

The general policy of the Depart-plants can be grown which are entirely free from disease, and most important of all, that the seedlings give as are grown abroad and shipped into an opportunity to select better types the United States. This is just as true than exist at the present time. with regard to luxuries as to necessities, and especially apropos is its some of which will undoubtedly show reference to the Bermuda or Easter superiority in several ways over the Lily. For some years efforts have been made to cultivate successfully the Easter lily in the South-eastern States, but it has been found that the climate of that section is not as favorable for of great value. the lily bulbs as it is in the Bermudas and Japan.

Experiments have demonstrated that bulbs of the Easter lily can be carried line for a number of years, with every over a season in cold storage, with a result that they are benefited very materially as it subjects them to a plants in from 7 to 9 months from condition approaching that existing in germination of the seed, while in re-Japan, the native country of the species, where the bulbs are heavily covered with snow during the resting a plant within fourteen months after period. This discovery has opened the plant has shown itself above period. This discovery has opened new possibilities in the cultivation of ground. the lily. Heretofore, bulbs have been planted in some parts of the South early in the fall, with the result that they sprouted considerably before cool weather set in. When severe weather, such as the South gets at some periods of the winter, does come, this growth is killed and the plant more or less injured. During the period before coming into bloom, the plants rendered sickly during the winter often suffer severely from lack of moisture, resulting in poorly developed bulbs.

On the Blue Bermuda Islands.

Lily growing on the Bermuda Islands Practically all the land available for the lily conference held in London in the production of bulbs is utilized for 1901. One of the papers read at that this purpose, and while the rotation time states that many species of Lil-

The very best of these seedlings, parents, can be retained for seeds, and by keeping up the system of selection there will develop in a very few years strains from seed which will be proven

George W. Oliver, the plant propagator of the Department of Agriculture has been working on this particular indication of success. In some instances he has obtained blooming cent trials, as many as twelve magnificent blossoms have been cut from

In order to further this class of work, the Department of Agriculture has obtained plots of land in California and Oregon where it is believed the Easter lily can be grown as profitably if not more so, than it is in either Bermuda or Japan.

A point greatly in favor of raising the Easter lily from seed, to constitute the crop of marketable bulbs, is that from one to two years' time is saved in the operation over the scale method. The results of the work of the Department of Agriculture in obtaining blooming plants in so short a time after planting the seed would probably seem is an exceedingly profitable industry. like a fairy tale to the participants of



SECRETARY WILSON AND A LILY GROWN AT THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FROM SEED

tivation, would undoubtedly be eventu-ally a good policy for the growers to believed to be an authority on lily pursue, yet, except in the case of the growing, stated that "In three or four more progressive growers, there is lit- years at most, flowering bulbs will tle likelihood of this being done, as it be produced from seed if the young would materially decrease the revenue plants are properly treated." While from lily farming for the time being, the experiments of the Department of This will readily be understood when Agriculture have snown that some seedit is stated that an acre of lilies will lings are longer than others in coming bring from \$1,000 to \$2,000. Some into bloom, yet when these do flower, growers on the islands who thoroughly they reward all the cultivator's labor appreciate the importance of careful by producing a great amount of flow methods are using small bulbs in ers—instances being known of plants preference to scales, and are selecting with from ten to fourteen flowers at and fertilizing carefully, but they are one time. heavily handicapped by the many small growers who cultivate their crops according to old methods; and in these cases there is no selection with a view to producing and perpetuating good types. Little manure is used. The methods of propagation are very faulty and they have not been changed since the beginning of the industry in the islands. For instance, in the growing of the bulbs for American the growing of the bulbs for American two to three months after plantin the growing of the buils sizes are ican markets the smaller sizes are ling of the bulb. This lily has been planted in the fall and harvested in crossed with the common Easter lily, July, or before the bulbs have thoroughly ripened. In the process of handling. many of the immature scales drop from the bulbs. These are not thrown away, as they ought to be, but are carefully saved and planted with a view to raising small bulbs. These bulbs to raising small bulbs. These bulbs months, representing a shortening in ultimately form a large part of the time of from one to three months. general crop.

As a result of all these conditions the bulbs marketed by Bermuda have become impregnated with disease, so that, at the present time it is almost impossible to secure a bulb or plant which does not show some trace of di-

The American Method.

Investigations made by the Dep ment of Agriculture have shown that by the use of seeds instead of scales, larger bulbs can be secured in a much shorter time than can be produced by the scale method. Moreover, it has been demonstrated that in this way dian Territory and Oklahoma.

proved methods of selection and cul- | years to develop a flowering bulb from

Hybrid Philippine Lily.

The Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture last year took up the problem of shortening the time of growing, as any shortening in the time of growth represents so much gain to the cultivator. With and the r It has been a hybrid, bearing as many flowers as the old Bermuda lily, with no difference in appearance from this plant, except that the hybrid will develop in four or five While the experiments of the Department are not yet completed, the results attained so far warrant the belief that the new hybrid Easter Lily can be produced cheaper than the old variety which blooms not less than from six to eight months after planting of the bulb.

Men's Trials.

See a pin and pick it up—and you can bet your wife'll ask you for it before you get a chance to use it.

Orchard Notes.

Soon is the time when the apple bor-er will emerge from the trunk of the tree in the shape of a fly and look about for crevices in the tree trunks in which to deposit her eggs. A way often recommended is to take a hoe and hill up each tree about six inches. This will necessitate the laying of the eggs on the trunk where they can be easily gotten at and destroyed later.

May will be a good time to walk rapidly through the orchard and rub off the new shoots, or water sprouts, on the trunks of the trees. If much pruning has been done these will be found in abundance. When soft and green, as they are during this month, they can be easily removed, pulled out by the roots, as it were, whereas later they will have to be cut off, causing a liability to sprout again.



This Magnificent Bouquet was Grown from See in Fourteen Months.

If any top grafting has been done and the grafts have taken, all sprouts below the grafts should be rubbed off clean, allowing the full vigor to go into the graft.

For the best results fruit and other of crops, together with the most ap- lium must have from ten to twelve trees should be cultivated early and often during the spring and early summer, as that is the time when most growth is made. When the fruit is small there is plenty of sap for vigor-

Caring for Transplanted Trees.

It is well the first year a large tree is transplanted to put a tile at its in diameter, in an upright position, little of the water to evaporate.

Trees should also be dug around torney practices law. from time to time if rapid growth is It requires time, desired. A tree can grow up in sod some money to acquire this knowledge, and practically stand still or by the but not so much as is required to preuse of manure and cultivation it can pare for other occupations and profesbe made to grow as fast as desired. The sod method is frequently followed no study necessary for the laborer by the man who has no time to spend who uses pick and shovel at a dollar

As the warmth of spring approx the system craves some fresh acid, and nothing is more grateful than rhubarb. A most satisfactory practice is to cover couple of thrifty stools of rhubarb with an old half-barrel, inverted, and pile around it green manure. This will force it into quick growth.

Green Manuring.

Very sandy soils are more apt to show a beneficial effect than heavy soils from plowing under green crops as compared with applications of fertilizers or manures, for the reason that in such soils fertilizer or manure leaches quickly away, whereas the humus afforded by the green crop is more entirely retained, itself adding to the body of the soil. Sandy soils, too, are nearly all deficient in vegetable mold, and green manure is the easiest and cheapest method of supplying this factor.



THE PHILIPPINE LILY.

because it can be secured cheaper than no mirror in the vestry: young stock is a serious mistake. In the first place the handling is much greater, and, again, such trees will minutes returned with something unnever make the sturdy and vigorous der his coat, which, to the astonish growth of the younger ones. To use them at any price is poor economy,

as soon as he comes. If the patient for I got it as a special favor, and I recovers, it is kept; if not, it is rewadna hae got it if I hadna told them The Eskimo gives his doctor a fee

The gates of Pekin are closed every evening with elaborate and formal ceremony. The closing of the gates is one of the sights which strangers travel

THE COMING FARMBOY.

The Educated Farmer Becoming a Power in State and Nation. The time is fast coming, if, indeed,

it is not already here, when the in telligent, industrious and energetic farmer will occupy a far more prominent place in the affairs of State and Nation that ever before. The rapid pace necessarily adopted by those engaged in professional and mercantile pursuits, in order to successfully meet the competition assailing them on every hand, is not conducive to the mental endowment of their descendants, and the farmboy of rugged constitution and industrious habits will be in ever growing demand to fill their depleted ranks. Much has been writ ten in regard to the prominent part played by such breeding and early country training, in the successful management of great mercantile enter prises and the marvelous discoveries and achievements of great professional leaders and much more will still be written upon the same subject. The farms of the country have been and will continue to be the nurseries from whence the degenerating forces of those overworked brains and shattered nerves will be recruited.

More important still, there is also a most promising future for the farm boy who takes up agriculture as an occupation. Farming is no longer mere drudgery and muscular exertion. in which man occupies about the same place as the beasts of burden, but it is an industry calling for the keenest intelligence and the application of well defined principles.

If the farm boy can be made to understand that the cultivation of the soil and the feeding of stock are based upon principles as clearly defined as those underlying any mechanical or mercantile pursuit, and that the same skill and energy applied to the former as to the latter will yield equally profitable returns, he will be more greatly attracted to his home acres. When to these facts are added the opportunity to participate in public affairs and the assurance that because he become a farmer, he does not surrender all claim to public recognition and renown, he will enter upon the work of the farm with greater zest and courage and with less foreboding.

In order to obtain these results, it is necessary that the farm lad be fitted for the work as thoroughly as persons are fitted for other professions. He must study agriculture as one who is to become a physician studies medious wood growth, but after the fruit cine, or the one who is to be an atapproaches maturity the wood growth torney studies law. He must not only know how to do all things, but he must also know why the things are done. He must know the effect upon the soil of different methods of culture and the effect upon animals of various systems of feeding. He must know a base or a square box five or six inches thousand things unknown to his ancestors a generation or two ago, and and stimulate the tree by pouring then-and not till then will he be in a down soap suds or other water. This position to practice farming as intellifurnishes sub-irrigation and allows but gently and as successfully as the physician practices medicine or the at-

It requires time, hard study and sions yielding good returns. There is on the convenience and appearance of and a half a day, but preparation is his place. or four times that amount in any line of work. There is no preparation necessary for the farmer who is content to harvest what the soil produces of its own accord, but preparation is necessary for the farmer who produces three or four times the average yield of the soil. The man who manipulates the soil and directs the elements of nature in an intelligent manner in the production of that crop is an almost greater factor than the soil itself. Father and mothers who desire their boys to become or remain farmers, should encourage them to make the requisite preparation for their life work and then there will be fewer abandoned farms and fewer discouraged and disheartened farmers.

The Joke was Moss Grown.

He said it in all innocence. It was at a nice, homelike little party the other evening, and Gabley had just told his time-worn story.

"Ch, strangle it," called out Jonothan Happlegood in his sonorous voice, which made everybody look. "That story is more ancient and rock-ribbed than the hills."

Then the three spinster Hill sisters of uncertain ages got up and stalked stiffly out of the room with that set, hard expression which is akin to the 'automobile face,"

One of the Ranks. "Hello," said the Pipe to the Black

Cigar. In the Smokers' grand parade, "I see you march with the Cigarettes Instead of your own brigade.' The Black Cigar moved down the line.

And simply said, with deep-bowed "I've joined the 'ranks,' you see."

Courtesy to the Cloth.

Ashamed as he could be,

He was a young and smart-looking Scots clergyman, and was to preach a "trial" sermon in a strange church. Fearing that his hair might be disarranged or that he might have a smudge Planting overgrown nursery stock cantly said to the beadle, there being

> "John, could you get me a glass?" John disappeared, and after a few ment of the divine, he produced in the form of a bottle with a gill of whisky n it, saying:

"Ye mauna let on aboot it, meenister It was for you."

But the clock was not striking the

The beautiful patterns which are used for Cashmere shawls are frequently copied from the leaf of the begonia.

heur,

For his careful touch had stilled it,

Ere the storm had time to lower.

He said, as the stairs he climbed softly,

"A hero of labor I'm like—

For surely this night I'm like—

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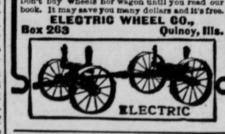
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