

OUR FARMERS' PAGE.

ENTERPRISE READERS ARE INVITED TO CONTRIBUTE AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, LIVESTOCK, POULTRY, DAIRY OR "BIG CROP" ITEMS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT.

FARMING IS MORE POPULAR.

No Necessity for Young People to Leave Their Homes.

There are many young women on farms in this broad land of ours, who are debating the question of leaving home to make their way in the world. They have finished school, are not particularly needed on the farm and are ambitious American girls, who want to prove that they can take care of themselves, and, to do so, feel that they must go off to the city.

Any bright, capable girl who is willing to give as much of her time, energy and study to the science of poultry raising, as she would be compelled to give to fit herself to be a stenographer, bookkeeper, dressmaker, etc., will make a success nine times out of ten with poultry. She will find a paying business without leaving the shelter of her own home and will always find a ready market for her products.

The possibilities of the farm were never greater than they are today, and the producing of fancy fowls, fresh eggs, broilers, roasters, capons, and "just chickens" is one of the broad avenues leading the wide-awake American girl to a successful competence and a greater independence than can possibly be attained in a city.

Adaptability is an American characteristic and if the American girl will use that talent, will take the farm as it is, utilizing its advantages and improving its imperfections, she will be surprised at what she can accomplish.

"I live on a farm and want to ask your advice as to the best way of making money with chickens," writes a correspondent. "They run where they please and pick up what they can find, but from reading your articles I feel sure we might do better. Would you advise me to have small yards and keep them confined? Also do you think it is best to keep only the young fowls and get rid of the others?"

Freedom is what we all more or less crave, and fowls are very much like human beings in some ways. A free range on a good farm is the ideal life for them as far as their enjoyment of life may go. It is the proper life for a chick from the time it is hatched until it matures and commences to lay, and it would continue to be the best life were we not anxious for the dollars the hen would bring us. The advantages of the farm are the cleanliness and healthfulness.

Missouri Take the Lead.
Missouri is the state for poultry. Missouri takes the lead. Some people do not know what the word poultry means until they visit Missouri, then they know. Missouri tells us how much of poultry and its products it shipped abroad last year, but it can tell us little of the vast amount the state consumed. It sold \$13,850,443 of poultry alive, \$9,148,438 of poultry dressed, \$16,973,499 worth of eggs, \$653,159 worth of feathers. Total, \$29,725,529. In 1840 the United States published the poultry products of 29 states. This included all the states and other territory belonging to us at the time. The total value of poultry products was just \$12,176,170 for all this territory. Last year Missouri alone beats this by \$1,000,000. Its poultry output in just one line, poultry sold alive, beats the whole output of all the states in 1840. And, as all the states have been humping themselves since to emulate Missouri's poultry rise, we may guess to what values the poultry industry is climbing, and not be ashamed to talk chicken, raise chicken, as well as eat them. Missouri's poultry is today alone worth more than that of the United States in 1840, the statistics showing that the state itself gave but \$230,383 worth of poultry abroad that year. Isn't this an increase?

Protecting Trees from Rabbits
If you are troubled with rabbits eating the bark of the trees during the winter try wrapping the trees. Newspapers can be bought at any local newspaper office, and a whole paper should be used to each tree, tying the paper at both ends and around the middle with a stout twine. Manila paper may also be used in the same way; it costs more, but is more durable. Nurserymen use split tile, placing them around the tree and tying so they will not part. Two or three hundred of these can be bought at any tile factory at a very reasonable cost. Have them split while green and burned with the other tile.

Black Walnut Trees.
Cultivate black walnut as the supply is fast becoming exhausted, while the demand for that kind of wood for

furniture and other purposes is very great. Trees of good size grow in ten to twelve years, and the lumber commands a very high price.

Pruning Fruit Trees.
For old orchards the "trimming up" method is perhaps the best. Cut off the bottom limbs to a point 3 or 4 feet from the ground, then cut off the ends of the most extending branches, but do not prune too closely. Pruning may be done any time this winter or early spring, but the wounds should be covered at once with paint. An old tree bleeds freely, and will suffer if there are a large number of wounds on it.

Russian Apples.
In 1888 the Indiana experiment station set out from forty to fifty varieties of the Russian apples and one which has done especially well is the red queen. It is medium in size, somewhat conical, greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek in the sun. It is a handsome apple, but like most of the Russians, too acid for eating out of hand, but excellent for cooking purposes. The tree is a prolific bearer and in Indiana the season is up to Christmas.

Value of the Quail.
A Missouri farmer cut open the craw of a quail the other day and he found, after careful counting, nearly 500 insects, the majority of which were harmful to his crops. It stands to reason that no kind of bird will live entirely on harmless insects. On the contrary, nature has wisely planned that the birds should subsist largely on the insect enemies of the farmer. Yet the farmer permits them to be slaughtered by the thousand, while he rushes off into lawsuits if railroad trains run over a pig or a hunter shoots a calf.

Wintering Sheep.
It is not cold weather that hurts sheep so much as it is getting wet. Sheep to fatten well should be fed regularly twice a day, morning and evening. Sheep naturally drink a little and often, and should have water convenient to them all the time. Don't feed well and give good shelter then allow your sheep to drink ice water to cool off.

Missouri's Great Bird.
A Kansas City man has just sold to a man in Honolulu, Hawaii, five hens at \$200 each, and these were not the finest ones in his flock. He has a rooster left that he values at \$2000 and another \$1000 and several hens which it would take from \$250 to \$1500 in legal coin of the realm to buy.

Miles of Roses.
The Balkans, in some respects the most repulsive region of Europe, is florally one of the grandest. In Bulgaria, especially, it is possible to wander literally through miles of roses. This is, of course, owing to the virtual monopoly which the country possesses of the trade in distilled essence of roses. In 1881 the country produced \$12,200 worth. In 1905 the value was \$740,000. More than 6000 acres have been added to the rose fields during the past eight years.

Unmarketable Fruit.
The United States Department of Agriculture has prepared a bulletin showing how all unmarketable fruit may be utilized with profit, and evaporation is the best method of handling it. There is a good market for evaporated stock and it would pay the larger producer of fruit to build an evaporating plant and make use of his surplus stock. Year after year a large part of the crop is allowed to go to waste through lack of some means to properly utilize it. The fallen apples are usually allowed to lie on the ground and rot, while fruit that is not marketable is also unused. In growing fruit the orchardist should pursue an economical course and utilize his whole crop and oftentimes a large sum is realized from the sale of the byproducts of the orchard. This bulletin may be obtained free of charge by writing to the secretary of agriculture at Washington, and contains much that will be useful to fruit growers.

Weights of Geese.
The American Standard classifies the weights of geese as follows: Toulouse and Embden, adult gander, 25 pounds; young gander, 20 pounds; adult goose, 23 pounds; young goose, 18 pounds; African, adult gander, 20 pounds; young gander, 16 pounds; adult goose, 18 pounds; young goose 14 pounds; Chana and Canada, adult gander, 16 pounds; young gander, 12 pounds; adult goose, 14 pounds; young goose, 10 pounds.

Loss of Manure.
An authority claims that fully one-third of the manure voided on the farms of the United States is lost. The fermentation of manure is caused by the action of two forms of organisms. One form is that which requires an abundance of oxygen and dies when exposed to it. The former thrives on the outside of the heap and the latter in the interior. The latter's office seem to break up the more complex particles and prepare them for the action of the former. If the action of the former is too rapid a great deal of the nitrogen passes off into the air in the form of ammonia or free nitrogen, and is lost to the soil from whence it came.

Feeding Sheep.
Feed the sheep a variety, being sure that the rations are properly balanced. It is said that for each thousand pounds of live weight there should be fed 25 pounds of dry matter per day. When feeding the wool breeds, a large grower says he gives a ration containing 3 pounds of protein, 14 pounds of carbohydrates, and 0.6 pounds fat. For mutton breeds he gives daily 3 to 3.5 pounds protein, 14 to 14.5 pounds carbohydrates, and 0.75 pounds of fat.

Bees Confirmed Toppers.
Honey from dahlias which grow in rich profusion in the vicinity of Homestead, N. J., has been found to have a peculiar effect on humble bees. After they have filled themselves with the sweet stuff they appear dazed, and when brushed off the flowers, fall to the ground and act like intoxicated men. The honey seems to act like opium upon the insects, and those who have observed declare that one "drunk" is not enough for them, but that they return and become confirmed toppers.

Notes.
Fowls thrive best in high, dry localities with a sandy soil.

Don't fail to infuse fresh strains through the flock each season.

Poultry farming is profitable if carried along on economical lines.

Learn about poultry and put the knowledge obtained to actual use.

The prime object of cultivation is to render the soil loose and light.

Usually fresh laid eggs will hatch a little sooner than those kept for some time.

We have made greater progress in the growing of fruit than we have in marketing it.

Wood ashes will help to make the strawberries more firm because they furnish potash.

Plum trees make a discouragingly slow growth some years, but a large growth other years.

Bones, old leather, refuse plaster and soapuds all constitute good fertilizer for the fruit trees.

The plan of carefully sorting the fruit in a poor crop year is just as correct as in a good one.

Gather up all brush and promptly burn it, thus killing millions of fungus germs and insect eggs.

It's all right for the farmer to quit milking cows when he is so rich that he doesn't need the money, but not before.

Do not plant big blocks of any one variety of fruit. Mixed plantings of different kinds help the trees to fertilize each other's blossoms.

Don't buy a cow until you have tested her by milking her more than once. Selling cows and trading horses are deals that try men's morals.

When transplanting many trees are lost by neglecting the proper cutting back, thus leaving too much work for the crippled roots to accomplish.

While cows inherit the propensity to give large or small quantities of milk, still the quantity will be varied greatly by the treatment to which they are subjected.

It takes the farm work and the farm conditions to successfully raise draft horses with grain feed and handling for maturity and the development of draft horse size.

In nearly all cases it is best to select the young brood sows from the spring or early summer litters inasmuch as they are better developed than those of winter litters.

The feed and care necessary to raise a poor horse costs just as much as it does for the very finest ones. The only difference in their cost is in the blood of the sire and dam.

Fruit trees cannot thrive on all kinds of exhausted soil. The trees will make a growth of leaves and wood on poor land, but they require mineral manure to perfect the fruit.

With proper care, blackberry and raspberry plantations should be profitable for five years, and some have done well for ten years. Disease usually weakens the plants after five years, and necessitates making new plantations.

Soils poorly drained, and so long holding stagnant water, often in this way damage and finally destroy trees, thus causing the plants to perish. Plants suffer for want of oxygen when the air cannot get to their roots.

One serious objection to plowing plum and cherry orchards is that every time a root is cut or bruised it starts a growth of suckers that you will find very difficult to handle and they are injurious to the trees. Abandon plowing these kinds of fruit and give them shallow cultivation.

The urine of sheep contains a considerable amount of nitrogen, and their manure, in addition to being very valuable, is more beneficial to the soil than that of other live stock owing to the manner in which it is distributed bespattered equally over the ground in small quantities, and thus tramped into the soil by the flock.

These heavy harness horse is increasing in popularity and in market demand, and the better class of trotting mares that have breeding and quality are being bred to the large, handsome coach stallions producing colts that mature up to the highest prices with the demand unlimited.

Yes, Oregon is one of the greatest poultry countries in the United States but the population and demand is increasing more rapidly than the egg production, so that a good part of the time wholesale merchants are handling carloads of Eastern eggs. Farmers need to devote still more time to the poultry business.

Caught by the Camera Expert.

Pictures of People Who Are Talked About and Short Stories Concerning Them. George Gould's Test.

Geraldine Farrar, Duke of Alva, Dr. C. M. Freeman, Brand Whitlock and Captain McCormick of Princeton.



GEORGE GOULD.

GEORGE GOULD, who expressed his confidence in the soundness of business conditions in the country at large on landing in New York from a European trip recently, is one member of the Gould family who seems to keep his domestic affairs from attaining undesirable newspaper notice. Everything that one reads about the private life of this branch of the house of Gould is pleasing and complimentary. Mr. Gould's boys and girls have so far conducted themselves with credit and won friends among all classes. The success of his son Jay Gould in tennis is especially pleasing to George Gould, who has always been athletic himself. He once passed a physical examination for employment as a brakeman on his own road, the Wabash. The examiner of applicants for such positions did not know him, and for the joke of the thing he donned a cardigan jacket, an outing shirt and an old cap and presented himself for the test. The report which the examiner handed in read as follows:

"This applicant in almost perfect physical condition, as indicated on the accompanying chart. His biceps and chest measurements above the average. I have marked eyesight and hearing each at 100. Recommend that applicant be passed. He would make a good brakeman and after awhile might be trained for the post of locomotive engineer. Appears to have nerve as well as good eyesight."

Miss Geraldine Farrar, who is reported engaged to Antonio Scotti, leading baritone of the Metropolitan Opera company, was represented as saying things not very complimentary to her countrymen on the eve of her departure from Berlin to New York to begin her season as a member of Herr Corried's company. This is the last year of her contract to sing at the Metropolitan Opera House, and it has been hinted that the engagement was not to be renewed and that this was the reason for the prima donna's supposed pique and her expressions regarding the taste of Americans in the matter of music. According to the interview the American girl, who has won the applause of monarchs abroad, has an idea that her own country folk are mere barbarians when it comes to appreciation of art of any kind and that one must go to Europe to find a place where a person of culture may feel at home. But Miss Farrar has since said that this interview misrepresented her. She denies saying that there is no art in America or that her countrymen are little better than barbarians. She might be somewhat excused, however, if the adulation she has received abroad had rather turned her head. Nine years ago she left this country with platts hanging down her back and her skirts to her shoe tops. She returned to her own country the most praised American singer ever heard in Europe. She has been for seven years a member of the company at the Royal Opera House in Berlin, is now twenty-five, girlish in figure, dark eyed and with a very expressive face. Her teeth are white and her mouth strong and shapely. She is a typical American girl of the early twenties, self possessed, well poised and keenly intelligent.



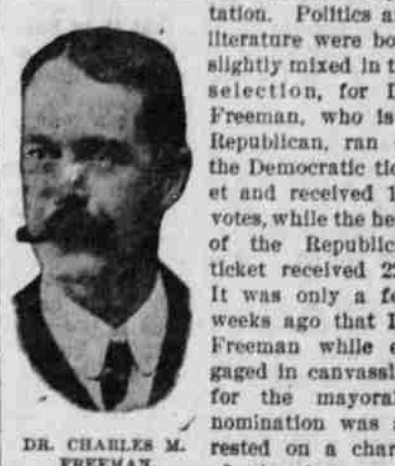
GERALDINE FARRAR.

The Duke of Alva, whose name has been coupled with that of Miss Mathilde Townsend of Washington, belongs to one of the most ancient houses of Spain, but his riches are not in exact proportion to the grandeur of the family history. It has been said that he has a deep admiration for Miss Townsend and would like to wed her, but has assured the young lady's mother pathetically that an income of \$200,000 a year would be the very least on which he could do credit to his rank and title and his incumbered estates. Though the late William L. Scott of Erie, Pa., Miss Townsend's grandfather, left quite a number of millions, he put his property in such shape that it could not very well be dissipated by his descendants, and it has been stated that Miss Townsend could not provide a husband with \$200,000 a year unless her mother made sacrifices by turning over most of her own income to her

son-in-law, which would compel her to close up her splendid home on Massachusetts avenue, Washington.

When the late Duke of Alva and his wife were in this country at the time of the Chicago World's fair much was said about the family. It once held the title and estates of Columbus, inheriting them from Maria de Toledo, wife of Diego Columbus. It was this family which lent the autographs of Columbus exhibited at the fair.

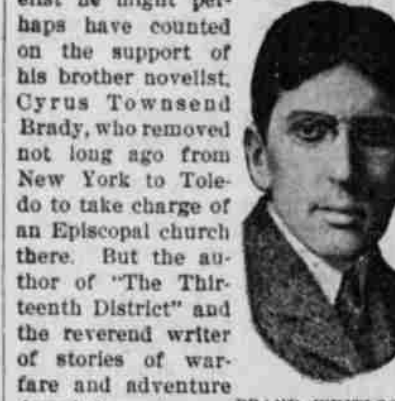
An incident of the November elections was the defeat for mayor of Metuchen, N. J., of Dr. Charles M. Freeman. Dr. Freeman is not known widely beyond the bounds of Metuchen, but his wife, the novelist, who won literary fame as Mary E. Wilkins, has a national—indeed, an international—reputation. Politics and literature were both slightly mixed in the selection, for Dr. Freeman, who is a Republican, ran on the Democratic ticket and received 197 votes, while the head of the Republican ticket received 224.



DR. CHARLES M. FREEMAN.

It was only a few weeks ago that Dr. Freeman while engaged in canvassing for the mayoralty nomination was arrested on a charge of shooting craps. He denied the charge and said it was trumped up by his political opponents. Dr. Freeman, though a medical graduate, does not practice medicine, as he has a lumber business that nets him a larger income than he would be likely to obtain through fees from Metuchen patients. He met Mrs. Freeman at the home of William L. Alden of Harper's Weekly, and his courting lasted for quite a term of years, as his talented fiancée caused the postponement of the wedding several times in order that she might complete certain literary work upon which she was engaged.

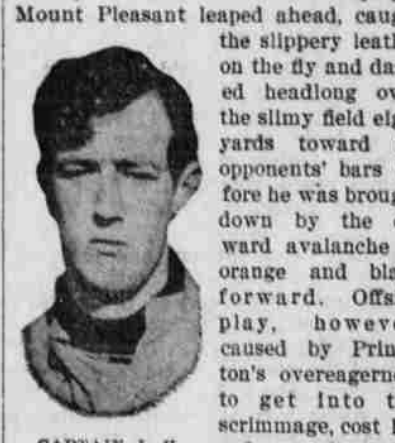
Literature and politics were also mixed in the campaign in Toledo, where Brand Whitlock was up for re-election as mayor. Mr. Whitlock won by over 5,000 majority, running as an independent against the nominees of both Democrats and Republicans. As a novelist he might perhaps have counted on the support of his brother novelist, Cyrus Townsend Brady, who removed not long ago from New York to Toledo to take charge of an Episcopal church there. But the author of "The Thirteenth District" and the reverend writer of stories of warfare and adventure found themselves on BRAND WHITLOCK.



BRAND WHITLOCK.

different sides of the political fence, and Dr. Brady, who inherits a love of fighting, took an active hand in this particular contest. Mayor Whitlock received about 2,000 more votes than when he was elected the first time. He was a disciple of the late Mayor "Golden Rule" Jones and on the latter's death inherited his mantle. He still writes, and he has the advantage when discussing matters pertaining to government and sociology of being able to speak from an experience gained in daily contact with such problems. The mayor ran on a Golden Rule platform this time, just as he did before.

The victory of the Princeton football eleven over the Carlisle Indian team was in no small degree due to the terrific line smashing play of the gallant Princeton captain, J. H. McCormick. His position in the Tiger eleven is that of fullback. Shortly after the game was called McCormick lifted the ball from a little tee at midfield and sent it whirling end over end to the Indians' five yard line. The Indian player Mount Pleasant leaped ahead, caught the slippery leather on the fly and dashed headlong over the slimy field eight yards toward his opponents' bars before he was brought down by the on-ward avalanche of orange and black forward. Offside play, however, caused by Princeton's over eagerness to get into the scrimmage, cost her a five yard penalty and forced McCormick to kick off once again. The paleface fullback, wrote a witness of the incident, "booted the pigskin once more to Carlisle's five yard mark, where the ever alert Mount Pleasant picked it up and trickled through the onrushing Tigers like water through a man's fingers. On he sped for twenty yards, placing the spheroid on his own twenty-five yard line division."



CAPTAIN J. H. MCCORMICK.

Later in the game McCormick showed his great line bucking ability by driving slam bang through the tottering Indian line to midfield for a gain of twenty yards.

WIPE OUT RHEUMATISM

SAYS HOME-MADE TREATMENT CURES DREAD DISEASE. HOW TO MIX THIS

Shake the Ingredients Well in the Bottle and Take a Teaspoonful Dose After Meals.

When an eminent authority announced in the Scranton (Pa.) Times that he had found a new way to treat that dread American disease, Rheumatism, with just common, every-day drugs found in any drug store, the physicians were slow indeed to attach much importance to his claims. This was only a few months ago. Today nearly every newspaper in the country, even the metropolitan dailies, is announcing it and the splendid results achieved. It is so simple that any one can prepare it at home at small cost. It is made up as follows: Get from any good prescription pharmacy Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Mix by shaking in a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime. These are all simple ingredients, making an absolutely harmless home remedy at little cost.

Rheumatism, as every one knows, is a symptom of deranged kidneys. It is a condition produced by the failure of the kidneys to properly filter or strain from the blood the uric acid and other matter which, if not eradicated, either in the urine or through the skin pores, remains in the blood, decomposes and forms about the joints and muscles, causing the untold suffering and deformity of rheumatism.

This prescription is said to be a splendid healing, cleansing and invigorating tonic to the kidneys, and gives almost immediate relief in all form of bladder and urinary troubles and backache. He also warns people in a leading New York paper against the discriminate use of many patent medicines.

Heckel & England

The Hub Saloon has changed hands, Carlson & Block selling out to Heckel & England. 523 MAIN STREET

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