

# FARM AND GARDEN



## FERTILIZER FOR ORCHARDS.

Scientists and practical orchardists are generally agreed on the great value of well rotted barnyard manure as the best for an apple orchard, says a government bulletin. It not only supplies humus, but it contains a large per cent. of other necessary nutritive elements for maintaining health, vigor and fruitfulness of tree and development of qualities for a fine fruit product. But as the stock of this sort of manure is not always sufficient for the general demand, other agents have to be resorted to, and next in value and in a concentrated form are unleached wood ashes, which will supply to a great extent the necessary element of plant growth. It is maintained by some authorities that one ton of unleached wood ashes contains as much plant nutriment as five tons of ordinary barn manure, and whenever obtainable ashes should be used in preference to any other fertilizer. There are many kinds of manufactured fertilizers, some of which are valuable for special soils, but to determine just which brand to use is a little difficult to decide without knowing what elements are lacking in the soil. The three elements most commonly deficient in soil are nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid, and chemical fertilizers that contain the largest per cent. of these substances will be the most economical and beneficial. A fertilizer containing one and a half to two per cent. of nitrogen, one to nine per cent. of available phosphoric acid, ten to twelve per cent. of potash, will give excellent results when applied to orchard land in quantities ranging from 400 to 600 pounds per acre.

## TIMOTHY AND CLOVER.

The importance of clover in the list of grasses grown upon the farm is becoming more generally recognized each year, and the amount grown is annually increasing. The Stockman and Farmer was asked in regard to sowing the seed, replying that they would advise by all means that clover and timothy be sown at the same time in the spring. If clover seems to do a little better in any locality than timothy it might be advisable to sow rather more timothy seed than is commonly used. Where each of these thrives quite well it is usually the custom to sow eight or nine pounds of clover seed per acre and four or five pounds of timothy. In this case the timothy is not expected to make a very great showing the first year, but it will very soon take possession of the soil afterwards. It might be advisable in the case under consideration to sow equal parts, by measure, of clover and timothy seed. Put them in on a well prepared soil as early as possible in the spring and do not seed the oats and wheat very thickly. Where the practice is adopted of sowing ten or eleven pecks of grain per acre when land is not seeded down, we would advise the cutting down of this amount considerably. If land is in good condition six pecks of oats or wheat will usually make a fairly good stand, and such a seeding will be much more favorable to obtaining a stand of clover and timothy than if more seed is used.

## DAIRY NOTES.

Cows regularly and thoroughly milked are a profitable investment if the cows are good.  
If fed right, 100 pounds of skim milk has a feeding value equal to a half bushel of corn.  
Individuality counts more than numbers in a dairy herd.  
Cream from a separator should be cooled as quickly as possible. Set the cream cans in cold water.  
Cattle do not like to graze after sheep. If the pasture is small, either the sheep or the cows have to go.  
It is well for butter makers to adopt some shape or design of their own and always send their butter in that style.  
Some confidently believe that at least half of the cows on the farm would not pay their board if tested by dairy standards.  
Oats cut green and fed in the sheep, or threshed and ground, make a good milk flow. Corn, oats and bran ground make a good feed.  
Plenty of veins on the udder is a sign that it is not fleshy, and is one of the signs of a good milk cow. The larger and the more crooked the better.  
The milk flow and the appetite, increase and stimulate each other. If properly managed each will reach the full capacity of the cow and may be kept there.

## ROOT CROP AND WATER.

The largest profit from the use of water as an ingredient of farm products is when the farmer grows such root crops as beets, carrots, potatoes and turnips, as they can be utilized on the farm instead of entailing cost of transportation to market. While these crops contain a large amount of solid matter in proportion to the yield per acre, their chief value is in the water, as the water is an important aid to digestion and contains nutritious matter in solution to a large extent;

hence the water is not a useless substance which adds weight only, but is as desirable in the form in which it exists in the plant as the solid portions, but while the solid materials cost the farmer something the water does not, and that is an important consideration which must not be overlooked. The water entering into the composition of plants cannot be supplied artificially. Every one knows that there is a difference between green apples and apples that have been dried and cooked in water. It is the same with vegetables and roots. We can dry them and render them juicy again by cooking in water, but we cannot regain the condition in which the water existed in the plant before drying or evaporating the substances. Water existing in foods is more valuable than that which is supplied.

## FARM BUTTER MAKING.

Two things have greatly increased butter making on the farm, viz.: the hand separator and the use of skim milk in growing pigs. The hand separator has come to be greatly appreciated on the farm, both because of its economy in quickly separating the cream while the milk is fresh, and because it thus provides the sweetest milk in its highest condition for feeding, says an experienced man. The farm has been studying the principles of butter making, and with better facilities is producing a finer quality and getting creamery prices for it. It is said that these advances in farm dairying are having an unfavorable effect on creameries, and inducing them to establish dairy herds of their own. This toning up of farm dairying is a most desirable thing. It enables the farmer to realize better prices on the finished product of the raw material which it so abundantly affords. The farm long ago found that it was most desirable to sell its corn and other products in the shape of beef and pork, and now it is more and more adding to these butter. It means feeding more of the crops grown on the farm, and returning to the soil the fertility incident to wider husbandry. And so the hand separator is proving a blessing to the American farmer, and the movement must continue to grow till one is found wherever cows are milked, both for the larger profits on butter and the value of sweet skim milk for pig growing.

## ECONOMY IN FERTILIZING.

It is not economy to pay for fertilizing materials which the soil or the farm manure pile may themselves yield; but it is economy to use commercial fertilizers when the soil and the natural farm manures fail to return the equivalent of what is removed by the farm crops. It is not economy to supply fertilizers indiscriminately because they are called fertilizers, and many times in our own State has the righteous cause of the artificial fertilization of the soil been repudiated simply because the farmer who "tried it" did not take the pains to ascertain if the particular fertilizer he was using was the one adapted to his land. One could not expect to get good returns for his investment if he applied a nitrogenous fertilizer to a soil already rich in nitrogen, nor could he expect a soil that had been liberally dressed with wood ashes for years to be much benefited by an application of a fertilizer high in potash. A fertilizer containing a high percentage of potash is needed on that soil in which potash is deficient. A consideration of the proper kind of fertilizer to be used depends also on the crop to be raised, for plants differ widely with respect to the particular ingredients upon which they draw heaviest in the soil.

## THE SILO.

A silo is simply a receptacle for ensilage. It may be of any preferred breadth or depth, but should be strong and tight. It may be constructed of stone or heavy boards, either above or below the ground, and may be of round or square shape. Ensilage is green vegetable matter, finely cut and packed closely in the silo by heavy pressure, so as to exclude the air. It is the exclusion of the air that prevents excessive fermentation and decay. Clover, green grass, vegetable tops or any green substance may be used, but the cheapest ensilage is that secured by drilling corn in rows, cutting the stalks when the ears are beginning to glaze, passing them through the ensilage cutter (or cutter and shredder) and filling the silo as quickly as possible. The ensilage is fed to cattle in winter as a substitute for green food, being really preserved green corn fodder.

## Postal Cards Popular.

Interesting statistics in regard to the use of the postal cards have been published by the International Bureau of Bern. They show that during a year more postal cards are used in Germany than in any other country, the figures which throw light on this point being as follows: Germany, 1,135,000,000; United States, 670,000,000; Japan, 435,000,000; Australia, 270,000,000; France, 60,000,000; Belgium, 55,000,000, and Switzerland only 43,000,000.



## GRACEFULNESS DEFINED.

We have always been led to believe that those who have passed through mortality and look back, do so with a clearer vision. They see as it were face to face, and many things not understood in life come readily to them in the hereafter by an awakened preception. This hardly seems true, if we judge by the reasoning of "Second Skeleton," in a previous number of the Fruit Grower. He seems possessed with the idea that there is nothing graceful except outward form and features, and that any person must have, through life, health, prosperity, friends and, in fact, all the comforts and luxuries to make them graceful. True, these things are very enjoyable, but they do they make the possessor more charitable, more lovable? Are their words or acts any more comforting to mankind for these blessings which they enjoy?

A person so blessed may be more delicate, more symmetrical, with complexion untarnished by the touch of wind or sun. Hands that were never hardened with toil might be thought more soothing to the invalid. But is this a fact? This graceful is all in the eye. If we strive to develop as we pass through life, the best of our moral, mental and physical graces we shall lose nothing by the flight of years. True graceful comes from the innermost heart.

I have in mind a woman who had always struggled with poverty, who even in youth was not lovely in form or feature, who had become crippled and misshapen with rheumatism; a throat trouble had so impaired her voice as to make it harsh and quavering. This woman had, from her own hardship and physical suffering, been brought in touch with all who were in want or in pain. She was ever ready to trun from her own troubles to minister to others. Long will her kind words and deeds be remembered. The touch even of her crippled hands was like a caress, the love-light in her eyes was cheering and contagious, causing one to look beyond the deformities of features, and see the graceful of heart and soul. There seemed almost a halo on her brow. This, for the want of a better name, I call true gracefulness, which neither poverty, sickness nor age can destroy. This grace or gracefulness lives, grows and so perfects our lives here that when we pass over to the other shore we have but to lay off the faded mortality and it is but a step to immortality and the life to come.—Mrs. L. Jennings, in Fruit Grower Fashion Notes.

## DYED LACE FASHIONABLE.

The mania for dyed lace has extended even to narrow valenciennes used for ruchings, for edging flounces, for outlining the designs of heavier lace, and many of the new frocks in silk or sheer stuff show this handling of the lace. Narrow Tom Thumb fringe dyed to match the dress material is another of the modish trimmings, and is neither expensive nor difficult to use. One most effective model from a famous French house has this fringe for its essential trimming, and save for the perfection of its cut, might well be copied at small cost in money or effort. It is pale almond green cloth, fine enough to fall with wonderful softness. The skirt, plaited from the waistband, has no trimming save twelve rows of Tom Thumb silk fringe, exactly matching the cloth, and set on flat around the skirt at intervals of several inches. An unlined cloth cape cut perline fashion has the same fringe trimming and fastens in front with two huge ornaments and chains of old silver in gray finish. A blouse of cream lace strapped in the almond green cloth accompanies the skirt and cape.

On a white wool frock this narrow fringe in wool or silk is an effective trimming, and is sometimes set on with a narrow line of gold or white braid. Narrow fringes of cut cloth are another development of the fringe idea, and narrow fringes of metal or of paillettes are in evidence.

## THE WINTER MILLINERY.

High-crowned hats are the season's preference, but there are shown many pretty plateaux which are bent and twisted into becoming shapes. The moderate-sized Gainsborough trimmed with ostrich plumes is perhaps the most popular hat. One of the distinctive features especially in evidence among the small hats and toques is the Directoire crown; it is flat on top and straight up the sides, while it varies in height from two to three inches. Braids are being used to fashion novel hats. Velvets were never before so attractive and are shown in all the stylish colors. Molekin felts are adapted to the fashionable shapes and almost rival in beauty the velvet creations. Fur hats are stylish. The toque and other small hats of velvet are trimmed with birds, wings or quills and ribbons, and lace enters largely into the adornment of the dressy hats. Buckles are again conspicuously employed on hats, a fact partly due to the prominence of high

crowns. Ribbons are an important decorative item, and the new samples are broad and extremely soft and fine, of either taffeta or liberty satin texture, and in plain colors. A novelty introduced in the trimming of some of the smartest hats is the herring bone stitch.—From The Delineator.

## WOMEN AS DRUMMERS.

"Did you know," said the Traveler the other day, "that there are over fifty women in the United States working as 'drummers' for business houses? Well, it is a fact, and although the firms do not employ these women on account of their business ability, the percentage of sales by the female representatives are larger than those of the men who cover the same territory. Women are employed by many houses simply as a means to attract attention and to make their goods talked about in small towns. "The work is rather hard for a woman, but the pay is better than that of a clerk. The majority of women can make at least \$1,000 a year on the road, and this pay is a great deal better than they could get in the larger number of other occupations. Most of the traveling saleswomen represent some branch of women's wear, but a great many of them sell soap, flour and salt.—Philadelphia Press.

## NEW!

Moleskin plush.  
Old-time rose quillings.  
Deep, old-fashioned collars.  
Tailor suits with "frillery" trimmings.  
Peacock pins costing from \$1 up.  
Flower brooches, each with an inset.  
Fuchsias of chiffon as a trimming.  
Nouveau art mirrors as chain charms.  
Exquisite boleros of strung pearls.  
Thirteen-gore, triple box-plaited skirts.  
Very broad belts of leather, not to be worn draped.  
Draped girdles that point quite up to the décolletage.  
Oriental embroideries just showing a ground of burnt orange.  
Automobile charms in gilt with wheels that go for \$1.  
Restaurant dinner coats, much shorter than the full-fledged evening coats.

## WOMEN AND ATHLETICS.

The English novelist, H. B. Marriott-Watson has undertaken a crusade against athletics for women, which, he says has changed the English girl into a tall, angular, flat-chested person. This says the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, answers well enough for a "silly season" controversy of the kind that the English papers love—letters on "Should girls propose?" and that sort of thing. But in cool weather Mr. Marriott-Watson's contention is simply ridiculous. The athletic efforts of the English women are too slight to affect the physique of the nation materially, and the number of those who carry athletics to excess must be trivial from a census-maker's point of view.

## THE BUTTON BEAUTIFUL.

Buttons there are as much like golden ornaments as they can be made of French gilt, with ruby jeweled centres and a gold fringe. They sell separately for \$2.50 each. All the buttons of the ornamental kind are no longer sold by the dozen—the price sounds too formidable. Single buttons average for present trimmings \$1 to \$2 each. By the dozen, steel, jet, and colored enamel buttons of all shapes and sizes average from \$2.50 to \$5, but they are quite beyond the sizes called small buttons. In this latter case there are great beauties in mixed enamels, as silver and delicate pale colors, and gold with brilliant colors, etc., the prices varying from seventy-five cents to \$3 per dozen.



Fleeced cravenette, a moisture proof fabric, is a novelty introduced for gloves for general winter wear.

Smart toques for motor or traveling use, and designed by an English milliner, are fashioned from plaited chenille and long nap felt. In royal blue, with no other trimming, and worn with a veil to match, these toques are very dressy.

A French model in a velvet blouse for autumn is copper colored, with yoke, cuffs and bertha of cream lace, outlined with black velvet ribbon.

Lace-edged lingerie frills are a feature of this season's sleeves.

All the new French blouses are made with deep tight cuffs, the sleeve being usually very full from the back of the cuff to the elbow and quite tight and plain everywhere else.

A charming new hat is of shirred chantilly in an ivory tone.

Heavy wool laces have a style all their own.

The fibre laces are even more silky than the silk lacy.

Yak and gupure laces are in considerable favor.

## Art by Weight.

Mr. Newrich had mingled in politics and amassed wealth in the shoe trade. He at last reached the point of eminence where it seemed to Mrs. Newrich that a life-size statue of him would be a wise and pleasing gift to his native city.

She went to see a sculptor whose work she had heard highly praised, and asked his price for the statue.

"I should wish to see your husband first, before making any arrangement," said the busy sculptor.

"I don't see what difference that would make about the price," said Mrs. Newrich, irritably. "I've told you I wanted it life-size, and I've brought all his measures for the statue, and it must weigh from two hundred and ten to two hundred and fifteen pounds. He varies a little, summer and winter, so I shouldn't be so particular about that."

## Not His Fault.

They had been married only a few months, and the wife stood by the side of her husband looking into one of the department store windows. A handsome tailor-made dress took her fancy, and she left her husband to examine it more closely. Then she went back to him, still talking.

"You never look at anything I want to look at any more," she complained. "You don't care how I dress. You don't care for me any more. Why, you haven't kissed me for two weeks."

"Indeed, I'm sorry, but it is not my fault," said the man.

Turning, the lady looked at him and gasped. She had taken the arm of the wrong man.

## Imported Precious Stones.

The value of jewels and precious stones imported into the United States is often said to be the best barometer of the country's prosperity. If this be admitted one must acknowledge that the fiscal year which ended with the first half of 1903 was the most prosperous in the history of the country, for the value of the precious stones imported during that period was far in excess of anything previously recorded. According to the compilation of the government officials which has just been completed, diamonds and other precious stones of a value exceeding thirty million dollars were brought into the United States between June 30, 1902, and June 30, 1903, and even this enormous total is probably below the actual value, for figures are taken from the invoices of the importers, who are not likely to overvalue packages on which they must pay a high import duty.

# Your Hair

"Two years ago my hair was falling out badly. I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and soon my hair stopped coming out."  
Miss Minnie Hoover, Paris, Ill.

Perhaps your mother had thin hair, but that is no reason why you must go through life with half-starved hair. If you want long, thick hair, feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor, and make it rich, dark, and heavy.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

## A Story About Shelley, the Poet.

The poet Shelley called one afternoon upon Mrs. Southy and was offered a cup of tea, which he accepted. Then a plate of tea cakes was handed him, but these he declined.

A slice of bread might have been welcome to the Spartan youth, but hot tea cakes, heaped up in a scandalous profusion, blushing with currants, shocked him. He watched Southy, who was hungry and liked tea cakes, clearing his plate with evident enjoyment, and at last said: "Why, Southy, I am ashamed of you! It is awful to see such a man as you greedily devouring this nasty stuff."

Mrs. Southy listened in angry amazement.

"What right have you, Mr. Shelley, to call my tea cakes, which I made myself, nasty? You ought to be ashamed of yourself!"

Mr. Shelley immediately took up a cake and, finding it good, began to eat as greedily as Southy himself.

Mrs. Southy was pacified and promised the recipe to the poet, who declared that he intended to have hot tea cakes every evening "forever."

Slander is the tribute failure pays to success.



Mrs. Anderson, a prominent society woman of Jacksonville, Fla., daughter of Recorder of Deeds, West, who witnessed her signature to the following letter, praises Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—There are but few wives and mothers who have not at times endured agonies and such pain as only women know. I wish such women knew the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is a remarkable medicine, different in action from any I ever knew and thoroughly reliable.

"I have seen cases where women doctored for years without permanent benefit, who were cured in less than three months after taking your Vegetable Compound, while others who were chronic and incurable came out cured, happy, and in perfect health after a thorough treatment with this medicine. I have never used it myself without gaining great benefit. A few doses restores my strength and appetite, and tones up the entire system. Your medicine has been tried and found true, hence I fully endorse it."—Mrs. R. A. ANDERSON, 225 Washington St., Jacksonville, Fla.

Mrs. Reed, 2425 E. Cumberland St., Philadelphia, Pa., says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to write and tell you the good I have received from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I have been a great sufferer with female trouble, trying different doctors and medicines with no benefit. Two years ago I went under an operation, and it left me in a very weak condition. I had stomach trouble, backache, headache, palpitation of the heart, and was very nervous; in fact, I ached all over. I find yours is the only medicine that reaches such troubles, and would cheerfully recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all suffering women."

When women are troubled with irregular or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, flatulence, general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles.

The experience and testimony of some of the most noted women of America go to prove, beyond a question, that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all such trouble at once by removing the cause and restoring the organs to a healthy and normal condition. If in doubt, write Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., as thousands do. Her advice is free and helpful.

No other medicine for women in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any substitute.

**\$5000 FORFEIT** If we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.  
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.