

FARM AND GARDEN

BREEDING LIVE STOCK.

The first and the greatest requisite for the successful breeder of live stock is a true love and interest in his work, and for the animals with which he is working, no matter what class of live stock it may be. It is a sad fact that the breeding of live stock on the average farm has not been given the attention which its importance demands.

To be a successful breeder one must thoroughly understand and be familiar with the pedigree of his animals. The pedigree, however, is nothing more or less than the record of the ancestry of an animal for a longer or a shorter period of time. Its object is to enable the breeder to trace the lineage of his animals, or in some instances with the standard-bred horse and the dairy cow, to trace the performances of the ancestry, and in all instances to furnish a guarantee of purity of blood.

A pedigree in itself, however, is not a guarantee of the purity of blood. The value of a pedigree depends largely on its being authentic, genuine and on the excellence of the individuals in the ancestry, more especially those that are near, rather than those that are remote. It should be remembered that if a pedigree is not authentic, its value is lessened in proportion; if it is not genuine it is not a guarantee at all; and it is a wrong idea to trace back twelve, fifteen or twenty generations in order to find some noted animal. The general excellence in the near ancestors in their pedigree is far more important than the length of pedigree in the absence of such excellence, although a great many high-priced animals have been bought wholly on the strength of their pedigree and not upon their individual merits.

If a pedigree be full of noted animals whose individual merit is known to have been the very best, then it is so much the better.

But many a man has paid a long price for a pedigree and with it has taken a very inferior animal.

It is a fact not to be disputed that good blood will tell, and it is equally sure that bad blood will crop out.

And now a word regarding the selection and breeding.

If one is starting a herd, he should select his females with the greatest care and endeavor to get them as uniform as possible. Then select the male with the idea of correcting any general defect which may be shown in the herd as a whole.

It should be borne in mind, however, that the end of all our herds of stock, except the horse, is the butcher's block; that we, in a sense, must cater to their terms; that we must look to them as an outlet for our surplus stock; and if we expect to obtain the highest market price, we must produce the class of animals they desire. This may be said of the grade breeder, for the farmer is only producing animals that are to be sold to the farmer to produce animals to go to the market. Therefore it becomes the duty of every breeder of pure-bred stock to try to educate these about him and place in their hands the types of animals that are most desirable for the present market demands. The breeding of live stock may be defined as the science or art which treats of the reproduction and improvement of all our domestic animals.

It is a science in so far as it discovers and systematically arranges the principles which relate to the improvement of live stock. It is an art in so far as it successfully uses these principles in effective improvement. Some knowledge of the principles which govern the successful breeding of live stock has been possessed from the very earliest periods, but not until within the past two or three centuries has there been any great advancement made in scientific breeding or improvement. Successful breeders have studied the principles and laws which govern and control, and although there have been many theories advanced, and almost the equally large number exploded, there have been many principles proven beyond a doubt and the present generation of live stock breeders can do far better and more scientific work toward the improvement of their herds and flocks than their forefathers were able to accomplish.—W. H. Underwood, in the Indiana Farmer.

FARM NOTES.

One can overstock in farming tools as well as in anything else, and that farmer is fortunate who knows just how far to go.

The same amount of feed given to poultry will make more money than when fed to any other kind of domestic animal.

The amount of land between the two fences on an ordinary highway is sufficient to grow crops enough to pay for an improved road bed wide enough to carry the traffic.

No off season with poultry. There should be an income from the poultry yard every day in the year, but the winter months are built especially for the busy season.

The largest udders do not always belong to the best cows. Udders are sometimes deceptive, but the scales and the tester, properly used, tell the story accurately. An udder that is long from front to back usually indicates good milking qualities.

Salt, sulphur and charcoal are good things for the brood sow. If kept in a box in the feed lot the sows will help themselves. Boxes may be made with hinge covers that project over the edges of the box. This will keep out the rain and the hogs will soon learn to lift the covers.

Mares nursing foals should be given a ration that will not only increase their flow of milk, but material enrich it. Oats and bran in equal bulk, with about one-fourth in bulk of corn added, makes a good ration for a mare in milk. This should always be moistened before feeding.

Good seed grain, like good breeding animals, is surer to produce its like than weak, ill nourished parents.

At all times a well kept sheep will shear a heavier and better fleece than one poorly kept.

Selling whole milk is selling the fertility of the soil. The more the scientists tell us about the fly the less sympathy we have for him on the sticky paper.

MAKING POTATOES PAY.

A well-drained clay loam is considered best for potato growing. Alluvial soil is also good. The production per acre will be in proportion to the amount of available plant food and moisture in the soil. Select a three-year rotation, for the scab germ lasts but two years. Use a fertilizer with 10 per cent actual potash. This we have applied as high as 1,500 pounds per acre, but usually use 500 to 800 pounds, and never drill more than 500 pounds directly into the row. The Green Mountain variety seems to be best with us.

Select your seed potatoes in the fall and keep over winter at a temperature of 38 degrees, as this will retard sprouting in the spring. Plow seven to ten inches deep and cultivate once a week. Do not roll. Plant as soon as possible after April 15th, in rows three feet apart. Spray one to five times with a mixture of one and one-half pounds Paris Green and 50 gallons of water. For five years the cost per acre of growing the potato has been \$45 to \$50 with us.

Summary of points necessary for success:

- (1) Good seed. (2) Clay loam well drained and of good fertility. (3) Break land early and deep, but do not pack. (4) Store crop in cool, dark place. (5) Do everything on time. (6) Square dealing.—J. F. Keller, in the Epitomist.

PAINTING STABLES.

In making arrangements to paint stables and other farm buildings arrange to have them all the same color. A drab with white trimmings looks well, and drab is lasting. Avoid greens, they are sure to fade, and nothing looks worse than a streaked and faded green. It is just as important to display a little taste in painting and general farm decoration as it is to breed uniformity in live stock. A thoroughbred herd of cows looks out of place around a dilapidated barn that has not been painted for twenty years. Thoroughbred stock requires neat, comfortable stables on a farm that is decorated with shade trees, orchards and neat, well kept roadways.

The best tonic for live stock is plenty of good, wholesome food, pure drinking water and lots of fresh air, but the air should not come through cracks in the stable. The kind of air that live stock gets in this way is too cold. There are more shivers in air that comes through cracks than any other kind of air we could mention.—Epitomist.

WHY I LIKE THE MULE.

Because he is the most tireless worker on the farm. He never gets excited in a heavy pull. He eats less than a horse, but does more work. He is always as good as cash in the bank. He never falls through a hole in a bridge, and generally keeps out of danger. He is an excellent saddle animal if you know how to saddle him. His feet stand hard roads better than those of a horse. He is never intelligent than a horse. He is never in love, but attends strictly to business all the time. He is never sick but once, and then he dies. But who ever saw a dead mule since the war? He never stops to fight flies as a horse does, because his hide is tougher. He is just as gentle as a horse if he has not been spoiled in breaking. His age cuts little figure in a sale; nobody cares much how old a mule is. He will bring from \$150 to \$250 when he is full grown if he is big and smooth and strong.—Jacob Berg, in the Indiana Farmer.

CLAIMS HE CAN EXPLODE MAGAZINES OF VESSELS 500 MILES AWAY.

New Orleans, La.—That a wireless operator in a station five hundred miles away may explode magazines in battleships with the money that he has earned in America. Now, the department announces, the immigrants are coming back. Washington has not yet the detailed figures from the Immigration Commissioner at New York, but it has the assurance that the tide has turned and

In the last eight years the three great iron countries have produced 210,300,000 tons of pig iron, of which over half has come out of the United States.

Belgium imports yearly about \$1,500,000 worth of automobiles, motorcycles and bicycles.

MR. BEAR DOESN'T LIKE THESE JOY RIDES.



—Cartoon by W. A. Rogers, in the New York Herald.

BRISK REVIVAL IN ALL LINES OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Reports From Corporations Show the Turning Point Long Since Passed—Decided Increase Shown in Steel, Copper and Electric Supplies.

New York City.—In an article on the improved industrial situation the Wall Street Journal summarizes as follows:

"W. E. Corey, president of the United States Steel Corporation, says the corporation is operating about seventy per cent. of normal capacity and that indications are for a continued improvement in prices as well as production.

"A representative of the Standard Oil Company says the business of the company is normal.

"A representative of the General Electric Company says the corporation since February has been receiving orders at the rate of between \$51,000,000 and \$53,000,000 a year and that orders in the current fiscal year are likely to reach \$60,000,000, or equal to the boom year.

"John A. Topping, chairman of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, says all the blast furnace capacity of the corporation is operating and seventy-five per cent. of the finishing capacity.

"The equipment companies report an improvement in business, although orders are not coming in as rapidly as in the case of many other industries.

"The Western Electric Company shows a large gain in business.

"Representatives of the Pennsylvania Steel Company and the Cambria Steel Company report a satisfactory increase in business.

"The Allis-Chalmers Company reports improving business.

"Westinghouse representatives report more men at work than at any time since the panic.

"The American Steel and Wire Company states that record breaking orders have been received over the last two weeks. At times they have run as high as 20,000 tons in a single day.

"The United States Rubber Company reports that sufficient business is on the books to assure steady operations for the rest of the year.

"Representatives of the American Cotton Oil Company and the Chemical and Fertilizers companies report prosperous conditions.

"Representatives of the Amalgamated Copper Company report large sales of copper at advancing prices and a heavy shrinkage in stocks.

"The International Harvester Company is doing a normal business.

"The Leather companies show satisfactory gains in business.

"It is evident from the above that the turning point for the better, so far as industrial conditions are concerned, has been reached and passed."

1910 TO BE A PROSPERITY YEAR.

Harvesting Machinery Manager Says the Outlook Is Very Promising.

New York City.—Edwin D. Metcalfe, vice-president and general manager of a large firm dealing in harvesting machinery, who is attending the annual convention of the Manufacturers' Association at the Waldorf, talked about the return of prosperity.

"It seems to me now," he said, "to depend on the harvest. If it is good, and at present there are no reasons why it should not be, I look for a very big year in 1910. But, however well the crops turn out, the farmers will not be getting their money till next spring, and so it is likely to be next year before there is a return to the conditions which prevailed in 1906 and 1907.

"At the present moment there is, however, one hopeful sign. Large buyers have arrived at the conclusion that prices have about reached bottom, and are looking around to place large orders. Thus I heard of the United States Government the other

day advertising for a year's supply of a certain class of goods. On the other hand, the manufacturers are not anxious to sign contracts a long way ahead. They are expecting a rise in prices and are unwilling to bind themselves down. Business is just waiting for buyers and sellers to get together, and when that has been accomplished prosperity will be back.

"Of course the manufacturers are hanging back to see what the tariff will be. It does not matter so much whether it is the Payne bill or the Aldrich bill. Once the question is settled business will accommodate itself to the new rates.

"I don't see why we should not have good crops. All the reports of winter wheat are good, and although in some parts of the Northwest spring sowing has been delayed by cold, there is still time to make it up. Anyhow, with the prices of cereals what they are, there is sure to be an increase in the acreage sown."

THE DATE FOR FULL RECOVERY.

A Pittsburg Estimate of the Progress of Trade Revival.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Opinion differs as to when the country's business activity will be such as to pronounce it fully recovered from the after-panic reaction. Increased producing capacity, as compared with 1907, in the steel trade especially, naturally raises the level on which conditions must now be judged. A few weeks ago it was estimated that it will be the end of 1911 before full capacity would be engaged. Several things have since come in sight to affect the prediction. If good crops are harvested this year, trade authorities now predict that the first half of 1910 will see a remarkable expansion in demand for iron and steel, as compared with the present situation, and they believe sufficient business is at hand to keep eighty-five to ninety per cent.

of the capacity of the country in operation. As compared with 1906 and 1907, this would be equivalent to about 100 per cent.

One thing that must be reckoned with next year, providing the tariff is not revised to the liking of the country, is the Congressional elections. The speeches made by Senators Cummings, Dooliver, Bristow and others have been overlooked as possible factors in the near future. A Democratic House of Representatives elected next year, and convening in December, 1911, might affect business conditions considerably. Far-sighted manufacturers desire that the question be settled definitely, even if they must give up a larger proportion of their protection than was anticipated.

GOVERNMENT DETECTS RETURN OF PROSPERITY

Immigrants Are Coming Back and Customs and Internal Revenue Increasing.

Washington, D. C.—While President Taft isn't bragging about it, two departments, Treasury and Commerce and Labor, are pointing with pride to signs of the return of prosperity. Commerce and Labor has charge of the immigration work, and it is stated there that the first tangible evidence of panic was the departure of foreigners with the money that they had earned in America. Now, the department announces, the immigrants are coming back. Washington has not yet the detailed figures from the Immigration Commissioner at New York, but it has the assurance that the tide has turned and

that the immigrant station at Ellis Island again is the busy place that it always is in prosperous times.

At the Treasury Department the first indication that the American people were becoming hard up was in the falling off in internal revenue receipts and in receipts from the customs. These two failures in the great revenue raising means of the Government accounted for the tremendous deficiency that promises to confront Uncle Sam at the end of the fiscal year, June 30.

With increasing receipts and decreasing deficit the Treasury Department is optimistic.

Biggest Boom Ever Expected as Soon as Tariff Bill is Signed.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, said at a dinner given here to financiers from the East who have been inspecting the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and the Commercial Club of this city, that this country was on the verge of the greatest industrial boom it has ever known.

He said that "this boom would start the minute that President Taft signed the new tariff schedule."

The HOME

LADY BUNTING.

The Birthday honor rendered to the editor of the Contemporary Review has a European interest, and I dare say an American. He and Lady Bunting are valued at their great worth in Sweden, the Netherlands, parts of Germany, Switzerland, France, and by an elite of Italians, of Greeks and Hungarians. Austria does not plume itself on holding the ideas represented in Sir Percy Bunting's Review. Nor does Spain or Portugal, two nations geographically peninsular, but morally insular, and outside of Europe. Sir Percy and Lady Bunting often come to France. He is well versed in French literature, and I dare say could speak on a French platform as pure and facile French as his sister, the late Mrs. Amos. Lady Bunting could, if she cared to do so (which she does not), boast of not very remote Pierpont (Ducal Kingston) ancestors. Two of her grandparents came from Metz to be out of the way of religious persecution.

Lady Bunting is unique. This deprives me of standards in writing of her. Some years ago my attention was called to attacks made on her brother-in-law, a London County Councillor, by vintners and music-hall managers. In attacking him they attacked her back-parlor influence. I longed as I read the onslaughts—all cayenne peppered with scurrility—to proclaim what I knew of that back parlor. Could the world have viewed it through my eyes they must have revered it as a sacred spot, a place for pilgrims to resort to. That back parlor was really a charity office resorted to by females on whom our civilization at high tension, with its dress of feudalism, presses cruelly. The painful monotony of hearing their complaints or their accounts of themselves has not yet tired out the patience or exhausted the compassion of the lady of frail figure and somewhat worn appearance who is the ruling spirit of the back parlor. The sad benignity of her countenance is almost saintly. Holbein might have seen in her a spiritual daughter of Bishop Fisher, one of the most interesting of Henry VIII's victims, and the conductor of Catherine of Aragon to the Celestial City.—London Truth.

AN AMERICAN GIRL'S WIT.

American girls, whose ideas of independence do not agree with those of the French people, are bothered by mashers whenever they attempt to go about unescorted in Paris. No French girl whose parents have a proper regard for her is ever allowed to do such a thing, and the idea has become implanted in the native mind that any young woman who appears alone is at least unconventional. It did not take a young and attractive American girl long to learn this fact this summer when she travelled around Paris as she was accustomed to in New York. All manner of men smirked at her, lifted their hats, tried to act as her escort and endeavored to begin conversations.

But every one faded suddenly when she gave him her anti-masher treatment, which worked better than a strong right arm. To each she extended her hand, palm up, with one of those minute bits of fractional currency that they have over there balanced on her palm.

"Poor man," she remarked in hesitating French, "I'm so sorry you're so poor you have to beg. Here's all the money I have."

No masher ever persisted after that.—New York Sun.

WHAT WILL GIRLS DO.

What to do next? It is a big problem, isn't it? And to the girl on the eve of graduation, it is a problem that assumes appalling proportions. Yet really, if we look it straight in the face, it isn't such an awful question, after all. By we, I mean girls of average intelligence—not geniuses seeking careers, but girls who either by choice or necessity decide to earn their own living in some way.

It is ignorance of the requirements and of the advantages and disadvantages connected with the various phases of professional, business and home life that seems to be the cornerstone of perplexity and the cause of failure in many cases. You must take time to study the different occupations and thus decide for which you are best adapted. Here is a chance for the college-trained girl to show her appreciation of the merits of thorough investigation, not mistaking inclination for ability, by persuading herself that what she likes to do is identical with what she can do.

The sooner the artist by choice realizes that she is a housekeeper by ability, the better it will be for pride and pocketbook. The first thing, then, for the college girl in choosing an occupation is to find out what she can't do; then, by the eliminative process, to decide for what line of work she is best fitted, considering temperament, training, home conditions and opportunity in general.—The Delineator.

A TOOTHPICK QUEEN.

The Crown Princess of Roumania, who before her marriage was Princess Marie of Edinburgh, expects to manufacture 25,000,000 toothpicks this year. She is the owner and active

manager of a toothpick factory near Bucharest. The workers are tenants on the estate of her husband, and she takes a personal interest in all of them. She established the factory four years ago, and it is one of the largest and most profitable in Europe. Toothpicks from the Crown Princess' factory go into all European countries, and are to be found in New York hotels in individual paper wrappers. The Crown Princess is planning to manufacture quill pens, many of which are used in Germany and Russia. It is said it is becoming the fashion for society women all over Europe to use quills for writing, and it is expected American women will not be slow in taking up the fad. This movement is in line with the general revival of the fashions of our grandmothers, and the Crown Princess, with her usual business acumen, sees a chance for profit in putting quill pens on the market.—New York Press.

THE "CONSTITUTIONAL."

There are no longer in the vocabulary of the exclusive tailor such garments as walking suits. The article remains, but the name has changed. It is now known as the "constitutional."

The leading characteristic of the "constitutional" is a smart air, the result of an up-to-date, correct cut, and that subtle simplicity which distinguishes the costliest of the tailored garments from the overtrimmed and less expensive ones.

Most of such "constitutionals" affect the two or three yoked skirt of ultra-narrow width and are finished with a hand-sewed, four-inch hem. The two-gored skirt is seamed back and front, where the seams are usually lap-finished and trimmed with rows of buttons, self or faille covered. The three-gored skirt has wide side gores with a narrow front breadth, usually in panel form and finished with side-turning laps, with buttons on each side. The skirts just escape the ground. In serge or chevrot the foot or hem is weighed slightly. In linen and cloth-finished fabrics such weighting appears to be unnecessary.—Harper's Bazar.

DEFENDS AMERICAN GIRLS.

Mrs. John Hays Hammond is indignant that a certain society woman of London has seen fit to blame on American girls the eccentricities of the English new woman, especially those of the new young women, usually altogether too new. In the first place, she insists the American girl one sees abroad almost always are tailor-made, neatly booted and gloved and almost severe in their choice of hats. She also resents the suggestion that American girls are responsible for the newest English fad, which is to call a young woman by a diminutive or a masculine name. Mrs. Hammond insists she never has heard girls in this country called "Jimmy," "Jack," "Billy" or "George," although she often has heard it among English folk. "Why blame your English girls' faults of manners upon her American cousins?" she asks.—New York Press.

SHE'S A CHICKASAW BLONDE.

Blonde Indians are as rare as Indian blondes. Yet there are such. Witness Mrs. B. H. Colbert of the Indian Territory. She is an Indian—not a full-blood, but with enough aboriginal blood in her veins to preserve many of the traits of the prairie race. She is a blonde of an extreme type. Her complexion is that of a babe, her eyes are the brightest of blue, her hair is the real golden shade. She is proud of her Indian ancestry, much prouder of it than of her white descent. In fact, despite her peaches-and-cream coloring, she is none too fond of palefaces. Mrs. Colbert lives in Tishomingo, which isn't as bad as it sounds. She is a Chickasaw and is accredited with exceptional ability.—New York Press.

DRAW THE LINE.

To be approachable, to be agreeable, does not necessitate being familiar on short acquaintance, or inviting the intrusion of the indelicate.

To know the fine line between sweet dignity and ridiculous hauteur—between self-respect and vain pride, between sympathy and obtrusiveness—is an all-important education for a young woman or for any human being.

It is the education which brings poise. Study these things, for they mean charm for yourself and cheer for your associates in this brief little journey through the world, where we are bidden by the Master to "Love one another."—New Haven Register.

THE TEA APRON.

The woman who wants to assume an ultra-feminine role should not fail to provide herself with a tea apron. These little accessories give the wearer a wonderfully domestic air. Although very frivolous little affairs, much beruffled and embroidered, these aprons afford considerable and not unnecessary protection to the dress.—New York Tribune.

If tan or bronze shoes are worn with a suit of blue linen, then the gumpie is of brown net.