

THE NEWS' FARM and HOME PAGE

Special Features of
Interest to the Readers
of Polk County and the
Surrounding Country

ARRANGE GARDEN FOR HORSE CULTIVATION



Wasteful Farming—Field of Potatoes Allowed to Grow Up to Weeds Which Had to Be Mowed and Raked Before the Digger Could Be Used.

When it is possible to do so, arrange the garden so there will be long rows, then much of the cultivating may be done with a horse or team. All know the deep plowing, if done at the proper time, is worth all the rest of the cultivating, and this is especially true of clayey soils. Even with the hand plows the long rows are a great advantage. If hoese are the tools used, it isn't particular about the length of the rows. With the up-to-date tools and long rows, the garden will become a source of pleasure from start to finish, instead of the eyesore and back-breaker it often is. After plowing the ground, the soil should be put in as fine order as possible, with horse power, and if the soil is good garden soil, there will be but little handwork required before the seed sowing. When the soil dries after a rain, cultivation should be done at once, even

If the rains come several times each week, and the soil between rows of vegetables may be cultivated before the plants are up, if slow germination or weak growth make it necessary to do so.

The time to kill weeds and injurious insects is when they are young and tender, and frequent cultivation is sure destruction to the young weeds.

Procure good seeds of reliable seedsmen, no difference what varieties you decide upon. There is very great improvement made in vegetables, as well as in other things, and the best is the cheapest is surely true in procuring seeds, if in nothing else. Get the best, then give the best of care. With these two "fors" the garden will look well, no difference how many "againts" there are, except annihilation, and if weather is favorable your garden will be a beauty spot as well as a money spot. Well-grown vegetables are surely a nice sight.

COTTON PLANT ENEMY.

Army Worm Attracting Much Attention in South.

It is Not Native of United States, Nor Has It Been Able to Establish Itself Here Permanently—Cannot Stand Cold.

The cotton worm, or army worm, as frequently is called in the South, is now attracting considerable attention throughout the cotton belt. This insect has been known as an enemy of cotton in the United States for over a century, but for many years it was so scarce that recent outbreaks have caused considerable comment. Before the appearance of the boll weevil it was one of the two principal enemies of cotton in this country, the other being the bollworm.

The cotton worm varies greatly in size and coloration at different periods, but the form generally seen may be described as follows: Length, about 1 1/2 inches; upper surface with a broad brownish or perfectly black stripe. Down the center of the stripe is a fine yellowish line and similar lines bound the black area on either side. Each segment bears four black spots upon its upper surface and four smaller ones on either side.

This pest is not a native of the United States, nor has it been able to establish itself here permanently, owing to the fact that it cannot with-

stand the cold of our winters. Each year a fresh invasion of parent moths from Central or South America must occur if the cotton worm is to be present that season. The first moths usually reach the region of Brownsville, Tex., about April. Here they start a new generation in the cotton fields and this and succeeding generations rapidly spread farther north.

The damage done to the cotton plant by the larvae or "cotton worms," hatching from eggs laid by the moths, is often very great, unless efficient control measures are adopted and intelligently carried out. The leaves are attacked first and may be totally destroyed. In cases where the worms are very abundant the bolls, squares, and even the twigs may be attacked after the leaves have been destroyed.

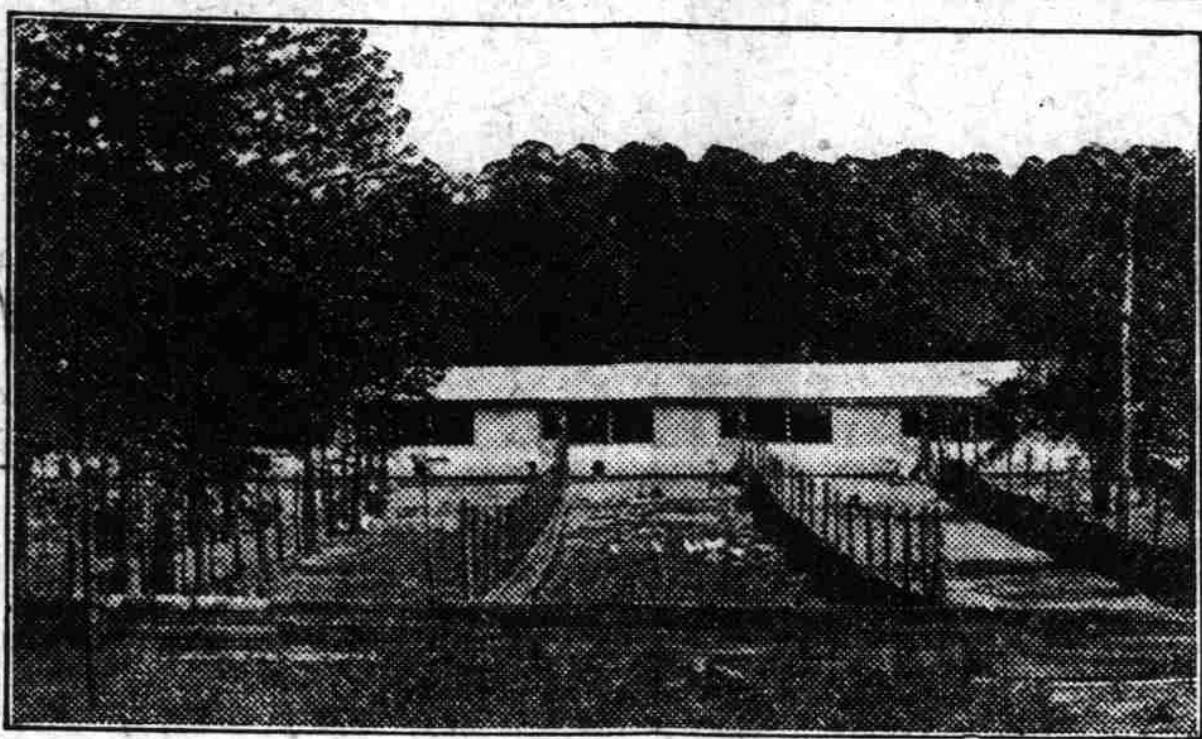
By far the best method of control is the use of powdered arsenate of lead. This substance does not injure the foliage, as paris green does under some circumstances, and adheres to the leaves in spite of considerable rainfall. It should be dusted over the plants, preferably in the early morning, while the dew is on and little wind is stirring, at the rate of about two pounds per acre. Paris green may be used if arsenate of lead is not available. To lessen the danger of burning the plants air-slaked lime and paris green should be used in equal parts. Whether the lime is used or not flour should be used with the paris green in equal parts. This will assist greatly in causing the poison to adhere to the foliage. Either of the poisons mentioned may be applied very satisfactorily by sifting them from cloth sacks at the ends of poles.

ishing ration of corn, without the nuts, the pork is first class.

Peanuts are a warm-climate crop, but should do well as far north as southern Kansas. If anyone wishes to grow peanuts for hogs he should fence the crop with hog wire and turn them in as on pasture. The hogs will eat the leaves as well as root up the nuts. I put the nuts in with a 14-inch lister when the ground is warm in the spring, the last of April or the first of May. I use a peanut planter, put a lister or broad shovel on in front and cover the nuts about three inches, dropping them six to eight inches apart. The closer they are dropped the less hay, as the vine spreads on strong land. The rows can be put 2 1/2 to three feet apart. We cultivate like corn or cotton. For the first working in listed rows I use a small orchard harrow. If a vine is covered it will come through in sandy land, provided it is not covered more than two inches deep and there is no rain for a few days.

The pulp mills of British Columbia are shipping pulp to Japan.

SECRET OF SUCCESS IN RAISING POULTRY



Long Style Poultry House.

(By H. L. KEMPSTER, Missouri Experiment Station.)

The secret of success in raising poultry is to provide conditions as nearly natural as possible. Such conditions the farmer-poultryman is in position to provide. With unlimited range at his disposal there is no need for him to crowd his poultry into small yards. Limited range encumbered with large numbers of division fences makes it impossible to give the poultry yards proper cultivation. This causes them to become filthy and insanitary, a condition which is responsible for most poultry diseases. The success of poultry enterprises is usually measured by the extent of range provided for the purpose. Commercial plants which depend upon small yards are usually short lived. Better sanitary conditions would yield the farmer more satisfactory results.

Locating the Poultry House.

The most common mistake made in locating the farm poultry house is that of placing it so close to other farm buildings that the hens over-run the latter. The usual plan of locating the poultry house between the barns and the dwelling house is especially disagreeable since it encourages the hens to not only overrun the barns but the back porch of the house as well. This habit is encouraged by throwing the crumbs, table scraps, etc., out from the kitchen door. Under such conditions poultry keeping is not only unpleasant but impractical and the reader is urged to consider these points in the selection of a satisfactory site.

A low spot is unsuitable for a poultry house because surface water is apt to accumulate and damp air always settles in such a place. Land which is naturally wet either because of the nature of the soil or because of springy conditions should be properly drained. Muddy quarters cause fowls to consume large amounts of filth. This in addition to the dampness of such a location results in unhealthy flocks. There is also the probability of the eggs becoming dirty, resulting in an inferior product even if thoroughly cleaned. A wind break should be provided which will not only afford protection from disagreeable winds but furnish an abundance of shade. If possible the house should be located upon a south or east slope. This is not so important, however, as convenience to other farm buildings. The location of a poultry house in an orchard is ideal if the trees do not shade the runs so that they remain damp.

CARING FOR GROWING STOCK

Do Not Overcrowd the Chicks and Keep Up a Perpetual Fight on Vermin—Provide Pure Water.

(By T. E. QUISENBURY, Missouri.)

It is an all too common habit to think that after a chick is past the first three weeks, it will raise itself. If a chick is to develop into a healthy, vigorous cockerel, or a strong, active pullet that will shell out the eggs next winter, it must have the best of feed and care throughout the entire growing period.

Many of the ills and much of the mortality among growing chicks is due to overcrowding. The brooder or coop should furnish ample room for the little fellows to stretch themselves out at night without coming in contact with each other. Plenty of fresh air should be admitted at all times in such a way that there will be no drafts, causing the chicks to huddle together.

Like the poor, these little pests are always with us, and a continual warfare must be waged to keep them from exacting a heavy toll of dead, dwarfed and stunted chicks. Watch for head lice. Greasing lightly the heads of all chicks over two weeks old with a mixture of kerosene and lard, equal parts, will serve either as a preventive or cure. Also grease lightly under the wings.

Be careful not to use too much grease and oil. Application should be repeated in about two weeks if chicks are badly infested. For mites paint or spray brooding quarters with a mixture of eight parts kerosene to

Essentials of a Poultry House.

Simplicity and economy in construction, perfect dryness, good light and ventilation with due regard to comfort, are the essential features of a poultry house. Expensive equipment and artificial conditions are unnecessary and undesirable. Many poultry houses are lacking in the necessary amount of light and fresh air. Others have an abundance of these essentials but disregard the comfort of the stock. Plain houses with interior fittings of such a nature that they can be easily cleaned are desirable because in such houses it is easy to destroy vermin.

Width.

Narrow poultry houses are more expensive to construct for a given amount of floor space than are wide ones, besides compelling the birds to roost near the open or muslin front. Breeding pens are sometimes built only eight feet wide, but no house should be less than 12 feet wide unless for special purposes and for the former, a house 14 feet up to 20 feet wide. For flocks of one hundred hens a house 20 feet square is the most economical to construct. Houses are rarely seen which are wider than 20 feet.

Height.

The height of a poultry house should be sufficient to enable a person to work conveniently. The wider the house the higher the walls should be in proportion. It is necessary to have the rear side of the house over four feet six inches high unless a flat roof is used. In houses which have their highest side facing the south, the front should be not less than six feet high. The other feature which determines the height of the south wall is the necessity of admitting sufficient light.

Scratching Shed.

The modern poultry house is a product of evolution. The artificially heated house grew into disuse because of expense, and weakened vitality of the stock. This type was followed by the excessive glass front house which gave way to the house with the scratching shed. This was brought about because the need of fresh air became apparent. Various means were resorted to to secure this condition. Leantos were added to the ends. In some houses the roosting quarters were placed in the back of the house with partitions of muslin fronts for ventilation, the partition gave way to a curtain of muslin frame which dropped down in such a way as to enclose the birds in a small roosting space.

Vermin on Ducks.

Ducks have lice as well as chickens. If your birds are light in spite of good feed and quiet quarters, look carefully for head lice on neck and on top of head. Clean them out at once. A good liquid lice-killer, thinned out with one-third water, should be freely applied to entire head and neck. One preparation is good for the entire breeding season.

Most Profitable Lessons.

The most profitable lessons to be learned by the amateur poultryman is in attending at least one poultry show each year. At the show you can gain information that cannot possibly be obtained elsewhere.

Boudoir Cap of Shadow Lace



A PRETTY new model in a boudoir or breakfast cap is shown in the picture given here. It has no frills about the face, which marks it as unusual and a welcome variety to the woman to whom frills are unbecoming.

In keeping with the present modes there is a ruffle at the back across the nape of the neck. The cap is attractively put together with triangles of satin, bordered with narrow lingerie lace at each side, and pretty bows of satin ribbon ornamented with tiny chiffon roses to match the satin in color.

The cap pictured here is made of a shadow lace flouncing eighteen inches wide. Only a half yard of the lace is required to make it in the small size shown. A lace twenty-two to twenty-four inches wide is needed for larger heads. The length of lace required is the same as the width, so that the cap is made of a square of lace.

The frill is made at the bordered edge of the lace by stitching on a piece of bias silk tape three inches from the edge. A piece of flat elas-

tic cord about eight inches long is run in the casing to form the ruffle.

The remaining edges are gathered into a strip of bias tape 15 inches long. The two triangles are each seven and a half inches long at the base and four inches high. A narrow edging of val lace is stitched along the sides of each as a finish. Rose-colored satin was used in this cap to make them. The bases of the triangles are sewed to the edges of the cap at each side and turned back. The points are tacked down to hold them in place.

At the front a bow of satin ribbon, with a little chiffon rose in place of a knot at the center, is sewed between the points of the triangles. At each side the termination of the neck ruffle is decorated with a small flat rosette of satin ribbon a half inch in width.

Blue, pink, lavender and figured ribbons are all available if rose color proves unbecoming.

Altogether this is one of the prettiest of boudoir caps and may be made so easily and with so little outlay that anyone who likes may indulge in this little luxury.

Correct Footwear



NO ONE disputes the supremacy of the American-made shoe, its shapeliness and style have won it an undisputed place as the most excellent of all footwear. There is no country, not even France, that has won such results.

The progressiveness and originality of American makers of footwear have been encouraged by a receptive public, which has been educated to the point of being exacting. Women, especially, demand so much in the matter of style in their shoes that those who lead in manufacturing have placed before them this season what might be called confections in footwear.

The shoes of today are distinguished by little odd touches of style in methods of cutting the leather, and in combinations of leather with cloth and the adoption of two colors in the composition of the shoe.

Three pairs of high boots are shown here which illustrate these individual touches and set forth the kind of shoes that are correct for present wear. As fashion has decreed very short skirts for the street, women are likely to grow more and more particular as to the appearance of their feet.

A pretty boot, called the Ritz, is made with a patent leather vamp and gray or fawn-colored cloth top. The front is stayed with tan leather, and at the back the patent leather extends in a shaped stay almost to the

top of the boot. Fawn-colored quarters are the most popular in style for dressy street wear. The Spanish heel of leather harmonizes with the remainder of the boot in character. The boots with fawn or gray tops are worn with all the fashionable colors in street gowns.

A smart boot with cloth top cut to look like a gal'er is made in fawn color with black. It is fastened with small pearl buttons and provided with leather Spanish heel. Exquisite finish in stitching is a part of all the new shoes.

A model called the French boot resembles the Ritz, but is higher and laces up the front. It has a short vamp of patent leather and leather Louis heel. The lacing edges are faced back with a strip of the patent leather, making a showy and elegant design.

A good, sensible boot, made for durability, is shown with slight extension sole and Cuban heel. It is smart in cut and plain in finish, with stay at the back extending to within an inch of the top. Vic' kid, calf, and other leathers make this all-leather model a reliable investment. For all kinds of weather and all kinds of roads it is the best choice.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

There are over fifty thousand girls in the secondary schools of Japan studying English as a part of their course.