The Farm.

"Settlings."

What does it mean when "settlings" are found at the bottom of every pan of milk; when the strainer of the strainer pail becomes continually clogged; when the milk has frequently what is erroneously styled a "cowy" odor?

Without mincing matters any it means that there is manure in the milk, and if it were actually known how little milk is carried from the stables of the land without having in it a greater or less quantity of such filth, it would make a good many people shudder, including some of the but-

It means that the owner of the "settlings" referred to has ignored all dairy instructions, whose head is "clogged" with ancient traditions and moon signs, and so refuses to take note of the practices of the best men and women of the times

Besides, it means that this class of dairying is, in actual result, a "combine" that forces down the price of dairy produce from the fact that the original food material furnished by the cow has not only been perverted from its original purpose of pure food, but is actually contaminated with "settlings," which are the result of both ignorance and indifference on the part of those who milk the cows.

It is to be made a matter of congratula tion, but a few can do no end of harm and injury to the good name of dairying.— John Gould, in Practical Farmer.

* * * * Storage of Moisture.

Water may be stored in the soil by judicious ploughing and cultivation to a large extent, but its use and loss must be governed by the manner of growing the crop. Farmers are better educated on cultivation than was the case previously, owing to experiments at the stations, which have been published and spread broadcast, but cultivation does not save all the water, a large portion flowing away which should be retained for use during dry periods. In many sections this is being done with windmills, which are now so cheap as to be within the reach of every farmer, and with them irrigation depends upon the onformation of the surface of the soil. Water is pumped into a reservoir located upon a high point, the water flowing where that an ordinary ten-foot diameter of wheel will raise sufficient water in eight hours to irrigate one-third of an acre one inch in depth, or that, with a velocity of wind of sixteen miles an hour, a ten-foot wheel will raise nineteen gallons of water twenty-five feet in one minute, or 1,140 gallons per hour.

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On every farm where a windmill is used the additional cost of storing water other than that required for stock is but little, and the expense of two or more windmills is less than the loss from drought. Where there is moderate rainfall the supply of moisture necessary to assist through a dry period is but little, and excellent results have been obtained by the use of large tanks; but a small reservoir can be constructed at a moderate cost. A tank ten feet high and ten feet in diameter holds 5,875 gallons of water, but as a reservoir can be provided to hold ten times that much water, at but little more expense, the storage supply could be made ample.-Philadelphia Record.

* * * * A Winter Mulch.

It was Prof. Massey of North Carolina, I think, who recently asserted that, where a catch crop was used to benefit the land, a better result would be obtained where ne crop was allowed to remain on the land through the winter to act as a mulch, than where ploughed under in the fall. Partially through circumstances and partially not, we let a three-acre lot of oats

and peas intended for late fall soiling remain on the land unploughed, and awaited the result this spring with some curiosity.

The crop occupied half a field in which there could be little if any difference in texture, for it was all clay. This spring we put in our oats with a cutaway seeder by the way, a most expeditious method. On the land not covered with this mulch, the soil was pretty compact, and needed good weights on the seeder, but the moment we struck the other part, there was an entire change. Under this mulch of dead vines and straw, land was so mellow and friable that the weights had to be taken off at once, and the discs let out one notch, and even the driver on most of this lot had to go on foot, the discs cutting too deeply with his weight. Between the rolling coulters and the discs, the mulch was cut up and buried completely, and so perfect was the land left after once going over with the seeder in putting in the oats, that we sowed the clover without harrowing, and completed the operation by going over the field with the roller, while the other half of the lot had to be both harrowed and rolled after the seeder to get it in shape to throw on the clover. I am all the more pleased with the cutcome, from the fact that all our fall ploughing was found so settled down and compact that it had to be reploughed, actually losing our work of fall ploughing; and the land is not nearly in as good condition as that covered through the winter with the mulch.—Ohio Correspondence Country Gentleman.

* * * * Money in Dairy.

Butter brings a higher price than any other article produced on the farm in proportion to its cost (eggs excepted,) bec it really costs nothing so far as the value of that which it takes from the farm is concerned, as it is carbonaceous and the elements of its composition are derived from the air instead of from the soil. One who has made an estimate in that direction states that while a ton of wheat takes \$7 out of the farm and sells for \$16, a ton of butter takes less than 50 cents and sells at from \$400 to \$600. The labor required to produce the milk and the care and attention given the cows in the matter of feeding must be considered in the production of butter, but the milk has a value of its own quite distinct from butter, as it may be used on the farm either as skimmed milk or butternilk, and does further service in producing pork. Butter is less bulky and can be marketed from localities where milk cannot reach the markets in a salable condition, as it is not immediately perishable and can be stored for higher prices. the air instead of from the soil. One who

perishable and can be stored for higher prices.

Quicker returns of prophet result from dairying, and the occupation is educational, because the farmer must interest himself in the newest and most approved methods and appliances for success. It provides a market at home for a large share of the products of the farm, which are converted into articles that bring better prices than those from which they are produced, and the farm becomes richer every year, accumulating wealth from the refuse, which is stored in the soil until demanded. While dairying is educational and leads to progress, the farmers have not yet reached that stage which demands the use of pure breeds in place of scrubs, and they curtail their annual product of milk and butter because they do not use the best animals for the purpose, insisting ou extravagant economy in not discarding the common cows and raising for themselves herds that will double the product and consequently lessen the cost and increase the profits—Connecticut Farmer.

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