

ORGANS!

CHICAGO TRADE.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

A PLANT STIMULATOR.—The sulphate of ammonia is an excellent manurial liquid to apply (once a week) to flower beds, shrubs, vines, to give them dark green, luxuriant and healthy appearance. It is economical, clean and easily applied. Prepare it in the evening before using by dissolving one ounce of sulphate of ammonia in two gallons of water.

WHEAT YIELD.—The average yield of wheat in America is remarkable. In Austria it is 14 bushels per acre; in France and Prussia, 17; in Spain, 23; while in Britain the average yield is from 28 to 30 bushels per acre. In France, 25; and in England from 35 to 40 bushels per acre; in Manitoba, 19 to 20; in Oregon, 25; in the Dakotas, 26; in Minnesota, 27; in Iowa, 28; in Illinois, 29; in Indiana, 30; in Michigan, 31; in Wisconsin, 32; and in New York, 33.

ANTS' NESTS IN GARDENS.—Ex. M. G. L. Atwater, says, "I have found a very effective remedy for the annoyance of ants in nesting in the garden paths and borders. A strong solution of carbolic acid and water poured into the holes, kills all the ants in the nest, and will immediately take themselves off. Care must be taken in its use, as it destroys animal and vegetable as well as insect life."

THE JERSEY.—The Island of Jersey has 12,000 head of horned stock (all "Jerseys") which is about one to every two acres of agricultural land. The farms of the Island are few and scattered, and the feed of the cattle, mainly roots and grass, with some straw in winter. The prosperity of the Jersey farmers is said to be unequalled, in the same class, either in Europe or America.

THE NATIONAL LIVE STOCK JOURNAL (Chicago) recommends to "large farmers" to grind all their grain for stock, and for this purpose to purchase a small mill stone, not the largest, but one being greater, superior, and no heavier in weight, says, "in a large experiment of feeding 6,000 horses, by the London Omnibus Company, it was found to take less than half the grain per each horse, when ground than when unground."

SENATOR Chandler, of Michigan, is taking into the newspaper office, Dr. D. C. H. S., specimens of the grass he grows on his farm near Lansing. The grass measures six feet two inches in length. He says it is the best grass ever grown, and grown extensively in Holland, and that it is the sweetest and tallest cultivated fodder grass in the world.

The attention of many western farmers is being directed to the preservation of their manure, where hitherto it has been used freely. They are beginning to find that the richer prairie land, with a soil several feet in depth, will in time become exhausted of its fertilizing constituents for wheat and barley, and need a rectifying manure. Other western farmers fail to produce a remunerating crop, are looking around for the best means of increasing the yield, not doing so at all. The folly of neglecting this matter, this year after year, with constantly decreasing crops, is beginning to be sadly realized.

THE LARGEST FARM IN ENGLAND.—The largest farm in England consists of 2,000 acres, and belongs to a man with the name of Samuel Jones. In its cultivation he follows the same system as the rest of the country, the whole extent of his farm being divided into four great crops—750 acres to wheat, 750 to barley and oats, 750 to seeds, beans, peas, etc., and 750 to turnips. His total annual expenses are as follows: labor, \$35,000; horses, \$15,000; bullocks, \$12,000; pigs, \$20,000. The oil cake and corn consumed annually are worth \$10,000; and his seed tillers are worth \$5,000. The entire cost of manure, in its various forms, used annually, is about \$10,000. Sheep are claimed as the most profitable stock he keeps, and from them are realized about \$20,000.

PRESERVATION OF ORCHARD GRASS.—A writer in the Philadelphia Evening News says, that while a large, strong, sandy loam which has stood for more than thirty years, it has been cut for hay; it has been pasture, and is now a fine, rich, clover and timothy, which it long ago run out, and although the white clover and bluegrass venture their presence to a limited extent among it, the orchard grass maintains its hold, and is now a high at maturity, feeds it over, and diminutive trespassers in bountiful crop, while its humble attendants, good in their place, modestly fill up a great numberless undergrowth. The grasses, however, which we have ever grown have yielded so heavy a yield as this, nor to those which so much cattle food to the cows can be grown, aside from lucerne.

RED PEPPER AND NIXEES.—John W. Still of East Oakland writes to us as follows: I have discovered by a practical test that red pepper or hot pepper (Capsicum) will destroy the fleshy leaf-blades of the cabbage lice or cabbage midwife. I have some two hundred fine cabbages growing, and to my sorrow some two weeks since found them covered with these little insects, and them whenever the lice could be found, with the papaeum, and am delighted to see my cabbages entirely cleared, save a few that I did not sprinkle with it. I might confess that I can account for this in very evident or apparent, for these I so late were covered with the little destroyers.

I am of the opinion, that cabbages will not grow if they destroy the fleshy leaf-blades of the fruits, etc., spoken of in the agricultural report of '71, from page 10 to 12. I also sprinkled a bumble bee with it and the result was death in a few days. This method might be applied to other insects in the form of a solution, but for the cabbage sprinkling dry is preferable, as it sticks or adheres better to the leaf.

—Pacifc Rural Press.

The experiments of planters placed on the waste lands of Eastern Mass., is reported to be a complete success. A thousand acres of land are now covered with thirty varieties from seed sown. The land was covered, but for the want of a covering sand. As a consequence, too, game has increased, and quail, plover, and other birds are plentiful, while foxes are scarce.

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