

MAKING SUCCESS IN HOME GARDEN

Much Depends Upon Interest of Gardener Being Maintained Throughout Season.

WAGE FIGHT AGAINST PESTS

Man Must Make Continuous Fight From Start, Never Shirking Duty and Keeping Everlastingly on Job—Easy to Kill Weeds.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The ultimate success of a home garden depends largely upon the interest of the gardener being maintained throughout the season. Many persons have gotten the idea that when the garden is planted and cultivated two or three times their work has ended, and as a result the garden soon goes to weeds or is destroyed by insects and diseases. The successful gardener, declare the specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, is the one who wages a continuous fight against the enemies of the garden from the very start, never shirking his duty and being everlastingly on the job.

A crop of weeds can be destroyed in a few moments by means of a steel rake or a hoe, if it is used when the weeds are just coming through the ground. If allowed to remain, the weeds become firmly rooted and a thorough renovation of the garden is necessary to rid it of them.

Seem Innocent, but They're Not.

A few old-fashioned hardshell potato bugs may not appear to do any great harm, but the crop of soft-shelled beetles they produce will eat the leaves from the potato vines almost before you know they are present. A few spores of some mildew or other disease may not do any great amount of damage, but if the weather is favorable for the spread of the disease, it will soon cause the loss of the entire crop.

The old adage of "A stitch in time saves nine" applies with double force to the care of the garden. Keep up interest in the garden and make successive plantings of various crops, so that a continuous supply of vegetables may be provided for the table. There is nothing gained by having the land lie idle, and it is easier to keep it clean if there is a paying crop upon it.

"Seedy" Gardens Show Neglect.

Too often gardens with a "seedy" appearance are seen in the middle of the summer. The brush on which the peas were grown or the wire trellis on which they were trained is left with the remains of the crop upon it, and general unsightliness rules the entire plot. It is a little more trouble to keep things neat and attractive, but it pays in the long run; and if you as a gardener want to maintain a reputation



Keep the Garden Growing Through the Summer.

for a good garden, the necessary attention will have to be given to its neatness and general appearance.

In sections where the weather becomes extremely hot in summer and it is not possible to keep garden crops growing, the land should be cleaned, replowed and kept stirred from time to time until conditions are suitable for the planting of fall vegetables. Under ordinary conditions it is best to have some crop growing on the soil, and if the period between the early spring vegetables and the fall vegetables is sufficient, a crop of cowpeas should be grown upon the garden land. This will shade the soil and prevent the sun burning the organic matter out of it, and at the same time will actually add fertility to the soil.

PARTIAL SHADE FOR BERRIES

This Sometimes Can Be Provided by Planting Between Fruit Trees in Orchard.

Currants and gooseberries commonly do better, especially in the southern limits of their range, if grown where there is partial shade. This sometimes can be provided by planting them between fruit trees. Raspberries and blackberries are sometimes planted between trees; but the practice is not advisable unless the soil is naturally moist and fertile.

GREATER ATTENTION TO SEED POTATOES

Every Grower Should Remove Plants Not True to Variety.

Progressive Farmers Favor Home-Seed Plot Plan, Which Is Simple and Inexpensive Method of Improving Quality of Seed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

To hold the cost of potato production at a reasonable figure, department of agriculture officials advocate that greater attention be given by growers, especially in the northern states, to the production of their seed stock. They believe that every grower would derive benefits from giving special attention to the removal of all plants not true to variety, as well as all diseased, weak, or abnormal plants from a sufficient number of rows in his field to provide an ample supply from the remaining plants to plant the acreage desired the following year.

For example: If the custom is to



Digging Potatoes on Colorado Ranch.

plant 20 acres to potatoes, it would be necessary, to obtain an ample seed stock, to weed undesirable plants from at least two acres. Time required for this work would be comparatively little.

If a large percentage of off-type or diseased plants are found to exist in a field, tubers from it should not be retained for seed purposes unless a better source of seed supply is not available. In that case most careful and painstaking roguing to eliminate, so far as practicable, all mixtures and all diseased plants should be conducted. It will take a larger acreage to supply the necessary seed than will be the case where the stock is relatively pure and disease-free.

All progressive growers will favor the home-seed plot plan, which they say is a "simple and comparatively inexpensive method of improving the quality of the seed stock," and will materially assist in increasing the acre yield of the crop, thereby lessening production cost.

KEEPING HARNESS IN REPAIR

Tools and Facilities Are Comparatively Inexpensive and Simple—Special Devices Needed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The tools and facilities required for keeping harness in repair are comparatively simple and inexpensive. A considerable portion of the repair work on harness can be performed by the aid of tools required for other purposes, but there are a few special devices that are desirable.

LIME IMPROVES MANY CROPS

Application Will Benefit Timothy, Oats, Wheat, Barley, Clovers and Garden Truck.

Lime injures none of our common crops, but it appears to do no good directly to corn, millet, rye, carrots, buckwheat or potatoes. But lime improves timothy, oats, wheat, barley, peas, cabbage, onions, beets, cucumbers, clovers and alfalfa.

CUTWORM COWARDLY RASCAL

Rarely Does Any Damage in Daylight, Waiting Until Night and Destroys Garden Plants.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The common cutworm is a cowardly rascal and rarely does his work in daylight when folks can see him. He watches and waits until the gardener has planted his cabbage, tomato or pepper plants, then sneaks out in the night and destroys the plants.

TO RENOVATE OLD ORCHARDS

May Be Brought Back to Their Former Productive State in Three Years if Vigor Justifies.

Neglected and unfruitful orchards may be renovated and brought back to their former productive state in three years if the age and vigor of the trees justify their renovation in the first place.

To Increase Hay Yield.

Farm manure applied as a top-dressing to pasture or meadow is an important factor in increasing the hay yield.

Put Cultivators in Shed.

Do not leave the cultivators on the turn-row exposed to sun, rain, etc.

Up the Magdalena River



Scene on the Magdalena River.

THE trip by the Magdalena river from the sea to Bogota, the capital of Colombia, is one of the most interesting the traveler can find, says the London Times. The time of the voyage varies from nine to fourteen days, according to whether it is made in the wet or dry season.

During the trip one ascends from sea level to 9,000 feet above it; there are three separate trains, and two steamer journeys; the scenery varies from sweltering forest to wide, airy pastures, wheatfields and ragged blue mountain peaks; the dwellings of the people change from insouciant, palm-thatched huts to the imposing Spanish style stone mansions of the ancient city of Bogota.

Puerto Colombia, with the turquoise Caribbean washing its feet, is a port by courtesy. Steamers call there for the convenience of Barranquilla. Widespread, sunny, flower-bedecked Barranquilla sits upon the bank of the Magdalena, and continually and passionately discusses the question of water transport, for it can have no direct access to the sea until the Magdalena bar is conquered.

From Barranquilla one takes a river steamer to La Dorada. On the flat-bottomed river boat, drawing only a foot or two of water, travelers must provide themselves with bedding; the steamship company lends a canvas cot, but nothing else, and the Barranquilla hotels specialize in providing the visitor for Bogota with the outfit—a pillow of tree-cotton, a couple of tiny sheets, a mosquito netting "bar," a couple of little towels. No other bedding is needed, for the heat is stifling but the judicious also take table delicacies and everything needed in the way of beverages, with the exception of coffee, of which there is a constant and most excellent flow.

Soon the forest closes down to the edge of the water, as unconquered, and dominant, as in Quesada's day, 400 years ago. Quesada took two years to ascend the river to Bogota, the survivors of his party arriving ragged and starving; the marvel is that a single one of those adventurers reached the plains.

Scene of Great Beauty.

The jade of banana leaves, whipped into rags by the wind, the glaucous green of lilies, the emerald of the palms, the jasper of the great forest giants, is only broken here and there by a trail of flowering vine or the rare sight of a high-perched mauve or gold orchid; where open spaces occur there are low-growing bushes covered with flowers, and one sees a host of butterflies and birds, but usually there is nothing but the river and the green wall of forest. When rain falls in a straight sheet even the forest is blotted out and the alligators and turtles of the margins are invisible until the sun reappears.

When a stop is made for wood or to deliver merchandise to some little trading point the outlet for some rich region producing sugar, hides, coffee or tobacco, all the village comes to the little wharf, guns are fired and the church bell is rung in the steamer's honor; there are a number of such places below Puerto Berrio. Puerto Berrio is important as the starting point for the wonderful Cauca Valley, worth some trouble to reach and possessing a perpetual June climate, a wealth of fruit and flowers, a fertile soil and mountains sown with precious minerals.

At La Dorada, where the blue mountains have suddenly come nearer and turn green and purple, there is little but a row of modest cottages, and the railway sheds; but here is the train for Beltran, the line leaving the river, and traversing a wonderful country of bright green pastures with sturdy herds grazing, fine lusty trees and hills that rise grotesquely, topped with fantastic rocks like battlemented castles of the middle ages. All this region is famous for its tobacco, and has exported it to Europe for over a hundred years. The train stops at Honda, where one looks far down at the rapids; the town is bright and pretty, the center of a gold mining industry, and here, by the way, one buys four cigars of excellent tobacco for the equivalent of 24¢.

There is another halt at Mariquita,

where Quesada died, and where today an English company has established one of the terminals of an aerial tramway across the broken country, forests and mountains into the Cauca valley. The tall standards march along into the distance almost directly west; I believe that the enterprise has been, as it deserves, very successful—I heard of a grand piano having been carried triumphantly by this air line.

Trains Go Slowly.

About five hours is occupied by the train journey and then Beltran is reached with its waiting steamer for the rio arriba. The steamers for the upper river are small, the dining-tables set out on the open main deck in picnic style. There are only six cabins on this little boat, and most of the score of passengers sleep outside under a sapphire velvet sky set with a million diamonds. This sky seems very close above; the air is soft, full of woodland scents; all night one hears the song of the river, only overcome when at first flush of dawn hundreds of ringing bird voices begin to call from the bushes.

With full daylight comes realization of the beauty of the rio arriba. Here the steep, folded mountain spurs stand down to the water's edge, little white cliffs marking the force of the flood in the rainy season; brilliant green on the long crests, these spurs take on deep violet shadows in the innumerable clefts and gorges.

When the steamer reaches Girardot, with its scarlet blossoms, its cobbled streets tipping down to the river, and its eternal clothes-washing on the flat stones of the margin, there is but one section of the journey still to be traversed—the railroad to Bogota. During this final stage there is a great deal of steady climbing to the upland plateau, and a long run across the cool plains.

One passes through regions of wonderful fruit—roses-apples and nisperos, grenadillas, and manzanas and melons; ascends through a cutting whose sides are jet black because here is a seam of excellent coal providing fuel for the railway; and, after rolling through level lands where cattle graze peacefully beside willow-bordered brooks, sees at last the twin peaks of Monserrat and Guadalupe, with the white walls of Bogota at their feet. The mountains stand like a vast purple barrier; beyond lies that lake of legends, Guatavita, a score of gold-bearing rivers; the emerald mines of Muso from which the finest stones in the world, and the largest annual quantities, are produced.

Rationing and Improved Health.

It is not true that under rationing the health of the nation "is suffering from lack of good food," says the Weekly Scotsman. "On the contrary, the health of the children in the schools has never been so good, and but for the influenza epidemic the death rate would in all probability never have been so low. Of essential foods everyone has had enough. Butter has been short precisely because it was necessary to safeguard the children's milk, but no one who understands the work done by the ministry of food in securing the raw material for, and arranging the manufacture of, margarine will say that the subject of fat in general has been neglected."

Not Worth \$10.

An American unused to court etiquette was invited just before the war, says Collier's, to dine with a German prince. A glittering funky presented a silver plate to him just before the hors d'oeuvres were served. He blushed, fumbled in his pocket, then said to himself, "I have nothing but a \$10 note, but I don't think any German dinner is worth \$10," so he let the plate pass. He then discovered that the plate was intended to receive the white gloves that he ought to have worn!—Boston Post.

How Paris Was Named.

In 52 B. C., when Caesar conquered Gaul, Paris was called, in Gallic, Lutetia (Mud-town). At that time it was inhabited by a Celtic tribe, the Parisii. They burned their town rather than surrender to Caesar, so that general ordered a new town built at the same time, and called it after the tribe, Parisii. This was the original name of the present name, Paris.

Horticultural Points

ATTACK ON SAN JOSE SCALE

Orchard Pest Subjected to Heavy Spray-Machine-Gun Fire by Southern County Agents.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The San Jose scale was subjected to heavy spray-machine-gun fire recently when the county agents of South Carolina held a spraying campaign. For one week the agents centered their attention on this attack, but it was continued by fruit growers until the buds on the trees began to swell and further spraying with the strong lime sulphur solution would be injurious.

One agent reports so much interest in the proper care of home orchards that he found it impossible to visit the



Handy Pump Spraying Outfit.

farms of all who wanted information on spraying and pruning. He solved the difficulty by holding a series of demonstrations in schools and orchards.

Another agent reports that during the week he sprayed 2,200 trees and pruned 300. This work is much needed and greatly appreciated, he says. At one orchard he found the owner ready to cut down some of the trees because he did not have the equipment to spray and thought the scale would kill the trees before another season.

WAR ON STRAWBERRY WEEVIL

Insect Can Be Fought Off by Dusting Plants as Buds Appear—Devices for Applying.

The New Jersey experiment station says the strawberry weevil can be fought off by dusting the plants as the buds appear. The dust is composed of one part dry arsenate of lead and five parts powdered sulphur. This does not kill all the weevils, but drives them away. As for a device for applying the dust, the "News Letter" says:

"Cheesecloth bags, the naked hand and other devices were used by growers who did not care to buy the powder guns, but to Tony Rizotte belongs the honor of evolving the most ingenious hand device for sifting. He covered a common wire horse muzzle with one thickness of copper mosquito netting and drew the edges up to the rim. The inventor then bent a 3-foot hickory sapling, fastening it to opposite sides of the rim. This served as a handle by which the improvised basket filled with the powder could be twirled with more or less force, depending on the width of the rows."

CONTROL OF CODLING MOTH

Good Plan to Band Trunks and Large Limbs of Apple Trees With Strips of Cloth.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Banding the trunks and larger limbs of apple trees with strips of cloth has been practiced extensively for the control of the codling moth. This method consists of fastening a band of cloth around the trunk, from which the loose bark has been removed. Usually a band made from burlap, folded to three thicknesses four to eight inches wide, is used. The codling moth larvae, or worms, crawl beneath the band to form their cocoons and should be destroyed by hand at intervals of ten days throughout the season.

APPLE-TREE BORER WASH

Apply Thick Coat of Paint Made From Raw Linseed Oil and Pure White Lead.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Probably the best wash for apple-tree borers is a thick coat of paint made from raw linseed oil and pure white lead. Remove the earth for a distance of three to four inches from the base of the tree, scrape off the dirt and loose bark scales, and, after washing, apply to the exposed trunk a thick, uniform coating of paint to a distance of about a foot above ground

LIVE STOCK

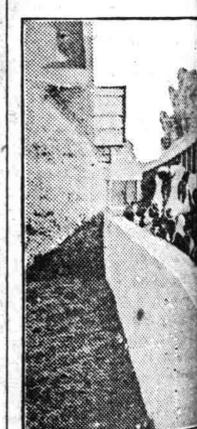
SAVING LABOR WITH

Alter Daily Routine of Cattle to Reduce Amount of Labor Needed—Other Hints.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In general, labor in beef operations may be saved in the following ways: (1) The first, which probably will require extra outlay of capital, is to alter the daily routine of chores so as to reduce the amount of labor needed. Allow calves to nurse through the pasture instead of bringing them to the barn lots for that purpose. Run the bull with the cows, keeping him in a pasture. Stack coarse roughages in the field which the cattle may eat instead of rationing their feed. Tally. (4) Use self-feeders for cattle for market instead of rationing the feed to them once a day, as the practice may feed the different feedstuffs whole state instead of feeding, crushing, grinding, etc. manure to the spreader and on the field direct rather than on piles, thereby eliminating the necessity of reloading. (7) Grade cattle and pure breeds exhibited at fairs and markets so far as possible and separate them according to etc., thereby making it possible for one man to look after a greater number of cattle in the same time. (8) Carefully cull the cows to retain only profitable ones and reduce the number of calves to be carried through seasons of the greatest care per head supplied.

The second way to save labor in beef cattle is to supply the equipment. While this method is an expenditure of money, it probably not bring such a return as the first method, but the equipment will be permanent. The long run will probably be economical in saving labor. Lowering are some of the equipment that should be supplied.



A Handy Arrangement for Stock Which Saves Labor.

this purpose: (1) Permanent deep well; (2) self-feeders; (3) feed piping system; (4) water trough litter carriers; (5) manure (6) dehorning chute, and (7) fence.

In many instances some of these suggestions under both methods saving labor could be applied.

INDIVIDUAL HOUSE

Separate Pen or Stall for Each Cow, With Fender, to Keep Farrowing Time.

At farrowing time each cow should have a separate stall, pen or house about six by eight inches from the wall and the floor to keep the piglets caught against the wall when lying down.

LIVE STOCK

Horses and mules will live many years on some farms.

Compared with corn, a full of cooked potatoes are the grain as a hog feed.

When lambs are coming into the world should be watched closely to avoid unnecessary losses.

It does not pay to wash feeding hogs with strong soap or some of the powders.

A lamb too weak to stand will fill of its mother's milk from a bottle.