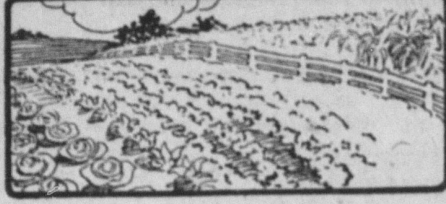


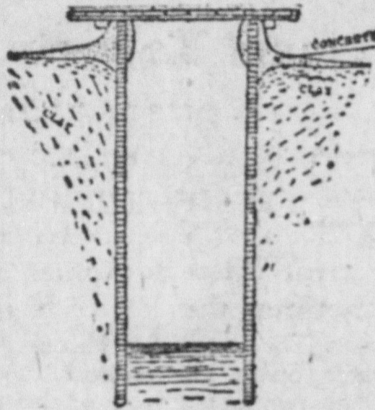
FARM and GARDEN



BUILD SUITABLE FARM WELL

Should Be Far Enough Away From Sources of Pollution to Avoid All Possible Danger.

There are few safer sources of water supply than a good well tightly covered, properly situated and cared for. If wells have, in the past, proved to be the sources of infection it has been due to carelessness. The earth is a good filter and may keep back



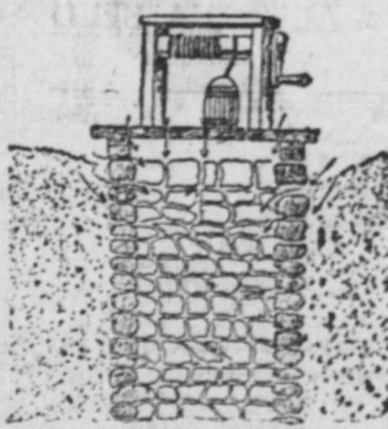
Safe and Sanitary.

impurities for a long time, but ultimately they get in because the earth becomes thoroughly saturated. You can't be too careful.

A well with ground water approaching near the surface is more liable to contamination through seepage from nearby drains or closets than one where a deep ground water compels a greater filtration. A sandy soil makes the best and safest filter; a clayey or limestone region is most dangerous, because of fissures and cracks which may allow a free passage of unfiltered contaminated matter.

Under the best of circumstances, no possible source of pollution should be allowed within 25 feet of a well; with poor conditions as to soil or ground water the well should be far away from these sources of danger and possible disease.

Be careful about the covering. Have it tight. Be just as careful about the casing. It should be of bricks laid in cement mortar, pointed inside. This casing should go down as far as possible and the space around it should be filled in with a well-tamped clay. The casing should extend at least 12



Liable to Pollution.

inches above the surface of the ground and it should be protected for several feet around with a concrete shield. The platform should, of course, be tight, so that not a drop of water may flow back into the well. Ventilation for a well is not necessary.

Cost of Raising Wheat.

Including the item of rent, the cost of raising wheat in the year 1909 was estimated by the department of agriculture at 66 cents a bushel; the cost of raising corn was 38 cents a bushel, and the cost of raising oats was 31 cents a bushel. These figures are probably a reasonable statement of fact where the three grains are successfully grown. The average wheat fields were 59 acres; corn fields, 30 acres, and average oat fields, 25 acres. The wheat cost the farmer to raise it \$11.15 per acre; the corn, \$12.17 per acre, and the oats, \$10.91 per acre. On the selling basis of 95 cents a bushel on farms, the wheat showed a profit of \$5.33 per acre; on the selling basis of 62 cents a bushel on farms, the corn showed a profit of \$7.82 per acre; on the basis of 49 cents a bushel at the farm, the oats showed a profit of \$4.17 per acre. These are the figures of 1909. Today there is considerable decrease in price of grain and farmers are not making any such profits.

Riding Cultivators.

The two row riding cultivator with pivot gangs, the gangs to be fitted with a goodly number of shallow working teeth, is the most economical implement to use, since one man and a team of horses can do more work than two men and two horses would ordinarily do.

Experiment With Dandelions.

After two years of spraying, making 12 applications in all on a strip of lawn at the New York Agricultural Experiment station with iron sulphate, the dandelions sprayed were in as thriving a condition as when the spraying first began.—Conclusion, iron sulphate will not eradicate dandelions from lawns.

PREPARE FOR WINTER WHEAT

Where Sown After Barley or Oats Should Be Plowed as Soon as Possible After Harvest.

Where wheat is sown after barley, oats or wheat seeded on last fall's cornstalks, the field should be plowed as early after harvest as possible. If this cannot be done at once, harrow the land to break down the stubble and destroy weeds and start weed-seeds to germinate. The rubbish will act as a mulch and keep the ground moist, and it will plow much easier than if left unprotected to bake in the hot summer's sun.

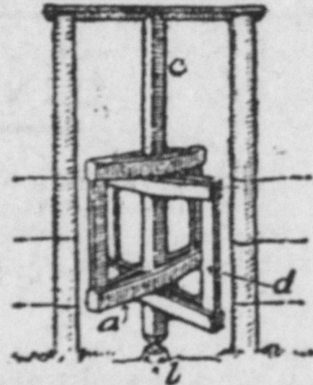
The three-horse double springtooth harrow and the double steel disk are the two best implements for cutting up stubble ground. Three heavy horses hooked to the disk harrow will cut the ground fully five inches in depth. By harrowing the field both ways before the ground becomes too hard the land will be put in nice condition to plow later in the month.

The ground should be plowed early this month so the stubble turned under will rot and the ground settle nicely before it is time to drill. The ground should be harrowed a few days after it is plowed to prevent the escape of moisture. Fresh plowed land can be well pulverized by one cross harrowing. An occasional harrowing should be given to keep the ground mellow and to kill weeds. This method is equal to a summer fallow and without the loss of a crop. Land so prepared can be drilled to wheat and seeded to grass by the middle of September.

GOOD GATE FOR A BARNYARD

One Shown in Illustration Will Keep Stock In, but Allows Person to Go In and Out at Will.

Here is shown a good gate for the barnyard. It will keep the stock in, but you can go through it with both hands full and not be obliged to stop



Gate for Barnyard.

to open or close it, says the Farm and Home. It is built by setting a piece of 4x4 piece of hard wood, c. in a hub, and placing 1x4 inch strips, a. across it as shown in the cut. Spring the ends of each pair together to hold the upright piece, d, which should be 1x4 and 2 to 3 feet high. If there are no hogs in the barnyard the bottom crosspiece can be built 18 inches above the hub. The piece, c. should be about 8 feet high and stayed with wires or with a crosspiece fastened to two posts as shown. This device forms an X, which turns as a person passes through it, but is too small for stock to go through.

Culture of Soil.

The one thing above all others that the Pennsylvania station desires to teach is that soil cannot be made fertile economically at a single stroke; that land can only be kept up to its highest productive capacity by a carefully and wisely ordered system of cropping, cultivation and fertilization.

Without Summer Silo.

The dairyman who does not have the summer silo should by all means use sowing crops.



Axle grease pays 100 per cent profit.

A good cover crop in the garden will pay.

Cowpeas do not do so well at the north as at the south.

Corn should be a cultivated crop in every sense of the word.

Watch your cabbage and prevent the splitting of heads if possible.

The bean harvest is very dependent upon the weather for good results.

It is said that bees cannot profitably travel more than two miles for nectar.

Winter wheat must have a snow covering during the winter to survive.

Expert truckers and gardeners grow a large part of the vegetables seeds they need.

Constant and thorough tillage is a partial cure for drought as it affects our crops.

Corn put into the silo when in the roasting ear stage will not make first-class silage.

If any crop is stored in the barn too green there is danger of spontaneous combustion.

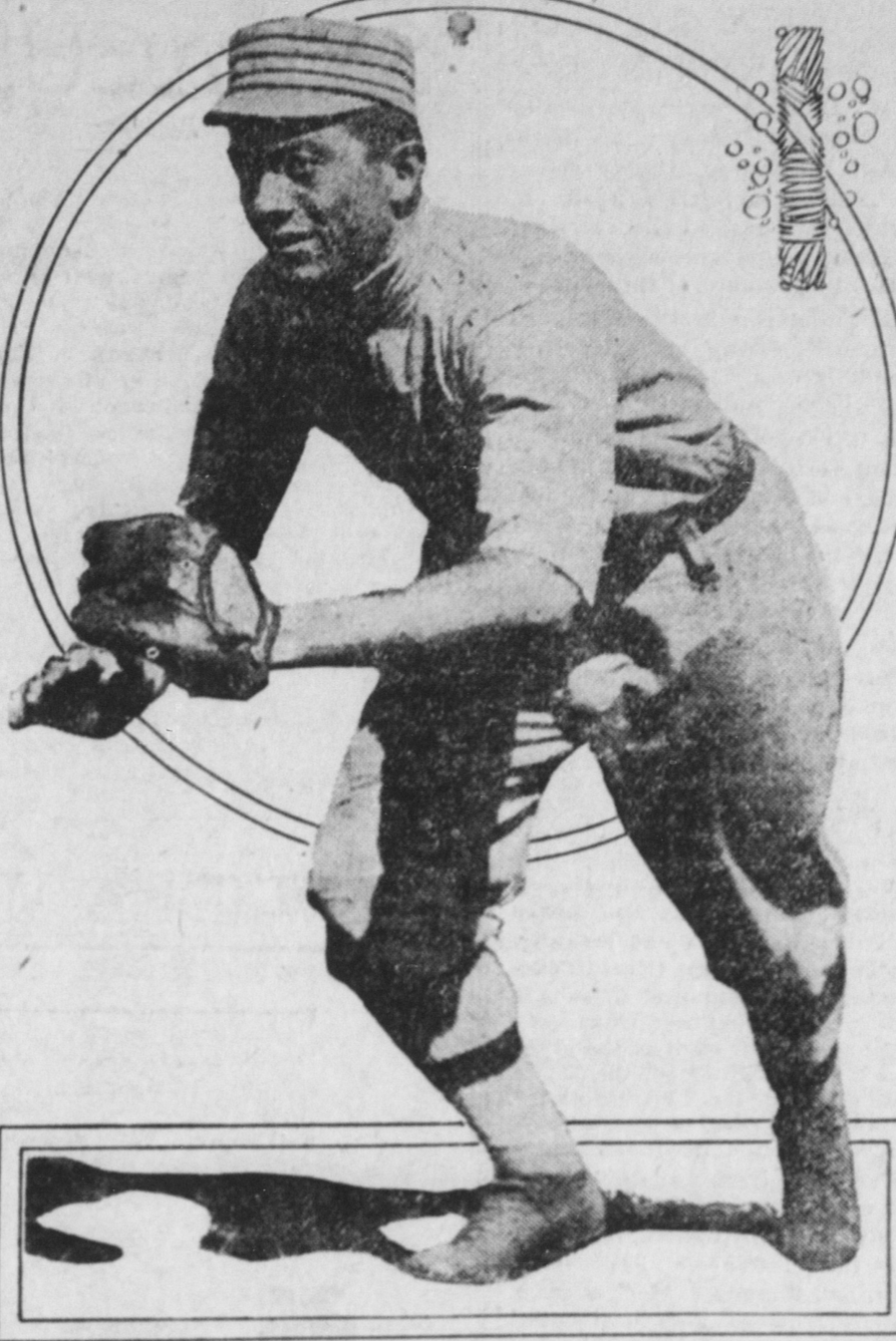
Thoroughly cultivate all crops that remain in the ground, and burn up all rubbish and trash.

Late potatoes generally do better if left in the ground as long as possible to thoroughly ripen.

Don't forget to cut all corn intended for seed purposes just as soon as the ears are well dented.

Fox tail, rag weed and the tame grasses growing on the wheat and oat stubbles should be cut before they become woody.

HOW ATHLETICS SECURED STAR INFIELDER.



Frank Baker, Crack Third Baseman.

Connie Mack can thank his lucky stars that Jake Weitzel, who owns the Reading team, is a game one and a man who knows what the deuce he is talking about. All of which is a little prologue to informing the fans that every time they see Frank Baker wallop the ball out of the lot they want to do a little of the thanksgiving to Jake.

Baker was with the Reading team third basing. Connie heard about him, as indeed, he hears about all of them, and he quietly hustled around and got stacks of dope about the kid. Most of the wise guys told Connie to keep off the young man, and take a wizard named Rath instead.

GIANT'S SHORTSTOP IS STAR

Arthur Fletcher, Secured by McGraw From Dallas, Tex., Develops Into Brilliant Fielder.

Among the star shortstops in the National league this season there are few possessed of the brilliancy and grace of Arthur Fletcher, Johnny McX, which turns as a person passes through it, but is too small for stock to go through.



Arthur Fletcher.

McGraw's dashing inner worker. For Fletcher to depose men of the caliber of Devlin and Bridwell he had to go some, but there is no gainsaying that Fletcher has strengthened the Giants considerably. McGraw was willing to sacrifice anything for speed, and in Fletcher he has one of the fastest infielders in the National league circuit.

Fletcher is a natural infielder, if ever there was one, and the grace with which he fields his position has been a feature of New York's game since he went to sport. He has frequently been compared to Larry Lajoie as a fielder, in that he makes the most difficult plays with little effort.

Last season Arthur showed lots of promise in the field, but did not loom up particularly strong with the willow. He was well down in the list and batted only 224 in forty-four games. This season, however, Fletcher has been one of the most consistent clubbers in the McGraw ranks. He is now hitting .324, Chief Myers being the only Giant with a higher average. Among the National league regulars Fletcher stands fifth.

As a base runner Fletcher fits in well with the other speed boys who compose McGraw's team. He has stolen twelve bases, but has not taken part in near as many games as Devore, Snodgrass and the other men much higher up. In many of Fletcher's games he played only the last

The lean leader was a bit puzzled at that. He met Weitzel.

"I'll sell you that chap for so much money," said Jake, "and if he don't make good and be a howling sensation, I'll buy him back from you for just twice the amount of kate that you swap for him."

Connie purchased Baker, and it is obvious that Weitzel hasn't a chance to repurchase the terror of Trappe for ten times what he cost Cornelius.

Rath came to the champions, and while he was fast and all that, he is now down among the warbling Orioles, proving that the judgment of some wise guys isn't worth a nickel on a million dollars.

few innings, while in others he acted once as a pinch runner.

Fletcher was procured by the Giants in the spring of 1909 from the Dallas (Tex.) league club. The youngster made such a big impression on McGraw when the Giants were training in the Lone Star state that he was signed and brought north. Dallas was Fletcher's first professional engagement, but prior to that he played in a trolley league in St. Louis. He hails from Collingswood, Ill., which is across the river from the Mound City.



Jennings is to turn to his younger pitchers.

Lee Tannehill is coming in for his annual retirement again.

Mullen says Harry Lord throws an easy ball to catch at first.

If Ping Bodie has an off day at bat he makes a flashy catch. Always busy.

Fred Clarke sent Gibson in to steady O'Toole on his first appearance in Boston.

Accusing Mordecai Brown of yellowness sounds like a first-class joke to Chicago fans.

Recruits for the Cubs will be tried under fire if anything goes wrong with the regulars.

Jimmy Doyle has a pretty throw to first. It is like Steinfield's line shot, but not quite so accurate.

It will be funny when the umps announce: "Mr. Lajoie will now bat for Ten Million," when as a matter of fact the big Napoleon seldom hits over .450.

Armstrong Marsans, Cuban player, would make a great hitter if he would use a bat. He bats with a toothpick, weighing about one-third as much as a regulation stick.

Pitcher C. E. Gotchy of Bellingham, Wash., is the newest Nap in camp. The new Nap is a stocky chap. He appears to be strong as a bull. Friends of Jim McGuire, who recommended the kid, claim that he has "the makings."

Thomas Carney, catcher of the Saskatoon team in the Western Canadian league has been sold to the Chicago American League baseball club for \$1,600. He is twenty-one years of age and this is his first year in professional baseball.

The Naps still have a chance to get revenge on the Cincinnati Reds for the way they were treated in the series for the championship of the state last fall. The management of the two clubs are now considering the proposition to have the two clubs meet again this fall for the supremacy of Ohio. A definite decision will be reached later.

SPECTACLES AN AID

Poor Batting Is Attributed to Weak Eyes.

Prominent New York Doctor and Former Yale Player Suggests Use of Artificial Eyes to Increase Hitting.

In view of the statements of McGraw, Duffy, Murray and others that the main cause of bad batting is bad eyes, and that all recruits should have their eyes examined in the spring, a prominent New York doctor and formerly a Yale player, who asks that his name be withheld, has written the following rather interesting article on the subject for the Evening World:

"Nothing to me is more pathetic than to see how uniformly a baseball player goes into the discard around the age of 40, particularly as regards his batting. A patient of mine last week told me that he wears spectacles when he is batting. One Saturday he did not wear them and struck out every time he went to the bat. The following Saturday he wore them when batting only until he got to first base. Out of six times at the bat he got one pop fly to the infield, a base on balls, two singles, a double and a triple.

"I have never batted since I have put on spectacles, but I captained my prep school team before I went to Yale. I had found out by experience that I could bat an in drop every time, so whenever our team ran up against a pitcher who used this curve extensively, my batting average was quite splendid, otherwise not. My astigmatism, as it turned out, distorts objects, so that a pitched ball would look lower to me than it really was; hence the above result.

"Would it not be possible as an experiment to take some broken-down outfielder whose batting has already fallen off, or some pitcher who bats poorly, and try how well he bats by simply wearing spectacles until he gets to first base? My friend Yawkey of the Detroit club says that a pitcher would throw the ball right at a man's eyes if he wore spectacles, but by building heavy rim ones nothing would happen even if they were hit, and it would be no more difficult to keep from getting hit in the spectacles than to keep from getting hit in the eyes. I think that some man who feels that he is a 'has been' might be willing to try it."

STAHL WANTED BOSTON TEAM

Former First Baseman Is Said to Have Been McAleer's Partner in Recent Negotiations.

J. Ed Grillo declares that Jake Stahl, former first baseman of the Boston and now a prosperous Chicago banker, was interested with Jim McAleer in the movement to buy the Boston American league club. Stahl represents considerable wealth, and



Jake Stahl.

while he does not intend to play ball any more, he would like to have an interest in the Boston club. From all that can be learned there is not much chance of Taylor selling out this year, though there is a chance of something being done with him after the present season closes.

Stahl has a double purpose of wanting to invest in the Boston club. In the first place it could be figured as a rebuke for Taylor, with whom he has not been on speaking terms for some time, and then any money invested in that club would pay handsome dividends.

Two Veterans Let Down.

Jiggs Donohue and Jake Beckley, two former big leaguers and left-handed first basemen, have slid a little further down the toboggan. Jiggs has been released by the Galveston (Tex.) team and Beckley has been given his walking papers as manager of the Hannibal team.

SHE GOT WHAT SHE WANTED

This Woman Had to Insist Strongly, but It Paid

Chicago, Ill.—"I suffered from a female weakness and stomach trouble, and I went to the store to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, but the clerk did not want to let me have it—he said it was no good and wanted me to try something else, but knowing all about it I insisted and finally got it, and I am so glad I did, for it has cured me."

"I know of so many cases where women have been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that I can say to every suffering woman if that medicine does not help her, there is nothing that will."—Mrs. JANETZKI, 2963 Arch St., Chicago, Ill.

This is the age of substitution, and women who want a cure should insist upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound just as this woman did, and not accept something else on which the druggist can make a little more profit.

Women who are passing through this critical period or who are suffering from any of those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of the fact that for thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills. In almost every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

DROPSY TREATED. Give quick relief, usually remove swelling and short breath in a few days and entire relief in 15-45 days, trial treatment FREE. DR. GREEN'S SOFT, Box A, Atlanta, Ga.

If afflicted with: **Thompson's Eye Water**

Roman Gossip.
Munny (the village banker)—What do you suppose the young fellows in ancient Rome did to pass the time?
Phunny (the village philosopher)—Oh, I don't know. I suppose they used to hang around and talk about what a punk town Rome was.—Puck.

Not All Smoked.
L. White Busbey, secretary to former Speaker Cannon, was explaining that the speaker did not smoke so much as people thought he did.
"My understanding," suggested one of the party, "is that he gets away with about 20 cigars a day."
"Oh, well," said Busbey, "but he eats half of 'em"—Sunday Magazine.

THE DECEIVER.



Sergeant—"Ait! Take Murphy's name for talkin' in the ranks."
Corporal—"W-y, sergeant, 'e weren't talkin'."

Sergeant—"Wasn't 'e? Well, cross it bout and put 'im in the guard room for deceivin' me.—The Tattler.

FOOD AGAIN

A Mighty Important Subject to Every One.

A Boston lady talks entertainingly of food and the changes that can be made in health by some knowledge on that line. She says:

"An injury to my spine in early womanhood left me subject to severe sick headaches which would last three or four days at a time, and a violent course of drugging brought on constipation with all the ills that follow.

"My appetite was always light and uncertain and many kinds of food distressed me.

"I began to eat Grape-Nuts food two or three years ago, because I liked the taste of it, and I kept on because I soon found it was doing me good.

"I eat it regularly at breakfast, frequently at luncheon, and again before going to bed—and have no trouble in sleeping on it. It has relieved my constipation, my headaches have practically ceased, and I am in better physical condition at the age of 62 than I was at 40.

"I give Grape-Nuts credit for restoring my health, if not saving my life, and you can make no claim for it too strong for me to endorse." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pigs. "There's a reason." Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They're genuine, true, and full of human interest.