

RISIES IN AGRICULTURE

Secretary Wilson's Statement of Farm Products

FIELD OF 1924 WORKS \$4,000,000,000

Head of Agricultural Department... Secretary Wilson's Statement of Farm Products

Secretary Wilson, the secretary of agriculture, when asked by the New York Herald's Washington correspondent...

"It is impossible to overstate the importance of the farmers in this country. I am delighted to find that the people are just beginning to awaken to this fact."

"It is never without this year than ever before, since the value of farm products in the last year has reached the greatest point in the history of the nation. More than 60 per cent of our exports today consist of farm products. Of the remaining 35 per cent a large percentage comprises articles which originate on the farm."

"The farmers have an much money this year that they scarcely know what to do with it. As a result they are investing their money in various ways...

"The farmers have an much money this year that they scarcely know what to do with it. As a result they are investing their money in various ways...

"The farmers have an much money this year that they scarcely know what to do with it. As a result they are investing their money in various ways...

"The farmers have an much money this year that they scarcely know what to do with it. As a result they are investing their money in various ways...

"The farmers have an much money this year that they scarcely know what to do with it. As a result they are investing their money in various ways...

"The farmers have an much money this year that they scarcely know what to do with it. As a result they are investing their money in various ways...

"The farmers have an much money this year that they scarcely know what to do with it. As a result they are investing their money in various ways...

"The farmers have an much money this year that they scarcely know what to do with it. As a result they are investing their money in various ways...

"The farmers have an much money this year that they scarcely know what to do with it. As a result they are investing their money in various ways...

"The farmers have an much money this year that they scarcely know what to do with it. As a result they are investing their money in various ways...

"The farmers have an much money this year that they scarcely know what to do with it. As a result they are investing their money in various ways...

"The farmers have an much money this year that they scarcely know what to do with it. As a result they are investing their money in various ways...

"The farmers have an much money this year that they scarcely know what to do with it. As a result they are investing their money in various ways...

"The farmers have an much money this year that they scarcely know what to do with it. As a result they are investing their money in various ways...

"The farmers have an much money this year that they scarcely know what to do with it. As a result they are investing their money in various ways...

"The farmers have an much money this year that they scarcely know what to do with it. As a result they are investing their money in various ways...

"The farmers have an much money this year that they scarcely know what to do with it. As a result they are investing their money in various ways...

"The farmers have an much money this year that they scarcely know what to do with it. As a result they are investing their money in various ways...

"The farmers have an much money this year that they scarcely know what to do with it. As a result they are investing their money in various ways...

"The farmers have an much money this year that they scarcely know what to do with it. As a result they are investing their money in various ways...

"The farmers have an much money this year that they scarcely know what to do with it. As a result they are investing their money in various ways...

"The farmers have an much money this year that they scarcely know what to do with it. As a result they are investing their money in various ways...

"The farmers have an much money this year that they scarcely know what to do with it. As a result they are investing their money in various ways...

"The farmers have an much money this year that they scarcely know what to do with it. As a result they are investing their money in various ways...

"The farmers have an much money this year that they scarcely know what to do with it. As a result they are investing their money in various ways...

"The farmers have an much money this year that they scarcely know what to do with it. As a result they are investing their money in various ways...

A BELIEVER IN SPIRITS

Rev. Dr. Heber Newton Declares They Great the Living.

GAINERS MAY FORGET HALOS

Many So Called Superstitions, Minister Says, Are Being Proved to Be Scientific Facts—Clear Instances in Which Which Persons Have Shown Powers That Cannot Be Set Aside.

"Persons who have not studied carefully in the line of psychics," said the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton of New York in an address before the American Institute for Scientific Research, "have no idea of the marvellous uses of the facts which are being made in this new realm. The most striking feature of our present day is that one after another of the beliefs of the far past, spread wide among men, which have been supposed to be mere superstitions, have been strangely vindicated themselves before the bar of reason, at least giving ample cause to warrant a scientific investigation."

"A generation ago nobody but a fool would have been inclined to believe in the claims of the dowsers. The plain people have persistently believed that certain men were gifted with a power of locating springs of water. Now the Physical Research society, after careful investigation, reports that there is little doubt as to the fact, though no theory has yet offered to interpret it."

"The middle ages believed that the saints were surrounded by halos. Again the scientist laughed in his sleeve—if he was courteous enough not to laugh openly. Yet Baron Reichenbach showed that certain scientists recognized a luminousness in magnets, and since the earth is now known to be a great magnet man may also be a good steel one."

"The middle ages also believed that saints received the imprint of the wounds of Jesus on their hands and feet—a beautiful superstition, and our scientists. New medical scratchy confesses that the stigmata are facts, though exceptional facts, to be explained naturally, of course, as every other miracle is to be explained."

"Chloroform was nothing but a will of the wisp, but it is now a confirmed power of certain organizations. Mollie Franzen, over in Brooklyn, has proved stronger than the incredulity of our savants. Read that charming picture of Joan of Arc by Mark Twain, and you will admit with him that this peasant girl, with her powers of clairvoyance, hearing her mystic voices, is a fact which defies explanation by our knowledge up to date."

"I know a woman of fine culture and high character who will not trade her gift for commercial purposes, but who has that most remarkable power known as psychometry—the power of holding a sealed letter in her hand and giving a synopsis of the physical condition of the writer and a picture of his character of taking a letter, for example, from an ancient villa of Cleopatra, the nature of which is entirely unknown to her, and calling up a vision of the villa as it existed in Cleopatra's time and of its owner. She is incapable of fraud, and her case is but one of others which I know."

"Mormonism was duly laughed out of court at the opening of our century, and, lo, it is back again, in good standing, under the alias of 'hypnotism.' So one may run on through a list of strange, unaccountable, mysterious and most unbelievable powers of man leading up to that nightmare of the dogmatic scientist, spiritism. The belief in the existence of unseen spirits and of their power of communication with us in the flesh is one of the oldest beliefs of man, and it has revived strangely in our day."

"For the first time in the history of man these powers have been scientifically investigated in our day. Already the result is that a considerable number of eminent men of science have had the courage to avow that, after allowing for illusion, fraud and every possible hypothesis of interpretation, they have been driven up to the ultimate solution of the problem—the belief in the actual communication of the spirits of those whom we call dead with the living."

"I have held to say that there is no field for human investigation half so promising as this, one which should appeal to educated, intelligent, philosophical men of support and endow. 'Any one who walks with his eyes open, ready to hear what men have to say, will find stories pouring in upon him from men whom he cannot mistrust as liars and whom he knows to be sane and sensible, which will stagger him."

"Now, here is a dark continent demanding exploration, promising the richest finds. Already we find a new therapeutic agent at work in our midst—not new, but very valuable and worthy a revolutionary influence in modern medicine. The possibilities of mental medicine are only being opened. Its application to the most distressing forms of human misery, insanity, in full of beneficent results. The power of the dowsers reform and the cure of the dumb halt come, vast and beyond. Patience! Science is receiving a vindication such as it never had before."

"Religious faith is moving its true foundation in the recognition of man as a spiritual being, a being who has had dominion over nature from his birth as the child of a vaster spiritual being, the lord of all life. The one belief absolutely essential to ethics—immortality—is coming within the grasp of a scientific demonstration. This is the potency and promise of psychic research."

The Barge Canal a Swindle.

The large canal is a swindle beyond parallel in history. The State of New York will never sell a canal bond to aid it. It is a project both lawless and unconstitutional, and it will never be permitted to ruin the State credit.

The canal will never be built. The canal may never be begun. It is \$1.50 a year now.

PLANT CULTURE TODAY

William E. Curtis Tells What Has Been Done in America.

A NUMBER OF VARIETIES DEVOIRED

Agricultural Department Experts Search the World For New Fruits and Flowers—Efforts to Improve Aids, Spiders—Products of Foreign Lands Now Raised in United States.

The agricultural department has agents all over the world searching for new vegetables, fruits and flowers which can be raised in our soil and climate and contribute to our national wealth, says William E. Curtis, the Chicago Record-Herald's Washington correspondent. Few countries have such a large variety of soils and climates as the United States, and Secretary Wilson is of the opinion that we can produce almost everything that we need to eat or wear or use upon our own farms and in our own forests and water courses. His scientific agents are educated first to know what we are already raising and where we have waste land to cultivate, and they are instructed to search strange places for economic vegetation that may be suitable for the conditions which exist here.

The cotton experts of the department have been at work for several years scouring new and desirable varieties wherever they could be found, and the result is that improved strains are already beginning to appear in several sections of the south. Almost as much energy has been devoted to finding plants that will grow in the arid region, and some of the results now developing are of great promise.

One of the most important results recently accomplished is the production of a cactus that does not bear thorns, or "spines," as they are called. The ordinary cactus of the desert contains a sweet, juicy pulp, full of nourishment. It makes excellent fodder for cattle, but they cannot eat it because of the thorns that cover the skin of the plant. To produce a thornless cactus is to add another to the list of important forage plants and furnish food for cattle and horses in the deserts and rainless regions of the west. The cactus will grow anywhere. It needs no water and no attention; hence an unlimited supply of that sort of fodder can be grown on lands which now produce nothing of value.

A few years ago the department commenced to introduce dates from Egypt and Arabia and planted them upon the dry plains of Arizona and Southern California. There are now several flourishing date gardens, demonstrating the possibility of raising an unlimited quantity of that kind of fruit. Last year more than 250 date suckers, representing forty-two varieties, were brought from the oasis of Bahari, in the desert of Sahara, and grafted upon palm trees in the far southwest.

Two hundred and fifty pounds of pistachio seed were imported from Turkey and central Asia and sent to the southwest. Thirty-three varieties of the finest mangoes in central India were distributed in Florida, and a similar number of mangoes, which is the most delicate variety of the mango, were transplanted from the Philippine Islands. A new variety of boreradial was brought over from Moravia. A number of South African grapes, East African sorghums and clover from Uganda. Several varieties of clover were brought from Egypt and distributed in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California. A new kind of alfalfa was brought from Turkestan and a new medicinal pomelo from Siam. Bamboos plants have been brought from Japan and planted in the wet soil of Florida. The yam, an entirely new fruit, has been sent by Consul Wilcox of Hankow. One hundred and fifty-seven bushels of berseem have been brought from the valley of the Nile, nineteen varieties of grapes from the Caucasus mountains and 105 varieties from France have been obtained which, it is claimed, will resist phylloxera. A new cherry has been produced in Russia and named Vladimir, in honor of the grand dukes. Two hundred seedlings have been distributed among our northwestern states.

We spend enormous sums of money every year for lilies, hyacinths, tulips and other bulbs. The importations of tulips and hyacinths for last year ran up to nearly a million dollars, and the amount is increasing all the time. Hundreds of gardeners in Holland live entirely upon the proceeds of the tulip and hyacinth bulbs they send to the United States. Holland is the only place where the bulbs are grown for export purposes. The experiments of the agricultural department have demonstrated, however, that equally good bulbs can be grown along the middle shores of Puget sound, where the mild winters, cool summers, the moisture in the atmosphere and continuous sunshine furnish the right conditions.

The only difficulty is in transportation charges. The largest market for bulbs is in the eastern cities, and it costs three or four times as much to send a barrel from Bellingham, Wash., to New York by rail as it does from Holland by sea. It requires a great deal more care and labor also than ordinary American farmers are willing to put into a crop. Labor is scarce and expensive out in that country, but it is contended that with our labor saving machinery one man in northwestern Washington can cultivate eight acres of tulips or hyacinth bulbs as easily as he can cultivate one acre with the ordinary methods used in Holland and can sell his product at the same price. Land is very much more expensive in Holland.

One of the most important results recently accomplished is the production of a cactus that does not bear thorns, or "spines," as they are called. The ordinary cactus of the desert contains a sweet, juicy pulp, full of nourishment. It makes excellent fodder for cattle, but they cannot eat it because of the thorns that cover the skin of the plant. To produce a thornless cactus is to add another to the list of important forage plants and furnish food for cattle and horses in the deserts and rainless regions of the west. The cactus will grow anywhere. It needs no water and no attention; hence an unlimited supply of that sort of fodder can be grown on lands which now produce nothing of value.

A few years ago the department commenced to introduce dates from Egypt and Arabia and planted them upon the dry plains of Arizona and Southern California. There are now several flourishing date gardens, demonstrating the possibility of raising an unlimited quantity of that kind of fruit. Last year more than 250 date suckers, representing forty-two varieties, were brought from the oasis of Bahari, in the desert of Sahara, and grafted upon palm trees in the far southwest.

Two hundred and fifty pounds of pistachio seed were imported from Turkey and central Asia and sent to the southwest. Thirty-three varieties of the finest mangoes in central India were distributed in Florida, and a similar number of mangoes, which is the most delicate variety of the mango, were transplanted from the Philippine Islands. A new variety of boreradial was brought over from Moravia. A number of South African grapes, East African sorghums and clover from Uganda. Several varieties of clover were brought from Egypt and distributed in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California. A new kind of alfalfa was brought from Turkestan and a new medicinal pomelo from Siam. Bamboos plants have been brought from Japan and planted in the wet soil of Florida. The yam, an entirely new fruit, has been sent by Consul Wilcox of Hankow. One hundred and fifty-seven bushels of berseem have been brought from the valley of the Nile, nineteen varieties of grapes from the Caucasus mountains and 105 varieties from France have been obtained which, it is claimed, will resist phylloxera. A new cherry has been produced in Russia and named Vladimir, in honor of the grand dukes. Two hundred seedlings have been distributed among our northwestern states.

We spend enormous sums of money every year for lilies, hyacinths, tulips and other bulbs. The importations of tulips and hyacinths for last year ran up to nearly a million dollars, and the amount is increasing all the time. Hundreds of gardeners in Holland live entirely upon the proceeds of the tulip and hyacinth bulbs they send to the United States. Holland is the only place where the bulbs are grown for export purposes. The experiments of the agricultural department have demonstrated, however, that equally good bulbs can be grown along the middle shores of Puget sound, where the mild winters, cool summers, the moisture in the atmosphere and continuous sunshine furnish the right conditions.

The only difficulty is in transportation charges. The largest market for bulbs is in the eastern cities, and it costs three or four times as much to send a barrel from Bellingham, Wash., to New York by rail as it does from Holland by sea. It requires a great deal more care and labor also than ordinary American farmers are willing to put into a crop. Labor is scarce and expensive out in that country, but it is contended that with our labor saving machinery one man in northwestern Washington can cultivate eight acres of tulips or hyacinth bulbs as easily as he can cultivate one acre with the ordinary methods used in Holland and can sell his product at the same price. Land is very much more expensive in Holland.

One of the most important results recently accomplished is the production of a cactus that does not bear thorns, or "spines," as they are called. The ordinary cactus of the desert contains a sweet, juicy pulp, full of nourishment. It makes excellent fodder for cattle, but they cannot eat it because of the thorns that cover the skin of the plant. To produce a thornless cactus is to add another to the list of important forage plants and furnish food for cattle and horses in the deserts and rainless regions of the west. The cactus will grow anywhere. It needs no water and no attention; hence an unlimited supply of that sort of fodder can be grown on lands which now produce nothing of value.

A few years ago the department commenced to introduce dates from Egypt and Arabia and planted them upon the dry plains of Arizona and Southern California. There are now several flourishing date gardens, demonstrating the possibility of raising an unlimited quantity of that kind of fruit. Last year more than 250 date suckers, representing forty-two varieties, were brought from the oasis of Bahari, in the desert of Sahara, and grafted upon palm trees in the far southwest.

Two hundred and fifty pounds of pistachio seed were imported from Turkey and central Asia and sent to the southwest. Thirty-three varieties of the finest mangoes in central India were distributed in Florida, and a similar number of mangoes, which is the most delicate variety of the mango, were transplanted from the Philippine Islands. A new variety of boreradial was brought over from Moravia. A number of South African grapes, East African sorghums and clover from Uganda. Several varieties of clover were brought from Egypt and distributed in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California. A new kind of alfalfa was brought from Turkestan and a new medicinal pomelo from Siam. Bamboos plants have been brought from Japan and planted in the wet soil of Florida. The yam, an entirely new fruit, has been sent by Consul Wilcox of Hankow. One hundred and fifty-seven bushels of berseem have been brought from the valley of the Nile, nineteen varieties of grapes from the Caucasus mountains and 105 varieties from France have been obtained which, it is claimed, will resist phylloxera. A new cherry has been produced in Russia and named Vladimir, in honor of the grand dukes. Two hundred seedlings have been distributed among our northwestern states.

We spend enormous sums of money every year for lilies, hyacinths, tulips and other bulbs. The importations of tulips and hyacinths for last year ran up to nearly a million dollars, and the amount is increasing all the time. Hundreds of gardeners in Holland live entirely upon the proceeds of the tulip and hyacinth bulbs they send to the United States. Holland is the only place where the bulbs are grown for export purposes. The experiments of the agricultural department have demonstrated, however, that equally good bulbs can be grown along the middle shores of Puget sound, where the mild winters, cool summers, the moisture in the atmosphere and continuous sunshine furnish the right conditions.

The only difficulty is in transportation charges. The largest market for bulbs is in the eastern cities, and it costs three or four times as much to send a barrel from Bellingham, Wash., to New York by rail as it does from Holland by sea. It requires a great deal more care and labor also than ordinary American farmers are willing to put into a crop. Labor is scarce and expensive out in that country, but it is contended that with our labor saving machinery one man in northwestern Washington can cultivate eight acres of tulips or hyacinth bulbs as easily as he can cultivate one acre with the ordinary methods used in Holland and can sell his product at the same price. Land is very much more expensive in Holland.

One of the most important results recently accomplished is the production of a cactus that does not bear thorns, or "spines," as they are called. The ordinary cactus of the desert contains a sweet, juicy pulp, full of nourishment. It makes excellent fodder for cattle, but they cannot eat it because of the thorns that cover the skin of the plant. To produce a thornless cactus is to add another to the list of important forage plants and furnish food for cattle and horses in the deserts and rainless regions of the west. The cactus will grow anywhere. It needs no water and no attention; hence an unlimited supply of that sort of fodder can be grown on lands which now produce nothing of value.

A few years ago the department commenced to introduce dates from Egypt and Arabia and planted them upon the dry plains of Arizona and Southern California. There are now several flourishing date gardens, demonstrating the possibility of raising an unlimited quantity of that kind of fruit. Last year more than 250 date suckers, representing forty-two varieties, were brought from the oasis of Bahari, in the desert of Sahara, and grafted upon palm trees in the far southwest.

Two hundred and fifty pounds of pistachio seed were imported from Turkey and central Asia and sent to the southwest. Thirty-three varieties of the finest mangoes in central India were distributed in Florida, and a similar number of mangoes, which is the most delicate variety of the mango, were transplanted from the Philippine Islands. A new variety of boreradial was brought over from Moravia. A number of South African grapes, East African sorghums and clover from Uganda. Several varieties of clover were brought from Egypt and distributed in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California. A new kind of alfalfa was brought from Turkestan and a new medicinal pomelo from Siam. Bamboos plants have been brought from Japan and planted in the wet soil of Florida. The yam, an entirely new fruit, has been sent by Consul Wilcox of Hankow. One hundred and fifty-seven bushels of berseem have been brought from the valley of the Nile, nineteen varieties of grapes from the Caucasus mountains and 105 varieties from France have been obtained which, it is claimed, will resist phylloxera. A new cherry has been produced in Russia and named Vladimir, in honor of the grand dukes. Two hundred seedlings have been distributed among our northwestern states.

We spend enormous sums of money every year for lilies, hyacinths, tulips and other bulbs. The importations of tulips and hyacinths for last year ran up to nearly a million dollars, and the amount is increasing all the time. Hundreds of gardeners in Holland live entirely upon the proceeds of the tulip and hyacinth bulbs they send to the United States. Holland is the only place where the bulbs are grown for export purposes. The experiments of the agricultural department have demonstrated, however, that equally good bulbs can be grown along the middle shores of Puget sound, where the mild winters, cool summers, the moisture in the atmosphere and continuous sunshine furnish the right conditions.

The only difficulty is in transportation charges. The largest market for bulbs is in the eastern cities, and it costs three or four times as much to send a barrel from Bellingham, Wash., to New York by rail as it does from Holland by sea. It requires a great deal more care and labor also than ordinary American farmers are willing to put into a crop. Labor is scarce and expensive out in that country, but it is contended that with our labor saving machinery one man in northwestern Washington can cultivate eight acres of tulips or hyacinth bulbs as easily as he can cultivate one acre with the ordinary methods used in Holland and can sell his product at the same price. Land is very much more expensive in Holland.

One of the most important results recently accomplished is the production of a cactus that does not bear thorns, or "spines," as they are called. The ordinary cactus of the desert contains a sweet, juicy pulp, full of nourishment. It makes excellent fodder for cattle, but they cannot eat it because of the thorns that cover the skin of the plant. To produce a thornless cactus is to add another to the list of important forage plants and furnish food for cattle and horses in the deserts and rainless regions of the west. The cactus will grow anywhere. It needs no water and no attention; hence an unlimited supply of that sort of fodder can be grown on lands which now produce nothing of value.

A few years ago the department commenced to introduce dates from Egypt and Arabia and planted them upon the dry plains of Arizona and Southern California. There are now several flourishing date gardens, demonstrating the possibility of raising an unlimited quantity of that kind of fruit. Last year more than 250 date suckers, representing forty-two varieties, were brought from the oasis of Bahari, in the desert of Sahara, and grafted upon palm trees in the far southwest.

Two hundred and fifty pounds of pistachio seed were imported from Turkey and central Asia and sent to the southwest. Thirty-three varieties of the finest mangoes in central India were distributed in Florida, and a similar number of mangoes, which is the most delicate variety of the mango, were transplanted from the Philippine Islands. A new variety of boreradial was brought over from Moravia. A number of South African grapes, East African sorghums and clover from Uganda. Several varieties of clover were brought from Egypt and distributed in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California. A new kind of alfalfa was brought from Turkestan and a new medicinal pomelo from Siam. Bamboos plants have been brought from Japan and planted in the wet soil of Florida. The yam, an entirely new fruit, has been sent by Consul Wilcox of Hankow. One hundred and fifty-seven bushels of berseem have been brought from the valley of the Nile, nineteen varieties of grapes from the Caucasus mountains and 105 varieties from France have been obtained which, it is claimed, will resist phylloxera. A new cherry has been produced in Russia and named Vladimir, in honor of the grand dukes. Two hundred seedlings have been distributed among our northwestern states.

We spend enormous sums of money every year for lilies, hyacinths, tulips and other bulbs. The importations of tulips and hyacinths for last year ran up to nearly a million dollars, and the amount is increasing all the time. Hundreds of gardeners in Holland live entirely upon the proceeds of the tulip and hyacinth bulbs they send to the United States. Holland is the only place where the bulbs are grown for export purposes. The experiments of the agricultural department have demonstrated, however, that equally good bulbs can be grown along the middle shores of Puget sound, where the mild winters, cool summers, the moisture in the atmosphere and continuous sunshine furnish the right conditions.

The only difficulty is in transportation charges. The largest market for bulbs is in the eastern cities, and it costs three or four times as much to send a barrel from Bellingham, Wash., to New York by rail as it does from Holland by sea. It requires a great deal more care and labor also than ordinary American farmers are willing to put into a crop. Labor is scarce and expensive out in that country, but it is contended that with our labor saving machinery one man in northwestern Washington can cultivate eight acres of tulips or hyacinth bulbs as easily as he can cultivate one acre with the ordinary methods used in Holland and can sell his product at the same price. Land is very much more expensive in Holland.

One of the most important results recently accomplished is the production of a cactus that does not bear thorns, or "spines," as they are called. The ordinary cactus of the desert contains a sweet, juicy pulp, full of nourishment. It makes excellent fodder for cattle, but they cannot eat it because of the thorns that cover the skin of the plant. To produce a thornless cactus is to add another to the list of important forage plants and furnish food for cattle and horses in the deserts and rainless regions of the west. The cactus will grow anywhere. It needs no water and no attention; hence an unlimited supply of that sort of fodder can be grown on lands which now produce nothing of value.

A few years ago the department commenced to introduce dates from Egypt and Arabia and planted them upon the dry plains of Arizona and Southern California. There are now several flourishing date gardens, demonstrating the possibility of raising an unlimited quantity of that kind of fruit. Last year more than 250 date suckers, representing forty-two varieties, were brought from the oasis of Bahari, in the desert of Sahara, and grafted upon palm trees in the far southwest.

PLANT CULTURE TODAY

William E. Curtis Tells What Has Been Done in America.

A NUMBER OF VARIETIES DEVOIRED

Agricultural Department Experts Search the World For New Fruits and Flowers—Efforts to Improve Aids, Spiders—Products of Foreign Lands Now Raised in United States.

The agricultural department has agents all over the world searching for new vegetables, fruits and flowers which can be raised in our soil and climate and contribute to our national wealth, says William E. Curtis, the Chicago Record-Herald's Washington correspondent. Few countries have such a large variety of soils and climates as the United States, and Secretary Wilson is of the opinion that we can produce almost everything that we need to eat or wear or use upon our own farms and in our own forests and water courses. His scientific agents are educated first to know what we are already raising and where we have waste land to cultivate, and they are instructed to search strange places for economic vegetation that may be suitable for the conditions which exist here.

The cotton experts of the department have been at work for several years scouring new and desirable varieties wherever they could be found, and the result is that improved strains are already beginning to appear in several sections of the south. Almost as much energy has been devoted to finding plants that will grow in the arid region, and some of the results now developing are of great promise.

One of the most important results recently accomplished is the production of a cactus that does not bear thorns, or "spines," as they are called. The ordinary cactus of the desert contains a sweet, juicy pulp, full of nourishment. It makes excellent fodder for cattle, but they cannot eat it because of the thorns that cover the skin of the plant. To produce a thornless cactus is to add another to the list of important forage plants and furnish food for cattle and horses in the deserts and rainless regions of the west. The cactus will grow anywhere. It needs no water and no attention; hence an unlimited supply of that sort of fodder can be grown on lands which now produce nothing of value.

A few years ago the department commenced to introduce dates from Egypt and Arabia and planted them upon the dry plains of Arizona and Southern California. There are now several flourishing date gardens, demonstrating the possibility of raising an unlimited quantity of that kind of fruit. Last year more than 250 date suckers, representing forty-two varieties, were brought from the oasis of Bahari, in the desert of Sahara, and grafted upon palm trees in the far southwest.

Two hundred and fifty pounds of pistachio seed were imported from Turkey and central Asia and sent to the southwest. Thirty-three varieties of the finest mangoes in central India were distributed in Florida, and a similar number of mangoes, which is the most delicate variety of the mango, were transplanted from the Philippine Islands. A new variety of boreradial was brought over from Moravia. A number of South African grapes, East African sorghums and clover from Uganda. Several varieties of clover were brought from Egypt and distributed in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California. A new kind of alfalfa was brought from Turkestan and a new medicinal pomelo from Siam. Bamboos plants have been brought from Japan and planted in the wet soil of Florida. The yam, an entirely new fruit, has been sent by Consul Wilcox of Hankow. One hundred and fifty-seven bushels of berseem have been brought from the valley of the Nile, nineteen varieties of grapes from the Caucasus mountains and 105 varieties from France have been obtained which, it is claimed, will resist phylloxera. A new cherry has been produced in Russia and named Vladimir, in honor of the grand dukes. Two hundred seedlings have been distributed among our northwestern states.

We spend enormous sums of money every year for lilies, hyacinths, tulips and other bulbs. The importations of tulips and hyacinths for last year ran up to nearly a million dollars, and the amount is increasing all the time. Hundreds of gardeners in Holland live entirely upon the proceeds of the tulip and hyacinth bulbs they send to the United States. Holland is the only place where the bulbs are grown for export purposes. The experiments of the agricultural department have demonstrated, however, that equally good bulbs can be grown along the middle shores of Puget sound, where the mild winters, cool summers, the moisture in the atmosphere and continuous sunshine furnish the right conditions.

The only difficulty is in transportation charges. The largest market for bulbs is in the eastern cities, and it costs three or four times as much to send a barrel from Bellingham, Wash., to New York by rail as it does from Holland by sea. It requires a great deal more care and labor also than ordinary American farmers are willing to put into a crop. Labor is scarce and expensive out in that country, but it is contended that with our labor saving machinery one man in northwestern Washington can cultivate eight acres of tulips or hyacinth bulbs as easily as he can cultivate one acre with the ordinary methods used in Holland and can sell his product at the same price. Land is very much more expensive in Holland.

One of the most important results recently accomplished is the production of a cactus that does not bear thorns, or "spines," as they are called. The ordinary cactus of the desert contains a sweet, juicy pulp, full of nourishment. It makes excellent fodder for cattle, but they cannot eat it because of the thorns that cover the skin of the plant. To produce a thornless cactus is to add another to the list of important forage plants and furnish food for cattle and horses in the deserts and rainless regions of the west. The cactus will grow anywhere. It needs no water and no attention; hence an unlimited supply of that sort of fodder can be grown on lands which now produce nothing of value.

A few years ago the department commenced to introduce dates from Egypt and Arabia and planted them upon the dry plains of Arizona and Southern California. There are now several flourishing date gardens, demonstrating the possibility of raising an unlimited quantity of that kind of fruit. Last year more than 250 date suckers, representing forty-two varieties, were brought from the oasis of Bahari, in the desert of Sahara, and grafted upon palm trees in the far southwest.

Two hundred and fifty pounds of pistachio seed were imported from Turkey and central Asia and sent to the southwest. Thirty-three varieties of the finest mangoes in central India were distributed in Florida, and a similar number of mangoes, which is the most delicate variety of the mango, were transplanted from the Philippine Islands. A new variety of boreradial was brought over from Moravia. A number of South African grapes, East African sorghums and clover from Uganda. Several varieties of clover were brought from Egypt and distributed in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California. A new kind of alfalfa was brought from Turkestan and a new medicinal pomelo from Siam. Bamboos plants have been brought from Japan and planted in the wet soil of Florida. The yam, an entirely new fruit, has been sent by Consul Wilcox of Hankow. One hundred and fifty-seven bushels of berseem have been brought from the valley of the Nile, nineteen varieties of grapes from the Caucasus mountains and 105 varieties from France have been obtained which, it is claimed, will resist phylloxera. A new cherry has been produced in Russia and named Vladimir, in honor of the grand dukes. Two hundred seedlings have been distributed among our northwestern states.

We spend enormous sums of money every year for lilies, hyacinths, tulips and other bulbs. The importations of tulips and hyacinths for last year ran up to nearly a million dollars, and the amount is increasing all the time. Hundreds of gardeners in Holland live entirely upon the proceeds of the tulip and hyacinth bulbs they send to the United States. Holland is the only place where the bulbs are grown for export purposes. The experiments of the agricultural department have demonstrated, however, that equally good bulbs can be grown along the middle shores of Puget sound, where the mild winters, cool summers, the moisture in the atmosphere and continuous sunshine furnish the right conditions.

The only difficulty is in transportation charges. The largest market for bulbs is in the eastern cities, and it costs three or four times as much to send a barrel from Bellingham, Wash., to New York by rail as it does from Holland by sea. It requires a great deal more care and labor also than ordinary American farmers are willing to put into a crop. Labor is scarce and expensive out in that country, but it is contended that with our labor saving machinery one man in northwestern Washington can cultivate eight acres of tulips or hyacinth bulbs as easily as he can cultivate one acre with the ordinary methods used in Holland and can sell his product at the same price. Land is very much more expensive in Holland.

One of the most important results recently accomplished is the production of a cactus that does not bear thorns, or "spines," as they are called. The ordinary cactus of the desert contains a sweet, juicy pulp, full of nourishment. It makes excellent fodder for cattle, but they cannot eat it because of the thorns that cover the skin of the plant. To produce a thornless cactus is to add another to the list of important forage plants and furnish food for cattle and horses in the deserts and rainless regions of the west. The cactus will grow anywhere. It needs no water and no attention; hence an unlimited supply of that sort of fodder can be grown on lands which now produce nothing of value.

A few years ago the department commenced to introduce dates from Egypt and Arabia and planted them upon the dry plains of Arizona and Southern California. There are now several flourishing date gardens, demonstrating the possibility of raising an unlimited quantity of that kind of fruit. Last year more than 250 date suckers, representing forty-two varieties, were brought from the oasis of Bahari, in the desert of Sahara, and grafted upon palm trees in the far southwest.

Two hundred and fifty pounds of pistachio seed were imported from Turkey and central Asia and sent to the southwest. Thirty-three varieties of the finest mangoes in central India were distributed in Florida, and a similar number of mangoes, which is the most delicate variety of the mango, were transplanted from the Philippine Islands. A new variety of boreradial was brought over from Moravia. A number of South African grapes, East African sorghums and clover from Uganda. Several varieties of clover were brought from Egypt and distributed in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California. A new kind of alfalfa was brought from Turkestan and a new medicinal pomelo from Siam. Bamboos plants have been brought from Japan and planted in the wet soil of Florida. The yam, an entirely new fruit, has been sent by Consul Wilcox of Hankow. One hundred and fifty-seven bushels of berseem have been brought from the valley of the Nile, nineteen varieties of grapes from the Caucasus mountains and 105 varieties from France have been obtained which, it is claimed, will resist phylloxera. A new cherry has been produced in Russia and named Vladimir, in honor of the grand dukes. Two hundred seedlings have been distributed among our northwestern states.

We spend enormous sums of money every year for lilies, hyacinths, tulips and