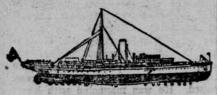
MODELS OF FAMOUS RACING BOATS.

Historic New York Yacht Club Has Collection Famous the World Over, and Beyond Price.

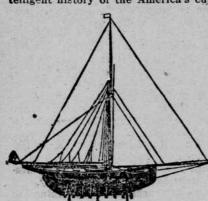
York Yacht club. There he can while | does away hour after hour studying the



LYSISTRATA-1900.

won fame since yachting began. He can study their forms and shapes, see how the present type of boat has gradually been developed and learn why boats years ago carried only half the sail spread that they do nowadays, and he can see almost at a glance why one boat was successful under certain conditions and why she was beaten under others.

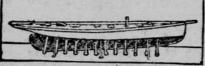
This room has, too, a mute but intelligent history of the America's cup



GENESTA-1884.

and the models of the yachts that sailed for that famous trophy have been finished most perfectly.

Collecting models has always been one of the objects of the club, and when the club was first organized, on board the schooner Gimerack, in 1844, a committee was appointed to frame rules and regulations for its government. This committee reported at a meeting held at Windhurst's tavern, and one rule said that a model of each yacht was to be deposited with the recording secretary

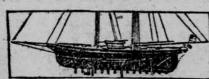


MATPLOWER-1886

before it could enter for the regatta The model was to become the property of the club. This rule started the collection, which has now become probably the most famous in the world and is of priceless worth.

The yachts that have raced for the America's cup are arranged in pairs around the room, each challenger and the defender being placed side by side. At present there are sixteen of these and to complete the exhibit models of the Livonia, 1871; Countess of Dufferin, 1876; Madeline, 1876 Atalanta, 1881; Puritan, 1885; Thistle, 1887; Valkyrie II., 1893, and Valkyrie III., 1895, are needed. These will probably be presented to the club before very long.

Of these cup defenders the old America, winner of the trophy in 1851, is the most famous, and it is



CAMBRIA-1868.

interesting to compare her shoal model and peculiar rig with the present type of boat, and the change in type from the America to the Columtia is most remarkable. Both yachts are very nearly the same length on the waterline. The America was only a little longer over all than on her waterline, while the Columbia is a fin keel type of boat with long overhangs and big draught. The America had short masts and no topmast forward, being rigged like the North River trading schooners. The mast on other yachts that have been built. New York Sun.

Sleeps Outdoors in All Weathers.

Rev. Dr. John Clendennin, a son-inlaw of Horace Greeley, believes he owes his life to living out of doors day and night. When he took up his abode in the open last September he was thin and emaciated and had a bad cough, but from the time he be gan sleeping out of doors he began to show improvement and now be lieves he has been cured. During the last six months Dr. Clendennin has ing but little more time within doors than it takes to eat. He drives during the day or indulges in long tramps, but he sleeps on a balcony off the third story of his house.

Proof of Fierce Battle.

S. B. Clark of Omaha, who had gone on a hunt in the Big Horn mountains, was missing. His friends searched and found his body and the bodies of two grizzly bears lying together. The bears had died of bullet and knife wounds, and Clark had four broken ribs, a chewed arm and a severe wound at the base of the brain. A hug from one of the wounded bears probably had killed him.

Tenders Mule for Loan.

James Richardson of Rodger Mills county, tendered a mule to-day as a chattel to a Chevenne money lender in order to get funds with which to get a marriage license and pay the preacher. He had ridden the mule in Delhi, Delaware county, New York, in eighteen miles—and expected to walk back home in time for the wedding.-Guthrie (Ok. T.) Gazette.

Palm for English Baptists. President Strong, of Rochester logical Seminary, returns from abroad with the testimony that English Baptists pray oftener and more center for the Orient has barely befervently than American Baptists do. gun.

The Magic was the first defender mode's of the many yachts that have of the cup and she defeated the Cambria The chief difference in the type of these two boats is in the draught. The Magic had a centerboard and the Cambria was a keel boat.

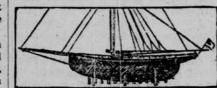
The next challenger was the Livonia and she was met by the Columbia and Sappho after the Columbia had met with an accident. The Livonia's model is wanting, but the Columbia and Sappho are both there. The Sappho won fame abroad and the Columbia is still to be seen sail-



MAGIC-1669.

ing in these waters during the yachting season

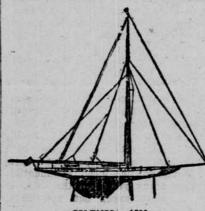
Two challengers from Canada came after the defeat of the Livonia, and of these boats and the defenders only the Mischief is found in the collection. The Genesta, a deep keel narrow cutter, came in 1885, and she was defeated by the centerboarder Puritan. Compared with the modern yacht, the Genesta looks queer, but she was a good boat and could sail well in a hard blow, as was shown in her last race with the Puritan, which was sailed in half a gale of wind. In 1886 the Galatea, another plank on edge type of boat, came over and she was defeated by the Mayflower, a boat similar in type to the Puri-



GALATEA-1885.

tan, but with more draught and less

In 1887 the Thist'e came here and was defeated by the Volunteer, but these two boats are yet to be added to the collection. Then came the Valkyries, but their models are not in the club. Lord Dunraven was to have sent them to the club, but on account of the trouble he kept his models away. The Vigilant defeated the Valkyrie II. and she was the last of the centerboard type of boat to race for the America's Cup. The Defender was built to meet the Valkyrie



III., and Herreshoff was not slow in taking some ideas from the British model. She was a deep keel boat, cut away forward and had a rudder post that raked at a considerable angle. She was the first of the big boats to carry a big rig, nearly twice as much as the Puritan carried.

The Columbia, an improvement on the Defender, followed and met the Shamrock I., and then came the other



MISCRIEF-1879.

Shamrocks, to be beaten by the Columbia and the Reliance.

Free Transportation.

"Talk about luck," drawled the old Kansas farmer, "one day while Lucy his music room. and I were talking about eloping a cyclone come along, lifted us up and tion of a musicale," says he. "I have carried us clean to the parson's doorstep, twenty miles away."

"That was a lucky streak," commented the sewing-machine drummer. "But that ain't the best of it, stranger. After the ceremony another cyclone came from the opposite direction and took us both right home again. Lucy was pretty pleased, but Niagara Falls."

Presents to Former Enemies.

Lieut.-Gen. Fock, who recently left Nagoya for Russia, presented a pair of kid boots to the priest resident of the West Honganji temple of Nagoya, the customary warrants addressed to where he had been quartered; 5,000 cigarettes to the gendarmes and soldiers on duty at the temple, 100 rubles fat does. The sheriffs have received to the poor in Nagoya, and the furniture in his room he gave to Mr. the recorder, chamberlain, town Takata, an interpreter in the French clerk, common sergeant and rememlanguage.-Japan Mail.

Long Service With Bank. John G. Clark has just retired from the service of the Bank of California

after fifty years, first as paying teller and then as keeper of the bank's cash. He came to California from 1851.

Almost daily ocean steamships load-

ed with freight, passengers and mail are arriving at the port of Manila .iom all parts of the world, while Manila's development as a shipping

-----One of the most interesting spots | of the Columbia towers away up in | At the time of the America the that an enthusiastic yachtsman can the sky and it is a wonder how she schooners were mostly of the same visit is the model room of the New carries the spread of canvas that she type, but since then the models have changed, until the present day boat is very similar to the big sloops that



SAPPHO-1868

York Yacht club burgee to victory and placed this country in the lead

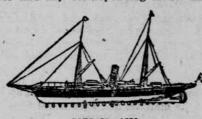
in all yachting events. The three schooners Henrietta Fleetwing and Vesta that raced across the ocean in 1866 are represented by full rigged models These were presented to the club by James Gordon Bennett. The Coronet and Dauntless, racers of 1887, are also there, and of the last race the model of the Atlantic, the winner, has been presented by her owner, Wil-



AMERICA-1851.

son Marshall and the Endymion; the winner of the fourth prize, by George Lauder, Jr., her owner.

One of the most interesting models in the room is that of an old ship which was given to the club by ex-Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan. The committee wrote to the librarian, Ferdinand Brand of the Admiralty Library, London, to try and find out more details of the model. Mr. Brand wrote to the club that he had searched through the Royal United Service Institution and the Naval College Museum at Greenwich but was unable to find any corresponding model and



CORBAIR-1899 "can only conclude that the model is one which escaped retention in England at the time when by order of his majesty, King William IV., the models at Kensington were transferred in 1830 to the naval college at Greenwich." There are many famous steam

yachts in the collection. One that attracts attention is the United States steamship Gloucester, that did so boat was formerly Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair, and he presented the model to the club. He has also given the model of his new Corsair. H. H. Rogers' steamer Kanawha, the fastest steam yacht in the country, shows remarkably clean lines, and the models of James Gordon Bennett's Lysistrata and A



L. Barber's Lorena, a turbine steamer, show what the most modern steam yacht is like.

The oldest model in the club is that of the periagua Trouble. The schooner Wave, built in 1832, and the schooner Onkahye are among the oldest of the half models.

The work of adding to this collection and completing it will be pushed along by the present committee and It is interesting to note, too, the many new boats will be added to the effect that the cup racers have had club's list before the year closes .-

> Perfect Illusion. Our inventive friend invites us into

"You will hear a perfect reproduc here, as you see, an automatic piano player."

We smile, saying that we have heard them play many a time, and that we are well aware of their accurateness in rendering even the most difficult selections.

"But," he goes on, "I also have dozen phonographs that will begin she said as long as cyclones were that talking as soon as the player begins accommodating she wished one would playing, and will carry on a disconcome along and take us smack to nected conversation during the entire time the selection is being rendered."

The lord mayor of London has re ceived from Lord Windsor, the first commissioner of his majesty's works. the ranger, or keeper, of Windson Great Park, for the delivery of four similar warrants for three does, and brancer warrants for one doe each.

Looks for Son's Succession.

That King Haakon VII of Norway has a royal eye for the succession of his dynasty is evidenced keenly by the fact that he lost no opportunity of holding up his son, the infant crown prince of Olaf, to the gaze of Norwegians at the recent ceremonies at Christiana. The youngster figures almost as prominently as his father in the pictures.

Drill for Women Prisoners

The British authorities find what is known as the "Swedish drill" for female prisoners a notable aid to



Sweet sympathy, the bond that binds.

Most closely links two hearts in one.

It is the power that endures.

And shows Christ's mercy hath been

Without it, life is cold and drear.
And aching are the lonely hearts.
But with the birth of sympathy
It to the soul new light imparts.
Oh! may we find this precious gift
That soothes the aching of our hearts,
Until the 'soul is lifted up
And on life's higher mission starts.

Saved for Many Years of Life.

Lying among the dead piled up for burial, perfectly conscious of all that was taking place about him, and realizing that he would soon be interred beneath three feet of earth, yet unable to cry out or to move, or in any way warn those bent upon their grim task, was the actual experience of a man who is living to-day, and who, after a lapse of forty years, has just been able to locate the woman who nursed him back to life after his strange paralysis had passed and he was rescued.

The man is Private Joiner of Mississippi. The woman he first laid eyes upon when he recovered from his horrible nightmare is Frances Courtney Carrington of Hyde Park, wife of Brig.-Gen. Carrington, U. S. A., retired. A short time ago she received a letter which had been forwarded from one place to another until it finally reached her. It was from Private Joiner, and expressed once more his thanks to the northern woman who was so kind to him when he, a confederate soldier, was in sore need of kindness. The episode occurred after the battle of Franklin, Tenn., one of the most destructive apolis. battles of the civil war. Mrs. Carrington tells the story as follows:

"The women of the town stood ready to nurse the wounded, but there were few men to bury the dead, and there were so many killed! Just outside the Presbyterian church, where I was doing my work, trying to care for the living, the dead were brought and laid in the church yard until the burial place could be decided upon. It was hard to cheer the men inside, and inspire them with hope and courage, when I knew the sounds outside were those of the steps of the few remaining men in town who were bringing in the brave dead to pile them up where one man could watch them until the burial. I heard the tramp of feet and guessed the errand. Still, I had to keep a smile upon my lips, although it almost faded when I realized that vigilance was necesof human vultures who preyed upon the slain.

"As the day wore on I heard fewer ly I was startled by a shrill scream. must do so soon, heavily. investigate, and I went on, unheeding, with my work among the wounded

"It was nearly an hour before I deepening dusk some one came to the door and whisnered my name. There followed a disjointed explanation. Something for me to do. A strange thing outside. It was the 1st day of December, 1864, and cold for that date in Tennessee, but I ran out of the church without a wrap, for those were not the days to think of one's self. There were a number of men in the yard, gently lifting the dead from the pile where they were laid, one upon another like cordwood. At last they took out a soldier and laid him on the grass.

"We all bent tenderly over him and as we looked he opened his eyes and moved his arms wearily. It seemed more than I could bear; as though something of the supernatural were added to what was already a terrible reality, for the man who had lain among the dead all day, only to come to himself at nightfall.

"I could do nothing except to whisper words of cheer and encouragement. He wore the confederate uni-Union soldiers, so they took him across the street to a house where other confederate soldiers were being cared for, and I did not see him again for several days. Then he told me

"He had had the strange experience of being wounded and of lying as Post. though dead. He was conscious of being moved and carried; he knew that he was alive: he was possessed with the terrible fear of being buried before death came; but hours went by before the strange paralysis left

"First of all, he was able to move his feet, and he put forth all his strength to move one foot at a time in the hope of being seen. At last he found his voice, and cried for help. The scream which I had heard came from the poor superstitious negro who had been set to watch the dead, and who had heard the voice from under the awful pile.

"This man who had been left for dead was Private Joiner of Mississippi. You see, he has not forgotten the girl who bent over him when he came back to the world which was almost lost to him forty-one years ago."-Boston Globe.

Commander's General Order. In his last general order from the National Headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic Commander-in-Chief James Tanner says:

The commander-in-chief would like the very carnest attention of all the comrades in the matter of our decreasing membership. We number now about 232,000. It is safe to say that this number does not comprise than one-third of the surviving dition of affairs should not be

permitted to exist for any considerable length of time.

With two or more eligible veterans, not members, for every one we number in our ranks, the field for successful recruiting is large, and surely a little united action all along the line would produce astonishing and most pleasant results.

There has never, in my opinion, been a time since Appomattox when it was so desirable for each survivorto be a member of our order as now. Our comrades need the mutual support and countenance of one another as never before, and the organization needs the greater force arising from the power of numbers.

With such a great field for recruiting open to us we should do much better than we have been doing, and we should go far beyond offsetting our losses by death. To the comrades active in post affairs I make a special appeal to go far and use every effort possible to keep the comrades from dropping out of the ranks through indisposition or inability financially to remain among us.

In the old days, when your comrade was unable to keep up on the march, how often you carried his gun or knapsack or his blanket roll, all to help him keep up. Now that he needs encouragement of another kind, let us do what we can to help him keep up till the end, and to the end that when he passes to the rest of the grave, he may go with the badge of right on his breast.

If we cannot by recruiting at least offset the losses unavoidable through death and other causes. I shall feel bitterly disappointed, if not humiliated, when I take the gavel at Minne-

While the Grand Army, in the very nature of things, can have no succession as such, and must march on to the inevitable but glorious extinction through death, just as inevitably, to a very large degree, the Sons of Veterans will be our successors. They will bear our achievements in loving memory and carry them, along the generations.

All too soon will come the time when the paralyzing hand of age will enforce quiet and inaction on our part, while it will be "the boys" who will go out to those silent cities where "Mountain grasses, low and sweet,

and theirs will be the loving task of laureling the graves of our dead. The organization of the Sons of Veterans, as I know it, is an honor

to all the land. Its membership is earnest, intelligent and enthusiastic: sary, because every battle had its tale its chosen representatives men of high character and patriotic purpose. They ask very little of us-simply our indorsement, and encouragement. footsteps about the church, and at With all my heart I give it to them, last the yard was left with only one for you and for myself, and to you negro to watch. For a time the sil- I say, stand by the boys! Some of us ence outside was unbroken. Sudden- lean on them now, and many of us

After a night of awful terror and Officially, the Grand Army has but sense not only the Woman's Relief Corps, but the Ladies of the Grand Army and the Daughters of Veterans and every other organization which was again disturbed, and then in the has for its cornerstone patriotism,

are our auxiliaries. We shall be better men the closer we are privileged to associate with any or all of them. The members of the two elder organizations bring to their beneficent labors in our behalf the wisdom born of experience and maturity, and as to the Daughters of Veterans, why, from their pure lips the babes of the future will hear whispered the story of the grandsires valor and sacrifice.-James Tanner. Commander-in-Chief.

"Extra Billy" Smith's Threat. "Extra Billy" Smith, the Confeder ate General, was one of the most irascible as well as one of the most pa triotic of men. Upon one occasion he was leading a regiment on a long and difficult march. Weary and exhausted they halted for a rest by the wayside. When it became necessary to move on the General gave the or der, but the tired men remained stretched upon the ground. The or der was repeated peremptorily. Still form, and I had a church full of no motion. By this time the temper of the General was at white heat He thundered out:

"If you don't get up and start a once I'll march the regiment off and price they now pay for them. The releave every d-d one of you

They started.—Saturday Evening

Whitman's Message of Cheer. Of the days when Walt Whitman was a nurse in the hospitals of the civil war, a recent biographer of the poet says: "He would often come into the wards carrying wild flowers newly picked and strewing them over the beds like a herald of summer. Well did he know that they were messengers of life to the sick, words to them of the earth-mother of men. And then as he left of a night after going his last round, and kissing many a young, pale, bearded face in in Farmers' Review. diffliment of his own written injune tions he would hear the boys calling: 'Walt, Walt! Come again, come

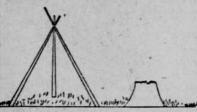
He Was Nearly There. During McClellan's march up the peninsula a tall Vermonter got separated from his regiment and was tramping along through the mud trying to overtake it. He came to a ity cured there is no reason why clovcrossing and was puzzled which road to take, but a native came along and the soldier inquired: "Where does this road lead to?" "To hell," answered the surly Southron. "Waal." drawled the Green Mountain boy, "judging by the lay o' the land and the looks o' the people, I calc'late I'm

A man can make his wife believe almost anything-during their honey-

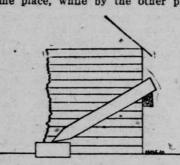


Sharpering Fence Posts.

Though labor and time-saying devices for all sorts of work are so common, one often sees a man sharpening fence posts in the old way by holding the post with one hand and wielding the ax with the other. There are several ways in which the work can be made easy, two of which will be given. For the first plan, take three rails of equal length and fasten them together in the form of a tripod. Set a block in



the ground, or, better yet, use the stump of a tree which has been cut, leaving it about a foot above ground. Hollow out the middle of the stump to form a place to rest the post, and place the tripod in position before it. Place the post with its lower end on the block ready to be cut, and let the upper end lean against the tripod, resting between two of the rails. Both hands can then be used in chopping and the work be quickly and easily done. Another way is to have the block or stump near an outbuilding, where a piece of timber can be nailed on the corner in proper position to hold the post while being sharpened. This takes a little less work in preparation than the first plan, but the work must always be done in the same place, while by the other plan



the tripod can be taken anywhere it is wanted. In this connection the chopping block used in splitting wood might be mentioned. Much labor may be saved by providing a sound solid block, as less blows are required on a perfectly solid foundation than when a yielding one is used. Either select stump of a tree as described for the first post sharpener, or take a knotty length cut from a log, making it about a foot long and setting it on end in the ground so that it is only about four inches above the surface. If a few flat stones are placed directly under it, it will make a still firmer foundation. This forms a block that is practically unyielding and the work is much easier by its use

is true in all other lines of human

effort. What the farmer has accom

plished in the past is an evidence of

what he will accomplish in the future.

He cannot afford not to study machin-

ery and purchase the best. He may

yet reduce the cost of growing a bush-

el to five minutes labor. He may yet

grow corn with an expenditure of only

efit necessarily passes to the whole

community. For if competition is left

free there is no possibility of the

farmer seizing all the benefits himself.

-Charles Comstock, Cass Co., Mich,

Clover on Poor Land.

haps the land is poor in the very ele-

ments that clover can add. If it

lacks other things than nitrogen, add

phorus. If the land is black, indicat-

ing a large amount of vegetable mold.

add lime. Perhaps the lime is need-

ed to cure the acidity. With the acid-

er should not be grown. If the first

harvest fails try again. Sometimes

the trying again and again with ciov-

er results in getting clover to grow.

as in that way the clover bacteria

are gradually introduced or are de-

veloped from some other form of bac-

The Ben Davis apple tree comes

earer to being an annual bearer than

teria in the soil.

a little potassium and a little

If the land is poor try clover. Per-

minutes' labor. If he does, the ben-

G. F. Barber. Winnebago Co., Ill. The Work of Agricultural Machinery. Agricultural machinery has been of immense help to the farmer and also of immense help to the consumer of the ground. The reason for this is hours of constant cannonading it one auxiliary, the Woman's Relief all farm products. People do not gen- so that I would have room to cultivate erally realize how much they are dependent on farm machinery for their | Of course if roots were out of the low-priced flour and other products of the soil. There was a time when wheat flour was a luxury. Only the rich could afford it. That was because it took several hours' time to produce a single bushel of wheat. Men | can prepare the ground in the spring that figure upon such things have the same as for a corn crop and set calculated that in 1830 it took over three hours' labor to grow a bushel of wheat, while now the labor only aggregates three minutes. In other words, it took 18 times as much labor to grow a bushel of wheat 75 years ago as it does at the present time. In 1850 it took four and a half hours of labor to produce a bushel of corn, while now it takes about 40 minutes. Therefore, it required then seven times as much labor to produce corn as now. It is no wonder then that 75 years ago wheat sold at \$2 a bushel, but the Using Inverted Sod. farmer was not making as much out There are many kinds of plants like of his wheat at \$2 a bushel as he now makes at 80c a bushel. It takes about five bushels of wheat to make a barrel of flour and the citizen of to-day can buy a barrel of flour at \$5 to \$6. There have been times when men have paid \$12 and \$15 a barrel for flour. All of this came about because the American farmer has been energetic enough to buy the best machinery he could find Had he been as conservative as some

> Varietes of Melons. Varieties of melons do not always indicate what may be expected from that locality. The locality in which a melon is grown regulates to a large extent its value, as its flavor depends upon the sunshine, and moisture it mous Rocky Ford melon is only the common Gem melon of the Eastern states. But when grown in Rocky Ford, Colo., under a cloudless sky and supplied with an abundance of moisture, it develops a flavor and size

Scales on Legs of Fowls. The scales on the fowis' legs

should be always smooth and glossy, and should be folded compactly one over the other. As long as this condition exists the hen's legs are healthy. As soon, however, as the scales begin to lift up and loosen there is trouble brewing. A minute parasite has got under the edge of the scale and is eating its way gradually to the protected recesses the base of the scale. When he reaches there he will be difficult to dislodge. As soon as anything of this kind appears, the hen's legs should he treated with warm grease. The grease should be heated to 100 degrees. If applied at that temperature it will reach all of the insects and will destroy them. The result will be a reappearing of the smooth condition of the fowl's legs.

Spring Planting. Fruit, shade and ornamental trees, grape vines and small fruits should be planted as early in the spring as the condition of the ground will permit. They will then get the benefit of the early spring rains and be ready to withstand the drouth, which generally follows. They should never be planted when the ground is too wet, as this will cause it to bake and harden around the roots. If the farmer is

getting his stock from the nursery

and it should freeze during transit, he

has only to keep it in cellar storage

for a few days and it will come out

just as fine for planting as if freshly

dug, and I think sometimes that it grows better Peach, cherry, pear and apple trees will often bud in transit, and if while in that condition are immediately planted, they will hardly ever fail to grow. When planting trees it has been my habit to tramp the dirt around the roots, but some prefer giving them water and settling the dirt in that way. Both methods are practical.

Last spring we planted quite a plat of Cumberland raspberries early in March. The ground would freeze every night and we could only plant during the afternoons. To our surprise we had twice the growth this last season we have ever had before. To be able to do this one must have plants from his own growing, as it would be too early to ship them safely. Strawberries could not be planted so early, as the ground would heave from freez ing and destroy the plants.

My observation has been that the early-set plants make the best growth early, and that shallow cultivation should follow setting, no matter at what time the setting is done. One should never plant when he has to "mud in" the plants. It is better to heel in the plants and wait a few days, as soil right for tree planting or plant setting is right for plowing, and every up-to-date farmer nowadays knows when to plow .- J. W. Cogdall, Sangamon Co., Ill., in Farmers' Review.

Orchard on Poorly Prepared Land. In regard to setting orchards on

land not previously prepared, I will say I would not advise setting peach trees on this land at all, as it would be too rich, being pastured all the time, since the timber was cleared away. If roots and stumps are pretty well out of the ground it would be safe to plant apples the coming spring; the land being a clay loam is good for apples. I don't like to set any kind of an orchard where the ground is full of roots, as Wooly Apis or root fungus will attack and kill the trees in from one to five years.) would set if there were no other chance and overcome the difficulty spoken of by vigorous cultivation ir corn continually for a period of five years, and I would advise setting apple trees on this land 40x40 feet apart, if roots or stumps are still ir in corn until the roots were all gone ground I would plant closer together say 30x30 feet, and cultivate in corr three years at least. It will be safe for him to set his trees this spring if he cultivates as herein described. He out trees, and the preparation of the ground will go on while he is culti vating the corn crop on same. You will find by this method a rapid growth on the trees, which by the sixth year will begin to bear some fruit. I would advise shallow culti vation afterwards once a year in early spring, as too much cultivation when bearing makes too much wood growth and no fault buds of any consequence White Co. Francis M. Flota.

melons that cannot be transplanted to the open field under ordinary methods. It was found out long ago, however, that plants that could not be transplanted could be grown on inverted sod and the sod itself taken to the open field when the plant obtained a good growth. Sod for this purpose should be cut in the very early spring, as soon as the frost is melted below the sod line. This will farmers in the world and held to his be several weeks before it would be own methods, the American public possible to sow seeds in the open would not be buying cereals at the ground. This sod can be taken into the greenhouse, the cellar or the sults show the wisdom of using madwelling house and receive the seed chinery. Man must succeed because of the melon, squash, pumpkin, cuof brains, not so much by his physical cumber or other plant. force. This is true in farming as it

> receives in developing. Thus, the fa not found in the more Eastern states