



A WOMAN'S WORK In The VEGETABLE GARDEN

By
EVA RYMAN-GAILLARD



Fresh Vegetables, Fragrant Flowers, the Glories of the Garden.

Nine really profitable vegetable gardens out of ten are made under the supervision of a woman, if she does not do the actual work, and the best gardens the writer ever has seen were both made and cared for, from start to finish, by women, and for that reason the hints to follow are given with a woman's garden in mind.

It would be impossible to urge the small garden and a close succession of crops too strongly, and it is being urged from a full knowledge of what has been done, and not from a mere theory. Make the soil rich enough, and the rows of vegetables may be so close together that using wheel cultivators and similar tools will not be possible; the tops will quickly cover the soil, and by shading it and preventing evaporation, keep it cool and moist; the useful plants will crowd out weeds, or smother them, and the rich soil not only provides for quick, tender growths as a first crop, but insures the same plentiful supply of plant food for the later plantings.

Because a plain description of work done is the best way of giving help, no apology is made for telling how a near neighbor gets more, and finer, vegetables from a garden not larger than twenty-five by fifty feet than most gardeners get from three times that space. Her first work is the preparation of the soil.

Using a spading fork, she digs a deep trench the length of the garden and fills in old, thoroughly rotted manure (bringing from the barnyard in wheelbarrow or cart) to a depth of several inches. This done, she digs another trench and throws the soil over from other rows, and what is thrown from the first one is used wherever needed around the place.

Should a list of vegetables grown in this little garden be given, it would surely be called an exaggeration, if nothing worse, by those who have never tested close-cropping on soil well supplied with the elements needed for quick production, and made available by the underfed method. Such soil-preparation must be supplemented by a good selection of whatever vegetables are to be grown, and a suggestion or two may help in choosing them.

For example: Let the first planting of peas include both early and late sorts, and as soon as the early ones are done producing freely, plant more of the same sort, and they will be ready for use by the time the later variety is gone. The succession is more helpful to the cook, who is probably the gardener as well, than more than she knows what to do with at one period and none later in the season.

Lettuce may be sown every month from early spring until August, and the product of different sowings will supply young and tender leaves all the season. Sowing less at a time and often is the best plan for the home garden.

Radishes, too, are good repeaters, but rarely do well during midsummer. Early and late crops are more enjoyed, because of the intervening time when they do not appear on the table. A few hills of cucumbers will furnish the table with early ones, and the main crop for pickles can be sown later.

In my own garden, I make the hills among the early potatoes, and plant the seed before the potatoes are dug, which gives them time to get started and be ready to vine as soon as the space is cleared for them. Turnips may follow an earlier crop, and the list might be continued indefinitely, but the one general rule that quick-growing, early maturing varieties may be made to furnish a succession, will help each to select for double cropping the vegetables best liked by the family.

Some kinds of seed must be started in a hot-bed, or in the house, and be transplanted once or twice to get sturdy plants ready for the open garden, and among these we have cabbage, cauliflower, tomato, pepper and many others. If, however, early crops

are not aimed at, these may be sown in the open as soon as the season of frosts is over, or a little before, if care is taken to protect them on suspiciously cool nights.

The time when outside sowing, or transplanting, may be done with safety cannot be given here, for leaving the difference in season, out of the question, the southernmost gardeners might be able to sow and plant weeks earlier than those farther north, but there is one thing that all, regardless of location, should do, and that is to take every precaution to secure good seeds.

If really interested in having a good garden, do not fail to get at least one good catalogue each year; for knowing what's what in the way of improved varieties or new productions means plain dollars and cents to the gardener, as well as added interest in the work.

When making out your order, remember that while certain varieties of the different vegetables were the best possible to grow a few years ago, they have been improved in many ways, and search the catalogue for the last word concerning such improved varieties. As an illustration: A few years ago little was heard of chicory (often called succory), except as the roots were used as a substitute for coffee; a little later an improved type appeared, which was valued for the fine leaves, to be used as a salad plant, under the name of endive, and now we have it with leaves beautifully marked with pink, and called "rose-striped chicory," or "orchid salad plant." Again, the green kale has been improved to the point where we can have it with the leaves marked with white, pink and crimson, for use as a garnish.

Another thing the catalogue does for the gardener is to call attention to absolutely new things. The department of agriculture experimented with the Japanese Udo for a long time, but the general public knew nothing of it until it was listed in the catalogue, with both cultural directions and recipes for serving.

Improvements are not in unusual varieties alone, but are constantly being made in the commonest sorts. The peppers of a generation ago were few in varieties, while today they range from the tiny hot ones to those of giant size that are so meaty they may be sliced and fried, and so sweet they are delicious when eaten raw, or more delicious in a pepper sandwich. The solid, meaty, few-seeded tomatoes of today are little like the watery ones of a few years ago, and so the improvements might be followed through every class of vegetables, and show either better quality, earlier or later bearings or some other improved feature to influence the gardener's selection.

Few women take time and trouble to prepare a hotbed, though it will serve a double purpose by being later on, usable as a cold frame. It is well worth while to make one, even though small and of the crudest description, but if none is provided for, be sure that a good supply of the shallow boxes, known as "flats," are ready for use in the house during the seed-starting season. The boxes may be of any length and width convenient to handle, or suited to the space that can be given them, but a number of small ones are easier to manage than a few large ones.

Some seeds are slower to germinate than others, and need different conditions of light and warmth, and if but one or two similar varieties are in a flat, they can be moved to stronger light and a cooler place, when the change would ruin the advanced ones. To move these where it was too warm and not light enough, would be to make them so spindling that no after care could overcome the defect.

The flats need not be over two inches, or they may be three or four. In the first case, half an inch of drainage material under an inch of very fine soil gives a fine seed bed. The deeper boxes, with an inch of

drainage under three inches of soil, make fine beds for the tiny seedlings when first transplanted. These deeper ones also make good trays in which to set thumb pots, if these are used, as the soil, sand, or whatever is used around them may be kept moist, and so keep the soil in the pots from drying out by evaporation.

Fill the flat; dampen the soil; press it down firm and smooth, and set aside until the next day before sowing the seed. Warmth (preferably bottom heat) and a slightly moist bed are the only essentials for seed germination, but as soon as the little plantlets are developed, they need plenty of light, though not a wilting-hot sunlight, until they get stronger. If the plantlets come up badly crowded, pull up a few, as crowding, next to overwatering, is the most common cause of "damping off." Transplant as often as is necessary to keep the plants strong and stocky, until they can be planted out. Usually, a couple of times is sufficient, but if the seeds were sown very early, or the season proves cold and backward, a third shift may be needed; but, my word for it, the final results will pay well for the trouble.

When the time comes to put the plants in the beds, be sure that the soil is well raked, free of lumps and stones; make the holes or trenches; fill water into them, and then set the plants with as little disturbance of the roots as possible. Bring the wet earth around the ball of roots, and then draw a mulch of dry soil over it. The dry soil holds the moisture under it, and when treated in this way, the plants rarely need shading, especially if the transplanting can be done towards evening.

By the time it is safe to set the plants out the first crop of bugs will be found ready and waiting for them. The experienced gardener is expecting them, and has put in a supply of ammunition, and has the guns loaded ready for the fight, realizing that the ounce of prevention is worth pounds of cure. Order a supply of insecticides with the seeds, for there is absolutely no chance of their not being needed.

If striped beetles attack the cucumber and other vines, and no other remedy is at hand, sprinkle the plants and the soil all around with pepper mixed with four or five dust. It is a wisecracker plan to use the remedy before the enemy appears. When plants wilt down without apparent cause, examine the roots of a few and see if blue or black aphids can be found. If so, make a strong tobacco tea and pour around the plants until the soil is soaking wet to the depth of the longest root. After a day or two make another examination, and if found necessary, give another dose of the tea.

Cut-worms are quickly located by the work they do, and are easily found by digging around the stalk of the injured plants. The big, greasy things are about the color of the soil, but one looking for them will not miss them. If hunting and killing is too tedious, then soak the ground with kerosene emulsion. Early morning is the best time to hunt them, as they go deeper into the soil during the day.

When weeds have been fought all summer, it is poor policy to stop and let them run riot to fill the soil with seeds to be fought the next year. When the last table crop has matured and been used, rake the soil level and sow cow peas, turnips, rye or anything that can be turned under in the spring and be a help to the soil—anything to crowd out weeds.

Moisture is another consideration with the gardener, but the soil that is well underlain with fertilizer will withstand a "dry spell" that would ruin a poor, dry one; for plants growing in it strike their roots deeply, and so draw their supply from deeper down. When the hot, dry days of midsummer come, stirring the surface soil frequently prevents evaporation, and saves the moisture in the soil for the plants.

Grass clipping or similar stuff spread as a mulch will serve the same purpose, but if the time comes when the applying of water is positively necessary, don't, as you value the garden, do any shallow watering. Give each row a soaking, or let it alone, for the surface watering that calls the roots near to the top of the soil is worse than none at all.

Have plenty of tools and keep them all together. If regulation tools are not easy to work with, think out something that will be more so.

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Important News.
From well authenticated sources, says a writer in Lippincott's, we learn that the sultan of Turkey does not care for the tune, "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

ber to mow the lawn before Mr. Nutley comes home."
"Yes," I replied, trying to put in a little foreign accent; and all was well."

Old Maid's Idea.
"Do you," she asked, "believe in early marriages?"
"Well," she replied, "I used to, but I am willing to say that at present I believe 'better late than never' may be applied to marriage as well as to some other things."

Use for Straw.
Occasionally we see the old straw stack going to decay out in the field or adjacent to the barn buildings. No progressive farmer should think of letting this "eye-sore" remain on his farm. Haul it out and put it where it can be converted into humus.

Early Plowing Benefits.
One of the greatest advantages from very early plowing is that it gives the many seeds time to come up to be killed by frosts, or better still, to be killed by disk and harrow.

Cast Iron Can Be Bent.
"Few mechanics know that cast iron can be bent or straightened," says Popular Mechanics, "as the case may be." For example, take a piece of flat cast iron, place it on a level, solid surface and strike it lightly with a ball-peen hammer. If this simple experiment is tried, it will be found, to the surprise of the experimenter, that metal of this kind readily yields to the light blows of a hammer. Do not strike hard enough to break or crack the casting."

MANY VALUABLE ANIMALS RUINED DURING FIRST SEASON BY LACK OF PROPER CARE

Sheep Owner Who Wishes to Make Profit Out of His Flock Should Stand by and Help Nature in Case of Trouble—Best Ewes Usually Suffer From Congestion of Udder.



Profitable Flock of Ewes.

Of course, nature may be relied upon to pull most domestic animals through the stress of birth, but the man who wants to make a profit out of his flock will stand by to help out in the case of trouble.

Many valuable young ewes are ruined during their first lambing season by lack of care, and this is especially true of those that happen to suffer from congestion of the udder.

The aggravating part of it is that it is the freest milkers, those that would make the best mothers, that always suffer from the caking and inflammation of the udder that may unfit them for anything save mutton. When an ewe gives a great deal of milk, her lamb is apt to suckle but one side, leaving the other to distend, harden, creak and inflame. Within a day or two this hardening may result in the loss of half the udder.

I spend several days during and after the lambing season going from one ewe to another, and examining them for traces of caked udders and inflammation. If I find a large amount of milk in either side, I milk it out in order to equalize the pressure on the tissues. I try to teach the lamb to nurse both sides. Of course, all this takes time and a good deal of patience, but it is worth the trouble.

Several years ago I learned that reducing the amount of feed a day or two before lambing time would help to prevent caking of the udders. This reduces the supply of milk that is being created, and helps to make the inflamed and caked udder a great deal less threatening. Of course, as soon as I see that the danger of such disturbance is over, I start feeding the full rations again.

When the lamb is taking practically all the milk furnished from the first,

it is safe to stimulate the flow by stronger feeding, says a writer in the Farm Progress.

Local treatment may aid in saving the usefulness of the ewe. In case I happen on an ewe already suffering from caked udder, I get her up to the barn as quick as I can, and give her the hot water treatment. This consists of setting her back on her haunches and freely applying hot water to the udder. This relieves congestion by sending a stronger flow of blood through the udder.

Following the hot-water treatment a thorough rubbing, kneading and massaging of the udder should follow. I have used ointments and salves to correct this trouble, but I find that rubbing is just about as effective without the salves and ointments as with them. I use hot or warm lard, and find that it is as effective as mercurial ointments, blue ointments or any of the rest of them. Warm vaseline is just as good, but apparently no better than ordinary lard. The careful rubbing and twisting of the udder is the thing that helps.

Frozen ground, wet bedding and general exposure at or about lambing time helps to bring on these udder troubles. There should be plenty of warm, dry bedding between the ewes and the damp earth or a cold cement floor. It is dangerous to the ewe, young or old, to allow them to lie with newly distended udder on the wet earth where the frost is still lingering.

If the caked udder runs its usual course it destroys the milk-producing ability of half the udder, and unfits the ewe for anything except the mutton pens. This will be caused by lack of attention within the two weeks around lambing time.

ATTENTION NEEDED FOR SHEEP FLOCK

Animals Are Dainty Eaters and Will Not Touch Hay Mussed Over by Other Stock.

Sheep are dainty feeders. They will not eat hay that other stock have mused over, and they will refuse grain taken from a ratty crib. Sheep should have a well ventilated shed, higher and drier. In dry weather, says a writer in the Practical Farmer, they should be allowed their freedom to run out and in at their will. Nothing will feel or show neglect as quickly as sheep. Place the unthrifty ewes by themselves and give them a little extra feed. Perhaps they are suffering from the greed of the bosses in the flock, and are not getting a full ration. Oats, wheat, bran, linseed meal and clover hay should be provided for ewes. Dip the sheep immediately after shearing and again in about three weeks to destroy the ticks that may have escaped at the first dipping.

GOOD TREATMENT FOR "GREASE HEEL"

Trouble Usually Comes From Excessive Dampness, Due to Filthy Stables.

(By E. T. BAKER, Veterinarian, Idaho Experiment Station.)
Scratches, often called "grease heel" or eczema, often becomes a chronic disorder, with thickening of the skin around the fetlock, leaving a decided blemish.

This trouble usually comes from excessive dampness, due to muddy roads and filthy stables. Another cause is currying off dry mud with all the strength of an athletic arm, irritating the skin. Sometimes the system is in poor condition and needs building up, and, again, some horses seem predisposed to the disease.

Do not regard it as a trifling trouble, but promptly attend to the condition. It is often cheaper in the long run to consult the local veterinarian, who will advise the proper treatment. Clipping the fetlock and applying some bland ointment is often all that is needed in a mild case.

Japan's Appreciation.
Japanese cherry trees are due to decorate one of New York city's popular resident sections next season. Subjects of Japan who live in this country have presented 1,200 trees to the city as a mark of appreciation of the city's hospitality to foreigners. The trees are being cared for by the imperial agricultural department in Tokyo.

Horse Price Record.
The world's record average price for Percheron horses was broken at a recent sale of fifty-four head of horses for a total of \$34,093.

Grape Cultivation.
More than 11,000,000 acres of land in Italy are devoted to wine grape cultivation.

Cholera Loss.
Hog cholera is estimated to cause a loss of more than \$2,000,000 annually to Illinois farmers.

FOR BETTER ROADS

METHODS OF TREE PLANTING

Many People Make Serious Mistakes of Simply Sticking Roots in Bundles in Deep Hole.

(By W. R. GILBERT.)
To my mind there is not half enough attention paid to the way trees are put into the hole when planting. Some people think that because trees have roots they should grow nearly on top of every ditch in the country.

For ten years I planted trees yearly. Half the trees I planted the first year failed because I didn't know how to plant properly. I said to myself there was something wrong somewhere, either in the trees or in my way of knowing how to plant.

I experimented a couple of years and found out the "secret of my failure." Half of the young trees are nearly useless for planting on account of the ways they are pulled at the nurseries.

Some men, when they go pulling trees in the nurseries pull away just as though they were pulling turnips in a hurry, snapping the roots together and throwing them away as if they were no more than rotten limbs.

Young trees, to my mind, should be handled as carefully as eggs. They should be dug out of the ground and not pulled.

When the roots are strained in the pulling they grow the first year badly and then die away. I examined the roots of a dozen young trees; there were two strained and I cut the roots short in two more, for experiment's sake.

The ones that were not strained grew healthy from the start and are growing well. The ones that were strained grew nearly right the first year and died the second year, and the ones that I cut a little of the roots off lived in "decline."

The roots, when planting, should be spread out evenly in a broad hole, not deep, the roots just barely covered. Where some, or most people, perhaps, make the mistake is in sticking the roots in a bundle in a deep hole.

Trees planted in this fashion are bound to fail. At least it has been my experience.

Some people give the trees a pull up after planting. With this method I don't agree. There is no need of any more handling.

It is important to press the roots, secondly, say after a month, because of the air gets down alongside the stem the tree is liable to fail.

I have found always that the fall was the best time for planting. When they were put in late I had more failures.

Another thing I notice in planting is, if the young trees are any length of time pulled they are pretty sure to "go under."

\$1,000,000 FOR GOOD ROADS
Spokane County, Washington, Will Have Million for Building and Improvement of Highways.

As a result of an energetic good roads campaign waged by Spokane citizens the last two years, Spokane county will have \$919,000 for road building and improvement in 1913 and 1914. With an additional \$163,000 appropriated by the legislature for state roads immediately tributary to Spokane, the total is brought to \$1,082,000. The distribution calls for 90 per cent of the amount being concentrated on continuous stretches of standard highway built from trade centers along main traveled roads which are a part of the state primary trunk highway system. In the comprehensive road program a law has been enacted providing for the development of roads in counties whose assessed valuations do not permit of extensive road work. Thus a portion of Spokane's road money will be used in building highways in other counties, thus connecting all parts of the state. Seattle and Tacoma are to take care of the western Washington and mountain counties in the same way. All state road expenditures are made by the state, under direct supervision of the state highway commissioner.

Charity Subjects in Herd.
Do you know the charity subjects in your herd? Do not blame the whole herd if it is not making you money rapidly. The good members are busy supporting the rest as well as you.

Importance of Aeration.
If the stable and cow and milk are perfectly clean, there will be little odor to aerate, but whether aeration is important or not, immediate cooling is important if the milk is to be kept.

HAIR CUT BY A SQUIRREL

Rodent Barber Gets Busy on Thatch of Sleeping Oregon Photographer.

Ernest J. Bloom, a photographer of Hood River, Ore., who has been passing the last two weeks at the ranch of R. E. Scott, secretary of the Commercial club, returned home with a portion of his hair gone.

Mr. Bloom had been working in the garden and making a lawn on the ranch. He was taking a nap after lunch when a squirrel that had been making its home in the house last winter, evidently thinking his long black locks would make an excellent lining for a nest, trimmed off a portion of the hair when he slept.

"The rodent's teeth must have been sharp," says the photographer, "for I could scarcely feel him at work there cutting away the hair. I must have moved in my sleep and in his excitement he evidently pulled some of the hairs out instead of cutting them. This awoke me and I let out a yell that almost frightened the squirrel to death."—Portland Oregonian.

HAIR CAME OUT IN BUNCHES

813 E. Second St., Muncie, Ind.—"My little girl had a bad breaking out on the scalp. It was little white lumps. The pimples would break out as large as a common pinhead all over her head. They would break and run yellow matter. She suffered nearly a year with itching and burning. It was sore and itched all the time. The matter that ran from her head was very thick. I did not comb her hair very often, her head was so sore to comb it, and when I did comb, it came out in bunches. Some nights her head itched so bad she could not sleep."

"I tried several different soaps and ointments, also patent medicine, but nothing could I get to stop it. I began using Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment this summer after I sent for the free samples. I used them and they did so much good I bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and some Cuticura Ointment. I washed her head with Cuticura Soap and rubbed the Cuticura Ointment in the scalp every two weeks. A week after I had washed her head three times you could not tell she ever had a breaking out on her head. Cuticura Soap and Ointment also made the hair grow beautifully." (Signed) Mrs. Emma Patterson, Dec. 22, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 1, Boston." Adv.

All Dead.
Do you suppose there are any men who can prove they had no vices?
"Certainly."
"Where's their proof?"
"On their tombstones."

No Fault There.
"Blagg is no golden-mouthed speaker."
"Well, his dentist did his best to make him one."

Don't buy water for bluing. Liquid blue is almost all water. Buy Red Cross Ball Blue, the blue that's all blue. Adv.

More juice can be extracted from a lemon by heating it slightly than if it be squeezed when cold.

Chicago's schools in 1912 cost the city \$27,399,275.

HOW THIS WOMAN FOUND HEALTH

Would not give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for All Rest of Medicine in the World.

Utica, Ohio.—"I suffered everything from a female weakness after baby came. I had numb spells and was dizzy, had black spots before my eyes, my back ached and I was so weak I could hardly stand up. My face was yellow, even my fingernails were colorless and I had displacement. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and now I am stout, well and healthy. I can do all my own work and can walk to town and back and not get tired. I would not give your Vegetable Compound for all the rest of the medicines in the world. I tried doctor's medicines and they did me no good."—Mrs. MARY EARLEWINE, R.F.D. No. 3, Utica, Ohio.



Another Case.
Nebo, Ill.—"I was bothered for ten years with female troubles and the doctors did not help me. I was so weak and nervous that I could not do my work and every month I had to spend a few days in bed. I read so many letters about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound curing female troubles that I got a bottle of it. It did me more good than anything else I ever took and now it has cured me. I feel better than I have for years and tell everybody who the Compound has done for me. I believe I would not be living to-day but for that."—Mrs. HETHEE GREENSTREET, Nebo, Illinois.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Lively vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Head-ache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.



W. N. U., OMAHA, NO. 23-1913.

BOTH HAD PRESENCE OF MIND

Husband and Wife Fully Equal to Occasion When a Contretemps Was Threatened.

"Do you know, sir," began the com-muter, "I would rather shell green peas than do almost anything else? My wife says that it demoralizes the servants to have me do it, but I'm not living for the servants."
"The other day I sat down on our back porch with a pan of my favorite

Campaign Against Cancer.
Physicians and laymen who propose the formation of a national organization to make a fight against cancer need no argument to win general favor for their plan, save the mere fact that more than 75,000 persons die of that dread disease annually in this country.

"There is no known cure," says Dr. Cleveland, "except surgery, applied in the earlier stages."
Consequently, the people must be taught to recognize incipient cancer

vegetables in my lap and was enjoying myself in great shape, far from the maddening crowd, for my wife had some well calls.

"All of a sudden I heard a woman's voice say:
"Oh, I must see your cute little back yard; I've heard so much about it."

"Then the window flew open and out tumbled two pretty heads.
"I turned mine away, and my wife was equal to the occasion.
"Mike," she said, "you must remem-

and to seek the surgeon's aid promptly when it is discovered.
The new organization, it is understood, will follow the lines of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, through whose activities more than 200,000 lives have been saved in 10 years.

The campaign of education will include the publication of articles in newspapers and magazines, distribution of pamphlets, special instruction in training schools for nurses and lecturers before women's clubs.