

# FARM AND GARDEN



## THE CULTURE OF SQUASH.

Grown in garden or field the squash is a heavy feeder, and must have an abundance of fertilizer to do well. It prefers, also, a moist soil which, to keep the under surface moist, should be underdrained by a vein of quicksand. It will then respond readily to a liberal application of good, fine, thoroughly rotted barnyard manure; especially so if the ground was broken up early in the spring, and the weed growth kept in check by cultivating the top soil to a good depth until planting time.

Anywhere from the first to the middle of June, according to latitude and variety, the seeds should be planted. Before it is done, however, a large shovelful of well-decomposed barnyard manure should be placed in each hill, in addition to the previous fertilization; other conditions being equal, this will stimulate the young plants to a rapid growth.

The hills should be made at least eight feet apart, since if closer together there is apt to be crowding, which means an excess of vines, and, accordingly a loss of fruit; and to insure a good stand and admit of the plants being thinned as their growth demands after the beetle season is past, from a dozen to fifteen seeds should be dropped in each hill. Scattered about somewhat, they should be covered with finely pulverized soil to the depth of not over three-fourths of an inch.

As soon as they come up thorough tillage should begin and continue until the vines cover the ground. Deep and often the dirt should be stirred between the hills and rows, and the surface about the hills raked over with a garden rake. Any crust formation around the plants will thus be broken up, and that assists not a little in their growth. After the danger from insects is past, three stalks are enough to leave in each hill.

If not closely watched at the outset, however, there may soon be none left at all. The striped yellow beetles alone are capable of ruining every squash in a hill during an hour or two of a bright, sunny morning. Issuing from the earth in myriads, as it were, they will often pounce upon the tender leaves ere they have hardly seen the light of day. Land plaster, with which has been mixed kerosene at the rate of a tablespoonful to a quart measure, should be sprinkled about to keep them away. Used in time, few preventatives are better.

For exterminating the black or brown bugs, which appear later and smell so offensively, the best way is to place some bits of wood, as shingles, around the hills. They will collect beneath these to pass the night, and may therefore be caught and killed each morning. Next comes the cut-worm, which is the most difficult of all to combat, in that not until the mischief has been done is its presence manifest. Hence, it is a wise precaution to sow wood ashes and lime in the squash hills and about the vines before this worm gets a chance to do any harm. Planting squash in a new place every year helps their escaping, to some extent, the ravages of insect pests.—Fred O. Sibley, in the American Cultivator.

## THE CRUEL CHECK REIN.

More and more horsemen are coming to see the cruelty and folly of the checkrein and are dispensing with it. An English paper uses the following illustration against it:

"The master who compelled a laborer to do a stiff piece of digging, wearing a high collar and tight coat, would be rightly condemned; yet the man who makes his horse work hampered by a lame-rein is acting in a similar way. The horse is prevented from lowering his head and throwing his weight into the collar, and so is forced to move his load by sheer strength, which takes it out of him much more than if he could use his weight as well. Those who understand the structure of the horse condemn these reins as harmful; they spoil the horse's mouth by chocking the bit; when tight they give him a sore mouth and frequently force the top of the windpipe out of place. They hinder him at work, and strain his back and legs, while he cannot rest when standing with his head up. They are both cruel and unwise for it is sheer folly so to treat a horse as to wear him out sooner than is unavoidable.

There is no reason at all for using a lame-rein, except in one case, the trace-horse of a team working on land. Even then, if there are driving reins, the lame-rein is not needed, its only use being to keep the animal from grazing while at work. But suppose the rein is used, there is still no need for it to be so short as to annoy the horse. He ought to be able to put his nose quite down to his knees, and certainly should be able to pull his load uphill without the constant checking at the bit, caused by the lame-rein as commonly used. In no case should the rein be sewn into the bit; it should only be put on when absolutely necessary, and it should be so made that the carter cannot shorten it. The lame-rein is not used in Scotland in either town or country, so that if the Englishman pleads in excuse that he cannot manage without it, he shows that he is both helpless and ignorant."

## FRUIT BOXES.

Sir.—An article on the market page of Saturday's News, headed "Does Box Hold a Quart?" is timely, though inaccurate in some respects. It gives the dimension of the square quart box as 4½ inches by 4½ inches by 2½ inches, and the capacity as 50 cubic inches. The article also states that the oblong box holds a legal quart and the square box less than a quart.

The fact is, the shape of the box has nothing to do with the capacity, as there are short quarts in all shapes, and some of them hold but little over a pint, as exposed for sale. The package used in this fruit farm is the square box, 4½ by 4½ by 2½ inches, inside measurement, holding practically 60 cubic inches, level full. The fruit is then piled on top, so that the top layer of boxes (with elevated bottoms of five-eighths of an inch) will just fit down without crushing the fruit. The top layer of boxes in turn are filled just so the lid will go on without crushing the fruit, the lid being sufficiently high above the top of the top layer of the fruit to allow of a nice "rounding up" of the boxes.

Filled in this way, boxes of the capacity mentioned hold a good honest quart when they leave the packing house, and consumers get what they pay for. And I am glad to say most of the Parke County fruit growers use these full standard packages. The fruit box joke, like the mother-in-law joke, has no doubt some good grounds for its existence, but there are some good mothers-in-law and also some honest quart boxes, and the thing to do is for all to be made good, or at least uniform.

The News could be of much service to the public generally if it would agitate the question of uniform packages for small fruits, and fruit growers who are trying to do a straight business will not object if that package be full dry measure capacity. If the News will give this matter some attention, I think the next Legislature could be compelled to enact a law covering the points mentioned.—Tom Trueman, in the Indianapolis News.

## FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Make the best start possible with the heifer, for in nearly every case the better milk development secured with the first calf the better results it is possible to secure.

A frightened or uncomfortable cow will give poor milk. A small Babcock tester and a little attention occasionally in testing samples of the different cows' milk with a record of weights taken once a week will put the farmer in possession of facts worth dollars.

Feed very little corn, if any, during the summer months. Ground or hulled oats make the basis of an excellent summer feed, and with a little wheat and millet added we have a nicely balanced grain ration.

Good luck is not acquainted with lazy poultrymen. Quality counts more than quantity, in the poultry yard. By "proper care" is meant personal, intelligent supervision.

Sell the young roosters as fast as they come into the best market. There is much waste in keeping too many roosters.

The poultry that is having the run of the orchard now is serving well their day and generation. It is a pity so many people don't know how many chickens they raise! Pick the geese and ducks regularly; somebody will want the feathers. Accustom the colts to the caresses of your children, but not to their cruelty or tricks. A pet is easily broken to saddle or harness, while a wild one from the far-off pasture, which has never felt restraint or caress will fight for his accustomed liberty and may do great injury before he is conquered.

When clover fields are infected with the root borer, allowing them to stand but two years will help to subjugate the pest in any locality.

In the spring the muscles of a horse are soft and they tire easily. Let them take it easy until they become accustomed to work and then you can "push on the lines."

## Gardening for Children.

The growing interest in school gardens has given rise to a demand for more definite instruction on the subject, and special meetings for this purpose have been held at Horticultural Hall, Boston, where instruction was given suitable for beginners in gardening. The tools recommended were the narrow blade hoe and rake and weeder and the lines. All the speakers emphasized the need of killing the weeds as soon as they come up and not allowing the ground to become hard. The young gardeners were recommended to plant common things that were fairly sure to grow. For gardens to be carried on only the first part of the summer were suggested early beans, beets, radishes, Premium Gem peas and lettuce. For flowers, sweet alyssum or candytuft, but if the gardens were to be continued all summer, as they should be, plant early cabbages, potatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, and for flowers, the corn flower, verbena, zinnia, stocks, petunia phlox and marigold.

# Social Unrest.

Its Origin Found in Human Greed, Not in "Intolerable Conditions."  
By a Conservative.



COMMENTING on an editorial in The Sun on "The Rising Tide of Socialism," H. P. Hough expresses his opinion of the cause of social unrest by asserting that "present industrial conditions have become intolerable and demand radical treatment. Socialism is offered as a remedy, and all signs point to its adoption, in whole or in part, in the near future."

Mr. Hough and those who share his view of the "present intolerable industrial condition" fall utterly in their diagnosis. Complaints of present conditions come chiefly from the wage earners of the country. Yet their arguments are flatly contradicted by the achievements of which labor unionism boasts, and are clearly destroyed by facts which are beyond denial. The industrial conditions of today are far from intolerable. So far as this country is concerned, it is doubtful if the history of the wage earner were so in any nation in which the conditions of the life of the wage earner were so generally tolerable as they are in the United States at the present time.

In all the departments of our national life there are weaknesses, faults and wide divergence from the ideal. So it has ever been and so will it be until the millennium; but a declaration that any of them are intolerable can be made only with a total disregard of facts. There is widespread discontent and unrest, but it does not spring from the conditions under which the life of the wage earner is lived. Never before have wage earners been so well fed, so well and so comfortably housed and clothed as they are in the United States today. Never before have the savings of wage earners been so large in amount in their aggregate, or so large per capita, as they are today. Never before has the man who works bulked so big in the control of affairs. The disease for which socialism is offered as a remedy is imaginary.

There is a disease of which discontent, unrest and socialism are symptoms. It is a moral disease, and it is incurable by statutory laws, by schemes for a cooperative commonwealth, by shorter days of labor, by increased wages, by public ownership or Federal control of industries and transportation, or by any other panacea offered by socialism. Its cause is human greed, envy of those who "have" by those who "have not." Excited and stimulated by demagogues and theorists, this essentially human trait finds its largest expression during a time of prosperity. Out of greed and envy there springs a notion that "those who have" acquired their possessions through some form of dishonesty. The recent exposure of some whose wealth has been obtained by questionable or by criminal methods has stimulated this belief, and the belief has widened until it includes all who are counted rich.

The evil of today exists in the hearts of men and not in "intolerable industrial conditions." Statutory laws may palliate, to some extent, the conditions, but they cannot cure the evil.

## 'Fraternalism Will Drive Out Graft.'

By Dr. Lyman Abbott.



WANT to give you my interpretation of the future, with whose shaping you will have something to do. In the history of the world there have been three conceptions of the social order. The first of these is autocracy, the second individualism and the third fraternalism.

In the coming age all the creeds and sects will be united, because the coming age is to be a fraternal one. Every age has had its vices and its virtues. The Nineteenth Century has had vices, all due to the same source. The first vice has been that of accumulation; the second vice is the lawlessness of self-will.

We hear of the criminal class. Can you tell me who belongs to the criminal class? Do the insurance directors who bought stocks low and sold them at high prices to the companies of which they were directors? Do the railroad officials who broke the law of the land and now stand convicted? Do the coal carriers who did, by a "gentlemen's agreement," that which was against the law?

There is one remedy for all this. Society should be considered as a unit. Go, young men, go not to see how much you can accumulate, but what you can attain. Already accumulation is on trial.

We have learned that the best interest of the community is not served by each man voting for his own interest. He must look after the national welfare.

The age you enter has been called Socialistic, but that is false; it has been called communism, but that is false; it is fraternal. The men of the future will recognize the organization of society in the upbuilding of the community, the nation and the Church of God.

## Right Thinking and Self-Control

By O. S. Marden.



SOCRATES' featurer, said Zopyrus, the physiognomist, showed that he was stupid, brutal, sensual, and addicted to drunkenness." So crates upheld the analysis by saying: "By nature I am addicted to all these sins, and they were only restrained and vanquished by the continual practice of virtue."

Emerson says, in effect, "The virtue you would like to have, assume it as already yours, appropriate it, enter into the part and live the character, just as the great actor is absorbed in the character of the part he plays." No matter how great your weakness or how much you may regret it, assume steadily and persistently its opposite until you acquire the habit of holding that thought, or of living the thing, not in its weakness, but in its wholeness, in its entirety. Hold the ideal of an efficient faculty or quality, not of a marred, or deficient one. The way to reach, or to attain to anything, is to bend oneself toward it with all one's might; and we approximate it just in proportion to the intensity and the persistency of our effort to attain it.

If you are inclined to be very excitable and nervous, if you "fly all to pieces" over the least annoyances, do not waste your time regretting this weakness, and telling everybody that you cannot help it. Just assume the calm, deliberate, quiet, balanced composure which characterizes your ideal person in that respect. Persuade yourself that you are not nervous or excitable, that you can control yourself; that you are well balanced; that you do not fly off on a tangent at every little annoyance. You will be amazed to see how the perpetual holding of this serene, calm, quiet attitude will help you to become like your thought.—Success Magazine.

## Hints To Nervous Women.

By Dr. Graeme Hammond.



THERE are many things a neurotic woman can do which will mitigate the severity of her symptoms, and perhaps, if the disease is slight, she may recover without the intervention of her physician. In the first place, the original trouble, must be done which was responsible for her nervous breakdown, must be done away with, or, if this is impossible, she must school herself not to care, or else remove herself to new scenes and surroundings to shatter her mind will not be harassed. Peace of mind will do more to restore whithered nerves than almost anything else. The next thing is to make the bodily health as good as it can be made under the existing circumstances and surroundings. Sleep and rest are absolutely essential to recovery, and the sufferer should do all she can to secure both. Narcotics, to produce sleep, are not to be thought of. They do not care anything, and their continual use can only be productive of harm. Tranquillize the mind, banish by force of will unpleasant thoughts, and sleep again rather than with some one else whose restlessness or deep breathing, to say nothing of snoring, might well banish sleep from the eyes of even Morpheus himself. Sometimes a warm foot-bath before bed, or eating a slice of bread and butter, or drinking a glass of milk will bring sleep to the tired eyes. If, however, these means are inadequate it is better to consult a physician. Normal sleep, and plenty of it, must be secured before recovery becomes possible.—Harper's Bazar.

## Cure For Insomnia.

As a cure for sleeplessness, a medical journal suggests that the sufferer should simply clear his or her mind of everything, and then perform a series of gymnastic exercises which, so it is alleged, never fail to produce the desired effect. Now, if one could stop thinking there would be little difficulty about getting to sleep, and to suggest emptying the mind as a cure for insomnia is very much like telling a person with a cold to sneeze or cough, or talk huskily. It is precisely because one thinks that one lies awake, and because one thinks so hard. As to performing gymnastic exercises in the dead vast and middle of the night, there are not a few of us who would infinitely prefer insomnia to the remedy.

Flying fish of two distinct kinds are known to man—namely the flying gurnards and the flying-herrings.

# NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN

## WHY CHILDREN ARE SELFISH.

Compare the children of long ago with those of today. As a rule the former were brought up much more strictly than those of the present day, and with due regard for their elders.

While the change to present customs is, on the whole, better, as it favors more intimate intercourse between parents and children and encourages more individual development, yet in many cases there is danger of going too far in the opposite direction of raising impertinent and selfish children, who consider themselves the most important members of the household.

Children allowed to grow up selfish are apt to be lacking in respect to their parents. Such children unintentionally form a habit of considering themselves first and complacently allow father and mother to sacrifice time and comfort for their advantages, says the Portland Evening Express.

Loving mothers do greatest harm in this respect, for they really delight in self-sacrifice for their darlings. A boy that such a one raises, unless a striking exception, will grow up selfish, and be always a trial to those nearest and dearest to him.

Habits of selfishness and self-sacrifice grow rapidly, and a father can do much to check this state of affairs if he keeps watch. A word of admonition now and then which will draw children's attention to services that they can render their mother will cause them to consider her.

By these observations she will be placed on the pinnacle of family love and honor, which is the most joyful position a woman can enjoy.

Besides eradicating selfishness, this thoughtfulness benefits the family in another very important way. Such children acquire a polish and refinement of manner which is habitual rather than "company politeness," which is ever expressed so gracefully.

Those who grow up accustomed to think of others have a charm which wins more love than any superficial attributes.

## MILLINERY EXCITEMENT.

The head of the millinery department was gasping with excitement. She waved wildly for the girls to surround her, and they came with a rush. "You won't believe it," she began, "no living soul could; it's the sort of thing you read in the newspaper, but nevertheless it's just as true as gospel. You see that woman stepping into the elevator? Well, last week she came in here with red eyes and ordered a mourning bonnet. I draped the thing on her head for a solid hour, all in my best, hushed manner, and when she was finally satisfied, she said, with a trembling lip, that I was to keep it until she called; and now, would you believe it?—no, you know, you couldn't, but its true just the same—she came in here this morning and said, as chipper as you please: 'My husband didn't die, after all, so I'm going to ask you to exchange that mourning veil for a blue theatre bonnet; you know my husband loves blue. And girl, I swear to you that's the second time that sort of thing has happened this month. The other woman was even worse. She tried on every mourning hat we have, and then she got up and thanked me for my trouble, and said—actually, you know, said it out loud—'Well, he's not dead yet, but just as soon as anything happens I'm coming in to get that eighteen-dollar hat, you can count on that.' Then off she walked. Oh, you needn't tell me the world is improving; I think it gets worse every day. Personally I'm just ashamed of it." Then the saleswoman expression passed again over her face, and she rose to meet a customer.—New York Evening Sun.

## GIVE THE BABY A CHANCE.

Love isn't a sickening mush of concession. Love is firm. Love is just. Love has good, red blood in its veins. Looking over to the ultimate good of its object, love frequently decrees suffering and anguish of spirit.

And I tell you what, my dear madam. Some day, for his bad temper and impudence, you are going to slap or spank that child you are now too tender-hearted to let cry. Yes, you are, just as sure as you are born. And you won't slap him in love, either! Think of the shame of it!—you are going to beat the child for the evil qualities that you yourself instilled in him. You are going to beat him in anger, thereby making open confession that your mean, petty, starved nature has not enough moral force by which to rule him. Shame! shame!

Give the baby a chance to have a healthy brain and nervous system. Do you realize that his brain grows more during his first year than in all his other years combined? That means don't ever play with him during his first year, or let anyone else play with him. "Kitchee-coo!" cries the visitor. "Oh, so sweet, precious little dear!" And poor baby gets poked in the ribs and tossed in the air. Very bad. Baby may laugh and baby may cry; but by and by will come the inevitable wall and sleepless hours to tell of the overstimulated brain and the severe tax on the nervous system.—Frank Barkley Copley in the Outlook Magazine.

## ON A WOMAN'S AGE.

The thanks of her sex are due Minnie Gaillard, schoolmarm of Sartartia, Texas, for her resistance to an act of oppression in Recorder Goff's court, says the New York World.

Threatened with jail if she did not divulge her age, she stood out for the unalienable right of womanhood. The toss of her head and the snap of jaws as she defied the efforts of the district attorney to extract the incriminating evidence deserve to go on record in the annals of freedom along with the firing of the shot heard 'round the world.

When the women of Colorado go to the polls to vote, the highest judicial tribunal in the state cannot force them to tell their age. They are "above 21," and that in the law's chivalric view is enough. It is all the marriage license clerk requires to know. On the subject of the age of ladies of and Burke's Peerage are discreetly silent, though less considerate of mere princess and duked.

Is not the authority ample? Thus bulwarked by legal and social precedents, Miss Gaillard stands on uncontrovertible ground.

## WEARING OF BEADS PREVALENT.

Wearing of beads seems to be growing more and more prevalent. From the morning hours, when the shirt-waist suit is worn until the time when fashionable women don décollete gowns, the throat decoration is the thing. Coral is the prime favorite in the morning and a narrow band with a carved clasp gives a touch of daintiness to a plain gingham or lawn. Some women who should know better twine pearls around their throat when on shopping expeditions. The young daughter of the Russian Ambassador in Washington, Baroness Elizabeth Rosen, may be seen exercising her dog and wearing pearls about her neck. Miss Louise Foraker wears an antique garnet necklace set in Roman twisted gold. Another freak of adornment was seen in the Avenue yesterday. A woman wore the incongruous combination of a necklace of beautiful amethysts and a tweed walking suit.—New York Press.

## DON'TS FOR BUSINESS GIRLS.

Don't be late to your work and then expect consideration because you are a young lady.

Don't expect to be treated as if you were in society. You are probably doing the work that was done formerly by a man, and if in small ways you are not considered as much as you are at home, remember that you are in business.

Don't have your friends come in to see you during business hours.

Don't let your friends ring you up at the office, even in the lunch hour.

Don't complain constantly about your work. If your work is not congenial to you, make up your mind to get some other employment, but don't whine. That never helped anyone.

## FASHION NOTES.

Nothing could be more sensible for play suits for small children, both boys and girls, than short-sleeved, low-necked blouses with very full short bloomers joined by a narrow band.

Linen suits and coats with bands of contrasting color for trimming are always in good style and lauded satisfactorily—two very good reasons for their figuring largely in the summer wardrobe.

Full panels alternating with plain ones set below a fitted yoke (also made in panels or gores) are an attractive feature of the skirt of a thin gown. Stitched bands cover the joining of the panels with the yoke.

The narrow knife platings have lost none of their prestige as a bodice or bolero decoration, whether held flat on both sides or allowed to flare at one edge.

Plain gold engagement bracelets having a permanent lock are a new fancy of the engaged girl which are sold by some of the most exclusive New York jewelers.