

**Fertilizers Not All-Sufficient.**  
The *New England Farmer* says:—  
"Seldom have we ever seen more marked evidence of the truth of a statement we once heard made by Prof. Stockbridge, when relating his experience in attempting to grow two hundred bushels of corn on one acre of land, than we have seen this season. The Professor prepared his land as well as he knew how, applied a sufficient amount of fertilizer from the stable, and sowed the seed in the usual manner, and yet the crop was a failure."

of the crop while growing, but when it was harvested it fell far short of the mark aimed for. The lesson learned was that, although man may furnish sufficient seed and fertilizer, he grows two hundred bushels of corn on the acre he must have God to furnish the sunshine, and it is still a question whether even Omnipotence can put down enough sunshine upon a single acre to produce such a yield.

stable manure, put in the hill, and covered with seed uncult. The whole sowing gave the sprouts a good start, and the manure, which will heat a little, even in cold weather, has yielded a great amount of warmth to the roots that has told remarkably during the month of sunless sky.

Commercial fertilizers, although containing all the plant food necessary by the crop, do not give out a great amount of heat that the same number of pounds of nitroguen would give.

they render the ground quite so light and open to the action of the atmosphere. It is too early yet to make many reports from experiments, but we predict that many farmers who use fertilizers this season for the first time, as well as others who have used them heretofore, will have their faith somewhat shaken concerning their value. The very heavy rains, which have not been specially favorable, and the more readily soluble portions of

reach of the roots. Surely the practice of agriculture is a never ending series of experiments, and every farm is an experiment station, and so long as man is unable to control the seasons and the weather, must not the state and condition of things continue to exist? Where is the call for theory schemes and games of chance to afford excitement to the human mind when our whole life struggle with the forces of nature is so much like

truth is, however, that the so-called games of chance are most usually games of skill. There are tricks to be learned, and it is learning these tricks which affords so much interest to one who is contending against apparent obstacles in nature. Putting up a lighting rod on a building, spreading a square of cotton cloth over a cock of hay—is playing a trick against the power of the elements in a building a green-house where

bound beyond which man shall not  
in this direction of overcoming  
controlling the blind forces of nat-  
through skill and intelligence gain  
by experiment and experience?

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**Smine's Flesh Good and Cheap**

A correspondent of the *Courier*  
Gentleman says that—  
"The hog is held in contempt

food. I am not afraid, however, to eat pork of my own raising, for I believe it to be as wholesome as any other meat, and it is much more palatable to me than beef. Only one kind of meat ranks higher than pig pork in my estimation, and that is mutton. What gives our pot of baked beans a fine a flavor as a nice piece of pork. And with dandelion greens it is indispensable. For every day use, I

"Where cows are kept, pigs should always be found to consume the skimmed milk; and rather than sell or I would feed it to the pigs because more can be realized from it when marketed in this form. Pigs make more meat from a given amount of corn than cattle will. I believe

denser form possible, for it seems that the most profit can be gotten out of it in that condition; and if so, it will pay better to market hog and pork than corn in the ear. Hog is not appreciated by many as it should be, but for one I am an admirer of the animal while living, and of dishes that can be prepared from meat and fat when killed.

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Vermin on fowls and about

It is said, and we see no reason

trained to run up a stake on which a few stubs of limbs have been placed along its whole length, the crop is enormous. By this plan the vine not only occupies less space, but is afforded opportunity to follow its natural habit of climbing up, instead of running on the ground.

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