FARM AND ORCHARD.

Seven Requisites Given to Make Farming Pay.

What the Various Crops Carry Away With Them—Palestine, the Land "Flowing With Milk and Honey"—Farming Notes.

There are several important or essential operations which must not be omitted. They may be combined as a whole, without interfering or clashing. The following are some of these requisites:

1. Control of the land, by drainage and convenient access to the fields. If the owner is kept off from working the soil in spring for weeks or a month by water-soaked ground he is losing one of the indispensable means for success. In such cases good tile-draining has often doubled the crops without any increase of the labor in raising them. Good, well-laid tile drains have a great advantage over other improvements because they are durable and permanent. Unlike wooden structures, they are not liable to destruction by weather or fire. They admit of being finished in portions in different years, conferring their benefits as fast as completed. They enable the farmer to plant his crops early in spring, and to harvest them before the advent of mud and frost in autumn. They give him a good, mellow soil to work through the season, instead of encountering crusts and clods. Beside this ready access to his land by a soil in good condition, the additional aid should not be overlooked of a convenient entrance to every field by means of a good farm road and well laid-out premises. Each field is to have a separate entrance, and not be reached through some other field, or on another crop.

2. The land must be made rich by fertilizers. In most cases barn manure will be most important and valuable. No materials for its manufacture should be wasted. Absorbents should be sufficient to hold all the liquid parts. When applied it should be well diffused through the soil, and not thrown on and half covered in clods and lumps. Beside this manure, commercial fertilizers may be purchased and used wherever a careful trial on the land has proved any of them to pay their cost and labor of applying in the increased growth of the crops. Plowing in clover and other green crops should not be omitted. It sometimes proves the most efficient means for enriching the land and increasing its products. An advantage frequently results from alternating the clover crops with rye and buckwheat; and when used for this purpose the rye should be turned under as soon as the heads appear and before the grain is formed, in order to prevent it from becoming so hard and woody as not to mix well with the soil.

3. A constant attention to clean seed and in procuring and improving the varieties will sometimes make all the difference between encouraging profits and discouraging failure. Various grades of success will result between the two.

4. Convenient tools and convenient buildings will be essential in all good farming. The labor of horses will be better and cheaper than hard work by hand. Costly and complex machines are not wanted; a few simple and efficient implements may accomplish a great deal. A special tool house and shelter for all when not in use may keep them in smooth running order and double their durability. Plows, harrows, cultivators, harvesting implements, seed-cleaners and various hand tools will often make the difference between clean mellow land with growing, luxuriant crops and weedy, slip-shod premises.

5. Domestic Animals—The most profitable breeds or grades are obviously of much importance, the rapid increase of fine animals of late years giving opportunities all through the country for securing what may be desired. Poor animals are not wanted by purchasers, but good ones pay better in several ways.

6. Raising Fruit—The farmer who has established a good routine of work for the season cannot afford to have this series of operations broken in upon by work of a different character, which the marketing of perishable small fruits would require. If he carried on his thrifty farm work efficiently he would be led to give imperfect attention to the berries, and not attend properly to the work of cultivating, picking, assorting, selecting market, and other essentials, and it is this attempt to carry on at once two unlike kinds of business that has given the copious supply of poor fruit to the markets of the country at large. Orcharding winter apples, is not liable to the same objection, where the delay of two or three days may not destroy the chances of a whole crop, as with perishable fruits. The farmer may make the raising of winter apples a part of his farm routine. The required pruning of the trees need not check his other operations; the application of fertilizers to the soil need not interfere with their application to the other crops, and the spraying of the trees would be as easily done as the work on the potato bugs. The careful assorting of only the best for barreling and shipping might properly form a part of the autumn work.

This exclusion of perishable fruits from the business of marketing should never prevent the moderate farmer from raising a family supply, requiring but a small portion of the care and labor of select marketing. Strawberries, cherries, raspberries and currants, which would do their own marketing on the farmer's table, and a sufficient supply of peaches, pears and grapes, need not require any sacrifice of the growth of other crops.

7. Vigilance, temperance and established order will be absolutely necessary to make farming pay in the best manner. The farmer must not spend his hours in idle talk at the blacksmith shop, tavern or saloon, nor make his reading of frivolous publications.

The young farmer who has not already succeeded in making farming pay to his satisfaction must not expect to accomplish his desires at a dash in a single year. A steady onward progress will reach a great deal in the end. The business will become attractive to him as he succeeds, in the same way that failure would render it repulsive to him, and tend to drive him to other operations to which greater objections would be found.—The Country Gentleman.

WHAT CROPS CARRY AWAY WITH THEM.

It is not safe to estimate the value and cost of a crop from estimates of the cost of seed, occupancy of land, labor and prices obtained only, as the cost also depends largely on the loss of fertility of the soil in the plant-food appropriated by the crop during its period of growth from the seed to maturity. A ton of wheat-straw takes from the soil a larger proportion of fertilizing matter than does a ton of potatoes, in fact, twice as much, so far as its manurial value is considered, and the lower cost of the potatoes in that respect gives the potato crop an advantage, as two crops of potatoes can be grown with as little loss to the soil, in value of plant-food, as one crop of wheat-straw. Which is the more profitable, however, depends on the cost in other directions.

There is a wide range of the values of farm products when viewed from their importance as manures or fertilizers, as the plant-food taken by them represents its equivalent of manures. These values are based on the amounts of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid that enter into the composition of the plants; but, while some crops draw largely on the soil, they do not yield as heavily as many crops which require less plant-food proportionately.

Wool takes from the soil a larger share of plant-food than any other product, as a comparison with wheat shows that the composition of a ton of unwashed wool contains one hundred and eight pounds of nitrogen, one hundred and forty pounds of potash, and about two pounds of phosphoric acid, while wheat grains, per ton, contain about thirty-seven pounds of nitrogen, ten pounds of potash, and fifteen pounds of phosphoric acid—the manurial value of the wool being about $25, while that of the wheat is only $8. A ton of wool, however, is much more valuable than a ton of wheat, when offered for sale, but its cost is much greater of plant-food.

Of all foods procured off the farm and feed to stock cottonseed meal possesses the highest manurial value, as a ton of cottonseed meal contains one hundred and thirty-five pounds of nitrogen, thirty pounds of phosphoric acid, fifty-six pounds of potash, bran containing forty pounds of nitrogen, twenty-eight pounds of phosphoric acid and fifty-four pounds of potash. These substances are the most evenly balanced of all foods that enrich the land, and the farm will suffer but little loss if they are used as a portion of the ration for the stock. The farmer can, by noting the effects of certain crops on the soils, and growing such crops as may be best adapted thereto, with judgment in the selection of his stock foods, return to the soil all that the heaviest yield of any crop may carry away from the farm.—Philadelphia Record.

PALESTINE.

James Wood, in a communication to the *Country Gentleman*, says: "Palestine, the land called Holy by all the Christian world, once a most productive land, 'flowing with milk and honey' and supporting a dense population, has literally been washed to death. The soil that once covered its steep hillsides has been carried away, and now but little beside the bare rock remains. In addition to this, for many centuries the constantly decreasing soil has been exhausted in the most improvident fashion—crop after crop of wheat and barley having been removed without the slightest attempt at fertilization being made. The 'curse' upon this land has been the wretched humanity that has occupied it, and which still blights it with its hand of ruin. It is surprising to see how bravely the soil struggles to be bounteous without being given the hundredth part of a chance. With the same stones upon it that were there in the time of our Lord, with its surface scratched a little by a crooked stick tipped with iron and called a plow, with the seed carelessly thrown about and left to do its work unaided, it yet does wonders in the harves tit yields to the men who disgrace the name of husbandmen. Abundant crops of grapes, figs, apricots, olives, almonds and cherries attest that the land is still 'good.' Upon the hillsides nutritious grasses furnish excellent food for numerous horses, sheep and goats, and illustrate what once was and still might be had man performed his duty to the soil; while almost everywhere there is a prodigality of bloom of wild flowers that surpasses by far anything I have ever seen elsewhere, even upon the favored high Alps in Switzerland, and which can not be believed until it is seen." This interesting statement was written by Mr. Wood right on the spot.

FARM NOTES.

A cow belonging to Charles E. Kirby of Westport, Mass., gave birth recently to twin calves, whose united weight was 122½ pounds.

The practice of whitewashing trees is not injurious but commendable. It destroys eggs of insects and insects themselves which the bark harbors.

J. O. Stuyvesant, at Tranquility, N. J., is building a board fence twelve miles long, ten feet high, from hemlock boards an inch and a half thick. It is to inclose his new deer park. It is said to be the longest board fence in the country, and will cost $20,000.

Mare's milk contains more sugar than the cow's milk—so E. W. Stewart says—hence cow's milk for a young colt should be sweetened. Ignorance of the comparative quality of animal milk is doubtless the reason why so many young animals die when fed on cow's milk.

The State Chemist of Georgia advises growing sweet potatoes for fattening purposes. He finds that two bushels of them are equal in nutrition to one bushel of corn. Land in the South that will produce only forty bushels of corn will easily grow one hundred and fifty bushels of sweet potatoes.

Barnyards are bad leaks in farm management. Thousands of cords of manure are wasted in them from constant exposure to sun, wind and rain. And yet most farmers endure them just as though there were no remedy. Manure is needed on most farms more than anything else, and yet nothing is wasted with more readiness.

Flies and other insects contribute largely to the misery of stock in the summer season. Horses' tails should never be cut, or they will be unable to protect themselves. It is almost impossible to make an animal fat if insects are very troublesome. It will pay to protect the animals at night by the use of fly screens on the doors and windows.

Maine is about to establish a dairy school at the State Agricultural College, where the most approved methods of handling milk and making butter and cheese will be taught both by lectures and by practical examples. Professor James Cheesman, Secretary of the New England Dairymen's Association, has been engaged as instructor.

America is now the headquarters for Jersey cattle, as the breeders of Jersey cattle on the Isle of Jersey have been crowded away by French "truckers," until but few remain. The breed has been greatly improved in this country, and are really "American" cattle, but will no doubt always retain their distinctive name of "Jerseys."

Most varieties of pears are much finer in flavor if picked from the tree and ripened in the house, than if allowed to become fully matured on the tree. Change of color in the fruit, the readiness of the stock to part from its branch on gently raising the fruit, the ripening of worm-eaten specimens, are the signs which indicate the proper season of gathering pears.

The seed of alfalfa should be sown quite early in the spring, so that the young plant may have the benefit of the early rains. In sections where the land is irrigated the seed may be sown at any time, provided, of course, that it is long enough before frost to allow the plant to become firmly rooted before cold weather sets in.

A man who has spent many years in lumbering camps, where many horses were used, has proved to his own satisfaction that watering the horses immediately after they have eaten is the most frequent cause of colic. I have always thought it better to give the horse what water it wanted before it ate and to moisten its food; then it is not thirsty after eating.

Few people can form a definite idea of what is involved in the expression "An inch of rain." It may aid such to follow this curious calculation: An acre is equal to 6,272,640 square inches; an inch deep of water on this area will be as many cubic inches of water, which, at 2.27 to the gallon, is 22,000 gallons. This immense quantity of water will weigh 220,000 pounds or 100 tons. One-hundreth of an inch (0.01) alone is equal to one ton of water to the inch.

There is no farm stock that will so quickly run down if poorly cared for as sheep. None requires more care in feeding. The average usefulness of sheep does not extend beyond seven or eight years, and they are at their best when four to six years old. Unless old ewes are sold off a little before they pass their limit of greatest vitality they will prove barren, or their lambs will lack vigor. In one case only is it allowable to sell young and vigorous ewes, and that is where they lost their lambs and have become too fat for breeding.

Dairymen should push the point of improvement by lessening the number of cows and increasing the yield per capita. Only those men become disgusted with dairying who are pulled down by inferior cows in their herds. We are sure that there is almost no herd in which the better half does not pay a fair profit, and we do not see why the owners do not kill off the inferior cows. By raising calves only from their best cows, bred to pure-bred bulls, they could, without increasing the investment either in time or labor, add one-half to their incomes and get the balance for the whole herd on their ledger.

There is no need to allow the new plant on strawberry runners to attain large growth before transplanting. In fact, the smaller the set the surer it is to live, and the quicker it will begin to develop fruit buds for another year. The early set strawberries require a good deal more work to keep them free from runners, but they will repay extra trouble. Growing new runners diminishes the power of the plant to produce fruit buds. Instead, therefore, of planting in rows and allowing the plants to run into a mat, more fruit will be produced if the plants are set closer together and forced to spread out by keeping the runners cut off.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

Correspondence of Interest to the General Public.

[Under this heading the RECORD-UNION will publish short letters from correspondents on topics of interest to the general public. The matter in these communications will be understood to represent only the views of the writers. All communications must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not for publication, unless so desired, but as a guarantee of good faith.—EDS.]

The Levees.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: It lacks now but a few months of winter and as yet nothing has been done toward strengthening the levee on Front from R to Y, and while there are many things that need attention in this city, still there is nothing can or ever will come up before our people of so great importance as this levee question, and why our people do not take it in hand before the winter rains set in is a mystery to many thousand taxpayers who have their all here. But we are a slow people and much given to promises. Only this spring it was promised, on what was supposed good authority, that the railroad company was to raise the Front-street levee to its proper grade, and that our city authorities were to raise and strengthen Front street from R to Y. But I fail to see any of this work done, and it is now almost September 1st. Surely no objection is being made to this work being done, by the property-owners, for I will venture to say there is not a man or woman within the limits of Sacramento, who own their own homes, who would object to paying an extra tax that our levees would be made absolutely safe against any high water that may hereafter come. We have graded and graveled the principal streets of the city till now we can point with pride to our most excellent thoroughfares; we have removed many of our ancient and unsightly awnings and have replaced them with new and more modern ones; our wooden sidewalks are fast being replaced with artificial stone; in fact, these great improvements, in connection with our elegant electric railroad, which is not surpassed by any other city in the State, and our new swimming bath, gives Sacramento City a standing which may well be envied by her sister cities.

But still, with all this, she reminds one of the contractor who, in building a six-story brick building, started his foundation with one row of brick and widened it as it went up until the walls of the last story were six feet through. The result was the building fell on account of the weak foundation. This city reminds the outsider of this contractor. She goes on improving in everything that tends to make her a commercial center, but she leaves her foundation subject to fall at any time—that is her levees; for were a break to occur from R to Y, on Front street, it would take millions to repair the damage done. Then why not, now that we have plenty of time, go to work and make our levees secure. There is really no immediate danger from any ordinary winter, but this is not enough. Let there be absolutely no danger; that is what we want, and since our people want it, why not have it so? The question may be raised where is the money coming from? I say it makes no difference; it can and must be raised. There is lots of it here that can be borrowed at a low rate of interest till the next tax levy for this purpose, and, Mr. Trustees, were I vested with the power that you are, this work would be done, and immediately, even if I had to go in debt for it and trust to public approval afterward.

J. G. MARTINE.

A FISHERMAN'S STORY.

He Says He Was Stabbed and Robbed by Footpads.

Emanuel Vito, a fisherman, who lives on the Yolo side of the river, told the police yesterday of a terrible experience he had Saturday night in this city with two robbers.

He was nearly murdered, he says, and robbed of $6.

Vito came over to this side of the river Saturday for a "time." During the evening he drank freely and got into several difficulties. About midnight he met two men on K street in front of one of the dives. They had a buggy, and, although they were strangers, they asked him to ride. He accepted, believing that they were going over into Yolo. But instead they drove him to the Y-street levee, and, according to his story, stabbed him twice near the right temple, and once over the right eye, and then robbed him. They then threw him into the tules, and left him there to die. He laid there in an unconscious condition until Sunday noon, when he was found by an acquaintance, who took him home.

Vito exhibits three ugly wounds, but City Physician Nichols, who examined them, says they are not dangerous. The police are investigating the case.

MONDAY MOURNERS.

The Crowd That Appeared Before Judge Cravens Yesterday.

The case of Marco Zarick, charged with disturbing the peace, was stricken from the calendar in the Police Court yesterday. Acting City Attorney H. L. Buckley stated that there was no complaint on file, and he did not believe the prosecution could make out a case against Zarick.

John Brown, John Fitzpatrick and James Stafford were convicted of drunkenness. They were sent to jail for ten days each.

Joseph Jewell was fined $10 for carrying a concealed weapon, and E. A. Junior was fined $5 for battery.

Henry Breen, charged with vagrancy, was acquitted, and Ed. La Pearl, accused of a similar offense, had his trial set for to-day.

Notarial Appointments.

The following Notaries were yesterday commissioned at the Governor's office: T. W. Duckworth, San Bernadino; Will H. Harvey, Green Valley, El Dorado; William A. Kenney, Sonora; G. M. Smith, Saratoga, Santa Clara; Charles L. Donohue, Marysville; George B. Graham, Fresno; B. W. Child, Madera; J. T. Walker, Templeton; L. H. Taylor, Long Valley, Lassen; J. W. Kemp, Alturas; C. O. Goodpasture, San Diego; William G. Hoy, Butte County; Carl O. Brueck, San Joaquin; Charles F. Wilcot, Santa Clara; Thomas Conlon, Amador; Charles G. Nagle, Tehama; E. A. Richmond, Alameda; G. E. Fall, Alameda; H. H. Waugh, Alameda; J. T. Reynolds, Modoc; J. A. Fitzgerald, Solano; D. N. Carrington, Mono; J. B. McCue, San Bernardino; S. C. Smith, San Diego; J. Franklin, Contra Costa; J. S. Noyes, San Bernardino; J. W. Whipple, Santa Clara; J. J. Snyder, J. A. Wilson, Calaveras.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers have been recorded since our last report:

E. C. Atkinson and E. J. Croly to C. Nielson—The south 33⅓ feet of the west half of lot 1, J, K, Tenth and Eleventh streets; $1.

Same to C., J. M. and C. Nielson—The south 60 feet of the west half of lot 1, J, K, Tenth and Eleventh streets; $1.

J. R. Snead to J. K. McKinstry and J. W. Angraves—Lots 5 and 6 and west third of lots 7 and 8 in block 4 and fractional lots 9 and 10 in block 10 of the town of Galt; $4,000.

More Divorces.

Charles W. Herberger commenced an action for divorce in the Superior Court yesterday against Carrie Herberger. He alleges intemperance as the ground for the separation.

Grace N. McElroy has begun suit for a divorce from Joseph P. McElroy, on the ground of his desertion and failure to provide.

MADE A MESS OF IT.

Property Owners on M Street Between Two Fires.

First They Wanted a Basalt Pavement and Then Changed to Gravel—Will Try Again.

Yesterday afternoon the board took up the matter of the petitions for the use of gravel on M street, between Fifteenth and Twenty-eighth, and those in favor of basalt, or crushed rock.

Lincoln White presented petitions from property-owners who favor gravel, representing a majority of 272 feet.

J. H. Henry, President of the Electric Railway Company, said that so far as the latter was concerned it did not wish to protest against any particular kind of material; it did wish to have the matter thoroughly considered. Representing the company, he felt an interest in the matter, as the company had to pay for a good share of the work. He favored gravel, as it had been demonstrated to be good material. As there are conflicting petitions before the board, and instances in which the same persons had signed for both basalt and gravel, he thought the last petition filed should be regarded as embodying the wishes of property-owners.

Lincoln White spoke to the same effect, holding that the latest petition should be accepted as the proper one. Owners who had signed for basalt had since changed in favor of gravel.

Mr. Lambert, the promoter of the basalt plan, questioned Mr. White at some length on the subject, and then addressed the board in behalf of the petition presented by him.

Owen Casey appeared, on behalf of John Kohner, to enter his protest against the proposed grading of the street with basalt rock. He said he represented 220 feet frontage, and believed that gravel was good enough.

There were several other property-owners present, and the matter was discussed at some length, each side endeavoring to show that it represented the sentiment of a majority of the property-owners on the blocks mentioned.

Mr. Lambert claimed that property-owners who signed the petition for gravel had done so under misrepresentation of the cost of macadam. The price, including gutterways, would be ten cents per square foot, or $1 60 per front foot. As to the intersections, their exact cost was not known. A street, when properly paved with macadam, would not require repairs for twenty years.

Pursuing his argument Mr. Lambert made several assertions regarding alleged statements made on behalf of the Electric Railway Company, on which Messrs. Henry and Lewis called him down, and he was forced to admit that he got his alleged facts from street rumors.

Mr. Henry said he had no proof that the basalt rock was desirable for street paving, but he did know that the graveled streets of Sacramento were the best in the State. The Electric Railway Company would oppose basalt on M street, and if it were put down the company would refuse to pay its portion of the cost.

After a protracted and heated discussion, Trustee McLaughlin moved that the petitions be referred back to the property-owners for another week.

H. A. Heilbron objected to such action, holding that the board was in duty bound to take action at once, one way or another.

The motion of Mr. McLaughlin was carried, however, and now the property-owners may commence all over again and send in petitions that will properly represent their sentiments on both sides of the question.

VALUABLE HORSE KILLED.

A Disastrous Collison on the Riverside Road.

On Sunday evening Thomas Fox and his wife were returning from a ride down the Riverside road, when they met with a serious accident. Mr. Fox was driving the fast and valuable horse belonging to Don Catlin, and had just reached a turn in the road where the trees cast heavy shadows, when a horse attached to a buggy containing a man and woman came upon them at a brisk rate of speed and collided full with their horse.

Mr. and Mrs. Fox were thrown out with great violence, and both received painful but not serious injuries. One of the shafts of the buggy in which the other couple were riding penetrated the side of the Catlin horse, inflicting a fatal wound, and after running a short distance he fell dead.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Department One—Catlin Presiding.

MONDAY, August 17, 1891.

Laura McAdams vs. Louis McAdams—Continued one day.

Laura Jones vs. Frank Darrer—Continued to September 2d.

City of Sacramento vs. H. F. Dillman—Demurrer to complaint argued and submitted.

E. A. Barr vs. W. D. Comstock et al.—Continued one week.

C. S. Clark vs. T. T. Slater—Continued one week.

Peter Haas vs. Charles Zimmerman—Continued.

J. D. Tate vs. H. L. Sarchett—Continued one week.

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TO-DAY.

Neat patterns in Hairline Stripe Swiss, red, black and blue stripes, white grounds. Regular 20c goods. Sale price, 10c per yard.

Henrietta Cloths, double width, in navy, garnet, cardinal, brown, tan and goblin. Regular value, 35c. Sale price, 19c.

Lawrence Stripe Dress Suitings, double-width, neat dark patterns. Sale price, 18c.

Fine Wool Double-widths Cheviot Dress Suitings, light-weight, medium light colors. Regular, 60c. Sale price, 35c.

TO-DAY.

Lot of Men's Goat, Sheep and Dogskin Gloves, 25c per pair.

TO-DAY.

Fifty dozen of Full-size German Honeycomb Quilts, white and colored, 45c; worth $1.

TO-MORROW

(WEDNESDAY),

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT SALE OF A FULL LINE OF

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IRRIGATION DISTRICT BONDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Directors of the Anaheim Irrigation District at the office of the Secretary thereof, in the City of Anaheim, County of Orange, State of California, for the purchase of $200,000 of its bonds, issued January 1, 1890 (exclusive of the coupons which matured on July 1, 1890, and January 1st and July 1, 1891, which have been detached therefrom) of the denominations of $100, $200 and $500, respectively, till 2 o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, the 6th day of October, 1891, at which time and place said board will open the proposals and award the purchase of said bonds to the highest responsible bidder; provided that no proposals therefor will be accepted or purchase awarded for any bonds where the amount is less than 90 per cent, of the face value thereof, the board expressly reserving the right of rejecting any and all proposals or bids therefor.

Any information in regard to the issue of said bonds or the terms and conditions thereof will be given on application in person or by letter to the undersigned at his office in the City of Anaheim aforesaid.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Anaheim Irrigation District.

au10-20t B. V. GARWOOD, Secretary.

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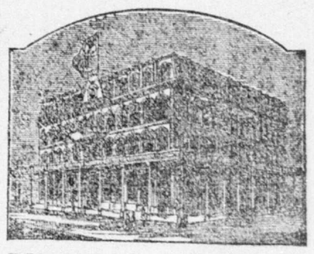

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