

The urban conception of the farm in winter is one of snug comfort and drowsy ease, its external appearance showing, as in the familiar pictorial ideal of a snow-bound farmhouse, with a shovelled path leading through a gate to a radiant window, through which one peers in fancy and discerns a happy family clustered round a lamp, says the Philadelphia Press. The idea is that the farmer has little or nothing to do in the daytime but sit inside his home and feed the stock; the wife knits; the children go to school. It is a charming picture, not always true to life. There is no time in the year when there is cessation from toil on a farm. It is different in winter; that is all. The days are shorter; the work rougher. Of course, much depends upon the character of the farm; considerable leisure is possible where few cattle are kept and general trucking done. But always there are the "chores." A remarkably elastic expression that—"doing chores." It may mean much or little. Some dairy farmers, for instance, whose serious business in life is milking cows, may potter around the farm after the morning's milking and taking the morning's milk to the creamery or railroad station, eat their noon dinner, mend some fence, look over the harness or haul out manure, potter around some more, and then say: "Guess it's about time to do the chores," meaning to milk two dozen cows or so—the real hard work of the day.

Following Chicago's school for policemen comes New York's school for firemen. It will open, according to the announcement of the city's fire commissioner, immediately after the new year. All present employees of the department, as well as all new hands, will be required to attend, and only "graduates" of this "fire college" will be eligible for places on the force. Some fifteen subjects, embracing everything appertaining to the work, will be included in the curriculum, says the Chicago Record-Herald. As the automobile has become an important part of the up-to-date fire equipment, the management of the gasoline motor car will be taught. And as casualties tend to increase in number and in seriousness, there will be instruction in first aid to the injured. A comprehensive course for the benefit of the fire fighter seems as advantageous as one for that of the patrolman. An exchange of views and experiences between New York and Chicago might result in gains for both cities and both services.

Protection of birds which do beneficial service to man is coming to be more than a matter of state action. Representative Weeks of Massachusetts, a state which realizes the mischief involved in the destruction of the insect-eating birds, has introduced in congress a bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable by 60 days' imprisonment or \$200 fine, to kill or harm coveys or single specimens of birds on their migratory flight from south to north. The list of birds which it is designed to guard includes geese, ducks, plovers, swans, snipe, doves, robins, bluebirds and various kinds of waterfowl. These are friends of man or valuable game-birds, and as the whole country is interested in their preservation it seems to be in order for congress to take action.

School girls in Atlantic City are rebelling against an edict of the domestic science authorities that they must learn to make hash. They are afraid proficiency in this art may lose them the hearts of admirers who know hash only through the boarding houses they have met. The girls openly aver they hate to lose the homes they may make happy by "feeding the brutes" if the said "brutes" learn beforehand that prospective wives have been encouraged to put hash on the daily menu.

A New Jersey boarder, not liking his dinner, attacked his landlady, choking her. Other boarders interested in this summary protest will be disappointed to learn that the accounts said nothing about his choking her into submission.

A Kansas man hugged his wife so hard that he broke two of her ribs. Some men never seem to learn that there's such a thing as overdoing a good thing.

Since the recent tragedies, aviation may now confine its experiments to flying across the earth instead of up into the clouds. There certainly seems to be no useful or practical purpose served by efforts in the latter direction.

A tenor singer in Detroit strained for a high note and landed in a hospital. If he is anything like most of the tenors we know it serves him right.

A man fell from the thirteenth floor of a building and escaped with but a slight shaking up. One shudders to think what might have been his fate had he fallen from the eleventh or the fourteenth, or any other than the unlucky thirteenth.

A Washington weather clerk charges that the weather bureau is mismanaged. We know nothing about the bureau, but we have our opinion about the weather sometimes.

TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

Gotham's Great Peril From Dynamite



DYNAMITE LOOK OUT
IT MAKES ME SHIVER EVERY TIME I LOOK AT THOSE BARGES

NEW YORK—The opinion has often been expressed that some great disaster will eventually overtake New York and the recent dynamite explosion in Jersey City lends some color to this view. Over on the Jersey flats between Bedloe's Island and the end of the Pennsylvania Railroad dock at Greenville, and west of the Statue of Liberty, there are stored at times in three barges anchored there more than 600,000 pounds of high explosives. If by chance this stupendous amount of energy should be let loose, it would topple New York in ruins and cause the greatest disaster of modern times. The loss of life would be appalling. Within a 20-mile radius of the Jersey flats where this awful power is pent there live nearly 10,000,000 persons. The shock of the explosion would be inconceivable. It would set the earth trembling for hundreds of miles in every direction. Buffalo, Montreal, Boston and Baltimore would feel the ground shake under their feet. Along the coast a tidal wave would rush landward and overwhelm everything until it reached the first great barrier of the hills. Ships at sea would be tossed to and fro by the mighty convulsion.

These barges, which contain enough explosives to blow the whole city to pieces, belong to the great powder manufacturing concerns that have

their plants in desert places inland. They cannot store their deadly explosives near any large center of population. The regulations of nearly every city from New York down prohibit the storage of any quantity of dynamite or any other powerful explosive within their boundaries. Therefore the considerable amount that is used in blasting has to be transported each day from some point of distribution. These barges on the Jersey flats are the great distributing depots for dynamite for all the region of New York and vicinity.

It is impossible to say from one day to another just how much dynamite, lyddite, black powder or other explosive combinations are carried on these boats. The stock varies almost from hour to hour.

Thus far they have escaped disaster. Yet they are almost as much a potential menace to New York as Vesuvius is to Naples. They are more, in fact, for Naples is quite a number of miles away from the flaming crater of the volcano, while New York, with its mountain ranges of skyscrapers, is but a brief two miles distant.

There are approximately 500,000,000 pounds of high explosives manufactured in the United States every year. There is continually in transit on the railroads throughout the country 5,000 carloads of this dangerous material. It takes an average of 10 days to make delivery from point of shipment to destination. Therefore there is a carload of dynamite or gunpowder for every 50 miles of railroad throughout America. The traveler passes almost hourly within a few feet of these cars without knowing it.

Daring Opium Smuggler Is Set Free



SEATTLE, WASH.—Broken in body and spirit by confinement in the federal prison at McNeil's island, where he served four terms, Lawrence Kelly, declared by customs officers to be the shrewdest and most daring opium smuggler they have encountered on Puget, sound during the last three decades, was turned adrift a few days ago. He is 73, his strength is wasted, his nerve is gone and he is without a dollar. Unless former accomplices come to his aid with part of the fortune he made for them at the risk of his life and freedom, it is likely the veteran will pass the rest of his days in a poorhouse.

Kelly's smuggling days are over. He is a broken down sailor. He is under the surveillance of customs officials and will be followed by them to the grave. He never confessed or implicated others and he had the reputation of being "square" with those who profited by his traffic.

though he had opportunities to fleece them whenever he brought a sloop load of contraband goods into the country.

Smuggling always appealed to Kelly as a game of chance, to be indulged in only for the excitement and the satisfaction of eluding the officers. He did not sail under the black flag for the profit and it is known that he never fired a shot or harmed any one.

Kelly was successful in many of his adventures between the Canadian shores and the mainland in Washington and Oregon, and it is believed he smuggled several hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of contraband goods, including opium into the United States during the last fifteen years. He always worked alone, and though deserted when arrested the last time, he would give not the least inkling as to who financed the expeditions or who assisted him.

When opium began pouring into the country from over the British Columbia border, for months the customs inspectors searched the country in an effort to trace the smuggler. Finally one overheard a conversation between two prosperous business men at Olympia, the capital of Washington. Kelly was caught with the goods and arrested.

Deficit in Wake of Municipal Dance



MILWAUKEE.—Municipal merriment comes high. Milwaukeeans have danced and now they must pay the piper. And the piper's bills amount to \$1,000 more than the dancers donated.

Municipal balls attended by 3,000 persons, at which the employer danced with his stenographer and the employer's wife danced with the stenographer's "steady," and many stamper mix-ups, all tending in the general direction of social equality, have been a great success socially, but not financially. There is a deficit and the city's strong box will have to be drawn on for \$1,000 to pay the piper for piping four times at the four municipal balls that have been given.

The deficit is more than a deficit. It is a problem. It is a rock which threatens to knock a hole in the Milwaukee plan of municipal merrymaking. There is a difference of opinion as to whether it is best to go ahead with the public frolics. Some point to the fact that Uncle Sam conducts his postoffice business at a loss, and that New York runs its ferries at a loss. What matters it, they say, that there is a loss of mere dollars? Look at the gain in merriment. Those instead of looking backward, would look further forward and not keep the municipal dances going but inaugurate municipal moving picture shows. The plan is to give the first of these shows in a public school building in the congested district. It will either be free or the price of admission will be held down to a penny or two.

The public dance and the public moving picture show are only the beginnings of the program mapped out by Mayor Emil Seldel and his chief lieutenant, Congressman-Elect Victor L. Berger, and their associates.

Plans to Carry Gospel in Aeroplane



ST. LOUIS—The aeroplane as a means of spreading the gospel is the latest idea of James H. Pearson, itinerant proselyter.

Released recently from the observation ward of the city hospital, Pearson promptly set to work perfecting two aeroplane models, in which, accompanied by his wife and a corps of assistants, he intends to fly over the country.

The aeroplane will be used more for this purpose than as an instrument of war, Pearson says. Instead of spreading militarism by its use as a bomb carrier, the aeroplane is designed to carry missionaries over the world and enable them to reach spots hitherto inaccessible, he says.

The native of Wahamba, in Africa, pursuing his peaceful occupation of cooking his neighbor for a noonday meal, will see suddenly a strange apparition, from which a man-bird will emerge. After he has conquered this field he will go on to new ones until the evangelization of the whole world will be accomplished.

"But before I tour the world in my aeroplanes, I will first clean St. Louis," declares Pearson. "It is a den of iniquity, and I cannot go away without completing my work here."

Pearson is a member of the Amateur Aeronaut Association of St. Louis. His models are constructed along scientific lines, and Pearson will soon start building the aeroplanes. Meanwhile Pearson is preaching on the streets, every night.

He will receive \$5 or \$6 a week, and will go through the usual office boy's routine—taking in cards of callers, running all sorts of errands for everybody in the office, sorting reference cards, etc. Then, when he has got the run of things, he will be set to putting away the cards and reports, and then maybe he will be set at making various entries on cards or in books. All these entries have to do with people; with their personal habits, with their earnings; with their church going; with their paying their bills promptly; with their spending more than they earn; with their habit of running up bills, paying promptly in the beginning, then not so promptly and finally not at all, with a balance still due; with their being extravagant; with the character of their associates; with whether or not their wives and families are extravagant.

In short, with whether or not they are sober, intelligent, thrifty, honest, or trustworthy.

That is the credit man's business, to find out all these things, and have it in such form that it can be told to the man at the head of the department selling a bill of goods, to a stranger asking credit, and there he will know whether to give the man the credit he seeks.

Your boy naturally assimilates all this in a general way before he has been filing these records very long, and will begin to manifest interest in how it is all done. If he is apt, he will be called into the office of the manager a couple of years after the beginning, when he will be earning \$10 or \$12 a week, and told to go out and discover so and so about a new customer. It will probably be only to learn if the man's actual address corresponds with the one he gave on his application for credit, or to request one of the references to fill out a "confidential" blank telling what he knows about the applicant; but this is getting into the credit business for the first time in earnest.

Doing this sort of "investigating" well, the aspiring credit detective will be set to harder work, such as interviewing the persons referred to themselves, and perhaps running down clues as to the seeker after credit that may give his proprietor a more accurate opinion of the customer's reliability. By this time, after he has been working for the firm three or four years, say, he will be getting \$20 a week, and will be in a direct line of promotion.

It will not be long till he will be a regular investigator on the firm's staff at a weekly salary of \$25 to \$40, and will be becoming a fair judge of human nature, and filled with information about hundreds of people. When a newcomer applies for credit, wishing to purchase a fair-sized bill of furniture, or to open a regular account to be paid monthly, or to get stock for a little store he plans to start for himself, your boy will be the one to get all information about the appli-

Your Boy's Life's Work



CREDIT MAN?

Not a detective in the ordinary sense of the term, but one who makes himself familiar with the commercial integrity of the community and whose skill and trustworthiness in this delicate business are of the greatest service to merchants and others in determining the responsibility of prospective customers—A form of life work which is not overdone and which requires no capital other than intelligence, zeal and scrupulous integrity.

By C. W. JENNINGS.

So long as mankind remains as it is and the commercial world revolves in its present orbit, there is one form of detective activity which is not likely to be overdone. So long as buying and selling are the principal occupations of civilized man, there will be no lack of opportunity for the credit man. It is a career that should appeal strongly to the bright American boy, and one that offers him certain advantages which are not to be found in many of the overworked callings of the present day.

Here is a lifework that, while of a sort of detective nature, is a sublimated phase of prying into the affairs of the other man, because it has to do, not with finding out if the object of the inquiry has actually done wrong or committed a crime, so much as discovering if he might do so; in other words, if he pays his bills. This is the place that the credit man fills in commercial life. He is the product of the great advance in business that has been made in the last quarter of a century, which makes it necessary for merchants and others to learn all they can about prospective customers, so as to be sure of them.

If your boy is a keen youngster, he could not get into a line of work that offers greater opportunities; for integrity is the life of commerce, and the only way to discover integrity is to inquire, and the process of inquiring into things of such a delicate nature requires the greatest tact, which means that there must be places for the employment of this tact when it advances beyond the rudiments.

No special preliminaries, in the way of education or otherwise, are necessary for your boy to make his start; for, anyhow, he must begin at the bottom and prove himself at every stage of his progress. This means that, at 16 or so, he applies to the head of the credit department of a large store or other mercantile establishment for a job. When accepted, he will be little more than an office boy; for he knows nothing as yet of commercial life.

He will receive \$5 or \$6 a week, and will go through the usual office boy's routine—taking in cards of callers, running all sorts of errands for everybody in the office, sorting reference cards, etc. Then, when he has got the run of things, he will be set to putting away the cards and reports, and then maybe he will be set at making various entries on cards or in books. All these entries have to do with people; with their personal habits, with their earnings; with their church going; with their paying their bills promptly; with their spending more than they earn; with their habit of running up bills, paying promptly in the beginning, then not so promptly and finally not at all, with a balance still due; with their being extravagant; with the character of their associates; with whether or not their wives and families are extravagant.

In short, with whether or not they are sober, intelligent, thrifty, honest, or trustworthy.

That is the credit man's business, to find out all these things, and have it in such form that it can be told to the man at the head of the department selling a bill of goods, to a stranger asking credit, and there he will know whether to give the man the credit he seeks.

Your boy naturally assimilates all this in a general way before he has been filing these records very long, and will begin to manifest interest in how it is all done. If he is apt, he will be called into the office of the manager a couple of years after the beginning, when he will be earning \$10 or \$12 a week, and told to go out and discover so and so about a new customer. It will probably be only to learn if the man's actual address corresponds with the one he gave on his application for credit, or to request one of the references to fill out a "confidential" blank telling what he knows about the applicant; but this is getting into the credit business for the first time in earnest.

Doing this sort of "investigating" well, the aspiring credit detective will be set to harder work, such as interviewing the persons referred to themselves, and perhaps running down clues as to the seeker after credit that may give his proprietor a more accurate opinion of the customer's reliability. By this time, after he has been working for the firm three or four years, say, he will be getting \$20 a week, and will be in a direct line of promotion.

It will not be long till he will be a regular investigator on the firm's staff at a weekly salary of \$25 to \$40, and will be becoming a fair judge of human nature, and filled with information about hundreds of people. When a newcomer applies for credit, wishing to purchase a fair-sized bill of furniture, or to open a regular account to be paid monthly, or to get stock for a little store he plans to start for himself, your boy will be the one to get all information about the appli-

cant on which to base his firm's attitude toward him. And his opinion, after he has made his investigation, will be taken without further testimony.

Of course, your boy is bound to be manager of the credit department; for that is what he has been preparing for, and this will come, perhaps, by the time he is 30 or a little less, according to the zeal and intelligence and keenness that he has shown in lower positions. From an investigator, or detective of promise, who is given some of the most intricate cases to handle, and when he earns probably \$50 a week, he is made assistant manager, if the establishment is of considerable size, at \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year, and then manager, which pays anything from \$3,000 up to \$10,000, according to the magnitude of the business.

By this time he is one of the most important men connected with the firm—some say the credit man is the most important—for his opinion will be accepted as to the trustworthiness of anybody and everybody that wishes to buy goods, and he has become an authority on human nature. Frequently he will be able to read a man at sight, so great will have been his experience and the acumen that has resulted therefrom, and the exercise of this faculty will save his company from losses that might amount to thousands of dollars through the unwise extension of credit.

Of course such a man is bound to be a member of the firm, if he remains with it; but in this case he would be succeeded in the credit department by another direct manager, and himself would exercise only indirect supervision. If his ambition led toward continuing the credit line, he would be a likely candidate for the management of a credit association, either one of the large independent institutions, such as Bradstreets or Duns, or one that has been formed by merchants or others in a single general line for mutual protection, such as the lumbermen's, or the credit association of retail merchants in New York city.

In these cases his services would be almost invaluable; for it is within his powers to be one of the few men really competent to conduct such a business with absolute justice, protecting his firm or associates against deadbeats and irresponsibles, and at the same time being so just as not to lose customers. Some men are entirely worthy of credit for a few hundred dollars, but could not be safely trusted for two or three thousand; just as a man might be able to pay monthly installments of say, \$25, but could not afford \$50, though he might delude himself into thinking he could. The keen credit man, such as your boy may become, often knows men better than they know themselves.

(Copyright, 1919, by the Associated Literary Press.)

Historic Spots Marked.

All of the historical spots in old Castine have been marked by tablets. The sites of the Capuchin mission and St. Peter's chapel are marked by crosses and also descriptive tablets. These tablets and markers cover only the Pentagon, St. Castine, revolution and 1812-1814 periods, the municipal being left for some future time. The inscriptions on the tablets have all been drawn from original sources of information. Together they record two centuries of conflict. It is the hope of Charles W. Noyes, who was chairman of the committee in charge of this work, that they will serve to give Castine a better appreciation of her ancient glory.

Imprisonment for Debt.

It is now over fifty years since the power of imprisoning a debtor for life was taken from the creditor, and it fills one with amazement to think that a system so ridiculous should have continued as long as it did. The three principal debtors' prisons in England were the King's Bench, the Marshalsea and the Borough Compter. In the year 1759 there were twenty thousand prisoners for debt in Great Britain and Ireland. The futility of the system was quite as great as its barbarity. More than half the prisoners in some of the prisons were kept there solely because they could not pay the attorney's costs. Many prisoners had their wives and children with them. There was no infirmary, no resident surgeon and no bath. Imagine a place in these days containing 1,399 persons and no bath and no infirmary! We have indeed "progressed."

The Persia of Today.

The population of Persia is believed by old residents to be about twelve or thirteen millions. The climate and general character of the country resemble those of Arizona and California, except along the north coast, which resembles South Carolina. The people are largely Mohammedans, but very friendly toward foreigners since the adoption of the constitutional system.

A Good Speaker.

"Is he a good after-dinner speaker?" "Splendid! He always begins his speeches by saying, 'The hour is getting late and I will not detain you.'"

Safe Chaperon.

Patience—Is your aunt troubled with insomnia?" "Patience—No, indeed! You don't think Will and I would have her for a chaperon if she was, do you?—Yonkers Statesman.

FARM AND GARDEN

HUGE BASKET FOR GRANARY

Pima Indians of Mendocino County, California, Use Big Receptacles Made of Willow.

(By J. MAYNE, Baltimore.) The Pima Indians of Mendocino county, Cal., for many generations stored their winter provisions in large willow baskets. It was the custom to place the basket granaries up on a high rude platform supported by poles, easily reached by means of ladders.

Hundreds of bushels of acorns besides corn and wheat were gathered and housed in these granaries for use during the winter. Each basket was provided with a portable lid or top.



Huge Basket Granary.

Usually these baskets were comparatively not very large.

Recently, however, the Pima Indians living near Ukiah wove an immense willow basket which is a record-breaker for size. From the bottom to the rim the immense basket measures 8 feet, while the outside circumference covers 25 feet. The basket itself when empty weighs 250 pounds, and the cone-shaped lid weighs 75 additional pounds, making a total weight of 325 pounds.

When filled with acorns, grain, etc., the total weight will nearly reach 1,200 pounds.

Very recently this "baby" basket was purchased by Dr. J. W. Hudson, of Ukiah, and by him sold to the Institute of Arts and Sciences, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The big basket will be shipped to its ultimate destination. It is so large that it cannot be put through the door of an ordinary bus car, and before being placed on board the car the opening will have to be widened to admit this special piece of freight.

MONEY IN CAULIFLOWER CROP

Little Chance for Success Unless Planted Early, as Plant Needs Cool Air and Soil.

(By WILLIAM H. UNDERWOOD.) I have grown cauliflower for a number of years and have found it a very profitable crop, as it brings a good price in the market.

Soil that will produce cabbage is suitable for cauliflower, provided it is enriched with well rotted manure. The manure should be thoroughly mixed with the soil and the ground put in the best possible condition.

When the seeds begin to grow I give the plants sufficient air to keep them from rotting off. As soon as the plants are large enough to handle I take them up and transplant them two inches apart each way and keep them well watered. I expose the plants to the open air before time to plant outdoors so as to harden them. I find that few plants die when treated in this manner.

Several hours before setting out I give the plants a thorough soaking in the hot bed. When ready to set the plants I mark off the ground three feet each way and set the plants somewhat deeper than they grow in the hot bed and press the earth firmly about them.

As cauliflower requires a cool atmosphere and a cool, moist soil, there is little chance of success unless it is planted very early in order to come on before the heat of summer, or it may be planted late and come in during the cool weather of fall.

In cultivating I use a one-horse cultivator twice a week, going both ways when the plants are small. When they come to maturity and the flowers appear, I cover the flowers with a leaf of the plant early every morning. I have had good success in this manner of protection.

Killing Quack Grass.

Quack grass is a perennial and the roots must be cut off under the surface. Shave off the plants by running a shallow furrow. If plowed deeply the roots will not be much injured and will come up again. A good way is to harrow out as many roots as possible after they have started in the spring and then follow with the plow as often as they show up strong. Plant to millet or buckwheat in the late summer as these crops have a tendency to smother quack grass.

Cultivated Crops.

Crops, such as corn, potatoes, mangels and all root crops that are planted in rows and cultivated during their growth are known as cultivated crops. These crops have always been regarded as beneficial to soil fertility, but investigation shows that continuous growth of cultivated crops depletes the soil more rapidly than does the growing of grain continuously.

Brighten Up Harness.

A quart of harness oil and plenty of muscle will make the neighbors think you have new rigging for the teams. Now's the time.

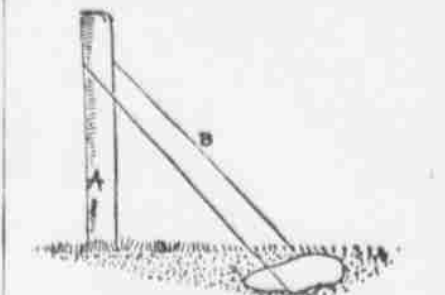
Hunting for Pleasure.

The man who hunts for pleasure rarely finds it, and if he does he cannot appreciate it.

BRACE-WIRE THAT ENDURES

Necessary Materials Are Virtually Indestructible and Are Easily Adjusted—Most Effective.

Most braces for a corner-post require so much labor and expense that the illustration will convey an idea well worth putting into practice, as the necessary materials for the brace are virtually indestructible, very easily adjusted and most effective in their application. Secure a smooth



Brace-Wire That Stays.

wire 15 to 20 feet in length, double it, place one end around the post and the other around a large rock; dig a hole and sink the rock in the ground about two feet, tamping the dirt firmly down against it to hold it in position.

A, post; B, wires; C, rock. To take all slack out of the wires and prevent the post from becoming loose, insert a hammer-handle or strong stick between the wires and twist it over and over until the desired tightness is obtained.

GOOD HITCHING POST DEVICE

Strong Timber, Set Firmly in Ground With Square Top as Shown, Is Very Convenient.

Set firmly into the ground a good, strong post, with a square top, into which drive a staple and hook at right angles, as it were. To fasten horse, double the rope or strap, pass through



Hitching Post Device.

the staple and over the hook, and the horse is safely hitched. Staple or hook should only be large enough to admit a common-size rope or strap.

Ventilating of Barns.

The door of the barn ought to be left open in mild weather, and the sheep permitted to go in and out at their pleasure, while in cold, wet weather the door should be closed and the sheep comfortably housed.

Planting the Garden.

In planting your garden bear in mind that it costs no more to grow the best varieties of vegetables than it does to grow poor ones, and this applies also to all farm crops. It pays to be careful in selecting varieties.

Preparing for Market.

In preparing your products for market give good weight and measure and good quality. People want what they pay for, and if they don't get it of you they will try some one else.

American Swine.

Nearly half the swine in the world are raised in this country.

FARM NOTES

Alfalfa seed should be pure. The farmer must keep up with the times.

There is nothing hard to learn about operating a silo.

As a fertilizer, nothing can beat barnyard manure.

Every detail of his work interests the successful farmer.

It is never too early in the season to begin hardening the teams for spring's work.

Orchard grass is taking well in some isolated places as a meadow plant.

A frame mushroom house is undoubtedly a good place for forcing rhubarb.

Early cabbage, cauliflower, spinach, wax beans and dwarf peas go very nicely between the newly-set strawberry plants.

Every grower that raises celery on a big scale generally sees to it that he can ship celery from November 1st to the first of March.

There is no reason why potatoes could not be grown for a year or two in a newly-planted orchard, either in the ordinary way or by covering with straw.

A machine has been invented which will make the form of the ceiling of a barn by individual farmers and the cost is small.

Every one who owns acreage and cultivates the same as a farm should not only own some stock but also have an increase from the same.

The farmer should realize that it pays better to put profits into farm improvements of his own than to loan it to his neighbor, or six per cent to improve some other man's farm.

The dampness of the ceiling of a barn may be partially prevented by covering the loft with a thick layer of hay or straw.

Success in hog raising is determined by intelligent daily, sometimes hourly, care, attention to many small details, and good judgment.