# HOW FARM WASTES OCCUR.

IN a recent address upon the wastes of farm management the late Hon. Joseph H. Brigham, assistant secretary of agriculture, made some points that are well worth careful thought. Col. Brigham said:

"One of the most universal wastes on the farm arises from the practise of keeping scrub stock, which is likely to occasion loss rather than profit. Coincident with this is the common waste resulting from careless feeding and lack of proper shelter for and attention to farm stock. The neglect of probably the majority of farmers to keep close account of the various details of farm expenses and production results in farmers continuing to raise this scrub stock, whereas they would otherwise weed it out without delay.

"No business man could expect to succeed if he neglected to keep accounts, and the farmer should not expect to fare better than the business man. We are getting to the point in American farming where every part of the machine must do its work. If the farmer is to make a success of his life business he must systematize that business in detail. For instance, no subsequent cultivation will cure or overcome a lack of thoroughness in the preparation of soils for any crop. No subsequent attention will overcome the result of carelessness in selecting seed, or in planting it. The farmer should have a definite plan worked out to keep up or improve his farm fertility and to make the most of home made fertilizers. Improper exposure of manure to the weather results in the loss of untold thousands of dollars in farm fertility in this country. Allowing valuable farm machinery when not in use to remain in the field, exposed to the elements, is a source of constant loss to many farmers. A good system of farming and close attention to details may bring better results than a greater investment or a more favorable locality."

How easy it is to look about the country and find men who are wasting valuable time and feed upon scrub stock. How much more would be their profits and the satisfaction they might secure if instead of using an inferior male year after year they would put a well-bred getter in its place. Every day the markets of the country are demonstrating with the regularly higher prices that it pays better to breed, raise and feed well-bred steers, hogs and sheep—that good blood pays.

As Col. Brigham points out, there is another waste in feeding. This has been one of the greatest sins of the west. Feeders have become so used to pitching grain to their steers by the shovelful that they find themselves unable to fully appreciate the conditions when corn is 50 cents a bushel. However, this is the one great lesson that farmers must learn after the improvement of the market-producing herds by the introduction of better blood by useful bulls.

For many years farm accounts have been agitated, but without any apparent success. If we may judge the matter from the standpoint of their introduction upon farms. We hardly believe that it is entirely practicable for a farmer to attempt to keep a full set of books; on the other hand, it will strike a great many as highly impracticable; still there is no denying the usefulness that such accounts might render a farmer, who should know, however, something of the costs of certain crops. He can get at this approximately if he is careful to keep account of certain costs so that in the end he can secure some fairly definite information. Data that might be secured in this way will frequently prove a means of knowing whether or not a certain undertaking has been the means of profit or loss.

We believe that work upon the farm should be as thoroughly systematized as possible. Just how this shall be done depends in a considerable degree upon the genius of the farmer. He certainly can work out a rotation of crops that can be adhered to with reasonable success for a season of years. He can formulate a plan by which all of the roughage and as much of the grain as is possible is fed out at home, that the manure may be returned to the fields. It may be necessary for him to buy stock to consume this extra material, but the experience of thousands of farmers for a long series of years has demonstrated that there is money in the matter of buying and feeding cattle, providing a moderate amount of judgment has been used in planning the proportion of feeds that are to be fed, together with the purchase of the stock from which the profits are to be derived.

Men make a mistake every year in preparing their land. It seems strange that after a few years' experience men do not begin to comprehend that it is necessary to put crops in well in order to realize all that they should yield. Even on rich land the soil is not capable of overcoming the handicap that a farmer may easily put upon it by rushing the seed into the soil before the bed is actually prepared for it. How frequently we see the man who thinks he can half plow his land rush his seed into the soil two or three harrowings too soon, and by cultivation later overcome the impediment that he has deliberately placed upon the chances of a good crop. It is perhaps a coincidence that the man who neglects the seed bed is also the one who fails to cultivate the crop afterwards.

Wasting of farm manures is a matter that should be avoided. It is a wise farmer who saves his barn yard manure and spreads it properly upon the land. He may need to use fertilizers, but he will not rely upon these elements until his home resources have been exhausted. Saving and not wasting the soils' inherent fertility is one of the greatest problems that now faces the American farmer. The most successful farmers are the ones who are coming the closest to the solution of this important problem.

How often we see farmers who are working medium-sized farms who have "worn out" three or four grain drills, plows, grain binders, etc., and are now planning on securing even another. Have they "worn" the tools out? Perhaps, but we venture, says the Chicago Drover's Journal, that the majority of cases have been visibly and unmistakably assisted through the agencies of exposure and carelessness. More farm implements have been ruined by standing out of doors a goodly portion of the year than have been worn out by active service in the fields. We have known of grain drills that were doing good service on a 160-acre farm after 20 years of continual service. Grain binders that could still handle the quota of standing grain at the end of the twentieth harvest. Once in a very great while there is a wagon that has passed its 35th winter. But the tools have had the advantage of having had a good owner who has kept them in good repair and has not allowed the weather to play more havoc than the service for which they were intended, are the ones that have stood.

Colonel Brigham concludes by saying that "a good system of farming and close attention to details may bring better results than a greater investment or a more favorable locality." It is the saving of the little things that count, and if the father of a family of growing sons can so engraft this principle of economy into their make-up until it has become a part of their individuality and character he will have accomplished something that will figure prominently in their future success, whether they choose farming or some other occupation, but assuredly in farming.

# TO TEACH FARMING.

In line with the policy of making education practical, the curriculum of the Church schools will be so arranged that agriculture and horticulture will hereafter be placed among the regular elective studies along with botany, geology, etc. This is not considered longer as an experiment, but one of the essentials. The initiative was taken some time ago in the Brigham Young College at Logan, and met with marked success. As probably nine-tenths of the students of the Church schools will follow some line of agriculture as their vocation in life the instruction they receive in their school experience should fit them to achieve the greatest success possible in their life work.

Other high schools throughout the country are taking up the question of adding agricultural studies to their regular school work. Following the example of several other states the Missouri state board of agriculture has made a trial of agriculture as a part of the regular high school course in Missouri. The trial was made with a view of placing agriculture in the curriculum of every high school in the state and the result leads those who have watched the experiment to believe that it will soon be as common a study as geography or arithmetic.

In a report just made by Superintendent Hays of the Columbia high school, where the experiment was made, to Secretary Ellis of the state board of agriculture, he says: "It affords me much pleasure to state that the class organized in scientific agriculture at the beginning of the second year of the high school is doing satisfactory work. The pupils are manifesting an enthusiastic interest, and the results which are being obtained are fully equal to our expectations. The work is no longer in an experimental stage but is a decided success in every respect."

Wisconsin has for several years been teaching agriculture and domestic science in the high schools with decided success, and within the past year Pennsilvania established an agricultural high school.

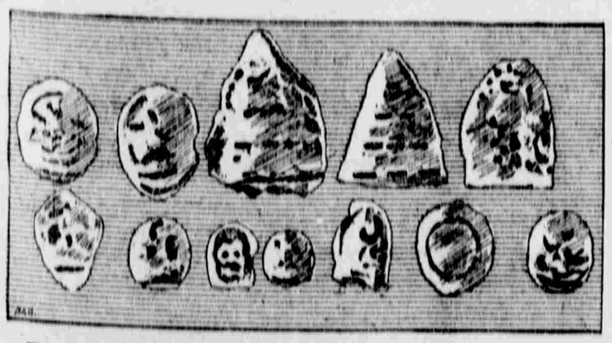
There is a growing tendency in all states toward education in agriculture, and what has just been done in Columbia high school is but an indication of the importance attached to this study.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

There are still many farmers throughout the country who do not take much stock in learning to farm on paper, as the call it, but they are gradually becoming convinced of the value of learning in three or four years what it usually takes a lifetime of experience on the farm to learn. It is true the schools and colleges do not give the student the practise in farm operations, but this is easily attained when the scientific principles underlying are known. The best place to begin the study of these principles is in the country schools when the young mind is in the investigational stage.

The United States department of agriculture is helping along in this work by recommending the school gardens and agricultural clubs in high schools. The bureau of plant industry sends out special packages of vegetabe and flower seeds to a large number of schools and the department has co-operated in a number of school garden experiments. The correspondence of the department in giving advice and assistance along this line includes a large number of letters and replies. The officers of ten or twelve state agricultureal colleges are preparing courses and school garden plans for the work in the schools. With all these agencies at work the success of agricultural education is assured.

## ORNAMENTS MADE FROM THE ASHES OF TIBETAN LAMAS.



The curious objects shown in the cut are Tibetan ornaments made from the ashes of lamas. When one of these priestly dignitaries dies he is cremated, and the ashes are mixed with clay and formed into what is regarded as the model of a popular spirit. These mortuary relics are then exposed to the veneration of the faithful in the monastery temples, and some of them acquire in time a reputation as miracle workers.

SUNKEN GARDENS

THE SUNKEN GARDENS.

This shows one of the beautiful scenes at the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland. The exposition is called the "Lewis and Clark Centennial and Oriental Fair," and celebrates the one hundredth anniversary of the Oregon country. The great fair will be opened four months and a half, closing on Oct. 15. The government building is said to surpass in beauty similar buildings erected at the Chicago and St. Louis expositions. There are 10 exhibit buildings, furnishing ample room for all displays that are offered. Japan has a fine building and one of the most elaborate exhibits of any country.

# DONT'S, FOR SPEAKERS AND WRITERS.

(Written for the Saturday News BY EDWARD B. WARMAN, A. M. Author of "Practical Orthoepy and Critique," "The Voice: How to Train It; How to Care for It," etc.)

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**Author's Note.**—It is one thing to record errors, quite another to avoid them. He who waits for the faultless one to cast the first critical stone waits in vain; therefore, as one of the many working for the betterment of the English language, I shall be pleased to receive kindly criticism, if, perchance, I, too, have erred.

Don't say "anxiety of mind."
Example: "He has great anxiety of mind" should be "He has great anxiety."
Note—All anxiety being of the mind, the words "of mind" are superfluous.

Don't say "apprehend" for "comprehend."
Note—One may apprehend that which he does not comprehend.
"We may apprehend many truths which we do not comprehend."—French.

Don't say "approbation" for "approval."
Note—The latter is the stronger term. One may have the approbation of his friends, but lack the approval of his conscience.

Don't say "approved of."
Example: "The decision was approved of by all" should be "The decision was approved by all."

Don't say "apt" for "liable" or "likely."
Example: "He is apt to go astray" should be "He is liable or he is likely to go astray."
Note—One may be apt in mathematics or in any special line of work or thought. One may be apt in going astray, but not apt to go astray.

Don't say "as soon as ever."
Example: "Return as soon as ever you can" should be "Return as soon as you can."

Don't say "as" for "so."
Example: "This is not as long as the other" should be "This is not so long as the other."
Note—The negative in the sentence calls for "so" instead of "as." In the absence of the negative one should use "as."

Don't say "as" for "that."
Example: "Not as I am aware" should be "Not that I am aware." "I don't know as I would do so" should be "I don't know that I would do so."
Note—Also avoid the expression so often used, "Not that I am aware of."

Don't say "as though" for "as if."
Example: "He walks as though he were tired" should be "He walks as if he were tired."
Note—The former reads, "He walks as (he would walk) though he were tired;" the latter reads as it should—"He walks as (he would walk) if he were tired."

Don't say "at" for "by."
Example: "You should see Yosemite at night" should be "You should see Yosemite by night."

Don't say "at all."
Note—There are times when the words "at all" are allowable, but in the majority of cases in which they are used they are superfluous.
Example: "He did not see me at all" should be "He did not see me."

Don't say "at best" for "at the best."
Example: "They are at best but poor specimens" should be "They are at the best but poor specimens."

Don't say "at length" for "at last."
Example: "At length we saw him approaching" should be "At last we saw him approaching."
Note—One might approach at length; but this is not the meaning the speaker intended to convey.

Don't says "at worst" for "at the worst."
Example: "Even at worst, he is grateful" should be "Even at the worst, he is grateful."

Don't say "authoress," "editress," poetess," "waitress," etc.
Example: "She is an authoress, an editress and a poetess" should be "She is an author, an editor, and a poet."
Note—The adding of ess, inasmuch as it is to designate the sex, is always superfluous when the personal pronoun "she" is used, as in the foregoing examples.
Also when the appellation Miss or Mrs. is given.
Example: "Mrs. Browning is a poetess" should be "Mrs. Browning is a poet." "Mrs. Stowe is an authoress" should be "Mrs. Stowe is an author." "Miss Hamilton is an editress" should be "Miss Hamilton is an editor."
Example: "An editress called on you today." "A poetess called on you today." "A waitress called on you today."
Note—The foregoing expressions are correct, as neither the personal pronoun nor the appellation is given.
It is strange to what a ludicrous extent the adding of ess is carried. The editors of Webster's International Dictionary have coined the word "mayoress," "the wife of a mayor."

Don't says "avocation" for "vocation."
Example: "He is well pleased with his avocation" should be "He is well pleased with his vocation."
Note—That is if reference is made to his regular line of work. An avocation is a vacation from one's vocation.

Don't say "awful."
Note—Don't say awful unless you mean awful, i. e. awe full. Avoid such expressions as "awful nice," "awful cheap," "awful bad," "awful sorry," "awful sick," etc.
Twere well, also, to be guarded in the use of the adjectives splendid, beautiful, gorgeous, terrible, etc.
All of them are right when rightly used; but they are not so used in the following phrases: "A splendid time," "a beautiful voice," "a gorgeous day," "a terrible easy time."

Don't say "bad cough."
Example: "He has a very bad cough," should be "He has a severe cough."
Note—No one has a good cough.

Don't say "badly" for "bad."
Example: "I'm feeling badly, today," should be "I'm feeling bad," or "I'm not feeling well," or "I'm not well," or "I'm ill."
Note—It were better to use some other word in the place of bad, yet of the two evils choose the lesser.

Dont say "balance" for "remainder."
Example: "The balance of the day was stormy," should be "The remainder of the day was stormy."
Note—One may correctly say "Balance my account," or "What is the balance of my account?"

## CABIN ROOSEVELT LIVED IN

**Forms Part of North Dakota's Lewis And Clark Exposition.**

Portland.—The log cabin in which President Roosevelt lived for three years while he was a rancher has been placed in the agricultural building at the Lewis and Clark exposition as a part of the state of North Dakota's exhibit. The cabin was taken apart and the pieces numbered, so that it could be put together again exactly as it was when the president lived in it as a cowboy. It stands near the south wall of the agriculture building.

It was in 1883 that Mr. Roosevelt went to North Dakota and purchased the Maltest Cross ranch, a place on the Little Missouri river, eight miles south of the town of Medora. On taking possession Mr. Roosevelt changed the name to Chimney Butte, on account of a chimney-shaped butte a short distance away. The rough cabin which he bought with the ranch was the future president's old home for nearly three years, and in it he lived the life of a cowboy.

In the cabin there will be exhibited a number of interesting mementos of the president's life at that period. An old straw hat, which Mr. Roosevelt wore when he went to the ranch, but which was discarded shortly afterward as unsuitable to the kind of life he must lead, was found in an old sack in a corner of the cabin, and will be shown to visitors at the Western world's fair. Other relics include the president's old gun, his "chaps," boots, and the war bag in which he stored these articles when he gave up his cowboy life.

While the Roosevelt cabin probably will prove the most popular feature of its participation, North Dakota will have a most interesting display at the fair. The citizens of that state are proud of its resources, and when the legislature refused to appropriate money for representation at the Lewis and Clark exposition, they raised the required money by private subscription, under a plan proposed by Governer F. Y. Saries.

North Dakota, being an agricultural state, has placed its entire exhibit in the big agricultural building at the exposition, where wall space 36 feet wide by 90 long is occupied. In this space an exhibit of grains and grasses and other farm products has been installed, with a view of showing to the world the greatness of the state as a farming country. Commissioner Warren Y. Steel of Bismarck is in Portland, superintending the installation of the exhibits, which is practically complete.

## CHEAP RATES EAST.

June 10-12 long limits, via COLORADO MIDLAND RY. The line that has the scenery. Through the Rockies in daylight in a Pullman Observation sleeping car. Write or call at ticket office, 77 west Second South St. for information and booklets.