

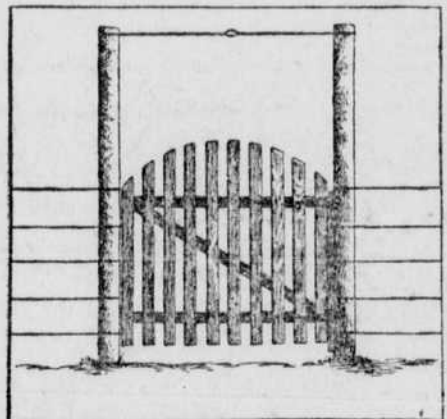
FARM GARDEN

FARM NOTES.

Now plan a good garden. Bought your clover seed yet? Send for needed plow-irons now, so as to be ready. Remedies for San Jose scale are now confined largely to winter applications. A farmer should use common sense in spreading manure, just as in any other operation. Straw is of practically no value to feed to cows or other animals that are making flesh. The desire to earn money seems to be just at this moment the uppermost impulse in the mind among women. Most soils, naturally well drained, seem to be suitable for alfalfa, provided their physical condition is good. There is a man who operates a serpent farm in Texas for the hides which are tanned into belts, purses, etc. Ten cents' worth of preservative treatment will often extend the life of a fence post from 2 to nearly 20 years. Broom corn is bringing prices this year that will cause many a southwestern farmer to wish he had planted more or less acreage. On the average, the hay produced on an acre of land in five years will contain 16.5 per cent of protein, or an equivalent of 2.65 per cent of nitrogen. Pasturing the rye will cause it to "stool," and thus the crop is improved—making a gain in two ways. Do not allow it to be eaten too closely. Seed corn, to be properly dried, should be placed in a warm, dry, well ventilated room where there is an even temperature which does not go below 35 degrees.

BRACING FENCE GATE POSTS
Very Effective Way, and One That Will Not Require Much Extra Material Shown.

The posts of a gate placed in a straight line of wire fence requires just as much bracing as a corner post. A very effective way, and one that



No Wood Braces Are Used.

will not require much extra material, is shown in the accompanying sketch, writes Vincent Whitman, in Popular Mechanics. The two posts of the gate will need to be extra long and well set in the ground. The tops of the posts are then tied with wire so as to hold them in a parallel position with the right width between for the gate. The fence wires are twisted tight and held to the posts with staples.

The Man for the Farm.

The ideal hired man on the farm is one who farms because he is in love with the work, and who studies the best methods of agriculture, both by observation and books and papers, and who prefers the cleanly, orderly and healthy occupation of farm life to the squalid and disturbing influence of the city. The hired man who receives from \$30 to \$40 per month and his board the year around, is better off financially and more often becomes independent than many city workmen whose wages are three times as much.

Care of Farm Implements.

Are your hay tools lying out in the field where you used them last? And that binder—isn't it still standing out in the oat field right where you unhitched from it when the last bundle was bound? Do you always leave your plows, cultivators and harrows scattered around the farm that way during the winter? Broken handles and levers and rust galore will be your portion when you run them out for use in the spring. All things considered, shed room is mighty cheap.

Plows from Canada.

According to Consul General James W. Ragsdale of Halifax, a Canadian plow company has, during the past few months shipped from Brantford, Ont., eight carloads of traction plows to the United States and has received definite specifications for 75 carloads more for shipment before April 1. This is probably the first time that a Canadian manufacturer in this line has successfully entered the United States market.

Big Corn Crop.

In a corn-growing contest in North Carolina 227 bushels were grown on one acre. It is believed that this breaks official records in this country.

HORTICULTURE

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

Another batch of cyclamens should be sown to follow the August sown plants. Keep freesias quite cool, but water freely and let them have all the light possible. Turn up all dirty land roughly to expose the weed roots to frost and repeat this at intervals. Look over caladium, gloxinia and begonia bulbs and do not let them get too dry or they will shrivel. Put out the new orchard just as soon as winter breaks, but be careful that the roots do not freeze. An acre of apple trees will pay better than an acre of corn and does not require one-fourth as much work. Cold fruit tastes better than fruit that has been kept in a warm room. This is particularly true of grapes. When pruning apple trees cut the limbs as near the trunk as possible, so the wound may heal over quickly. Always cook apples in earthen or granite ware utensils and use silver, granite or wooden spoons for stirring. Keep the propagating cases and benches full, as many things can be multiplied at this season, saving room later. When poor fruit is produced there is a reason. Aim to find it by a careful study of the trees and conditions. Tree planting must not go on in frosty weather, but the preparation of the quarters for trees need not be delayed. A grape vine can be purchased for ten cents which may produce several bushels of fruit each year for one hundred years. Fruit will keep better in a barn cellar than in a house cellar, for the house cellar is warmed by the heated rooms above. Preparing stakes and labels and siding up roots of flowers or vegetables in storage makes good work for bad weather.

CARING FOR THE STRAWBERRY
Plant Will Adapt Itself to Almost Any Garden Soil, But Rich, Moist Loam Is Best.

The strawberry will adapt itself to almost any good garden soil, but a rich, moist and fairly heavy loam is



A Profitable Variety.

best. Anything approaching a light, gravelly, shallow soil is useless; but where such exists it can be improved by the addition of clayey soil and by a goodly portion of cow manure or well rotted horse manure. While the strawberry delights in a rather moist soil, yet it is essential that water should be drained off and not allowed to remain on the surface. Select good plants. There is no economy in planting cheap or inferior stock. It pays to plant the best. There are a great many varieties of strawberries, but we must not be incautious, for many plants are lost each year by amateurs who neglect to follow this very precaution. There is a difference of opinion regarding the best method of growing the plants—whether to the hill or single plant system, or to the hedge row, allowing four or six new runners to become established. We have tried both methods, and with the single plant or hill system we secured a smaller amount of berries, but much larger in size as well as more nearly uniform in size than those secured from the hedge row. Some growers are inclined to the hill system for the small bed in the home garden on account of the ease of cultivation and keeping the bed absolutely free from weeds and grass and giving easy access to the plants for applying mulch about them. Following this method all runners should be cut off as soon as they appear, as they will weaken the main plant. Keep the bed free from grass and weeds; cultivate the soil frequently, but do not stir the soil near the crowns, as this would injure the growth of the plant.

Storing Echeverias.

Store echeverias in any shed or building from which severe frost is excluded. Sun shining on the plants after freezing does more harm to them than the actual frost.

Sowing of Acorns.

Regarding the sowing of acorns forsters sow them in narrow beds, broadcast, transplanting them when two years old.

TEMPERANCE

PROGRESS OF WHITE RIBBON

Unprecedented Interest Taken in Coming World's Convention to Be Held at Glasgow.

The latest news in world W. C. T. U. circles shows encouraging progress being made in England, Scotland, Canada, France, Norway, Belgium, Germany, Russia, Palestine, Cape Colony, India, Ceylon, Japan, Australia and the United States.

Preliminary announcement of the plans for the world's W. C. T. U. convention, to be held at Glasgow, Scotland, June 4-11, 1910, are already being issued and indicate a gathering of unprecedented interest in White Ribbon circles. One of the notable features of the convention will be a world-wide exhibition of literature to illustrate the international work of the union along that line.

At a convention held at the home of the president of the National W. C. T. U. of France, plans were recently made to organize new unions in many centers throughout that country. Miss Agnes Slack has been addressing various gatherings of French women to this end in Paris and other cities.

Telling of the wide sweep of temperance in her own and other lands, President Lillian M. N. Stevens, of the World society, states:

"Every sane and well informed person knows that the temperance movement is important and far reaching; even its enemies will admit this. The term 'temperance people,' as used in connection with the present day movement, is understood to mean those who advocate total abstinence for the state and nation. The World's Woman's Christian Temperance union, founded by Miss Frances E. Willard, with its banner set up in more than fifty nations of the world—a society which is neither sectarian nor partisan—is composed of this kind of temperance people.

"We have great reason to rejoice, inasmuch as there is today more total abstinence sentiment than ever before. No sane total abstainer will say he is sorry he has not been a drinker.

"My home has always been in the state of Maine, and I claim that I am qualified to testify regarding the value of temperance laws to a state, especially to the homes of the state; that I am competent to make comparisons, because I have visited every state and studied the practical effects of license laws—high license, low license, segregation, and the dispensary, or Gothenburg, system—and I know that, from a temperance standpoint, the law is the best law ever enacted to apply to the liquor traffic.

"I am well aware of the stories regarding the failure of the law in Maine, which have been reported by such men as Mr. Thompson of New Zealand, employed by the liquor trade of his country; Mr. Snyder of Ohio, employed by the brewers in this country, and Mayor Rose of Milwaukee, who honestly represents the brewers of his city.

"The majority of the Maine people have for half a hundred years stood firmly for the measure against the efforts of all liquorism for its overthrow. The law has also had the commendation of outsiders, or of visitors to the state, who are capable of judging, and who are not prejudiced by connection with the liquor trade or by personal, habitual use of strong drink.

"Recently Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, the great evangelist, after having been in Portland about three weeks, before an audience of 4,000 men assembled in the Portland Auditorium, in vigorous terms defended the total abstinence law as he had seen it. His statement was received with loud and long applause by the whole vast assembly.

"Temperance does reduce poverty, delinquency, dependency and crime; prohibition does reduce the amount of liquor sold and consumed; prohibition tremendously hurts the liquor trade, and this is the reason why prohibition is always opposed by the distiller, the brewer, the liquor seller and their emissaries."

Dr. Holmes' Temperance Testimony.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes once gave telling testimony of his sympathy with the advocates of temperance and the cause. He said: "I took \$250 instead of \$400, rent during the present year, for a store on Long Wharf, which I managed for my mother, rather than let it, like many of those about it, for a grocery, knowing that rum would be retailed from it. I mention this because it implies that I am not wholly insensible to the significance of this particular reform, and that, if needs be, I can make some little sacrifice for it."

Russia's State Monopoly.

The following report issued from Russia presents a striking comment on the possibilities of state-sold alcohol:

"A Pan-Russian anti-alcoholic congress was recently summoned and was duly opened with much ceremony. A police decree was issued simultaneously forbidding all speeches against the state monopoly of the spirit shops and of the sale of vodka. The congress was thus unable to continue."

METHOD OF CURING CLOVER

Practice of Maine Agricultural Experiment Station in Caring for Hay Crop with Little Waste.

(BY PROF. G. W. GOWELL.)
The practice of the Maine agricultural experiment station in curing clover is to mow it when there is a prospect of dry weather for a couple of days and when it is free from water or dew and let it lie as cut that day, or, if it has wilted somewhat on the surface, turn it by hand or tedder just before night.

If not turned the first afternoon it is turned or tedered the second day and again toward noon.

In the afternoon of the second day it is put into cocks about five feet high. Ordinarily it is wilted at this time, but if the weather has turned dark or the clover is very heavy, portions of it are liable to be unwilted, in which case the cocks are made smaller.

The cocks are made by using small forkfuls flattened out so that it will come off in layers when handled again.

As it cures it settles, and unless the cocks are high in proportion to their width they will flatten out, which is wrong.

The walls are kept perpendicular three-fourths of the way up and then gradually drawn in. Much time need not be consumed in making the bunches, as it is quickly done.

One condition is imperative—the clover must go into the cock free from rain or dew. It can be safely cocked when containing lots of water from its own juices, but not when even a little moist from water.

We allow it to stand in cocks three or four days, or longer, before disturbing it. On a day in which the air is dry we open up the bunches so that the air can draw through them, and usually after about two hours' exposure the hay is ready to draw to the barn. It is not necessary to tear it apart and wear it out, as it readily parts with its own moisture, which is chiefly near the center and the bottom of the bunches.

If rain falls while the clover is in the bunch it does not wet it deeply after the bunches have been made for a few hours. When rain comes we let the bunches alone and the water dries out of itself when sound weather comes again.

To successfully cure clover or other fodder plants in this way it is essential to let the cocks alone and allow them to cure and dry out undisturbed.

Clover thus cured and aired out just before putting into the barn does not burn in the mow or come out dusty. In midwinter a handful from the mow can be twisted into a knot without breaking the stocks or wringing off the leaves.

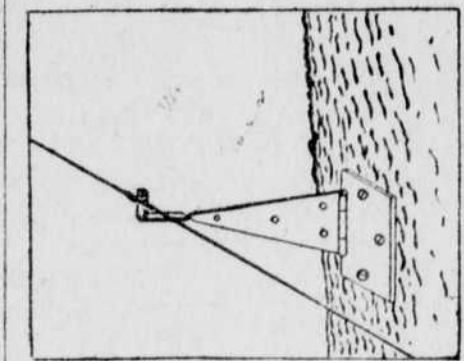
We also cure green oats and peas in the same way. Out of 32 tons weighed into the barn one year and fed out in winter all of the oats made from it by the cattle were collected and saved in one stack.

This method of curing succeeds in ordinary weather. Of course heavy, prolonged rains mean defeat to this or any system unless the bunches are covered with cloth or fiber caps.

TELEPHONE WIRES ON TREES

How They May Be Attached Without Doing Injury and Danger of Breaking Wires Obviated.

(By J. E. BRIDGMAN.)
The accompanying illustration shows how telephone wires may be so attached to trees that the growing tree is not injured, and the very



Wire Attached to Tree.

common danger of breaking the wires through the swaying of the trees during the winds, is obviated. A T-hinge, ten or 12 inch size, is used for the purpose.

Corn Silage.

Corn silage is about the cheapest and most efficient to supplement the winter rations for dairy and beef cattle, horses, calves and sheep. It is cheaper to handle the corn crop in the form of silage than any other way. And should there be another summer of little rain the well-stocked silo furnishes succulent green feed and comes as a great relief to the husbandman.

Crops for Cutover Lands.

Observations of the sandy pine cutover lands in Michigan, Wisconsin and Montana have been continued by the department of agriculture and work begun in the growing of hairy vetch as a seed and forage crop. The light, sandy soils of the north promise to be well adapted to this crop.

Wages for Farm Workmen.

Government reports show that the average prices paid farm workmen have risen from an average of \$10.43 per month in 1870 to \$17 in 1906. The next census is expected to show a very much larger increase.

DWARF PEARS IN MUCH FAVOR

Eastern Orchardists Report Them as Profitable and Trees Bear for Several Years.

(BY W. PADDOCK OF COLORADO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.)

Dwarf pear trees have been in much favor with eastern orchardists for many years, and many large and profitable orchards are of this kind. Many of them are profitable and the trees are in good condition after having been planted 50 years. This does not bear out the common notion that dwarf trees are short lived. Then, dwarfing induces early bearing, and



Dwarf Pears.

with pears in particular, extra size and quality are secured because of the greater ease with which small trees may be pruned, thinned and sprayed.

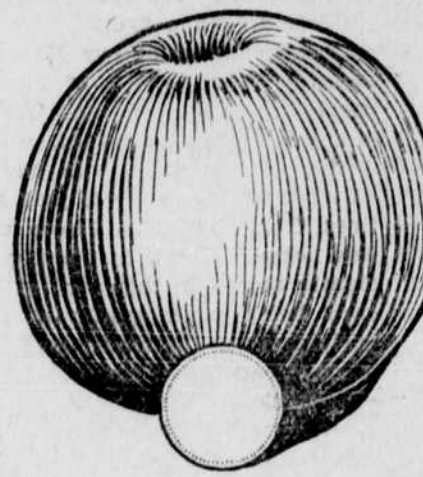
There is no mystery connected with the dwarfing of trees. Scions of standard varieties are grafted or budded on small growing species with in the family, or upon dwarf forms of the same species. In the case of pears the stock used is the quince. The quince is slow growing and seldom attains a height of more than 12 feet; usually less. Some varieties of pears will not unite with the quince, so what is known as "double working" is resorted to. This consists first in grafting a pear variety which is known to unite with the quince, such as the Vicar; then, when this has attained sufficient size, again grafting to the desired kind.

Dwarf pears should be planted deeper than standards. Dwarf pears should not be allowed to attain a height greater than 12 feet, else the end sought in planting them will be defeated. Severe pruning must usually be practiced, often as much as one-half to two-thirds of a season's growth must be removed, especially during the early life of the tree. By careful training the top may be spread so that a comparatively large amount of bearing surface is secured. Dwarf pears are often planted as close as ten feet apart each way, making 435 trees to the acre. At this distance, the trees will be too close together; 15 feet away each way, or 193 trees to the acre, would no doubt be preferable.

UNCLE SAM'S PRIZE APPLE

One Shown at Spokane Measured Seventeen and One-Half Inches in Circumference.

The apple which took the prize at the Spokane apple show measured 17½ inches in circumference and weighed 31 ounces. The picture will give some idea of its size, as the coin leaning against it is a half dollar. This apple has been cased in bronze.



Uncle Sam's Prize Apple.

thickly lamed with gold and given to the exhibitor as his prize.

More than five million apples were exhibited and the prizes amounted to \$35,000.

The displays sold at high prices and were distributed through the United States for exhibition purposes, sometimes being sent to London, Berlin and Paris.

Tree Grows a Needle.

It takes all kinds of trees to make a world, and some of them are very curious. The Mexican maguay tree is said to furnish a needle and thread all ready for use. At the tip of each dark green leaf is a slender thorn needle that must be carefully drawn from its sheath; at the same time it slowly unwinds fiber attached to the thorn, and capable of being drawn out to a great length.

Work for Frosty Weather.

Manure teaming, breaking up land for the frost to penetrate, burning up rubbish and screening ashes for various uses are all good, healthy work for frosty weather.

IN MODERN SOCIETY

PICTURE THAT REALLY IS NOT GREATLY OVERDRAWN.

Incident That Would Act as a Suggestion for an Up-to-Date Novel, Though the Ending Is Unconventional.

The hero and heroine are married and have been for years.

All is lovely and proper. Both despite each other and spend their time motoring, planing, flirting and attending house parties.

The heroine is very beautiful. The hero, her husband, had forgotten this. In fact, not having seen his wife much for several years, except in a casual way, he is astonished when he meets her at a week end party.

She is more beautiful than ever, having just been skinned by a beauty specialist. She wears two bushels of the latest style of hair, and her husband fails to recognize her at all.

He, on the other hand, has fallen out of his aeroplane and has exchanged his Roman nose for a Grecian. She fails also to recognize him. The two are mutually attracted. They spend much time in each other's company, and at 2:30 on the following afternoon fall in love with a thud.

"Will you be mine?" he asks her. "Surest thing you know," she replies. "As soon as I can get a divorce."

"Darling!" the enraptured husband cries, "What is your name?" She tells him. "Heavens!" he cries, "You are my wife!"

She faints. He clasps her in his arms and revives her. Then, hand in hand, they talk over the terrible situation.

"We must conceal our love," the husband declares. "If it is discovered that we are in love we will be disgraced forever."

"Is there no other way?" the wife asks miserably.

"No," said the husband sternly. "If it was known that I was in love with my wife and you with your husband, what would society say?"

"Stop!" cried the wife. "Do you love me enough to do a great thing for me?"

"I do," declared the husband.

"Then let us leave society and stay married," said the wife, turning pale.

A minute elapses in which the reader is supposed to read the advertisements in the back of the book. Then the husband clasps her in his arms.

"I will!" he said.

Finis.—Literary Magazine.

MAN TO BE THE SERVANT

Women Sole Owners and Rulers of a Corner of Australia—Promises to Be Successful.

Australians in New York have been interested or amused, according to individual bent, at news and stories that have been circulated lately among them from the great island continent in the Pacific, says the New York Sun. These have to do with the movement among women of the "commonwealth" to take them apart from the rule of man.

The edict against man has been spoken, and spoken at a loud, in the voice of the English Woman's Householders' league, a league that bristles with independence. The English Women's Householders' league has been formed from the western state government of Australia a tract of land that is to be all its own, all and sole woman's own. The land is an immense tract at Wilson's inlet, and to be used for the establishment of farm colony on a large scale. The leaders and founders of the movement, which it is declared is now active working order, are Mrs. Crook principal of the Woman's Agricultural college in Worcestershire, England; Mrs. Emily Crawford and Miss Het Sawyer, M. D.

"No prohibition state," say the proud Australian women, "was ever rigidly guarded from its arch enemy as this settlement will be from the machination of the 'thing that is known as man.'"

The Australian newspapers say that each woman buyer is obliged to sign a clause in her title deed of ownership so phrased as to prevent any future selling of the land to any male. A man is to be permitted to own stock or at any time "directly or indirectly to hold office" in this great agricultural enterprise of emancipated women. The leaders, it is said, have shown the possession of a keen practical eye and mind, for the land they have chosen is out of the way, yet rich, and a fine place for grazing and also for breeding cattle.

The stories say that all the capital required for the present expenditure has been subscribed and that 14 households are already occupied.

\$ Foundations \$
for Fortunes \$

Are right here in the advertising columns of this paper. If you're selling has merit, **ADVERTISE IT.** An ad. will sell it for you.