

COUNTRY IS COMING TO NEW YORK CITY

Metropolis of America to Hold Its First Annual "Land Show" Next November --- Exhibit Products of Nation

(Special Correspondence.)
For the first time in its history the metropolis of America is to have a "land show," and no event scheduled for 1911 will be of greater interest to the Atlantic seaboard or of more importance to the entire country than the American Land and Irrigation Exposition to be held in New York City November 3 to 12.

Seven millions of people living on and near Manhattan Island are to have their first opportunity to witness an exhibit of the products and resources of the soil. Incredible as it may seem to the rural dweller, there are hundreds of thousands of citizens of New York and adjacent territory who know absolutely nothing of the agricultural resources of the states that support them nor of the opportunities for gaining a comfortable and independent livelihood from the soil. Here in the port of entry for a million immigrants yearly, a large percentage of whom are seeking land, there is and has been no exhibit of the agricultural wealth and possibili-

ties of the nation to stimulate a stronger tie of labor and of capital toward the undeveloped land. When this fact was brought to the attention of Arthur E. Stilwell, president of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway and of the United States and Mexican Trust Company, in his office in the Singer tower he quickly realized that a "land show" in New York City would be eagerly welcomed by hundreds of thousands of its citizens anxious to learn the agricultural resources of our country and to secure some knowledge of the opportunities to be found in tilling the soil.

Mr. Stilwell at once authorized his interviewer, Mr. Gilbert McClurg, who had directed the national irrigation congresses in Colorado and Utah, to organize the American Land and Irrigation Exposition, to lease the Madison Square Garden and to hold New York's first land show there in November of the present year.

The first New York land exposition is to be thoroughly representative of American agriculture as well as the most picturesque and instructive call of the land ever presented in the nation. Exhibitors will display their soil and its products or show maps and relief models of their holdings. Agriculture as it is generally practiced, dry farming and irrigation methods will be demonstrated. Moving pictures, illustrated lectures, literature, growers and agents will demonstrate the possibilities of American soils. In fact, the exposition will perfectly illustrate that from the land comes all permanent wealth and that life on the land affords the greatest measure of independence.

Big Men Encourage Agriculture.
President Stilwell has secured for the exposition a thoroughly representative advisory and governing board. It is made up of the presidents of twelve of the great railway systems of the country. United States Senators and Congressmen, thirty governors of the most progressive states of the Union, and well known agriculturists, educators and bankers.

Among them are President McCrea of the Pennsylvania Railroad, President Brown of the New York Central, President Miller of the Burlington, General Manager E. Dickinson of the Orient, United States Senators Francis E. Warren, Clarence D. Clark and Reed Smoot, ex-Governor Gillet of California, Governor Shafroth of Colorado, Governor Deneen of Illinois, Governor Carroll of Iowa, Governor Hadley of Missouri, Governor Foss of Massachusetts and the executives of other states, Cyrus Northrup, president of the University of Minnesota; George E. McLean, president of the Iowa State University; Benjamin Ida Wheeler, president of the University of California, and the presidents of the agricultural colleges of Mississippi, South Carolina, Kansas, Utah and Iowa.

James J. Hill of the Great Northern, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy of the Canadian Pacific, Howard Elliott of the Burlington and President Earling of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul were quick to approve of the

cup valued at \$1000.

For the best twenty-five boxes of apples of any variety or varieties grown anywhere in the world Mr. Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific, has donated \$500 in gold.

For the best barley grown in the United States a cup valued at \$1500 has been donated by Colonel Gustav Pabst, of Milwaukee, who will purchase at fancy price the entire barley crop from the farmer winning the prize.

For the best hops grown in the United States a cup valued at \$1000 has been donated by Mr. Adolphus Busch of St. Louis.

For the best oats grown anywhere in the United States a cup valued at \$1000 has been donated by President A. J. Earling of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

For the best potatoes grown anywhere in North America President Stilwell offers a \$1000 prize cup.

Negotiations are being carried on by Manager McClurg for similar



These beautiful silver trophies stand more than two feet high and are valued at over \$1,000 each. To be awarded for best exhibits in these cereals at the American Land and Irrigation exposition, New York, Nov. 3 to 12.

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exhibition by donating valuable prizes and taking exhibition space in Madison Square Garden for their roads. These men appreciate the opportunity offered by the exposition for exploiting the productivity of the soil along their lines in this center of millions of men and millions of money.

Gilbert McClurg, general manager of the exposition, with offices in the Singer building, 149 Broadway, New York City, is now in correspondence with soil and crop experts and exhibitors all over the country. Secretary Wilson of the United States Department of Agriculture has agreed that his department shall send an educational exhibit to the exposition, and Canada's agriculture and horticulture will be well represented. Mexico also is planning to make an exhibit of its agricultural products. Exhibits will be made by farmers and orchardists, by a majority of the states, by leading railroads, by boards of trade and by chambers of commerce.

Valuable Prizes.
The prizes to be awarded to exhibitors at this exposition constitute a galaxy of the handsomest trophies ever contested for in the history of American agriculture and are attracting the attention of crop experts in every state.

For the best one hundred pounds of wheat grown in the United States and shown at this exposition a prize cup valued at \$1000 has been donated by Mr. James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway.

For the best one hundred pounds of hard red spring or winter wheat grown anywhere in the two Americas and shown at this exposition \$1000 in gold has been donated by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific.

For the best thirty ears of corn grown in the United States a prize cup valued at \$1000 has been donated by the International Harvester Company.

For the best sugar beets produced in the United States Mr. Horace Havemeyer has donated a magnificent

handsome prizes for the best alfalfa and other products of the field and orchard.

It is expected that this will be the largest and best land show in point of attendance ever held in America. No land show ever held in the world will have been given in the center of so many millions of people. More than half the entire population of the nation is within a night's or a day's ride of New York City, and to these the exposition of the productivity and riches of the American soil will make direct appeal.

A compelling magnet will be the giving away daily to visitors by popular allotment of a farm, orchard, irrigated grain tract or grain land in various parts of the United States. Free gifts of this kind have never been offered in New York or the East, and this will prove a great attraction.

Among the prize allotments are 160 acres of grain land in Montana, donated by President Elliott of the Northern Pacific Railway; ten acres of irrigated land near Roswell, New Mexico, given by the Western Irrigated Land and Orchard Company, of New York, and a fine five-acre pecan orchard at Tallahassee, Fla., donated by President Stilwell of the Florida Pecan Endowment Company.

The American Land and Irrigation Exposition will be attuned to voice the cry of "Back to the soil—the land—the home!" It will give illustrated information to the home seeker, the farmer, the railroad man, the investor, the student and to town and city dwellers regarding the development and colonization of the beckoning lands of the Middle and Far West, the Pacific Slope and the South.

It will put the man on the place; it will show the tillers of worn out land how to rejuvenate their farms or where best to seek and find richer, virgin soil; it will turn tired city toilers to green fields and the song of the thrush; it will point the way for the immigrant and direct "the landless man to the manless land."

SPRAYING PREVENTS DISEASE AND DESTROYS INSECTS

Established Fact That Intelligent Use of Spray Always Pays—Formula Given That Is Accepted as Safe and Reliable.

Two classes of enemies attack fruit trees and plants, viz.: insects and fungous diseases. The application of substances, usually liquid, to the tree or plant for the purpose of preventing or destroying these constitutes spraying.

We spray to destroy insects and to prevent fungous diseases. Spraying is no longer an experiment. It is an established fact that intelligent and persistent spraying always pays. The effects of spraying are cumulative. The effects of spraying last year and this year may result in an increased yield next year. An instructive bulletin issued by the Wisconsin Horticultural society, has the following to say regarding spraying: The insects affecting fruit may be divided for convenience into two classes, which are distinguished by their mode of feeding, viz.: eating or chewing insects and sucking insects.

Eating insects consume the affected tissues, commonly the leaves, and thereby hinder the functions of the plant. The common example is the potato "bug" or beetle. Insects of this class are destroyed by poisoning their food. Sucking insects do not consume the external tissues of the plant, but feed only on the sap. In order to accomplish this the insect thrusts its proboscis through the external coverings and sucks the juices in the same way as a mosquito sucks blood. As these insects do not consume the tissue of the leaf or branch, poisons are of no avail. We must therefore attack the insects. This is done by covering them with some substance which will penetrate their bodies, or with substance which closes their breathing pores. To repeat:

(1) Biting or chewing insects are destroyed by placing poison on the parts on which the insects feed.

(2) Sucking insects are destroyed only by attacking the insects and for this class poisons are of no avail.

Apple scab, brown rot of plums and peaches, potato rot, blight, rust and other destructive plant diseases are

too small to be discerned singly without using a compound microscope.

These spores alight on leaf or fruit and under favorable conditions of heat and moisture germinate, giving rise to threadlike projections which penetrate the plant's tissues.

The main fact to be borne in mind is this: The spores which may be present in innumerable numbers may be destroyed or their germination prevented by the application of certain substances known as fungicides, while existing as spores on the outside of plants, but after these have penetrated the tissue of leaf, stem or root, spraying is of no avail. In other words, spraying for plant diseases must be wholly for prevention.

The following formula for Bordeaux mixture is used as a preventive of fungous diseases, as potato blight, apple scab, etc. Various formulas are quoted, but the following is now accepted as safe and reliable:

Copper sulphate, 5 pounds; fresh lime, 5 pounds; water, 50 gallons.

Either arsenate of lead or Paris green may be safely combined with



Making Bordeaux Mixture.

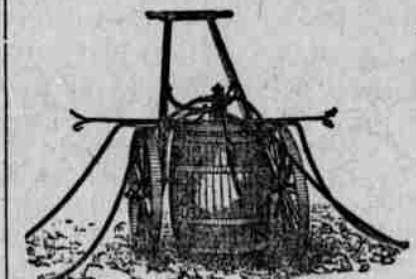
Bordeaux mixture. In fact, in all orchard spraying operations it has come to be a common practice to add either Paris green or arsenate of lead to Bordeaux at every application. By this means biting insects and fungi are controlled at a single operation. No other fact is more important than this in spraying.

Arsenate of lead is a poison for biting insects and is less liable to injure foliage than Paris green. It remains longer in suspension. It adheres better to foliage. It may be used for any purpose for which Paris green is employed in liquid sprays. The formula is: Arsenate of lead, 2 to 3 pounds; water, 50 gallons.

Up to the Farmer.

When a farmer breeds indifferent cattle, horses or sheep he receives less for his labor and feed than he should receive, adds less to the wealth of his state than the up-to-date farmer, and is at a disadvantage when he undertakes to secure for himself and family the things which help to make life worth living, says a writer in an exchange. I do not mean to say that the individual farmer owes more to the community or to the state than the laborer, the lawyer, the doctor, the educator, the preacher or the business man; but we do expect more from them as a whole, because there are more of them than all these others combined.

Many horses are innocently injured by overfeeding. It is what is digested that counts.



Barrel and Cart Spraying Outfit.

commonly ascribed to weather conditions. Indirectly this is often true, but neither rain nor drought nor any other atmospheric condition is ever directly the cause of plant diseases.

Rainy weather does not directly cause plum rot, but provides conditions favorable to the development of the fungus, and probably unfavorable conditions for the development of the plum and its ability to resist the invasion of the disease.

Fungi (plant diseases) are propagated by spores, minute bodies which may float in the air and are usually

DIFFERENT KIND OF SPRAYS

PLANT.	FIRST APPLICATION.	SECOND APPLICATION.	THIRD APPLICATION.
APPLE— (Weak, codling moth, bud moth and canker worm, tent caterpillar, apple.)	Spray before buds start, using copper sulphate solution. For apple use kerosene emulsion.	After the blossoms have formed, but before they open, spray with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.	Within a week after the blossoms fall, Bordeaux and Paris green.
CABBAGE— (Worms, aphids and flea beetles.)	When worms are first seen, Paris green. For flea beetles, plaster and kerosene, or tobacco dust.	If worms reappear, repeat if plants are not head-rotted.	After heads form, use hot water, pyrethrum, or nicotine (a teaspoonful to a gallon of water).
CHERRY— (Blight, aphids, curculionids, slug and leaf blight.)	Before the buds open spray with copper sulphate; for the aphids use kerosene emulsion.	When the fruit has set, spray with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.	10-14 days later, if slugs or signs of rot appear, repeat.
COURTNEY— (Mildew, worms, canker and leaf blight.)	When fruiting, cut out all stems that contain worms. As soon as worms are found on lower and lower leaves, spray with Paris green.	If worms reappear, repeat adding Bordeaux for mildew and leaf spot.	If worms still trouble, pyrethrum or kerosene.
GOOSEBERRY— (Mildew, leaf blight and worms.)	As leaves open, Bordeaux and Paris green.	10 to 14 days later repeat with both.	10-14 days later use nicotine, pyrethrum or kerosene.
GRAPE— (Blight, mildew, anthracnose, flea beetle and leaf hopper.)	Before buds burst, spray with copper sulphate solution. Add Paris green for leaf beetles.	When first leaves are half grown, Bordeaux and Paris green. For leaf hoppers use kerosene emulsion.	When fruit is set, use Bordeaux and Paris green.
PEACH, APRICOT— (Leaf curl, canker, mildew and rot.)	Before April 1, spray with copper sulphate solution.	When fruit has set, use Bordeaux mixture and Paris green, two-thirds strength.	10-14 days later repeat.
PEAR— (Leaf blight, canker, slug, and codling moth.)	Before buds open, copper sulphate solution.	When the blossoms have formed, but before they open, Bordeaux and Paris green.	Within a week after the blossoms fall, Bordeaux and Paris green.
PLUM— (Curculionids, rot, shot-hole borer, black knot.)	Cut out and burn black knot wherever found. Before buds open, spray with copper sulphate solution.	As soon as the blossoms have fallen, use Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.	10-14 days later repeat.
POTATO— (Night, beetles and slug.)	Soak seed for each in corrosive sublimate (two ounces to sixteen gallons of water), for about twelve minutes.	When beetles or their larvae appear, Paris green and lime water, or Bordeaux mixture.	Repeat whenever necessary.
QUINCE— (Leaf and fruit spot, slug.)	Before the buds open, spray with copper sulphate.	When the fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris green.	10-12 days later repeat.
RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY— (Anthracnose, rust, curculionids, slug and gall.)	Cut out galls, anthracnose and rust badly diseased with anthracnose. Before buds open, spray with copper sulphate solution.	When new canes are one foot high, Bordeaux and Paris green.	10-14 days later repeat.
STRAWBERRY— (Blight and leaf eating weevil.)	Just before the blossoms open, Bordeaux and Paris green.	After the fruit has set, use weak copper solution.	As soon as berries are harvested, Bordeaux (10 to 15 to be kept longer).
TOMATO— (Rot and blight.)	If either disease appears, Bordeaux.	Repeat if disease continues.	Repeat if necessary.