

MAN WITHOUT A PAIN.

Hurrah for the man without a pain! If he is not the salt of the earth, then the earth must surely remain unsalted. He feels no inward burning necessity of breaking into newspapers with constant declarations as to the badness of men and things. He is not full of suppressed resolutions as to the wickedness of everybody else, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. He has no special yearning to ascend Chautauqua platforms and feed full the listening throngs with all the horrors of existence. In private life he is the citizen who looks after his family, who is regarded as a good neighbor and who gains and deserves the respect of all those who know him. In the business world he is the man who does his work without a lot of noise and wasted motion and thereby earns the gratitude of his associates or employers. In public life he is the man who sees that the business of government gets attended to and leaves to louder statesmen the honors of big headlines and Chautauqua lectureships. After hearing or reading the studied and laborious complaints of the other variety, the thought of him is like the murmur of pleasant waters. It cools, refreshes and strengthens the jaded spirit. It reminds one that everything is far from being lost, that the world's work is still being efficiently done, that the republic is safe, and that the sun is still shining.

A Boston restaurant keeper kept a green turtle on its back in his window and was tried on a charge of cruelty to animals. A Harvard university professor testified that the turtle was more nearly related to the birds than the fishes, but the defense took the ground that it was not an animal, but a fish, and the judge instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty. Whatever intellectual Boston may hold as to the status of the reptiles, there is no good reason why the laws forbidding cruelty to animals should not be broad enough to cover more than warm-blooded animals.

An Oak Park professor is advocating the establishment of a school in which the art and science of courtship may be taught. Good heaven! Has the man no knowledge of human nature? As soon as courtship is made a thing that people will have to study and work at nobody will wish to indulge in it. The way to make courtship popular—which seems to be the Oak Park professor's object—is to enact a law prohibiting it.

The sick friend is serving useful purposes. He has long served as an excuse for the belated homefearer who has been sitting by his bedside. Now he is coming in handy for the speeding motorist who is hastening to his dying bed. It would be a great shock to his loving friends if by some mischance this convenient scapegoat should suddenly recover.

That Pennsylvania farmer who took a club and proceeded to batter up an automobile whose driver refused to stop when the farmer's cattle became frightened, possibly acted contrary to law, but his deed shows the dangerous state of mind engendered in the public by autists who decline to act reasonably on the road or who ignore the rights of pedestrians.

A savings bank official reports that a strange number of bogus coins find their way into baby's bank. Playing a trick like that on a baby is more reprehensible than putting buttons in the contribution box.

A Harvard professor says Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" would be rejected if submitted to the editor of a modern magazine. Of course, its length would be against it at first sight.

The young Californian who sang, "I'd rather have fingers than toes" will be surprised to learn that a jury in Chicago has assessed the latter at exactly four times the value of the former.

An Ohio man beat his wife with a baseball bat because she had moved his bed during housecleaning time. She wouldn't have minded, perhaps, if he had got mad enough to beat a rug or two.

The Harvard professor who advises us to study Greek to take our minds off money making overlooks the fact that money making is all Greek to the youth who tucks his diploma under his arm and goes out to look for a job.

Philadelphians are searching in London for details of the early history of William Penn. In future ages Philadelphians will be writing biographies of Connie Mack.

ENEMIES OF ALFALFA

Weeds Constitute Worst Factor Plant Has to Contend With.

Especially True in Humid Sections Where Bulk of Rainfall Comes During Comparatively Mild Winters—How to Eradicate.

(By J. M. WESTGATE.)
Over a considerable portion of the country weeds constitute the worst enemy of alfalfa. This is especially true in the humid sections and in those parts of the west and southwest where the bulk of the rainfall comes during the comparatively mild winters. Witch-grass or couch-grass in New York and the New England states, crab grass in the eastern states south of New York, blue grass in the bluegrass sections, and the "foxtail" or wild millets and crab grass in the central states are the worst enemies in the respective sections from the standpoint of the alfalfa plant.

In the irrigated sections of the west, especially in those sections characterized by rainfall during the comparatively mild winters, the growth of the wild barleys is a decided drawback to the successful production of alfalfa. They mature shortly before the first cutting of alfalfa, and the heads of the grass heads sometimes ruin the first crop of hay, which is sometimes burned to destroy the grass seed. These wild barleys are also known as foxtail grass, squinttail grass, and wall barley.

Since alfalfa is not usually a clean-cultivated crop the problem of weed destruction is a serious one. Disking is usually the most effective remedy for weeds, as the alfalfa is generally benefited by the operation, while the



Mature Dodder Plant on Alfalfa Stem.

weeds are greatly injured, owing to their different root systems. In sections where the wild barleys are troublesome it is sometimes thought necessary to burn the first crop of hay. Another method is to cut the first crop while the wild barley is still immature and feed the mixture of alfalfa and grass hay. The objection to this method is that it necessitates the cutting of the alfalfa when too young. A heavy growth of crab-grass is sometimes burned in the early spring.

Dodder is one of the worst weeds so far as alfalfa is concerned. The dodder seeds germinate in the ground and the young plants soon attach themselves to the alfalfa seedlings. As soon as the threadlike stem is firmly attached to the alfalfa plant the stem connecting it with the ground withers away. Thenceforth the dodder lives entirely on the alfalfa. It is very difficult to eradicate when once established, and for this reason great care should be taken to avoid introducing it with the alfalfa seed at seeding time. Grazing close with sheep has been recommended as being effective in holding dodder in check. If dodder appears in isolated spots through the field, it is advisable to cut the affected alfalfa plants very low and remove them. Destroying the dodder by burning with different materials has occasionally proved successful, but it is apt to be more expensive than the removal of the affected portions of the plants. If the stand of alfalfa is badly affected with dodder, the alfalfa should be plowed up before the dodder goes to seed and the land kept in cultivated crops for two or more years.

Care of Orchard.
In addition to growing and turning under clover crops and feeding the soil with mineral fertilizers, it is profitable to dress the orchard soil frequently with stable manure, the best of general fertilizers. If five or ten acres of orchard are handled in the manner of soil treatment, and the trees cared for in a proper manner, and the fruit packed and shipped in the highest approved manner more clear profits will be realized than from forty to eighty acres that is simply planted and left to take care of itself.

Preventing Weeds Going to Seed.
Weeds should be kept down till they will not be capable of further injury. The main object is to see that they do not produce seed, for nature in her desire to prevent the extinction of any species, endows them with the power of producing seed when very young and small. The morning glory, cockle burr, and many other weeds will make seed pods when not over six inches high.

LOCUST TREES FROM SEEDS

As Soon as Plants Break Through Ground They Should Be Given Cultivation and Irrigation.

(By B. O. LONGYEAR, Colorado Agricultural College.)
Any person who can secure seed of black or honey locust can readily grow his own trees of these two species. Seeds that have been kept dry, even eight or ten years, will grow almost as readily as those that have been gathered but one year. In either case the seeds are so hard that if planted dry, as one would pens or beans, many of them will fail to germinate and all of them will be very slow. They should first be treated with hot water, in the following manner:

For about one-half pound of seed place the seeds in any can or jar that will hold about one gallon and that will not be broken by hot water. Pour about two or three quarts of boiling water upon the seeds, cover, and allow to stand over night. When the water is poured off, it will be found that many of the seeds have doubled in size and become softened. These should be taken out and may be planted immediately, while those that remain hard should be treated in the same manner until all of them have swollen.

Plant in good garden soil, in rows about three feet apart, planting the seed about one inch apart, in the case of the black locust, and three inches apart for the honey locust. Cover the former two-thirds of an inch, and the latter one inch deep, and firm the soil upon them. As soon as the plants break through the ground they should be given the same cultivation and irrigation as a crop of corn. The young trees will probably need thinning, so as to make them about four to five inches apart in the row. This will give much stronger seedlings than to allow them to grow much thicker.

At the end of the growing season it is best to dig the young trees just before the ground freezes and bury them in a well drained situation, covering with at least six inches of soil, first tying them into bundles of 25 to 50 trees each. They should be dug the following spring, in the latter part of March or the first of April, and planted in permanent quarters.

The Chestnut Blight.
This began its first noticeable ravages about five years ago in Long Island and New York city. There are now standing in Forest Park in Brooklyn more than 16,000 dead chestnut trees and the malady is traveling fast over the island. In New York city there are very few live chestnut trees left, and Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and to a less extent even Massachusetts, have suffered from the invasion of this deadly fungus. In this instance it is not an insect that causes the trouble but a disease that appears to be confined to this particular species. Science seems helpless before its ravages. The spores from the canker are formed in the fall and disseminated in the spring by billions, wherever there is a crack in the bark they find lodgment and sap the vital forces of the tree.

Commercial Fertilizers.
A recent bulletin of the Michigan Agricultural Experiment station, giving the fertilizer analysis for 1910, offers good advice on the use of commercial fertilizers. Especially well stated are some things that fertilizers will not do. Commercial fertilizers cannot take the place of cultivation. Commercial fertilizers cannot compensate for lack of moisture. Commercial fertilizers do not add humus to the soil.

DAIRY NOTES.

Careful feeding of the bull is necessary.
The breed does not always indicate good milkers.
The sire you use will determine which kind you will get.
The sire wisely selected should improve on the present herd.
Whitewash is a good disinfectant. It should be used liberally in the cow stable.
There are poor cows in all breeds and the selection should be made on the merits of the individual cow.
Should you desire to build up a good reputation for table milk in your town, it might be well to have two breeds.
To be prepared to properly select a bull suitable for your herd, you should know your own herd thoroughly.

Absolute sanitation and cleanliness are necessary from the time the cow leaves the pasture till the butter is consumed.

The presence of bacteria producing a bitter flavor is the cause of the butter becoming strong in three or four days after churning.

Next to getting rid of the poor cow, the greatest need in dairying today is better methods of feeding and caring for the dairy herd.

The udder and teats of the cow should be washed and dried before milking, and the milking should be done with clean dry hands.

Corn silage and alfalfa make an excellent ration for dairy cows and good yields of milk have been reported where nothing else was fed.

The average Holstein cow will probably produce more milk than other breeds, but with a lower fat content than the Jersey or Guernsey.

A heavy piece of canvas well moistened and placed over cream cans while going to creamery will aid greatly in keeping cream cool in summer.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Frame New Rules for Federal Courts



WASHINGTON.—Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme court has appointed a committee to revise the rules of equity practice in the United States courts. The committee is composed of himself, Justices Lurton and Van Deventer, the only members of the Supreme court who have had experience on the bench of the United States circuit court, Justice Lurton since 1893 and Justice Van Deventer since 1903.

This move is the initial step in a great reform in federal court procedure, which has long been advocated by Justice White, who has often criticized the antiquated practice on the chancery side of these courts.

The present rules were promulgated in 1842. They are adapted in their entirety from the ancient rules of the high court of chancery of England, and are cumbersome and complicated in the highest degree, lending themselves to delays and embarrassing litigation rather than expediting causes. It is significant that the rules from

which the United States court rules of equity practice were adapted have long since been displaced in the English practice, and in almost every minor jurisdiction in the United States where they were in force in the last century have been abandoned for code procedure or amended in accord with modern ideas and practice.

Members of the bar in commenting on the proposed reform without exception commend it. They say that the rules as they now stand, if rigidly enforced, would involve litigation in an endless snarl, and that the present rules have been tolerable only by reason of the disregard of many of them which have been found impractical of enforcement in modern procedure. But in such cases they say that special orders and short cuts in suits are made to fit the individual case and thus the whole procedure is "up in the air" or in the "discretion of the court," which is in many cases just as bad.

No intimation was given by Chief Justice White or either member of the committee just what form the revision will take, but it is agreed that it will look to the expediting of causes, and the relief of litigants from the almost prohibitive expense of the present equity procedure.

The committee is expected to report its recommendations to the Supreme court early in the fall term.

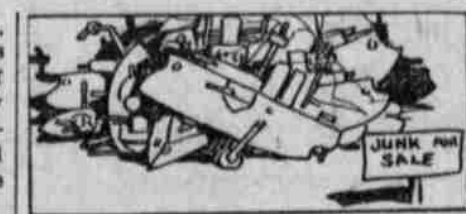
Nation Has a Great Naval Scrap Heap

THE fate of the battleship Texas, once the pride of the United States navy, recently sent to the bottom of Tangier sound, in Chesapeake bay, by the guns of her sister ships, as an experiment in naval science, has called public attention to the prodigious size of the nation's naval scrap heap.

Not only is the government spending more than \$66,000,000 on its new Dreadnaughts now under construction, but it is throwing away annually millions of dollars' worth of battleship construction of the older type, now considered out of date.

On the naval junk pile in the last ten years 36 vessels have been dumped. They cost the government to build, or to buy ready built, \$9,802,495.60. From the sale of the refuse barely three per cent., or \$289,029.41, has been received.

The ships which have been destroyed outright are but the smaller part of the number of abandoned naval vessels which total 36 in the past ten years. The greater part are those which, while still technically counted as a public asset, would be of no value in war and would never again be used for that purpose. They are in use as training vessels for the naval reserves of various states. The monitor



Amphitrite, destined for use at St. Louis, is a type of these ships which are useful only in providing possible future recruits for the service.

The Texas was the first modern battleship constructed for the navy. It was surpassed in speed by the Iowa, the Oregon, and other vessels in the battle off Santiago, but its name was written as large as any on the page which records that day's fighting.

And it will now be but a few years, according to the inexorable rules of the navy department, before the Oregon, Massachusetts, Indiana and Iowa follow the Texas as targets for the projectiles of newer vessels or are relegated to the ignominy of the junk heap.

The Oregon, most costly of the old type of sea fighters, cost the government less than \$6,000,000. The New York, biggest of the Dreadnaughts now building at eastern shipyards, will cost nearly \$12,000,000.

Prosecution a Check to Mail Frauds



THE sleuths of the postoffice department are growing stiff in the joints from lack of exercise, the officials of the attorney-general's office are dozing at their desks, and the machinery that used to be grinding out fraud orders so merrily is rusting from disuse.

The world seems to be growing better, or at least that part of it which formerly indulged in so many get-rich-quick schemes seems to be less active than in days gone by, and the postoffice officials declare that it is all due to the vigorous measures taken by the present administration to stamp out public fraud and protect the unwary.

"Months have passed since we have issued a domestic fraud order," said Jesse Suter, the authorized publicity agent of the postoffice department, "whereas in former times scarcely a

day passed without the issuance of one or more against individuals or firms who were fleecing the people. As a matter of fact, the get-rich-quick schemers are coming to the conclusion that the postoffice administration will not 'stand for' them and that in consequence it will be healthier for them to keep within the bounds of the law.

"They know that if they conduct shady enterprises nowadays they face, not only the penalties of a fraud order, depriving them of the use of the mails, but also stand a very good chance of getting into the penitentiary. The victory of the government in the Harrison case in Cincinnati had a very salutary effect, and the prosecution now being pushed against the officials of the United Wireless in New York is another object lesson, showing that the government is very much in earnest in its determination to send moneyed crooks to jail, just as readily as though they were men of no means at all.

"The only cases that we are called on to handle nowadays seem to be the mail for lotteries in foreign countries."

Maine Uncovering Has Been Gradual

ARMY engineer officers at Havana have estimated that it would be at least two months after work began on pumping out the water in the coffer dam about the battleship Maine in Havana harbor before an expert opinion could be formed as to whether it was an inside or outside explosion that sank the vessel.

With the water over the wreck lowered four feet, the top and sides of the wreck's afterdeck are in view. It has been expected that when the water was lowered enough to expose the top deck this would probably loom up as a bank of mud as the water in the harbor is very muddy and the vessel has been "collecting" deposits for 13 years. When work on the upper deck is completed there will be more pumping and more mud until the water is lowered to the deck below. Inspection of this deck will then be undertaken without undue haste. It is believed that the lower down the water goes the more difficult will be the work of clearing



the mud away. The problem of inspection also will be made more difficult as the successive stages of pumping out progress as daylight will not penetrate into the hull of the vessel and work will have to be done with artificial light.

What can be saved of the Maine and what it is most expedient to do with the vessel can only be well determined when she is exposed to view. Many engineer officers fear she can never be floated and will have to be taken apart in sections if it is decided to save her at all. Other officers believe she will break and fall to pieces when the unwatering of the cofferdam gets well under way.

WESTERN CANADA'S GOOD CROP PROSPECTS

YIELDS OF WHEAT WILL LIKELY BE 25 TO 30 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

In an interview with Mr. W. J. White, who has charge of the Canadian government immigration offices in the United States, and who has recently made an extended trip through the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in Western Canada. He said that every point he visited he was met with the one report, universally good crops of wheat, oats and barley. There will this year be a much increased acreage over last year. Many farmers, who had but one hundred acres last year, have increased their cultivated and seeded acreage as much as fifty per cent. With the prospects as they are at present, this will mean from \$12 to \$15 additional wealth to each. He saw many large fields running from 300 to 1,000 acres in extent and it appeared to him that there was not an acre of this but would yield from 20 to 25 or 30 bushels of wheat per acre, while the oat prospects might safely be estimated at from 40 to 70 bushels per acre. In all parts of the west, whether it be Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, north and south, east and west, and in the districts where last year there was a partial failure of crops, the condition of all grain is universally good and claimed by most of the farmers to be from one to two weeks in advance of any year for the past ten or twelve years. It does not seem that there was a single foot of the ground that was properly seeded that would not produce.

There are those throughout western Canada who predict that there will be 200,000,000 bushels of wheat raised there this year, and if the present favorable conditions continue, there does not seem any reason why these prophecies should not come true. There is yet a possibility of hot winds reducing the quantity in some parts, but with the strongly rooted crops and the sufficiency of precipitation that the country has already been favored with, this probability is reduced to a minimum.

The prices of farm lands at the present time are holding steady and lands can probably still be purchased at the price set this spring, ranging from \$15 to \$20 per acre, but with a harvested crop, such as is expected, there is no reason why these same lands should not be worth from \$20 to \$25 per acre, with an almost absolute assurance that by next spring there will still be a further advance in prices.

Mr. White says that these lands are as cheap at today's figures with the country's proven worth as they were a few years ago at half the price when the general public had but a vague idea of the producing quality of western Canada lands.

The land agents at the different towns along the line of railway are very active. A large number of acres are turned over weekly to buyers from the different states in the south, where lands that produce no better are sold at from \$150 to \$200 per acre.

The homestead lands are becoming scarcer day by day and those who are unable to purchase, preferring to homestead, are directing their attention to the park acres lying in the northerly part of the central districts. It has been found that while these are somewhat more difficult to bring under the subjugation of the plow, the soil is fully as productive as in the districts farther south. They possess the advantage that the more open prairie areas do not possess; that there is on these lands an open acreage of from fifty to seventy per cent of the whole and the balance is made up of groves of poplar of fair size, which offer shelter for cattle, while the grasses are of splendid strength and plentiful, bringing about a more active stage of mixed farming than can be carried on in the more open districts to the south.

The emigration for the past year has been the greatest in the history of Canada and it is keeping up in record shape. The larger number of those who will go this year will be those who will buy lands nearer the line of railways, preferring to pay a little higher price for good location than to go back from the line of railways some 40 or 50 miles to homestead.

Mr. White has visited the different agencies throughout the United States and he found that the correspondence at the various offices has largely increased, the number of callers is greater than ever.

Any one desiring information regarding western Canada should apply at once to the Canadian Government Agent nearest him for a copy of the "Last Best West."

Real Optimist.
Bull Dog—But, you look fierce with that can on your tail.
Cheerful Dog—Ah, get out! That's jewelry.

Beautiful Post Cards Free.
Send 3c stamp for five samples of our very best Gold Embossed Birthday, Flower and Mottos Post Cards; beautiful colors and loveliest designs. Art Post Card Club, 721 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

"The well for men to learn self-conquest in the school of suffering."—George Elliot.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc. a bottle.

A lot of the money people marry for is counterfeit.