

FARM GARDEN

THE WHEAT PLANT.

Its Root System in Relation to Shallow and Deep Sowing.

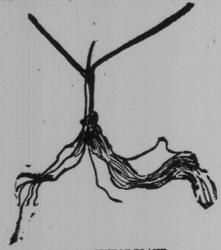


FIG. 1—WHEAT PLANT.

and in the one-half inch deep plant the roots and the stalk or the lower end of the stalk are formed together.

If you examine a wheat plant that has been frozen out, you will find that there is no cluster of roots, but simply the stalk cut off, as shown at A in Fig. 3, but in Fig. 1 the cluster of roots and base of the plant are together and are nearer to the top of the ground, and they draw up with the plant as the frost heaves the ground up and are not broken.

When the seed is planted deep, two sets of roots are produced, one from the bulb at lower end of stalk and one from the seed grain below.

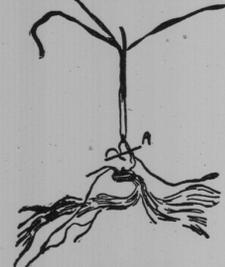


FIG. 2—WHEAT PLANT.

er shallow, but in the latter case they are close together and form one cluster to all appearance. Hence in one that heaves up, shallow sowing is best, as the roots form a mass near the surface and heave up with the soil and settle back again when frost goes out.

Potato Germs.

In answer to a question as to the best method of planting potatoes The Farm Journal advises: 1. All things considered, we prefer to plant in drills rather than in hills, the drills being 2 1/2 or 3 feet apart, according to soil and variety, and the seed being dropped 12 to 16 inches apart.

Bacterial Rot of Cabbage.

As there is no remedy known for bacterial rot of cabbage, prevention must be relied upon. These measures are recommended in The National Stockman and Farmer by Professor Sigart of the Indiana station:

Do not use manure containing decayed cabbage leaves or stalks either in the soil or field.

Keep the plants as free from insects as possible.

Remove and destroy all diseased plants or portions of the plant as soon as they are detected.

HAYING TIME.

Early Cutting—How to Cure Clover. About Machines. All the clover should be cut in June, at the time when it is fully in blossom and a few of the heads begin to turn down.

The American Cultivator, in expressing the foregoing opinions, remarks that what it has to say about grasses should, according to many farmers, be deferred until July, but it believes in June grass cutting, and all the more in a season when the grass is short and cannot make much bulk.

As to machines, the Cultivator suggests that wherever grass or clover is to be cut with reapers or harvesters, all the repairs most likely to be needed should be secured in advance.

Cultivating Dew into the Soil. Any one who gets out at work on the fields early in summer will find the leaves of plants and even the surface soil wet with dew which has been deposited during the night.

Killing Weeds. It does not pay to make any false motions in hoeing, especially if killing weeds is the object. Above all do not either cut off the leaves of a weed or allow others to do so before uprooting it if you want to kill it.

When to Water Plants. The best time for watering is thought to be at evening, but Ballair says: "In the spring in the middle of the day, because the morning and evening are too cool; in the summer at evening, because the days are so hot that a great part of the water given during the day would be evaporated immediately; in autumn in the morning, because the nights are cold."

Mr. Saunders says: Water at any time when the plants need it, and water thoroughly. When I am told that watering in the sunshine at noon will burn up my plants, I answer that the plants will certainly burn up if I do not water them.

IN WARM WEATHER.

Now Is the Time to Look Carefully After Your Hens and Young Stock. Look sharper than ever for lice. The cold weather this spring has kept lice and mites somewhat shady, but they are not dead by any means, and every effort should be made to prevent them from becoming too numerous to mention.

Take more pains in keeping everything about the place clean and in a perfect sanitary condition. Warm weather is approaching, and the time for various summer complaints is at hand. Most of these come from dirt or lice or both.

I have but little trouble with lice and mites, but I discovered long ago that the best time to kill these little pests is just before they make their appearance. It is not necessary to take elaborate precautions to keep them in subjection.

Care of Breeders. As soon as the chicks are out of the brooders and you are through using them for the season clean them up and get them into winter quarters out of the way.

A Few Cackles. Many cases of so-called cholera are simply a form of acute indigestion, the result of a monotonous diet never varied by rain diet and a lack of grit and exercise.—Indiana Farmer.

The struggle for the leadership in Maine promises to be between the Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. Go ahead, boys. You cannot have too many of either of these deservedly popular breeds.—Maine Farmer.

Mr. Kirby of Bridgeport, N. J., cracked the shell of one of the eggs she was putting to hatch under a hen, but she hatched it with adhesive plaster and let it go with the others. It hatched out the biggest chick in the lot.

SUMMER COSTUMES.

THEY ARE AIRY AND UNSUBSTANTIAL BUT FASCINATING.

Dotted Muslins, Tucked and Lace Trimmed, Most Popular Favor. White Silk the Chic Dress Lining. Smart Etons and Other Small Coats.

"Summer" is the one word which best describes present fashions. The intense heat early in the season has successfully launched all manner of airy, gauzy gowns upon the summer sea of popularity.

Dotted muslins, lace trimmed and tucked up, down, across or "as you like it," are extremely fashionable.



STYLISH GOWN OF SILK MUSLIN.

Kind is white taffeta. To achieve the latest touch of elegance your embroidered muslin, organdie or chiffon must be made up over this. But muslins, etc., are also worn over colored gloves or fine tulle, the slip made quite distinct from the gown.

Organdie muslins in delicate pinks, blues and greens make up prettily with narrow lace edgings and flounces around the skirt, piped on the edges with white.

Next to pure white in the scheme of dress and undergarments, harmonies of color prevail, violent contrasts being for the time unpopular.



TWO CHIC GOWNS.

trimmings with quantities of insertion lace. The skirt is cut in the full fluted style and is quite distinct from the skirt of cream taffeta.

There is immense variety in little open coats which are just the thing for a smart costume for the summer holiday. One of the most chic styles is the new Eton, with square or tabbed front, which is most becoming to a small figure and sufficiently uncommon to look smart.

The Chic Thing of the Season. "The chic thing of the season is the black silk coat of tuffed taffeta, bordered all around with a stitched band of plain taffeta. These form decidedly one of the most fashionable features of the season's fashions," says the New York Sun.

Both black and white silk taffeta coats will be worn with cotton, silk, wool and lace gowns this season. They are made of the soft, thin and consequently expensive taffeta, finely tucked and lined with white.

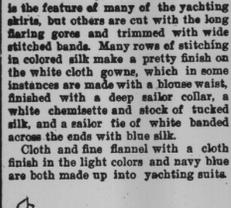
Mr. Fashion's Echoes. Even the bicycle skirt has added inches in this season of street sweeping and trailing robes, and wash skirts are made so long that at the sides and in the back they lie on the ground several inches.

YACHTING GOWNS.

Truly Feminine in Style—White the Prevailing Color.

There must be all kinds of gowns in the summer outfit of a fashionable woman—something for morning, afternoon and evening, and special gowns for outdoor sports, without which life at the summer watering places would lose half its charm.

All kinds of gowns are affected by the fashion for long skirts, without very much regard for the purpose for which they are intended.



THE BORDER IS LARGE ENOUGH, WHEN NO. 40 THREAD IS USED, FOR BABY RIBBON TO BE RUN THROUGH.

Use steel needles and No. 40 thread or knitting silk. Cast on 19 st. First Row.—K 3, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 2, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 3, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 2.

Second Row.—K 2, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 10, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 3.

Third Row.—K 3, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 3, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 2, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 2.

Fourth Row.—K 2, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 10, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 3.

Fifth Row.—K 3, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 4, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 2, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 10, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 3.

Sixth Row.—K 3, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 3, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 2, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 2.

Eighth Row.—K 2, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 10, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 3.

Ninth Row.—K 3, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 3, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 2, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 3.

Tenth Row.—With empty needle pick up 3 st along the lower edge, k 1, make 2 st out of the next st by * pl 1, o 1, pl 1.

Eleventh Row.—K the 6 st back and forth, thus, o 2, pl 2 tog, until there are 18 loops along the strip on lower edge.

Twelfth Row.—With the needle that has 19 st on it pick up 14 loops, k 1, all st on left needle, the 14 remaining 18 loops over it, n, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 10, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 3.

Thirteenth Row.—K 3, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 4, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 2, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 3, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 3.

Fourteenth Row.—K 1, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 10, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 3.

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Sixteenth Row.—K 1, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 10, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 3.

Seventeenth Row.—K 1, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 8, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 2, o 2, pl 2 tog, n, turn.

Eighteenth Row.—K 1, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 10, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 3.

Nineteenth Row.—K 3, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 4, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 2, o 2, pl 2 tog, n, k 1.

Twentieth Row.—K 2, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 10, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 3.

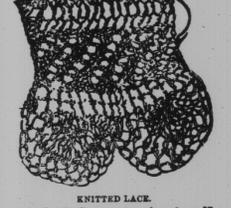
SUMMER FANCY WORK.

Knitting Furnishes Fashionable and Pleasant Occupation.

Knitting is becoming once more a popular accomplishment. It will probably be in greater favor than ever this summer as convenient "pick up" work when lounging on piazzas or lawn.

The accompanying design is given by The Designer, which says: Knitted in fine thread this lace is very pretty to trim cambric underweaves, while in knitting silk or axony yarn it makes a good edging for flannel skirts.

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Sleeves Small, but Important. On sleeves frequently falls the burden of success in a gown. As though to balance the diminished girth these are now made the vantage ground of much intricate elaboration. The group depicted is just the pick of those latest to hand. The ones for evening wear speak for themselves, but it may be well to explain that the long day sleeve to the left expresses itself especially well in foulard, voile or soft satin, and the gupure, which clothes the fore part of the arm, is usually left transparent.

In Cherry Time. A Cherry Tart—Make a light open crust in a pie plate and bake; then fill with the cherries, seeded and stewed with sugar quite thick. Cover with a meringue and lightly brown this.