

ORCHARD and GARDEN

THE SUCCESSFUL FARMER.

We often hear farmers complaining that their occupation does not pay. There's no money in farming," has become a stereotyped phrase with a certain class of farmers, and if we looked into their habits and methods of conducting their business I think we should be perfectly willing to agree with them. Now I believe there is money in farming. By farming I do not mean just staying on the place and letting the business take care of itself, but running the farm according to business principles and methods. Now I do not suppose that any farmer will become a millionaire by legitimate farming alone, but I do believe that many farmers have secured a competence for themselves and their families by successful farming, and in their pleasant home surroundings are happier than an Andrew Carnegie or John D. Rockefeller with their untold millions. While these successful farmers have not all pursued the same lines of farming—some having made a specialty of dairying, others of market gardening, fruit growing, mixed farming, etc.—I think that investigation would show that they had all followed the same general principles in conducting their business. A combination of good judgment, system, thoroughness and personal attention details has crowned their efforts with success. And let it be remembered right here that these business methods were followed closely all the year round. We often see farmers who start off pretty well in the spring, preparing the soil and planting the seed, etc., but as the season advances they get behind with their work, and the crops are practically left to care for themselves, and the result is that their season's work has proved largely a failure. Such a result proclaims its own moral: "Don't plant more than you can properly care for." Some farmers will succeed in growing good crops, but utterly fail when it comes to marketing them. Business methods and principles are just as necessary here as in any other phase of farm life. System and thoroughness all the year round is the successful farmer's watchword, and wherever you find a successful farmer you will generally find a thorough business man.—J. P. L., Columbia, Conn.

CARE OF WORKING HORSES.

When you start to the field for a full day's work aim to put in the number of hours that a sensible man would, and then do just what you can in that time without injuring your team. Keep your eyes upon them, and don't overdo it at first. The amount will be according to the weather and other conditions. When plowing I rest the team at every round if they need it. It is better to rest a minute or so at each round than to rush the horses through for an hour, as many do, then rest half an hour. Don't let the horse get too hot, but keep him cool instead of cooling him off after he gets hot. There is not as much in the sweating as in the breathing, but watch both. It is panting that hurts. While resting let the horses stand with their heads to the wind, and you do a little more than just sit on the plow. See that neither the mane or anything else gets under the collar. The neglect of this causes many sore shoulders, and it would be no trouble to avoid it. See that the hames are kept buckled tight against the collar. In short, see that everything is all right. The horse should have plenty of water and salt and the best of feed, but with many horse owners all are lacking. Salt should be kept before them in the stable all the time. Water should be offered three times a day and the best feed obtainable for the purpose should be given. Feed according to the amount of work done. On idle days cut down the grain ration, and don't forget this: Give the horse one day out of the week for rest, and don't drive him all day on Sunday if he has been worked hard all the week. The horse needs his Sunday for rest as well as man, and the wise horse owner will see that he gets it. Act humanely to the horse and all the stock, and do not inflict any unnecessary cruelty upon them. Cruelty is a sin. "A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast." If you want a gentle tractable horse, begin with him when he is a colt. It is easy to handle him then, and he remembers what you teach him as long as he lives. Plenty of good food and exercise won't hurt the brood mare.—Stenson of Wisconsin.

POULTRY NOTES.

Much of the trouble with over fat hens would be avoided if the pullets and hens were fed separately. Hens will get too fat to lay on the same food, both as regards quantity and quality, that pullets do well on. Where both are housed together, giving each different feed is not very easily done; but it can be arranged in this way: Coops of lath, but with different sized doors, could be utilized, the one with larger sized door for the hens. To be sure the pullets could enter this door, but as a rule, the pullets do not crowd in with the hens, and if they were the first to the table, open their door only, until they are in their coop, and then close them in while the hens enter their own room. Chicks are about as easy to learn their feeding places as are pigs; in a few days they are apt to learn

the doors. Or they could be confined to the coop a few days if slow to learn.

Have a long V shaped trough in each coop to place the feed in. If desired give the same quality to each, but give a third more to the pullets; food for a dozen pullets will be enough for fifteen or sixteen hens, and pullets can utilize more corn to advantage than can hens.

As to how much to each flock, or each dozen, no one can tell for another poultry yard, unless they know exactly the amount to be foraged during the day, the breed, and the condition of the flock, also the warmth of their quarters.

There are doubtless handier ways of feeding separately, when both are housed together, and if any occurs to you, don't keep it to yourself; send it to the Farmer.

Another thing it is well to have two dust boxes, if there is room at all, for sometimes the bossy ones will monopolize the bath so long, that the more timid ones will be cheated of their bath. Where there is a very bossy hen, it is well to market her, for she will boss the others until they will be too timid to make up their minds to lay, besides getting more than is good for her.—E. C. in the Indiana Farmer.

BUILD SHEDS FOR CATTLE.

Aside from the fact that the cows have the fresh grass during the summer, the main reason why they are contented is that they have plenty of exercise, fresh air and are comfortable. We hear men say that their cows do splendidly during the summer, but are very disappointing during the winter, and some of these men are known to be good providers—that is, their cows are reasonably well fed during the winter and the ration is nearly properly balanced. The trouble is that the animals are not comfortable. In too many cases the barns are cold to the point of freezing; in other cases they are not ventilated, and the animals are being stifled with the foul air. Again, some cows are given little or no exercise during the winter. If they get any at all it is by turning them out in the cold barnyard to drink ice-cold water. Remember the exercising shed, and before the cows go into winter quarters again have one of these sheds and also arrange the stables so they will be warm and still properly ventilated. Do this, together with the proper feeding, and you will find the cows as contented and happy as in the summer time, and they will show you appreciation by the milk flow.

HOW MUCH STOCK IN A PASTURE?

Usually there should be sufficient to keep the grass well fed down. Otherwise, there will be a portion that will grow up and become worthless for feed. But this close feeding from the first, which means a better quality of grass, will most likely necessitate the early supply of soiling crops or grain in order to keep up the flow of milk. In this way more stock can be kept and the pasture will present a better appearance than when there are not animals enough to keep the grass properly fed down. Last season during a drive a fine upland pasture was brought to notice that deserved attention. It was good plow-land, had been seeded to grass and turned to pasture. It was a nice clean field, closely cropped, with hardly a weed or bush to be seen. Could our pastures be of this kin, that could be plowed and re-seeded when necessary, they could be made much better and more profitable than the general run of them. An advantage in stocking heavily will be to keep down all undesirable growths, and where supplemental feed is given as required, it should tend to an improved condition of the pastures.

TO PREVENT PEARS FROM CRACKING.

The cause of pears cracking while growing upon the tree is a fungus which develops in and on the skin of the fruit. It rarely develops upon the whole surface of the fruit and thus the growth is retarded in a certain section which causes the surface to crack. The only practical means yet devised to prevent this is to spray the trees a number of times while the fruit is growing with a solution composed of one pound hypsulphite of soda and ten gallons of water or five ounces of sulphide of potassium mixed with ten gallons of water. The latter mixture is preferred by the greater majority of fruit growers.

ROVING SHEEP.

Don't let your sheep get like that world's famous lamb of Mary's that was sure to go with little Mary no matter where she went. That lamb caused lots of trouble by following Mary to school, and why wouldn't it? It had the bad habit of roving about. Don't let your sheep get it. It is a habit that they will take on very readily, and when the time comes you will certainly have your own troubles in trying to break it. The fact of knowing that your sheep are just about where you left them affords a great deal of contentment and satisfaction to the one who keeps sheep.

DOES YOURS DO IT?

It is claimed for the average cow that during the course of the year she will produce \$40 worth of butter-fat, raise a good calf, and furnish from \$15 to \$20 worth of skim-milk, which, when properly treated, makes the best kind of a feed for your hogs.

England possesses twenty-eight cows for every hundred of the population. Australia has 280.

Problem of the Ambitious Woman

By Mrs. Gertrude Atherton.

It would be an extravagance, of course, to lay the heartless methods employed in the rapid accumulation of wealth to any one cause, particularly to hold responsible a society that probably does not long whet the appetite. Men are not all as women make them, and the modern lust for enormous wealth with the power over other men that it brings, the delight in the chase, in risk, in trampling human obstacles out of existence, are merely a modern development of primal instincts. Life has changed with the ages, but man very little. Those engaged in the fight for wealth today might almost be called a reversion to their savage ancestors, and it is a remarkable fact that in their hours of relaxation, when the hideous din of the battle must be forgotten if they would live to fight another day they are far more brutal in their excesses than any man of leisure would dream of being.

Nevertheless, their respectable wives, if they have not been the first to suggest that the gold of their neighbors be diverted into their own coffers, are not long whetting the appetite. Women who are obliged to do their own work, dream, if they dream at all, of little beyond a future competence, but the moment they find themselves in comparative affluence, with servants to do all but their thinking, their ambition and rapacity know no bounds. The records of other millionaires begin to interest them, and, above all, personal details of the millionaires' lives—who, once obscure as themselves, are now of dazzling prominence, with pictures in the cheap magazines and every movement recorded by the press. Perhaps, however, the most dissatisfied women in our vast commonwealth, are those who, without children, or with one or two that are old enough to be at school, live in flats or boarding houses on an income too small to permit them to take any position in society, papers, envy enough to keep them in idleness. These women read the society papers, envy bitterly those who are no better educated or better born than themselves, and when their husbands are weak, nag them into small dishonesties and long terms of social retirement. It is in this class that the largest number of actual drunkards are to be found, and that from which the greatest number of women "fall." There should be a social crusade for their benefit, for although the multiplication of women's clubs has in part solved the problem, there are still thousands that have absolutely no object in life beyond their petty personal interests.—Cosmopolitan.

Saccharin.

By Prof. I. E. Ladd, Food Commissioner of North Dakota.

INVESTIGATIONS made within the past year in the University of Chicago prove that the use of saccharin produces headache and malaise, and speaking further here is what they say: "The use of saccharin, or rather the misuses, are as varied as its name. It is extensively used as a sweetening agent in jams, jellies, syrups, 'maple sugars,' chewing gums, confections, etc. Dentists use it for mouth washes, and as such we see no objection. The disgusting, which the prolonged use of sweet rolls and other fancy bakers' bread frequently occasions is unquestionably due in a large measure to the saccharin contents. The prolonged use of salicylic or benzoic acid produces well marked effects. The very close chemical relation of saccharin to these acids is in itself sufficient to arouse the suspicion that it also would be deleterious if its use were continued. Almost the whole series of benzol compounds are classed by pharmacologists as general protoplasmic poisons. Like these compounds, saccharin has an antiseptic action—it prevents or retards the growth of bacteria and most of the digestive enzymes. Digestion is impaired by its presence in food.

Physicians have believed that while saccharin possesses no medical value it would render food more palatable when sugar is contraindicated. However, such has been the history of many other drugs used in medicine. Tartar emetic and antimony compounds were formerly believed to be almost a panacea, and were lauded by eminent medical men of time; we know that antimony has little or no value except as an emetic. The great weight of pharmacological evidence is entirely unfavorable to the use of saccharin in medicine, and it is only persistent, skillful and unscrupulous advertising that keeps it before the public. Manufacturers easily find failures in the overcrowded medicinal physicians who are willing to use their degree as a commercial product. The unsuspecting public is easily led and sick men will flock to any quack who promises relief or comfort. Just as morphine insidiously relieves pain only to create a greater one, so saccharin may please the palate to relieve pain only to create a greater one, so saccharin may please the palate to destroy the more vital centers. Our work with it corroborates the results of the most eminent European pharmacologists, and we fully believe that it is a drug whose action is toward dyspepsia.

That old general's gimlet-eyed but unrevealing gaze pierced all the joints of my armor, and penetrating my soul with a sense of my many deficiencies; but on the last day of my stay, as the ancient warrior and myself, alone on the sad sea sand, were presiding over a mighty kettle of clams, he surprised me with a hollow whisper which filled my heart with joy, and made me feel that I had been brevetted on the field of battle. "You've got the stuff in you!"—that was what the Vallant One pronounced, and many a time thereafter on the ceaseless battlefield of life the stuff in me would have been much poorer stuff than it proved, had I not remembered the obligation which bound me to live up to that old general's accolade.—Atlantic Monthly.

On Having the Stuff in You.

By Martha Baker Dunn.

THAT phrase—"the stuff in him"—has an especial and abiding significance for me, on account of a bygone tale which I am not going to be too modest to mention. Once upon a time, a sufficient number of years ago, I chanced to spend a week at an island camp owned by a wooden-faced old general who had led a desperate but successful charge during the Civil War. He was the sort of general to whom desperate charges might naturally be entrusted, because he belonged to the species of human catapult that, once launched, becomes incapable of deflection.

In these piping times an angelic meekness, we are all hurrying for an eternal peace; but in that bygone day of which I write, a few bloody-minded persons still survived whose pulses could be stirred by the thought of those mistaken but well-meaning heroes of the past,—

who, deadly hurt, agen

Flashed on afore the charge's thunder,

Tippin' with fire the bolt of men

That rived the Rebel line asunder.

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The Schools Train Home-makers

By Elizabeth Howard Westwood.

TIME was when home makers was the serious interest of life, when children engaged in the industrial occupations because they were necessary. Boys chopped wood, carried water, took care of fire, and welded saw and hammer. Girls spun thread, wove cloth made garments, cooked every mouthful of food eaten by a large family, washed the dishes, and cared for the house to the remotest detail. Our educators are now rescuing for the child the birthright which industrial and economic progress are snatching from him. It is not only a matter of information that the boy learns to carve wood and ul training, the home-making, taught in the public schools has a subtler and the girl to set tables, valuable assets as such information must be, but the more fundamental significance. It teaches the muscles to respond to thought, it trains the will to act and to refrain from acting. It exercises neglected areas of the brain. In fact it gives to the boy and girl the same development which was responsible for the magnificent men and women who were the product of the farms a generation ago.—Good Housekeeping.

Contracted Quarters.

The sort of conversation in which Martha Hackett often indulged was peculiarly trying to her cousin, Mrs. Lane.

"Martha's been here all the morning," said Mrs. Lane, wearily, at dinner one night. "She talked on and on about things that didn't amount to anything, and were all disconnected. I endured it as well as I could, but it does seem sometimes as if she was wandering in her mind."

"Dell, there's one thing," said Mr.

Lane, grimly, "you needn't ever worry about her going far if that's where she's wandering."

About 200 oysters would be required daily to supply sufficient nourishment for one person.

Siam was a cotton producing country 2,500 years ago.

The olive crop of Greece this year is estimated at 15,000,000 gallons.

INTERESTING TO



WOMAN AND DAINTINESS.

A Society Butterfly in M. A. P. on "Woman and Daintiness" expounds the theory that personal daintiness is by no means a universal attribute, even among refined and wealthy women. Indeed, more than one leader of society has an uncared-for look and rough, untidy hair. And such as these are never neatly dressed despite the skill of their French maids and their Parisian costumes. Certainly, daintiness has much charm, and, as a well-known man-about town was heard to say: "A pretty woman should have the freshness of a flower." Of course, the mud and dirt of London are dead against us, just as the clear air and clean streets of Paris and New York are equally in favor of the Parisian and American. By the way, anthracite coal is freely burnt in New York, and I was reading the other day that most of it comes from Wales. So we export our smokeless fuel instead of keeping it for home consumption. It seems strange. But backward London is slow to adopt a new improvement. And the dry cleaner's bill makes a serious item in the expenses of an economical woman. These thoughts on the duty of daintiness were suggested by some lovely garments made for a well-known American. Several of the masterpieces were in pure white, as white or cream seems to find high favor with the best dressmakers. A dinner-gown in white crepe-de-chine had a coat of rich Venetian lace, made with long basques, and fastened in the front by an antique clasp of old paste and bright green enamel. All sorts of soft silks are to be much worn, including tussore, Liberty silk, and a new kind that has been christened radium silk. A gown of this fabric, which is extremely fine in texture, appeared in pure white, trimmed—indeed, almost covered—by beautiful Brussels lace. And it had a deep waistbelt—a marked style in the new models—and a folded fichu of the same lace that recalled the days of Marie Antoinette. By the way, these high waistbands sound like old friends, but the new ones are made with a difference. They are called corselet belts, and are drawn upwards in a point, the front being often finished by a set of bows graduated in size from the waist to the edge of the bodice. A white lace dress was lovely, made princess style, and trimmed with silver carnations and silver embroideries. And an attractive evening gown in cream silk, soft and thick, had a plain skirt, perfectly cut, a deep folded waistbelt, short, full sleeves, and around the bodice a thick wreath of small, almost orange-colored roses. This outfit had several gowns that showed clever mixtures of tints and textures. One charming frock, that looked like Ascot or a garden-party, was in pale blue silk, the bodice drawn into a deep, folded waistbelt, and the skirt, made with fine pleats, cleared the ground, and was the same length all the way round. This gown had a stole, which came from the shoulders almost to the edge of the skirt, in pale mauve silk, daintily embroidered with white flowers and foliage. A touch of mauve on the collar and glimpses of mauve peeking at the feet completed this perfect color scheme. And the frock had two distinct novelties—the stole, and the sleeves, which were not short, but down to the wrist, where they were closely buttoned. Somehow, these long sleeves gave a subtle note of distinction. Then another good gown appeared in pink crepe-de-chine, the skirt trimmed with insertions of white lace and many pleats and bouillonnes, the sleeves short, with deep lace frills, a corset belt of pink Liberty silk, and—note the mixture of laces—a bolero of Irish gauze.

OBJECTS IN LIFE.

A woman teacher enters her profession, says one of them, either to satisfy a yearning for employment or to support herself and those dependent on her. If she marries, both those objects are otherwise accomplished. Meantime, possession of her own means of living makes her more free in her decisions about marriage. Work that is perhaps too hard hastens her loss of alluring qualities of the mating season, and her opportunities for matrimony become less than they might be in the social world, since, as another teacher writes, men of marrying age do not frequent the reference libraries or hover around the student lamp. She, meantime, is consoled by the knowledge that the world is the better for her life and by the gifts that purpose and study bring, and usually, if she is naturally a teacher, happiness spends rather more than the average time with her. Occasionally she marries late, and then with a high prospect of being satisfied, since the man is likely to have character and appreciation of ideal things, and since also she, having dwelt upon the grand but lawful logic of natural law, has not cheap illusions on which to base her faith, but sound interest in others and a calm responsibility to the world.—Collier's Weekly.

GRIP FOR THE WOMAN AT HOME.

Lack of grip is serious enough in any walk of life; but those women whose profession in life is domesticity are the workers who stand most in need of that attribute, and it is of wider world-importance that these, of all workers, shall possess this essential quality. When a homemaker shows that she has lost heart-interest in her work, declares Good Housekeeping, lost brain interest (love-interest, perhaps), the cause of her depression may almost invariably be traced to a lack of belief in the high value of the work which engages her time and attention. A conviction of the world-importance of the work which she was born to fulfill, is the strong tower to which must continually resort those women whose business in life is being what is called domestic. To be domestic, in the highest and most honorable sense of the word, is surely to believe that a whole outside world of experience may be applied to the world within. Bringing to her education, heart, hand, and brain, the domestic woman will yet find that no lot of this equipment is lost or unused.

READING ALOUD AT HOME.

Young girls should be encouraged to read aloud frequently. There is no lovelier accomplishment. Not the declamatory style of reading which professional elocutionists acquire, and which, because it is intended for public use, has a degree of exaggeration in both its tones and its action, but the quiet, sweet, sympathetic and intelligent rendering of a book into the living speech is what we should seek for. A girl frequently spends a great deal of time over studies which will do her very little good in her future life, says Woman's Life. The art of reading well and acceptably would enable her to grace any circle of friends; it would perhaps cause her to be as eyes to the blind and as an angel of relief in the room of the invalid.

FLOWERS FOR EVENING WEAR.

Large flowers used singly or smaller ones thickly disposed are in vogue just now, as being newer than garlands or sprays. Roses are general favorites, chiefly in dark red, pale pink or deep cream or yellow, any of these three colors forming a most happy contrast with all black, pale blue, and white or cream gloves. Parma violets look also exceedingly well in conjunction with the above colors, and with pale pink with mauve or pale green. Just as in anything relating to dress, with a little thought and taste, it is easy to obtain the maximum effect out of flower decorations. For instance, flowers should in most cases be chosen preferably of a darker color than the dress they decorate; red flowers will look better on a white frock than white flowers on a red one.—London Standard.

EXPERIENCED MOTHERS KNOW.

That very few are just to children. That it is easier to be generous than just. That children need judicious praise, but not extravagant flattery. That many children become discouraged because their best efforts meet with no approval. That nothing causes a child to cease his efforts to please sooner than to find that everything he does is taken as a matter of course. That each child's disposition, as well as his constitution, should be studied conscientiously and carefully. That a child has a right to some consideration of his tastes in the matter of dress and food as well as his amusements. That we are too often arbitrary with our little people, and thoughtlessly trample on their rights; and they can read our motives more clearly than we think.

PATHOS OF THE MAN FAMINE.

It does indeed seem to me that every hindrance is put to prevent girls and men getting to know each other at all well. At afternoon tea one does not meet unmarried men at all; at garden parties one exchanges a few commonplace remarks with some of the men introduced; and we feel obliged to pass on if one does not wish to draw attention to oneself. At dances the men are few and far between, and are hardly ever seen again.—Correspondent in Lady's Pictorial.

FASHION NOTES.

A white flannel with black stripe makes a very fetching tennis shirt. Make it with a pocket, yoke back, link cuffs, and wear a linen collar. The tie should be one of the soft ones.

Lawns with dainty colored figures make sweet dresses for small children, it being no longer deemed necessary to restrict their costume to all white; in fact, some of the newest and most select designs for tiny people show bits of exquisite color.

Rajah silk makes a handsome light weight bathing suit quite in contrast with the flannels that, as soon as wet, become too heavy for comfort, and interfere with the exercise of the limbs required in swimming. And, all women should swim; if you have not learned, determine to do so this summer.

A noticeable feature of some of the nicer artificial flowers is the beautiful shading, which is so real that one almost expects to smell the fragrance that comes from the real blossoms.

The group of forward turning plaits at the middle, front and back of the circular skirt remains a favorite way of producing added width at the bottom.