

## ORCHARD and GARDEN

### SOME GARDEN NOTES.

In training vines about the house, be careful to give good support, as they develop. Unless this is done they may be torn down by a sudden storm of wind or rain, and then it is impossible to put them back without injuring them. Prevent the possibility of harm of this kind by tacking them to the walls with strips of stout leather. Cloth rots in a season, string is no better.

Seedlings of perennials can be transplanted to the beds and borders where they are to remain. Do this on a showery day, if possible, disturbing their roots but little. If they are watered well before lifting, the soil will cling about them and prevent root exposure.

After hybrid perpetual roses have perfected their first crop of flowers, cut them back well and manure heavily. Being similar in habit to the tea class, they should have about the same treatment. They can not be expected, however, to bloom as freely as the teas, after June.

Now is the time to get ready for next winter. Cut your old Boston and Pteron ferns apart, and make half a dozen new plants from each one of them. Pot them in a soil of leafmold and sand, put them in a shady place, water well and shower daily. Young plants secured in this manner will be worth a dozen old ones for winter use.

Keep your chrysanthemums going steadily ahead. This is done by repotting to larger pots if their roots have filled the old ones, by the liberal use of some good fertilizer, and thorough watering. In hot weather it may be necessary to apply water to the roots twice a day. Always keep the soil quite moist. Be on the lookout for the black beetle. This is the most dangerous enemy of the chrysanthemum. My remedy is Ivory soap, melted, and mixed with water, in the proportion of a small-sized cake to fifteen gallons of the latter. Apply with a sprayer, all over the plant. Do this repeatedly once or twice a day until not a beetle is to be seen.

If you have geraniums—or any other plant, for that matter—that you intend to make use of in the window-garden next winter, do not allow them to bloom during the summer. Nip off every bud as soon as seen. Throw the strength of the plant into the development of branches. These should be shortened from time to time and made to produce side-branches. In this way you get a bushy, compact plant with a score of blossoming-points where there would be few if you allowed the plant to train itself.—Indianapolis News.

### WHAT TO DO WITH DWARF PEARS

I believe that the best thing for the average grower to do who has an orchard of dwarf Duchess pears is to take what he can get from them, which will be a fair profit on the investment, if trees are properly pruned, fertilized and cultivated. Dwarf Duchess orchards are paying some growers a good profit, but it should be understood that the dwarf orchard requires more care than standard trees of varieties like Bartlett, Kieffer, etc. All the successful growers of dwarf Duchess that I have talked with practice very severe pruning after trees get several years old, cutting back new growth each year to two or three inches, and even back into the old wood. Some practice summer pruning in addition. As usually grown they are not as salable as Bartlett, or Bosc, and many attempts have been made to graft them over to some other variety. I know of a number of orchards in which this has been done with very poor success; one large orchard belonging to a professional nurseryman was grafted over by him seven years ago, and great care taken to see that it was properly done. It turned out a wreck, and he recently told me that he would never again advise a man to graft them over to other varieties. Scarcely any trees of the variety are being planted in western New York at the present time. I know of one orchard post-grafted to Bosc several years ago with success; trees bore heavy crops, but there has been a very loss from blight the past two years. Many of the Bartlett tops show blossom buds at this time; there is scarcely a missing tree, and the orchard now gives every promise of being successfully worked over. I shall watch it for the next three years with interest. The above are the only two apparent successes out of possibly two score of attempts at grafting over dwarf Duchess orchards that have come under my observation, so when asked for advice I say take what the Duchess trees will give you under proper care, or else pull out and plant something more profitable.—Correspondence Rural New Yorker.

### SPRAYING THE TOMATO.

The general health and the firm character of fruits from the sprayed vines was noticeable at each picking; for these fruits were firmly attached to the vines, while those from the unsprayed vines were loosely attached or had fallen before ready to pick. This was still more noticeable at the last picking, when all green fruits as well as the ripe were picked. Many of the green fruits of the unsprayed rows had fallen from the vines or were loosely attached and more or less soft, while those from the sprayed rows were so firmly attached that

they were picked with difficulty. All varieties of tomatoes are not equally subject to disease. Of sixty-seven varieties of tomatoes on the College trial plot, some were defoliated, while some were but slightly diseased. The large, potato-leaved varieties seem to be less subject to this disease than the smaller, finer-leaved and earlier varieties.

The disease that caused the decrease of yield of the unsprayed plants in these two experiments was the leaf blight (*Septoria lycopersica*). It is first noticeable as small, black or brown spots on the leaves and stems of the plants, occurring first on the lower and older leaves; but with favorable weather it spreads rapidly till the plant is defoliated and the spots on the stems have coalesced into irregular, blackish patches. If a piece of bark with these spots be examined under a high power microscope, innumerable small, crescent-shaped bodies may be seen. These are the fruiting spores of the fungus.

Another disease that did some damage to the fruits was the black rot (*Macrosporium tomatum*). This disease attacks the blossom end of the fruits, usually before ripening. Spraying did not entirely prevent this disease, nor was it less prevalent on the fruits tied to stakes than on those lying on the ground.—From Spraying Notes at Storrs Agricultural station.

### SPECIALTY FRUIT FARMING.

In a recent address Hon. A. J. Lovejoy, of Illinois, gave this instance of success in fruit farming which came under his own observation. He says: "Adjoining our farm in Winnebago County, Ill., are a young couple living on a place containing but twelve acres of tillable land. It was a hard proposition to make a living unless some specialty was taken up, and two or three years after this young man concluded to make a change in his farm methods and become a specialist. He took up the growing of small fruits. Last year he received from one acre of strawberries more money than some men receive from an 80-acre farm. I also have an acquaintance who lives in another county in this State, who owns a 30-acre fruit farm, growing all the varieties of small fruits, as well as other kinds. This man makes more clear money than any farmer farming in a general way 500 to 1000 acres. I know of no man who from the same effort makes more money or takes life easier. He spends only the summer season on the farm. After the fruit crop is marketed he goes to his home in the city, and when the cold weather of winter comes on he, with his family, goes to Florida."

### WHAT HOGS SHOULD BE BRED FOR.

In his official report the secretary of the jury of awards on swine at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition made the following statement: "The ultimate aim of swine husbandry is meat production, consequently pure bred swine to be of direct financial benefit to the farmer and stockman, should also be strong in desirable market type and quality. In too many instances we find breed, quality and market quality widely different. Heavy shoulders, pendulous flabby hams and blubber covered backs and sides may be pleasing to the eye, and add to the graceful finished outline of the live animal, but they do not conduce to profit in the smoke-house or pork cellar or to the packer."

### DIG OUT THE MILK PAIL.

Of course everybody washes their milk pails and cans and pithers, but not every one digs out the deposit that forms in the corners and under overhanging rims. Yet these deposits contain an assortment of the germs that have grown in the previous batches of milk. They are like chunks of yeast and start up souring in the milk in the same way that yeast makes bread ferment. Even though the germs are scalded to death new ones soon fall on the deposit and then conditions are as bad as ever. Cleanliness of every hidden corner is the only condition that is safe.

### HOW TO GET ALFALFA STARTED.

Early attempts with alfalfa are likely to prove a failure unless the peculiar requirements of the young plants are thoroughly understood and the many pitfalls guarded against. It is best to start with a small patch—an acre or less—and make from four to eight subdivisions and give each a different treatment as regards fertilizer, lime, method of seeding, etc. In this way the experience which would otherwise require a number of seasons to procure can be obtained at the end of the first year.

### Japanese Lacquer Tree.

Japanese lacquer is a very curious substance. A simple tree sap, like maple sap, it is, yet when applied to wood or metal quite indestructible. A coat of lacquer is proof against alcohol, against boiling water, against almost all known agents. The lacquer tree of Japan is very large. It is always cut down at the age of forty years, as thereafter it begins to dry up. Each tree yields on its denolition about six barrels of lacquer sap.

The Japanese are very careful not to let foreigners into the secrets of lacquering.—St. Louis Times-Democrat.

Fifteen or twenty lions suddenly raided the town of Choromo, in British Central Africa, the other evening at dusk and killed and ate eleven persons. The other inhabitants fled in their canoes, and the lions prowled through deserted streets.

## Meat Foods for Man.

Twelve Reasons Tending to Prove the Superiority of a Vegetable Diet.

By J. Edward Giles.



RECENTLY, in a reply to a letter of the Hon. Ernest H. Crosby, the editor of the New York Times said:

"There is not, so far as we know, a single fact for one of these statements except that in regard to Mr. Crosby's own diet. Physiology demonstrates man's need of and adaptation to a meat diet as clearly as the lion's, and history, ancient and modern, proves that vegetable food will not do much, if anything more than keep him alive usually as the serf or subject of men who eat meat."

I would like to give you a few facts:

1. Experiments of Prof. Chittenden, of Yale University, demonstrate that the average individual consumes double the amount of food necessary for the maintenance of health.

2. This excess produces fermentation, imperfect digestion, toxins, excess of urates, and increases the work of elimination, so producing disease.

3. Since meat contains a high percentage of proteids, the danger of excess of meat is greater than with cereals and vegetables.

4. The diet of the Japanese troops is mainly rice and bread. In the war with Russia the death rate was below that of any army in history, and if there was any lack of energy in their fighting, no one noticed it.

5. There was very little gastro-intestinal disease among the Japanese troops. Beri-beri, which was the most common disease, was driven out from the navy and greatly reduced in the army by adding barley (not meat) to increase the proteids in the ration.

6. Napoleon testified that of all his troops the Italians withstood the hardships best, and their diet was almost exclusively vegetables and cereals.

7. Leonidas and his little band of Spartans defended the Pass of Thermopylae on a diet of lentils.

8. The winner of the late Marathon race at the Olympic games trained on the same food—the lentil.

9. The dentition of man is supposed to indicate his need of meat, but the gorilla and orang-outang, with much larger canine teeth, are not carnivorous.

10. On the positive side of the physiological argument is the fact that the intestinal canal of the lion is only about nine feet long, while that of man is more than thirty feet in length.

11. No one can eat meat without exuding with it the urates which have been formed by the breaking down of the tissues of the meat and without running the risk of uric acid poisoning.

12. The urates and ptomaines taken with meat produce diseases, but the experience of the Japanese Army proves that the proteids can be supplied without any such risk.

## Economic Origin of the "Boss"

By Eugene V. Debs.



Political parties express the economic interests of those who belong to them. Men do not join parties that oppose their material interests.

Politics, therefore, is simply the reflex of economic conditions, and men are active in politics, primarily, to advance their material welfare.

The capitalist is the private owner of a public utility. The capitalist owns it but does not use it, while the people use it and are dependent upon it, but do not own it.

Take the railroad, for illustration; the capitalist who owns it wants profit—all he can get—even on watered investments. He insists upon high fares and rates, but draws the line at accommodations. The people, on the other hand, want low rates, cheap fares, and better accommodations, and when they attempt to assert their collective interests, as the people, against the private interest of the capitalist, who owns the railroad, by the introduction of ordinances in the council, bills in the legislature and in congress, the work of defeating them, and of seeing to it that no friend of the people and no enemy of the corporation shall be elected, becomes the special function of the political "boss"; and the greater the bulk of capital in private control, the greater the necessity for the "boss," and the larger the premiums for his "indispensable" services.

What applies to the railroads applies to all other departments of wealth production and distribution.

Modern "business" has developed the modern "boss," and the evil will not be remedied by assaulting the scapegoat.

The people are receiving their first lessons in the true meaning of "boss ridden" politics. Many of them are beginning to analyze the "boss," and, as they proceed, they observe the economic origin of this political species; and, when the people at length understand the source of "boss rule," as they surely will, they will put an end to it, not by exchanging bosses, but by abolishing private property in social necessities.—Success Magazine.

## Radium's Help in Explaining Matter

By C. W. Saleeby, M. D., F. R. S. E.



TIME was when men thought that ordinary "dead" matter was "inert" and "gross" and "brute"; and that the difference between living matter and lifeless clay depended upon the fact that the former was vivified and informed by a mysterious entity called life.

The old materialism accepted the one view, and the old vitalism the other. Here and there a man of insight denied the truth of both propositions alike, but it was not until quite the latter times that the old materialism and the old vitalism became hopelessly untenable. It is perhaps radium the revealer that has opened our eyes. In the first place it has shown us that, Plato notwithstanding, matter is not brute nor inert nor gross. Radium itself is a form of matter, yet it displays the most potent and ceaseless and stupendous activities with which the mind of man has yet made acquaintance. I use the last adjective advisedly, and not without memory of the flying stars, whose motion is stupendous merely on account of its magnitude, whereas radioactivity impresses us because of its quality, transcending anything heretofore conceived. Space fails me for the present elaboration of this high argument.

For our present purpose let us take it merely that the old materialism is no longer tenable. But since we must now regard matter—even "lifeless" matter—as the seat of incessant, manifold, potent, and seemingly self-caused activities, our attitude towards the problem offered us by living matter must undergo a profound alteration.—Harper's Magazine.

## The World's Letter-writing.

By Postmaster General Cortelyou.



FROM the amount or nature of a country's correspondence one cannot estimate its commercial activity or development along other lines.

In the order of their importance of the number of letters and postal-cards passing through the post-offices for 1905, Great Britain rates first, and the United States, New Zealand, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Austria, Argentina, Luxembourg, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, France and Norway in the order given.

It is evident that the development of instruction cannot be seen from the greatest correspondence, for countries having compulsory education, such as France, Denmark and Norway, hold a mediocre place, while other countries noted for the percentage of illiteracy are well in the front. It is singular to note that the citizens of Austria and Denmark write more letters than do those of France. Belgium ranks eleventh among the above. A commercial status or other development does not figure, or both France and Belgium would hold a better position. It is a fact that those of Anglo-Saxon blood correspond more frequently than those of the Latin races. Temperament might also figure, concluded the Postmaster-General. It is said on the Continent that an Englishman will write to a friend fifteen minutes away from his home, but that a Frenchman will walk that far and communicate what he has to say verbally.—Harper's Weekly.

### How to Propose.

A Hindu father recently received the following letter asking for the hand of his daughter: "Dear Sir—It is with a flattering penmanship that I write to have communication with you about the prospective condition of your damsel offspring. For some remote time to past, a secret passion has firing my bosom internally with loving your daughter. I have navigated every channel in the magnitude of my extensive jurisdiction to cruelly smother the growing love-knot that is being constructed in my within side, but the humid lamp of affection still

nourishes my love-sickened heart. Hoping that you will concordantly corroborate in espousing your female progeny to my tender bosom and thereby acquire me into your family circle. Your dutiful Son-in-Law."

It's so hard for some men to save money when single that they don't think it worth while trying after they marry.

Unless a man's sense of humor is on a vacation, he never takes a woman seriously.

## INTERESTING TO



### MENTAL MESSAGE.

Some one in a recent article inquired, casually, why it was that, with all the talk of massage and osteopathy no one had come forward with suggestions for applying these principles to the mind.

Somehow the idea of mental massage is wonderfully appealing in these days when concentration is either accomplished strenuously, with nerve-racking results, or else seems trying to prove itself a lost art.

In either case, mental massage should prove a benefit—an influence toward relaxation in the one instance, as stimulation in the other.

How to get it? Many of us are supplied with it already, in the shape of some comfortable member of the family, who, by the magic gift of tact—the best quality a woman's mental masseuse can have—has a way of deftly easing the strained muscles of the mind.

Take the times when the whole world goes wrong—apparently!—and you go to that person with your tale of woe, believing yourself (as the best of us does at times) the most injured mortal under the canopy of heaven.

Are your woes enlarged upon, or most aggravating of all, belittled? Not a bit of it. First a ready sympathy draws your story from you (that's getting you relaxed—the first step), then a different point of view may be suggested so subtly that you've half a mind you did it yourself—the masseuse is beginning her work.

In a little while you are quite cheerful again.

Take the opposite case: When you are disposed to let opportunity after opportunity go by—mental laziness having its own way with you and ruining your chances of big success.

Along comes some shock—something eminently disagreeable—and startles, stimulates you out of your complacency.

You take that trouble to your confidante, who manipulates you mentally until, instead of feeling mingled resentment and depression, you are on fire with ambition to "make good." It's a pure case of mental massage—but a vastly different treatment from the other.

But the poor masseuse is tired out from her work—there's nothing that takes it out of you like pouring your vitality into another person's body or spirit. The chances are, too, that she's entirely unappreciated, unlike the woman who is paid for her services in body massage. Probably you feel that you've done it all yourself, any way—"she didn't do anything but listen," you say half apologetically to yourself, and dismiss her part of the question without further thought.

But, probably, at some future date, mental massage will be a recognized factor, and the masseuse will come to be appreciated and paid.—Chicago Record-Herald.

### WOMEN AND MONEY.

Perhaps the first difficulty young wives have to encounter, as well as the last that old wives have still to wrestle with, is the question of money. Most women—do let me generalize a little more!—are by nature economical. They watch out more carefully than men do, and plan expenditures more closely. The extravagant women are usually those whose lives have not been allowed to develop naturally—who have been forced into an economic dependence, and taught the joys of spending with none of the counterbalancing difficulties of earning. But even such women have economical streaks in the midst of their lavishness—a sort of spasmodic reversion to type. In spite of this there is in most masculine minds a deep-seated distrust of woman's financial ability; and the consequence is that the world is full of careful, industrious wives nagged and hindered by careless, impulsive husbands, who take to themselves the credit of the wife's savings, and throw upon her the blame of their own loose methods.

Few of these women like to assert themselves boldly as their husbands' financial superiors—some of them even aid him in his joyful career of self-deception—and when in desperation they are driven to take the reins into their own hands, it hurts them worse than it does the husbands.—Harper's Bazar.

### QUITE RIGHT.

"When I was first married," said a friend to me one day, "if my husband went out without kissing me, I'd sit down and cry for an hour, but now," she added with a knowing smile, "if I see he's going to forget it, I just give him a kiss instead. I find that the plan works better where he's concerned, and I'm a lot happier myself. So don't you, my dear, ever be so foolish as to cry for a kiss so long as it's within your reach."

My friend's words, I thought, might be applied to the attitude we assume toward things in general. A great many of us (and it is a regrettable fact that the number include some of the best and most deserving of us) rely too entirely on our merits. We

assume the passively expectant attitude; we tell ourselves that we deserve so and so, and then we fold our hands and calmly wait for it to come, we delude our spirits with the waters of grief and vexation. And all this while, in my friend's words, we are crying for the kiss that is within our reach.

And it generally happens that while we are doing so, others who are not so worthy as ourselves, but more energetic are hustling around and getting all the good things in sight, kisses included.—Katherine Quinn in The Nautilus.

### HANDWRITING OF MEN AND WOMEN.

One remembers the great part played by the writing expert in the Dreyfus trial. Graphology has its numerous advocates in Paris just as have palmistry and fortune telling; it has also its magazine. In that publication, a woman of the English colony, Mrs. Walter Behrens, a wife of the vice president of the Chamber of Commerce, expounds some theory of her own on the subject of handwriting. She thinks the state of health of the writer is revealed by the conduct of his pen, which seems natural enough.

Her remarks bear also upon the correct and its effects upon the feminine "graph." It is due to the conventional "figure," she argues, that woman's handwriting is more uniform and less individual than man's. A woman "en peignoir"—relaxed, so to speak—has quite a different graphological aspect.

Mrs. Behrens draws a comparison between woman harnessed in her fashionable curliars and trying to write naturally, and man, free and careless, flashing his pen strokes over the paper as he will. Evidently, another burden for the sex—this inability to write how you like.—Pall Mall Gazette.

### THE PASSING OF MATRIMONY.

It is woman's refusal to marry, and woman's restiveness in marriage—for the immense majority of our divorcees are asked for by the wife—which so alarm us today.

For both these facts there is the same explanation; the character of our women is changing faster than the character of matrimony. The women of the past were as children compared with the women of today.

Some few great names there always were to show what was possible to the sex; but the majority were ignorant, weak and absolutely isolated. Today in America our women are as well educated as men in many cases, often even more so; and then wide reading and general acquaintance with facts of life, past and present, together with rapidly increasing organization among them, gives them a character and courage previously unknown.

The change is not, as some thinkers claim, a morbid demand for masculine power and privilege. It has nothing to do with sex. It is the development of the humanness in women.—Charlotte Perkins Gilman, in Harkins Gilman, in Harper's Bazar.

### MISS BERTHA'S BEAR.

Miss Bertha Jones, a recent arrival in the Entiat Valley, is said to have celebrated her coming by shooting and killing a 1,000 pound cinnamon bear, one of the largest ever seen in that section.

Miss Jones, who lives in Walla Walla, went to Entiat to join her brother, who is prospecting Maddy Creek. Last Friday morning, her brother being absent, Miss Jones left camp for a few minutes for water. On her return she found a bear inside the tent investigating and bolting everything eatable in sight. A .3030 rifle was close at hand. Miss Jones killed the intruder at the first shot.—Spokane Chronicle.

### NO HANDSHAKE IDEA OLD.

Forgetting that George Francis Train once preached the doctrine and that he didn't originate it, for undoubtedly he got it from the Chinese, a clubwoman of this city thinks she has a new idea in refusing to shake hands with friends. She contents herself with nods of greeting. She was telling a friend the other day who tried to clasp her hand that a scientist had discovered millions of microbes might be transferred in a handshake. "There are good microbes as well as bad ones," retorted the friend. "If it takes science to count them, let's give science that happiness by continuing to press palms."—New Haven Register.

### EDUCATION.

The principal of one of Washington's high schools relates an incident in connection with the last commencement day of the institution mentioned. A clever girl had taken one of the principal prizes. At the close of the exercises her friends crowded about her to offer congratulations.

"Weren't you awfully afraid you wouldn't get it, Hattie," asked one, "when there were so many contestants?"

"Oh, not," cheerily exclaimed Hattie. "Because I knew that when it came to English composition I had 'em all skinned alive!"—Harper's Weekly.

### BRIDESMAIDS SUPPLIED.

A Parisian woman has established an agency for the supply of bridesmaids to prospective brides who are in need of such attendants. As the same girls in the same dresses take part in many different weddings, a fee of a sovereign for each girl is considered sufficient to meet the matter.

Wise men never borrow trouble as long as they can borrow money.