

CULTURE OF TOMATOES

Each of Numerous Varieties Has Some Point of Merit.

Demands of Market and Soil and Climatic Conditions Vary—Cultivator Enabled to Select Sorts for Special Purposes.

There are a large number of sorts of tomatoes, each one possessing some points of merit or difference which distinguish it from all others. These differences enable the intelligent cultivator to select sorts for special purposes, as well as for special soils and climates. The varying demands of the markets and the different soil and climatic conditions presented in the various sections where the tomato is grown can only be satisfied by a variety list as variable as are the conditions. It is fortunate that domesticated plants present so many different forms, otherwise the cultivation of many crops would be restricted to a few favored localities. Besides broad-



Cross-Section of Tomato, Showing Small Seed Cavities and Thick Walls of Good Shipping Sorts.

ening the field to which the tomato is adapted, varieties present other important differences manifested chiefly in the fruit.

Early ripening sorts are frequently irregular in shape, have comparatively thin walls, large seed cavities and numerous seeds. The fruit is apt to color and ripen unevenly, remaining green around the stem, or to contain a hard, green core. Later-ripening sorts, while not all superior to the others, have as a rule thicker and firmer walls, smaller seed cavities and few seeds.

Owing to the fact that in canned tomatoes it is difficult for the average consumer to note any deficiencies in the appearance of the original fruit, many labor under the delusion that any variety will answer for this purpose. This is a mistaken idea, as quality in canned goods is now an important factor, and it is quite as necessary that a good quality of product should be used for canning as for growing for the early or general market, although from the field side it is natural that tonnage should be the primary consideration.

In the matter of varieties, too much dependence should not be placed upon the name or upon the fact that a neighboring farmer secures good results from a given variety. There are so many variations in the character of soils, even in the same locality, which exert an influence upon the size and quality of crops that the best variety is usually one that is, in part at least, developed by the individual grower. The main point is to select varieties that produce large, smooth, solid fruits, with thick walls, small seed cavities and few seeds.

ROADS ASSIST THE SCHOOLS

Attendance Is Larger Where Highways Are Improved, According to Agricultural Department.

A county school cannot be a good school in the full sense of the word unless the roads leading to it are passable for all the pupils all the time. The United States department of agriculture, in a recent bulletin, said, after an exhaustive investigation, that in communities having good roads the school attendance is larger and more regular and the schools better than in districts having bad roads. In five states the average school attendance was 80 per cent where roads were good and only 64 per cent where they were bad.

KEEP SHEEP AS SCAVENGERS

Animals Clear Up Waste Vegetation, Turn It Into Mutton—Also Destroy Many Insects.

Sheep are the sworn enemies of weeds. They clear up waste vegetation and turn it into mutton. By eating down and trampling the weeds on the fields and along the fences, they destroy many insects which harbor in the weeds. If the sheep merely pay for the extra grain given them, it is profitable to keep them as scavengers and insecticides.

DRY STORAGE FOR POTATOES

Tubers Should Not Be Placed Where Light Will Shine on Them—Plant Early and Late.

After potatoes are dug they should be stored in a cool, dry place. Some are successful in storing their potatoes in the cellar as soon as harvested. At any rate, they should not be stored where any light will shine directly on them.

Plant of both early and late varieties. One or both usually hit.

GROWING CROP OF LETTUCE

Sowings May Be Made Every Two Weeks During Summer—Rich Light Soil Is Recommended.

Lettuce is pre-eminently the crop of all seasons. It can go into the ground with the earliest radish in spring, or with sowings every two weeks during the summer. Using the cold frame in winter, it is in its prime during every month of the year. A crop of lettuce may be raised between the rows of cabbage or cauliflower.

Plants come on more quickly in a rich, light soil, although clover ground retards the tendency to run to seed. We prefer to sow in thin rows, rather than mixing the seed with sand, says a writer in an exchange. Avoid covering deep. Thin the rows first to 6 inches, and later to 12. Small plants may be transplanted early in the season by watering well a few hours before, and supplying shade. For late sowings, mark the ground in squares a foot apart and put several seeds at each intersection of lines. When the plants are nicely started, weed out all but the strongest in each clump, and thus avoid the difficulty of transplanting in hot weather.

TO TIGHTEN WAGON SPOKES

When Tire Becomes Loose It Is Always Easy to Find Stick for Lever and Piece of Leather.

Various methods of tightening wagon spokes have been used, but possibly the one described herewith is the quickest if not the best. If one is on the road and has no tools at hand and a tire comes off or is loose it is always easy to find a small stick for a lever and a piece of leather can be cut from a part of the harness.

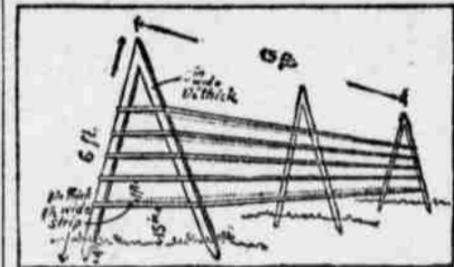
A small stick is placed against the hub for a fulcrum and a second stick is used for a lever. The felloe is raised up off the spoke and a small piece of leather placed around the tennon and the felloe allowed to again drop back in place.

This is repeated until the wheel is tight. Wheels should be treated to a bath of hot oil twice or three times a year and they will last much longer.

HANDY TRELLIS FOR GARDEN

Particularly Convenient in Growing Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Peas and Other Tall Plants.

For growing cucumbers, tomatoes, pole beans or the taller varieties of peas a trellis has many advantages over poles or brush. Fewer cucumbers remain hidden under the leaves and go to seed, and it is easier to



Useful Support in Garden.

spray them on both sides of the leaves to prevent rust when they are growing on a trellis. A trellis such as illustrated is easily made and if put under cover as soon as the growing season is over it will last for many years. If the two uprights are fastened together with a bolt and the end strips are left off the trellis will fold up, which makes it much easier to handle.—Farm and Home.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

A few roots should be grown on every farm. If you have no root cellar, try an acre of white turnips for fall feeding.

Bordeaux mixture to which some arsenate of lead is added, makes the best all around spray material for potatoes.

To get rid of the yellow bugs which bother watermelon vines, sprinkle slaked lime scented well with turpentine over and around the vines.

Cheap stock is never satisfactory to buyer or seller.

A shed housing \$1,000 worth of implements will pay for itself every four years. Protection from weather doubles the life of machinery.

A safe estimate of the life of a machine left continuously exposed is from 30 to 50 per cent less than that of a machine properly cared for.

The earlier the weeds are killed, the less will be the work required.

Probably no other legume is so well adapted to poor, run-down, badly washed soils as sweet clover.

Not enough manure is used in nine gardens for everyone that is made over rich.

The soy bean will stand light frosts without injury.

The planting of shade trees is conducive to the increase of our song birds.

Plant sunflowers in the waste places about the farm. It will pay.

Afternoon Gown With Adjustable Cape



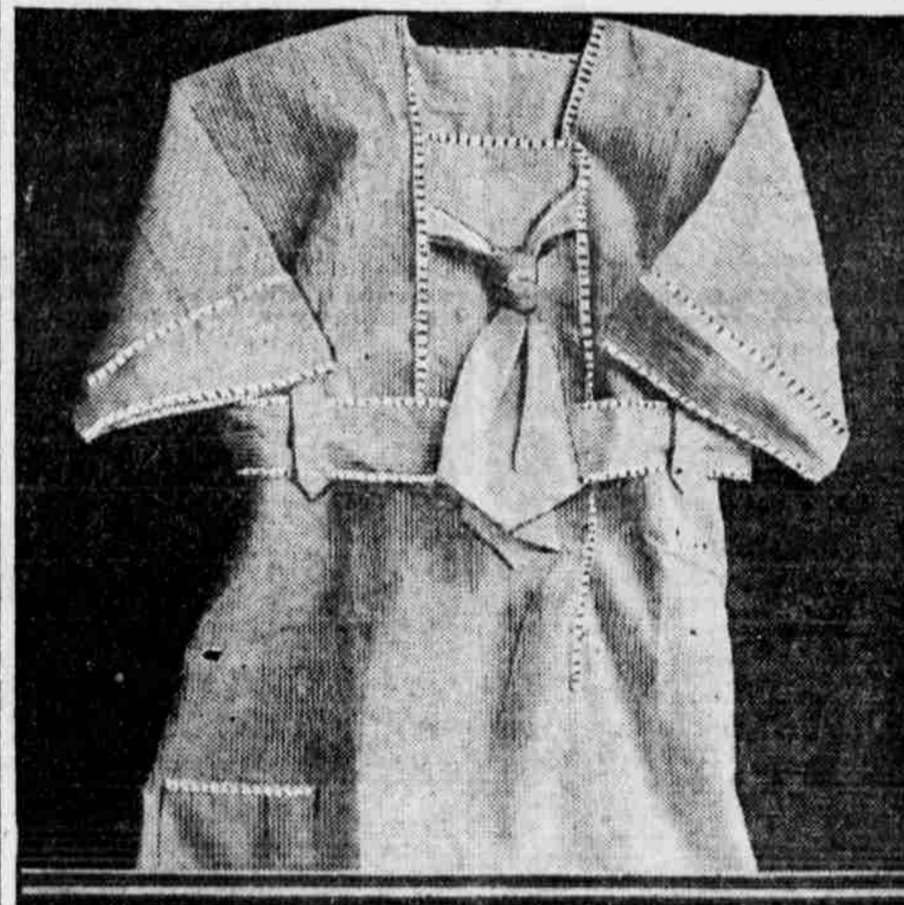
Although it made its bow somewhat earlier in the season, this gown was in the vanguard of fashions and its strong points are emphasized now, since they are all approved styles. The skirt shows a commendable method of managing the flare by means of panel at the front, an inverted V-shaped yoke at each side, supporting full side-panels, and two panels that meet at the center of the back. Each of these panels is formed by deep inverted plaits, so that the skirt sets trimly about the hips. It is finished at the bottom with a heavy silk-covered cord.

The rather plain bodice is cut with a drophoulder, and the arm's-eye is finished with a narrow hem. The long, tapering sleeve is set in under this hem in the same manner as the side pieces in the skirt are set in the yoke. The bodice blouses at the front and is joined to the skirt under a plain taffeta girdle.

Silk soutache braid, in the same color as the taffeta, is applied in an odd scroll design to the front of the bodice, to the collar and cape and on the girdle. The cape and silk collar extend only across the back, suspended from a tie of velvet ribbon, finished with a bow at the throat. In the picture a high-plaited ruff of organdie stands up about the neck. With the progress of the season the ruff is disappearing from the throat, but half of it remains, supplementing the high silk collar which still holds its own as a chic finish to the back of the neck.

The cape is an accessory for street wear, which is taken off indoors. It adds very little in the way of warmth or protection but much in distinctive style. A gown of this kind will look well in any of the quiet colors in which taffeta is made and in the darker changeable tones.

Overall-Aprons and Breakfast Suits



Those who specialize in certain lines of apparel have demonstrated that the most utilitarian of garments may be made with an eye to beauty. This is demonstrated in the overall-aprons, which answer the purpose of house-dresses in summertime, and in the new breakfast suits which have an attraction all their own.

These useful garments are turned out by manufacturers and retailed through shops at a lower price than they can be made for at home, if the housewife's time is counted in as worth anything. The overall-aprons are described by their names and they are designed to be slipped on and fastened in the quickest way possible. They cover the dress completely and are perfect garments for housework. There is a surprising number of styles in them to choose from, and they are priced in the neighborhood of a dollar.

Heavy percales, ginghams and chambrays, or any of the strong cotton materials that stand tubing well are used for them. The colors are nearly stable, with stripes in combination with whites in great favor. An example is shown in the picture, made of lavender and white striped percale, piped with a broader stripe in the same color and finished with a tie of plain lavender chambray.

Breakfast suits are made of the same cotton fabrics or of plain unbleached cottons, trimmed with striped

materials. They are in two pieces, with plain skirts faced up at the bottom with a striped border, and middie blouses of either the plain or striped goods. Belted blouses, like short sports coats in shape, make a pretty variation in style.

These "breakfast sets" retail around three dollars and are used for all sorts of morning wear, indoor and out, in summertime. Nothing could be better for the summer outing than two or three of these smart and practical suits that come out crisp and bright from the laundry.

Julie Bottomley

Puffs and Curis.

With the advent of the very large hat the necessity for increasing the bulk of hair beneath it has automatically suggested puffs and little ringlets. That the Stuart coiffure is almost universally becoming will be a great point in its favor and a very little practice is sufficient to achieve skill even by an amateur. The hairdressers say that no fashion of dressing the hair is so healthful for tresses as aerated puffs and light twists.

Square Crowns.

Some of the new straw hats have square crowns.

FOR BETTER ROADS

RUTTY SPOTS IN A ROADBED

Uncontrolled Water Is Cause of Many Bad Roads—Drainage Is Recommended as Remedy.

We have been quite interested lately in traveling over roads in central Iowa at a time when we did not expect them to be at all good, to find that where they were dragged the going was quite good; and where not dragged, quite rough. But even where good, there were spots in the roadbed that were rutty. Now, what is the cause of these ruts every mile or two of good, fairly well dragged roads? Nothing but water uncontrolled. These are seepy places. Filling up the ruts by dragging does not prevent the trouble. The drag does not reach the root



Good Road in Colorado.

of the matter. The fact is that just above these seepy places where the ruts are, there is a vein of hard clay coming out, which the water cannot readily penetrate. Hence it comes out under the roadbed, just as a slough comes out on the side of a hill.

The remedy for this is tile drainage and the drain should not be located in the seepy place, but above it, so as to intercept the water that makes the seep. Just on the same principle that in draining a slough with many branches and prongs, the work is done best by tiling around the prongs and into the slough below at the lowest of them, instead of in the middle of it. For whenever water gets into a slough the damage is done. The point is to keep it from getting in.

A little attention to this, together with dragging the road after every rain, will give us fairly good roads—dirt roads without any hard surfacing—for nine or ten months in the year. Of course, when these seepy places are drained, they must have a ditch into which the water can run.

Permit us to repeat once more a statement we have been making ever since we made our first address on good roads, 30 years ago: that water uncontrolled is the cause of bad roads; that there are two kinds of water, so to speak; the under water and the upper water. The under water is that which comes in under the roadbed; and the upper-water what comes on it from above or flows in from the sides. The way to get rid of the first is through drainage; particularly in these seepy places. The way to control the second is by grading and then dragging, to put an enamel on the surface of the road.—Wallace's Farmer.

CAPPER DISCOVERS MUD TAX

Farmer Loses on Wheat Crop Because Roads Are Soft and He Cannot Get to Market.

While taxation problems are so generally in the air comes Governor Capper of Kansas and deposes that he has discovered a new tax, "mud tax." "There is an average mud tax of six cents on every bushel of wheat grown in Kansas," says the governor, "and the farmer has to stand that loss. It costs him about \$900 a year because the roads are soft and because he cannot get to market when the price is highest." Motorists will be among those who indorse the governor's words.

Network of Good Roads.

This whole country will some of these days be a network of good roads, which will have a place on the maps along with the railroads. The Lincoln highway linking the East and the West, the Jefferson highway, connecting the lakes and the gulf, and the Dixie overland highway, are a beginning.

Three-inch Tired Wagon Best.

Buy the wagon with the three-inch tire, is the advice that the highway commissioners at Ames give the farmers. This width tire is not only the least wearing on the road of any width, but, according to test, it requires less draft to pull it. The narrow-tired wagon cuts the road too much, while the wider tire requires too much of a draft to pull.

Clean Brooder Lamps Daily.

Brooder lamps should be cleaned every day.

IS YOUR STOMACH IN A BAD CONDITION?

TRY HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

IT IS FOR INDIGESTION BILIOUSNESS MALARIA, FEVER AND AGUE

SWAMP-ROOT Is not recommended for everything; but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it may be found just the remedy you need. At drug stores in fifty-cent and dollar sizes. You may receive a sample size bottle of this reliable medicine by Parcel Post, also pamphlet telling about it. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents, also mention this paper.

Flag for Old Vincennes. The city council of Vincennes, Ind., is considering the adoption of a flag for Vincennes to be used as the city's official emblem during the coming Indiana centennial celebration, says the Indianapolis News.

The suggested design is intended to set forth the British rule of Vincennes by an old English red "V" in the blue center and the French control by a white fleur-de-lis, which was the national emblem of France during the time this territory was under the French government.

Radiating from the center there are 18 white stripes, indicating that Indiana was the 18th state admitted to the Union. There also are 43 small white stripes, indicating the number of states now in the Union.

Economy. "You spend entirely too much money on dress," said the man of the house. "That simple little frock Mrs. Smythe wore last night looked a great deal better than that elaborate gown of yours."

"Of course it did, my dear," replied his wife sweetly. "That simple little frock, as you call it, cost three hundred dollars, while mine cost only a hundred and fifty."

"Well, for the love of Mike, go out and buy one about twice as elaborate as the one you've got. Maybe you can get it for nothing."

Hunting Trouble. When a man just naturally wants trouble it is mighty easy to find an excuse for making it. According to Mike Hogan, Casey and O'Brien were having an argument of their own at Breckinridge street and Barrett avenue. It had progressed to the extent that each had forgotten what it was about originally and they were wholly oblivious of the gathering crowd until an urbane and genteel person in a frock coat put in.

"Come, come, my man," he said, gently plucking Casey by the sleeve. "You don't want to fight; I can tell it by your looks. Your face is too benign."

"Two be nine! Two be nine, is ut, ye scut?" bellowed Casey. "Me face is two be nine is ut?"

And there was where the real trouble began.—Louisville Times.

In order to retain her youth and beauty all a girl has to do is inherit a fortune and remain single.

A Sensible Thing To Do

When the drug, caffeine—the active principle in coffee—shows in headache, nervousness, insomnia, biliousness, jumpy heart, and so on, the sensible thing to do is to quit the coffee.

It's easy, having at hand the delicious pure food-drink

Instant Postum

It is made from wheat roasted with a bit of wholesome molasses and is free from any harmful substance.

Thousands who prefer to protect their health, use Postum with comfort and delight.

Made in the cup—instantly—with hot water. Convenient, nourishing, satisfying.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM