

THE FISHER

With gentle feet and peaceful heart
He goes by still ways;
The world's ambitions lure him not
From many streams and bays;

Thrown On the World

BY HELEN FORREST GRAVES.

S the three nieces of
Aunt Adams stood
before her in various
attitudes of abashed
self-confidence, she
stared hard at them
a moment and then
ejaculated:

once, or the place will be filled. As for
Rosamond, why, there's the position that
my old friend, Miss Blodgett, used to
have at Middleton's curiosity shop. The
very nicest people go to Middleton's, and
it isn't hard work to dust the glass, and
catalogue the curios, and all that sort of
thing. Miss Blodgett would be there
now, only her eyes have failed."

THE QUALITY OF HAY

Out West the experience of farmers
with wild, uncultivated grasses has im-
pressed them with the difference that
exists in quality of hay. But cultivation
is not the only cause of difference. A
soil rich and dry produces a better qual-
ity of hay, even though the nominal
variety be the same, than a soil poor,
thin or filled with stagnant water. The
best grasses will not live where they
have wet feet most of the year. As
they disappear the wild grasses of poorer
quality take their places.—Boston Cul-
tivist.

That night the skeleton form came
to the bedside again; and this time not
to be repulsed.
At the turn of the night, Mrs. Adams
called softly to her niece:
"Katherine! Where are you, Kath-
erine?"
"Here, Aunt Adams," was the soft
reply.

THE BARNYARD

Out of the barnyard are the issues of
crops. Some farmers have no barn-
yards, and they are the ones who com-
plain of hard times. The no barnyard
system of farming will answer only in
those places where the soil is still rich
with the virgin fertility, and they are
getting, like the bison, to be a rare
thing in this country. Save the manure.
Waste your will, and let the apples de-
cay upon the ground, if you will, but
save the manure. Let us look into a
man's barnyard in winter, and there will
be no trouble in determining about the
size and fullness of the granary, and
how the daily table is supplied with
food. Build the whole farm upon the
barnyard.—American Agriculturist.



Many of the pumpkins grown are not of
this variety, being either worthless crosses
with squashes, which have little or
no food value and are dangerous for
stock on account of their horny rinds,
or the variety with shiny, bright orange-
colored skins.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES

A perfect apple should be of medium
size, not large.
The principal needs in melon culture
are a rich, light soil and pure seeds.
Be careful in handling young fruit
trees to see that the roots are not exposed
to either sun or wind.
The Frederick Clap, of comparatively
recent introduction, is a promising pear
that ripens in October.
The Windsor cherry, one of the best
among the newer varieties, ripens late.
The fruit is large, black and firm.
Raw meat rubbed on the trunk of
young trees is better than poison, be-
cause it prevents the rabbit's nibble.
In pruning small orchards the thumb
and finger were declared to be the very
best implements that can be used at
the California State Horticultural So-
ciety.
Does your plow need a new handle,
your hay-rake a new tooth? May be
you need a plank or scaring drag, or
some gates. "In time of peace prepare
for war."
It will be a great saving of labor to
spread manure as it is hauled on the
land where it is to be used. There will
be no loss in quantity or quality of the
manure.
Many towns are now paying more
money for poor roads than good ones
cost, simply because they don't under-
stand how to build right and don't real-
ize what a tax poor roads are.
Mr. Powell says that stable manure,
supplemented with wood ashes or some
fertilizer containing a good percentage
of phosphoric acid and potash, is the best
fertilizer for apple orchards and most
fruits.
Some asparagus growers claim that an
improvement of fifty per cent. can be
made in the asparagus bed by selecting
two-year-old plants that bear no seed.
These are males, and the shoots from
them will be earlier and larger.
The Rural New Yorker says: We be-
lieve the grape grower who would put
up eight-pound boxes of grapes of as-
sorted varieties, red, white and purple,
would find the experiment pay. Will
some of our growers try it and report?
It has not been found to pay the cost
of cook food for pigs. When manure is
used, and pulped, the grain should be
ground and mixed with the roots. Or
the roots may be fed whole by them-
selves, and the whole grain separately.
Wood ashes are excellent to use in the
orchard, but should not be heaped around
the trunk of the tree, as trees have been
known to be killed in that way; they
should be evenly distributed over the
soil under which lie the roots of the
trees.
A nurseryman says that he prevents
borers by bottling one gallon of soap
and adding to it one teaspoonful of turpen-
tine. This is mixed with water until
thin. He then takes a brush and paints
the body of the tree with the solution
about March before the foliage begins to
start.
There are no disadvantages to be cited
against obtaining seeds, trees, etc., from
points considerably north of where the
planting is done. We are not so certain
that the reserve of this rule, in going to-
wards the equator for planting stocks,
is equally true, says the American
Gardener.
Now comes a fruit grower that says
that the apples from trees that were
treated to a good supply of wood ashes
in the spring will keep good throughout
the winter, while from trees where no
ashes were used the fruit rots badly. This
is a disputed point, and it is very doubt-
ful if the ashes have anything to do with
the keeping qualities of the fruit.
A calf with three teats only cannot be
as good a dairy animal as one fully sup-
plied with these indispensable organs.
The udder has four distinct parts, to
each of which the teat is indispensable as
the outlet for the milk. If the udder is
in this normal condition the absence of
the teat would certainly cause mischief
when the calf becomes a cow, for the
milk must have an outlet or there will
be trouble. It would hardly be desir-
able to rear such an animal for the dairy.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Our heaviest burdens are those we
borrow.
Where there is no faith there is no
obedience.
Much doing is not so important as
well doing.
Genius may be swift, but patience has
the surest feet.
A self-made man never gets tired of
bragging on his job.
More people fall from discouragement
than from misfortune.
If groaning could heal broken bones,
nobody would be lame.
No man can look at the stars without
wanting to live forever.
If nobody had a hobby the world
would soon stop moving.
There would be more good boys if
there were more good fathers.
Love never has to be watched to see
that it does a full day's work.
Living only for what we can see,
proves that we are short-sighted.
The man who loves most is not the
one who tries to keep the most.
Admiration is well enough in its way,
but it can never do the work of love.
A fanatic is a man who takes a burn-
ing interest in something we don't like.
The greatest blockhead is the one
whose mistakes never teach him any-
thing.
It is a great deal easier to be contented
without riches than it is with them.—
Indianapolis (Ind.) Ram's Horn.
Why Flowers Have Colors.
The late Richard A. Proctor, in his
"Mystery of Colors," says: "The colors
of flowers have been shown by the
researches of Sprengel, Fritz, Hermann,
Miller, Darwin, Lubbock and Wallace
to be necessary (or, rather, to have be-
come necessary) for the attraction of cer-
tain species of insects by which the pol-
len may be transferred from the stamens
of one flower to the pistils of another and
cross-fertilization effected. Grant Allen,
in his charming little book on the "Color
of Flowers," has advanced and supported
by very striking evidence the interesting
theory that the colors of flowers range
in order of development (1) from white,
found in flowers which lay themselves
open for fertilization by miscellaneous
small flies, (2) to yellow found in flowers
which depend on small beetles, (3) to
red, purple, lilac and blue, found in
flowers which specially bid for the favor
of bees and butterflies. Blue seems to be
the highest development of all, but in
case of retrogression we find the direc-
tion of change altered. In other cases,
where nature intends that night-flying
insects are to do the work of fertiliza-
tion we find white colors mainly; this
does not boken inferiority of degenera-
tion, but it is the most suitable color for
that special purpose. Some flowers, for-
tunately few in number, have a livid red
color, resembling that of dead meat,
by which (and by their unpleasant odor,
they attract the admiring attention of
flies. Luckily, as Sir John Lubbock
has noted and proved, the tastes of
bees and butterflies, the most important
of all fertilizing insects, are akin to the
tastes of the human species; and not only
to odor and taste, but as to their prefer-
ence for lively colors, otherwise we
may be sure flowers would neither smell
so sweetly nor be so beautifully colored
as most of them are, nor secrete so pleas-
ant a product as honey."—St. Louis Re-
public.
Gotham's Obelisk in Danger.
The thousands of New York's citizens
who have looked with interest and pride
upon the old Egyptian obelisk in Central
Park will easily recall the excitement
caused eighteen months ago by the re-
port that it was disintegrating. Unfor-
tunately the concern and interest were
apparently only ephemeral, and the recom-
mendations of the specialists who
examined the condition of the monu-
ment to insure its preservation for future
generations have been disregarded up to
the present time. But naturally, there
has been no change for the better in
the condition of the Obelisk in the years
that have passed by. On the contrary,
it is the opinion of experts that prompt
action for the preservation of the monu-
ment is imperative, if its American ex-
istence is to be at all comparable in point
of years to the hundreds of decades
which it passed in the land of the Nile.
The people of New York will never
cease to regret the treatment, or lack of
treatment, to which the Obelisk was sub-
jected after its arrival in New York. For
four years, in the belief that it was
safe in the hard climate of America as in
the softer one of Egypt, nothing was
done to protect it from the effects of
nature and its own natural tendency to
decay. Great blocks of the valuable
stone were lost or crumbled away. And
the "scrappings" which it received when
the first coat of paraffine was applied to
it, years ago, only added to the substance
lost. In fact, it is said, that more than
700 pounds of stone have fallen, or been
taken from the Obelisk, since its erec-
tion in New York.—New York Tribune.
When New Zealand Sinks.
It was formerly, say fifty years ago,
nothing uncommon for a new island to
appear above or an old one to disappear
beneath the waves of the Pacific Ocean.
Such occurrences were sometimes noted
as often as two or three times
a year, and were so common as to hardly
excite comment among navigators and
scientists. Of late, however, the Pacific
has been "pacified" indeed. It will be
thirty-six years this coming summer since
the last island disappeared, and exactly
a quarter of a century since the last new
one popped up its head in the "great
ocean." But geologists argue that
this is a suspicious silence, an omen
of some monstrous catastrophe; that
Nature is simply resting for a mighty
effort. Sir Sidney Bell even goes so far
as to predict that the whole of New
Zealand and the greater part of Australia
will be engulfed before the end of the
year 1925.—St. Louis Republic.