet in a running cord) $= 1/4$. Therefore, such a log would contain a quarter of a cord. This rule, of course, is only approximate, as the amount of gain will be greater if the wood is finely split and also greater in large logs.

Stone is measured by the cord, perch, yard, foot and ton; different localities making use of different standards. When measured by the foot, merely multiply the length, breadth and height together. This will give the number of cubic feet. If measured by the yard, divide the number of cubic feet by 27. If measured by the perch, divide by 24. If measured by the cord, 128. When measured by weight, no satisfactory rule can be given since each variety of rock has a different specific gravity. The loads would also vary according as the stones were large or small, round or square, smooth or irregular. The best plan would be to weigh a load of a carefully measured bulk and make calculations from data thus obtained. [C. O. Ormsbee, Washington Co., Va.]

Fertilizers for Corn—The past 10 yrs the Mass exper sta has carried out 30 experiments in various parts of the state on a variety of soils. From the results of the experiments and cost of materials the following fertilizers are recommended: On sod land in fair condition, nitrate of soda 100 lbs, dry ground fish 200, acid phosphate 250, muriate of potash or high grade sulphate 250. These materials furnish, nitrogen 20, phosphoric acid 40, potash 110. For corn on land rather poor in organic matter, nitrate of soda 200, dry ground fish 200, tankage 100, acid phosphate 200, muriate of potash or high grade sulphate 250; these furnish, nitrogen 42, phosphoric acid 50, potash 125. For corn in connection with farm manure, nitrate of soda 50 lbs, dry ground fish 100, acid phosphate 100, muriate of potash or high grade sulphate 100; these furnish, nitrogen 14 1/2, phosphoric acid 25 and potash 50.

Making Grasses Grow—Experiments have shown conclusively that when sod fertile soil is supplied with an abundance of nitrogen in the form of nitrate of soda or salts of ammonia, the effect on the best or free growing grasses is to increase their luxuriance and the weight of stem and leaf, while retarding the period of ripening and the quality of seed. Increase of phosphates and potash, with a relative deficit of nitrogen, tends to produce early ma-

turity and good quality of seed at the expense of leaf and stem. As grasses are valued more for their leaves and stems than for seeds, an excess of nitrogen is more profitable than an excess of the mineral elements. But there must be enough mineral matter to supply the increased needs of plants caused by the extra growth produced by the nitrates.

A Good Peanut may be obtained by crossing the large California nut on the Spanish. This cross cannot be beaten as a nut for hogs. It is a heavy yielder and never fails to produce a crop. It will remain in the ground all winter without injury to feeding or growing qualities. A single plant, last year, measured 6 1/2 ft across and produced 304 matured nuts. The average hill is about 3 ft.—[J. H. Van Ness, Jr, Clarke Co., Miss.]

A Big Hereford Steer sale was transacted Feb 1, when M. K. Parsons sold to Ballantyne & Rockwell of Denver, Col, 2500 yearlings at \$24.25 p head, or for over \$60,000.

Apples Move Slowly at current prices, with interest not pronounced. Cold weather has interfered with shipping.

Soja beans are one of the most promising things we have tested, as they can be used for several different purposes, either for soiling, hay, ensilage or plowing under. Beans planted May 25 have made well podded vines by Sept 25, with a yield of 15 tons p a. Where horse beans do not thrive, early soja beans should be tried to put in the silo with corn.—[Director William Saunders, Dominion Exper Farm.]

Five years ago I concluded not to do as I see so many well-to-do farmers do when they get to years when they should quit hard work and enjoy what they have so long and faithfully worked for. I made up my mind that my 175 a farm, if properly managed, would keep wife and myself and allow us to enjoy the remainder of our days at home and take a vacation occasionally to see something of the world. For 5 yrs, my two sons, with their families of five children each, have conducted the farm with me on shares. Two other sons live on their farms five and nine miles away and are comfortably fixed. Believing in diversified farming, we have a steady source of income and the sons are comfortably fixed and happy.—[R. L. Holman, Clark Co., O.]

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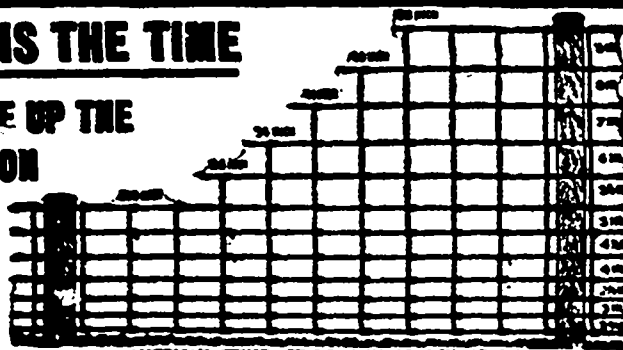
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