# Their Care and Cultivation



Pergolas Add to the Beauty of the Home Grounds.

next year.

bindweeds go to seed.

the roots over greater areas.

Lambs also like the vines wonder-

fully well and few will be left in the

that spring plowing and persistent use

of the cultivator only serve to spread

The lowlands where the bindweed

flourishes are also suitable for alfalfa.

We find that between the cuttings of

The bindweed when once estab-

When plowing or cultivating through

small spots of morning-glory, it pays to

clean the plow or cultivator of all roots

to prevent the spreading of the growth

The use of the disk harrow and disk

Prevention and the use of every

known means of destruction must be

used if we would rid our farms of this

To successfully transplant, a great

If possible, choose a cloudy day for

With a sharp knife remove about

The holes should be ready to receive

If the sun shines shade the plants

OLD-FASHIONED FLOWERS

There should be a corner in the

How they each and every one flash

into our hearts memories of other days

for a few days.

with its snawy border.

two-thirds of the leaves and stems and

cultivators will help to prevent the

of new plants.

spread of this pest.

lished in a field is there to stay or put

#### PERGOLAS PRETTY AND CHEAP | will make them much less plentiful the

It doesn't take much time or need not cost any money to have a pretty fall if they are turned on before the pergola in your garden. Of course if one has the time and the money the scheme may be widened to any desired extent and the structure may be as costly and as elaborate as the heart wishes. But a simple bit of work, planned with the eye of an artist, is often more fetching than a studied and costly creation.

alfalfa the bindweed has no oppor-Rustic pergolas may be made of tunity to seed and in a few years a peeled oak or pine, or any other duraplant can hardly be found in an alfalfa ble branches that are at hand, excepting birch. Birch will not last beyond one season. There is no better orprettier way of training vines than up a strenuous fight and no halfway by making the pergola the base and methods will accomplish anything in there will be many hours of real pleasthe way of getting rid of this pest. ure in the creation once it is done.

#### DESTROYING MORNING GLORIES

By L. M. BENNINGTON.

The field morning-glory resembles the cultivated kind and unlike the bind weed, grows only from seed. We find four varieties of morning-glories on our lowland farms, so the only remedy is to prevent the seeding.

The field bindweed is a morning-SUCCESSFUL TRANSPLANTING glory with small flowers and vinelike stems that entwine closely about anything they reach.

The numerous roots send out plants deal of care is necessary. Observe from every eye. These roots being these few important simple rules: spread by the plow or cultivator form new plants, until in a short time the this work, or do it in the evening. Wacornfield is completely covered. ter the plants so that the soil is thor-

They start so early in the spring oughly saturated; then lift the seedthat before the corn is large enough to lings carefully with plenty of soil and cultivate, the rows are so hidden that gently separate the plants. they must be cleaned out with hoe before cultivation is begun.

Another variety called hedge bindthen puddle the roots. On no account weed, pea-vine, morning-glory has should the sun reach the roots, even large funnel-shaped flowers and a more | for a moment. slender vine than the other varieties. the plants. Fill them with water and

In the central states we find still another of the prolific pests. This is the set the plants firmly into the soil, wild sweet potato or man-of-the-earth pressing the soil carefully about the vine. Its roots resemble in shape the | plants-drawing dry soil on top of the cultivated sweet potato, but are much wet soil. larger and penetrate far below the plowing depths.

Cutting the tops does little good and cutting the roots only multiplies the number of vines as all pieces of roots grow the same as the edible sweet potato.

The plow only serves as a means of spreading and transplanting the pieces of roots, which grow new plants. Cov. and mothers. The fragrant pink and ering with salt or injecting sulphuric sweet william, the sun-warmed mariacid into the roots are as effective as | gold, the scented mignonette, the stateany remedy for the weed, which for- ly wall flower and the sweet alyssum tunately is not so common as the other that so often encircles all the others varieties of morning-glory.

Hogs are very fond of the roots and are a great help in cleaning up badly infested ground. Plowing during July and of lovely faces now gone, and how and August prevents the plants from they inspire us to a higher and better growing again in the same season and life!

for general use in swine feeding, it has been found practical in the quick fattening of nearly grown shoats or

End View of Self-Feeder.

FARMALS

SELF-FEEDER IS PRACTICAL

Device Has Been Found Satisfactory in Fattening Nearly Grown Shoats

or Young Hogs.

By W. E. FRUDDEN, in Popular Mechanics Magazine.)

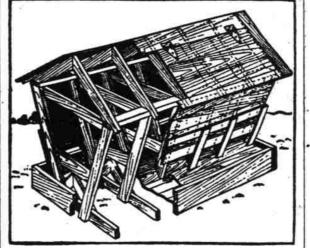
While a self-feeder is not desirable

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young hogs, and is a useful device where many hogs are to be fed. The feeder shown in the illustration is simple in construction and may be made in the farm workshop. At the left is Our experience with bindweeds is a sketch with portions cut away, exposing the interior construction. The view at the right shows the end of the feeder, with the right half cut away to show the details of the frame ing. No length is given, as this may be varied to suit the individual needs.

The framework consists of sections built up of 2-by-4-inch material and masses of the people. set on 18-inch centers. Fixed to them, at the bottom, are 2-by-4-inch supports for the ridge-shaped bottom of the feed bin. The sections are 5 feet high They are strongly braced, to resist the pressure of the contents, 2-by-4-inch braces being used at the top and 1-by-6-inch braces at the apex of the bottom of the bin.

Tongue-and-groove stock is best for the flooring and siding, as well as the roof, and should not be over 6 inches wide. The flow of the feed into the trough is regulated by an 8inch board, 1 inch thick, fitted to slide



Front and End View.

vertically along the sides above the trough, behind cleats. The rafters are 2-by-4-inch stock, and may be set at a convenient pitch, one to three, as shown. The lids extend one-half the length of the feeder, but may be made the full length if not too heavy. They are supported on strap hinges and have sufficient overhang at the eaves and gables to protect the feeder from rain. Skids may be prepared for transportation.

#### home garden for the old-fashioned WARM WEATHER HORSE RULE flowers so loved by our grandmothers

Load Lightly, Drive Slowly and Rest in Shade If Possible—Sponge on Head Is Good.

Load lightly and drive slowly. Stop in the shade if possible.

Do not use a horse-hat, unless it is canopy-top hat. The ordinary bellshaped hat does more harm than good. A sponge on top of the head, or even a cloth, is good if kept wet. If

dry it is worse than nothing. When he comes in after work, sponge off the harness marks and sweat, his eyes, his nose and mouth, and the dock. Wash his feet but not

his legs. If the thermometer is 75 degrees or higher, wipe him all over with a damp sponge. Use vinegar water if possible. Do not turn the hose on him.

Saturday night, give a bran mash, ukewarm; and add a tablespoonful of saltpeter.

#### REASONS FOR RAISING STOCK

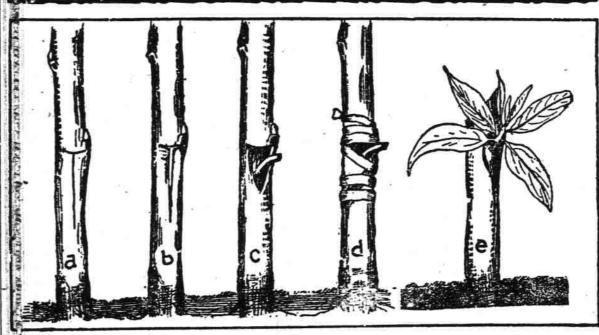
While Owner is Resting and Sleeping Animals Are Working-All Roughage Is Utilized.

There are a thousand and one reasons why we should raise live stock on the farm, and here are a few of

Because, while the owner is resting and sleeping, live stock are working for him. They are grazing in the fields, eating hay in the barns, or digesting the food they have eaten, whether they are receiving any attention from their owners or not.

Because live stock utilize the rougher kinds of herbage on the farms, which roughage cannot be turned into money in any other way.

### WHY AND HOW OF BUDDING EXPLAINED



Successive Stages of Making Incisions and Inserting Bud in Seedling Peach

Every boy who has lived in the cruntry, and many from the cities and tewns, have heard folks talk about some fruit trees as seedlings and othes as budded or grafted trees. The beys know two distinguishing features between seedlings and budded fruits. They know that seedlings are dug up from beneath old trees and transplanted to garden or orchard, and that the budded trees are purchased from a narsery. They also know, and this is every vivid memory, that the peaches from the budded trees often ripened in July, that they were nearly always freestones, and that they were much larger and finer looking than seedlings. At this point most boys' knowledge of difference between seedlings and bud-And trees leaves off suddenly. Grownups to often are apt to find themselves equally in the dark.

There is nothing mysterious or even difficult about the process of budding fruit trees. To many people the terms "Fudded" or "grafted" are associated with things that are mysterious. This is because the methods of budding and grafting are little understood by the

Interchangeable Methods.

bud certain trees and graft others, these two methods of propagation are grafted. Trees are budded because it is im- chard.

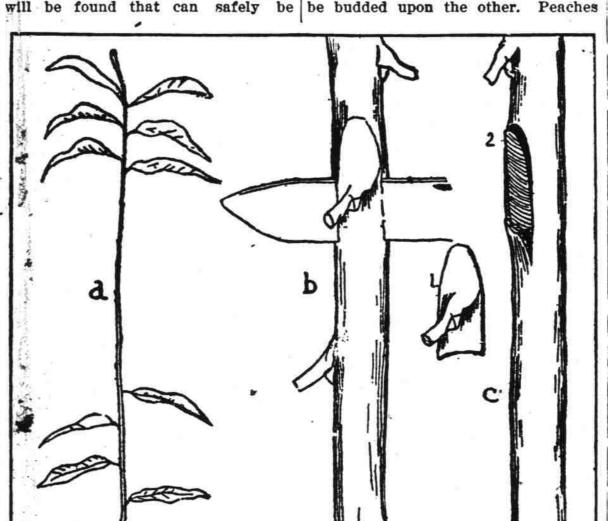
possible to grow desirable varieties from seed. Now and then a peach related so that in some cases one may

W. L. HOWARD, Professor of Horti-culture, University of Missouri.) peaches that would be a mixture of many kinds. If this new variety has many kinds. If this new variety has larger fruit than its parents or is superior in some other way, it may or may not have lost in point of vigor. Varieties often do lose some of their original power of resistance to cold or disease at the time they become more desirable on account of their fruit. But whatever the tree may be, if we want to grow other trees of exactly the same kind we must do so by budding.

#### Stone Fruits Budded.

Stone fruits, such as peaches, plums, cherries, apricots and nectarines are always budded. This is done by transferring a single bud from a new twig to a young, one-year-old plant, usually of the same species, and causing it to grow. Peach seeds are generally planted in the spring and by the last of August the little seedling trees are ready for budding. The nurseryman takes his buds from the desired variety of tree, with each bud bearing a piece of bark perhaps three-quarters of an inch long; then by making the proper cuts in the bark of the seedling, the bud can be inserted next to the wood and tied there, where it will readily unite and While the nurserymen commonly grow up and make a tree. During that same season the bud does nothing but unite with the stock plant; but to the upper side of the plate, u ually interchangeable. The nursery- the following spring, when growth beas shown in the sectional view, and | n an makes use of the one that is | gins, the top of the seedling tree is 4 feet wide at the top and bottom, greapest and most convenient. As a cut off and thus the bud we have inrele, all the stone fruits (peaches, serted is forced to grow. The bud tims, cherries, etc.) are always bud-ded, while apples and pears may be first season will reach a height of three budded if desired but generally are or four feet. Such trees are then ready to dig up and plant in the or-

The stone fruits are closely enough



A Represents a Peach Budding Stick-Best Buds Are Located Where Leaves Are Removed-At B Is Shown How to Remove a Bud from a Stick-Make a Crosscut Near Bottom of Knife Blade and Peel Bud From Wood With Thumb and Finger-At 1 Is Shown Shield-Shaped Piece of Bark Containing Bud-At 2 Is Seen How First Cut Included Slice of Wood, but How This Wood Was Left Behind When Bark and Bud Were Peeled Off.

to be more tender than seedlings. There is some ground for this belief, but they are not weaker because they this loss may be imaginary.

New Varieties.

are constantly arising. Most of the ines instead of peaches. new varieties are chance seedlings. If a large number of seeds, espebe regarded as a new variety. Howwould produce trees that would bear to grow upon the other.

grown from seed, but the most impor- | will grow as readily upon plums as tam commercial varieties like the El- they will upon peach roots, and, on berta, Belle of Georgia, Carman, the other hand, plums grow quite read-Champion, etc., must be grown from ily upon peach seedlings. However, neither will do well upon the cherry, Budded trees are commonly thought and the cherry will not grow upon them successfully. Peaches and nectarines are easily interbudded. In this connection it might be well to say have been budded. The budding itself | that the nectarine is the result of a does not affect the vigor of a tree in strange variation in the type of a the least. Trees are never budded peach, which occurred in the bud. Ocunless budding makes them more val- casionally a nectarine will be found uable than seedlings. If they are growing upon a peach tree. The necmore valuable it is because they are tarine is nothing more than a perfectmore highly improved than the seed- ly smooth or fuzzless peach. A neclings-that is (in the case of peaches), tarine tree, on the other hand, may posthe fruit is larger, juicier and of bet- sibly bear a peach. The seeds of necter flavor. However, it seems to be tarire trees, if planted, may produce a law of nature that when a plant or peach trees. Whenever a variation animal is improved greatly in one di- in a peach tree occurs, such as to rection there is a corresponding loss produce a branch that bears nectarin another direction. Still some of ines, buds may be taken from such a branch and propagated and come true to variety-that is, they can always In the case of fruit trees, new forms be depended upon to produce nectar-

It is thus seen that varieties always come true from buds. It is perhaps cially from improved varieties, were possible to graft or bud any plantplanted there might be found among that is, an oak tree could possibly be the entire lot one that was better grafted or budded upon another oak, than any of the parents. This might or an Osage orange readily budded or grafted upon another Osage orange. ever, in order to perpetuate this va- The apple and the oak, and also the ries it would be necessary to resort apple and Osage orange are in no way to budding, as the seeds, il' planted, related, and hence one cannot be made

## WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

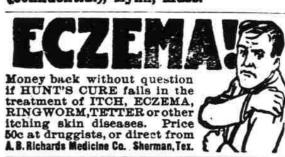
Mrs. Quinn's Experience Ought to Help You Over the Critical Period.

Lowell, Mass.—"For the last three years I have been troubled with the Change of Life and the bad feelings common at that time. I was in a very nervous condition, with headaches and pain a good deal of the time so I was unfit to do my work. A friend asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-

pound, which I did. and it has helped me in every way. am not nearly so nervous, no headache or pain. I must say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best remedy any sick woman can take." -Mrs. MARGARET QUINN, Rear 259

Worthen St., Lowell, Mass. Other warning symptoms are a sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, rregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness, inquietude, and dizziness.

If you need special advice, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.



Aroused, Then Mollified.

Mr. Binks-I met a woman today that I thought a good deal of once. Mrs. Binks-Oh, you did?

"Yes. I used to do my very best to

"Humph!" "I did everything I could to win her

"My goodness!"

"And at last I flattered myself that succeeded." "Wha"—

"She granted all that I asked, and by

so doing made me the happiest man

"Merciful"-"I asked her to come up to the house with me today, but she had some shopping to do, and cannot get here until supper time."

"Mr. Binks, I am going to my moth-

"She isn't home, my dear. It was your mother that I met. She gave me you."-Pittsburgh Chronicle.

Flight of Time.

"I saw him kiss you," cried her dearest girl friend. "I acknowledge it," she answered, unexpectedly.

"Ooo-oo-ooh!" "Don't squeal. We are engaged." "Since when?"

"Since then." "Did he kiss you before or after he

proposed to you?"

"I can't tell you that. In the excitement of the moment I didn't keep track of the minor details."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Innuendo.

"I took first prize at the dog show," remarked Flubdub. "What were you entered as?" inquired Wombat with an irritating smirk.-Kansas City Journal.

Outclassed. "Does your dog ever growl?" "No. He knows that my husband has him hopelessly outclassed."

## Preparing for Tomorrow

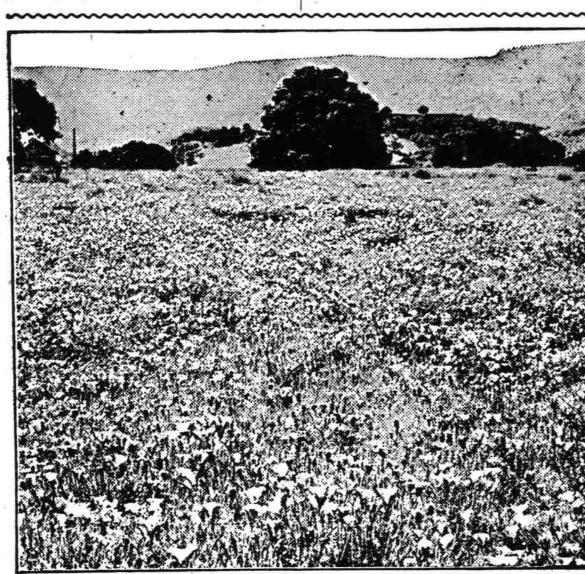
Many people seem able to drink coffee for a time without apparent harm, but when health disturbance. even though slight, follows coffee's use, it is wise to investigate.

Thousands of homes, where coffee was found to disagree, have changed the family table drink to

# Instant Postum

With improved health, and it usually follows, the change made becomes a permanent one. It pays to prepare for the health of tomorrow.

"There's a Reason"



A Garden of Poppies.