soil, and he can stimulate plant growth of great practical utility. by plenty of fertilization. By the same process he can keep down the weeds which rob his crops of nourishment and moisture. He can, to a great extent, overcome, with but little trouble, all the various smaller hindrances to crop growing-all but the bugs and the blight. These twain are hard to handle. None is so arrogant as to profess indifferent to their at-Not many years ago they were expected, not the less dreaded, especially the blights and the rots and the mildews; they were the natural visitations of providence. There was no use trying to combat them. If they came, they came. The farmer prayed that they might not come that year. Now, science has shown us that they can, in most cases, be overcome. If not overcome, they can be prevented. Yet the process is often fraught with great trouble and expense to the farmer.

Now suppose a man could develop blights and rust would pass them by in disgust and so bitter and unsavory coleoptera and the other "toughs" of the insect trust would pass by and sistance. prefer to eat oak and hickory leaves? It would be a cinch for that man, would it not? He could sit in the shade and hire myrmidons to do his they are, as a class, less resistant than work, directing those close at hand late varieties. in person and those at a distance by telephone. Such a condition may be ter of importance, northern-grown possible. The man who gets in first seed giving plants the superior disease and reap the advantage. Eventually crop that was not too highly fertilized we would all get on to the scheme, is probably preferable. Possibly tub so that we would all have to work rot.

lecting resistant plants with the idea varieties. So far as stem and foliage of at least giving the enterprising characters are concerned, the evi-

American farmer a good big start. losses—millions and millions—are and the leaf that is small, somewhat caused by the attacks of insects and rough, and dark colored. plant diseases. In dry weather in-sects are particularly abundant, and sistance have been conducted at some

of these varieties. The roots of na-

tive American grapes are also attacked

by the same louse, but are so hard and

wiry that the louse can not destroy

The unusual resistance of the Keif-

fer pear to blight has made it pos-

sible to grow this pear in the South

ern States, where most other varie ties fail because of blight. The va

riety of cowpea known as Little Iron

has proved so resistant to wilt disease that in some fields it has survived

when all other varieties have been

killed. American gooseberries are but

little subject to the mildew which se

riously affects the larger English varieties when grown here. With nearly

every crop grown, some of its vari-

eties are more resistant or immune to

some disease or insect attack than

Some varieties of the same plant

are but little affected by a disease

while others are badly injured. Va

ristions in this respect also extend

to individual plants of a given variety

These facts have been utilized to

some extent in the origination of the

various so-called "disease-proof" va-

rieties which have been introduced

into culture-as, for example, the

"rust-proof" varieties of wheat, oats.

etc. As a rule, however, these varie-

systematic, scientific methods of se-

sistant.

In other words they are re

The farmer's too greatest foes are a very useful purpose in turning the insects and plant diseases. He can, thought of scientific and practical men Station reports the discovery by a by a proper rotation of crops and velopment of disease-resistant varieties loupe which promises to be of imfertilization, convert a poor into a rich with results which promise to prove mense value to the Rockyford canta-

> During recent years the disease resistance of potatoes especially has received attention by several of the agricultural experiment stations in the United States, notably those of Maine, Minnesota, and Vermont. A recent bulletin of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agricul ture, prepared by L. R. Jones, of the Vermont Station, summarizes and dis cusses this work, and that along sim ilar lines abroad, as well as the ex perience of practical growers. Summarizing the results, Professor Jones draws the following tentative con clusions:

Disease resistance in potatoes is relative, not absolute, no variety known being wholly proof against late blight and rot. It seems related to general vegetative vigor, and is, therefore, in a measure dependent upon cultural and developmental conditions a strain of plants so hardy that and tends to decrease with the age of the variety. It can be restored by originating new varieties from seed, for a bug that the hymenoptera, the especially of hybrid origin. Not all seedlings show superior disease re-

Early varieties may escape the disease by maturing before it becomes epidemic, but when similarly exposed

would be the one to sit in the shade resistance in Europe. Seed from a and, unless the population of the world ers are better for seed purposes if dug increased with accelerated rapidity, before they reach full maturity. High there would be an over-production of fertilization, especially with nitro food products and prices would eventu- genous manures, lowers the power of ally get back to their present level, the plant to resist both blight and

So far as skin characteristics are an The Department of Agriculture and index, the red varieties with thick some of the experiment stations have and rough skin seem more resistant been working along this line of se- as a class than the thin-skinned white dence favors the stem that is hard. In the aggregate enormous crop rough, and rather woody at the base,

in wet weather plant diseases flour- of the experiment stations, notably in

smooth, flabby leaves and decumbent stems.

The evidence at hand seems to justify the hope that the combined efforts of potato specialists working from both the practical and the scien tific standpoints may soon result in the development of varieties of potatoes combining general excellence with ing the season, and those wardrobes a high degree of disease resistance, CANTALOUPES.

A recent bulletin of the Colorado loupe industry. In this case seed of in fashioning pretty blouses of thin from five different seedsmen. They or lingerie fabrics. It is the detail ilar conditions. When rust attacked robes, and any woman who is clever



Taylor "IRON" COWPEA VS. "BLACK" AND "TAYLOR," Showing Comparative Resistance to Wilt and Root Knot

grown from the seed of one seedsman. her desire for becomingness and style. Many of the hills from this strain of Summer gowns are real summer Rockyford seed remained green gowns this year, and Mistress Fashion throughout the season and produced seems to be more in Harmony with a good crop of melons. Further obser- comfort than for some years past. vations in the muskmelon fields of Waists may be elaborately inset with that neighborhood also showed that lace or embroidered, but they are wherever this strain of Rockyford seed simply made and with lacey collars or had been used many hills were unaf- low, round or Dutch square necks. fected with rust, while with other Everyone is wearing elbow sleeves exthe vines were all dead.

hills the melons were hidden under a styles or be made at home? Some o large, solidly netted, with thick, firm combination of Valencinnes and swiss flesh, small seed cavity completely or lawn. filled with seed. On the rusted hills the plants were almost devoid of leaves and the small melons were prematurely ripe, with thin, watery flesh, open, large seed cavity, and practically of no market value."

In tracing back the history of this strain of seed it was found that some years before a seedsman had saved the first lot from a single healthy melon taken from a field of rusted vines. It had therefore been developed by the simple process of saving seed from the best melons produced by plants which withstood attacks of rust when urrounding plants were destroyed by his disease. What was thus accomlished by one farmer with one crop an probably be accomplished by other armers with the same or with other rops, if they will be alert, while the rops are growing, to select and mark ndividual plants which show excepional merit along the lines of proific yield, early maturity, resistance to lisease, or other desirable quality, and save seed separately from the plant howing such qualities. Marked vafations which may be profitably utilzed in this way are constantly occurring and are plainly evident on all

The point to be emphasized is that improvements in farm crop varieties nearly always trace back to individual plants. No one is in better position to notice these exceptional plants than the farmer. He is in his fields, gar den, or orchard, every day, where these exceptional plants are produced. one plant in a rust-infected wheat field stands up green and free from for some-as, for example, the rust of potato specialists in the Northeastern the disease, that is a plant to save seed from as the basis of a rust-re sistant strain. If one hill of potaes in a blighted field remains unaffected by disease, seed from that hill may produce a blight-resistant variety. If a squash pant is found that is distasteful to the squash bug, seed from that hill may produce squash vines which the bugs will not molest.

The important fact is that some plants are much more resistant to dis-In tests made at the Vermont sta- ease and insect attacks than others. tion in 1905 the following varieties It is a question of seeing the resistant

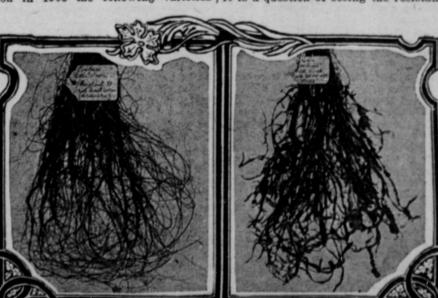
"JACKSON" COTTON ON THE LEFT, "DRAKE" ON THE RIGHT. Comparative Resistance to Wilt Disease. ish, while in average weather both do Vermont, where experiments in breedthe best they can to gather the crop ing and selection for increased reahead of the farmer. Many plant dis- | sistance are under way. These results

wheat, peach yellows, clover-seed fly, States and in Canada. From these it etc.—satisfactory remedies have not appears that a wide variation is shown yet been discovered. in disease resistance among the varieties now in cultivation in America, Some instances may be cited to show just what is meant by resistant or im- but that no one variety is preeminent. mune varieties and their value. Grapes Among those which have been widefurnish a striking example. Euroly tested, the following deserve menpean grapes planted in this country tion as of the resistant class: Dakoto fail wherever the American grape-root Red. Rustproof, Irish, Cobbler, Sir Walter Raleigh, Doe Pride, and White louse is present, because the louse is able to attack and destroy the roots Beauty.

eases and insects can be controlled by have been correlated with information

the various poisons, sprays, and cul- recently secured by a circular of in-

tural methods already discovered, but quiry addressed to a large number of



Roots of "Iron" Cowpea, Resistant to Root Knot.

showed marked resistance to blight on plant and propagating from it. The both sandy loam and clay loam soils: farmer has as great opportu Keeper, American Wonder, Dakoto doing this as the seedsman. ties have not been developed by any Red, Doe Pride, and Late Blightless. systematic, scientific methods of se Varieties having an unright habit lection and breeding, and although a of growth, moderately branched, with

tacked by Root Knot. farmer has as great opportunity for

Roots of "Wonderful" Cowpea," At-

The gold money of the world is \$4. fow show merit, most of them have sem, hairy, madium-stred leaves are 61 for each inhabitant and the gold not measured up to the claims made much more likely to prove resistant to money in the United States is \$16.33 FITS for them. They have, however, served late blight than are those with large, for each inhabitant.

STYLES FOR WARM WEATHER.

Fashions for Heated Term are in Harmony with Comfort. BY BERTHA BROWNING.

The summer fashions have become quite as settled as they are apt to durwhich are just preparing have the advantage of being exactly what is desired rather than an uncertain forecast. The woman who enjoys the cool breezes of her own veranda rather than the Rockyford variety was purchased material and dainty little coats of lace were planted and cultivated under sim | which makes up the fashionable wardthe field just before the melons began with her fingers may make these to ripen, it developed rapidly and soon small garments or accessories without

strains of seed of the same variety cept those with scrawny arms, and for them there are sheer undersleeves The investigator selected a quantity which conceal any number of ugly of seed from the rust-resistant hills lines. Guimps, too, are popular feaand planted them in comparison with ture this year, and may be purchased ordinary seed. "On the rust-resisting reasonably in all manner of pretty healthy growth of vines, and were the daintiest effects are realized in the

> The delicately colored slips are ap pearing again, and under the sheer white dresses are quite enchanting. A white embroidered Swiss over a pink



slip has a deep yoke of Dutchess lace inlet with Valencinnes. The skirt is frothy with frills and tucks of the self material and inset and cross-strapped with Valencinnes. The belt is of palest pink chiffon ribbon. Small capes are again looked upon with favor, especially the little mantles which go with three-piece suits or those of lace or lingerle fabric which grace thin summer frocks. The return of these is probably due to the return of the small olero which has appeared in all manner of shapes and styles, the sleeves of which often resemble cape-like af-

The long gloves which are worn with short sleeves are held up in a novel by wristlets of elastic covered with shirred ribbon and finished at the top with a buckle or tiny rosette of ribbon. These are worn just below the elbow or above wherever the glove is supposed to end. They hold the glove in place admirably and are a pretty addition to the tollette. The favorite color for these bracelets is black, but any color of glove is matched in these tiny accessories.

The nonulation of the British empire s 400,000,000 and the area 11,908,378 quare miles,

The greatest fron producing state in the South is Alabama. Virginia comes second. Tennessee third, Maryland fourth and West Virginia fifth.

The amount of property destroyed hy fire in the United States in the last forty years is incalculable. More than million buildings have been burned in the last ten years.

Germany makes more than 1700 varieties of sausages.

The grape harvest of California is about 750,000 tons valued at \$15,000,-

Ink and fruit stains may be removed from white linens and cottons by soaking them for a few hours in kerosene, then washing in hot water.

Dew forms more readily on some colors than on others. It forms more readily on yellow objects, next on those that are green. It forms slowly on anything red, and most slowly on

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