

# ORCHARD and GARDEN

## WAY TO SOW CLOVER.

As a rule farmers do not grow a sufficient quantity of clover with the grain crops. It is more than a useful practice to sow clover seeds broadcast on the land occupied by grain crops, as in this case the growing crop affords shelter for the seeds, and the germination of these seeds will be perfect.

The question of sowing the seeds broadcast or drilling them is much a matter of opinion, and each method may be considered satisfactory if the season following is favorable.

The earliest plan is sowing the seed broadcast just after the grain is drilled. This probably is the surest method of securing a plant, as the small seeds fall in the drills after the coulters and getting in contact with the moist earth strike at once after being harrowed in by light harrows. This plan has, however, three objections:

In the case of a wet summer following, the clover is apt to grow very luxuriantly, and at harvest time seriously interferes with the harvesting of the crop.

Grain cut with much clover in it, and the rain falling to any great extent, might necessitate the untying of the sheaves to allow them to dry. Another objection, too, to early sowing of clover seed is the risk of late frost cutting off the tender plants.

The most common method is to allow barley or wheat to get well out in blade and then either drill the seed with an ordinary small seed-drill and roll in afterwards, or sow seed broadcast after a rim roll and harrow in.

There is always a certain amount of injury done the young wheat when in a tender state unless the blade is in a fine state of tith. The brushing of the tender blade with roll and harrow, with perhaps frost following, takes the bloom off.

The plan that commends itself very much in a season where late frosts have followed a late seed-time, is horse-hoeing the grain and following with the seed-drill, or broadcasting the seed. In the case of the former there would be no occasion to harrow; as the passage of the drill coulters would thoroughly harrow the land and deposit the seed the required depth, only a roll following would be necessary.

If sown broadcast, a light harrow, or a bush harrow would be needed to cover the seed. If intended for horse-hoeing, the land should not be rolled down too solid, but worked fine and left harrowed up. The blades of the horse-hoe, passing through the land, detach a certain depth of soil, leaving a drill in which the seed is deposited at a level depth in moist soil in which the small seed will soon germinate.

However well the land may have been prepared for the preceding crop, on all light-land farms there is the usual amount of weeds, thistles, etc., which are sure to appear to share a living with the grain.—W. R. Gilbert in the Richmond Times-Dispatch.

## FEEDING THE HENS.

Where an appetizing bran mash was once given hot and the hens gorged on it, became fat, laid soft-shelled eggs and learned to eat them up, now the same materials were kept before them till the time in dry form and while they ate what they needed and used the time necessary to grind coarser feed in making eggs they were not overfed. This combination is two hundred pounds wheat bran, one hundred each of corn meal, linseed, gluten, middlings and meat scrap. Eight quarts whole grains are given daily.

The hens are kept in pens with three sides built of double walls filled with sawdust, fourth facing the south, having two windows and a space 10x3 feet that is open all day and closed at night by canvas door. A warm bedroom is built, the floor being raised three feet from the floor and here the birds are shut in with another canvas door. Ventilators at the top furnish air. Conditions are ideal, no dampness anywhere and the hens have vigor and vitality. Eggs are more weight and hatch better.

Chicks are fed grit first, then small, hard grains and a dry mash, very similar to that furnished the hens.

Cockerels are separated at ten weeks, fed a moist, appetizing mash and are ready for market at twelve weeks. Pullets are then accustomed to their brooder houses and then let out on the range, troughs of the dry grain being always near, clean water also available.

Work at the experiment station poultry plant is progressing well. About five hundred chicks have been hatched and twelve incubators of 300 egg capacity are being run at full capacity. The colony brooder houses have been made ready for the young chicks, and with a continuation of good weather it is expected that this spring's work will be very successful. About two thousand birds will be reared this spring.—Prof. G. M. Gowell, Penobscot County, Me.

## THE FARM GARDEN.

The garden should never contain less than half an acre and it will be better if two acres be given to it. A garden of this size can easily be worked with a horse, saving much hand labor which is required in smaller plots. If more is grown than required for home use it can usually be disposed of at some near-by mar-

ket, or to some neighbor who will not have a successful garden. Or the extra area can be devoted to potatoes or roots for stock. Being near the house it is of easy access and the farmer can spend many half-hours working his garden, when he would not think of going to the field for that length of time.

The garden should contain all the small fruits, such as berries, currants, etc. Plant these in single rows and far enough apart so they can be easily cultivated. The space between can be devoted to some vegetable which will compel working around the shrub. If the market gardener, upon lands ranging in price from \$300 to \$1,000 per acre, can upon half a dozen acres sell more dollars' worth of produce than are sold off many large farms, why may not the farmer grow his own garden articles for food that will take the place of much of the more expensive commodities bought in town? The garden can not be had without labor, but with less, considering the amount produced, than is required for several farm crops. Two and sometimes three crops can be grown upon the same ground in one season. With the addition of a few hot-bed sash the garden can be made to produce fresh vegetables for the table the year round.—Epitomist.

## WORK HORSE FEEDING.

"We must always remember that oats form the ideal grain food for the horse," says Prof. W. A. Henry, of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. "The kernel proper contains a large amount of nutriment. The hulls surrounding the grain give the material bulk, tending thereby to prevent over-feeding and at the same time rendering the food light and easy of digestion by the fluids of the stomach."

"Where horses are hard worked one should depart from the oat ration with caution and learn by experience what can be accomplished. The farmer might well try bran and gluten feed as partial substitutes for oats."

"Remember that bran is light and partially inert, so that it may take the place of a small portion of the hay formerly consumed. On the other hand it furnishes to the horse probably three-fourths as much nutriment as the same weight of oats. In using gluten feed remember that it is considerably higher in protein than oats and almost or quite as rich in carbohydrates."

Corn of course may be fed to horses but not too exclusively. The work horse ration should include some of the other feeds referred to.

## STARTING AN APPLE ORCHARD.

While it is unfortunate that some farms do not afford the best soils and exposures for an orchard, the owners of such should not allow this fact to deter them from planting trees and caring for them, says Rural World. Every farmer, who lives within the apple growing districts of the United States, should have an apple orchard, the product of which should be found on his table in some form. While some kinds of soils and surface presentations are preferable to others, the apple will thrive on almost any soil which is well prepared. An eastern slope is generally preferred, although this may differ with location. The site, however, should be elevated above its immediate surroundings, thus giving a free circulation of air, while such an elevation will also be of great aid in the blooming season. All orchard lands should be thoroughly surface and under-drained, since apple trees cannot endure for a great length of time with stagnant water either on the surface or within the soil.

## THE BLACK FACED SHEEP.

The severe climate of the Scotch Highlands has developed several breeds of farm stock especially adapted to resist cold and storms. The Black Faced Highland sheep is one of the oldest of the breeds, and in hardness is surpassed by none. The fleece is extremely long and coarse, not equal in quality to that of some other breeds, but very heavy.

The hardness of the sheep has attracted some attention in this country, and a few flocks have been imported, mostly to northern New York State. It is a rather small-sized sheep and somewhat wild in disposition. The mutton is popular in the market because of excellent flavor and fine grain. The fleece of the ewes averages 3½ to 5½ pounds when washed. Its place in this country would be chiefly in the mountain pastures in the colder parts of the northern and eastern States.—American Cultivator.

## CARE OF HORSES.

When the writer was given his first team he was told to curry the horses morning and night. It is surprising what a rubbing down, after a hard day's work, will do in keeping a team in condition. If you want to keep your teams fat, sleek and ready at all times for hard work, here is the recipe: Let oats be the main grain, water regularly, feed bright timothy or upland hay, curry and brush thoroughly every morning, and at night curry, brush and rub. That is all there is to it. Use a large piece of flannel for rubbing and your team will be as sleek as moles and fit for the hardest kind of service.—Indiana Farmer.

## QUARANTINE PEN NECESSARY.

A quarantine pen is necessary on every farm where hogs are kept and should be made tight. Any new hogs that come into the herd should be placed in it and confined until all danger is past.—Farmers' Home Journal.

# The Kingdom of Lies.

By Agnes Repplier.

**T**IMELY article in an English magazine laments the unconcern with which perjury is committed in the British law courts. An increasing regard for sanitation has provided for the use of witness hygienic Bibles, nicely covered with celluloid, which can be "swiftly and easily cleaned after use;" but no corresponding moral salubrity has accompanied this admirable innovation. Witnesses lie just as alacritously as if they had kissed the old germ-infested leather, and justice is paralyzed by falsehood.

There is something hopeful even in an earnest protest against perjury in the witness box, in the attitude of shame and indignation which an Englishman is still able to take when he writes about anything so inevitable. Our recent criminal trials have impressed us with nothing so much as with the versatility of lying, with its scope, its brilliancy and execution. If jurors can find out anything to believe, they have the wisdom of Solomon, multiplied by twenty. Mr. John Hay admirably described an American witness, who "went upon the stand, troubled by no abstract principle in regard to the administration of justice," and whose testimony was given with perfect "singleness of purpose." First know that you're lying and then go ahead, is the axiom of the courts; and the result is something compared to which the Arabian Nights are sober chronicles of life. The readjustment of a witness's conscience to meet the demands upon it, the readjustment of a juror's intelligence to meet the demands upon it, are among the pleasing problems of jurisprudence. There has been a gradual falling away from unprofitable virtues; and truth and honesty are no longer so remunerative as in Miss Edgeworth's youth. If the epidemic which carried off Ananias in his prime were prevalent today, lawyers would grow thin and undertakers inherit the earth.—From Life.

# The Workingman is First of All a Human Being

By Hayes Robbins.

**T**HE notion is quite too prevalent that the workingman is primarily an "economic problem;" that he ought to realize this and conduct himself with mechanical regularity and impersonal uniformity as a fractional unit of labor power.

We shall never make any headway under that doctrine. The workingman is first of all a human being. The purchase of his labor is only in a limited sense to be compared to the purchase of a commodity, and cannot be treated in the same way.

As Dr. Abbott has suggested, in the sale of sugar or flour the personal relation of mutual confidence need enter only once, at the time of the exchange; but where you are buying labor the laborer goes with the labor, and the personal relation of confidence and responsibility must be there all the time, from day to day and week to week, or somebody is cheated.

If a corporation adopts a wise, honest and humane policy it is because men have decided upon and enforced that policy; no economic abstraction did it. If another corporation, finding that it cannot, under stress of competition, do even so well as the average in its relations with labor and remain in business, takes the employees freely into its confidence, shows them the facts, manifests a disposition to do the best it can, and invites their co-operation in making better conditions possible, this is again the act of men. Or if this same corporation in hard straits takes the opposite course, ignores the workers as men, posts notices that the conditions will be thus and so, "Take it or quit!"—the personal element has not been evaded.

In both these last two cases the same conditions were faced; but men and not the conditions were responsible for the way one and the same situation was met and handled.—From the Atlantic.

# Men Better Fitted Than Women To Teach

By Edwin R. A. Seligman, Professor of Economics at Columbia University.

**T**HERE are some branches, notably certain departments of aesthetics, wherein women are perhaps better adapted for instructors than men. Neither do I wish to make any invidious comparisons as to the relative mental capacity of men and women. At the same time I most emphatically believe that when it comes to teaching boys in the secondary schools, a larger proportion of men than women are fitted for the task. As for the question of relative salaries, I am not averse to saying that if a law was passed making them equal for men and women, the inevitable result would be the pushing out of the women by the men. There are two factors in the determination of wages—productivity and standard of living. It is difficult to measure absolutely relative productivity, but it is conceded that so far as the great masses of men and women are concerned, the standard of living of the former is relatively higher. The salaries of all classes of teachers are, relatively to the cost of living, much lower in the United States than in European countries. This is due to the much broader field covered by our free education and the consequent enormous expense to the government.

# What Japan May Teach Other Nations

By Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

**J**APAN, alone among nations, has given the world an example of how a people can throw off the shackles of an oppressive autocracy and endow itself with all the safeguards of liberty and justice under a constitutional form of government, without going through the terrible struggles and devastation of bloody revolutions, by following along the paths of peaceful evolution. Japan is the land of liberty, civil and religious. Her religious liberty is even far in advance of nations who pride themselves upon this most precious of national virtues. Her people have no prejudices based upon religious or ecclesiastical grounds, and all men of every church and creed are free and equal to worship their God in accordance with the dictates of their own conscience in the fullest and widest acceptance of the meaning of religious liberty. Japan, which has learned much from the west, has even more to teach the west. Persistence, self-control and preparedness are among her national qualities; her officers exemplify the highest skill united with the highest patriotism; her soldiers, while reckless in their bravery in sacrificing their own lives, are uniformly humane even to their enemies, and no nation is served by a more competent diplomatic body—men of reliability, judgment and moderation.

# Making the Human Race Healthier

By Dr. Sepp, Surgeon-General of Illinois.

**T**HE methods for the prevention of diseases, which have developed wonderfully in the last few years, lead me to believe that the outlook for the elimination of the white plague is very hopeful. Those affected will be isolated, and if this is done, preventives may be used until consumption will be a thing of the past. The great work to be done is in medicine, for surgery long ago has reached almost its limit of perfection. Simplification in surgery will develop, but I think no great discovery in that branch of the profession remains to be made. In fact, I think that the greatest triumphs of surgery have been attained, and to make them more accessible will be the work of the future. As the medical profession in late years has discovered the causes of the worst diseases, it will only be a question of time when preventives will be generally used. The outlook then, is that the human race will be better physically than it has ever been.

# Why the Notes Lost.

While the late Lord Goschen was Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Salisbury it was proposed to bring out £1 notes. Mr. Goschen, as he was then, was rather doubtful of the value of such notes, and he consulted a well known financier as to the advisability of the innovation.

"It would be a grave mistake," said the financier.

"Why?" queried Mr. Goschen.

"Well, you see, you can toss with a sovereign, but you can't with a £1 note," was the reply, and the £1 notes were shelved.—The Cleveland Leader.

# OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

## CHARACTERISTICS OF SPANISH WOMEN.

There are certain interesting peculiarities which appear more especially in the Spanish women. One of these lies in the shape of the chest. Unlike the French and the northern woman, the Spanish woman's chest is found to be shorter and broadest at the base—at the level, that is, of the lower end of the breast bone—so that she requires, according to Carmandel, a differently shaped corset, while at the same time there is greater amplitude and accentuation of the hips in relation to the figure generally. These characteristics of the Spanish woman are well illustrated, it has been said, by a comparison between the statue which Falguere modelled after Cleo de Merode and the distinctively national Spanish type represented in Goya's *Maja Desnuda* now in the Prado.

The typical Spanish woman (as Duchenne first pointed out in 1866) presents another puzzling but well authenticated peculiarity in the heightened curves of her spine. The Spanish woman's spine looks as if its curvature had been increased by pressure applied to the two ends. This indeed has by some been supposed to be the actual cause of the peculiarity, and Spalkowski—who has found the ensellure or saddle back, as it is termed, well marked among some of the most beautiful and vigorous of the laboring women and fisher folk near Boulogne and Dieppe—states that it only occurs in women who are accustomed to bear heavy burdens; he also remarks that it is frequently associated with small feet and hands, well modelled neck, graceful bust and lithe figure, usually in brown eyed women. This association of characters suggests that the peculiarity is not an individual acquirement but a racial trait, and there is no difficulty in believing that the Iberian element, which is still strong in the southwest of France and recognizable in the southwest of England, may also have passed up the French coast.

Lagneau and others are distinctly of opinion that the ensellure is a racial Iberian trait. The conclusion seems inevitable, and in any case there can be no doubt that the special grace and distinction of profile of the Spanish woman's figure is associated with the ensellure; it is this that gives the characteristic mark to her bearing and carriage, while it emphasizes much that is most characteristic in Spanish dancing.—Contemporary Review.

## THERE IS GOOD FIELD IN BANKING.

"There is a good field for women in the banking business," declared Mrs. Mary C. Bennett, president of the National Bank of Ness City. Mrs. Bennett is one of the few women bank presidents in Kansas, says the Topeka Capital. Besides being president of the bank above mentioned she is vice-president of the State Bank of Ransom, a town in Ness county, fourteen miles from Ness City.

"I say there is a good field for women in the banking business because there are more honest women than honest men. Of course there are men who are just as honest as women in the banking business, but women aren't so likely to speculate as are men. It's speculation that often makes trouble and leads to dishonesty."

Mrs. Bennett knows every detail of the banking business as it exists in the country bank. She started in the bank of which she is president fifteen years ago. She was bookkeeper at first. She rose to the position of assistant cashier and after that was elected vice-president of the institution. Six years ago she became president. She spends business hours in touch with financial affairs, looking closely after the interests of the bank.

Mrs. Bennett's father was an extensive lumber dealer in Ness City before his death, and her husband is now in the lumber business there. She likes art and is a graduate of the Woman's Institute of Technical Design of New York City.

## WOMAN IN JAPAN'S HISTORY.

Women played an important part in the early history of Japan. To a woman, the Empress Jingu, belongs the glory of the first conquest made by Japan, that of Korea, A. D. 201, says the London Chronicle. Dressed as a man, she led her fleet over the unknown waters, across which she alone believed a country lay to the westward. "If we succeed," she said to her chiefs, "the glory will all be yours. I will be responsible for the infamy of a possible defeat." The Koreans laid their wealth at the feet of the conquerors, and the king swore that so long as the stars shone and water ran down hill Korea should be faithful to Japan.

This achievement of the dauntless empress gave rise to the proud boast of the Japanese, "The arms of Japan shine beyond the sea." But the most important fruit of her victory was the introduction of Buddhism from Korea, as well as Asiatic art, science, medicine, and literature.

Jingu, however, was never actually proclaimed head of the empire. The first female ruler was Suiko, and since her time eight empresses have governed Japan, some of them with great wisdom.

## BEAUTY OF SILVER LOCKS.

Silver hair is always a becoming and enviable possession. In old age it gives an air of softness and sweetness to the face, while in conjunction with a young skin and fresh complexion nothing can be more charming.

The silver tone of the hair throws up skin and eyes to perfection, besides adding an air of distinction to an otherwise every day type of face.

Women who, up to now, have been foolish enough to hide their beautiful silver tresses under unbecoming and hard toned hair dyes are this season allowing it to be seen in all its natural beauty, this state of affairs being largely due to the fact that the tones of mulberry, claret and purple now so modish look their best when worn by a woman possessed of snowy hair, says Home Chat.

White hair is now dressed high on the head, a la Pompadour, and it is becomingly waved and finished by clusters of the soft little curls of the Empire period.

## LIFE HARDER NOW.

"Life is much harder on women than it used to be," said one woman the other day, "because nowadays the feminine cue is pluck, nerve, and plenty of it. We must never feel frightened, or at least we mustn't show it. In the early Victorian days a woman was allowed to scream, and faint, and so forth, whenever anything at all alarming happened. In fact, she was considered indelicate if she didn't. But today a woman is expected to crawl out from under a smashed automobile with a smiling face, be imperturbable in a railway wreck, and acted bored when the house is on fire."

"I wonder if the men who admire a woman who doesn't show her emotions never reflect that women are forbidden one vehicle for the feelings which they possess. Women mayn't swear. And if you are not allowed to scream, faint or cry, I should think swearing would be the next best thing.—New York Tribune.

## DISCONTENTED MOUTHS.

Many women will discover for themselves that they have got into the habit of letting the corners of the mouth droop. This should be overcome, or the face will soon assume an aged aspect.

In order to get rid of the trick, make up your mind not to worry, look on the hopeful side of life and for that which is good and happy in everybody.

Induce the mouth to reassume its happy expression by massage with the thumbs while the first fingers are holding the corners of the lips up. Always rub upward, not downward, for that would merely intensify the ugly downward droop.—New York Journal.

## LACE FROM FIBRE.

The women of Fayal, in the Azores, make a lace out of the fibres of the leaves of the century plant, and it is not less beautiful than costly. These women are the only makers of the lace left in the world today, and travellers stopping at Fayal on their South Atlantic voyage should not miss the opportunity of seeing these women at work. The peasants of Abissola once possessed the same art. They made of the century plant's leaves a beautiful black lace, but it would not wash.

## BABY WOMEN.

Baby women are the unfortunate individuals, no matter what their age, who are always having their feelings hurt whenever they venture away from home.

In church work they are a positive nuisance for no one can dispose of them.

If the baby woman has some little claims to celebrity she is still worse to deal with for she is sure to be offended if not asked to sing, play or recite on every possible occasion.—New Haven Register.

## FASHION NOTES.

One of the novelties of the season is the linen hat embroidered in color. No matter how cheap the material, if a suit fits well it looks well.

Earrings may really be said to be worn now, though they are not at all common.

The vogue for white petticoats is increasing. The bias front-panel of a striped skirt takes on quite the air of a garniture because the sides and back are straight.

The mouline sash has ridden into the sartorial world on the crest of the Oriental wave that brought the kimono sleeve into conventional dress.

There is almost no limit to the use for point d'esprit, since it is equally appropriate for a gown or bedroom curtains or numberless kinds of fancy work; and indeed, after it has served one purpose it may often be pressed into other use.

Trimmings are almost entirely confined to broad bands of insertion or embroidery on skirts or for the simpler materials, bands of the material cut on the bias form the trimming.

Navy blue is more in favor than it was at the beginning of the season, especially mixed with crude green and mandarin.