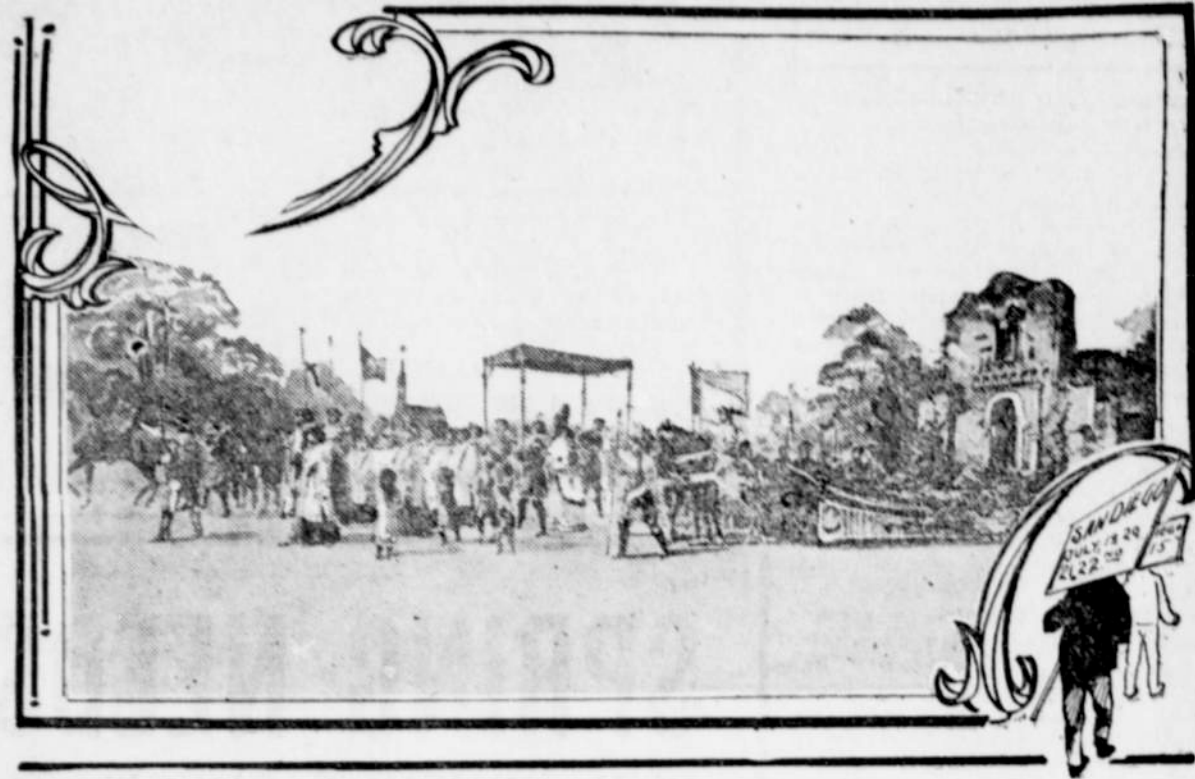


SAN DIEGO MISSION FLOAT WHICH WILL APPEAR AT THE CELEBRATION IN SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, JULY 19 TO 22, 1911.



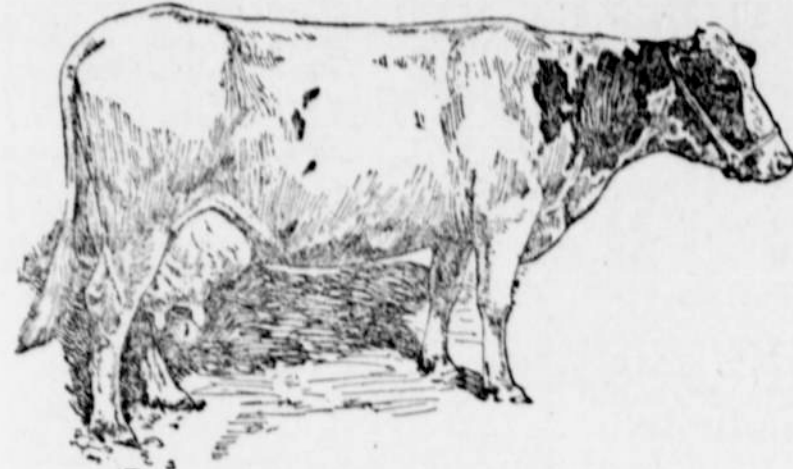
San Diego de Alcalá (St. James of Alcalá) was the first mission in California and was founded by the leader of the Franciscans, Junipero Serra, in 1769. Near this mission Cabrillo landed in 1542, the first white man on the Pacific Coast of the United States. One of the beautiful features of the celebration and pageantry planned in San Diego for July 19 to 22, will be the Ramona legend, taken from Helen Hunt Jackson's romance of Ramona and Altesandro. It is the purpose of the committee in charge to costume Ramona and her friends, as well as hundreds of characters of that period, in suitable dress and to have her hold court with King Cabrillo, for on this occasion will be transformed from a bluff old piratical sea dog to a magnificent creature of silks and satins. As nearly as possible Ramona's court will enact the principal scenes of the romance, with Ramona as the central figure. No pains are being spared to make the representation as accurate historically, both in action and costuming, as possible. Huge mission arches are to be erected in the streets of the city. The whole city will be suitably decorated and hundreds of persons will be on the streets night and day in appropriate costumes. As far as possible and compatible with business, San Diego will simply suspend ordinary activities, dress herself in gala attire and do nothing but entertain her guests, eat, drink, sing, dance and be merry. The celebration is in honor of the

ground-breaking and dedication of the first building of her Panama California Exposition, to be held during the entire year 1915. **To Build a Beautiful City.** The Pacific Northwest has sent out several men who are taking a prominent part in big affairs in other places. One of these is Frank P. Allen, the constructor of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, who is now director of works of the Panama California exposition, to be held in San Diego, Cal., during the year 1915. Mr. Allen has associated with him Bertram G. Goodhue, who is designing the buildings and John Clark Olmsted, who devised the landscape features of the 1400-acre park in which the exposition will be built. These three men promise the most beautiful grouping of buildings ever built. **They Want a New Rose.** The Panama California Exposition, which is to be held in San Diego throughout the entire year of 1915, has offered a prize of \$1,000 for a rose to be called the "San Diego." The Floral association of San Diego has suggested that this rose should be of a deep golden yellow, with the hardiness of the strongest varieties now grown, but this is only a suggestion. The contest is open to all persons in the United States, any floral society or club, in fact any person or association. The rose must be shown at the exposition in 1915, so that there are four

years in which to propagate it. Florists say the time is none too long. **BRIEFS.** U. S. Grant Jr., son of the 18th president of the United States, is now president of the Panama California Exposition, to be held in San Diego throughout the entire year 1915. Sir Thomas Lipton has signified his intention of bringing one of his Shamrocks to San Diego in 1915 to take part in ocean yacht races that are being arranged during the Panama California Exposition. Lyman J. Gage, one time secretary of the United States treasury, is one of the active vice presidents of the Panama California Exposition, to be held during the year 1915 at San Diego, Cal. In the harbor of San Diego this spring were eighteen warships at anchor. The members of the crews had a week of boat racing on the bay and declare the racing course one of the best in the world. San Diego will hold four days of pageantry and celebrating beginning July 19, to celebrate ground breaking for the Panama California Exposition to be held in that city in 1915. The pageants will surpass in spectacular effect anything ever held on the Pacific Coast. Frank P. Allen, who built the Alaska-Yukon Exposition, is director of works of the Panama California Exposition, in San Diego, in 1915.

## CHIEF JOSEPHINE IS CHAMPION OF AMERICA

Eight-Year-Old Holstein Cow, Owned by Agricultural Department of University of Missouri, Makes Great Record.



Chief Josephine, Champion Dairy Cow.

This is the milkman's problem: "How can I produce the greatest amount of milk and butter at the least expense?" Chief Josephine, bred and owned by the agricultural department of the University of Missouri at Columbia, has come nearer solving this problem than any other cow on earth. It costs 77 cents a day to keep Josephine and her daily production is worth more than \$4. Thus Josephine makes as much each day as the average mechanic. She makes more each year than the average preacher, and almost as much as the average college professor. Chief Josephine is now a little over eight years old and is of the Holstein breed, otherwise known as Frisian or Holland. Of course, Josephine's diet is carefully and systematically looked after. She is fed alfalfa hay and corn silage for coarse feed and for grain she is given a mixture of corn, bran, linseed meal and cottonseed meal. The amount

she requires of each is carefully computed from the chemical composition of the feeds. During the warm summer months Josephine consumed about 30 gallons of water daily. Through the whole routine of her daily life Josephine is never forced to do anything; above all, she is never struck or excited. Josephine is no freak. What she has done can be repeated in any normal milk-giving cow. It is a fact that any cow can be developed to give milk beyond what is today considered a good average. It is largely because dairymen do not know the latent possibilities of their herds that the present average is so low. All that is required for a start is a cow that is normal in every respect. From this point man is the chief factor—man with a training such as is imparted at the college of agriculture of the University of Missouri, and at other like colleges the country over.

## POTATOES, RYE AND CLOVER

Experiments Conducted by Rhode Island Station Show Net Returns—No Success in Growing Clover.

For 12 years the Rhode Island experiment station has been making experiments having as their basis a rotation of potatoes, rye and clover. The rotation consists of winter rye the first, clover or clover and grass the second, and potatoes the third year. On an average for the whole period of 12 years plot No. 11 received per acre 54 pounds of potash, 9.16 pounds of phosphoric acid, 27.2 pounds of nitrogen and 250 pounds of lime; plot No. 14, 58.2 pounds of potash, 9.4 pounds of phosphoric acid, 26.9 pounds of nitrogen and 232 pounds of lime, and plot No. 13, 67.7 pounds of potash, 37.2 pounds of phosphoric acid, 27.1 pounds of nitrogen and 232 pounds of lime each year. Previous work showed that the proportion of merchantable tubers in the potato crop is greatly increased by liming, even sometimes in cases where the total yield remains the same. The results obtained so far indicate that after the three year rotation is well started, further liming once in six years at very moderate rates will be sufficient. The general improvement of the soil was found to have far less beneficial effects upon the rye crop than upon potatoes and clover. With the improvement in the soil it was necessary to omit nitrogenous top-dressings for rye, with the result that the yields of straw were somewhat lessened and those of grain increased. The experiment also taught that it is advisable to sow grass seed with the clover, as grass usually more readily survives under extreme winter and excessive dry summer conditions. No success was

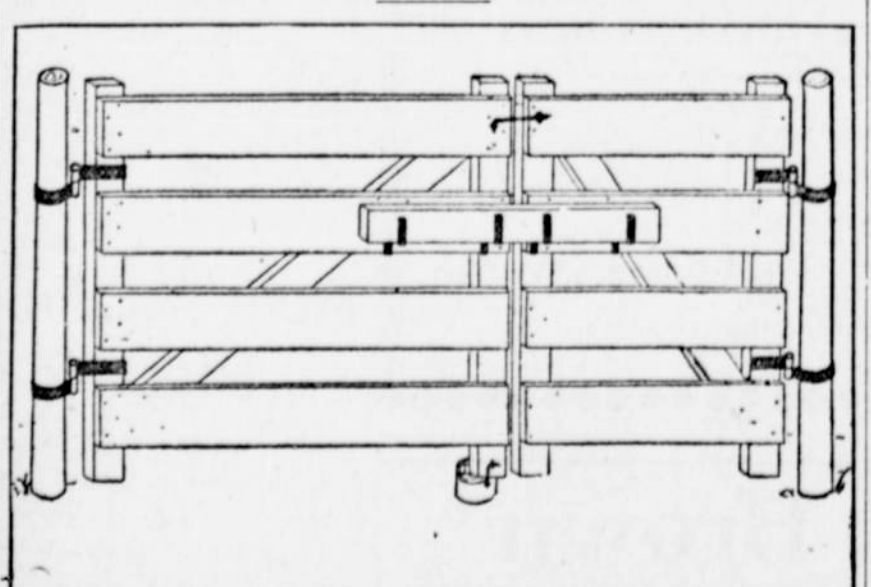
secured in trying to grow clover without first applying lime or wood ashes to the land. As calculated by the station, the net returns per acre during the first six years were \$279.40, and during the second six-year period, \$371.46 or \$92.06 in favor of the last two rotations.

**Life on the Farm.** A contented and intelligent rural population is the true basis of a permanent agriculture. There are several conditions essential to the best country life. The success of the farm as a business enterprise is of prime importance. It must return an income sufficient to insure all of the necessities, most of the conveniences and some of the luxuries of life. The community life of the agricultural population must be such as will stimulate mental activity to amply satisfy the social aspirations of the countryman and his family.

**Value of Lime.** Fresh lime, unslaked, weighs about 80 pounds per bushel, and will absorb about 27 pounds of water from the air, forming hydrate of lime. It also absorbs carbonic acid from the air and is gradually converted into carbonate of lime. One bushel of stone lime will make about three bushels when slaked. Air-slaked lime is always referred to when it is recommended for land. Sixty bushels of slaked lime is a good dressing for one acre.

**Success With Farming.** When a family with 100 acres produces what it needs and can exchange some products for taxes, repairs, education, etc., and can also maintain the land in a productive state, it thus solves a problem that will benefit future generations. Not only should its success be announced, but the method by which it succeeded should be published for the benefit of others.

## TWO-PIECE GATE VERY HANDY



We noticed, while at a sale the other day, a new idea along the gate line, that I believe is good enough to pass along, writes C. O. Thomas in the Homestead. The gate was made wide enough to allow a hay rack to pass through. The small section of the gate made the handling easier when a person wished to pass through, besides lessening the strain on the gate were it made in one section.

The larger section of the gate shuts against a short post, which was set in the ground and sawed in such a manner as to leave a back for the gate to shut against as illustrated. The short 2x4 is held in place by strap iron clips, and holds the gate rigid. In doing chores, when passing through it, the 2x4 is slipped back on the larger gate, and the hook used to keep the gate closed.

## BIG FIRMS EVADE TAX LAWS

Receive the United States in Salary Returns—Office Boys at \$10,000 a Year. Denver, Colo.—Somewhere in Denver there are several—maybe a score—of office boys who are drawing fabulous salaries for opening mail and running errands. The boys don't know that they are drawing these salaries of \$3,000 or \$5,000, or even \$10,000 a year, but they are just the same. But it is only in the reports of annual net incomes that are being made to the United States Internal revenue officers by Denver corporations that these salaries appear. Under corporation tax law salaries are deducted from the net total sum taxable. Revenue officers say the total of salaries this year as shown by the returns has taken an enormous jump. If some of the reports are true, they say, there are many firms in Denver who are giving away money every day. Then there are salaries listed for employes now living in three-room flats that, if really paid, would enable them to live in mansions.

**A REAL DIGESTIVE HELP**

If the stomach is too weak to properly digest your food try

**HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS**

It strengthens, tones and invigorates the entire digestive system. Start today.

YOU'LL ACKNOWLEDGE ITS SUPERIORITY

**Ice Good for Hair.** Explorers say that the frigid zones give immunity from common colds. But no recent explorer seems to have mentioned the old belief that long sojourns among the ice are good for the hair. This was the firm conviction of whaling skippers in the days when Dundee was the port for the Arctic. It was said that even the baldest of seamen contrived to grow a passable crop of hair before returning.

**Greatest Little Invention.** The greatest little invention that has been given to the world is the lucifer match. It was invented in 1827. It is small, but like Porta's candle, it has shed a great light into the world. It gave man mastery of fire. Before this fire had been a contrary hired man, but now it became an obedient servant.

**A Poor Job.** "Yes, sir," said the great financier, proudly, as he flicked the ash from his 18-penny cigar, "I am the architect of my own fortune." "Well," rejoined the friendly critic, "all I've got to say is that it's a lucky thing for you there were no building inspectors around when you were constructing it."—Exchange.

**An Important Art.** The art of being agreeable should be instilled into every girl in the schoolroom. This is far more important to the average girl, and far more conducive to her general happiness in life than much of the useless "cramming" which forms so large a part of many a school curriculum.—Gentlewoman.

**TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY** for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Murine Eye Salve in Asseptic Tubes, 25c, \$1.00. Eye Books and Eye Advice Free by Mail. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

**Guesswork in Life.** Silence and solitude are also wonderful solvers of problems and guessers of riddles. There is a good deal of guesswork in this life. It's not all logic. It's not all a choice between two goods. Many of these mysteries can never be unraveled, and we have to take a chance at them, do the best we can and let them go.

**A Hard Road to Travel.** A drunken man, whom a friend was trying to bring to his home some miles away, was constantly crossing from one side of the road to the other, so his friend said to him: "Come on, Pat, come on; the road is long." "I know it is long," said Pat; "but it isn't the length of it, but the breadth of it that's killing me."—Lo Fann's "Irish Life."

**She Hasn't Changed.** Emancipated woman is nothing more than human; I think that you may safely set that down. A woman I could mention wouldn't go to the convention because she didn't have a stylish gown.—Washington Herald.

**To Clean Gloves.** A mixture of finely powdered fuller's earth and alum is excellent for cleaning white gloves. It should be rubbed in well, then brushed off, and the gloves sprinkled with dry bran and whitened.

## FARM AND ORCHARD

Notes and Instructions from Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations of Oregon and Washington, Specially Suitable to Pacific Coast Conditions

### FLAT-HEAD APPLE TREE BORER

H. F. Wilson, Assistant Entomologist, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis. "The records of the entomologist of the Oregon Agricultural college show that there has been reported injuries by this species in Oregon for the last fifteen or twenty years, and that these injuries are usually upon two or three year old trees. With the large number of young trees that have been set out during the past few seasons, these reports have grown more numerous, and a considerable number of trees have been reported as killed. Usually the fruit grower notices that some one or more trees planted the previous season appear unthrifty. Upon examination, the trees are found to be attacked at a point near the surface of the ground by a long, flat, broad-headed worm, which has worked along the bark, cutting a broad channel and usually girdling the trees. The place of infestation may be detected by the discolored bark covering the tunnel made by the borer. The adult of this insect is a greenish, metallic brown beetle measuring a half-inch in length. The body above is flattened, and in fresh specimens is coated with a grayish powder. The under side of the body is bronze colored. The adults come out in the spring, and, after mating, the females begin laying the eggs upon the bark; the forthcoming larvae bore into the bark, excavating a broad burrow just under the outside layer. The broad heads of the larvae cause the necessity of a wide burrow, and as the insects grow this channel is made wider, so that frequently it may be three-eighths of an inch or more in width. The larvae continue feeding throughout the summer, and when full grown bore directly into the sapwood of the tree, pupate, and remaining there until spring, come forth as adult beetles. Reports of injury usually come in the fall of the year, as it is then that the insect has finished its work and the tree begins to show the effect of the injury. In the case of large trees the insect probably goes deeper into the wood from the beginning where it feeds and lives until ready for pupation. In other sections of the United States it has been reported as working mostly in the parts of the trees ranging from the base of the trunk to the limbs. There seems to be a difference of opinion regarding the health condition of the trees attacked, but in Oregon the first signs of trouble appear as a result of the damage caused by the insect itself. Besides the apple, a number of other trees are attacked, as the pear, peach, prune, and some shade and forest trees. Clean culture should be thoroughly practiced, and nurseries should not be located near infested orchards. When a tree seems to be injured beyond recovery it should be removed and burned, so as to get any larvae or pupae which may be present in the infested tree. Perhaps the best preventive methods are mechanical barriers. These may be defined as something placed about the trunk of the trees so that the adults cannot lay their eggs upon the bark. Newspapers or untanned building paper will do for this purpose, if bound with string and tied at top and bottom, so as not to permit the beetles crawling under. The string used should be such that the expansion of the trees can break it, should the growth be excessive. Window screen may be used, but must be placed far enough away from the bark so that the eggs cannot be laid through the meshes of the wire. Cotton should be placed about the opening at the top so that the beetles cannot crawl under. In case of any of these barriers, the dirt should be mounded up above the base of the tree so that the adults cannot crawl under them at the bottom. A good stiff whitewash containing crude carbolic acid should be applied to the trunks of the trees above the barriers. If the orchardist thinks these are too troublesome, perhaps the

whitewash applied to the entire trunk will act as a deterrent.

### CLOVER AND ALFALFA

By George Severance, Supt. Western Washington Experiment Station. Red clover is preferable to alfalfa wherever the crop is desired primarily for its beneficial influence upon the soil and when a short rotation is desired. For two or three years after seeding, red clover produces hay and pasturage about equal to that produced by alfalfa, but generally it practically dies out after the third year. Alfalfa keeps up its yield indefinitely if properly cultivated. Hence, alfalfa is preferable to red clover if the primary purpose is to secure a permanent, long-lived meadow or pasture. Alfalfa is also more likely to make a fair stand where the soil preparation and seeding are not done with sufficient care. To obtain uniform success with clover, it is important to observe the following essentials: 1.—Good seed. 2.—A firm seed bed which will hold moisture near the surface. 3.—A shallow but well pulverized mulch. 4.—Seeding with a drill or other implement which will place the seed on the firm, moist earth under the loose, dry mulch. 5.—Absence of a nurse crop. 6.—Avoiding pasturing the clover until it is well established. 7.—Protection from squirrels. Only seed of high vitality and free from noxious weed seeds should be purchased. The vitality may be determined by counting out two hundred or more seeds representing an average of the entire lot and determining the percentage of these which will germinate between moist blotting papers or cloths kept at growing temperature. Examine the seed carefully for the presence of weed seed. The cleanest looking sample may not always be the best, because of the very noxious character of the weeds represented by a few seeds. Poor seed is dear at any price, and it is false economy to purchase poor seed because it is lower in price. The source from which the seed comes does not seem to be as important in the case of clover as in that of corn or other farm products. In experiments of the Washington experiment station in 1902 seed was secured from thirty-eight different sources, including several foreign countries. Practically no difference in results was obtained, except a poor stand where poor seed was used. **Making Work Easy.** How many of you sisters ask our dear Lord to help you through the trials of the day when you get up in the morning? I do. Try this; it makes the work easy.—Tennessee Housewife. **The Other Way Around.** Mr. Angus—"If you knew how to cook we could save money." Mrs. Angus—"If you knew how to save money we could employ a cook."—Answers.

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**Money From Waste.** Some of the street cleaners' gatherings sold by Glasgow, Scotland, last year were: Clinker, for \$81,916; tin, light iron, etc., \$26,249; scrap iron, \$38,675; waste paper, \$32,694; bottles, \$1,279.

**Does Not Remove Blame.** Injury caused by carelessness is not remedied when you say: "I didn't mean to" nor are you absolved from blame and responsibility by those words.

**We Are Never Satisfied.** That which is well within our grasp feels mean and insignificant, while that which is far beyond our reach seems absolutely necessary to our very happiness—we are never to be quite satisfied.

**Expert Chefs on vessels.** The term "son of a sea cook" is no longer a title of reproach. The highly paid specialist who presides over the kitchens is a chef with an international reputation.