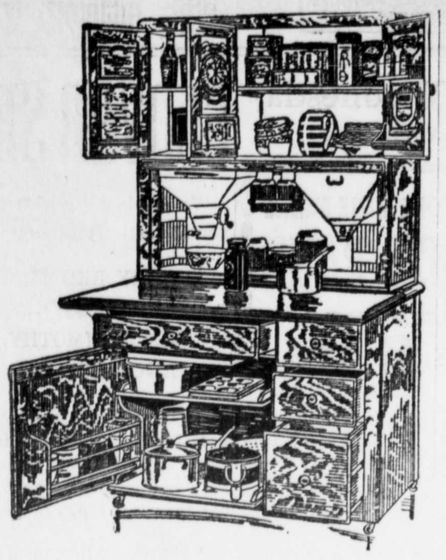

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The BALTIMORE NEWS

Baltimore, Md.

SOY BEANS WELL SUITED TO MARYLAND.

Excellent Yielders Of Both Hay and Seed—Plant After Corn.

NICHOLAS SCHULTZ,
Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

In Maryland the soy beans are just beginning to receive serious consideration as a general farm crop in a few locations. They are well adapted to Maryland climate and soil. They will grow anywhere corn will grow, and like corn, thrive best on rich, loam soils. It is, however, on soils too poor to grow corn profitably that soy beans will bring the greatest net profit. On soils of this character, when inoculated and fertilized with a little inexpensive fertilizer, they will produce nearly as much forage and as much as or more seed when grown on rich land.

Generally speaking, soy beans require the same kind of preparation of the seed bed as corn; and, as in the case of corn, it is better to thoroughly prepare the seed bed before planting, than to have it poorly prepared and depend upon cultivation for getting the soil into proper condition.

Where seed production is the object, soy beans should be planted in rows 24 to 36 inches apart to allow for cultivation. When planted in this manner, one bushel of seed is enough for 2 or 3 acres. The planting may be done with a corn planter or with a wheat drill regulated for planting 2 bushels of oats or cow peas per acre and having the proper number of seed holes closed so as to give rows the desired distance apart. The aim should be to get the plants about 2 inches apart in the row. The cultivation and the implements for doing this are the same as for corn.

For hay production the beans should be sown broadcast at the rate of 1½ bushels per acre, and for this purpose there is no implement better suited than the wheat drill. The seed should never be covered more than 1 inch deep except in very sandy soil, where it may be covered 2 inches.

Soy beans may be planted from any time after corn planting is finished until July 15th, depending, of course, upon the variety, location and for the planted. From June 1st to 20th is the ideal time for planting. For hay and seed it is best to plant the forepart of June to insure good curing weather for the hay and to insure plenty of time for late varieties to mature seed before frost. For late fall hog-pasture and for turning down as a green manure crop they may be planted as late as July 15th, if an early variety is used.

Few Maryland soils are naturally inoculated for soy beans and since these beans will not thrive well, without being inoculated, except on very fertile soil, it is necessary to inoculate whenever planting for the first time. To accomplish this, 2 or 3 hundred pounds of soil taken from a field which has grown them successfully should be broadcasted over the land before seeding the soy beans and harrowed in immediately. Inoculating with artificial cultures has given but little success when the material is applied and the beans allowed to dry for sometime afterward. Much better results are secured when the beans are planted before the inoculating material is dry on the seed.

HOGS SHOULD BE PROTECTED AGAINST ATTACKS OF HOG CHOLERA.

S. S. BUCKLEY,
Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

Hog cholera is highly infectious. After it once gains entrance into a herd, very few if any escape infection, though all may not die. For the outbreaks are not of equal virulence; in some of them all or nearly all of the hogs that are attacked die of the disease, while in others comparatively few of the hogs die, although all may become sick. There is also a difference in the length of time hogs linger with the disease, in some outbreaks the disease is very rapid in developing and runs a very acute course, the animals dying in a few days after they

GIVE THEM PROTECTION.

become sick. In other outbreaks the disease runs a chronic course, hogs remaining sick for many weeks, and finally recovering. Even in the acute outbreaks some of the individuals may show this chronic form of the disease. But in these chronic cases where recovery does finally occur the animals are never thrifty. If they were young when they were affected they remain stunted, if they were full grown when attacked they never fatten properly.

It is to be recommended that there should be as little communication as possible between any place where hog cholera is known to exist and all neighboring places.

The disposal of the carcasses of all hogs that have died of hog cholera is also a most important matter. Every hog cholera carcass should be burned or deeply buried, and in the latter case the carcass should be thickly covered with quick lime before the dirt is shoveled in the pit. But burning is the most efficacious and is easy to do.

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PRIVATE WARS.

Any Pretext Would Serve to Start a Conflict In Feudal Times.

"Of the many privileges conferred on the nobles of Europe by the feudal system none was more jealously guarded or more frequently exercised than the right of waging private war," writes Dr. MacMillan in the Scottish Review. "This lawless custom was the cause of untold misery, barbarity, ruin and destitution. Upon the slightest pretext—often indeed with no excuse at all—the feudal baron would sally forth from his stronghold in order to carry fire and sword into the territories of some neighboring chief.

"'This abuse,' says Cox in his "History of the House of Austria," 'was carried to so great an extent that not only sovereigns and states engaged in hostilities from interest or revenge, but the lesser barons, and even associations of tradesmen and domestics, sent defiances to each other on the most ridiculous pretenses and in a manner scarcely credible at the present day.

"'We find a declaration of war from a private individual, Henry Mayenberg, against the emperor; another from the Lord Prauenstein against Frankfort, because a young lady of the city refused to dance with his uncle; another in 1450 from the baker and domestics of the margrave of Baden against Eslingen, Reutlingen, and other imperial cities; another in 1462 from the baker of the Count Palatine Louis against the cities of Augsburg, Ulm and Rothwell; one in 1471 from the shoeblacks of the University of Leipzig against the provost and some other members, and one in 1477 from a cook of Eppenstein, with his scullions, dairymaids and dishwashers against Otho, count of Solms.'

"But this lawless and mischievous spirit did not expire with the abolition of the right of private war."

THE PROTECTING FOREST.

Important Part Trees Play In Preventing Serious Floods.

It has been shown that forests prevent the rapid melting of ice and snow and thus avert or modify floods in the spring. Mountains also play an important part with regard to floods. By intercepting drifting currents of moisture laden air mountains are active agents in precipitating rainfall, and unless they are protected by forests the waters pour down into the valley in destructive torrents. The evergreen trees, particularly the spruces, are especially useful in controlling these torrents. Under all spruce forests there is a large deposit of what woodsmen call "duff." This is composed of partially decayed trees, bark, needles, cones and mosses.

This duff varies from one to six feet in thickness and has the power of absorbing and holding water like a sponge. During the heavy spring rains it becomes thoroughly saturated with water, which gradually oozes down the mountain sides into the streams in summer. The trees also protect the snowfall from the rapid action of the sun in spring, thus restraining floods from that source also.

The protection of the forests therefore is the surest and safest way in which to prevent destructive inundations. They are really natural storage reservoirs, not holding back great masses of water in bulk, which may be released by the breaking of some dam and carry terrible destruction before them, but storing it in the capillaries of the spongy soil and yielding it gently and continuously during the season when most needed.—London Standard.

Cutting Down Expenses.

It is expensive enough to put on a play and get the true artistic effects without wasting money on unnecessary detail. As an example of this, a manager tells the following incident:

A playwright was reading a comedy to the manager when he came to these lines:

"Have a cigar."

"Thanks; I don't mind if I do."

"Wait," said the manager. "If I'm going to produce that play that second line will have to read, 'No, thanks; I don't smoke.' That change will save a good deal of money every season, for an actor must smoke good cigars when it is necessary to smoke at all."—Kansas City Star.

Testing the Piano.

The town council of a thriving Scotch burgh recently acquired a piano for their town hall and appointed three of their number to inspect and report on the purchase. The councilors were not musical experts, but one, a joiner, bending down and applying his eye to the several corners of the instrument, remarked, "I'm no judge o' music, but I'll warrant ye a' the boards are plumb."

Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet fever is practically unknown in the tropics, and doctors say this is because so little fresh milk is drunk there. The streptococcus, which occurs in large quantities in most raw milk, is always present in scarlet fever, and medical experts see in that a cause and effect.

For Instance.

First City Man—Flatman has just bought a place in the country. Second City Man—There isn't enough variety in country life to suit me. First City Man—Well, Flatman says he's running across something new all the time.—Boston Journal.

Bootjacks and Cats.

Lest we forget. When did you ever see a bootjack? And did you ever know a man who really threw one at a cat? Who ever started that lie, anyhow?—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

No Chance.

"Why don't you ask that young man up to tea some evening, dear?"

"I don't believe it would do any good, mother. He's a confirmed bachelor."—New York Journal.

Brevity.

Madge—Long engagements are not fashionable these days. Marjorie—Oh, well, neither are long marriages.—Judge.

No Limit.

"What do you do with your car when your wife is away?"

"Everything."—Life.

MAKE YOUR GARDEN PLANS IN TIME

Save Time And Energy By Having Long Rows And Proper Placing.

E. F. STODDARD,
Maryland Agricultural College.

Long before the time of seed planting, the size of the plot should be secured and a plan of the garden drawn to scale. This will enable the grower to figure out just how many rows of vegetables he can have, and also just where each vegetable will be planted. Then when planting time comes, the work can proceed without further difficulty. An architect always draws a plan before he builds a house. Is it not just as important for the gardener to plan his work beforehand? The exact plan of the garden will depend upon the personal tastes of the owner and will be different for each individual.

Whatever the size of the garden may be, it should be oblong in shape, that is about twice as long as it is wide. In the farmer's garden, plantings are made in long rows, wide apart, to permit of horse tillage as much as is possible. Here every effort should be made to reduce hand labor to the minimum, for time is more expensive to the farmer than space. The main effort should be to produce the best yields with a minimum expenditure of labor, regardless of the space required. Twenty long rows require less turning of the horse at the ends than thirty-five short ones and this means time and energy saved. Time and confusion will be saved if vegetables are grouped according to their cultural requirements. For example, a row containing parsnips and salsify, or parsnips, late carrots and salsify, would make a good combination. But a row containing parsnips, cabbage and spinach would be a faulty combination. It would be well to place the root crops together; the cabbage crops in the next space and tomatoes, peppers, etc., in another space. Many men deem it advisable to run the rows north and south when possible. A tall crop like corn should not shade a low growing crop which requires a great deal of sunshine. All perennials such as asparagus, rhubarb, and horse-radish should be planted along the outside of the garden where they will not interfere with the preparation of the land for the annual crops.

Some gardeners begin to plant the earliest vegetables at one side and proceed across the garden as the season advances. This makes it easier to harrow the unplanted portion at any time desired and thus keep it free from weeds and in a moist friable condition. Other desirable features of this plan are; all similar crops in any row require the same amount and kind of tillage; crops occupying the land about the same length of time may be planted together; after early maturing crops are harvested it is possible to prepare a strip of land to plant late vegetables, if desired.

POTASH TOO EXPENSIVE FOR FARM USE AT THE PRESENT TIME.

H. B. McDONNELL,
Maryland Agricultural College.

It is evident that potash at the present prices is entirely too expensive to be used in fertilizers, and the price is rapidly advancing, due to the exhaustion of potash supplies in the country, which are now very low indeed. Fertilizers containing potash for the fall trade will contain but very small amounts and in many cases only a fraction of a per cent. In other words, the potash content will be reduced to a point where the potash, so far as the amount is concerned, is for practical purposes a joke. One-fourth of one-half per cent of potash when fertilizer is applied at 200 to 300 pounds per acre will bake less than a pound of actual potash to the acre. This is too small an amount to have any practical benefit. It should be remembered that most soils contain an abundance of potash provided it can be made available. In nature, fortunately, potash like other plant foods is liberated but slowly from the soil, hence, it is impossible to remove the entire amount of potential plant food. In Bulletin No 70 of the Maryland Experiment Station we find that potash in Maryland soils is rarely less than 1% and in some cases will be found to be as high as 5%, the average being in the neighborhood of 2%. The problem for the Maryland farmer is by making proper use of the agencies within his control, by the use of fertilizers other than potash, by the use of lime when required, rotation of crops, growing of legumes and thorough cultivation, to make available so far as possible the potash already in the soil.

LIME VALUABLE IN FREEING POTASH IN THE SOIL.

H. J. PATTERSON,
Maryland Agricultural College.

Lime has not only the effect of aiding in the formation of unions of potash which will be held in the soil, but it also has the ability to liberate potash from combinations which are locked up and unavailable to plants. This is particularly marked when lime is applied to land containing fragments of feld-spar. Gypsum is particularly useful in rendering potash available, and the sulphate of lime in dissolved phosphates often have an indirect value in this way.

DR. CHARLES RICHARD TWILLEY.

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